

**AN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF THE PERHAM SETTLEMENT,  
EAST MADRID, MAINE**

By,  
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(front cover) View north of Lower Village, Perham Settlement, from Mill Hill.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Perham Settlement was a 19<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> century cluster of farms and three former water powered saw mill sites within or adjacent to the Perham Stream Valley in the eastern-third of the Town of Madrid. The former settlement was located on the northerly limit of mixed, upland farming in Franklin County. Of the early settlement, one intact farmstead remains - the Carson Hinkley Farm. Family archives organized and overseen by Carson Hinkley date from the later 1800s to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Hinkley collection includes historic photographs, copies of deeds and genealogical research. The farm also preserves in a small museum, a collection of farm implements, tools and household items used on the farm.

Numerous sites and historic features of varying degrees of archaeological significance were identified during the walkover. The specific, or near location of 15 former farmsteads were identified. Seven sites were represented by stone-lined cellar holes, often with outlying features such as wells, barn foundations and dump sites. Access was not permitted in mid-sections of the former settlement, where as many as four additional farmsteads/dwellings are known to exist and which will be plotted on the report's sketch map based on information supplied by Carson and Lloyd Griscom. Some outlying sections of the settlement were not included in this assessment due to time limitation.

In addition to the location of former farms, other points of interest recorded during the walkover included, three mill sites, five school house sites, a number of references to orchards, stone walls, old roads and lanes, five railroad related sites. A more focused attention on the 'Lower Village' of the settlement led to identification and mapping of an inter-related group of sites and features, that corroborated the existence of the former village. The extensive subsurface remains of the Nathan Wing's farm (opposite Carson Hinkley's farm and at the entrance to the birding trail), the sites of the Pickard blacksmith shop, the Prescott saw mill/dam and shingle planing shed, the site of the Wheeler cellar hole and village post office, the Perham Settlement cemetery, the site of the footbridge over Perham Stream to the village 'meeting ground', the Pickard and Hinkley orchard, the location of eight stone-lined wells and spring on the Hinkley and former Wing farms and the Cow Point Road leading from the Wheeler site to a former landing platform on the railroad, which identifies a former cattle trail linking the Lower Village to distant markets.

The Upper Village, located on the northern edge of the settlement included a number of sites including farmsteads, a school and the Barker clapboard and shingle saw mill, established mid-19th century and replaced in the early 20th century by an industrial-scaled mill complex, enabled by a branch of the narrow-gauge railroad (1912). While this mill complex (Barnjum) is worthy of careful study, it is suspected that remains of the Upper Village, pre-railroad, saw mill, associated dwelling and neighboring farm site have been modified or destroyed by the later industrial site.

Old roads, early alignments and travel routes form an important part of the study. Three principal roads linked the settlement's dispersed farms and mill sites with each other and the greater Sandy River Valley. The East Madrid Road leads from Phillips to the Lower Village. The road forks in the village, northwesterly along the former Abbott Road and northerly along the Mecham Road which follows the course of Perham Stream, with both roads joining in the northern part of the settlement to form a loop encompassing the settlement. A number of side roads and early alignments led to former farmsteads, to landings on the railroad and possibly junctions with travel routes outside the Perham Settlement.

This report consists of the results of background research and walkover of a significant portion of the Perham Settlement, beginning with a brief summary of general Native American and historic period contexts, followed by a historic sketch of the Perham Settlement illustrated with historic and present-day photographs and is accompanied by a sketch map showing the location of all points of interest identified during the walkover and in conversations with Carson Hinkley. Appendices include, a descriptive inventory of Hinkley family diaries and ledgers, an inventory of farm equipment, tools and other items conserved on the Hinkley farm, and a preliminary archeological assessment of other High Peaks Alliance 'priority' tracts.

The archaeological potential of the Lower Village and selected farm sites aside, the incentive to preserve/conservate the open, mixed landscape of the former settlement with demonstration projects such as orchard restoration, field and trail maintenance and other measures will contribute in positive ways, to the conservation of wildlife species which have adapted to a landscape largely formed by the past labors of families living in the Perham Settlement.



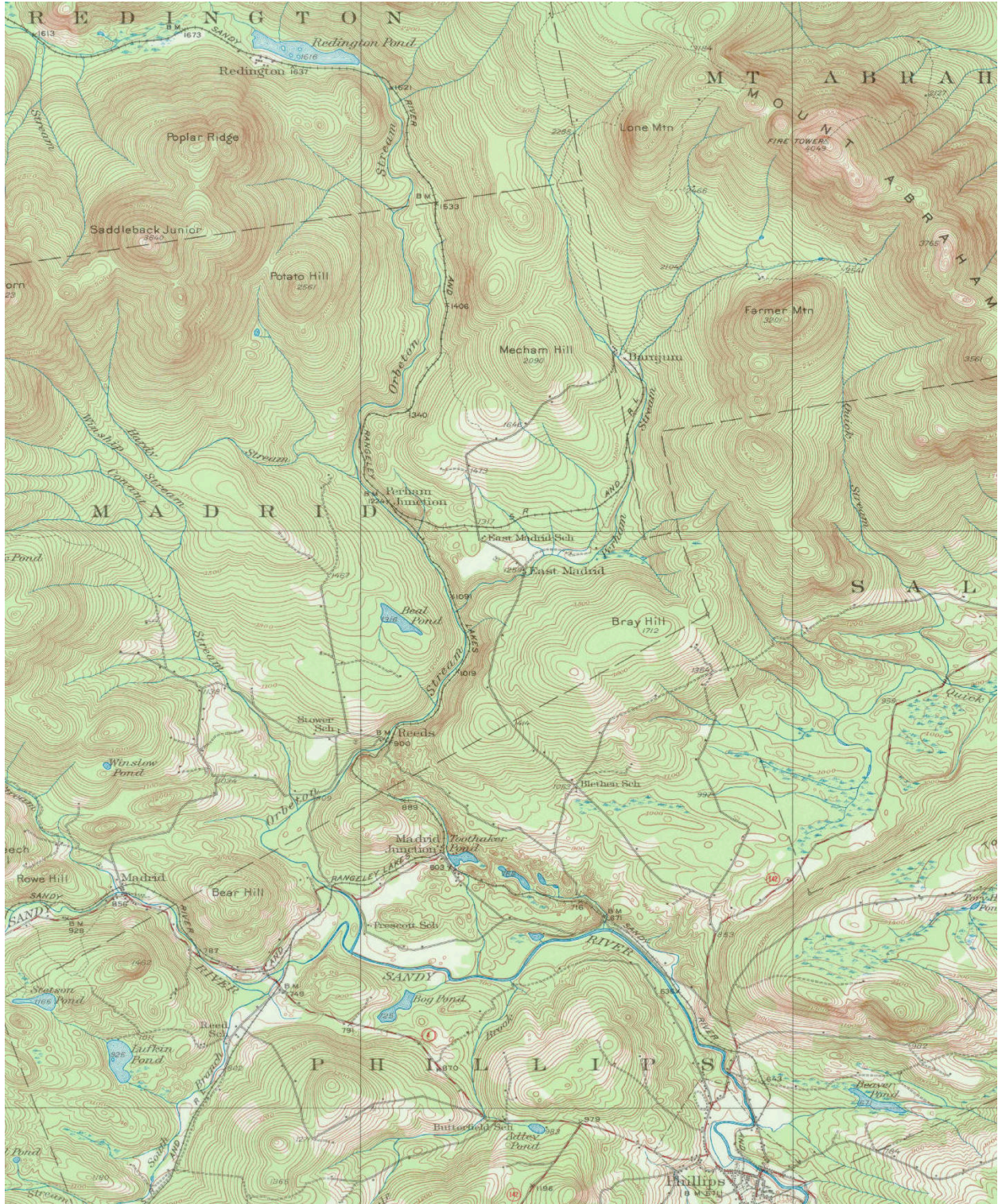


Figure 1. Topographical view of general area, showing location of the Perham Settlement, Madrid, Maine.



## GENERAL NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT

Native American presence in northern Franklin County has not been the subject of a comprehensive archaeological survey. The few studies that have been done, however, indicate Native Americans have occupied the uplands of western Maine for ten thousand years. Their more recent history and first contact with Europeans, ca. mid-16<sup>th</sup> century resulted in major population collapse and cultural disruption. Disease and colonialism transmitted from the ‘old world’ engendered both violent resistance and varying degrees of adaptation. The following is offered as a brief summary of what is known about their presence in the upper Sandy River watershed, and specifically in the Perham Stream Valley.

The closest Native American site to the Perham Stream Valley is in the Town of Avon. The site is a Paleoindian site and has been dated to 11,000 – 8500 BP (before present, ca. 1950). Seven tools and over 1,200 flakes were recovered, all of red Munsungun chert, from a source 146 miles to the northeast. Archaeologists have found that stylistically, fluted point material from the Paleoindian site in Colebrook, New Hampshire is similar and of the same Munsungun chert. Munsungun chert has also been recovered from the Vail site, a Paleoindian site at Aziscohos Lake. Archaeologists believe these findings point to “small group movement, generally east and west (and northeast to southwest) over long distances within the uplands of northern New England” (Spiess and Hedden 2000: 63-79). Evidence of this movement of highly prized tool-making material found at the Avon site indicates the overland travel route passed through northern Franklin County.

Another site, recently identified in Strong has produced evidence of occupation spanning several thousand years, from the Archaic period (10,000 – 3000 BP) onwards into the Ceramic period (3000 – 500 BP). The site is an example of a quarry site and lithic workshop where stone tools were made. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate the use of local stone material in the manufacture of tools from two sources; river cobbles from the Sandy River and quartz from a nearby bedrock outcropping (Mosher and Mitchell 2015).

It is a very short carry between Oberton and Redington streams. Redington Stream is a tributary of the South Branch of the Dead River. In his book, “Over the Gravel Bar”, David Cook writes, “a route from the Rangeley Lakes to the Kennebec watershed went east over short carries to the South Branch of the Dead River...a major canoe route. The Dead River led to travel routes into the Moosehead region via Little Spencer Stream and the Moose River” (Cook

2007: 58, 64). The Sandy River, another major canoe route intersected the South Branch of the Dead River, by way of Oberton and Redington streams.

## **GENERAL HISTORIC CONTEXT – UPPER SANDY RIVER VALLEY**

Colonial presence in the upper Sandy River Valley before the arrival of the first settlers consisted of two opposing European forces. On the one hand, Jesuit missions at Starks, Norridgewock, Farmington Falls and Canton Point established outposts along New France's southern border. On the other, the English trading post, or truckhouse, at Cushnoc (Augusta), and the later constructions of Fort Western and Fort Halifax essentially defined the advance of the English colonial frontier in the upper Kennebec Valley. Territorial conflict ensued, initially over control of the fur trade. From 1675 to 1760, intermittent wars pitted the French and her Abenaki allies against the Massachusetts and other southern New England colonies.

The Sandy River Valley, until the destruction of mission village at Norridgewock in 1723 was part of the frontier that separated New France and New England. The Sandy River was an important travel route between Norridgewock and central villages on the St. Lawrence River. Due to the conflict, English, or Euro-American settlement was delayed. Aside from war parties, scouting parties and their associated encampments, the only non-native individuals in the Sandy River Valley were French Jesuits and a relatively small number of hunters and trappers linked to the truckhouse at Cushnoc, or to the trade network of New France.

### *Coos Trail*

Euro-American settlement in the upper Sandy River Valley began with the end of the American Revolution. While the old trail up the Sandy River was utilized by early settlers, a second trail, surveyed in 1782 and completed, ca. 1802 opened a wider section of uplands in western Maine to settlement. The road, known as the Coos (Cohos) Trail ran between Hallowell, the head of navigation on the Kennebec River and the upper Connecticut River Valley. Following their exploration and confirmation of the route of this road, a group of seven individuals - Dummer and Henry Sewall (Bath), Reuben Colburn and John Beeman (Pittstown), Samuel Butterfield and William Tufts (Sandy River) and Samuel Dutton (Hallowell), submitted a proposal to build the road to the General Court of Massachusetts. Their proposal was not

granted (Foster 1884). The court's decision was reversed twelve years later by granting Jacob Abbott the right to

“...open and complete or cause to be opened and completed a good and passable road at all season...for travelers and teamsters with their horses, teams and carriages at least 20 feet wide with the necessary causeways and bridges to extend from Farmington or Tyngstown north of said Webbs Pond to the line of New Hampshire towards the upper Cohos...”. Upon the road's completion the Committee for sale of Eastern Lands would grant Abbott, four thousand acres “to be laid out in one tract in township no. 6...lying near Webb's Pond” (CCRD, 32:433).

The Coos Trail expedited settlement in the region and was an important overland market route between Vermont and the Atlantic seaboard. Farms along the trail and its lateral extensions accommodated teamsters and drivers, and their goods and livestock. A drover might also delay his final drive into the Brighton Market (Boston) or to the wharves of Hallowell, by fattening his livestock on farms in Maine, or simply as a means of timing his arrival at the market when prices and demand were high. Farms within reasonable distance of the trail also raised their own cattle, sheep and swine for the market. Seward Dill of Phillips, described in a Maine Board of Agriculture Report how he drove cattle, gathered from the surrounding farms, to Hallowell and the Brighton Market (Dill 1874). Colonel French of Chesterville likely used the Coos Trail in transporting masts to the ship builders at Hallowell. Sewall, in his history of Chesterville stated, “In ten years time Isaac French had hauled 175 masts to the Kennebec and had driven ox teams to different points on that river 346 times...about 400 masts were cut in Chesterville, 1820-1870” (Sewall 1875: 92-93). Another account records that Daniel Reed (formerly of Mercer) dug ‘ship's knees’ in the Quimby District in the Rangeley area and sold them in Hallowell. In another instance, Meizor Bray used six oxen to haul 100 bushels of wheat from land cleared on Bray Hill (Phillips) to Hallowell (Ellis 1985).

Farms also bred horses for heavy draft teaming – horses bred for the harsh climate and hilly terrain of northern New England. An article entitled, “The Horses of New England”, noted that crosses between the Canadian, Messenger and Morgan breeds were preferred. The Canadian breed was of Norman French stock. Six-horse teams were commonly used on the road. The horse, Sherman Morgan, an offspring of a Canadian dame and Justin Morgan “was kept at very hard work during nine or ten months of the year, his owner being engaged in teaming all through the winter months between Vermont and Portland” (Flint 1861: 389). In his history of Maine

agriculture, Clarence Day noted, that winter roads in Maine were superior to those in Massachusetts. “Portland got a great deal of trade from New Hampshire and Vermont that otherwise would have gone to Boston...bringing lumber, barrels, shooks, masts, bark, hides, wool, butter, cheese – returning with fish, molasses, rum and dry goods” (Day 1954: 145-46).

Completion of the Coos Trail coincided with Abbott’s acquisition of the townships of Temple, Carthage and Phillips. In 1815, Abbott, Benjamin Weld and Thomas Russell (Weld) purchased the remainder of Jonathan Phillips unsold lots in Maine. Abbott’s main responsibility as Land Agent for Jonathan Phillips and as a grantee of towns in the upper Sandy River Valley was to see a sufficient number of families and individuals settle and improve the lots on land he had acquired. Settlement was aided by his further construction of lateral roads, bridges and his interest in the development of water powered mill sites. Gaining proprietorship of Phillips in 1794, Abbott quickly saw to the construction of the Weld-Phillips Road, an important lateral road off the Coos Trail, which together with the Sandy River Road facilitated the settlement of townships in the upper Sandy River Valley. In 1794, Ephraim Ballard and Lemuel Perham surveyed twenty-two Townships of land between the New Hampshire line and Bingham’s Kennebec Purchase (Ballard and Perham 1794) (Figure 2).

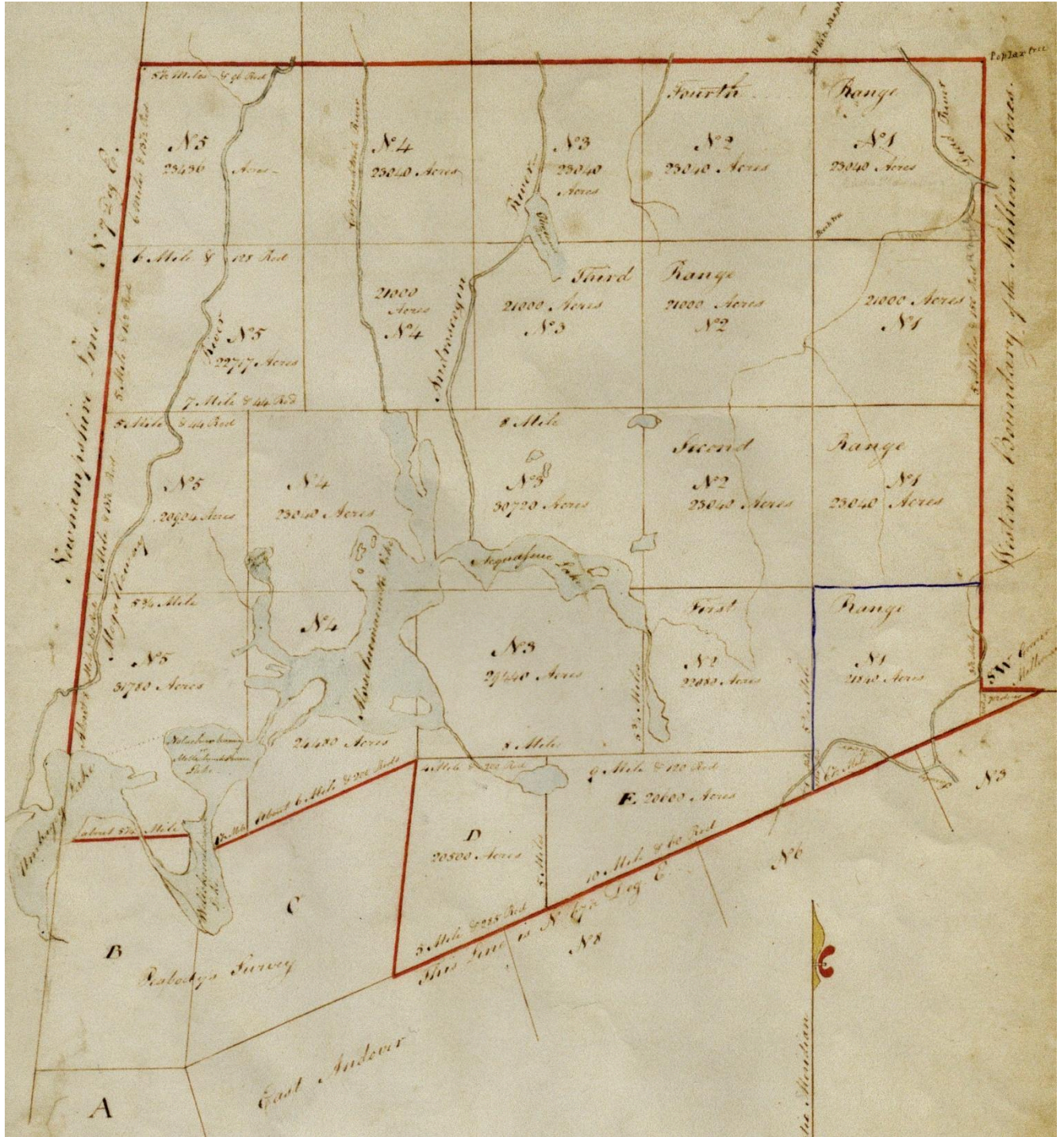


Figure 2. 1794 Plan of 22 townships surveyed by Ballard and Perham. Note: No. 1 Range 1 (Madrid) is highlighted.



## *Madrid*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts granted Plantation No. 1 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Range, later known as Madrid, to Moses Abbott, ca. 1795. The Township, laid out by Ballard and Perham was surveyed into lots by Solomon Adams in 1805 (Ballard and Perham 1805) (Figure 3). In their ‘field notes’, Ballard and Perham recorded that “No. 1” contained 3<sup>rd</sup> quality of mostly spruce and fir, with white birch near the line with the Sandy River Plantation (No. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Range). They also noted that the “...n.w. branch of Sandy River...good place for mills” (likely refers to Oberton Stream) (Ballard and Perham 1794). Moses Greenleaf in his, “Survey of Maine” noted that Moses Abbott’s 22,552 acres were taxed in 1820 but had not been settled, and also recorded that five years later Plantation No. 1 had a population of 180, with three school districts and 81 students (Greenleaf 1970 [1829]). In any case, it is generally accepted that Abel Cook, David Ross, John Sargent, Lemuel Plummer, Miller Hinkley, Joseph Dunham, Ebenezer Cawkins and Nathaniel Wells settled in Plantation No. 1, ca. 1807-08. Various facts lead one to suspect that the plantation was transferred to Jacob Abbott at an early date. More research is necessary to understand the interaction of Jacob and Moses Abbott and to form a better idea of the wider role of speculation in land and timber speculation in Madrid, and the upper Sandy River Valley, in general. In Madrid’s “Book of Records”, for example Jacob Abbott sought tax abatements on a regular basis on a number of lots in the northwest corner of the Madrid during the years, 1833-1842 (Town of Madrid, 1833-1842: 10, 120-21, 129). It appears the Town tabled his requests. His other activities in Madrid included, building a bridge “on the road from Samuel Stowers to [the] Phillips line (Town of Madrid, 1833-1842: 22), holding the mortgage on a clapboard machine privilege on Perham Stream (FCRD, 53:437), and building a road into the Perham Settlement, referenced in an 1833 deed involving the Prescott Mill on Perham Stream, as the “road cut by Abbott” (FCRD, 0:27).

The upper Sandy River Valley lies approximately mid-way between Boston and Quebec markets. During the period of the Jefferson Embargo, ca. 1808 and the period of initial settlement in Plantation No. 1, trade out of Boston and other Atlantic ports was prohibited. Seeking alternative arrangements, farmers and others chose to defy the embargo by transporting goods, including livestock, potash and other items to Quebec and points north. Historic accounts indicate that the Coos Trail continued through Vermont as the ‘Magog Road’ with Montreal the final destination.

One of the many projects proposed by Seward Dill, of Phillips, was a road from Kennebago to Canada, as a way of increasing access to the Quebec market. Dill sought an appropriation from the government, which was apparently granted, for Hodges recorded that Ira Plaisted was in charge of a “gang of choppers” to open the road (Hodges 1987 [1903]: 81). This suggests an existing road to Kennebago from Phillips. A plausible route to Kennebago may have extended through the Perham Settlement by way of the East Madrid and Abbott roads to an alignment directed up the Redington Stream Valley. Dill was prominent in the affairs of Phillips. He was assisted in his early career by Captain Getchell, a retired sea-captain who lived in Phillips, ca. 1808 (Hodges: 76). Getchell owned vast tracts of land in Madrid, and with others owned the second water powered mill site on upper Perham Stream.

In 1837, a year after the incorporation of the Town of Madrid, the town had a population of 351. There was one grist mill, three saw mills, two clapboard and two shingle machines. On the northerly limit of agriculture, farms in Madrid and the Perham Settlement (East Madrid) followed much the same course as other farms in northern New England. The general regional agricultural sequence beginning with cattle/wheat, then sheep and ending with dairy farming affected decisions made on upland farms, but generally resulted in a patchwork of all three types of farm practice. Logging and lumbering, proximity to Phillips and general proximity to the Coos Trail offset to some degree factors such as, remoteness from the market, limited size of fields and productive soils, the topographical constraints of mountainous terrain, and short growing season, resulting in small, diversified farms primarily intent upon sustaining the household and generating a moderate surplus, used in exchange for imported manufactured goods.

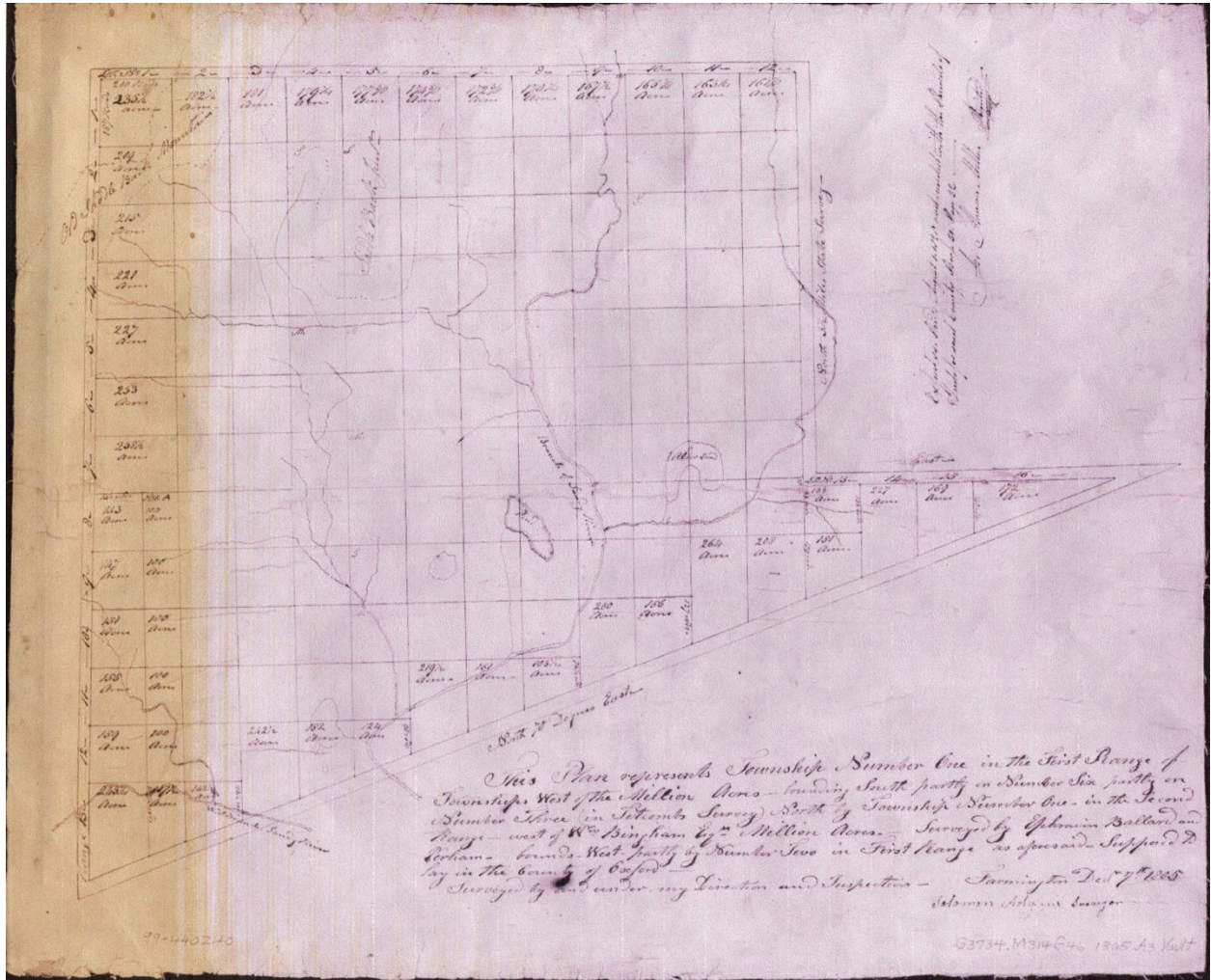


Figure 3. 1805 Lotting map of Madrid showing the general area of the Perham Settlement.

## *Narrow Gauge Railroad*

A considerable amount of published material on the narrow-gauge railroad in Franklin County is currently available. Research by experts in the field continues. Restoration projects combined with recreational use of the old railbeds helps generate an interest in the history of northern Franklin County. The present study samples a small portion of published work on the subject, focusing on types of products, forms of work, routes of travel and notes on selected mill sites that contribute to a general historic context and the specific study of the Perham Settlement.

Agitation for a railroad up the Sandy River Valley began, ca. 1850. The first step was achieved when standard-gauge tracks reached West Farmington in 1859, crossing the Sandy River into Farmington in 1870 (Mallett 1994). A survey on the east side of the river between Farmington and Strong was proposed in 1871, but was not acted upon until 1878 due to the economic downturn in 1873. After assessing both sides of the river, the 1878 ‘Appleton Survey’ decided to build on the east side. In that year, the Sandy River Railroad (SRR) published a call for “60 thousand cedar ties to be delivered on the banks of the river the coming winter” (Rioux 2014: 30). The narrow-gauge line was completed to Phillips in 1879. Madrid had pledged a subscription of \$1200 for SRR stock and its mills were among the upper valley’s early shippers from Phillips. The saw mill at Reeds Mill in Madrid produced over 19 thousand railroad ties in the construction of the extension (Rioux 2014: 20, 73).

The arrival of the railroad in Phillips opened up the vast timber reserves of the upper valley. Even before the extension of the line to Rangeley in 1892, the pace of logging and associated manufacturing had dramatically increased. The Conant Mill in Madrid built a lumber shed in Phillips to store lumber waiting shipment. Accounts of lumbermen’s bateaux built in Rangeley, the frame of a steamboat and ship keels all hauled overland to Phillips; 1200 cords of birch to Jay for finishing, 20,000 feet of ash for shovel handles, poplar for staves, basewood, finished at Ranger Brothers, East Wilton, for shipment to Germany for carriages and sleigh panels, long lumber, shingles, clapboards (Rioux 2014) all shipped by rail from Phillips, derived from sources above the railhead. Numerous other wood products were produced in quantity at the large mills in Phillips and Strong. White birch, in particular, was in very high demand. Towns, like Madrid, who entered this market were known as ‘white birch towns’.

Mills were built in anticipation of rail extension to Rangeley. Clark & Hooper, with timber rights on 2800 acres in Letter E (bordering Madrid’s west line) planned the construction

of the largest steam mill in Franklin County. A team of 14 horses were needed to haul two, 8-9 ton boilers from Phillips to Letter E. With completion of the mill, up to 80 horses were used to haul lumber to Phillips, the first one mile from the mill by wooden railroad, the remaining distance by winter sled road (Rioux 2014: 118, 122).

The Redington Lumber Company built its first mill before the first rails of the Phillips & Rangeley Railroad (P&R) were laid on Oberton Stream. The engine and boiler for the mill arrived in Phillips by rail and were hauled by team to East Madrid, “then dragged through the woods to the mill site” (Jones 1979: 104). The lumber company was owned by a group of industrialists who both owned Redington Township and were directors of the P&R. Their plan was to build a second, much larger steam mill and use the first one as a novelty mill. Oberton Stream was subsequently dammed by the company, forming a 50-acre impoundment. Within a short time, 70 families and many individual workers lived at the mill. There were two large boarding houses and many families took in boarders (Jones 1979), including the Nathan D. Wing farm in the Lower Village of the Perham Settlement. The Redington Mill became known as ‘Sawdust City’ (Jones: 1979: 196). The plan for 1899 was to add four donkey engines to the mill to cut eight million feet of lumber. The company’s timber reserve had run out by 1900. The Berlin Mills Co. purchased the mill and moved the operation to Toothaker Pond, at Madrid Station. This company had acquired Letter E and tracts in Weld, Carthage and No. 6. A branch line, the Madrid RR extended off the mainline at the mill to access Letter E and No. 6. The mill closed in 1908, by which time the company had obtained large tracts north of the P&R. As timber was depleted in one area, branch lines were extended into uncut tracts of timber. The Eustis Railroad was built off the main line to access ten thousand acres in Redington in the Nash Stream drainage, among other tracts (Crittenden 1966: 123-126).

During this period, the harvest of wood for the pulp and paper mills commenced. As early as 1894, northern Franklin County was assessed by a large news print manufacturer to contain 120 million feet of pulpwood in Letter E, Langtown and Mt. Abraham townships, inducing construction of more branch lines, increasing access into marketable tracts of pulpwood (Jones 1979: 191). International Paper, Pejepscot Paper and S. D. Warren were large scale operators in northern Franklin County.

In 1912, the Barnjum, or Perham Branch was laid to the Barnjum mill complex on upper Perham Stream, located in the southwest corner of Mt. Abraham Township, in the northern section of the Perham Settlement, discussed in the following section.

Government contracts for paper products were canceled, ca. 1919 causing a sharp decline in pulpwood production and a loss of revenue for the railroad (Crittenden 1966: 171-172). The decline in pulpwood and hardwood markets, unjust taxes, competition from trucks and economic depression were leading factors of the railroad's demise. The SR&RL RR lost summer traffic after the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad completed its line to Oquossoc. Numerous forest fires also caused interruptions in freight traffic (Jones 1979). Operation of the Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad (SR&RL RR) was discontinued in 1932.

At Perham Junction, "where the Barnjum Branch left the main line, there were a couple of passing tracks, a gravel pit, and a wooden turntable which had suffered severely from fire and weather. The branch line was still there but heavily overgrown" (Crittenden: 1966: 187).

## **THE PERHAM SETTLEMENT: BACKGROUND AND WALKOVER**

### *Native American Context*

There has been no archaeological survey of the Perham Stream Valley and there are no known recorded sites. However, based on previous studies elsewhere in the Sandy River Valley, there is good reason to suspect that Native American sites will be identified in the Perham Stream Valley. Evidence provided by Carson Hinkley increases the potential for site identification along Perham Stream. A projectile point (no longer in his possession) was found in the intervalle field between his barn and Perham Stream. Family diaries note that Indians grew corn in the field. Carson also possesses a basket passed down from his grandmother, made by an Indian living a short distance further up Perham Stream (Figure 4), and a few bean seeds of the Lightning variety, not found in seed catalogues or recorded in recent inventories of rare seeds suggesting that this variety was either a family heirloom or was of Native American origin. Carson maintains that families with Native American ancestry continue to live in Madrid. Historical continuity on the land would be a significant concept to document in the archaeological and documentary records.

Further increasing the potential for site identification in the Perham Stream Valley is a travel route, known by the Hinkley family as the ‘trading path’. This may be the oldest route in the Perham Settlement, pre-dating Euro-American settlement. The trading path diverges from the Indian trail leading up from the Sandy River at the confluence of Oberton and Perham streams. It follows the course of Perham Stream to the upper end of the broad stretch of intervalle in the near vicinity of the site of the Indian basket-maker. It is worth pointing out that if extended beyond the intervalle, following the course of Perham Stream and its West Branch, the trading path crosses the height of land over a relatively short portage into the Carrabassett river drainage. It will be difficult to corroborate the trading path as a section of a long distance travel route due to many years of logging, haul road construction and improvements within the corridor of the proposed, early travel route. Regardless, studies conducted by David Cook and Dr. Arthur Spiess conclude that encampments on one or both ends of portages can be expected.

A combination map review and walkover of the Perham Settlement resulted in the identification of a number of archaeologically sensitive areas, determined by a combination of environmental factors favorable for short and long term occupation. The Hinkley farm intervalle is archaeologically sensitive based on its close proximity to Perham Stream, a set of rapids in the stream, level, well-drained soil, a nearby spring and wetland, and general proximity to the confluence of Perham and Oberton streams. These factors, together with the above-mentioned diary entries and verbal accounts result in a determination that the Hinkley intervalle has a relatively high potential for preserving one or more Native American sites on the intervalle and on low-lying knolls/elevated landforms overlooking the intervalle and in close proximity to the spring.

Other archaeologically sensitive areas are found on Perham Stream, on both sides of its confluence with Oberton Stream, and granting the possibility of the trading path as an early travel route, a number of landforms along the stream’s lower reaches and general course also increase archaeological sensitivity. Upper portions of the Mecham intervalle are determined to be sensitive based on a set of similar factors, including multiple stream confluences with Perham Stream at the head of the intervalle in the near vicinity of the Indian basket-maker.

Three points on the ‘trading path’ were recorded during the walkover; the beginning of the path on Oberton Stream, the path’s intersection with the East Madrid Road, and a visual point

of reference of the path's entry onto the Mecham interval. Only the Hinkley interval and the general area of the basket-maker were covered during the walkover. A thorough assessment along Perham Stream is recommended.

Another area considered archaeologically sensitive is located beginning about 400 yards west of the Hinkley interval and extending approximately 0.4 mile to Cow Point, a high promontory of land that overlooks the confluence of Oberton and Perham streams. Soils consisting of glacio-fluvial deposits of sand and gravel factor into the archaeological sensitivity of Cow Point and the high, elevated landform stretching between the point of land and the edge of the gravel pit. In consultation with Dr. Arthur Spiess, the area of archaeological sensitive glacial outwash covers an extensive tract of land between Perham and Oberton streams, and contains settings favorable for site identification of the Paleoindian period.

Archaeologically sensitive areas are shown on the sketch map derived from the walkover of the Perham Settlement, which had as its primary goal the identification of historic period sites and features. This report does not represent a comprehensive assessment of the Perham Stream Valley for Native American cultural remains.





Figure 4. Basket made by Indian basket maker. Appears to be signed by Ernest Ray. Hinkley collection.

### *Perham Settlement*

The following is a summary of information gathered from a walkover of the historic Perham Settlement and a review of the documentary record relating to the settlement as preserved by Carson Hinkley, a descendant of Miller Hinkley, one of the original settlers of the Town of Madrid, ca. 1805-1808. Carson resides at and preserves the last remaining, standing farmstead within the Perham Settlement. The Hinkley family archives are chiefly concerned with that branch of the family living in East Madrid, or the Perham Settlement. Family ties with the Pickards, Wings, McLaughlins and Mastermans form the basis of a kinship network centered in the Lower Village of the settlement.

The Lower Village is located at the intersection of three roads. The East Madrid Road is the primary route into the Perham Stream Valley. The road begins in the Abbottsville neighborhood on the Salem Road (Route 142) in Phillips and proceeded in a northerly direction towards the Lower Village, located at the bridge crossing Perham Stream. The Abbott and Mecham roads leave the village on diverging tracks northwesterly and northeasterly, respectively. The Abbott Road (and continuation of the East Madrid Road) rises to higher ground and follows along the southeast facing slope of Mecham Hill to the lane leading to the former Abbott Farm. A road trace on this site indicates the Abbott Road (long abandoned) continued south past the farm and joined Mecham Road, which followed Perham Stream.

Secondary roads and former routes of travel branching off the East Madrid, Abbott and Mecham roads as well as instances of road abandonment and realignment, all have a bearing on where farms were established and where historic resources related to the Perham Settlement may be found today. The findings are presented from a geographic perspective and begin with the Lower Village, followed by the walkover-oriented narrative of the East Madrid, Abbott and Mecham roads. Minimal background research was conducted on historic resources located on or in the near vicinity of these roads (Figure 5).

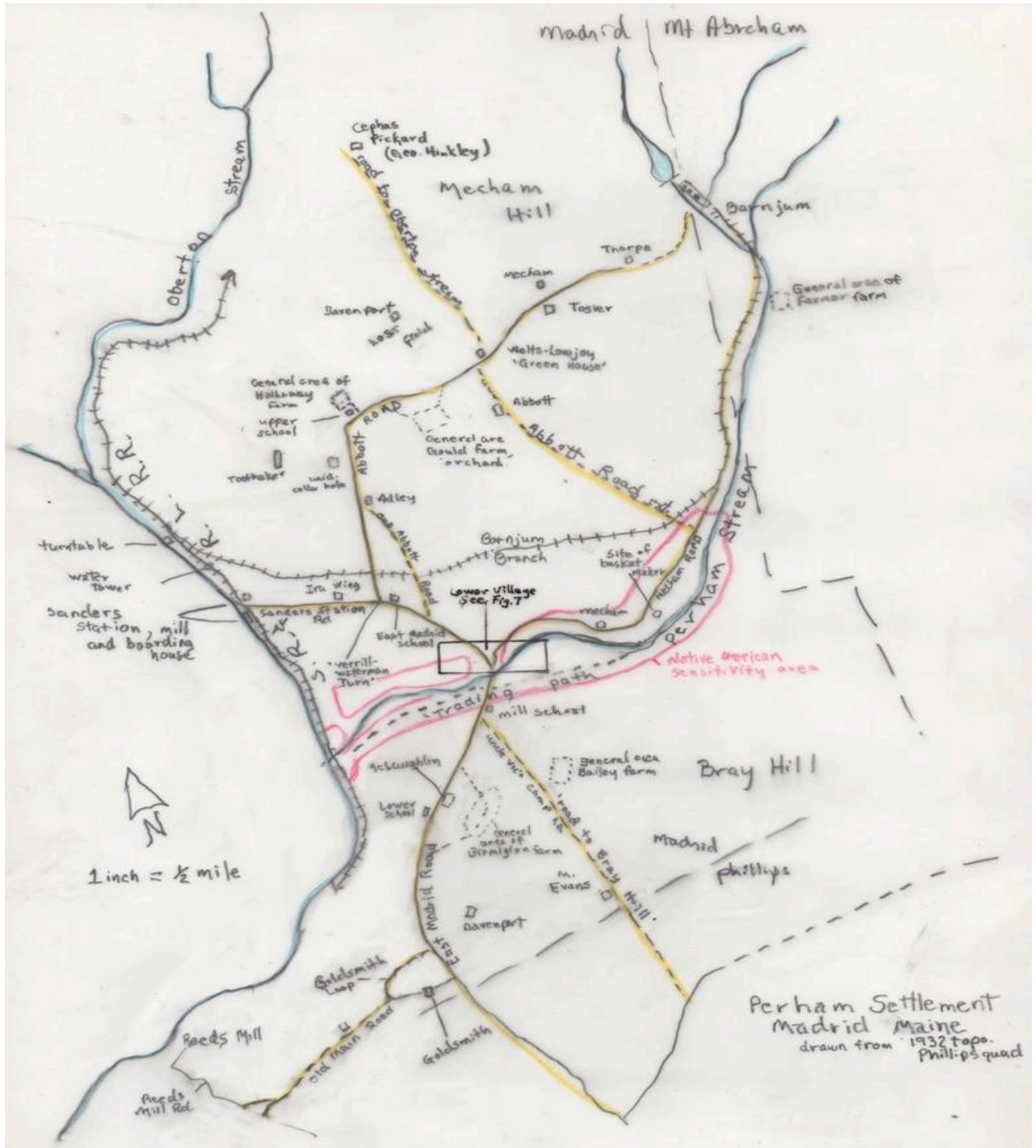


Figure 5. Sketch map of the Perham Settlement showing places and features identified in this study.

## LOWER VILLAGE

Tillable land, water power and timber provided the setting for the development of the Lower Village. At the hub of three roads and its near proximity to Phillips and the travel corridor to Farmington and points south are factors that favored farming and logging and lumbering.

Although more research is required to establish when and by whom the settlement was founded, the Lower Village is likely to have had its origin as a saw mill, hay depot, farm and boarding house built to serve logging interests in the Perham Stream watershed. Deeds mentioning the saw mill are recorded as early as the 1830s, which is when the lumber for the settlement's first buildings was first sawn. Farms in the settlement likely provided hay and summer grazing for draft animals used in the woods. Farms also grew potatoes and other produce for the logging camps, and boarded logging crews, teamsters and others transiting through the area. The East Madrid Road from Phillips functioned both as an early settler's route and a tote road, or supply route to the logging camps. The Abbott and Mecham roads were extensions of the main route into the settlement and functioned in a similar manner. A blacksmith shop was likely built shortly after the saw mill, barns and one or two dwellings. Family farms for the most part supplied the labor and means of sustaining the seasonal round of work in the settlement. As the center of this activity gained in population, the attributes of a small village appeared – a school, post office and various forms of cooperative endeavors heightened the sense and identity of the community.

As many as 16 farms are recorded in the 1860 Agricultural Census. They correspond to names found Walling's map of 1861 (Figure 6). There may be other Perham Settlement farms recorded in the census of this year but the 16 farms represent a majority of the farms in the settlement and form a continuous block of entries in the census. The 16 farms consisted of 955 acres of 'improved' land and 1,170 acres of 'unimproved' land. All farms had at least one horse, two farms had two horses. All farms had at least one cow, ten farms had two and three farms had three cows. Collectively, 3,000 pounds of butter were produced on the farms and one the 16 made 200 pounds of cheese. Ten of the 16 farms had a pair of working oxen, two farms had two pairs of oxen. All 16 farms kept sheep. A total of 235 sheep were recorded with a production of

700 pounds of wool. A variety of small grains were grown. Ten farms grew a total of 200 bushels of wheat, 13 farms produced 625 bushels of oats, 12 farms produced 400 bushels of barley. Three farms raised a total of 15 bushels of Indian corn and one farm produced 18 bushels of rye. All farms made a total of 310 tons of hay. In addition, three farms recorded a total of \$8.00 in orchard products and 15 gallons of maple syrup. Nine farms received a total of \$55.00 for market garden produce. Finally, home manufacturing, totaling \$250.00 supplemented income on 15 of the 16 farms.

Several entries in the 1860 census may reflect products intended for the logging and lumbering industry: eight farms produced 23 bushels of dry beans and 2,100 bushels of potatoes. Also benefitting this industry was the improvement of grass and forage crops for the growing number of draft animals required in the fields, woods and haul roads. To this end, three farms raised 37 bushels of grass seed, with one farm producing two bushels of clover seed.

The Prescott saw mill, the Pickard blacksmith shop and the True-Hinkley, Nathan D. Wing and E. Wheeler farms are the principal sites of historic significance and form the core of the Lower Village. A number of secondary points of interest identified in the record and on the ground provide details of these sites and the village generally (Figure 7).



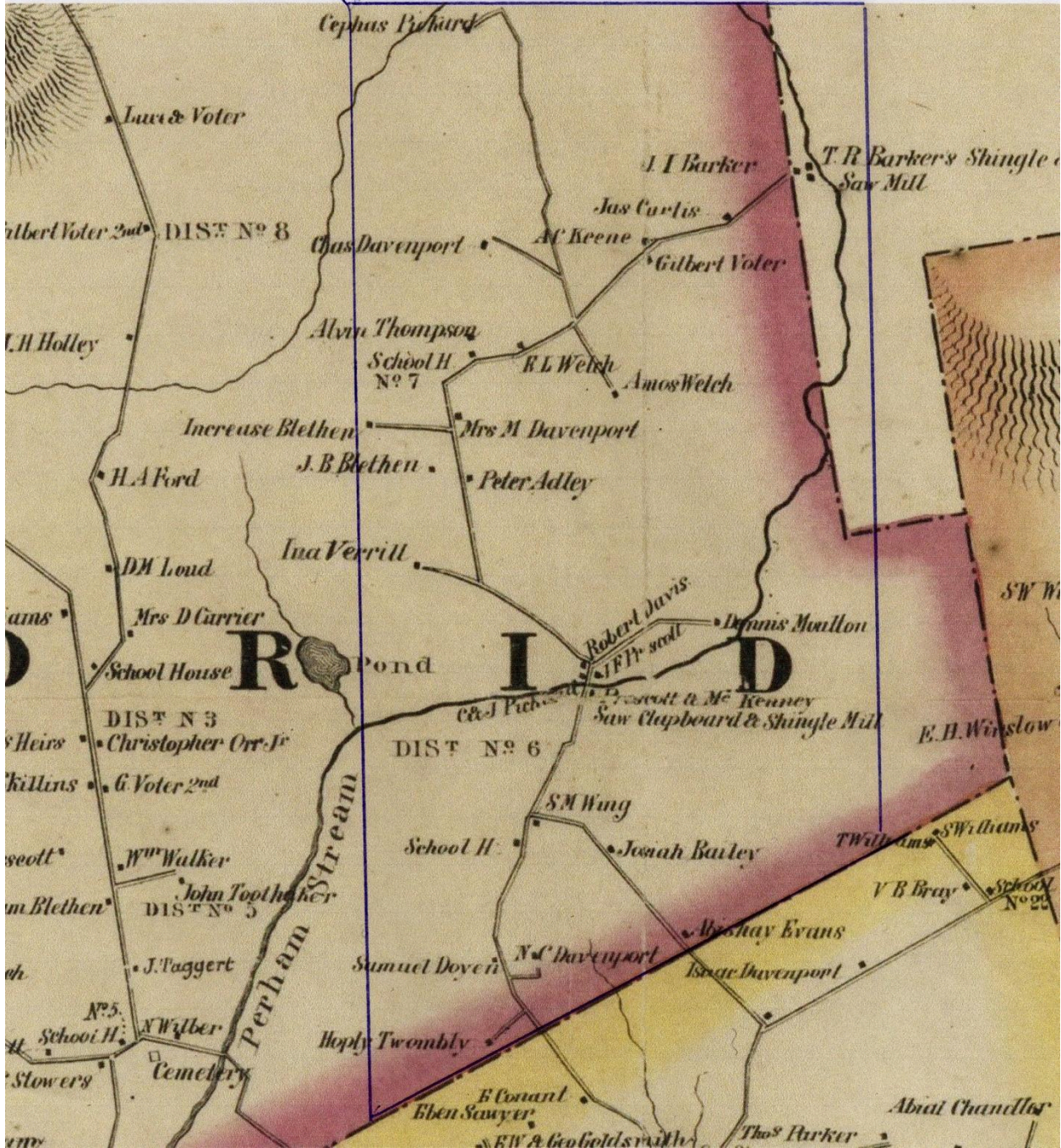


Figure 6. Section of Walling's 1861 Topographical map of Franklin County showing the general area of the Perham Settlement.



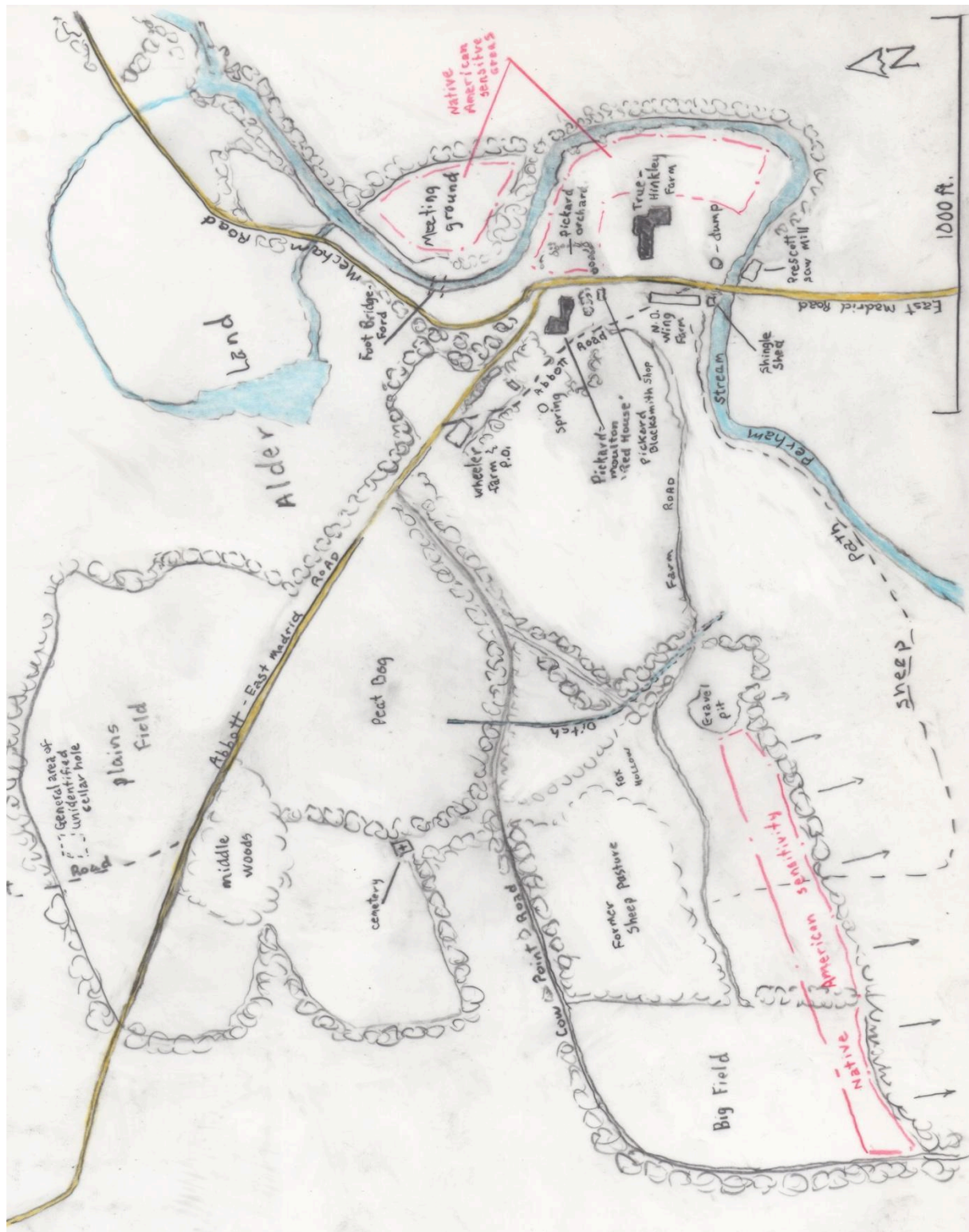


Figure 7. Sketch map of the Lower Village section of the Perham Settlement showing places and features identified in this study.

### *Prescott Mill*

The date of the mill's construction is uncertain. Research to date documents a saw mill with a clapboard machine privilege as early as 1833, when Samuel Tuck transferred, "one-half of saw mill now erected on said land except the privilege for a clapboard machine and except one-half of all other mill privilege where the mill now stands" to Josiah Prescott (FCRD, 0:27). Deeds dated 1837 and 1841 suggest the other half of the mill was owned by Daniel, William and Thomas Pickard. In 1837, Daniel and William deeded a ¼ of the saw mill to John Russell (Phillips), with "¼ of all apparatuses belonging to said. Also, the whole of the clapboard machine building as now standing on said privilege..." (FCRD, 53:437). Jacob Abbott held Russell's mortgage on this acquisition. With his portion of the saw mill, Josiah Prescott also came into possession of 545 acres of surrounding land from Samuel Tuck. In 1846, Josiah Prescott, a physician living in Farmington, deeded to his son, Josiah F. Prescott three tracts of land totaling, 480 acres, including 120 acres of the Mill Lot, which included the "mill privilege, saw mill, shingle machine...together with the house, barn and outbuildings standing thereon... [excepting] a small piece of land deeded by said Josiah Prescott to Thomas Picard on which Pickard's house now stands" (FCRD, 11:268). An 1858, John Hoyt to Josiah Prescott deed notes the presence of a shingle mill (FCRD, 38:571). In 1862, Josiah F. Prescott deeded to Alvin Thompson his 120-acre portion of the Mill Lot, excepting the mill privilege and land connected with it (FCRD, 49:337).

The 1850 Industrial Census records mill production of 200,000 board feet of pine and spruce lumber and 275,000 board feet of clapboards. The mill employed three workers. The 1860 Industrial Census records that the "Prescott and McKenne" [sic] saw mill continued to mill boards and clapboards at a somewhat lower rate and also listed shingle production. The mill operated six saws and operated three months during the year. The 1870 Industrial Census lists George W. True as operator of the mill. Two workers were employed for six months producing boards, clapboards and shingles. Charles W. Pickard is also listed in this census with numbers that more or less duplicate George True's entry. The main difference is that True manufactured shingles and although Pickard's entry included a shingle machine, he does not include shingles in his production (Industrial Census. Town of Madrid, 1850-1870). This, together with Pickard's earlier mentioned interest in the mill suggests Pickard and True may have operated the mill



together, apparently under the ownership of Josiah Prescott, until 1882 when Prescott transferred the mill to George H. True (FCRD, 90:581).

The Maine State Political Manual lists Charles Pickard as a producer of lumber in Madrid in 1870 and 1871, after which, Josiah F. Prescott is listed as lumber manufacturer until his 1882 transfer of the mill to George H. True (Maine State Political Manual. 1870-1931). In the same year, the Lewiston Evening Journal (October 12, 1882) noted that Josiah F. Prescott was hired as general superintendent of mill work at the Dirigo Shovel Handle Co. in Farmington, where the company was in the process of building a lumber warehouse and planing mill on tracks extended to the site by the Sandy River Railroad. The article also reported that Prescott obtained his lumber from “North Franklin” (Rioux 2014: 123). Prescott’s acquisition of mill privileges at three different water powered mill sites on Perham and Oberton streams in addition to ownership of substantial acreage in farm and timberland indicates by what means he was able to meet the needs of the market at the railhead in Farmington. His presence in the Perham Settlement indicates an intermediate stage in the logging and lumbering industry. As an outsider (Farmington) and sufficiently capitalized to acquire land and privileges at multiple mill sites, Prescott introduces the elements of a company-owned settlement.

In 1893, George H. True deeded to Nathan D. Wing, Ira Wing and John Welts the mill privilege and one acre, representing a portion of the premises deeded to him by Prescott (FCRD, 126:336). From this point in time to final mill closure, various individuals kept the mill running. John Welts is listed as the principal operator during the years, 1903-1931, as recorded in the Maine State Political Manuals.

According to Carson Hinkley, the mill was generally considered to be a community-owned mill with as many as fourteen people involved in its support and operation. Diary and ledger entries record a variety of items produced at the mill - lumber, clapboards, shingles, cedar railroad ties, telegraph poles, telephone poles, and custom work, such as sawn lumber for wagon making. Farmers hauled pulpwood, cut cordwood for the railroad and with the advent of steam, fuel wood for the mills and used the Prescott Mill to saw logs from their own woodlots.

Photographs and notes in the Carson Hinkley collection show the mill in a state of near ruin, 1905-1907 (Figures 8 and 9).



Figure 8. Upper: View south showing True-Prescott Mill and Perham Stream Bridge, ca. 1906-07. Lower: Detail of True-Prescott Mill with village ladies.





Figure 9. Upper: View north of general collapse of mill. Note: Wheeler place in background. Lower: Timber frame and flooring of mill, showing possible production of long poles (telephone). Nathan D. Wing farm left, True-Hinkley farm right.

### *True-Hinkley and Nathan D. Wing farms*

Closely associated with the operations of the mill are two adjacent farms located on the north bank of Perham Stream. The George True farm, presently owned by Carson Hinkley, is on the east side of the East Madrid Road (Figures 10 and 11). The Wing farm, on the west side of the road, is opposite the True-Hinkley farm. Of the two farms, the Wing farm offers a better opportunity for archaeology than the True-Hinkley farm, with its standing house and barns. Josiah Prescott deeded the farm to Thomas Pickard in 1834. Charles Pickard passed the farm to Nathan D. Wing in 1880. The deed to Nathan excepted from the transfer the “southwest half of house, woodshed and garden now occupied by Lucinda Pickard” (FCRD, 93:586). According to Carson Hinkley, Thomas Pickard built the house and farm buildings (Figure 12). Carson has drafted from memory the floor plans of the farmstead (Figure 13). Thomas Pickard was one of three ‘surveyors of lumber’ for the town, ca. 1836, and was designated as one of Madrid’s three pound keepers in 1843, following a town vote against the article proposing that “the several barnyards of the several pound keepers be considered as pounds” (Book of Records 1838: 66).

The 1850 Agricultural Census lists both the Thomas Pickard and Josiah F. Prescott farms. The Prescott farm is thought to correspond to the True-Hinkley farm. Prescott does not appear on the 1860 or 1870 Agricultural censuses. Charles Pickard is listed in the 1860 and 1870 Agricultural censuses. The record shows that the farm had doubled both improved and unimproved acreage since the 1850 listing under Thomas Pickard. The Charles Pickard farm in 1860 was one of the largest and highest valued farms in the Perham Settlement. It consisted of 125 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved land. He owned four oxen, one cow, one horse and 18 sheep. The farm produced small amounts of wheat (5 bu.), oats (5 bu.) and barley (20 bu.), 13 tons of hay, a modest quantity of butter from the cow, 100 bushels of potatoes and some form of home manufacturing amounting to \$5.00. In 1870, the value of the farm increased in size and value. He kept one pair of oxen and four horses, likely reflecting the shift from working oxen in the woods to horses. Consequently, he increased his production of oats from 20 to 100 bushels. He also produced 25 bushels of buckwheat and ten bushels of spring

wheat. No sheep were reported and he had increased his home manufacture to \$18.00. He also paid \$100.00 in wages in 1870. Ten years later, the farm was deeded to Nathan D. Wing.

Diary and ledger entries note the Wing farmhouse functioned as a boarding house. In one instance, Italian laborers working on the construction of the Phillips & Rangeley Railroad boarded on the farm. Later in time, a farm ledger entered details about boarding workers at the Redington Mill. The Population Census for 1900 lists two boarders on the farm; Chillote [sic] Whitney, school teacher and Benjamin Masterman. Benjamin is noted in a diary entry as working in the “shingle planing shed” adjacent to the Wing barn.



Figure 10. View north showing True-Hinkley farm from the area of the north abutment of the mill dam and village dump.



Figure 11. Historic view of True-Hinkley farm – “the last standing original building of the Perham Settlement”.



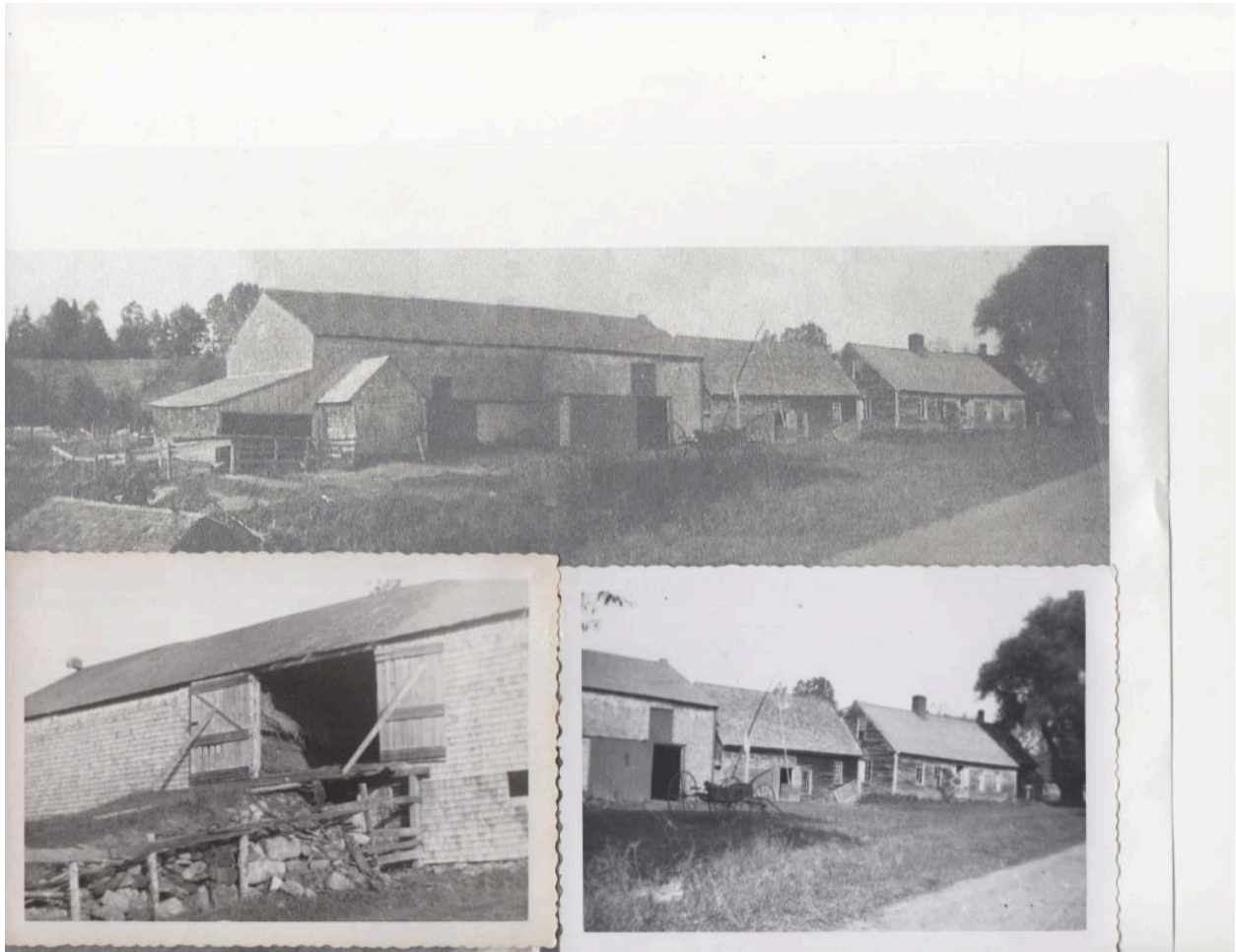


Figure 12. Historic views of the Nathan D. Wing farm, ca. 1900. Lower left: Rear of Wing barn showing ramp. Lower right: Wing farmhouse and summer kitchen and portion of barn, with well sweep and carriage.





The Hinkley Farm Floor Plan

The original owner was Thomas Pickard - my great, great, great, great grandfather  
 Then owned by Moses Wing and his wife Cordelia Pickard (Thomas Pickard's daughter) - my great, great, grandparents  
 Then Nathan D. Wing (their Son) and Lucinda Masterman Wing - my great grandparents  
 Then their daughter Carrie Wing married Arthur Hinkley - my grandparents  
 They and lived their and had a son, Wilson Hinkley - my father

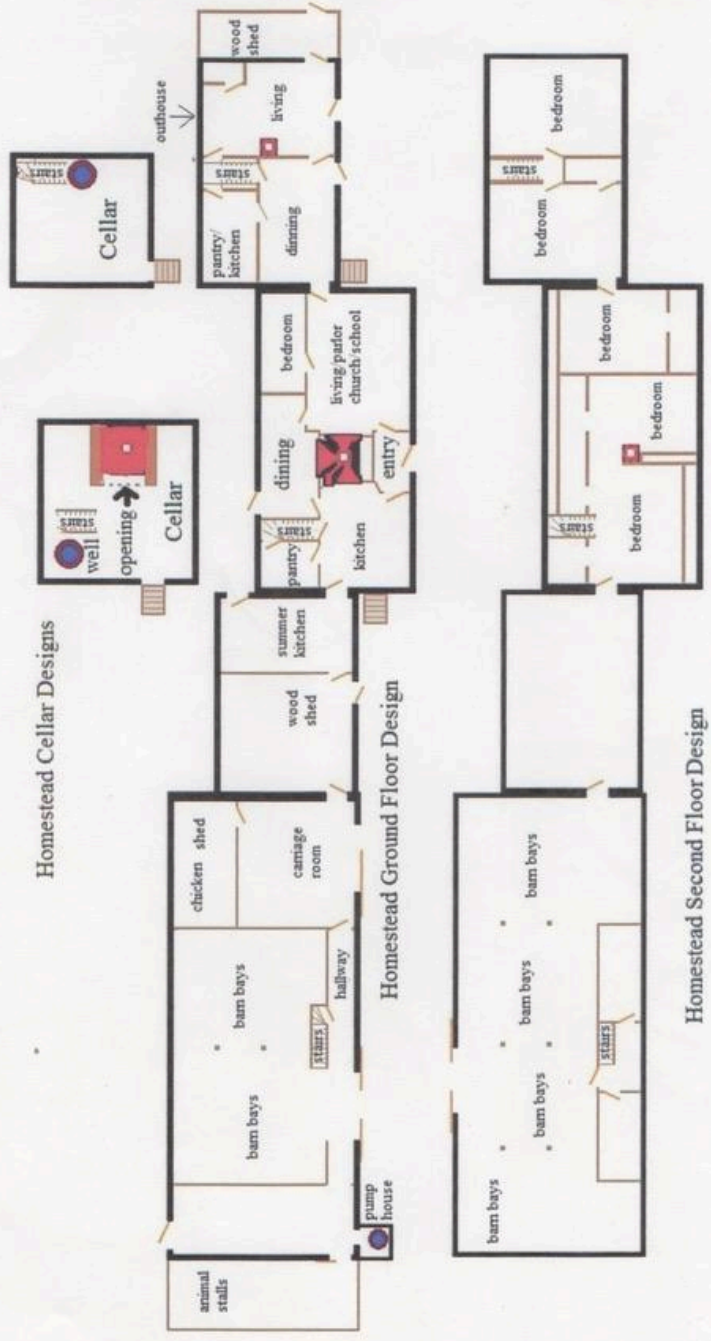


Figure 13. The Hinkley farm (Nathan D. Wing) floor plan, with notes on family occupancy.  
Prepared by Carson Hinkley.  
*Pickard Blacksmith Shop and 'Red House'*

The Chandler and Pickard Blacksmith Shop was deeded to Nathan D. Wing by Sarah Moulton in 1907. The shop was located between the Wing farmhouse and Griscom's 'Red House', formerly owned by the Pickard family (Figure 14). The deed records a 32 ft x 60 ft lot with a "large iron stone with a cross cut in top and a natural notch in the side" marking the northeast corner of the Blacksmith Shop Lot (FCRD, 217:538). In the 1901 diary of Carrie McLaughlin Hinkley, daughter of Nathan D. Wing and Lucinda (Masterman) Wing and Carson's grandmother are several entries in the hand of Carrie's father, Nathan D. Wing, dated 1878-1879. He records that he worked at the mill during the weeks of December 18, 25 and 30, a total of "32 days on cedar ties to go to village" (Phillips). In January of 1879 he made mill shafts, and on March 3<sup>rd</sup> the blacksmith shop received "iron for the mill" including "flat mail plate iron, 28 inch-long slits, 2 pieces, 4 ft x 2 in wide; for blocks, 1 piece, 6 ft flat iron x 1 in wide and, 1 piece 30 in long, 2 in wide and ½ in thick". The 'Red House', formerly owned by Charles Pickard by way of Thomas Pickard burned and was rebuilt in 1903. This dwelling may have come into the Pickard family by way of Thomas Pickard's wife, Sarah, whose maiden name was Davis. "Robert Davis", as shown on the 1861 map appears to correspond to the location of the present 'Red House'.



Figure 14. Upper: View showing Pickard blacksmith shop in foreground and Pickard-Moulton house (Griscom's 'Red House'), ca. 1953. Lower: View of the original Pickard-Moulton house burnt in 1903.



### *Wheeler Farm*

The Wheeler farm completes the identification of principal sites that make up the center of the Lower Village (Figure 15). Rev. Edgar V. Wheeler married Cora Masterman of Weld in 1879 and resided in the Lower Village until his death in 1901. He was known as the Rev. Ed Wheeler and was considered a zealous evangelist, as reported in an issue of the *Maine Woodsman* (Hodges 1987 [1903]). According to Carson, the Wheeler farm specialized in raising cattle during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A very large barn was located across the road from the farmhouse, on the east side of the road. A farm road known as the Cow Point Road led from the farmhouse, on the east side of the road. A farm road known as the Cow Point Road led from the farm to a point on the railroad. The trail crossed below the peat bog and cemetery and skirted around the ‘Big Field’ of the Wing farm to a point of land high above Perham Stream and the railbed, at which point the road descended several hundred feet down a very steep embankment to a cattle ramp on the rail line.



Figure 15. View north rear of Wheeler place. Note: post office, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, right side, Wheeler barn in background.

### *Cemetery*

The Perham Settlement cemetery is located a short distance beyond the Wheeler farm site. The cemetery contains 15 marked graves with only a few bearing inscriptions, with most of the graves marked only by undressed fieldstones. Noteworthy is a stone in the northeast corner of the cemetery which, according to a diary entry identifies the burial site of a Swedish trapper, who reportedly died in 1690. Carson related that the trapper ranged between Kingfield and Rangeley and had a cabin on the north side of Farmer Mountain, situated between the base of Mt. Abraham and Perham Stream. The diary entry records that the Perham Settlement cemetery was established at this burial site, using the stone to mark the northeast corner of the cemetery. If confirmed, a highly significant feature of settlement.

### *Post Office, Perham School, Community Life*

Two important features of the Lower Village, found on and adjacent to the Wheeler Place are the site of the East Madrid Post Office and the site of the Perham School. The post office was located in an 8 ft x 10 ft room in the Wheeler farmhouse and was tended by Rev. Wheeler's son. Carrie, Carson's grandmother delivered mail and was post mistress for many years. Her diary entries regarding storms, floods, mail delivery, the railroad and overall knowledge of people and their activities during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century provide important insight into the life of the community. Carrie was previously married to Ralph McLaughlin. Her second marriage was to Arthur Hinkley. The Perham School is less than 100 ft south of the site of the Wheeler farmstead and is the site of the settlement's first school house.

Much of the Lower Village and outlying tracts in the Perham Settlement found their way into the Hinkley family, primarily by way of the Wing and McLaughlin families, however George Hinkley, Carson's great great grandfather, owned a farm and other property in the settlement. Carson emphasized that the cooperative spirit exhibited by the joint operations of the saw mill extended into the 20<sup>th</sup> century on the Wheeler, Wing and Hinkley farms such that the Wheeler farm raised cattle, the Wing farm raised sheep and chickens and the Hinkley farm raised hogs. Nathan D. Wing operated a small dairy on the farm. Milk produced on neighboring farms was hauled to the dairy where it was made into butter. Diary entries and farm accounts provide details such as, pounds of butter made on a given day and amounts shipped by rail to Rangeley



hotels. There is also evidence that the blacksmith shop may have been used cooperatively. Carson's father remembers a cobbler's post and boxes of heel nails in the shop. The nails fastened heels of alder wood to the soles of shoes and boots. Diary entries also note ice cutting on the Mill and Beaver ponds, and packing ice in the shed of the el of the Nathan D. Wing farmhouse for use in the dairy and for distribution among the neighbors.

Another important element which reinforced communal ties was religion. While there was no church built in the settlement, there was the Rev. Ed Wheeler and the Church of the Christian God, which held services among other places, in the 18 ft x 28 ft parlor of the Wing farmhouse, and the 'meeting ground' where gatherings occurred for a variety of occasions. The spirit and perseverance of the community may best be symbolized by the footbridge over Perham Stream which led to the meeting ground, located on an island in the broadening intervale adjacent to the True-Hinkley farmstead (Figure 16).

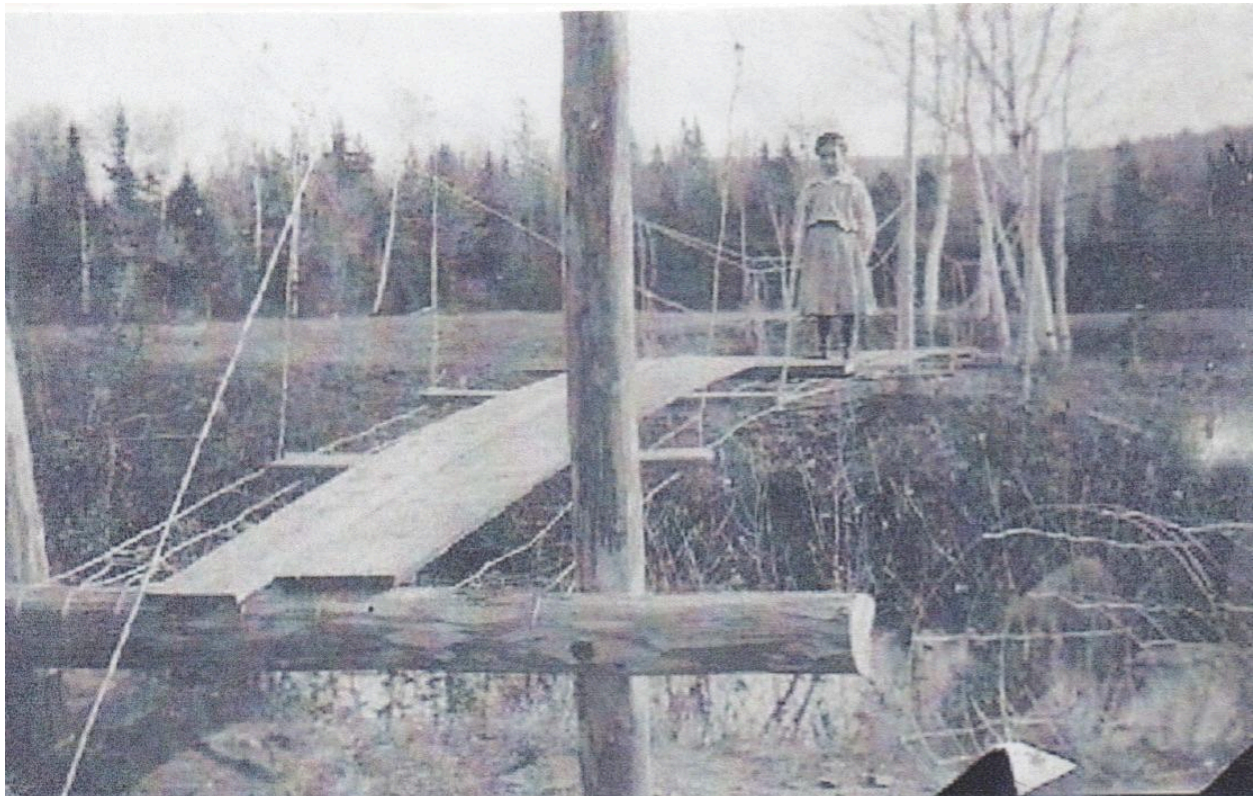


Figure 16. View east of the 3<sup>rd</sup> rebuild of the footbridge to meeting ground (in background), at the fording area. Built by Andrew Keene, ca. 1906.

### *Lower Village Walkover*

The walkover of the Lower Village began at the site of the former Prescott Mill and proceeded to assess the archaeological potential of the True-Hinkley, Nathan D. Wing and Wheeler farmsteads (dwelling/barn/yards), the Pickard Blacksmith Shop and the Perham School. Numerous points of interest were identified during the walkover. The walkover and background notes of remaining portions of the Perham Settlement will follow the results of the Lower Village walkover. Table 1, placed at the end of the historic sketch and walkover of the East Madrid, Abbott and Mecham roads, condenses the results of the overall archaeological assessment of the Perham Settlement.

#### *Prescott Mill*

Only remnants of the abutments of the former dam mark the location of the mill (Figure 17). Adjacent to the south abutment is the wheel pit of the horizontal wheel that powered the mill. The ‘bearing’, or hub of the wheel is thought by Carson Hinkley, from information passed down to him, to be in one of two places. The more probable of the two is a distinct depression about nine feet in diameter with a large boulder forming the depression’s southern wall. Down the slope a few feet is a relatively level landform which may also preserve the remains of the horizontal wheel. James Roderick, present owner of the mill site and who accompanied Carson and myself on sections of the walkover, stated that a good portion of the mill site had been excavated and filled as part of road and bridge improvement. Contemporary photographs document this work, showing construction of a temporary bridge over portions of the mill site. The archaeological potential of the Prescott Mill is likely limited to the two areas that may contain intact structural features of the mill.

According to Carson, the millpond extended upstream around the ox-bow shaped intervale field of the Hinkley farm to a distinct bend in the stream. Downstream from the mill, on the north bank of the stream, just below the bridge is the site of a small building which served as a “shingle finishing cabin”. Structural evidence of this structure was not observed. Since the breaching of the dam, freshets have scoured the embankments and reduced the lower terrace on

which the building stood to a stream bed of boulders, cobbles and woody underbrush. Archaeological evidence of the building has been compromised if not totally eliminated.



Figure 17. Northerly dam abutment of the True-Hinkley Mill.

### *True-Hinkley Farm*

Adjacent to the mill site is a small intervale field of about three acres. The farmstead sits on the east side of the East Madrid Road on the western margin of the field. The field is bounded on the north, the east, and south by Perham Stream. The soils of the intervale are classified as Nicholville silt loam. These soils are formed on lake plains and upland till plains and have a mantle of wind or water deposited silt or very fine sand. Typically, areas of this soil type have been cleared for hay, corn, small grain and vegetable crops (WebSoil Survey 2019). Apple trees planted from seeds of the Tolman Sweet behind the blacksmith shop line the edge of the field bordering the stream. Nine trees of an original planting of fourteen remain, although stream bank erosion threatens the surviving trees. The field is periodically mowed and has been under more or less continuous cultivation since the founding of the settlement.

Diary entries indicate Native American occupation and corn cultivation on the intervale predate Euroamerican settlement. Soil disturbance to the depth of the plow is expected within the extent of the present field. There are no visible factors that would diminish the relatively high potential for preserved Native American cultural remains below the ‘plow zone’ in the intervale and in the general vicinity.

Periodically, highwater events have breached the stream bed on the upper bend and have flooded portions of the Hinkley farm and lower portions of the Lower Village. Between the Hinkley farmhouse and the north abutment of the former dam is a depressed area measuring approximately 30 feet in diameter. The depression marks the ‘village dump’ as termed by Carson. Limited sampling sufficiently demonstrates the historical significance and research potential of the minimally disturbed deposits within the depression.

### *Nathan D. Wing Farm*

Opposite the True-Hinkley farm on the west side of the East Madrid Road is the site of the Nathan D. Wing farm. The only surface evidence of the former farmstead is a faint pattern of partially exposed cobbles/boulders of the farm’s dwelling and barn, so well documented in historic photographs and Carson’s floor plans. Following the farm’s abandonment, the buildings were removed and the two cellar holes of the dwelling and el were filled by the relatively clean



fill consisting of the earthen and stone ramp which led to barn's second level (see Figure 12). Carson has marked the approximate corners of the barn and dwelling with stakes. Structural features likely preserved beneath the surface include, intact stone-lined cellar holes. The one under the main house contains a large center chimney base constructed with an arch that preserves one or more large, hand-hewn carrying beams. The cellar under the el may have been used for cold storage of dairy and vegetables, etc. but did have a single flue chimney. Both cellar holes have stone floors, each has a stone-lined well and stone steps leading from the outside. The building connecting with the barn containing the summer kitchen and woodshed, and the barn were supported by boulder underpinning, some of which is visible at ground level. A partially covered, stone-lined well is situated between the barn and the East Madrid Road. A former 'sheep path' led from the barn and followed the stream on the lower terrace several hundred feet, before an ascent upslope to a 15-acre pasture (now wooded) north of the gravel pit and adjacent to the Big Field.

After the removal of the farm buildings, a road was laid through the site to the gravel pit and upper fields of the farm. Gravel was extracted on a relatively large scale from the hill behind the barn beginning in 1949, for the purpose of local road construction on the East Madrid Road and elsewhere. Unexcavated portions of the hill remain in open field and now support blueberries. Potatoes have been grown in this field. Soils in this field are classified as Colton gravelly sandy loam and have been formed in water-sorted sand, gravel, and cobbles derived from glacio-fluvial deposits (Web Soil Survey 2019).

Within the tree line along the dirt and gravel track to the gravel pit is the frame of one of two 'chop tractors' used on the farm, decaying framing members of the barn and a pile of roughly dressed stone representing the upper course or so of the Wing farmhouse and other above ground surface foundation stones.

### *Blacksmith Shop*

Less than 100 ft north of the site of the Wing farmhouse is the location of the former blacksmith shop. The "large iron stone" referenced in a deed to the blacksmith shop lot, and some probable stone underpinning consistent with the dimensions of the former structure mark the shop's location. The large stone, roughly rectangular in shape measures approximately, 6 ft x 4 ft x 4-5 ft above ground surface (Figure 18). A cursory examination of the "large iron stone"

reveals that a section of the relatively flat upper surface of the stone shows signs of possible heat alteration, surface wear and discoloration, suggesting use of the stone as a work surface. The “cross” on the upper surface is formed by a long, thin crack in the stone (approximately 20 in) crossed by an arm of equal length formed by a narrow, shallow groove made by hand, or possibly by glacial action. In either case, the ‘cross’ marks a stone of some distinction. A Native American association may also be considered. In addition to the ‘cross’, the fading letters, “J R P” with the date “1866” are pecked into the southeast face of the stone. The “P” likely stands for Pickard. A closer examination may yield additional information.

A rectangular stone, measuring approximately, 14 in x 7 in x 5 in, and remarkable because of its weight has left a reddish-orange stain on the southeast face of the large stone below where the stone was formerly placed. The smaller stone appears to be a fragment from a larger rock. Its weight and density are suggestive of an ore-bearing rock; however, the significance and function of this stone is uncertain and warrants a geologist’s view on both the large and small stones.



Figure 18. 'Iron stone' at site of Pickard blacksmith shop.

### *Pickard Orchard*

The blacksmith shop is adjacent to the former Pickard-Moulton house (Red House). As noted, the existing house and barn date to about 1903 and sit on the foundation of the original structure. Although archaeological features and deposits are likely preserved in the yards of the Red House, the walkover avoided further assessment. An interesting landscape feature lies on the opposite side of the road from the 'Red House' and is remembered by Carson as the Pickard orchard. The orchard is located at the junction of Mecham and East Madrid roads, on a small, knoll-like landform that overlooks the Hinkley farm interval. The orchard is enclosed by a low, stone wall, measuring about 100 ft x 75 ft. According to Lloyd Griscom, Griscom family members kept some of the apple trees, but converted the orchard to a rose garden. Other plantings were incorporated into the garden and upper portions of the dry laid stone wall were rebuilt and mortared. Why the orchard was enclosed by a stone wall is uncertain. Early records indicate that Thomas Pickard was a pound keeper, using his barnyard to confine roaming livestock. If the stone enclosure was a barnyard and used as a pound, the height and breadth of the wall has been significantly reduced.

### *Wheeler Farm*

The Wheeler farm site is represented by a stone-lined cellar hole measuring approximately 21 ft x 18 ft, with an el measuring 24 ft x 15 ft marked clearly by stone underpinning flush with the ground surface (Figure 19). A set of partially collapsed stone steps descend into the cellar from the east wall. A pipe, thought to be a kitchen drain, was observed outside the west wall of the cellar. The cellar is partially filled, but the walls and general surroundings around the cellar hole appear to have avoided any significant disturbance. The stone-lined well, determined by Carson to be 20 feet in depth is fenced off and partially boarded over. The general location of a small barn near the cellar hole was pointed out, remains of which were not observed. Two barns on the east side of the East Madrid Road are no longer extant, giving way to a modern dwelling and general landscape modification, eliminating the likelihood of any intact remains of these structures.





Figure 19. Cellar hole of Wheeler farmhouse.

### *Perham School*

The site of the former school house is located on the edge of a small clearing a short distance downslope from the Wheeler cellar hole (Figure 20). Boulders serving as underpinning for the building remain. The entrance to the structure, marked by a solitary stone step, faces west and looked out on the old alignment of the Abbott Road.





Figure 20. Site of the Perham School, settlement’s first schoolhouse.

### *Wells and Spring*

The location of a spring and eight stone-lined wells (excluding wells at the Red House and Wheeler sites) were recorded during the walkover of the Lower Village. The spring is located on high ground behind the Wheeler site, about 50 yards west of the Perham School site in fairly dense woodland. It is identified by an irregularly-shaped, depressed area measuring about 40 ft x 15 ft and is a shallow pond through much of the year. Even in mid-August, the soil and leaf cover were wet to mucky. Carson's father thought so highly of the quality, taste and volume of the spring that he had hoped to build a well over the spring with a gravity fed water line down to the farm. Carson believes that some of the wells on his farm and the Wing farm are connected to the spring by subterranean veins of water running less than twelve feet below ground surface. His belief is consistent with commonly held views among water dowsers and that well location was determined by this method. Table 2 summarizes known details of the eight wells and the sketch map of the Lower Village shows their location.

Table 2. Wells in Lower Village.

#	Location	Description
1	South yard Hinkley Farm.	Stone-lined. 13 feet deep. Sod-covered.
2	Inside north wall at main house and el divide of Hinkley farmhouse.	Stone-lined. 6 feet deep.
3	North yard Hinkley Farm.	Stone-lined. 16 feet deep. Capped with concrete.
4	East of Pickard orchard wall.	Stone-lined. 14 feet deep. Sod-covered.
5	In well house beside south section of Wing barn.	Stone-lined. 12 feet deep. Sod-covered.
6	Front side of former Wing barn, near road.	Stone-lined. 10 feet deep. Boarded over.
7	Wing cellar w/center chimney.	Stone-lined. 7 feet deep. Cellar hole filled.
8	Wing el cellar.	Stone-lined. 8 feet deep. Cellar hole filled.



### *Meeting Ground*

A short distance up the Mecham Road is the site of the footbridge over Perham Stream to the meeting ground. Only the location of the footbridge remains (Figure 21). The site is situated less than 100 feet east of the road on a level and cleared parcel of land and marked by a massive boulder adjacent to the location of the former footbridge. The bridge was rebuilt three times over the years. Several mature apple trees were observed around the clearing leading to the footbridge. Evidence of the ‘ford’ a few yards upstream was not observed, other than exhibiting a shallow, narrow streambed and relatively low embankments on both sides of the stream. Crossing the stream to the meeting ground was not included in the walkover but is reserved for a future visit. While no structures or landscape features are described by Carson, potential artifacts and other points of interest may be present based on the ‘island’ as a place where the community gathered for meetings, picnics and other events.



Figure 21. View east of site of footbridge to meeting ground.

### *Note on the Abbott Road*

Although a detailed discussion of the Abbott Road will be found in a following section of the report, a note concerning its alignment through the Lower Village seems appropriate. Carson has pointed out that the present East Madrid Road does not wholly conform to the original alignment of the Abbott Road. From the Perham Stream bridge, the old Abbott Road ran between the Wing farmhouse and the previously detached barn. The construction of the summer kitchen connecting the two structures occurred later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The old road ran behind the blacksmith shop, angling up the hill behind the ‘Red House’ barn, past the front door of the Perham School, to the south side of the Wheeler farmhouse, where the road joined the present East Madrid Road. The two roads remained aligned along the section of the Lower Village, known as the ‘Plains’, an expansive open field, elevated above the intervale, in which there is one known former farm site that is not shown on the 1861 map. Permission was not granted to walkover this section of the Lower Village. Nathan D. Wing built a shed on the Plains with lumber salvaged from one of several fires that affected the settlement. The old Abbott Road alignment departed from the East Madrid Road opposite the ‘Plains’ at the ‘Middle Woods’, and struck a northerly course towards the Adley farm where it once again rejoined the East Madrid Road.

### *Notes on the Peat Bog and Alder Land*

The peat bog is a natural feature within the Lower Village located between the cemetery and the Wheeler site and is contained within a few acres. Carson’s grandfather drained the bog and used the peat as a fertilizer. A recipe, published by Ezekiel Holmes, editor of the *Maine Farmer*, called for 3-4 cords of peat mixed with one cord of animal manure and treated with a cask or two of slaked lime...placed in layers – peat/lime/manure/peat/lime/manure, making a “compost superior in value to five cords of the best stable manure” and further noted that Ichabod Foster, on the road between Weld and Phillips had five-six acres of excellent peat (Jackson 1837-39: 24).

The ditch that drained the bog on the Wing farm measures about 3 ft deep and 5 ft wide and runs in a southeasterly direction downslope crossing the farm/gravel pit road immediately east of the gravel pit to empty into Perham Stream. Dense, woody undergrowth and boggy



conditions have since returned. Landscape modification other than the ditching and possible causeway into the bog was not observed. Further exploration is recommended in the bog and in the documentary record to determine the extent of this work and to find evidence of other possible uses such as, cutting peat for fuel, digging bog iron, and possible cranberry production.

Old maps designate an area in the near vicinity of the peat bog as 'alder land'. Although alder is unsatisfactory as a fuel wood it does make very good charcoal. As a landscape feature shown on the 1805 survey of the Town, as 'alder land', the surveyor may have had in mind the commercial value of the wood. Before anthracite coal, only charcoal could generate enough heat for the iron furnace, lime kiln, forge and blacksmith. Charcoal was also a prime ingredient in gun powder and glass making. Uncharred alder wood was used for making soles and heels in the boot and shoe industry. In Britain, poles, hat blocks and soles for clogs (with leather uppers) were made of alder wood and its bark was also used in tanning leather (Edlin 1975 [1949]). When an alder thicket is coppiced, it produces shoots or sprouts off the parent stump. Alders also reproduce readily from seed and transplanted suckers. Based on the proximity of the 'alder land' to the blacksmith shop, charcoal manufacture within the tract of alder is a strong possibility. Carson noted that when he worked in the shoe shop in Wilton, a co-worker told him they used alder wood for making heels when his father worked there. The boxes of 'heel nails' and shoemaker's post in the blacksmith shop suggests alder wood may have been used for making soles as well. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century lime kiln a few miles distant in Phillips may also have used charcoal produced from this source.

Diary and ledger entries documenting the use of alder wood would be of great interest although the practice of charcoal making may predate the period of the family ledger and diary-keeping.

According to Carson, the alder land encompassed about 25 acres and extended from the 'Plains' to the Meham intervalle. Charcoal burning results in circular beds of residue charcoal and charcoal infused soil. The beds may be slightly mounded or flush with ground surface. Identification of charcoal burning sites in the archaeological record is difficult but possible. Material remains of the charcoal burner's hut, typically in the near vicinity of the burn site would be of special interest, but also difficult to identify.

## EAST MADRID ROAD

The East Madrid Road begins about two miles north of Phillips off the Salem Road (Route 142), in an area formerly known as Abbottsville. The road runs westerly over somewhat hilly and wooded terrain about four miles to the Perham Stream Bridge and the site of the Lower Village. Soils consist of the Peru, Marlow and Colonel series, which are loamy, variably drained, stony and formed in an upland till plain (Web Soil Survey 2019). As the road exits the village on a northwesterly course, it follows more or less the old Abbott Road. Sections on the Abbott and Mecham roads will follow. Historic notes are combined with the account of the walkover of each site, which in the case of the East Madrid Road, began at the Madrid/Phillips town line.

### *Goldsmith Farm and Goldsmith Loop*

About 170 yards beyond the Madrid/Phillips town line on the west side of the road, in Madrid, is the lane to the site of the Goldsmith farm, shown as the “Hoply Trombly” farm on the 1861 map. The site of the farm is located about 300 yards west of the East Madrid Road on relatively level terrain on the summit of a small hill, locally known as Goldsmith Hill (elevation 1480 ft), or about 520 ft above the level of Oberton Stream, one-half mile or so to the west. The site is largely surrounded by cut-over woodland, except for the small clearing containing the site of the original farmstead. An existing residence and outbuildings occupy the site. The farm site preserves a cellar hole, underpinning of a large barn and a stone wall along the western edge of the clearing. The wall has a break for a farm lane that leads west about 400 yards to the ‘Old Main Road’ which formerly led to Reeds Mill Road along Oberton Stream. Archaeological sensitivity and site significance are limited to the immediate vicinity of the cellar hole and barn.

The current owner, Dan Parker, is attempting to restore portions of the old orchard and it was his guidance that led us to the track Carson identified as the Old Main Road, the original road into the Perham Settlement, and discontinued some time before 1861 (the road does not appear on the 1861 map). Town records indicate a vote was taken in 1833 “to discontinue the old road from Perham Stream to the Phillips line” (Town of Madrid 1833: 12). As the Old Main Road does not go to the Phillips line, the East Madrid Road was either abandoned in 1833 and reopened some years later, or the discontinued road referred to another road. The so-called

Goldsmith Loop (about one mile in length) was formed supposedly after construction of the East Madrid Road when the farm lane extended from the East Madrid Road through the Goldsmith farm to the Old Main Road where it looped back to the East Madrid Road, following the course of the Old Main Road.

### *Unidentified Dwelling Site*

Dan Parker led us down the Old Main Road from the Goldsmith farm lane to the site of an early farmstead, not shown on the 1861 map. To date, the former inhabitants of the farm have not been identified. The site is located on the southwesterly slope of Goldsmith Hill on fairly level terrain and is about 600 yards from Oberton Stream. Beyond the site, the terrain drops 400 feet in elevation to the stream. A stone-lined cellar hole, with a prominent berm and a stone-lined well, about three feet in diameter were the only remains of the farm identified during the walkover (Figure 22). There is evidence of surficial disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the cellar hole, likely a former log yard. The surrounding woodland has been heavily cut over and the discontinued Old Main Road appears to have been maintained as a logging road.

The section of the Old Main Road between the farmstead site and Reeds Mill Road was not walked. However, based on Carson's recollection, one of two closely placed points on the Reeds Mill Road mark the junction with the Old Main Road, however, traces of the old road were not clearly discernable at either location.



Figure 22. Unidentified cellar hole on 'Old Main Road'.



### *Noah Davenport Farm*

The former site of the Davenport farm, as shown on the 1861 map, is located about 200 yards north of the Goldsmith lane, on the western flank of Bray Hill about 230 yards east of the East Madrid Road. The 1860 Agricultural Census records the farm consisted of 164 acres, of which 80 acres had been improved. Davenport owned a horse, a pair of oxen, two cows and 25 sheep. Much of the improved acreage was in hay, pasture and grain fields. The census records a production of 15 tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats and five bushels of barley. Davenport also grew 40 bushels of potatoes, four bushels of peas/beans and market garden produce valued at \$5.00. The sheep produced 90 lbs. of wool and from the cows, 200 lbs. of butter were made. The Population Census for 1860 lists Noah, age 45, his wife Clara and two children, one a son of 17 is listed as a 'farm servant'.

The lane up to the farm site is moderately steep and passes an old abandoned cabin, known as the 'Carl D'Espiro Homestead', built in the 1920s, suggesting the present route to the Davenport farm may not have been the original way into the farm. A pair of closely-spaced, stacked stone piles several yards south of the lane mark what may have been the earlier entrance. The Davenport farm is represented by a cellar hole exhibiting a relatively intact south wall, about nine feet long and five feet in height (Figure 23). The interior, about nine feet in diameter, contains a collapsed wall and brick chimney fall. A few feet north of the cellar is a stone-lined well, less than 3.0 ft in diameter. On the southerly side of the former structure is a berm with a right-angle corner extending around the structure's west side. A probable set of stone steps bisects the berm and likely leads to the front entrance of the dwelling. Approximately 20 feet from the well is the intact corner of a dry-laid stone wall. The wall extends about 45 feet northeast to a corresponding corner. Adjacent stonework, though less well defined, strongly suggest the location of a barn.

Other features of note include, an intersection of two well-built stone walls – one 3-4 ft in height running north-south about 120 feet, with a break of several feet, then another 90 feet downslope to a stream (Figure 24). The wall is intersected at a right angle by an east-west wall, approximately 50 ft in length and averaging about 2.0 ft in height. An old road parallels the longer, north-south section of the wall and may be part of the original farm lane leading down to the pair of stacked stones on the East Madrid Road. A second set of features, not identified

anywhere else in the Perham Settlement, consists of numerous stacked stone piles scattered on the north, east and south flanks of the house and barn foundations. Several stone piles extend at intervals downslope towards the above-mentioned pair near the East Madrid Road. Of the 14 piles measured, most were irregularly-shaped, ranging in size, 1.5 to 4.0 ft in height, 3.0 to 9.0 ft in length, and 3.0 to 6.0 ft in width. In several instances, the stones are stacked on boulders and stone outcroppings. It is suspected that these stacked stone features represent a form of field clearance (Figure 25).

Given the extent of intact stonework and lack of visible surface disturbance, archaeological deposits and subsurface features of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier are likely present.





Figure 23. Section of foundation remains of Davenport farmhouse.



Figure 24. Section of stone wall on Davenport farm.





Figure 25. Example of one of the many stacked stone piles on the Davenport farm.



### *Sweetzer Place*

Back on the East Madrid Road and about 500 feet north of the Davenport lane is the 'Sweetzer Place'. The former farm site corresponds to the "Samuel Doyen" farm as shown on the 1861 map. Carson related that the Sweetzer cellar hole is located beneath the concrete pad of the modern garage, which is located a few feet off the west side of the road. The old set of farm buildings have been completely removed.

The site unlikely preserves intact resources of historical importance due to modern construction and extensive landscaping.

### *Brimigion Farm/Brimigion Road*

The lane to the Brimigion farm is less than one-half mile beyond the Sweetzer Place on the east side of the East Madrid Road. There is no corresponding farm on the 1861 map. Preliminary research indicates that Charles W. Pickard (of the Lower Village) deeded 160 acres to Caleb Brimigion in 1864, the lot originally deeded to G.W. Whitney by Jacob Abbott. The deed also states that the lot is "subject to a mortgage deed running to Noah Davenport" (FCRD, 50:403). The Brimigion Road, also absent on the 1861 map, continued beyond the farm to rejoin the East Madrid Road about one-quarter mile north, adjacent to the site of the McLaughlin farm.

Permission was not obtained to walk the Brimigion Road or to determine the location and archaeological potential at the site of the Brimigion farm.

### *Lower School*

The site of the Lower School is less than 300 feet south of the McLaughlin farm and Brimigion Road. The school was located on the west side of the East Madrid Road. Further research is required for salient details on this school. According to Carson, the school's construction was related to a realignment of the Old Main Road to conform with a newly constructed section of the East Madrid Road. No visible structural remains of the school were observed. Subsequent road improvement has further reduced the likelihood of archaeological remains at this site.

### *McLaughlin Farm*

The McLaughlin farm has a direct tie with the Hinkley family of the Lower Village. Carson's grandmother, Carrie, before her marriage to Arthur Hinkley had been married to Ralph McLaughlin, whose father owned this farm (Figure 26). At one point Carrie and Ralph lived on this farm, while Ralph's father, Zachariah, moved onto the True-Hinkley farm in the Lower Village. Carson remembers a large barn on the east side of the road at the corner of the Brimigion Road, and a cellar hole set back off the East Madrid Road, behind an existing dwelling of more recent date. A trace of the Brimigion Road as it meets the East Madrid Road is visible in the tree line as it runs parallel to the clearing containing the former farmstead.

Landowner permission was not obtained to explore the parcel for evidence of the McLaughlin farmstead.



Figure 26. Historic view of the Zachary McLaughlin farm. Note: Later occupied by Ralph and Carrie (Wing) McLaughlin (before her marriage to Arthur Hinkley).

### *Road to Bray Hill/Bailey and Evans farms*

The road to Bray Hill is shown on the 1861 map, departing the East Madrid Road at the Samuel Wing farm about 400 yards above the McLaughlin farm. The map indicates that Josiah Bailey and Mashay Evans farms were located on this road. The road is remembered by Carson as “Uncle Vic’s camp road”. Victor was the son of Ralph and Carrie Wing McLaughlin, a half-brother to Carson’s father and had a camp on this road, just beyond which were the cellar hole and structural remains of an unidentified farm, likely once inhabited by Josiah Bailey, as shown on the 1861 map. (In discussing the Town vote in 1833 to discontinue the road from Perham Stream to the Phillips line in a previous section, it was noted that there was one of two possibilities – the present East Madrid Road, discontinued but reopened some time before 1861, or the ‘road to Bray Hill’, discontinued in 1833 and reopened some time before 1861, as these are the only roads leading from Perham Stream to the Phillips line). The 1861 map indicates the road crosses the Phillips line and joins the Old Bray Hill Road. The Old Bray Hill Road joins the East Madrid Road about ¼ mile west of the Salem Road (Route 142) in the general vicinity of the former neighborhood of Abbottsville.

Landowner permission was not obtained to investigate the site of the S.M. Wing farm at the intersection of the East Madrid and ‘Uncle Vic’s camp’ roads, nor was it obtained to walk the ‘camp road’ to the site of the Bailey farm. However, the ‘camp road’ is almost certainly the road to Bray Hill. With Dan Parker’s help, we were able to access the site of the Mashay Evans farm by a logging road off the East Madrid Road in Phillips.

The Evans farm is located on the western summit of Bray Hill, on a broad and relatively level terrain, approximately ¾-mile east of the East Madrid Road. The general area is moderately-heavily overgrown with woody underbrush and secondary woodland. The stone-lined cellar hole of the former farmstead was located and measures approximately, 15 ft x 27 ft. A collapsed center wall, or center chimney base bisects the width of the cellar (Figure 27). Other features observed were a stone-lined well and a low stone wall extending west from the well. In a level, relatively clear area a few yards east of the cellar is a pattern of boulders, nearly level with ground surface, suspected to be the underpinning of Evans’ barn.

Given the apparent lack of visible surface disturbance, archaeological deposits and subsurface features of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier are likely present.





Figure 27. View of cellar at site of Evans farm. Carson Hinkley in background.

### *Mill Hill School*

The site of the Mill Hill School, the location of the settlement's fifth school site, is located at the top of "two hills", on the east side of the East Madrid Road about 200 yards beyond the 'road to Bray Hill', or Uncle Vic's camp road, just before the road's descent to the Lower Village about ¼ mile away (Figure 28). As with the Lower School, the school site is close to the road. Structural remains were not observed from the East Madrid Road, however permission was not obtained for a closer examination. The site is heavily wooded in secondary growth and is adjacent to a modern driveway. Road construction at this corner may have affected archaeological resources related to the school.



## **ABBOTT ROAD**

The Abbott Road, heads in a northwesterly direction from the Lower Village and then turns sharply north towards Mecham Hill. The present-day East Madrid Road follows roughly the same course except that the older road's turn to the north occurred about 265 yards before the present day turn in the East Madrid Road, known as "Verrill-Waterman Turn". The turn is also known as "Schoolhouse Corner". Soils in the general area of the Abbott Road are primarily those typical of glaciated upland. The Colonel-Peru-Marlow series, similar to those found on the upland farms along the East Madrid Road are found on Abbott Road. These soils are moderate to well-drained, very stony and formed in loamy till. A substantial portion of soils in the Upper Village section of the Perham Settlement, however, are formed in dense till, are bogs or otherwise poorly drained (Web Soil Survey 2019).

### *East Madrid School*

The site of the schoolhouse is on the easterly side of the East Madrid Road, opposite the Sanders Station Road (see Figure 28). The East Madrid School was the sixth and last school in East Madrid. A section of metal roofing possibly of the school was the only visible evidence of the former building. The general location is overgrown with underbrush and secondary woodland, a small parcel opposite Sanders Station Road is open. A diary entry indicates that a log yard was located on this turn in the road.



Figure 28. Upper: View of Mill Hill schoolhouse (settlement's 5<sup>th</sup> school). Lower: View of East Madrid School, last schoolhouse in East Madrid.

### *Sanders Station Road – Ira Wing farm*

The Sanders Station Road extends west off the East Madrid Road about one mile to the railroad and Oberton Stream. The 1861 map shows the road terminating at the “Ira Verrill” (Ira Wing) farm. An early deed notes a mill privilege at the site of Sanders Station, suggesting the presence of a 19<sup>th</sup> century road to the mill site. Based on the 1861 map, both the mill and road beyond the Verrill Farm were no longer extant, leading one to question whether either one had existed prior to the railroad.

The Ira Wing farm is on the Sanders Station Road about 400 yards west of the East Madrid Road’s Verrill-Waterman Turn (Figure 29). The farmstead is situated on the edge of the broad, relatively level, plateau-like landform that parallels Oberton Stream from its confluence with Perham Stream to roughly  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile beyond the Ira Wing farm. Fields have returned to woodland. Soils on portions of the farm consist of the Colton and Adams series, formed on glacial outwash terraces and in glacial fluvial deposits. The Berkshire series, a stony soil formed in loamy till occupies other areas in the vicinity of the farm (Web Soil Survey 2019).

Ira Wing was a cousin of Nathan D. Wing, Carson’s great grandfather. A few dry-laid stones on the edge of a depression measuring approximately 15 ft x 12 ft and 6.0 ft deep mark the location of the farmhouse. A stone-lined well lies about nine feet east of the cellar hole (Figure 30). The Sanders Station Road runs a few yards south of the cellar hole. About 50 feet away, on the opposite side of the road is the site of a two-story barn. The road splits at the farmstead, the upper leg runs between the barn and the cellar hole and the lower leg heads downslope past the barn’s lower entrance before looping around to rejoin the other leg of the road. All that visibly remains of the barn are the extensive excavation made in the side of the hill that allowed for access to both levels of the barn, and evidence of a farm dump (Figure 31). Structural remains of the barn were not observed suggesting possible post-barn gravel extraction, given the large pit-like excavation that remains.

Given the apparent lack of visible surface disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the cellar hole archaeological deposits and subsurface features of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier are likely present.

Beyond the Wing farm, Sanders Station Road descends a relatively steep slope to Oberton Stream and the bed of the former railroad. Lower portions of the road pass through a

boggy area congested with woody undergrowth and fallen trees. The road is clearly visible and well drained the final fifty yards or so, where remnants of a stone wall line the east side the road.



Figure 29. Historic view of the Ira Wing farm on the Sanders Station Road.





Figure 30. View of stone-lined well at the site of the Ira Wing farm.





Figure 31. View of old vehicle and area of farm dump on the Ira Wing farm.

### *Sanders Station*

Sanders Station is located about one mile west of the East Madrid Road. Historic activity related to Sanders Station dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the completion of Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad (SR&RL RR), ca. 1892. Sanders Mill and a timber crib dam (Figure 32) was built by G.O. Sanders, of Boston, in 1891, and was leased to John A. Wheeler in 1893, who added a shingle mill. On June 10, 1900, “the large steam mill and one of the boarding houses burned...[a] store and a few dwellings in the vicinity escaped damage” (Jones 1979: 238). The mill at Sanders Station was not rebuilt. Some years later in 1917, Sanders planned a small plant in Reeds Mill to distill cedar, spruce and hemlock oils (Jones 1979).

It is possible, as alluded to previously, that the waterpower at Sanders Station was developed prior to the railroad. An Erasmus Prescott to Josiah Prescott deed dated, 1838, reserves “a water privilege for a clover machine on said lot [Lot 9, 7<sup>th</sup> Range] upon the main river regard being had on the selection of a spot to fair chance with such other mills as may be there erected by said Josiah Prescott”. This transfer included a quarter of the lot, or 40 acres and possession of the water power. The deed either records a speculative venture at a potential mill site, or one previously developed. Josiah F. Prescott owned mills in both the Lower and Upper villages.

The only visible remains of Sanders Station are the former railroad bed and the Sanders Station Road. A modern camp occupies the former mill site, located on the south side of the former railbed (Figure 33). Structural remains or surface deposits at the site of the boarding house and other structures on the north side of the railbed were not observed, in part due to heavy undergrowth and the boggy, boulder-strewn terrain. Intact remnants of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century complex may be present, however permission to extend the walkover in the general area to make a determination was not obtained.

Returning to the East Madrid Road and headed north we meet the Barnjum Road, built over the former railbed of the Barnjum Branch Railroad.



Figure 32. Historic view northeast of timber crib dam at Sanders Station.





Figure 33. General view from railbed of site of Sanders Station and lumber mill. Modern camp right background at former mill site.

### *Barnjum Road-Barnjum Branch Railroad*

Proposals for extending a branch of the railroad from Sanders Station to the west side of Mt. Abraham in 1898 and again in 1907 (Jones 1979) finally succeeded in 1912 with the construction of the Perham, or Barnjum Branch, which left the main line about one-half mile above Sanders Station at Perham Junction. About half-way between the two is the site of a water tower. At Perham Junction is the site of a turntable, a wood-constructed, 'Gallows' type turntable, of which there are no visible remains. Barnjum Road forms the rough division line between the Perham Settlements, Lower and Upper villages. No farms or other historic structures are located on the Barnjum Road, which did not exist prior to the railroad. Four points on the Barnjum Road are worth noting: one, the old alignment of the Abbott Road crosses Barnjum Road about 200 yards east of the East Madrid Road; two, a bridge crosses Beaver Pond Stream, about 560 yards east of the East Madrid Road; the third point marks the junction of the Mecham Road (from the Lower Village) and Barnjum Road; and four, the point where the old alignment of the Abbott Road meets Barnjum Road.

### *Peter Adley Farm*

Roughly 525 yards above Barnjum Road on the east side of the East Madrid Road is the site of the Peter Adley farm. The site also marks the point where the old Abbott Road rejoins the East Madrid Road. The farm appears on the 1861 map. Peter Adley was known locally as a horse-whisperer.

Permission was not obtained to explore the former farmstead, or to identify traces of the old Abbott Road. According to Carson Hinkley and Lloyd Griscom, the cellar hole had been filled and the site used in recent years as a log landing, making it unlikely that visible remnants of the former farmstead are present.

### *Miscellaneous farms and points of interest*

Permission was not granted for the walkover of a little more than a mile stretching between the Adley farm site and the "J. Welts", or Griscom's Green House. Lateral roads along this stretch were also not included. The following relied on information supplied by Carson and Lloyd Griscom, and aerial views.

Just above the Adley farm on the left side of the road was the Andrew Keen place, which corresponds to the “J.B. Blethen” farm, as shown on the 1861 map. About 350 yards north of the Adley place, a secondary road, known as the Toothaker Road, branches to the left. A short distance in on the left-hand side of this road is an unidentified cellar hole, which appears as a small pond bounded by a rectangular, dry-laid stone wall. Toothaker Road, today, ends at the former Fred Toothaker farm. The 1861 map records “Increase Blethen” at this site. The farmstead contains a ‘remarkable’ set of foundation remains of the barns and outbuildings. The existing dwelling is presently occupied, but replaces the Toothaker farmhouse, which was moved to a location below the Lower Village, on the East Madrid Road. By Carson’s account, Toothaker Road extends west to include another farm, not identified on the 1861 map. An aerial view of a small, rectangular parcel, lined by a hedgerow of trees about 200 yards northwest of the Toothaker farm may identify this farm. A trace of the Toothaker Road extension is visible by a linear break in the tree line that borders the open field adjacent to the site of the Toothaker farm. Maps available for this study indicate that the road did not go much further west than the Toothaker farm.

Returning to the Abbott Road (East Madrid Road) and about 250 feet north of Toothaker Road is the entrance to the lane leading to the site of the Gould Farm. The 1861 map records, “Mrs. Davenport” in the immediate vicinity of the Gould place. A farm lane to the Gould orchard is about 500 yards beyond this point, on the east side of the Abbott Road. The two lanes met at the farmstead. Two apple trees, a Snow apple and a Strawberry apple, identified by Carson, are located near the lane to the orchard. A Sierra apple tree is located at the entrance to the Davenport-Gould farm.

About 200 yards above the Gould lane is the site of the ‘Upper School’, or School House No. 7 on the 1861 map. The school was located on the south side of the junction of the Hathaway and Abbott roads. No visual evidence of the school was observed. The Hathaway Road (discontinued) led to the Hathaway farm, which corresponds closely to the “Alvin Thompson” farm shown on the 1861 map. A 1932 topographical map shows a broken track which may correspond to the Hathaway Road, and its extension to Oberton Stream. Until a field assessment can be made, the location of the Hathaway farm and road remains unrecorded.



On the east side of Abbott Road near the Hathaway Road and school house site is a boulder on the roadside that probably has been moved from its original spot, possibly marking the Hathaway farm. A very weathered inscription appears to read, “UNE TPB 1848”.

The former Edgar Welts place is about 400 yards beyond the Hathaway Road and school house site on the west side of the Abbott Road. The former farmhouse, presently ‘Griscom’s Yellow House’ has been modified but retains some features of the original farmhouse. Modern construction and landscaping are likely to have diminished the integrity of archaeological resources at this site.

#### *Abbott Farm – Abbott Road*

The entrance to the Abbott Farm is about ¼ mile beyond the ‘Yellow House’. It is at this point where Abbott Road becomes the Thorpe Road, named after the site of the last farm on this road. It is suspected that the Abbott Road may turned at this point to pass through the Abbott farm to join the Mecham Road, which directly links the Upper Mill and the Lower Village.

The site of the Abbott farmstead is south of the Abbott-Thorpe Road about 500 yards. The farm is thought to have been the home farm of Moses Abbott, a proprietor of Plantation No. 1, (Town of Madrid). The farm appears to coincide with the “Amos Welch” (Welts) farm as shown on the 1861 map. The farm was later occupied by a Welts descendant. An orchard on the farm is remembered by Carson as the Clark orchard, containing about 16 trees.

Modern construction and landscaping have removed all visual evidence of the former farmstead. The location of the well, now filled in and boulder underpinning of the house or barn were identified by Carson. Visual evidence of the road continuing in a southerly direction beyond the Abbott farm site was observed during the brief walkover. Returning back to the Abbott-Thorpe Road the walkover continued northeasterly along this road.

#### *Welts Farm – Griscom’s Green House – Davenport Road*

Less than 200 yards beyond the road to the Abbott farm, on the west side of the road is the site of the John Welts farm (later the Lovejoy farm), currently referred to as Griscom’s ‘Green House’. The standing farmhouse was modified extensively in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and has been unoccupied for some time (Figures 34 and 35). A dry-laid cobble and boulder barn foundation lies about 100 feet west of the farmhouse. A small, open field lies behind the house

with some apple trees and a once productive blackberry patch. The Davenport Road branches off Abbott Road at this old farm site. The road skirts closely the north side of the farmhouse, through the open field and woodland beyond the farmstead in a northwesterly direction to the isolated farm of “Cephas Pickard”, as shown on the 1861 map, and possibly the farm of George Hinkley, as remembered by Carson.

Archaeological deposits and subsurface features related to the existing farmhouse and barn dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier are likely present.

The Davenport Road may have been a through road to the Lake Settlements by way of the Oberton and Redington streams, and likely conformed to the corridor of the railroad. The favorable grade for rail transport also favored the Davenport Road as an overland wagon road linking Rangeley and Phillips. Supporting this idea is the fact that the Abbott Road may have been a continuation of this overland route to Phillips. Some time was spent looking for traces of this road behind the Green House but without success. Logging activity and skidder trails have significantly reduced the possibility of tracing the course of this road and the identification of the Cephas Pickard farm.



Figure 34. Historic view of the Lovejoy-Welts farm (Griscom’s ‘Green House’) before alteration.



Figure 35. Historic view of Lovejoy-Welts farm (Griscom's 'Green House') after alterations, ca. 1905.

### *Davenport Farm*

A lane branching off of the Davenport Road led to the Davenport Farm, located approximately one-half mile northwest of the Abbott Road. The 1861 map shows "Chas Davenport" at this location. The site of the farmstead is located on the edge of the 'Lost Field' in a small stand of mixed, heavily cut-over woodland. With the exception of a stone wall running in a northerly direction from the farm site, no other visible evidence of the farmstead was identified. Note: Access to the Davenport site was by way of a farm road through the 'Lost Field' located adjacent to Griscom's Yellow House (E. Welts on the 1861 map).



### *Tosier Farm*

The Tosier farm is located about 560 yards up the road from Griscom's Green House, on the east side of the Thorpe Road (Figure 36). The farm has also been referred to as the 'old Gus Baker place'. The 1861 map shows "Gilbert Voter" may once have occupied the farm, later acquired by George Barnjum, who sold to Maurice Roderick in 1919. The property is now in the possession of Maurice's grandson, James Roderick, who accompanied Carson, Lloyd and myself on our walkover of this section of the Upper Village.

The Tosier farm site is represented by a standing, derelict dwelling and the stone foundation remains of an adjacent barn (Figure 37). These features are set in a small clearing overgrown in high grass. The general lack of visible surface disturbance indicates the potential for intact historic archaeological features and deposits.



Figure 36. Historic views of the Tosier farm. Upper: Original farmhouse. Lower: Farmhouse showing early 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations.



Figure 37. View of Tosier farm.



### *Mecham Farm*

The Thorpe Road changes to a woodland track crossing the lower slope of Mecham Hill. A few hundred feet up this road is the entrance to the site of the farm of Solon Mecham (Figure 38). The 1861 map shows that the “A.C. Keene” farm corresponds to the location of the Mecham farm. The site of the former farmhouse and barn sit about 50 yards off the Thorpe Road on a gently rising slope. The site is wooded with minimal understory. The area of the farmstead immediately north and west has been heavily cut over in recent years.

Features observed and recorded during the walkover include, a brick chimney fall in the center of a stone-lined cellar hole, consistent with a center chimney New England farmhouse. Stone foundation remains indicate a structure approximately, 18 ft x 18 ft, with an el measuring, 18 ft x 10 ft (Figure 39). Foundation stones of the barn are several feet north of the cellar hole. A stone-lined well is located within the interior of the barn foundation. Foundation stones of a smaller structure, measuring approximately, 12 ft x 12 ft, is attached to the southeast corner of the barn, and represent Mecham’s blacksmith shop. Scattered on the ground throughout the farm site are items such as, band-iron/strapping, axe-head, scythe blade and crockery. The lane from the road runs through a break in a stone wall that runs between the farmhouse and the road. Approximately 300 ft west of the break in the wall is an artifact scatter that includes late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century vessel glass, cast iron machinery fragments and other items. The eastern end of the stone wall terminates on the Thorpe Road and marks the property line of the Mecham farm, according to James Roderick.

The farm site appears to have retained a high degree of archaeological integrity. The extensive foundation remains, including blacksmith shop, artifact scatter and most importantly a diary kept by Nellie Mecham, the wife of Solon Mecham contribute to the historical significance of this site.



Figure 38. Historic view of Mecham farm on Mecham Hill.



Figure 39. Foundation remains of Mecham farmhouse.



### *Thorpe Road - Thorpe Farm*

The walkover of this portion of the so-called ‘Upper Village’ ended a short distance beyond the Mecham boundary wall. Down the road a short way towards the Thorpe farm are extensive sheet deposits of field stone, lining both sides of the road – a method of field clearance in marked contrast to the method employed on the Davenport farm in southern portions of the Perham Settlement.

The 1861 map shows “Jas Curtis” in the general location of the Thorpe farm. The map also shows the Thorpe and Abbott roads as a main road running directly to the Barker saw mill on the upper reaches of Perham Stream. Photographic evidence documents the Thorpe farmhouse and Thorpe cabin (Figure 40). The farm also served as a boarding house for workers at the Barnjum mill. Thorpe had also supervised the boarding house at Sanders Mill.



Figure 40. Historic view of Thorpe farm.

### **MECHAM ROAD**

The Mecham Road begins in the Lower Village and ends at the mill site on upper Perham Stream, a distance of about 2 ½ miles. The Mecham Road does not extend beyond the Mecham (Moulton) farm on the 1861 map, suggesting that the Abbott-Thorpe Road was the principal route into the mill complex. Carson has said that the earliest road to the mill site in the Upper Village was the Mecham Road, known also as Farmer Fields Road, after the Farmer farm near the upper mill site. Mecham Road parallels Perham Stream on the stream's western side and passes through a fairly extensive intervalle, consisting of open fields, bisected by two or three small drainages (Figure 41). Soils in the intervalle along Mecham Road are the same as those found on the rising fields behind the Nathan Wing farm. They are formed in glacio-fluvial deposits and consist of excessively drained, Colton gravelly sandy loam (Web Soil Survey 2019). Two farm sites, the Mecham and Farmer farms are known to have been on the Mecham Road.



Figure 41. View west along trace of Mecham Road.



### *Mecham Farm*

The Mecham farm is situated on the edge of a broad intervalle about one-half mile from the Lower Village. On the 1861 map “Dennis Moulton” farm corresponds to this location. Solon Mecham and his wife Nellie moved from their farm on Mecham Hill to this location some time before 1906, based on diaries kept by Nellie Mecham (Figure 42). No visible evidence of the farmstead was observed during the walkover; however, its location was firmly established in Carson’s memory. Archaeological deposits and subsurface features related to the farmstead dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier are likely present.

Carson remembers the names his family applied to the fields in the intervalle, as well as other features in the general vicinity of the Mecham farm. The first field on the intervalle is less than three acres and was used by Carson’s family as a cow pasture. Oats were also grown in this field. The Mecham Road crosses Adley Stream over Cow Pasture Bridge at the edge of field. A short distance beyond this small field, the road crosses a second stream, Alder Brook, which drains the ‘Alder Land’. The ‘Proso Field’ (after a variety of wheat) extends from the Alder Brook crossing to a culvert of a periodic drainage, marking the beginning of the “Clover Field”. The ‘Clover Field’ extends to Beaver, or Mid Brook, a field boundary between the ‘clover field’ and ‘Mecham field’ (Figures 43 and 44). The former Mecham farmstead stood on the edge of the ‘Mecham field’. A short distance beyond is the site of the ‘hovel’, identified by a standing brick chimney, the building having burned. Hovel is generally understood as a term used by woodsmen for a structure built to shelter draft animals in a logging camp. The presence of a brick chimney suggests an older structure retrofitted to house a modern camp. Opposite the hovel and 100 ft or more out into the field is the site of a large ‘canopy elm’. Carson recalls his grandfather saying that the smallest branch off the main stem, about 40 ft above the ground was calculated to be 189 years old. The tree was a prominent feature on the Mecham farm. The Mecham field, the northern-most field in the greater intervalle ends where two tributary streams join Perham Stream.



Figure 42. Historic view of Mecham farm (formerly Charles Russell-Dennis Moulton farm), ca. 1906.



Figure 43. Historic view of Mecham intervale field. Irwin Sargent, Solon Mecham (center) and Gay Griscom (Lloyd Griscom's Cousin).





Figure 44. General view of Mecham intervale field. Entry to ‘trading path’ at tree line to the right of camp.

### *Basketmaker's Cabin*

Inside the tree line at the far end of the Mecham interval is the site where the Indian basket maker lived. A note in Carson's manuscript notebook, "Perham Settlement Homes and Places" refers to the "Ernest Ray cabin was built where the old Indian used to live". As noted in a previous section, a basket handed down through the Hinkley family bears the signature of Ernest Ray.

No evidence of the former cabin site was identified during the walkover, however minimal ground disturbance in the general area of the site is expected. Subsurface features and discarded items relating to the basketmaker, or earlier inhabitants of the site may be present. The 'trading path', also noted in an earlier section of the report, comes out in the upper section of the interval in the general vicinity of the site of the Ernest Ray cabin. At this site, the Mecham Road ascends on a gentle grade through the woods away from the interval and up the narrowing valley of Perham Stream.

### *Farmer Farm*

The Farmer farm was located a short distance downstream from the mill site. Permission was not obtained for a walkover of this farmstead. The location and state of preservation of the former farmstead is presently unknown. Carson noted that it was a big farm and pointed out where some of the fields had been. As stated in a previous section, Farmer was also a lumberman and operated a portable steam mill on Perham Stream.

### *Barker Saw Mill – Barnjum Mill*

The Mecham Road leads to the water powered mill site in the Upper Village, known in later years as, Barnjum, the site of a large, early 20<sup>th</sup> century mill complex. The site lies just over the border in the Mt. Abraham Township, the southwest corner of William Bingham's 'One Million Acres'. The 1861 map records the "T.R. Barker shingle and clapboard saw mill" at this site. Three structures are shown as a cluster of buildings which likely included the mill, dwelling, boarding house, barn – a complex very likely to have employed a number of workers in the production of lumber, shingles and clapboards. A cellar hole in the vicinity of the mill (not identified during the walkover) may date to the period of the Barker mill.

A history and archaeological field documentation of this mill site warrants a separate and comprehensive study. Anecdotal information indicates structural remnants of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Barnjum mill complex are present and that there is an extensive documentary record of the Barnjum mill. The following information is presented only as a brief historical summary, intended to document the approximate age and ownership of the first mill and to compile a brief historic sketch of the later Barnjum Mill.

A walkover of the former mill site was not attempted due to both time constraints and lack of landowner permission. According to Carson, four different mills operated at this site, the last one, the Roy Dowell Mill was located at the southern edge of the former Barnjum complex.

Three individuals; Paulinus M. Foster (Anson), Henry F. Getchell (Anson) and Phillip M. Stubbs (Strong) purchased 480 acres in the north part of Mt. Abraham Township, through Samuel Cony, Land Agent for the State of Maine, at a tax-sale auction, in 1850. The following year, in 1851, they leased or deeded a mill site, either within the 480 acres or convenient to it, to George W. Barker (Rangeley) and Thaddeus R. Barker (Phillips). The deed included the “right of flowage and sufficient land for mill yard and other mill purposes...so long as water runs and grass grows free of rent...”. The deed states that the Barkers were contracted to “...build and maintain good serviceable, convenient mills...and to sell one half part or more of the same to said lessors”, and to further agree to saw lumber for the lessors “at a fair price and as low as the other mills for them” (FCRD, 23:190-191).

During the same year (1851), Jacob Abbott deeded Lot 12 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Range of lots (160 acres) in Madrid to the Barkers. This lot is located in the northeast corner of the Township, which indicates a road was cut between this tract of timber and the mill they were contracted to build.

George Barker relinquished his right to the mill to Thaddeus in 1858. In 1866, Barker transferred “one board saw mill, one clapboard machine and one shingle machine, one dwelling house, all the clearings, mills and mill yard, dam and other improvements...” to Josiah F. Prescott. In the transaction, Barker reserved “the barn on said westerly side of said stream and all improvements on the easterly side of said stream no pertaining to nor necessary for” the above related mill and dam functions (FCRD, 62:317). A deed to Hiram A. Barker in 1867 stated, “...all I have not conveyed to Josiah F. Prescott (FCRD, 62:509).



The transfer to Josiah F. Prescott meant that by the 1860s, Prescott owned the mills, or rights and privileges at three water-powered mill sites in East Madrid – the Prescott Mill in the Lower Village, rights to the water power at Sanders Station, and the former Barker Mill, in the Upper Village.

Further research is necessary to learn more of the years leading up to 1912, the year the SR&RL RR built the four-mile spur to the Barnjum Mill. During this period steam technology gained a foothold in the upper Sandy River Valley. The railroad and steam-powered mill, permitted large scale lumber manufacture. Steam, together with the technology that converted wood pulp to paper introduced industrial forestry on a large scale. Vast stretches of timberland were opened up by the railroad, financed by industrialists in Boston and elsewhere. A common mode of operation was to “consolidate as many small land parcels as possible into sizeable timber tracts” reasoning it to be the only way timber could economically meet the demands of the market. This perspective led to “the gradual elimination of many small village saw mills” (Gove 2006: 5).

In the Perham Stream Valley, the industrialization of the woodland began as early as the 1850s, when rail transportation had reached Farmington. By the time tracks were extended to Phillips, ca. 1879, both small and large-scale woods operations were well underway. In 1882, for example, Samuel Farmer, on Perham Stream, had set up a portable saw mill “with a plan to cut one million feet of lumber” (Rioux 2014: 136). During the same winter, Farmer cut 1200 telegraph poles to be shipped from Phillips (Rioux 2014: 118) and in 1884 the “Welch (Welts?) and Thomas portable saw mill” cut wood on Perham Stream before moving to Phillips (Rioux 2014: 151). It is clear that the roads in the Perham Settlement were heavily traveled before the larger-scaled timber operations of Frank Barnjum.

During the Barnjum years lot maps indicate Barnjum owned both farms and timber tracts in upper portions of the Perham Settlement. Barnjum owned 7000 acres in Madrid and numerous townships in the region including, Jerusalem, Crockertown, Mt. Abraham, Redington, Sandy River, Langtown and Flagstaff. In total, it has been estimated that Barnjum owned, ca. 1916, over one million acres, or about 14 million cords of pulpwood, “comprising the largest single holdings in the East” (Wood 1981: 3). A fire at Barnjum Mills in 1915 destroyed the large mill, storehouse and two bunkhouses. A 1916 Plan of Madrid depicts as many as eight buildings at the Barnjum Mills (Figure 45). The map also shows two logging roads on each side of the Mt.

Abraham-Madrid line from the mill to the north line of Madrid and beyond. A set of four buildings labeled “camp” is situated in Mt. Abraham opposite the 160-acre lot Jacob Abbott deeded to the Barkers many years before. Barnjum also owned the lot containing Perham Junction and the lot adjacent to Sanders Station. A “Track map” of the same year, records the location of the rail spur, a rail siding, turntable, mill, two loading platforms, office and a dam and impoundment on the West Branch of Perham Stream.

In January, 1928, 30 thousand cords of pulpwood were hauled into Barnjum (Jones 1979). Diary entries of Carson’s grandmother provide interesting details about the mill – January 3, 1913, Barnjum mill began operation. By April 1<sup>st</sup>, “three million logs had been piled in the mill yard...lots of camps and families...about 250 men at work in the mill and in the woods”. In January, 1928, “a 12-ton tractor hauled pulp, 30 cord a load, night and day from Mt. Abraham”. That same year, on May 4<sup>th</sup>, “camp stuff” from Barnjum “moved out”. On the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, Carrie records, “They’re all done here...4-horse teams are hauling out camps and stuff”. In a later diary entry Carrie notes the Roy Dowell Mill operated at the Barnjum mill complex, ca. 1937-38 (Figure 46).

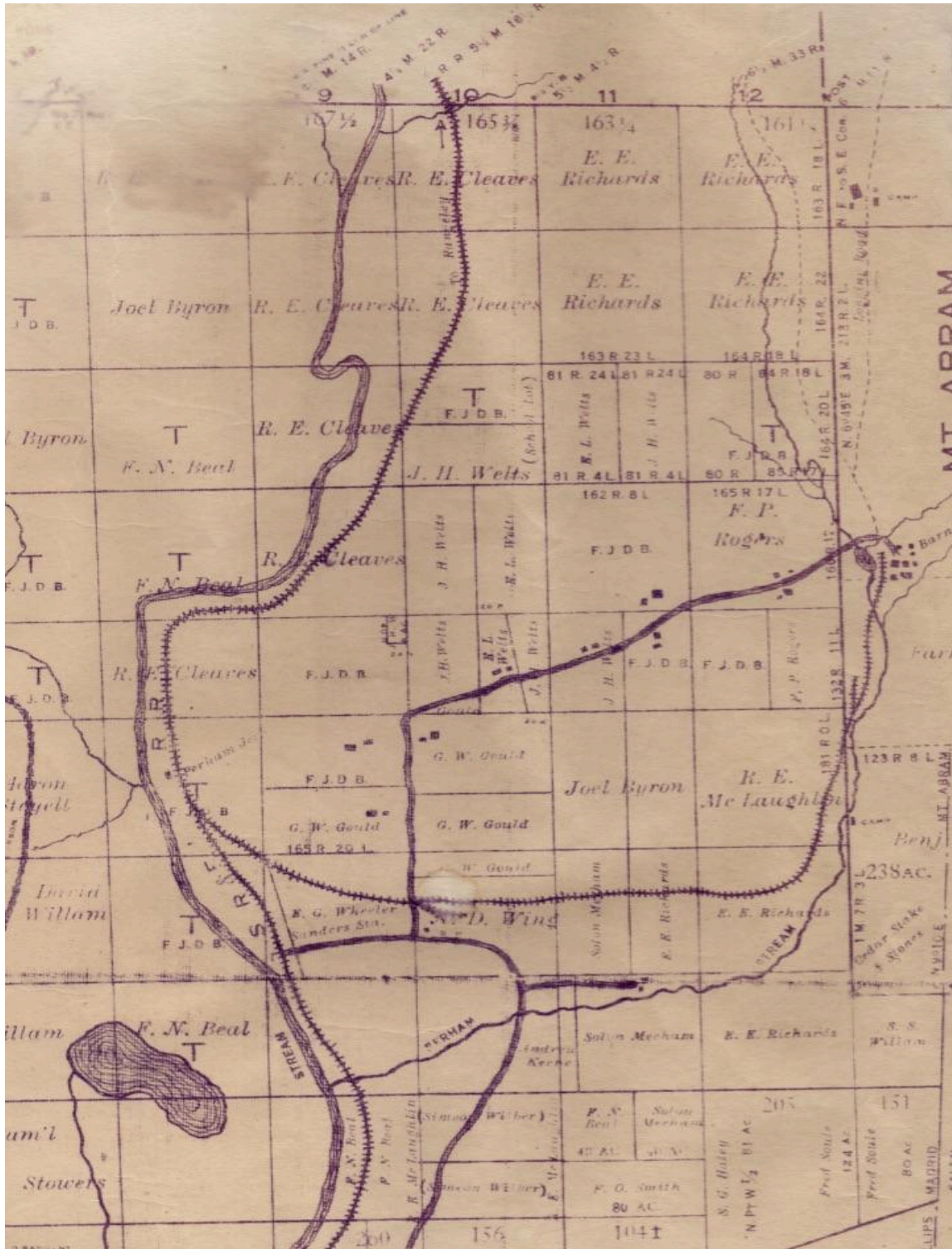


Figure 45. 1916 Lotting map showing Barnjum mill buildings and Barnjum lots marked 'F.J.D.B' in area of the Perham Settlement.





Figure 46. Historic view of Roy Dowell Mill on southern portions of former Barnjum mill complex, ca. 1937-38.

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A number of factors contribute to the low visibility of archaeological resources in the Perham Settlement area. Over the last 200 years farming and logging and lumbering have left their marks and patterns on the land, a palimpsest, with evidence of early settlement farmsteads and mill sites obscured or eliminated by a succession of developments in the logging and lumbering industry. Forest land in the region were first cut for white pine. With the depletion of white pine, spruce became the preferred wood for lumber manufacture and was heavily cut. Towards the close of the 'long-log' era, the rise of the pulp and paper industry resulted in the return to woods previously cut for pine and spruce.

Steam technology enabled the industrialization of the latter two phases in the upper Sandy River Valley. Clear-cutting, haul roads, heavy equipment and skidder trails, mobile steam mills and logging camps have largely eliminated evidence of logging and lumbering of the early settlement period. Historically, the Perham Stream Valley was a mixed farm and woodland landscape. Land consolidation and farm abandonment led to the fading visibility of early farmsteads.

Forest fires have had a profound effect upon the landscape. There have been many fires over the years and thousands of acres lost, many by lightning strikes and drought, others by campers and blueberry pickers and frequently by sparks off locomotives.

It was locomotive sparks on the Grand Trunk Railroad that caused the great fire of 1903, destroying 600 thousand acres in the Adirondacks and 85 thousand acres in White Mountains and several thousand acres in the Nulhegan Basin in the 'northeast kingdom' of Vermont.

A 70-mile fire line between Maine and New Hampshire was cut against the fire's advance, yet Maine still lost over 200 thousand acres to fire in 1903. Local accounts record the fire "extended to within a mile of lumber camps at end of track in Number 6 (Jones 1979: 303). Redington and Madrid rail stations, the roundhouse at Phillips and much of Eustis village were destroyed by fire in 1903. The fire is commemorated on a farm building in the Perham Settlement (Figure 47).

Sparks off a locomotive on the Perham (Barnjum) Branch during a period of drought caused a fire that extended from the rail corridor south to the intervale in the Lower Village. Details of the fire are recorded in Carson's grandmother diary.

Forest cover types in Franklin County are divided between two predominant types. Above a line roughly between Rangeley and Stratton is the spruce-fir and northern hardwood zone, below the line, encompassing much of the western uplands of Maine including the rest of Franklin County, is a broad zone of white birch (Wilkins 1932). Wilkins explains that "the abundance of white birch in this region is due to fire and in many cases the limits of this type can be traced to the limits of these fires". White birch is also found "coming in on clear cut-over areas and abandoned farm lands" (Wilkins 1932: 18-19). Wilkins adds that birch is generally considered a transitional forest type with an understory of a permanent forest type of spruce and fir. The dominance of birch in this region (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) is demonstrated by reference to 'white birch towns' and the proliferation of wood turning (spools, dowels, etc.) mills throughout this region.

The great fire of 1903 prompted Vermont to draft its first fire laws and timberland owners to organize a fire patrol and tower system. Maine had been active in developing a response to forest fire as early as 1891. The increase of the incidence and intensity of fire led Maine to establish a system similar to Vermont's, to be overseen, following the initiatives of individual timberland owners, by the Maine Forest Service.

The negative effects of industrial forestry and forest fire gave rise to the conservation movement concerned with forest restoration, wildlife preservation concurrent with efforts to sustain tourism and outdoor recreation, themes which have played an important role in the region since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The Appalachian Trail, the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Maine Forest Service, fishing and hunting and the many gradations of 'camp culture', the ski industry, scenic tourism and salmon restoration are themes yet to be further developed in the context of historic preservation.

The subject of this project has been the archaeological assessment of the historic Perham Settlement, remnants of which are preserved in the landscape, in the documentary record and in living memory. The historical significance and archaeological potential of the Lower Village and selected farm sites aside, the goal to preserve/conservate the open, mixed landscape of the former



settlement through innovative and restorative field projects is compatible with present day goals of wildlife and forest conservation, outdoor recreation and scenic tourism.



Figure 47. Historic view of Nathan D. Wing's 'Housing Shed' on the Plains. Note: Burned in 1913 fire.

Table 1. Historic Sites and Features of the Perham Settlement

Perham Settlement	Historic Resources	Location / Setting	Property Types and Features	Comments	Significance and Recommendations
Lower Village	Prescott Saw Mill	South side Perham Stream at bridge, East Madrid.	Remnant dam abutments.	Two small depressed areas potentially preserve wheel pit and evidence of horizontal wheel. Site of 'shingle finishing shed' known (no extant remains).	Significance limited to areas previously undisturbed by road and bridge reconstruction. Recommend – subsurface testing for wheel pit and additional background research.
	True-Hinkley Farm	East side of East Madrid Rd., north side of stream at bridge.	Standing house, el and barns, four stone-lined wells, 'village dump', orchard.	Sampling of dump indicates 19 <sup>th</sup> century sealed deposits. Open field site of projectile point find.	Farmstead last remaining set of bldgs. of Perham Settlement. Recommend – Controlled sampling of 'village dump'. Phase 1 survey for Native American cultural remains.
	Nathan D. Wing Farm	West side of E. Madrid Rd., north side of stream at bridge.	Foundation remains of dwelling and barn partially visible. Four stone-lined wells, sheep path, gravel pit, 'Big Field'.	Corners of barn and dwelling known, floor plan drawn showing, center chimney, 2 cellars w/stone-lined wells, privies in dwelling and barn.	Significant archaeological remains of early settlement farm. Recommend – Excavation of cellar holes and near vicinity testing. Phase 1 survey for Native American cultural remains along so. edge of 'Big Field' to Cow Point and selected areas of glacial outwash.
	Pickard Blacksmith Shop	West side of E. Madrid Rd., adjacent to no. edge of Nathan D. Wing farmstead.	Stone underpinning of shop partially visible. Large 'iron stone' with 'cross cut in top'.	'Iron stone' mentioned in deeds, exhibits both inscription and signs of use. Shop floor potentially preserves features.	Early settlement, intact blacksmith shop cultural remains are significant. Recommend – More background research and subsurface testing at base of 'iron stone'.
	Red House, Charles Pickard Farmhouse	West side of E. Madrid Rd. at intersection w/ Mecham Rd.	Standing house and barn (rebuilt ca. 1903), Pickard orchard within enclosed stone wall.	Original structures burned, rebuilt on original foundation. Lower sections of orchard wall predate modern reconstruction. Enclosed area sensitive for Native American cultural resources.	Intact features and deposits may be present in the house yards. Recommend – Subsurface testing for Native American site in orchard.
	Wheeler Farm	West side of E. Madrid Rd., 120 yds. north of Red House.	Intact cellar hole, stone-lined well and site of 2 barns (east side of road), Cow Point Road.	Dwelling site likely preserves intact features/deposits related to early settlement. Site of barns compromised by modern construction.	Intact features/deposits potentially significant. First East Madrid post office in farmhouse and home of settlement's religious leader, ca. early 1900s.

<b>Perham Settlement</b>	<b>Historic Resources</b>	<b>Location / Setting</b>	<b>Property Types and Features</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Significance and Recommendations</b>
<b>Lower Village continued</b>	Perham School	West side of E. Madrid Rd., 150 ft. south of Wheeler cellar hole.	Stone underpinning of former school house and front entrance marked by stone slab.	Oriented w/front entrance facing west overlooking old alignment of Abbott Road.	Site of first school house in Perham Settlement. Recommend – More background research, ltd. subsurface testing.
	Meeting Ground	Adjacent to True-Hinkley farm, one-acre island-like landform in intervale.	Site of footbridge to meeting ground. Also, site of fording place across Perham Stream.	No structural remains anticipated. Features/deposits related to a range of activities, including agricultural secondary features.	Meeting ground served important function in community life. Recommend – walkover of meeting ground and possible testing for Native American cultural remains.
	Perham Settlement Cemetery	West side E. Madrid Rd., about 350 yds. west of Wheeler site	Bounded by board fence. Site is identified by fieldstone markers and inscribed tombstones.	Normally, a cultural resource not subject to archaeology unless size and number of burials are uncertain.	Diary entry notes the 1690 burial site of a ‘Swedish trapper’, as northeast corner of cemetery. Recommend – Remote sensing for unmarked graves.
	Peat Bog	Approx. 5-acre parcel between Cow Point and E. Madrid roads, SE of cemetery.	Hand-dug drainage ditch, possible causeway.	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century feature documenting use of peat for fuel and agricultural purposes.	Recommend – Research into local use of peat, and possible mining of bog iron.
	Alder Land	Approx. 15-acre parcel, extends from Plains Field to Mecham intervale.	Possible charcoal-burning sites and evidence of coppicing.	‘Alder land’ is shown on initial lotting map of Madrid.	Identification of charcoal burning significant. Recommend – Walkover and primary source research.
<b>East Madrid Road and the ‘Old Main Road’</b>	Goldsmith Farm	West side E. Madrid Road, less than 200 ft from Phillips line.	Stone-lined cellar hole, foundation remnants of barn, stone wall, road trace.	Road trace links site to the Old Main Road, discontinued before 1861.	Archaeological integrity of farmstead affected by modern construction and some landscape modification.
	Unidentified Farm site	North side of Old Main Road, about 0.8 mi southwest of E. Madrid Rd.	Stone-lined cellar hole and prominent berm, stone-lined well.	Old Main Road not on 1861 map. Log landing adjacent to cellar hole.	Immediate area around cellar hole likely retains archaeological integrity of possible early settlement farm site. Recommend - Mapping and limited subsurface testing.
	Davenport Farm	East side of E. Madrid Rd., about 200 yds. beyond Goldsmith lane, and about 230 yds. east of the road.	Stone-lined cellar hole, brick chimney fall, partial berm w/stone steps, barn foundation, stone walls, numerous piles of stacked stones, road trace.	No obvious surface disturbance observed. Method of field clearance unique in Perham Settlement.	Extensive intact stonework indicates subsurface deposits/features likely present and significant to early settlement. Recommend - Mapping and limited subsurface testing.

<b>Perham Settlement</b>	<b>Historic Resources</b>	<b>Location / Setting</b>	<b>Property Types and Features</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Significance and Recommendations</b>
<b>East Madrid Road and Old Main Road continued</b>	Sweetzer Farm	West side E. Madrid Rd. about 500 ft. north of Davenport lane.	Former farm site	Modern garage over cellar hole, modern dwelling and landscape modification.	Unlikely to preserve archaeological resources of historic significance.
	Lower School	West side E. Madrid Rd., about 300 ft. south of site of McLaughlin farm.	Former site of school.	Adjacent to road. No visible evidence observed.	Unlikely to preserve archaeological resources of historic significance.
	Mill Hill School	East side E. Madrid Rd., 200 yds. North of 'Road to Bray Hill'.	Former site of school.	Adjacent to road. No visible evidence observed.	Unlikely to preserve archaeological resources of historic significance.
	Evans Farm	Approx. .70 mi. east of E. Madrid Road, on 'road to Bray Hill', near Phillips line.	Stone-lined cellar hole, poss. center chimney base, stone-lined well, stone wall, poss. stone underpinning of barn.	Farm site located on discontinued road. Shown on 1861 map.	Subsurface features/deposits are likely present. Recommend – Limited subsurface testing and mapping.
<b>Abbott Road (East Madrid Rd. north of Lower Village)</b>	East Madrid School	East side E. Madrid Rd. at intersection w/Sanders Station Road.	Section of metal roofing possibly associated with schoolhouse; o/w visible remains not observed.	Sixth and last school in settlement, located at 'Schoolhouse Corner', also known as 'Waterman-Verrill Turn'.	Subsurface features and deposits may be present. Less significant than settlement's first school. Recommend – Develop settlement's Education context.
	Ira Wing Farm	About 400 yds. west of E. Madrid Rd. on Sanders Station Road.	Dry-laid stones edge of depression, stone-lined well, excavated slope for 2-story barn, dump	Structural remains of barn not observed suggesting post-barn gravel extraction. Farm predates Sanders Sta. Road. On 1861 map.	Subsurface features and deposits likely present in immediate vicinity of cellar hole. Recommend – More research into early settlement farmstead.
	Sanders Station	Junction of Sanders Station Road, railroad bed and Oberton Stream.	Sites of saw mill, dam, Sanders Station, boarding house, store, dwellings.	Modern camp on site of saw mill. No visible evidence of rail-related structures. Section of stone wall at lower end of Sanders Station Road.	Subsurface features and deposits may be present of boarding house. Recommend – Further exploration for structural remains inc., dam remnants and poss. pre-railroad mill.
	Perham Junction Turntable	Southern edge of Perham, or Barnjum Branch of the SR&RL RR.	Site of turntable. Presently, junction of Barnjum Rd and railbed (gravel road).	No visible remains of wooden 'gallows-type' turntable.	Archaeological resources of historical significance are unlikely.
	Peter Adley Farm	About 525 yds. north of Barnjum Rd., east side E. Madrid Road.	Site of farmstead, road trace of Abbott Road rejoining E. Madrid Road on this site.	Site of farmstead used as log/utility yard. Cellar hole filled in.	Integrity of site appears to be compromised. Recommend – Permission for walkover.



<b>Perham Settlement</b>	<b>Historic Resources</b>	<b>Location / Setting</b>	<b>Property Types and Features</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Significance and Recommendations</b>
<b>Abbott Road continued.</b>	Upper School	West side Abbott Road, at junction with Hathaway Road, approx. .68 mi. north of Barnjum Rd.	Site of schoolhouse.	School "No. 7" on 1861 map. No visible remains observed.	Early schoolhouse site in 'Upper Village'. Recommend – More information to develop Education context.
	Edgar Welts Farm (Griscom's Yellow House)	West side Abbott Road, 400 yds. north of Upper School site.	Site of farmstead.	Farmhouse extensively modified, landscaped grounds.	General loss of site integrity due to modern construction.
	Welts-Lovejoy Farm (Griscom's Green House)	West side of Abbott Road, about 200 yds. beyond lane to Abbott Farm.	Dry-laid cobble and boulder barn foundation, road trace, orchard.	Existing farmhouse modified early 20 <sup>th</sup> c., 1861 map shows road extending west towards Oberton Stream.	Subsurface features and deposits are likely present in vicinity of house and barn. Recommend – Permission to explore for evidence of road.
	Davenport Farm	About ½ mi. northwest of Welts-Lovejoy site off road leading to Oberton Stream.	Site of farmstead.	No visible evidence of former farmstead. Stone wall in near vicinity. Site on edge of 'Lost Field'. On 1861 map.	Subsurface features and deposits potentially intact. Recommend – More research on farm and exploration of road.
	Abbott Farm	Approx. ¼ mi. beyond Griscom's Yellow House and about 500 yds. south of Abbott-Thorpe Road.	Site of farmstead, well location, boulder underpinning of house or barn, road trace, orchard.	Presumed farm of Moses Abbott, a proprietor of Madrid. Site extensively modified by new construction. Lane into farm likely extends south to Mecham Road.	Historical significance diminished by general site disturbance. Recommend – Further research of farm, Moses Abbott and road trace.
<b>Abbott Road -Thorpe Rd. extension</b>	Tosier Farm	East side Abbott Road about .4 mi. beyond lane to Abbott farm.	Standing farmhouse, foundation remains of barn.	Dwelling is unoccupied and in poor condition. Owned by Barnjum, early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. On 1861 map.	Surface features and deposits likely and potentially of historical significance. Recommend – Additional research.
	Mecham Farm	A few hundred feet north of the Tosier site and 200 ft west of Thorpe Road.	Stone-lined cellar hole w/chimney fall, el, stone foundation of barn containing stone-line well and small connected bldg., stone wall, dump.	Site appears to have retained a high degree of archaeological integrity. Blacksmith shop attached to barn. On 1861 map. Mecham diaries in Hinkley collection.	Apparent high state of preservation. Recommend – Subsurface testing, mapping and additional background research.
<b>Mecham Road</b>	Mecham Farm	West side Mecham Road, about ½ mi. from junction with E. Madrid Road.	Site of farmstead, 'hovel', farm fields, stream crossings.	No visible evidence of farmstead. Edge of expansive intervale. Solon Mecham formerly occupied the farm off Thorpe Road.	Subsurface deposits and features may be present in immediate vicinity of the former dwelling. Mecham diaries increase site

					significance. Recommend – Ltd. subsurface testing.
<b>Perham Settlement</b>	<b>Historic Resources</b>	<b>Location / Setting</b>	<b>Property Types and Features</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Significance and Recommendations</b>
<b>Mecham Road continued</b>	Basket-maker Cabin/camp	East side Mecham Rd. about .6 mi. from junction with E. Madrid Rd., at the north end of the Mecham intervale field.	Site of cabin/camp	Occupied by Native American basket-maker, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> c. Diary entry and basket in Hinkley collection.	Potential intact subsurface features and deposits may be present. Site location on intervale near ‘trading path’. Native American sensitivity in general area. Recommend - Ltd. subsurface testing and additional background research.
	Farmer Farm	Mecham Road, short distance south of Barnjum mill complex.	Site of farmstead and associated fields.	Location of farmstead uncertain. Permission for walkover not granted.	Farm’s proximity to ‘Upper Mill’ site suggests poss. hay depot, boarding house and farm for mill complex. Recommend – Permission for walkover.
	Barnjum mill complex	At end of Mecham Road, approx. 2 mi. from junction with E. Madrid Road.	Former building complex included, mill, boarding house, dwelling, turntable, railbed, dam.	Site of mid-19 <sup>th</sup> c. saw mill. General vicinity of later Barnjum mill. Anecdotal information indicates considerable evidence of former mill complex. Diary entry suggests scatter of isolated worker dwellings.	Site is historically significant. Archaeological integrity uncertain. Recommend – Walkover, mapping, ltd. subsurface testing and more background research.

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## APPENDIX A.

### Perham Settlement Diaries and Ledgers

#### Diaries

Carson represents the seventh generation of Hinkleys and is descended from Miller Hinkley (Figure 48). The earliest diary in the collection is dated, 1877 and was kept by Carson's great grandmother, Lucinda, or one of Lucinda's sisters. Her entries continue into the early 1900's.

Entries note; 100 trout caught on fishing trip, church organization and canvassing, among other activities. A signature, 'M.J. Montrose, Lynn, Mass.' inside front cover of the diary is partially explained by the fact that Miller Hinkley one of the original settlers of Madrid was from Lynn by way of Georgetown, Maine. Carson's grandfather, Arthur, was born in Lynn and lived there part time at the family homestead. 'Everett Brown' (East Madrid) and 'Mrs. Edgar Day' (New Sharon) also signed inside front cover.

Carson's grandmother, Carrie, began keeping a diary in 1901 and continued until 1957, producing a total of 39 diaries covering the years, 1901, 1903-1907, 1910-1957. Early diaries include entries by Nathan D. Wing –

1904, "telephone poles at mill...first use of mowing machine".  
October-November 1906, "digging out pine stumps on plains...plowed with the span and two horses in pasture in Basin...thrashed 205 ½ bushels oats...worked in taking mill down to build stronger one...went to Sanders to see about road to side track...hailed two loads of pulpwood to school house...".

The running total of 'pounds of butter produced annually' is also entered in the diaries. If, as Carson has said, surrounding farms brought their milk to the farm for processing, then it an important record of cooperative farm practice.

Butter production averaged over 1000 pounds per year for a significant stretch of time, 1911-1925. The years 1929 and 1930 show a steep decline (569 and 312 lbs.) followed by a modest rebound, 1931-1933.

In 1934, an entry reads, "used most of milk for self", in 1935 "only 3 cows", in 1936 "only 3 cows and 4 heifers, sold 3 cows, made 45 lbs. for a few weeks...May, 28 lbs., [and]

June, 56 lbs. By 1939, production approached the 1000 lbs. per year mark, and greatly exceeded

it during the war years, before tapering back down to the 1000 lbs. level into the early 1950s. The last entry in 1957, “262  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs...Carrie died”.

Eva, Carson’s mother began keeping a diary in 1940, at age 10 and continued writing until 2017, compiling a total of 62 diaries. His mother also kept ledgers beginning about 1955 which recorded work-related activity, including daily milk records, birch and pulpwood cutting, plowing and cartage accounts, butter, cream, egg and potato production.

Two additional diaries, dated 1885 and 1896, concern the Mecham family, another early family in the Perham Settlement. The 1885 diary records in detail, day to day events when Solon and Nellie Mecham farmed on Mecham Hill. Inside the front cover of the 1885 diary is inscribed, “Nellie L. McKeen” and “Nellie L. Mecham”. The 1896 diary was kept after their move down from the hill to the farm on the intervale, adjacent to the Carson Hinkley farm. Nellie records on April 16, 1896,

“It has been a fine day. I have churned. Solon has been down to the mill to have some stuff sawed to make a cart body of”...[Solon writes] “Mother has received for butter sent to Rangeley, June 13, \$10.00 [and] June 27, \$10.00...lumber shipped, 15,505 ft [followed by 5 pages of a running tally of]...number of loads of hay” from the ‘hill’ and ‘home’ in July and August.



Figure 48. Selection from the collection of Hinkley family diaries.



## Ledgers

1. 1874-1900. Accounts of chicken and egg production, lumber, livestock and blacksmith accounts, individual accounts, among other entries.
2. 1875-1942. Weld accounts, East Madrid Mill accounts, chicken/egg accounts, individual accounts, birth, deaths and marriages. \*Later accounts entered on blank and partially filled pages of ca. 1875 entries.
3. 1875-1899. E. Madrid Lumber Co. stockholders meeting, shareholders and officer elections, Sept. 5, 1899.
4. 1876-1909. Butter, cash and individual accounts, W.W. Small account. \* 'L.C. Holden, Gorham, Maine' inscribed inside front cover.
5. 1885-1897. Family and individual accounts, egg account, Sunday school and church entries, brick account (chimney rebuilding), roof shingles estimate.
6. 1891-1895. North Phillips and East Madrid Christian Church of God book (12 pp.)
7. 1891-1905. Individual, cash and mill accounts. \* 'Nathan D. Wing' and 'Carrie E. Wing' inside front cover.
8. 1891-1925. Redington Lumber Co., accounts of boarders (room and board), Sunday school, teachers and school, cow and hay accounts, mice caught (5 pp).
9. 1904-1956. Accounts of sheep, calves, individual and cash accounts, bull service (25 days), auto and estate accounts, shoes for children. \* 'Mrs. Arthur W. Hinkley' inside front cover.
10. 1924-1956. Cash and individual accounts, breaking roads accounts.
11. 1946-1957. Individual and cash accounts, notes on blacksmith shop, wagons, harness, hay and grains, horses, camps. \* dimensions of house, inside front cover. Heights of mountains, first ruled page.

## Appendix B.

The inventory of the Perham Settlement Agricultural Museum collection consists of agricultural implements and tools representative of a 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> upland farm in Franklin County. All items were used on the farm. A separate inventory (not included in this report) of glass bottles and jars has also been compiled by Carson Hinkley. Other items related to agricultural activity not in the barn inventory include butter-making equipment, remains of a chop tractor, among other items.

The museum collection is housed in an early settlement period barn on a farm which played an important role during the early days of the Perham Settlement. As the last remaining original farmstead of the settlement, the True-Hinkley farm with its collection of tools, implements, diaries, ledgers, historic photographs and other items, is an excellent site for the establishment of a working farm museum of regional importance.

### Inventory of Perham Settlement Farm Museum. Compiled by Carson Hinkley

#### Whiffle Trees and Eveners

*Definitions - **Whiffle Tree** = a pivoted swinging bar which the harness traces are fastened and a vehicle or implement is drawn. **Eveners** = Any combination of pivoted swing bars which more than one whiffle tree is used for a vehicle.*

Oxen Whiffle Tree –

Oxen Eveners for Two Oxen Whiffle Trees -

Double Whiffle Tree or Two Horse Evener (#1) -

Double Whiffle Tree or Two Horse Evener (#2) -

Whiffle Tree (#1) -

Whiffle Tree (#2) -

Eveners for Two Whiffle Trees (#1) -

Eveners for Two Whiffle Trees (#2) -

Swing Pole (for Cow, Goat, Horse or Mule) -

Horse Hames - ½ of a pair

Horse Fill (with rings) -

Horse Fill (with hooks) -

Bottom Plow (#1) - Horse Drawn Walk Behind - D # 9

Bottom Plow (#2) - Horse Drawn Walk Behind - RLM

Bottom Plow (#3) - Horse Drawn Walk Behind - 76B - Series 191

Bottom Plow - Two Way - Horse Drawn - Syracuse Chilled Plow Co.

#112 Date 1890 - made in Syracuse, New York -

Hay Tedder Horse Drawn –

Hay Trip Rake Horse-Drawn (wood framed) –

Sickle Mower Horse Drawn - John Deere #2 –  
made in Moline, Ill. Some time between 1921 and 1935 -  
Sickle Mower Knife Bars Horse Drawn - 4 -

Mow Fork (#1) Harpoon -  
Mow Fork (#2) Harpoon –

Pitch Fork - (small) -  
Pitch Fork - (medium) –

Hay Rake (hand) –

Hay Scythe -  
Corn Scythe -  
Garden Scythe Blade -  
Hay Scythe Blades –  
- Bush Blade  
- Straw/Oat Blade  
- Hay Blade

Hand Row Furrow Plow –

Hand Cultivator - Pat. Date Aug. 17 09 -

Hand Cultivator Horse-Drawn (metal grip) -  
Hand Cultivator Horse-Drawn (wood grip) - John Deere -

Hand Reel Mower - Pat. D. May 17, 1904 -

Hand Wood Drill Bit - Small -  
Hand Wood Drill Bit - Large (With Handle) -

Pickaxe - Double Pick Axe -  
Pickaxe - Pick Axe / Hoe -  
Pickaxe - Axe / Hoe -

Ice Harvesting Equipment -  
Ice Saw (harvesting) -  
Ice Saw (trimming) -  
Ice Tong - Wm. Wood & Co.

Belt Pulley -

Block and Tackle (wood block) -

Egg Crate - Wooden with 2 dividers - marked # 1 -  
Egg Crate - Wooden with 2 dividers - marked # 2 -  
Egg Crate - Wooden with 2 dividers painted gray -  
    S. A. Miller on back, S A M on ends GOOD GROUND L. I. on front  
    - (these crates were used by my great-grandparents {Nathan  
    Davis Wing and Lucinda Masterman Wing} and then by my grandparents {Arthur  
    Wesley Hinkley and Carrie Elizabeth Wing McLaughlin Hinkley} for shipping  
    eggs to Rangeley on the Rangeley Lakes and Sandy River Narrow Gauge  
    Railroad)

Sheep Shear - W.E. Stern Shear Co. -

Pill Pusher -

Bull Nose Hook - (can be used on cows with horns during milking) -

Animal Castration Forceps - N.BURDIZZO  
    Made In Lamorra, Italy - patente N.312160 -

Cow Horn - (homemade clanker) -

Horse Rasp or Horse hoof File with handle –  
    double sided, coarse file on both sides -  
Horse Rasp or Horse hoof File with handle –  
    double sided, coarse file on one side, fine file on other side -  
Horse Rasp or Horse hoof File - no handle –  
    double sided, coarse file and fine file on both sides -

Grain Ben - Wooden - 3 compartment –  
    made by my Great Grandfather (Wesley Eugene Hinkley) -

Meat Scale - H. Smith Co. - ??Town, ME

Barn Lantern - Warren Stamping Co., - No. 2 CB - Warren, Ohio, U.S.A.  
    - (Globe - Rayo - Cold blast - USA) -  
Barn Lantern - Dietz - No. 2 D-Lite  
    - (Globe - Dietz D-Lite - N.Y. USA) -  
Barn Lantern - with globe -

Bark Peeler -

Hatchet -

Front Runner Assembly of a Winter Dray -



## Lumber Equipment –

- Pulp Hook - Oxford - mid 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Log Hook - possibly Snow & Neally of Bangor Maine - early 1800s
- Draw Hook - possibly Snow & Neally of Bangor Maine - early 1800s
- Crosscut Saw -
- Bow Saw (Buck Saw) (#1) -
- Bow Saw (Buck Saw) (#2) -
- Bow Saw Blades - 2 blades -

## Fencing supplies -

- Fence insulators - (02) Porcelain - KNOX 5 ½ - round shaped
  - with locked leather washered nail -
- Fence insulators - (01) Porcelain - KNOX 5 ½ - round shaped
  - with lead washered nail -
- Fence insulators - (01) Porcelain- KNOX 5 ½ - round shaped
  - with lead headed nail -
- Fence insulators - (02) Porcelain - WP 5 U.S.A. - round shape
  - single grooved ringed inside with lead headed nail -
- Fence insulators - (02) Porcelain - WP 5 U.S.A. - round shape
  - single grooved ringed inside with lead washered nail -
- Fence insulators - (02) Porcelain - WP 5 U.S.A. - round shape
  - single grooved with lead headed nail -
- Fence insulators - (02) Porcelain - WP 5 U.S.A. - round shape
  - single grooved with lead washered nail -
- Fence insulators - (02) Porcelain - WP 22 U.S.A. - round shape
  - tri grooved ringed inside with lead headed nail -
- Fence insulators - (01) Porcelain - WP 22 U.S.A. - round shape
  - tri grooved ringed inside with lead washered nail-
- Fence insulators - (01) Porcelain - P.P. inc. 19 U.S.A. - round shaped
  - tri grooved with lead headed nail -
- Fence end insulators - (01) Porcelain - P.P. inc. 37 U.S.A. - ring shape
- Fence end insulators - (03) Porcelain - WP 6 U.S.A. - ring shape -
- Fence end insulators - (01) Porcelain - U.S.A. - ring shape -
- Fence end insulators - (01) Porcelain - U.S.A. U.S.A. - ring shape -
- Fence corner insulators - (02) Porcelain - No 4 - C shape -
- Fence corner insulators - (01) Porcelain - WP 4 - C shape -
- Fence corner insulators - (01) Porcelain - WP 4 - C shape
  - Pat 2540608 -
- Fence splicing insulators - (01) Porcelain - WP 5 U.S.A.
  - 2 piece round shape - unringed inside - with locked in nail -
- Fence splicing insulators - (02) Porcelain - WP 5 U.S.A.
  - 2 piece rectangle shape - with lead headed nails -
- Fence insulator nails (01) - long with lead washer -
- Fence insulator nails (01) - with lead head -
- Fence insulator wire clips (02) - aluminum alloy -
- Fence insulator wire clips (02) - steel -

Sapping supplies -

- Sap Spiles (01) - Pat- Dec. 20, 1904
  - top hanger latch - with Hanger
  - (counterclockwise loops with prong, ) -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Pat- Dec. 20, 1904
  - knob hanger latch - open end with Hangers -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Pat- Dec. 20, 1904
  - round holes - knob hanger latch - with Hangers -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Pat- Dec. 20, 1904
  - rectangle holes - knob hanger latch - with Hangers -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Pat-D 1898 -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Pat-D 1891 -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Pat-D 1891 - open troth -
- Sap Spiles (02) - Warner Pat-D - open troth -
- Sap Spiles (02) - PAT-D - (Shark shaped) -
- Sap Buckets (02) - metal

## Appendix C.

### High Peaks Alliance Priority Lands – Preliminary Review of Potential Archaeological Resources

#### *Cousineau (in Sandy River Plantation).*

Headwaters of Sandy River at divide with Androscoggin headwaters (Long Pond). Rangeley Light & Power planned to build power plant with dam on outlet of Long Pond (Ellis 1983). The 1861 map indicates a number of farms along the road within or in the immediate vicinity of southerly portions of the Cousineau tract (including Miller and O.K. Hinkley). The northeast corner of the tract lies in the near vicinity of the junction of the western terminus of the Fly Rod Crosby and Appalachian trails.

The Cousineau Tract is bisected southwest to northeast by the Appalachian Trail. Portions of the tract east of the trail contain possible section of Beech Hill Road and junction with Route 4. Note: The 1861 map indicates settlement concentrated along road between Rangeley and Madrid. The ‘City Pond’, an earthen reservoir built by Rangeley Water Company, ca. 1905. The reservoir had a capacity of 350,000 gallons and served 150 customers. A 5-inch cast-iron main, six feet below ground surface was laid from company-built dam on Saddleback Stream at the foot of the mountain (Ellis 1983). ‘Paradise Camps’, ca. 1940s, on Sandy River Ponds. Potential Logging camps and other related features in general area.

Native American sensitivity is high based on portage between important watersheds, proximity to ponds, wetlands and known travel ways. Other archaeologically sensitive areas may be present.

#### *Malone BBC (in Letter E)*

Tract contains headwaters of Chandler Mill Stream (tributary of Sandy River) and Swift River (tributary of the Androscoggin River). Terrain east of Horn Hill drains to Sandy River. The 1861 map indicates as many as 20 farms, two district schools, a saw mill and a shingle mill. Smalls Falls are within or near the northeast corner of the tract. First settler in Lake Settlement on “gore between Bemis and Madrid” came by way of Indian Trail up the Sandy River (Ellis 1983). The 1861 map shows western section of tract without farms, roads or other features. Logging and lumbering throughout the tract. Northeast corner of tract is adjacent to the Appalachian Trail. Potential Logging camps and other related features in general area.

Native American sensitivity is based on portage between important watersheds with possible encampment(s) at the portage. Other archaeologically sensitive areas may be present.

*Saddleback (in Dallas Plantation)*

Contains Saddleback Lake, the headwaters of the South Branch of the Dead River. This area is not mapped on the 1861 map. Further reaches of the Dallas Hill Road may extend into the Saddleback Tract. Potential Logging camps and other related features in general area. Also potential for identifying 'Bubier Colony' farmsteads.

*Redington (in Redington Township)*

This area is not mapped on the 1861 map. Tract contains headwaters of Dead River. Navy SERE within southern half of township, drained by Redington Stream. Potential Logging camps and other related features in general area.

Native American sensitivity is based on portage between Oberton and Redington Streams (divide between Sandy and Dead river drainages) with possible encampment(s). Other archaeologically sensitive areas may be present.

*Epstein/Broidrick (in Salem Township)*

No farms, mills or other features are recorded on the 1861 map. May contain Bray Hill Road extension (Phillips) to Fish Hatchery Road (Salem).

*Township No. 6 (in Township No. 6)*

Contains headwaters of South Branch of the Sandy River. Western and southerly sections of tract border divide between Sandy and Webb (tributary of Androscoggin) rivers, in near vicinity of junction of Coos Trail (No. 6 or, Byron Road) and Weld-Phillips Road (Route 142). The 1861 map shows road between Phillips and Letter E with two side roads. Junction with road from Madrid into Letter E at border between No. 6 and Letter E. As many as six farmsteads and a shingle mill in Letter E on border with No. 6. Potential Logging camps and other related features in general area. Railroad related features may also be present.

Native American sensitivity is based on portage between important watersheds with possible encampment(s) at the portage. Other archaeologically sensitive areas may be present.



*Lone Mountain/Trillium (in Mt. Abraham Township)*

Area not shown on 1861 map. Lone Mountain tract contains drainage divide between South Branch of the Carrabassett and Oberton and Perham streams. Potential Logging camps and other related features in general area.

Native American sensitivity is based on portage between Carrabassett and Sandy River watersheds with possible encampment(s) at the portage. Other archaeologically sensitive areas may be present.

*Alder Brook Tract (Kingfield)*

The 1861 map indicates approximately 10 farms, a district school, the Soule saw mill (a later railroad extension to this mill) on Rapid Stream, and approximately 2-3 farms of Alder Brook. In the northeast section of the Alder Brook Tract is a saw mill site at the outlet of Shiloh Pond and one or two farmsteads.