



Time & Tides

Inside this Issue:

When Britian Invaded Maine.....	1
Powder House Donation Sheet.....	2
People & Places of the Past.....	4
Old Times.....	5
General Henry Prince.....	6
Genealogy.....	9
Powder House.....	10
History of Eastport.....	11
Upcoming Meetings.....	14

Border Historical Society Newsletter



Eastport, Maine ~ SUMMER 2009 Edition

When Britian Invaded Maine

by Colin Woodard

www.colinwoodard.com

At 5 pm on July 18, 1814, the passengers aboard the Lubec-to-Eastport ferry witnessed a most unusual sight: a fleet of British warships, transports and store-ships rounding the eastern end of Campobello Island and heading straight for Eastport.

The ferry's skipper brought the little boat to a halt in mid-passage as the 11-vessel fleet came to anchor before the town. Britain and the United States had been at war for two years, but the conflict was unpopular in Massachusetts, which then ruled Maine, and it was widely

assumed the British would leave New England alone. But now the ferry passengers watched as the British sent a boat ashore and, 30 minutes later, the stars and stripes were lowered at the town fort and replaced with the Union Jack.

The ferry's journey was at an end. Their destination had just been annexed by a foreign power.

The British invasion of Maine, which left the eastern half of the territory under military occupation and the rest in constant threat of attack, is one of the watershed moments in our coast's history. Indeed the

invasion, and Boston's shameful response to it, led directly to Maine becoming a state a few years later.

Before the invasion, Mainers were divided on whether to pursue

***Invaded** *Continued on Page 3*

2009 Auction Boosts Powder House Fund

In spite of cold, wet weather, the annual Border Historical Society Auction was held from 9:00 AM-11:30 AM on Saturday, July 3, in front of the Quoddy Crafts Shop/Barracks Museum. Forty brave souls stayed the course, and Auctioneer Chris Gardner skillfully persuaded them to spend \$1,903.00 on the many donated and consigned items. After those who consigned items were paid, the Powder House Fund was the recipient of \$1,557.40, a very good beginning for rebuilding the Powder House in time for the War of 1812 Bicentennial Celebration.

Thank you to all who contributed items and to those who organized the event, set up outside, served as runners, and worked inside to receive payments. A special thank-you to Chris Gardner, who once again served so ably as auctioneer, and to Ruth McInnis, Judy Knapp, and Eleanor Kennedy for keeping records of all the bids.

Submitted by Eleanor Norton

Historical Sketch of Eastport

(Author Unknown)

(Continued from last few issues)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

As Eastport is the centre of trade for a large region, one naturally expects to find many fine stores in the village, but even with this expectation the visitor is liable to be agreeably surprised when he personally examines the various large, commodious and thoroughly equipped business edifices, for these would do no discredit to a city of double Eastport's population.

This is largely due, of course, to the great fire of October, 1886, and among the various notable edifices erected since that memorable conflagration are the buildings of the Eastport Savings Bank and of

the Frontier National Bank, and the handsome and well arranged edifice of the *Eastport Sentinel*. The latter building is worthy of the paper whose name it bears, and that is saying a great deal for, as one of its contemporaries recently said: "The *Eastport Sentinel* is one of the best papers in Maine. Its columns are well filled with interesting locals, the news of the day, and well written general matter. It was established in 1818, and through all its history has been straightforward, reliable and consistent; while republican in politics, it is candid and fair and is patronized by men of all parties. Its

***Public** *Continued on Page 7*

Official Publication of the Border Historical Society

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The Time & Tides Newsletter is prepared by a committee including Leasa Garvin, Debbie Stuart, Helen Archer, Cory Critchley and Eleanor Norton. Send submissions to Border Historical Society, PO Box 95, Eastport, ME 04631.

WANTED

Powder House Rocks!

In preparation for restoration, we are searching for rocks that have been carried off over the years. If you have pieces of this historic treasure and are willing to return them, no questions will be asked. Just place rocks along the back of the parking lot out of the way and at a future time an historic mason will return them to their rightful place.

REWARD: *Knowing you've done the right thing for history!*

[Back To Home Page](#)

[Join the Eastport War of 1812 Yahoo Group](#)

Follow this link to see if your ancestors served in Eastport during the War of 1812
["MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN THE WAR OF 1812"](#)

The Powder Magazine at Fort Sullivan - Eastport, Maine

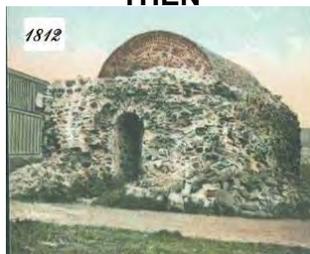
NEEDS YOUR HELP!!!!

This Powder House, from the war of 1812, is slowly disappearing before our eyes. The Border Historical Society of Eastport, Maine

NEEDS YOUR HELP!!!!

To raise the funds needed to restore this very important part of our history.

THEN



NOW



See how YOU can help



On July 18, 1814, Eastport, Maine was occupied by the British. This started a four-year occupation which saw Eastport and a large portion of eastern Maine either occupied by or under threat of occupation by the British. During that time Eastport became part of New Brunswick, Canada, and the British Empire. On that July day the Stars and Stripes was lowered from the flagpole at Fort Sullivan to be replaced by the Union Jack. Even after word of peace reached England in February, 1815, British forces remained in Eastport, which they insisted had always been a part of New Brunswick. This territory was returned to the United States by the [Treaty of Ghent](#). The U.S. Senate unanimously approved the treaty on February 16, 1815, and President James Madison exchanged ratification papers with a British diplomat in Washington on February 17, the treaty was proclaimed on February 18 and fighting immediately stopped when news of the treaty finally reached the United States.

YOU CAN HELP BY

Sending your contribution to:

Eleanor Norton, Treasurer
PO Box 95
Eastport, ME 04631
"POWDER HOUSE FUND"

YOU CAN HELP BY

Donating your treasures to:

Border Historical Society Auction
to be held in downtown Eastport
July 3rd - 9:00 to 11:30 AM
Auctioneer - Chris Gardner

(antiques, historical items, crafts, etc.)
ALL DONATIONS WELCOME!!

YOU CAN HELP BY

Volunteering your time

PLEASE get in touch with our
Auction Chairman
Ruth McInnis
207-853-2328

**Anything you can give, donate or do
to help preserve the history of our town will be greatly
appreciated by the
Eastport Border Historical Society**

Above is the page our Webmaster, Cory Critchley, prepared for the Powder House.

Please visit the web site at:

www.borderhistoricalsociety.com

*Invaded

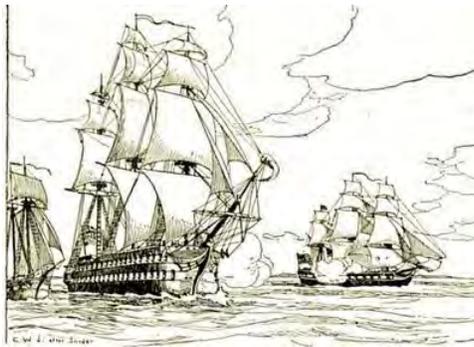
independence from Massachusetts, which had ruled the territory since the 1650s. For the better part of a century, settlers in backcountry towns had been engaged in a violent insurgency against the schemes of Bay State land barons; they were more than happy to be rid of their overrule. But people in more established towns like Wiscasset, Portland, Eastport and Castine feared such a move would disrupt the coast's economy, and squashed efforts at separation.

All that changed in the summer and fall of 1814, as British forces spread south, occupying Machias, Blue Hill, Belfast and Castine, looting Hampden and Bangor, and repeatedly attempting landings at Boothbay. By late summer, the people of Wiscasset expected their "village would be laid in ashes within twenty-four hours" as rumors spread that the British "were hovering upon our coast, or standing into our bays and rivers." Banks moved their reserves to Portland, where militiamen rallied to defend the city.

"The whole District of Maine is threatened by the ravaging foe," Washington's leading newspaper reported, yet "scarcely a soldier of the U.S. troops is there to assist in repelling invasion, although thousands have been enlisted in that part of the country."

Indeed, Maine was virtually defenseless as a result of Massachusetts policies. The ruling classes in Boston were deeply opposed to the war and openly sided with the British against the federal government in Washington. Boston bankers refused to loan President James Madison the money he needed to raise a proper federal army, yet advanced enormous sums to the British in Nova Scotia. As a result, Madison withdrew all federal troops to more loyal states, leaving Maine to be defended by "a few invalids...who were retained [in Maine] on account of their indispositions."

After the invasion, Massachusetts Governor Caleb Strong called an emergency meeting of the state legislature. Maine representatives were shocked when their colleagues made it clear they "meant to say or do nothing" about the occupation of half the District of Maine. To make matters worse, when Madison tried to raise an army to liberate the area, Governor Strong not only refused to lend him money, his administration leaked the war plans to the Boston press, which published them in their entirety.



Had the war not ended when it did, eastern Maine might still be part of New Brunswick today. British officers had required inhabitants of Eastport and other towns to take an oath of loyalty to King George III and formally incorporated the easternmost settlements into the British Empire.

Even after word of peace reached New England in February 1815, British forces remained in Eastport, which they insisted had always been a part of New Brunswick, by dint of it being on an island. Eastport, a British commissioner once said, is British, "as much so as Northamptonshire." U.S. Customs Houses complied, continuing to regard Eastport as a foreign city, while the town's residents had to travel 15 miles to Dennysville to find the nearest U.S. post office. Several Eastport merchants fled across the water to Lubec, where they founded a sort-of trading-center-in-exile until the British finally withdrew in June 1718.

Maine was liberated, but the wartime damage to the District's relationship with Massachusetts could not be undone. Those who had opposed the war and statehood in the past were shocked at how quick Boston was to abandon "the eastern territories" in time of war. "We have seen the Executive of the Commonwealth tamely submitting to the invasion of his territory without making one effort to expel the foe," Bangor attorney Samuel Whiting exclaimed. "If Massachusetts won't cooperate and the Federal government is unable to, then the crisis has arrived when the District of Maine ought to legislate for herself."

After the war, the separation movement gained strength and, after several false starts, succeeded in pushing through a referendum for statehood in 1819. The following year, Maine was accepted into the Union, a separate political entity for the first time in 170 years thanks, ironically, to the British invasion.

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted with written permission from Colin Woodard.

Please visit his website, www.colinwoodard.com where you can find more information on Colin and his latest book, *The Republic of Pirates: Being the True and Surprising Story of the Caribbean Pirates and the Man Who Brought Them Down* or previous books, *The Lobster Coast: Rebels, Rusticators, and the Struggle for a Forgotten Frontier*, a history of coastal Maine.



People & Places of the Past

Thirtysixth Commencement, Boynton High School, Class of 1911



Graduates: Carrie Ethel Bucknam, Helen Marguerite Corthell, Josephine Emery, Charles Frederick Gilligan, William Francis Gilligan, Joseph Herome Gilligan, Mildred Holmes, Adelaide Marie MacA-chorn, Kathleen McCoy, Anna Teresa Murphy, Elsie Leland, Marian Louise Murphy, Myrtle May Norwood, Alma Teresa Parker, Ezra Stuart Rumery, Arthur Feeman Varney, Oscar Milton Wilbur, Vera Wells Wentworth, Blanche Woodman. Faculty: John C. Merrill, Jennie A. Grindle, C.M. Burlingame, Louise A. Wilbur, Majorie W. Nutt.

Editor's Note: The photo was donated to the City by Edward Mullen of Eastport. The frames were restored and glass replaced by Joyce Weber. As you may have noticed, we do not have the names of each person. If you know the names or can match faces with names, please contact Helen Archer. We will have additional graduate photos in upcoming issues of the *Time & Tides*.

Items photographed from Records at Eastport City Hall Submitted by Helen Archer

Taken from the Eastport Sentinel March 28, 1855

Old Times

To the editor:

I observed an article in the Sentinel of the 14th inst., under the head "The Old Settlers not all Gone." The facts there were very correctly stated, considering it was made up from mere tea-table talk, without taking notes. It was 54 years from this very evening that two of the company then present took tea together in the house now Capt. Billings.

A social meeting of so large a proportion of the few ancients of the town now living, and the very pleasant converse that ensued respecting "old times" could not but be interesting, and as the younger portion of the circle seemed to be equally interested, and the notice of it in the Sentinel has led me to suppose that a few additional facts would not be wholly uninteresting to your readers, in this town, at least. I propose to commence with the names of the heads of families who resided here the first of May, 1800, with each location, commencing at the Patterson Farm, near the bridge. As I shall write wholly from memory, I may commit some small errors, but I believe the facts stated may be depended on as substantially correct. The names, locations, etc., here follow: James Carter, Samuel Blachford at the Patterson place. Jacob Lincoln, Wm. Hammon, Wm. Taylor, at Lincoln's Hill. Moses Norwood, John Kendall, David Parsons at Kendall's Head. Nathaniel Clark, Paul Johnson, at Johnson's Cove. John Lain, Daniel Holmes, and the Carrying Place. John Newcomb, Holmes Hill--- Wm. Ricker, Soloman Mabee, Elias Mabee, Henry Waide, the Eastern side of Holmes Hill at the shore. Andrew Harrington, A.

Border Historical Society Online

Remember to tell your friends to check our website at <http://borderhistoricalsociety.com/>. It's full of great information about our town and surrounding area.

Please let me know if there are any changes or additions you would like to see.

Email corycritch@yahoo.com
Eastport phone 207-853-4074
NY phone 585-621-4028

Submitted by Cory Critchley

Harrington Jr. at the head of Harrington's Cove.. Wm. Goudy, Henry Tucker, Widow McGuire, on the highland near Goudy's Point (writer's note: now Harris Point) Henry Bowen, now Richard Folsom's, Joseph Clark, Jacob Clark, where Mrs. Murphy's house now stands. Samuel Coombs, now Matthew's place. Wm. Bradbury, now Nathan Bucknam. John Wortman on the top of the ledge-North side of Little's Cove. Parick & Wm. Egan, merchants, not married but kept house at Little's Cove. Hayden & Shead, Merchants, not married but kept house at John Bucknam's place. Wm. Clark near Capt. John Clark's,--John Young, where Peavey's store now stands. Sam'l Leighton in the Holler.

Sherman in the Gilmore house, where Steven's Bake-house now stands; (David & Rob't Gilmore, Merchants, owners and boarders). Joseph Livermore where D. Savaage's Jewelry shop now stands. John Burgin, Merchant, where Bradford's clothing store now stands. Andrew Bowman, now Benj. Bell. John Moholland near Trescott Hall. Caleb Boynton, near D. Drew's Laban Stodard, where the Selectmen's room and Watchhouse stand. John Shackford's house, near Jacob Shackford's store. Alexander Hacket on the point, a few feet South of the Aymar House, Shackford's Cove. Sam'l Tuttle now Capt. John H. McLarren. Widow Cochran, now Capt. Billings. Jonathan Leavitt in the Prince house, near the Steam Mill.

Most of the residences were Log houses, which are all gone, and some of the Frame Houses. The only dwellings of May, 1800, now standing in all the town, are, part of the Patterson House, Jacob Lincoln's, Paul Johnson's Nath'l Clark's Andrew Harrington's old house in the field, part of Matthew's (formerly Coomb's) Nathan Bucknam's Egan's, Capt. McLarren's, Wm. Billings, a smallhouse near Bucknam's then unoccupied (I beleive, Hallet's) Prince's and Norwood's good houses, both burned and rebuilt; Joseph Prince, Esq., two children, and nearly the whole of his furniture burnt with the house.

Of all the heads of families I have noted, none are now living except Capt. Jacob Lincoln and his present wife (formerly Mrs. Parson) and Wm. Taylor and wife.

Should this article, (which is hastily written,) not prove too dry a subject, I may give some farther details at a future time, when I have a little more leisure.

Respectfully
U.J.

Submitted by Helen Archer

Culpeper, Va. Brig. Gen. Henry Prince of the 2d Division, 3d Corps, and Staff



Seated, left to right: Capt. B. W. Hoxie, 70th N.Y. Inf.; Lt. E. A. Belger, 70th N.Y. Inf.; Lt. W. J. Rusling, 5th N.J. Inf.; Gen. Prince; Maj. Charles Hamlin, A.A.G.; Capt. G. S. Russell, 5th N.J. Inf. Standing: Capt. J. W. Holmes, 72 N.Y. Inf.; Capt. T. P. Johnson, A.Q.M.; unknown; Assist. Surg. J. F. Calhoun; Lt. Albert Ordway, 24th Mass. Inf.; unknown; unknown.

Date Issued: 1863 September

Collection: Library of Congress Digitized Historical Collections: Civil War Photographs

Photograph from the main eastern theater of war, Meade in Virginia, August-November 1863.

Creator: O'Sullivan, Timothy H., 1840-1882, photographer.

Editor's Note: Charles Prince of Texas submitted this photo of General Prince and his staff. Charles is a 5th cousin, 4 times removed to General Prince. If you are interested in learning more about General Prince, please check out the winter issue of the *Time and Tides* on our web site www.borderhistoricalociety.com. It featured a story by Heidi Reidell, entitled "Maine's Forgotten Civil War General Henry Prince." Richard Tappan spoke about General Prince at the September 2007 meeting of the Border Historical Society.

Continued from page 1

*Public Buildings

editors have been as follows: Benjamin Folsom, Seth Mitchell, I.G. Blanchard, J.W. Emery and N.B. Nutt. Mr. Nutt has been the proprietor since 1855, or for thirty-six years. His son, Mr. F.E. Nutt, is now editor. The paper can always be found on the right side of all social and moral questions and fearlessly maintains what it believes to be right in all questions. It is a credit to the town and to Eastern Maine. A glance at its advertising columns shows that the businessmen of Eastport appreciate it as an advertising medium."

But what is to be Eastport's finest building is that now being erected for the accommodation of Uncle Sam's business as custom's collector and mail receiver and distributor. The old custom house and post office building was erected in 1850 and was a substantial brick and stone edifice, but not so substantial that it could resist the attack of the fire fiend in 1886. So it went down before the all conquering march of the flames, and with promptness as commendable as unusual, Congress at its very next session, made an appropriation of \$108,000 for a new building on the old site. The indications are that when this building is completed it will have "come to stay," for the plans call for an edifice so heavy and strong that nothing short of a vigorous earthquake or a lively bombardment can have much effect upon it. The foundations rest on the solid ledge at every point, and the building is to be strictly fire proof, as it is to be constructed of stone, iron and steel; all the partitions are to be of terra cotta, and all the floors are to be tiled. The structure is 67 X 47 feet in dimensions and is two stories in height, exclusive of the attic and basement, it being practically a three-and-a-half story building, as it is on the "side hill," and its basement is high-studded and largely above ground. The appearance of the building is greatly improved by the existence of a square and semi-detached three-story tower, attached to a corner of the main edifice, and this tower also adds greatly to the safety of the building against fire as it contains the stair-ways giving access to the several floors. It is to be surmounted by the tall flag staff and curious looking vanes and "whirligigs: common to all United States signal stations, for the attic is to be occupied by the signal corps, the second floor being devoted to the customs service, the first floor to the post-office and the basement to storage purposes. It is supposed that the building will be completed by the fall of 1898, and when it is completed it will be worthy of a port where the customs receipts exceed \$100,000 per annum.

BANKING FACILITIES

We have previously referred to the existence of excellent banking facilities in town, but the subject is of sufficient importance to merit more extended mention. The local bank of discount and deposit was organized in 1826 under the name of the "Frontier Bank," which title was changed to "Frontier National Bank," when a national charter was obtained in 1865. The institution has a capital of \$75,000, and its financial condition is excellent, both the magnitude and the character of its assets being thoroughly satisfactory. It carries an extended line of deposits of active manufacturers and merchants, and is doing much to advance the best interests of the town and section.

The Eastport Savings Bank was organized in 1869, and has been and is of incalculable benefit to the wage-earners of the town. A savings bank is a benefit to any community, but particularly to one where work and good wages prevail for half the year and little work and less wages the other half. The Eastport Bank is high in the confidence of the public and its popularity is constantly increasing, owing to steadily conservative and able management. May 1, 1890, the deposits amounted to \$348,648; May 1, 1891, they amounted to \$410,012, - a gain of \$62,000 during the year. These figures go to show not only that the bank is prosperous and well-managed but that the opportunities for remunerative employment in Eastport during the past year or so have been very satisfactory, - both of which indications are strictly in accordance with the facts.

SOCIETIES

Among the various organizations having headquarters at Eastport, the most important in many respects is the military company known as the Frontier Guards. It is connected with the Second Regiment, and is a well-drilled, finely-manned and ably-officered command.

Quite distinct from this organization, and yet an important adjunct to it at all times is the Eastport Brass Band, of which Mr. Thomas F. Mabee is leader. This is really a fine band, and compares so favorably with the representative bands of other Maine towns, and cities also, that Eastport people have excellent reason for the manifest pride they take in the organization.

First and foremost among the fraternal organizations is the Eastport Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, established in August, 1801. Eastern Royal Arch chapter was founded in 1855, and Saint Bernard

*Public Continued on Page 8

Generosity

By Andrew B. Randall Sept. 26, 1934

This opportunity I take
To speak to Gordan Wentworth Lake.
He is my niece's only son
I'm sure he is a clever one.

He with his parents came our way
And called on us on my birthday;
And Gordan then from pure goodwill
Made me accept a dollar bill.

I'd met him once or twice before
Winin a dozen years or more
When last I met him he was small
But now he's grown up straight and tall.

Now Gordon, Dear, take my advise,
Before you give think once or twice,
Except to those who are in need,
and then you will be blessed indeed.

*From Randall's Rippling Rhymes
Submitted by Helen Archer*

Continued from page 7

*Public Buildings

Commandery was formed in 1887. Masonic Hall was dedicated in 1888, and is a fine and spacious building, admirably equipped.

The Odd Fellows are represented by Border Lodge, which utilizes a convenient and handsomely furnished hall in Beckett's Block.

The knights of Pythias are represented by Anchor Lodge, the Grand Army by Meade Post, the Sons of Veterans by Gettysburg, the Improved Order of Red Men by Passamaquoddy Tribe, and there are societies of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Independent Order of Good Templars.

There are various other special features of the town which might be profitably noticed did space permit, but as it is, enough has been written to give some idea of Eastport's more important characteristics and the advantages held out to manufacturers, investors, workingmen, merchants and summer tourists. The town has suffered in the past by reason of

Peavey Memorial Library

26 Water Street. Romanesque Revival structure built in 1893. Permanent art collection. Public access computers and WiFi. Local interest books, best-sellers, contemporary and classic literature, children's books, videos and music CDs, genealogy and history section. Regular and special programs. Hours are Monday 12-8, Tuesday and Thursday 12-5, Wednesday and Friday 10-5, Saturday 10-3, Sunday closed. Phone/fax (207)853-4021.

Washington County Registry of Deeds

Phone: (207) 255-6512 Fax: (207) 255-3838
County of Washington Registry of Deeds,
PO Box 29747 Court Street, Machias, Maine
04654.

Office Hours: 8 AM-4 PM Monday-Friday
except holidays.



Eastport City Hall

78 High Street, Eastport, ME 04631
Hours: 7:30 am-4:30 pm Monday through
Friday
Telephone: (207) 853-2300 FAX: 207-853-4712

its remoteness and the consequent ignorance of the general public concerning its attractions, but knowledge of these is now rapidly spreading and the result is sure to be highly favorable. It has been truly said that Eastport possesses every element naturally going to make up a large city, and that the one thing lacking to bring about the quick and sure combination and development of these elements is a diversity of industries. This will not be lacking long. Important new industries will follow the railroad, even if they do not precede it, and the Eastport of 1900 will be dependent on no one or no half-dozen sources of income for its continued prosperity.

Editor's Note: Historical Sketch of Eastport will be continued in our next edition. If you missed reading the previous installments, please go to our website: <http://borderhistoricalsociety.com/> and download Fall/Winter 2008, Summer 2008, Spring 2008, and Winter 2007 issues. This item was copied as written.



GENEALOGY



Connecting to the Past Through Query...

Marriages

Eastport, Me. April 17, 1848
To the Town Clerk of Eastport,

Sir,

As required by law, I hereby certify that marriages have been solemnized by me in this town, during the year ending with this date as follows, viz:

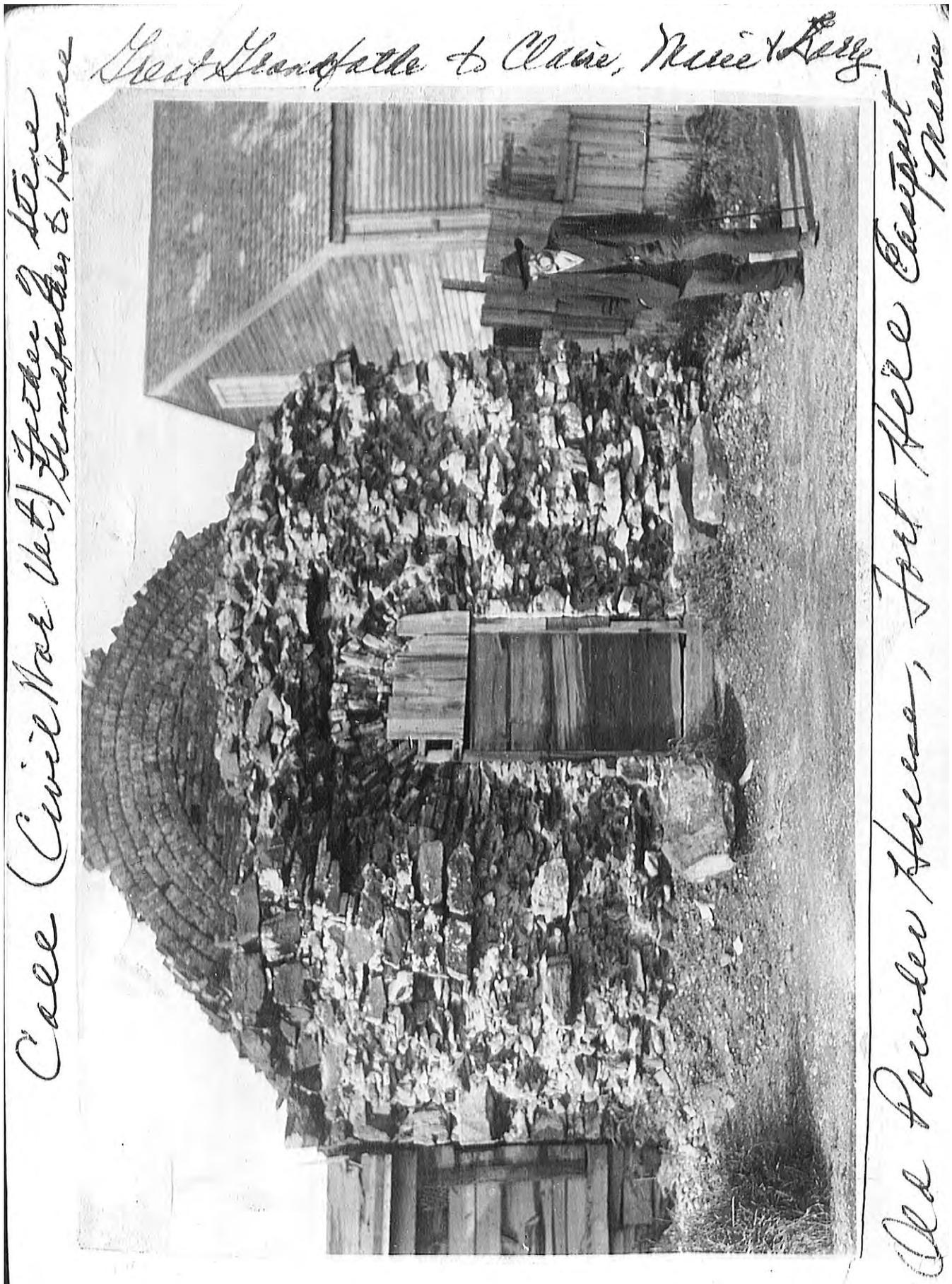
Randall B. Clark and May Jane Downs were married May 4, 1847
John Johnson and A. Anna Stevens were married May 30, 1847
John Wilson and Margaret Stevenson were married July 4, 1847
Charles Hayden and May Elizabeth Foster were married August 12, 1847
Charles H. Dyer and Hannah E. Stevens were married Sept. 9, 1847
Fergus Potter and Elizabeth Appleby were married Oct. 26, 1847
William Henry Finch and Louisa Mars were married Nov. 2. 1847
Robert Pike and Elisa A. Coffin were married Nov. 7, 1847
John W. Hinkley and Mary J. Hatch were married Nov. 25, 1847
William B. Hatch and Naomi Reynolds were married Dec. 3, 1847
Robert Pike and Frances Libby were married Dec. 9, 1847
John H. McLarren and Matilda G. Sabine were married March 19, 1848
Paul Sadler and Abigail Pike were married March 20, 1848
Isaac Pendleton and Mary Bridges were married March 26, 1848.

Kendall Brooks Jr.
Pastor of the Washington St. Baptist Church, Eastport, Me.

The following parties were joined in marriage by the subscriber during the year ending April 6, 1876:

June 24, 1875: Andrew Pottle of Perry to Margaret E. Trimble of Robbinston
Sept 28, 1875: James Peters of Eastport to Sarah Jane McVicar of St. George, NB.
Oct. 13, 1875: Robinson Flagg of Eastport to Mary H. Bibber of Eastport
Dec. 12, 1875: Lorenzo Bailey of Pembroke to Clementine C. Lewis of Eastport
Dec. 21, 1875: Alira W. Leighton of Pembroke to Sarah E. Bridges of Lawrence, Ma.
Dec. 29, 1875: Benjamin Bradford of Eastport to Mary E. Hickey of Eastport
Jan. 8, 1876: George T. Gillespie of Eastport to Emily B. Atas of Eastport
Jan. 8, 1876: David R. Copp of Eastport to Laura Butler of Eastport
March 7, 1876: Bartlett J. Warren of Eastport to Lizzie McVeigh of Eastport
March 17, 1876: James L. Morrison of Eastport to Emma E. Elsmore of E. Machias
March 23, 1876: Israel D. Andrews of Eastport to Saran A. Kempster of Eastport
April 6, 1876: Clinton Bier of Eastport to Lottie A. Moholland of Eastport

Signed Nelson Whitney Clergymen



The photo courtesy of Robert Arsenault. Fred W. Call born 5/7/1844 died 12/7/1926. Call was a Private CO D 7th Maine Inf., buried Hillside West Sect. C. Lot 1291. Call was Robert's great-great-grandfather.

History of Eastport, Maine, From A Gazetteer of the State of Maine

By Geo. J. Varney Published by B. B. Russell, 57 Cornhill, Boston 1886

Eastport is a town and island in the south-easterly part of Washington County, in Passamaquoddy Bay. The nearest towns are Perry on the north-west, and Lubec on the south-west. Lubec Bay and its passages separate it from the mainland on the west, and the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay divide it from Campobello and Deer islands, which belong to Great Britain. It is connected with Perry by means of a bridge 1,280 feet in length. The greatest length of the town is about 5 miles in a north-western and south-eastern direction. The greatest width is about 2 miles. The form of the island is extremely irregular, and furnishes several good havens. The village is situated on the south-easterly part of the island, on a spacious harbor never closed by ice. Catching and curing fish has been and is still the principal industry of the town. There are now thirteen sardine factories in full operation in Eastport, employing about 800 hands. These factories run night and day during the season, and turn out about 5,000 cases per week. Some \$8,000 per week are paid out weekly to the hands,—men, women and children. The fish-curing houses marking the eastern shore of the town, but numerous clustered along the water's edge at the village, are a very noticeable feature from the harbor. Another feature is the fortified hill in the village, called Fort Sullivan. "The Prince Regent's Redoubt" is the highest eminence in the town, the summit being 183 feet above high-water mark. The view of the bay from this point is very beautiful. The rock is generally trap, and the soil is gravel, loam and clay. Hay and potatoes are the principal crops. There are three excellent tide-powers within the town. The manufactories, other than those engaged in the various preparations of fish, are a steam-mill of 75 horse-power, comprising a grain-mill capable of grinding 400 bushels per day, box and spool machinery, making 2,000 boxes, and using 2,500 feet of spool lumber, and carding machinery capable of making into rolls 150 lbs. of wool per day. The village contains about one hundred warehouses and stores. It is prettily laid out, and along the streets are many elm, maple, hackmatac, mountain ash and balm of gilead trees; while everywhere front yards are filled with flowers. Eastport was incorporated February 24, 1798, and was named Eastport from being the most eastern port in the United States. At this date the town included Moose Island (Eastport), Dudley's (Allen's), Frederic (Rice's) Islands, and the territory of the present town of Lubec. The latter with the two last islands were set off in 1811. The first settlers were fishermen from Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H. of whom James Cochrane was the first, coming

from Newburyport in 1772. Previous to its incorporation, Eastport was known as Moose Island. The chief office of the Passamaquoddy United States Customs District has been located at Eastport almost ever since the incorporation of the town. During the embargo of 1809 a fortification named Fort Sullivan was built on the hill at the village. In 1814, Major Perley Putnam, of Salem was placed in command in this region, having a force of 100 militia, 30 of whom were stationed at Robbinston. On the 5th of July, in this year, a small force of British secretly dispatched from Halifax, was joined by a fleet from Bermuda, the whole [fleet] consisting of the *Ramillies*, a 74 gun ship, the sloop-of-war *Martin*, the brigs *Rover* and *Bream*, bomb-ship *Terror*, and several transports, carrying upwards of 1,000 men, consisting of the 102d infantry and a battalion of artillery. The troops were commanded by Colonel Thomas Pilkington, the whole force being under the command of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy. These arrived before Eastport on the 11th of July. The force was so strong that it appeared worse than useless to contend, and the place was surrendered. The British claimed the island as being on the British side of the boundary-line settled upon in 1783, and ordered the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance. While some complied with the requirement others evaded it, and many removed to points westward. Among the spoil found by the enemy was \$9,000 in unfinished United States Treasury notes, lacking only the signature of the collector of customs to render them valid; but threats and artifices failed to induce the officer to sign them. After some time, having appointed a British collector of customs, the fleet departed, but left 800 troops to hold the place. These were continued here for three years after the war closed, on the plea that this island was included in the original limits of New Brunswick. The town in 1820, two years after the British force removed, contained one hundred and twenty-five dwelling-houses, seventy-five stores, sixty wharves, and three meeting-houses, one of which cost \$10,500. In 1839 the larger part of the business quarter of the village was burnt, but was soon rebuilt. Eastport furnished 403 men to the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion. There are now in the village a national and a savings-bank, the custom house for the Passamaquoddy district, a telegraph office, a United States signalstation, a newspaper, and a public library of 1,800 volumes. The Frontier National Bank has a capital of \$75,000; the Eastport Savings Bank, at the beginning of 1880, held in deposits and profits the sum

*History

of \$153,780.34. The *Eastport Sentinel*, published by N. B. Nutt, Esq., is a valuable and interesting paper. Here is a port of the International Steamship Line, connecting with Boston, Portland and St. John; and of the St. Croix

Steamboat Line, by which it is connected with Calais, St. Andrews and Robbinston. It is the terminus of the daily stage-line to Calais and Machas, from the first of which it is distant 30, and from the last, 40 miles. Among

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF EASTPORT.

55

TRY

THOMAS W. DAGGETT'S

BOARDING HOUSE ON MARKET WHARF.

Excellent Board furnished at very Low Rates. Transient's accommodated. Pleasant Rooms and Good Beds. Please call and see me,

THOMAS W. DAGGETT.

EASTPORT, - - MAINE.

HALLETT BROTHERS,

PACKERS OF

DOMESTIC SARDINES,

of all kinds.

EASTPORT, - - MAINE.

CHAS. N. MCKAY,

Carriage Ironing and Smith Work.

EASTPORT, - - MAINE.

The chances are that a great many owners and users of Carriages and Wagons are included among our readers, and the establishment carried on by Mr. Chas. N. McKay on Water street, is of special interest to this class, for Mr. McKay is a Carriage Ironer, Repairer, Wheelright and Blacksmith and has the facilities at hand for the doing of such work, etc., etc. He is a native of Digby, N. S., and he came identified with his present enterprise in 1890. The premises made use of include a blacksmith shop 20 x 30 feet in dimensions, employment being given to experienced assistants so that orders can be filled at short notice, a point that will be appreciated by those who want a Carriage or Wagon repaired, and cannot afford to be long deprived of the use of it. The work done here is dependable in the full sense of the word, for selected material is used and the workmanship is first class throughout.

FRED A. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

19 WATER ST.,

EASTPORT, MAINE.

SMITH'S DINING SALOON

(WASHINGTON HOUSE.)

J. P. SMITH, Prop.

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

EASTPORT, MAINE.

Meals and Lunches Served in Good Style on the arrival of the Boats.

Boarders taken by the Day or Week.

the honored citizens of this town were Hons. Lorenzo Sabine, Joseph C. Noyes, and Esquires Ichabod R. Chadbourne, Daniel T. Granger, Frederick Hobbs, Aaron Hayden, Bion Bradbury and Jonathan D. Weston. There are resident in the town ten persons above ninety years of age, fifteen about eighty, and one who claims to be one hundred and two. The churches of Eastport number seven, and are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Unitarian, Christian and Roman Catholic. The Boynton high-school is located in this village. The number of public school-houses in the town is seven, valued, with appurtenances, at \$12,000. The valuation of estates in 1870 was \$901,686. In 1880 it was \$882,892. The rate of taxation in the latter year was 3 per cent. The population in 1870 was 3,736. In 1880 it was 4,006.

Editor's Note: Thanks go to Helen Archer for finding this web site filled with great history you may not find anyplace else. Take the time to check it out, please. <http://history.rays-place.com/>. Also, thanks to Ray for granting BHS permission to reprint this article.

DUES NOTICE! DUES NOTICE!

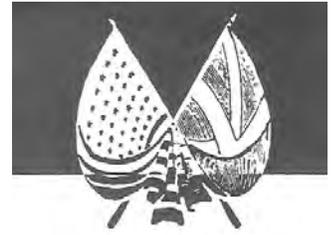
This is your notice that your 2009 dues need to be sent into the Treasurer.

We appreciate your being a member and hope you will encourage your friends to join.



Clip and Share With Your Friends!

Border Historical Society 2009 Membership Application



Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Number _____

E-mail Address _____

Dues are:

\$10.00 for Individual Member

\$20.00 for Family Membership

\$150.00 for Lifetime Membership

Non-Voting Junior Membership, under 18, \$2.00 (if family does not belong)

Donations:

___ Powder House Fund

___ General Fund

Make Check payable to:

Border Historical Society, PO Box 95, Eastport, ME 04631

Date _____

Membership # _____

___ Letter Sent

Check # _____ ___ Cash

___ Packet Sent



Border Historical Society

An organization of Eastport area residents committed to preserving local history and operating the Barracks Museum, Quoddy Dam Model Museum, Quoddy Craft Shop and site of Fort Sullivan and Powder Magazine.

The public is encouraged to visit our sites.

Barracks Museum

Washington Street, Eastport, Maine 04631
Hours: Wed., Thurs. Fri. Sat. 1 pm to 4 pm Closed for the Winter.

Quoddy Dam Model Museum and Quoddy Craft Shop

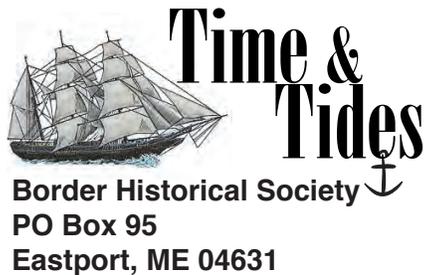
72 Water Street, Eastport, ME 04631
Hours: 10 am to 6 pm Closed for the Winter

Site of Fort Sullivan & Powder Magazine

Fort Hill, McKinley Street off Adams St.

Contact Information

Mailing Address: PO Box 95, Eastport, ME 04631
E-mail Address: borderhistoricalsociety@yahoo.com
Web Address: <http://borderhistoricalsociety.com/>
Phone: Frances Raye 853-6630



Border Historical Society
PO Box 95
Eastport, ME 04631

2009 Upcoming Meetings

Meetings will be held in the Shead High School Band Room at 7:00 pm unless otherwise notified.

July 17 Vikings

August 21 Lighthouses

September 18

October 16

November 20

Notices will be posted at:

Eastport City Hall

R & M IGA

The First Bank

The Quoddy Tides

S.L. Wadsworth

Raye's Mustard



Knowledge is worth very little when it is not shared.