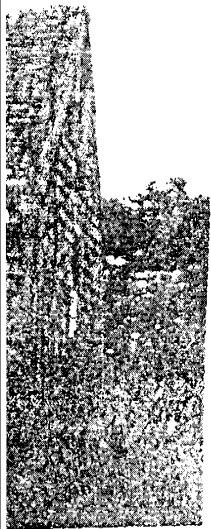


ENT



THE TRANSIENT TOWN OF CORK by Rev. Henry O. Thayer
Read before the Maine Historical Society, December 9, 1892

In the reoccupation, after Queen Anne's War, of the abandoned districts of Maine, enterprising men, at the first dawning of peace, schemed for the gains, perhaps fortunes, which successful settlements promised.

Too sanguine of permanent peace, expelled settlers—the few yet living, or their heirs— or speculators who had eagerly purchased settler's rights or ancient land titles, laid plans to reconstruct what war had destroyed.

In that important section drained by the river Sagadahoc and its affluents, two main agencies early prosecuted settlements. On the west of that river the Pejepscot Company, formed in 1715, and owning the Wharton and the Purchase grants, laid foundations of new towns,—Brunswick, Topsham and Small Point. On the east were the heirs of Clarke and Lake who forecast their undertaking in 1713, and brought it to its first stages of success in 1716, having secured nearly forty householders for their projected town upon Arrowsic Island, which in that year was incorporated as Georgetown. These heirs were personally represented by Edward Hutchinson, Esq. of Boston, a grandson of Major Thomas Clarke. Cooperating with him in behalf of the heirs of Captain Thomas Lake was his grandson, Sir By-Bye Lake a resident of London, who rendered valuable aid there, though not coming to this country. After the successful inauguration by them of the Arrowsic enterprise, steps were taken toward seizing other points in like manner.

In the previous century the shores of Merry Meeting bay had attracted immigrants. Now Colonel Hutchinson chose this favored locality and here laid the beginnings of the town of Cork. In the endeavor he was associated with Robert Temple.

This gentleman arrived in Boston in the late autumn of 1717, having a purpose, to make settlement, as a farmer. In the early spring following he made a voyage to the Kennebec with members of the Pejepscot Company and examined their lands. His attention was also directed to the lands of Clarke and Lake's heirs to which for his design he gave the preference

East Side of the Kennebeck, which then pleased me much better than those on the West Side; accordingly on my return to Boston, I waited on Col. Hutchison, and having communicated my mind to him respecting his interest at Kennebeck; he not only permitted but invited me to be concerned with him, Sir Bybye Lake and his other partners, in the settlement of those Lands; in order to which I was concerned that Year in chartering two large Ships, and the next Year in chartering three more Ships to bring Families from Ireland to carry on the settlement; in consequence of which several Hundred People² were landed in Kennebeck River, some of which, or their Descendants, are Inhabitants there to this day; but the greatest Part removed to Pennsylvania and a considerable Part to Londonderry, for Fear of the Indians, who were very troublsome at that time: After I had settled some Families on the East side of Merry-Meeting Bay (to which Place we gave the Name of Cork) Col. Hutchinson was pleased to give me a Deed for 1000 Acres of Land at the Chops of Merry-Meeting Bay, where I first landed a large Number of those Families; and Col. Winthrop (not I) gave that Place the name of Temple Bar³."

The legal conveyance gives further evidence respecting this transaction, and more precise description of the location; -

"Ann Mather, widow, Edward Hutchinson Esq. and Lydia his wife of Boston, Josiah Walcot of Salem Esq. & Mary his wife, John Penhallow and Elizabeth Penhallow, his wife for £500. . . . paid by Robert Temple. . . . and that the said sum is expended and laid out in Transporting Families to & Settling of two Towns on Sagadahoc & Kennebeck Rivers in New England do grant &c. . . . All that certain tract or parcel of Land situate lying & being on the Easterly side of Merry Meeting Bay, bounding and fronting on the Chops of the sd Bay, extending from the Chops of the Bay up the river three Quarters of a Mile from High water mark, & extending backwards about East & by South upon a Square into the wood until the one thousand acres be completed "

Dated Sept. 30, 1725

The lands offered to settlers by the Clarke and Lake proprietors were to be given on conditions of building houses thereon, improving and possessing three years. The conveyance to Temple was delayed till 1725. From him the estate passed to Job Lewis, Esq, of Boston. This tract was long known in the town (Woolwich) as the "thousand acre lot", and remained entire till 1803, when it was sold to John Hodgkins, of Ipswich Massachusetts, who divided it into farms.

In view of the local opinion firmly held in the past that Cork was the Ireland district of Bath, it may be shown further that the ownership of that neck can be traced from the Indian purchase before 1650 down to the present. Temple never possessed any part of it, and the owners and some of the occupants in the years of the Cork settlement are known.

The growing unfriendliness of the Kennebec Indians in 1719, caused the government to appoint commissioners to confer with them. They were hastened away in December to meet the chiefs, and perhaps went again. Their report was read at the session of the House of Representatives in July, 1720. It states in respect to the frequent insults and abuse, that

They find them to arise from the English being settled and settling above or northwestwards of Merrymeeting Bay, particularly Swan Island in Kennebec River, and a Settlement called Cork to the Eastward of that River, the Inhabitants at a place called Somersett to the Westward of the River; . . . (then naming the eastern settlements). . . Brunswick, Topsham, Somersett, Swan Island, Cork, Arrowsic, Small Point, all of these (excepting Falmouth and Arrowsic) were scattering here and there a Family, undefensibly and not conformably to the order of the General Court⁵.

Further and definite information respecting the situation and the beginning of the town of Cork, is drawn from depositions given in the land controversies subsequent.

The noted Lincoln County justice Samuel Denny, detailing the oper-

side of Eastern river ,there were three or four families settled which I understood sat down in right of Col.Hutchinson;- that I came from Ireland along with Capt. Robert Temple late deceased, who claimed 1,000 acres at the chops of Merrymeeting bay and sold it to Job Lewis of Boston

Jonathan Preble, a leading resident of Warrrowsic, to which he came from York in 1718, gives similar testimony;-

"Opposite to the eastern Side of Swan island on the Main,on the southerly side of the Eastern river, there were three or four settlements (i.e.family locations),which I understood were placed there in right of sd Hutchinson; this settlement was made in 1720, or thereabouts "

We must therefore conclude, in respect to the extent of the projected town of Cork,that its northern boundry was Eastern river. On the south was Chops point or Temple Bar. But directly below the Chops, on the east side,was a grant of five hundred acres, likewise made for encouraging settlement. It was called often "the farm of Mr. Love of Bristol," and was subsequently conveyed to Jon Love of Bristol,England. This land may have been associated with Cork. Mr Love's tenants at that time were William and James Burns(or Barns),-probably of Scotch-Irish immigration

This town of Cork,in length on the water front from the Chops to Eastern river was five and one half miles, and it would now lie in nearly equal halves in the towns of Dresden and Woolwich. Swan island is nearly four miles in length,and Eastern river enters the Kennebec over against the southerly half of it, so that the northern part of Cork lay alongside of the settlement on that island. Hutchinson's Point is two-fifths of the distance northward on the water front of Cork, and is one mile and one-third below Swan island. The Chops,the outlet of the bay, is two hundred and fifty yards in width. Through this narrow strait the waters of the five rivers - the Kennebec and Androscoggin alone of much volume- flow out,at times rough ,turbulent and choppy.

In the attempt to found a pioneer town in this delightful and inviting region of Merrymeeting bay,Hutchinson and Temple were assoc-

iated; the former was agent and representative of Kennebec land proprietors; the latter promoter and manager of Scotch-Irish emigration.

The persons disclosed by the foregoing documents, with little doubt comprise nearly all the men, or heads of families, that did establish themselves in the incipient Cork. Some others took steps toward entry, but the scowling and insolent natives repelled them. Temple relates that some of the ships sailed direct to his estate, and from them many families were there landed. What provision for temporary sojourn was made none of these deponents mentioned. Rude shelters for their immediate need could quickly be put up. Their log houses would require no long time in construction. That any families entered in 1718 the rude dwellings the homes for a time they had come to seek in the wilderness of the Kennebec, may be doubted. A few settlers located upon Somerset⁷ point in that year, but there is doubt if these were Temple's colonists, for this territory and Swan island also belonged to the Pejepscot proprietors and we may doubt if Temple's ships brought families to them because of his agreement with Hutchinson and partners. Indeed the Pejepscot Company had an agent in Ireland about his time. Somerset, Swan island and Cork were the settlements at which the Indians took umbrage in 1719. Therefore we must conclude that some had built houses and were clearing the land in that year, though these deponents indicate 1720, somewhat indefinitely as the beginning of the settlement. They had so far advanced as to plant considerable corn this latter year. The menacing attitude of the natives renders it unlikely that any were added to the number after the spring of 1720.

As they drove on that season's work the bright skies of their hopes were still often overcast by angry clouds. Against these settlements about the bay the Indians entered their threatening protest. They resented these beginnings and believed them to reveal the purpose to push settlements still further up the river—an unwarranted encroachment

How quickly the hopeful outlook of the families in Cork and adjac

lands was changed into bitter and calamitous forebodings is shown by a letter of John Penhallow. He writes from Georgetown⁸, July 13, 1720, to Col. Hutchinson to this effect;-

"I suppose you have, ere this, seen Edgar, and have had an act of ye Confusions & Disorders occasioned by ye Indians, both at Cork and at Garden island which has driven ye people from Cork down here, who would have gone to Boston in their frights if we had not stopped 'em and suffered only some of the wives and children to go off. They had a prospect of a very considerable crop of Corn which they were obliged to leave inasmuch as they were threatened to be knocked in the head if they continued there any longer. The men are going up today in order to Hill and secure their Corn."

On the same day Mr. Penhallow wrote to the governor with report of a treaty and adjustment made there with the Indians by the lieutenant governor of New Hampshire on account of an Indian killed at Piscataqua. This matter was concluded, he says, "with seeming joy and satisfaction." But how deceptive, he proceeds to show;-

"The next day the Inhabitants in Merrymetting Bay were threatened by ye Indians if they did not immediately remove, they should be knocked in ye head, upon which 7 or 8 families came here, ye men we endeavored to prevent going off till orders from the Govern^t, altho some of their wives and childⁿ went away"

Ten days later Penhallow wrote of the posture of affairs at Arrowsic fortifying, guarding, soldiers ordered away, the people still in their fortified huoses, and "all in Garrison at Augusta". He thereby mentions "a treaty he had with the Indians", whence we must conclude some agreement had been reached respecting further insults and hostile acts, and that quiet and a trembling confidence were soon restored. The fugitives from Cork returned to their homes evidently, for in November, at a conference held at Georgetown, in which the leading chiefs were Mogg and Wiurna the Indians made a very emphatic request, thrice repeated: "We desire that

these people be removed from Merrymeeting bay".

No facts appear respecting affairs in 1721 adverse to the belief that the people of Cork continue on their lands though not without apprehensions that new insults or bloody assaults might occur. Apparent security was given by the soldiers and the adjacent garrisons. After that menacing explosion in July 1720, the government posted twenty soldiers on Swan island for defense in that quarter. And at latest, by June, 1721, soldiers were stationed at Richmond, a convenient outpost above the settlements. Also garrisons were strengthened, or new ones erected, as the government in June, 1722, recommended to the people on the frontier to build such houses to which they might retire.

The remaining history of Cork, so far as now ascertained, is brief. Conferences with the irritated natives, appeals to recent treaties and agreements, threats even, avail nothing, for the Jesuit Rasle, malignly patriotic, an artful agent for France, was spurring them on to hostilities for the expulsion of the white men. But for him, there would have been peace and a large inflow of immigrants.

Seeing that insolent conduct, demands, threats, injuries to property, did not secure their ends, the Indians haughtily proceeded to business, using effective methods to terrify and expel the inhabitants. A gleeful band from Norridgewock - forty according to their priest's account, but estimated sixty by our historian, stealthily swept down upon these sleeping families in their new homes in the vicinity of the bay. Rasle himself thus writes of the incursion;-

"My people returned in the spring, learned what had passed (attempt to seize him etc.) and made a party of forty to go against the English, not to kill but to put in mind, and make them draw off. One night they ranged ten leagues of the country, and broke into houses, bound and made prisoners to the number of sixty -four, pillaged the houses and burnt every thing"

Judge Penhallow's narration, written soon after, has been repeated

by subsequent writers , with no added details.

"In the summer they renewed their insults, and on June 13, 1722, sixty in twenty canoes came and took nine families in Merrymeeting bay, most of which they afterwards set at liberty, but Mr. Hamilton, Love, Handson, Trescott and Edgar they carried to Canada, who after difficulty and expense got clear. "

Cap tain Penhallow's letter to the governor, written on the fifteenth gives a vivid picture of this barbarous affair;-

" The Common Calamity of this part of the Country is such that the people upon the river & Merrymeeting Bay are all flying for shelter, & that no arguments can persuade to keep their houses, at least for the present. The Indians began their Hostilities upon 9 or 10 families, and took such a number of 'em as they tho't fit; they used them very barbarously coming to & forcing into their houses at midnight, hauling them out of bed by the hair & stripped em of whatever was valuable, those they gave Liberty to go away they left hardly any thing to Cover 'em. About 30 people they have already treated thus; Yesterday morning they killed 10 oxen belonging to Mr. Alexander Hamilton & Brocas, & some others of their Cattle, & carr'd away only the fat of their inwards, they make great spoil of cattle & let their flesh lye perishing upon the ground. They have burned Mr. Temple's house at the Chops of the Bay & killed some of his Cattle, Cut all the Canoes to pieces they met with to prevent any intelligence. Have burnt Col. Winthrop's mill (on the Cathance River) and mill & killed what they pleased in Merrymeeting Bay & upon this river home to the guards. . . . Am sending out about 20 men in 2 or 3 boats to save what Cattle the Indians have killed & left perishing on the ground".

Our histories have restricted this foray to the northern shore of the bay. It did extend several miles below the bay, even to the guards of the Arrowsic village, and possibly to Small Point on the west, which would make nearly ten leagues, though Rasle used that number loosely. A few facts respecting these captives belong to the account. Henry Edgar was

was taken out of bed at Isaac Hunter's house on Pleasant Point, at the mouth of the Androscoggin. He did not return from Canada for four months; he had interviews with Governor Vaudreuil, telling him plainly that the English regarded him as the cause of the war. Richie and Robert Love had some union of interest in the farm just south of the Chops. The former, I conclude, was a resident of Boston, and Robert may have been manager on the farm, and doubtless was the captive. Alexander Hamilton was owner with John Brocas, in a farm one mile below the Chops on the east side (Woolwich) where a small stream enters the Kennebec, which unto the present generation has borne the name, Brocas' Brook, on which a mill was built by him about 1729. Undoubtedly it was here Hamilton was seized, and the many cattle killed. But Zechariah Trescott was taken at Nequasset creek, some five miles below the bay near Arrowsic, where he and Robert Poor were collecting timbers of a sawmill which a freshet had swept away. He was redeemed two years later, having been with Governor Vaudrenil thirteen months. Of Hanson I have learned nothing. These men were captured to be held as their hostages for the Indian hostages still retained in Boston.

The military forces were now distributed as best to secure the inhabitants. Twenty men from Penhallow's company went to Richmond. Ten from Harmon's were assigned to the garrison at Swan island. Harmon with thirty, held Small Point. But nothing is said of Temple, nor of soldiers in his command, and the designation "Mr. Temple" implies that he had not been commissioned at this time, for Penhallow, an officier would have been careful to observe military proprieties; but manifestly he received a command soon after in the increase of the forces sent to the Kennebec.

The terror and panic which seized these families was not readily dissipated. Indeed, this cruel raid, with indignities and robbery, may have wholly and finally depopulated Cork. The men under the protection of the soldiers could care for their growing crops, and possibly gathered early a partial harvest. The guards and garrisons were vigilant; scouting parties in whale-boats ranged the bay and the river. But the natives

constantly prodded by their priest, more fiercely pursued their design to expel the nettlers. Three weeks passed, and on July 4, the scouting whale boat reached the bay and discovered Indians. At once thirty of them manned their canoes and gave chase to the boat which turned back and got clear of them. Then houses about the bay were set on fire, and later smoke of others in Long Reach¹⁰ was seen. This evidence showed that the houses had been abandoned, whether the inmates were sheltered in near garrisons or had finally fled. This malicious application of the torch undoubtedly wiped out most of the dwellings on the shores of the bay, nor can we suppose those at Eastern river fared better.

One other fact is obtained from Col. Shadrach Walton's report of the assault upon Georgetown on the tenth of the following September. He reached there at three o'clock in the afternoon, and most opportunely to render assistance, bringing thirty of the men from Casco, and Capt. Harmon and men from Augusta. He writes:-

" . . . With Capt. Penhallow & Capt. Temple & a detachment from their Garrisons making up in all about 80 men we attacked 'em and fought 'em for about an hour and a half till night came on."

Then in a letter to the governor, three days later he makes this valuable statement :-

"Capt. Temple having been in the fight openly as well as in Defence of his garrison in the former part of the day, will give your excellency a particular act of affairs with us. Capt. Temple having some particular urgent business at Boston I thought proper to allow him to be the bearer of this."

At this time, therefore, Temple was in command of soldiers posted in one of the defending garrisons. A muster roll of his company exists comprising the period from June 26 to December 10, 1722. A week previous to the former date, the nineteenth, the government had ordered one hundred more men to be sent to the eastward, and it is therefore manifest that this time Temple received his commission and took command of half

Seven men deserted at various times, two of whom returned to duty after a few weeks. Isaac Higson was slain Sept. 10, the day of the Arrowsic fight. Six of these soldiers were shown to be Temple's servants, an enrollment to which the government objected, but a fact suggesting the extent of his business plans at Cork. In the following April he resigned and beyond question retired to Boston. If he had ever allowed visions of a grand Kennebec farm, or manor, the savages had turned the beginnings into ashes, so he cast dreams or plans all behind him.

At what point Capt. Temple's company was stationed or to what service assigned scouting or garrison duty, nothing informs us. The slight evidence we have indicates no garrisons maintained at that time above Arrowsic except at Richmond and Swan Island, which were sentinels of the Kennebec above the bay, though the latter post appears soon to have been abandoned.

For Cork or Somerset, nothing even suggests a house of defense. The Chops at Merrymeeting Bay, the gateway to the lower settlements, would indeed seem to invite a military guard.

We might expect from Temple's aims and number of men in his employment, that he would a blockhouse there for the protection of his own interests; but nothing supports the presumption.

An old map, assignable probably to the decade of that war, or possibly much later, a copy of a survey by Joseph Heath in 1719, shows a fort at the Chops. The appended name discloses its owner, "Job Lewis Esq." If Lewis was the builder, then we should not presume on its erection till 1727, or later, when he became owner of the estate. Still after Temple's abandonment in 1723, in disgust, perhaps, at the collapse of his scheme, Lewis may have bargained for the property--for he was buying frontier lands at many points --and had become actual possessor, though a legal conveyance was not then possible. If so, he might have built this fort earlier than 1727. Or is it not impossible that Temple built it, and

and passed it with the estate to Lewis. But the report by Penhallow of the burning of Temple's House at the Chops hardly permits any other inference than it was his only house, and that was but an ordinary house not a garrison. If he had also a defensible house near almost certainly it would have met the fate of the dwellings along the Bay and river, unless constantly defended. We are not allowed to deny to Temple a fortified house, but the evidence at hand makes strongly against it.

In the next war Job Lewis petitioned in 1746 for soldiers to man a strong fort he had built at the Chops. It may have been newly built, or have been an older one strengthened. Also a blockhouse on Chop Point gave shelter to early settlers in town during the last Indian War, and did not disappear till many years after the fall of Quebec. These are separate facts, but with no known connecting links--the blockhouse of the Pemaquid men in 1684- a possible fortified house built by Robert Temple 1720-22- that of Lewis 1746 and previously-and another 1755 and onwards. What ones were destroyed and rebuilt-or if the two or three later ones may have been substantially the same, with changes and repairs-no voice can tell us.

The conclusions best supported are, that the raids and devastation of June and July depopulated Cork wholly and finally; that Temple's establishment whatever it was, became a blackened heap of ruins, that all its usual inmates retired to Arrowsic; and that when Temple was commissioned he was stationed there to support Capt. Penhallow in the defense of that settlement, and in scouting against the enemy.

Besides the strong brick garrison (walls) in command of Penhallow; and the fortified house of Major Denny, there were three others less substantial structures for the protection of the people. Put in charge of one or more of these, Temple, it is believed, defended the northerly part of the settlement--"the forty house lots"--as did Penhallow the southern, and it was here that he fought in defense of his garrison on the morning of that bitter and calamitous day when the hordes of savages, with the priest at Norridgewock, inciting their fiendish work; strove to

burn, to murder, to capture, and to break up the settlement.

If any hopes had remained after the July incursion, of re-entrance, and the renewal of Cork, they were now extinguished, and it was left to its desolations.

Some thirty years from the time when Temple's ships were swung into moorings at Chops Point, a new influx of settlers had begun. One pioneer, John Trul, lived for a while on Hutchinson's point in 1751. He testified that he saw ruins of an old building, a cellar, and a chimney-back and also potato ridges on which were growing several trees, some about a foot over, which he supposed had grown since these improvements were made.

This historic point of land fell within a grant made to Col. Nathaniel Thwing of Boston by the company of the Kennebec Purchase of which he was a member. He built a house upon it in June, 1754, and his descendants continued on the spot to the present time. A workman, Samuel Oldham told that in the construction of the cellar, he took stones from an earlier one that was about seven yards distant from the new house and twelve rods away were potato ridges which pertained to some former improvement. Those ridges it can safely be assumed were relics of the planting in the spring of 1727, from which no baskets were filled in that dismal autumn of war and expulsion.

Planted with commendable enterprise and hopefully begun, though the scowls of the jealous natives were upon it, and so soon swept almost into oblivion, yet the name of the vanished town remains to bear witness for it. Near the mouth of the Eastern River, where along the shore a few cabins of the Scotch-Irish were built to a point and curve in the shore line form a cove, which now in local use bears the name of "Cork Cove". Shallow and sedgy as tides and river current have silted its bed during one and three quarters centuries, here the men of northern Cork, moored or drew up their boats, or at last embarked in quaking fear, leaving behind forever, the rude homes they had begun to prize.

It has been a mistake of history so prominently to attach the name of Robert Temple to this transient Cork as to obscure that of Edward Hutchinson. The latter, a representative of that distinguished family, was conspicuous among able men in public service. His Elisha, as councilor, commissioner in Indian affairs, had executed important trusts of the government. He was Colonel in the Port Royal expedition. The son, Edward, had like honor in public service, and was especially connected with the financial affairs of the colony. He was treasurer of Harvard College years; was judge of Probate and of common pleas. He was honored also as Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment. His care of private affairs as a man of wealth, and his management of Kennebec lands, added to make a busy life. He died 1752 aged 74 years. On the paternal side he was uncle to the Royalist governor and historian, Thomas Hutchinson.

Robert Temple was descended from an ancient family whose origin is said to date back to the Saxon earls of Mercia. An early name is Henry de Temple, 1279, possessor of Temple Hall in the county of Leicester, a grant from the Knights Templar.

The earliest family lines are obscure, but plainly unite in ;

1. Robert Temple of Temple Hall, 1421 from whom the line of descent is traced thru these generations following:-

2. Thomas, of Witney
3. William
4. Thomas 1497
5. Peter, of Stowe died 1577
6. John 1542-1603
7. Thomas, 1562-1637, first baronet
8. Thomas, Rev. Dr., settled in Ireland
9. Thomas died past 1671
10. Thomas, living in Ireland 1727
11. Robert b. in Ireland 1694 emigrated to Massachusetts 1717

I find nothing to determine where in Ireland was Robert Temple's early home. The name of his Kennebec Town hints at Cork, but other reasons may have led to that choice. The historian, Hutchinsons, whom Williamson quotes say he had been an officer in the Irish army: Mr. Willis says English army; both are indefinite in place and time.

It is a fair presumption that he had been residing for a time in Plymouth, where his uncle lived, who furnished him with letters of recommendations, and from which port he evidently sailed. Yet he may have come to England to prepare for emigration. Nothing connect him with Topsham but that it was the home of the master of the vessel.

After his agreement with Col. Hutchinson as detailed by him, which could not have been till the spring of 1718, he went back to Ireland to solicit and lead out his companies of emigrants and returned in 1720. The hostile feeling, which clouded the first steps of entry into Cork grew into a tempest which was fatal to his plans. The repulse seemed to make further endeavor futile. His resignation of his command and departure betokened hopeless surrender of his scheme. Boston and its opportunities attracted him, as many another since. He had married there August 11, 1721, Mehitable Nelson, an English woman three years older than himself. Her mother was a Temple, but the relationship of husband and wife is obscure, as the revised genealogy discredits the degree of kinship given by Mr. Willis.

The social position of the contracting parties is indicated by the by the record of intentions, July 22, 1721, wherein "Mr. and Mrs" are especially affixed to the names.

A bridal trip, a voyage to the anticipated new home on the Kennebec may be conjectured, but it will be doubted if the husband's household arrangements would then favor the young wife's tarrying but a brief time. After resigning his command and quitting the Kennebec, Capt. Temple in 1723 leased "Noddle's island (East Boston) for a new home, where he resided 20 years. He then purchased the "Ten Hills Farm" in Charlston now

Somerville , on the left bank of the Mystic River. This farm had been Gov. Winthrop's in 1631 and here the Blessing of the Bay, whose keel was the first to be laid in the colony, was launched July 4, of that year,

Capt. Temple was one of the original pew holders of Christ Church, Boston, and a warden of it and in its vaults, he was buried. He died Apt. 14, 1754. His will was made five days previous. He held extensive tracts of land on the Kennebec, derived from the Company of the Kennebec Purchase. If not the originator, he had chief agency in organizing this company, but only a few years proceeding his death. For Capt. Lithgow stated; -

"I never heard anything of this patent till the latter end of the year 1749, and then being in company with old Robert Temple, Esq. and Major Noble at said Temple's house, Capt. Temple told us that he was concerned in an old patent by virtue of which he and 4 or 5 more gentlemen were entitled to a tract of land lying between Nequamkee and Cobesseconteaguesaid Temple told us he should be glad to have 3 or 4 more substantial partners to make the number 7 or 8 good men and did not know but in such case they might be able to extend their bounds near and as low down as Richmond Fort."

The eldest of his sons, Robert married Harriet the daughter of Governor Shirley, and occupied the "Ten Hills Farm". He was a Royalist in the Revolution, . Capt. Temple's third son became Sir John Temple, the eighth baronet. He received official honor as surveyor - general and lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire. His wife was Elizabeth , daughter of Governor James Bowdoin and among their grandchildren were Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and the wife of Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta.

The young adventurer, who sought to gain a home and estates in the Kennebec wilderness, based perhaps on English patterns, a manor house and tenantry - failed of his purpose , overborne, as it was by the calamitous events of war. But his talents and influence may have

had greater worth in the growing metropolis of Massachusetts, with whose honored citizens and most distinguished men he was intimate, and with the families of some of whom his own was joined.

Notes

Perhaps intending Job Lewis, a Pejepscot proprietor, who may have sought a share also in this undertaking. This house was in the northeast angle of the bay, about $3/4$ of a mile above Temple's northern boundary.

6. Now Thwings Point, occupied by ice houses. Anciently it was Ashley's the site of his residence, where in 1654 the Plymouth government was organized

7. Summersett, Somerset, Sommerset. A point on north shore of bay between Cathance and the Abagadasset rivers. A controversy arose respecting the origin of the name, from the Bau Water, Ireland affixed by the Scotch-Irish settler, Andrew McFadden 1718 or an earlier name associated with Lord Edgecomb grant--Cumberland Court Files.

8. The name, by incorporation, of the defensible Watts settlement on the southern Arrowsic. The attempt to displace the aboriginal name Arrowsic by "Hanover Island" failed but both new names were given in honor of new King George of the house of Hanover.

9. Henry Edgar, a resident and trader on Swan Island which its owner, Adam Winthrop of Boston had named Garden Island.

10. A section of the Kennebec, broad and straight -four miles in length, on the west side, the city of Bath is situated, some four miles below the Chops.

The first influx of Scotch-Irish Immigrants occurred between 1718 and 1722. Famine and religious problems motivated "Immigration to New England". Proprietor Hutchinson made an agreement with Robert Temple of Merrymeeting Bay to bring Scotch-Irish settlers to the Sagadahoc. He chartered five ships. The fourth, the "McCallum" sailed from Limerick, Ireland, with two hundred families on board. They docked first in Boston, but Robert Temple persuaded them to continue on to the Kennebec. Several families were settled at Arrowsic, others at Nequasset area, Chopps, and Merrymeeting Bay. The settlement of a dozen families from Chops Point to Eastern River was called 'Town of Cork'. Below Chopps, Richard Love placed two tenants on his five hundred acres.

For his services, Capt. Robert Temple was awarded one thousand acres, laid out at the Chopps. He built his house and immigrants occupied and tilled his lands.

This list of incoming settlers is probably not complete, but both settlers and investors in land, capitalists, farmers, tradesmen, craftsmen, a teacher, and minister were all necessary to a successful settlement.

SOUTHERN SECTION

Joseph Baxter, Resident
Missionary
Jerimiah Belknap
Peter Bennett
George Bethune
John Brocas. Cabinet Maker
Samuel Brookings, killed in war
George Brownell, Schoolmaster
John Butler, Innkeeper
Jonahtan Carey

Thomas Clarke
John Cookson
William Craige
Richard Davis
Samuel Denny, Trader
Thomas Elkins
Jeremiah Green
Joseph Green
Alexander Hamilton
William Hopkins

James Lindall, tenant
Adam Mack
James Minot
Stephen Minot
William Montgomery
Thomas Motherwell
Thomas Newman
John Parker
Robert Patershall's tenant
James Pearce
Samuel Pike
Robert Poor
Jonathan Preble, Millwright
Thomas Raghett, died before
1720
Thomas Rogers, Merchant
William Robinson, drowned
John Sally, Tailor
Thomas Salter
Pierce Shortwell, Housewright
Christopher Snowman, Tailor
Caleb Spurrier, Trader
Thomas Steel
Samuel Stockbridge
Benjamin Swain, Bricklayer
Zachariah Trescott, Millwright
Jabez Utter, Housewright
John Wyat

SECTION ABOVE LONG REACH

John Butler, to Arrowsic, Trader, Innkeeper
Brocas and Hamilton, Millmen
John Burns
Williams Burns
--- Caldwell
--- Clukerson
Henry Edgar
Richey Love
William Montgomery
Andrew McFadden
--- McNutt
John MPhetres
--- Nelson
James Rankin, drowned
William Rogers
David Steel
James Steel
James Stinson
Robert Temple

Two of the eight original proprietors of the Pejepscot Company, 1715 were Thomas Hutchinson and Stephen Minot of Boston.

As another period of peace ensued, Nequasset mills were rebuilt. Henry Edgar, previously captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, returned in 1722, and located at Nequasset. His house was on a forty acre lot, on the west side of the stream, 'against the mill'. He leased the mills in 1729 and operated them for four years. He lived on his property for twenty-five years and his name is found in the church and township affairs.

Zachariah Trescott had leased and operated the mills, before the Indian raid in which he and Henry Edgar had been taken to Canada, "on a vacation". He bought nearby land and sold the property on the east side of the Creek to David Gilmore, from Limerick, Ireland in 1735. David and his three year old son had come to the area searching for a home. His family soon followed.