15 40 1

Interviewer's tape no.: Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Accession no.: 1401004

Interviewer: Michael Chaney Address: 55 Elm Street, Bangor, Maine 04401

Interviewee: Clyde Smith Address: Hollis Center, Maine

Place of interview: Clyde's home Date: August 13, 1980

Other people present: Laura Chaney

Equipment used: Uher Report L 4000

Tape: Brand: Scotch AV-176 Size reel: 5 inch ~~1 mil~~ 1.5 mil Speed: 1 7/8

Cassette: Brand: C-30/C-60/C-120

Amount of tape used: (Side 1): All (Side 2):

Brief description of contents: Interview with Clyde Smith of Hollis Center, Maine. Local history, Indian lore, the Saco River, and the 1947 fires were a few of the topics discussed.

TR-11 (Tandberg)

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
	074	074	(Opening Announcement).
		086	I have a grandson that graduated from U of M three years ago. Next spring he gets his Doctor of Law down in Dallas, Texas, SMU. Well, I've got
		100	history of the Sokokie Indians, town of Hollis, here, I used to present to schools and historical societies. Indian folklore and different things.
			MPC asks about the totem pole in the front yard. Did Mr. Smith make that?
			Yes, I carved that in 1971, I guess.
			MPC asks are you Indian yourself?
			No. Way way back I guess, one of my ancestors. Beverly Beckwith, she's Mitchell's daughter down to Old Town there, Beverly Mitchell, before she was married. She used to help me out putting on folk-

Dallas, TX
Hollis
Old Town

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			lore programs, historical societies, like that. Down here, she married a fellow that lives down here in Bar Mills.
			She brought me up a cane from Old Town, I guess it was carved down there. That cane I was never to give away, and when I died, that cane was to be buried with me.
			MPC asks how long have you lived in Hollis Center. Well I was born about a quarter of a mile, up on the big hill, across the woods here. I've been here, around this area, all my life. Going on 81 years.
			I worked raising trout and salmon in the hatcheries. I worked ten years in Maine here, and five years in New Hampshire for a millionaire. I built a, put in a rock crib dam, flowed back five acres of water, and we had it stocked with fish. He used to bring his friends fishing you know. It was kind of a plaything with him and he finally got sick of it. And I worked in the Forest Service, I worked two years in New Hampshire, then I worked twenty-four
		150	years in Maine for the Forest Service. I had to retire at seventy, they won't hire over seventy. I was on white pine disease, I had charge of all the work this side of Auburn. I was Field Assistant, was my rank. Cal Derrer, he was in the office up there in Auburn. I was his field assistant.

Bar Mills Auburn
Old Town
Hollis Center
New Hampshire

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 3

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			I'm still working for the Bureau of Entomology, summers, I run a light trap, a couple months for the last four or five years. Take moths and millers and make an insect survey and see what insects are working on the trees in this area, they can tell by the moths and millers. Of course, they are always in the caterpillar stage. I just pulled the trap up the 28th of last month. That's for the state. [Sound of woman washing dishes in back-- ground].
			I was born way back in 1900 [microphone is banged]. In those days in the wintertime, my father would put in a barrel of flour, get a barrel of common crackers, of course he raised his own hogs and he had his lard. He'd get a bag of meal for gruel and porridge and stuff like that. Back in those days they more or less lived off the land, edible wild plants and things like that you know. You ever hear of rough tongue, ear, broad leaf aster ? They used to go out in the spring and pick them for greens and eat them. Fiddleheads too, and then there was lamb's quarter, or different
	195		plants, you know.
			Medicine and like that, the old time recipes. Kerosene, turpentine and lard to put on your chest, if you had congestion,cold. I wore a nutmeg around my neck, they would drill a nutmeg and put it

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 4

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			around your neck for sore throat.
			Laura asks did it work.
			Thought it did. Old time remedy.
		200	MPC asks what does one do for a living around Hollis.
			Lots of them live here and they go out to Westbrook and Portland to work. It's residential. A few garages, people work on cars. There's a power station in West Buxton, that doesn't employ too many. It runs three shifts, but only twelve men, something like that. Lots of people are retired. This place here was a, my grandfather's and grandmother's, they ran a grocery store. Out here where that mountain ash tree is out here beside the road. That was in the butter and egg days, they would bring butter and eggs in exchange for groceries. My grandfather had a couple horses and he would take the produce down to Saco and Biddeford and exhange it for groceries. In the olden days that's the way they worked out.
			Where there ever any ice houses around here, asks MPC, is that the Saco River that comes through at Salmon Falls.
			They used to cut ice on Sebago Lake, they had a big ice house. I guess they supplied Portland with ice years ago, the ice carts.
			I know my father had an ice house. He used to cut

Salmon Falls
Sebago Lake
Hollis
Portland
Westbrook
West Buxton
Saco River

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			ice and put in. They would cut on the ponds, you know, same as up on Deer Pond. They would cut on the river, they would cut ice and put in and cover with sawdust to keep it from melting. I married a girl from West Buxton, and I was in West Buxton for a number of years there. I worked the hatchery there. My children were all born while I was working at the hatchery. Roberta, she's my oldest daughter, 54 years old I think. You 54 aren't you Bert? [he asks of the woman doing dishes in the kitchen.] 55 she answers.
		250	My oldest boy, he would have been 57 if he was living. He drowned when he was seven years old. My youngest daughter lives across the street here. West Buxton, I can remember when they built the power house down in West Buxton, back in 1910. West Buxton used to be a thriving little town. There were two woolen mills there in West Buxton, one on this side of the river [Saco] and one on the other side of the river. There was a bank, the bank is still there. There was a barbershop, grain store, a big sawmill before they put the dam in. There was a drugstore, a clothing store, a millenary store, a jewelry store. I have some old pictures of the sawmill, there at West Buxton, before they built the dam. I gave it to the historical society down in Buxton.

Deer Pond
Buxton
West Buxton

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			MPC asks how big a town is Hollis.
			Clyde asks Roberta, she says 1500 but it could be 2500. Looks for Town report.
			Of course they are moving in and building now.
			Once there was a time I knew everyone in the town.
			Now I don't know a third of the people in town.
			MPC asks about the house on Route 117 that is beside the Saco River at Salmon Falls.
			Kate Douglas Wiggin house, she was a writer.
			[Roberta comes back in] says population is 2500.
			Kate Douglas Wiggin, when I was in grammar school, she and her sister, Nora, came into the school and gave us pictures that we put around the schoolroom. I think that's the only time that I seen Kate Douglas Wiggin.
	301		
			MPC asks again about the house, could it have been at one time a millworkers house or something.
		300	She has always lived there at Salmon Falls, after she died, she was cremated and her ashes were sprinkled on the river. She has always lived there.
			Laura asks if we are talking about the same houses, there's the big house on the Hollis side of the river [Wiggin house], and there's the one on the other side, weatherbeaten and three story.
			No, no, that's the old Butler place, on the hill. The other house is the old Butler house. I don't know why they never fixed it up.

Hollis
Salmon Falls
Saco River

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog

MPC asks about the foundations as you look down the Saco River from the Salmon Falls Bridge. Was there a mill or dam there at one point.

Yes, there was a dam there at just above the bridge at Salmon Falls. Of course when they built the dam at Union, they flooded that all back. The Indian cellar is down below that bridge on the right hand side. I've been in to the old Indian cellar there, it's where the Indians used to leave their canoe when they come up around. They used to portage there when they was going upriver.

Now, Salmon Falls they say, I was talking with a diver that went down and went into the old cellar, that it's under 22 feet of water now.

There was a big rock in the river just below the dam on the downriver side, it was Johnny Heinz, Heinz hunting and Armand Cr , an Indian guide, went down through that gorge there and Bill Hart, you remember Bill Hart, the old movie star years ago. Well, he had a moving picture show. He was a director, and he took a picture of Johnny Heinz and this Indian guide going down. That's the only one that ever went down that river and never missed that rock. But Johnny Heinz and the Indian while Bill Hart's people were taking the picture, he made the ride down through in the canoe. Just below

Saco River
Salmon Falls
Union

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			the bridge. It was a great big rock in the middle and the current was swift there. I don't know if there was ever any name for the rock. I know the river was swift there and that big rock was right
		350	in the middle. They were the only two. A number of canoeists that have tried to go down through, they always, well, lots of them have got drowned. Capsized and everything else.
			Is there some sort of legend about someone drowning every year in the Saco.
			Yes. That happened down to, I'll give you some old history. Let's see, that comes with, I got it in the history of the old Sokokie Indians.
			Yes, down to Camp Ellis there. There was this Chief's wife. She and this little baby were out in the river there in a canoe. There was two or three white men in the canoe and they had been drinking. They said an Indian baby could swim from the time they were born. So they took the baby and threw it in the river. Well, lots of stories said the baby drowned, but the baby didn't drown. But the baby did have pneumonia and die. This chief put a curse on the river, that it should claim three lives a year, and it always has. Claims three lives a year. That's the old Indian curse on the river.
			[Clyde's daughter Roberta leaves].
			How far are we from Route 1 here, asks MPC.
			Saco River

1401012

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 9

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			The nearest place to get Route 1 is Biddeford, 15 miles.
			MPC asks if Hollis depends on the tourist trade at all.
			Oh no. It's along the coast where you get your tourist trade. Back in here it's peace and quiet. Deer Pond has a few, they come there with tents and camp. But I don't think there's too many camping there this summer. That's only about two or three miles from here.
			Clyde asks if I want a little history.
			MPC explains the Maine Folklife Survey and what we are after in the project. Quilting, baked bean
	402		suppers, whittling, wood carving, cooking, canning and preserving.
			No, I never done too much carving. I carved the
		400	totem pole, I used to dabble and paint a little, see, I was burned out in the big forest fire here in '47. All the old antique stuff my grandfather and grandmother had, of course it burned when the house burned here. I built up again in '48. I was completely wiped out. That forest fire went clear to the coast, from Brownfield right through.
			Did that burn the whole town, asks MPC.
			Well, after the fire, the State put me up a, one of those tin pre-fab houses. I lived in that the summer I was building this house here. Then they

Biddeford Hollis Brownfield

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 10

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			gave me the house and I sold it. The Red Cross helped me build up again, they matched money for money, they paid half and I paid half to build up. A little history. [We move to the kitchen where the light is better, Clyde reads from a paper that he wrote for a talk].
			Different migrations to this country, do you care about that?
			MPC says yes.
			It's research for the historical society. Let me get my glasses. And I've got old family history and first settlers in the town. Then I made up and gave a talk on it. Then I made research on the Sokokie Indians, so I give a talk on that to the historical society, scouts, and different things
			What area were the Sokokie in, asks MPC.
			They were in the Ossipee Lake up in New Hampshire there. They used to come down the Big Ossipee River and there used to be a settlement at Cornish, and they used to come down to West Buxton and spear salmon in the river, that was called Little Falls at that time. And then it was named, now it is West Buxton.
		450	MPC asks if Clyde knows any of the Indian trails.
			Old Sokokie trails, sure. The Sokokie trail, let's see, I'll get into it here in a minute. [Looks through his notes].

Ossipee Lake, NH
Big Ossipee River
Cornish West Buxton
Little Falls

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 11

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog

The American Indians are identified with the White or Iron lineage, believed to have originated in the region to the south of the Cotachit (?) Mountains, a land that has been called the cradle of the white race. From this garden of Eden the Irons scattered far and wide. The Teutonics into the forests of northern Europe, the Hindus into India, and American Indian into eastern Asia, to the north of the Himalaya Mountains and finally into North America. When the ancient branch of the Irons departed from their birthplace, they called themselves Algonquin. The date of the beginning of their departure was estimated from 25,000 to 10,000 B.C. Without doubt, the Algonquins were the men of the monolithic, or Stone Age. It believed that over crowding and hunger caused them to depart. Thousands of years elapsed while the Algonquins were working their way across Asia to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Then mixed in with the early nations of the yellow race fixed the facial contours of high cheek bones and the straight black hair. It is believed that from the year 3100 and 2000 B.C, the Algonquins moved into Canada to the Atlantic coast, closely following was another migration, that of the Iroquois, considered to be a branch of the Algonquins. They, to the south of the Great Lakes occupied the Ohio and the Hudson Valley

Great Lakes India Cotachit Mts.
Ohio R. Pacific Ocean Garden of Eden
Hudson R Canada Europe Asia

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
	495		and southern New England. By the way, the Algonquins came across the ithsmus that once connected Asia to the United States where today the Aleutian Islands are, the summits of the mountain ranges that formed the core of the link between the two continents.
			After several centuries, a third nation came from Asia, the Leni Lenipee, who settled in the valley of the Mississippi River, eastward into Wisconsin and along the banks of the river to the south. By the time this nation arrived, the volcanic action had changed the ithsmus to a series of islands. The fourth nation that followed was the Dakotas, or Souix, who remained west of the Mississippi River. Lastly to come over was the Athapaskins, who arrived in the year 1 A.D. They never came east, but descended south along the valley between the Rocky Mountains and the Coast ranges as far as New Mexico. The Navajo and the Apaches are descendents of this branch.
			This fixed the pattern of the American Indian nations, 1500 years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean. But even earlier than this, the
		500	pre-Algonquins were in New England, the Red Paint People, who used red ochre in their burials. No bones were ever found, but artifacts were found in the burial mounds. The old Algonquins were the

New Mexico Asia Wisconsin
Atlantic Aleutian Islands
Ocean Mississippi River
Rocky Mts.

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog

mound builders. Their mounds are scattered eastward from Ohio into Maine. It is estimated that from the time that Columbus landed in 1492 there were 50,000 Indians in New England. The two nations, the Algonquins and Iroquois, had divided the land and had developed separate customs and forms of government, and spoke a different language. A perpetual hostility prevailed between them. About two thousand years ago the Algonquin nation had spread south from Labrador to occupy the entire coast of Massachussets. The nation divided itself into families or clans. In Acadia was the Tarantines In Nova Scotia, the Micmacs. In New Brunswick was the Etchemins. In Maine and New Brunswick was the Abenakis. The Iroquois in Massachussets were called the Sokokis. Maine was Massachussets up until... In the southern New England lived the Mohican family. The family separated into tribes, each claimed its own hunting grounds where they built villages, usually near a waterfall or lake, where fish were easily caught. The Maine tribes were called the Kennebis, Penobscots, Narascoggins on the Androscoggin River, and the Norridgewocks or Sacos, each living in a river valley that took its name from its rightful owner. The Sokokis were at Biddeford, there was old chief Saco. Saco is named for the old Sokokis chief. Sokokis is taken from Saco.

New Brunswick Ohio Labrador
Androscoggin R. Massachusetts
Biddeford
Saco
Acadia NovaScotia

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 14

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog

A story is told that the salmon were so thick at the various falls in the Saco River that an Indian could walk across the river on their backs.

You know, there was an Indian war started, this old chief up to White's Bridge on Sebago Lake, the salmon used to run up in Sebago Lake. Well, there was tribes, Indians living there on Sebago Lake. They began putting in dams on the river. Well, it cut the Indians livelihood off. The old chief went to the governor of Massachussets and said that they were cutting their livelihood off. The governor didn't pay any attention to it, and they started an Indian War.

Sokokis family was the most ancient tribe in what is now the State of Maine. From the Saco River eastward to New Brunswick, the same language was spoken with slight variation. Captain Francis of the Penobscot tribe said that the Saco tribe was a parent of all the eastern families. Each tribe was younger as we proceeded eastward, the Passamaquoddies the youngest of all. Governor Neptune and members of the Newall family confirm this statement. The Sokokis were once so numerous they could call 900 warriors to arms. The original principle settlement was at the lower waters of the river, Saco and Biddeford.

New Brunswick
Saco River
White's Bridge
Sebago Lake
Massachusetts
Saco Biddeford

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
		550	Wars and pestilence, smallpox, reduced their number to a mere handful. The residence of the Sagamores was on the Indian Island [Factory Island] in Saco, above the lower falls.
			The names of some of the chiefs that dwelt about was Captain Sunday, the two Hagans. You remember the Mogmagone (?) that the poet wrote about? I forget who the author was, was it Longfellow? These two Magones or Hagans sold this land to Major Phillips and this whole area years ago was called Phillipsburg (here).
			The Sokokis eventually moved upriver and joined their brethren in the villages at Fryeburg, Pigwacket, and on the Ossipee River, Big Ossipee Lake in New Hampshire. One of the historians stated that we found no evidence of hostility on the Indians' part until they had been provoked to retaliate by some of the most inexcusable insults that could have been thought of.
			As early as 1615 there were two branches of the Sokokis tribe under government of two subordinate chiefs. One of these communities was on the great bend of the river at Fryeburg. The second was at the mouth of the Great Ossipee River at Cornish.
			Well, there was another fellow and I, we went and found where the Indian settlement was at the mouth of the Big Ossipee River up in Cornish.

Ossipee Lake N.H. Fryeburg Pigwacket Ossipee River Factory Island Saco Indian Island Phillipsburg Cornish

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			There was an island in the river there, years ago there were Indian burials on that island in the mouth of the river there. There was Emerson Pearson and three or four other of us went up and went to that island. But in 1936, we had a big
	597		flood, a freshet, and it washed that burial out. They found all kinds of arrowheads and things that washed out of the burial, they found on the lower side of the river. We didn't happen to find anything.
			Dave Lombard, he's a state cop, his mother lived there in Cornish when she was a young girl. She's got a pot, vessel, that was put on one of those Indian graves, I've seen it. He lives in Kezar Falls.
			[Goes back to reading the paper].
			1617 and 1618 smallpox broke out among the Indians and swept them away by thousands. The Indians' skin being thicker than the white mans' they could not break out so easily. Consequently, whole tribes were wiped out. 1620, when the settlers landed there in Plymouth, they found whole villages deserted, they had been wiped out by smallpox.
			I don't know as you want this stuff anyway.
			The ranks of the Pigwacket were so thinned out by the time of Lovewell's fight they could muster but twenty-four warriors. You know when that,

Kezar Falls
Cornish

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
		600	up to Lovewell's Pond there, Pogus, the old chief, he was killed and there was, in those days you had to shoot once and reload, I've heard my grandmother say that Chamberlain was the one that shot Pogus. He was some relation to my grandmother.
			In the beginning of the war with France, the remnants of the Pigwackets went to some fort occupied by the white man and asked to live with them. Now that was the Truck Fort on the Saco River down at Union on the Anderson Farm. I've been to that old truck fort and found where the old fort and where the old burying ground was. That's the only place that I've ever seen any wild ginseng in this area, it's in that graveyard. No one knows who is buried in one spot there. But there's one grave, and it's got granite columns with iron rods around just one grave. No one ever, you stand there and wonder who was buried there, no one knows, it isn't marked.
			When France declared war on the eastern Indians they and their families were sent to Boston. Journalists wrote that about twenty Saco Indians were at Boston pretending to live with us. In 1750, Douglas wrote the Pigwacket had only a dozen fighting men. Before the battle with Lovewell they had been prosperous and might have survived

Boston Lovewell's Pond
France Union
Saco River

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog

to multiply their numbers and perpetuate their name. But this conflict convinced them that nothing but absolute extermination and the possession of the last acre of their land would satisfy the greed of the white man. Broken in spirit they scattered the bands and the campfires and sadly and silently vanished away.

[End of reading from paper].

The Indians used to come down on to the old Decker farm, he was one of the first settlers there. When he cleared his land there, there was evidence of an Indian village there, where they used to come down from Ossipee Lake. And would spear salmon in the river there. The old Sokokis trail goes right straight up through, up Decker Lane and cuts right across up to Killick Pond. Lovewell, I think he went up through to West Meadow when he went up through to Fryeburg. History gives it that when he came back he stopped overnight at a good spring of water there.

MPC asks about lumbering on the Saco River.

Oh yes, all kinds of lumbermills. Sawyers were some of my wife's people, way back, run the saw-mill at the foot of Killick Pond. [Hollis]. Out in the, at the foot of the pond there used to be quite a settlement years ago, there used to be an inn out there, that the old timers used to stop

Fryeburg Ossippee Lake NH
Saco River Killick Pond Hollis
West Meadow

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			at when they come down through from upcountry going through to Portland, when they hauled their charcoal down through and like that. They used
		650	to burn charcoal and haul it in to Portland. We had all kinds of charcoal kilns around years ago.
			Maybe it gives them in here, I'll read this to you.
			MPC asks about the inn.
			Toll used to run that inn, but he's been dead for years. Towle. It used to be a settlement in there, a number of houses. I've been meaning to go up there with my metal detector to do a little hunting around to find out where these houses were. Gideon Ridlon, his book "Saco Valley Settlements," he writes different families that lived in there years ago.
			Deering Lumber Company, my wife's uncle used to, he was ariver driver. He used to go up through and help bring the logs down through to Deering Lumber Company, every spring.
			MPC asks if his wife's uncle is still alive.
			No, they are all gone. My wife, wife's uncle, the old boss that used to be on the river, they are all gone now.
			MPC asks who was the old boss.
			What is his name, he lived over there in Buxton, slipped my mind I can't remember it. I know it, I can't think of it.

Portland
Buxton

1401023

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			Yes they used to bring the logs down through every spring. He was a blacksmith. It's quite a little job because the logs would pile up and they had to pick them out.
			MPC asks who would cut them.
			They had regular cutters that would cut the lumber and [CHIMES - clock] put them into the river. The river drivers would go and drive them down through.
	695		Hal, he used to run a blacksmith shop. He was a good carpenter.
			Saco River Valley is quite a valley. I'll give you some real old history now. My ancestors on my father's side and mother's side were the first settlers here in the town of Hollis. This place here, Elisha Smith came here. Solomon Smith in Stratham, NH, seven children. Rachel married a Tilton in Epping, NH, Comfort married Dalton in Nottingham, Mercy married a Johnson in Sandmanville, David lived in Stratham, Captain Elisha lived in Epping, Joseph married a Rundlett, lived in Epping. Josiah lived on the old homestead in Stratham. Captain Elisha Ist, his land, he was getting a
		700	tract of land here, and it started at the stone wall just above my house here and went clear through to the Little Ossipee River. He had seven sons. He gave each one of the sons, and helped them build a house on the tract of land up through, from

Little Ossipee River
Hollis Epping NH
Stratham NH
Nottingham NH
Sandmanville NH

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog

here to Limington. This Captain Elisha I, he died in 1799. His old log cabin set where the big white house sets up here, up above me here. He's buried in the field, up a little from the barn, out on a knoll out there.

There was a writer, Taylor, he wrote a book on this area and I went around with him, we probed and found the old stones. His age was obliterated on the stone, and the wife of Captain Elisha Smith, no stone found. There was three Elishas, there was Elisha Smith 2nd, he died on January 17, 1838, age 94. The there was Sarah, wife of Elisha 2nd, died October 8, 1825, age 78 years. Elisha 3rd, that was my great-grandfather, is buried at West Buxton with my grandfather and grandmother. In the cemetery there at West Buxton. Martha, daughter of Elisha and Mary , died November 15, 1860. Joseph Smith, who was a brother to the first Elisha, Solomon Smith, was a father to old Elisha. He was in Stratham, Joseph Smith.

I'll get on to something else.

Sold by the Commonwealth of Massachussets on July 1, 1796 the estate formerly of Sir William Pepperell, now of London. He went back to London, he wasn't too popular around here I guess. He was the one that started the Pepperell Mills down

London, GB Limington
Massachusetts West Buxton
Stratham NH

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 1 Catalog pg. # 22

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			there to Saco. Three thousand acres to the following men: Jacob Hooper, Samuel Linscott, James Johnston, Elisha Smith, Joshua Warren, James Gilpatrick, Christopher Gilpatrick, Joseph Smith, Jonathan Drew, Houston Imer, and Joseph Haley. It's registered in Alfred [Courthouse] in Book 62 Page 47, called backlands for separation in Book 75 Page 77, including a map.
			Well, here's the map, of the backlands. I'll give you a little history in a minute.
			This is called the backlands, here's the map of the transaction. James Johnston, my great-grandfather. My youngest son bought this, he owns it now, 130 acres [points to section of map].
			So this transaction took place in 1806. Elisha Smith is right in here.
			MPC asks if this represents all of Hollis Center.
			No, that's just up in this part here, in West Hollis. Backlands. This here is the Waterboro town line. Lyman.
	768		This James Johnston, he and another fellow brought a shipload of women to the settlers in Virginia.
			Sent the men over first, then Captain James Johnston and another fellow brought over a shipload of women.
		751	END OF SIDE ONE, INTERVIEW IS CONTINUED ON SIDE TWO.

Lyman Saco Alfred
Virginia Hollis Center
West Hollis
Waterboro

1401026

Interviewer's tape # Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 2 Catalog pg. # 23

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
	023	075	BEGINNING OF SIDE TWO OF THE INTERVIEW WITH CLYDE SMITH, 8-13-80.
			House of Annandale on the Perth of Clyde in Scotland. I imagine that's how I got my name Clyde. There's the crest of the family [Clyde brings in a woodcarving of a family crest].
			MPC asks who carved that.
			Woodcarvings, Donald Letellier, Saco, Maine.
			Yes, he carved it for my daughter and she gave it to me one Christmas. I've got the necktie with the crest on it. See, the oldest daughter, the one that's living with me here, she's a retired colonel in the Army nurse corp.
			Letellier, he might might be fifty.
			Now the coat of arms is different. Johnston, House of Annandale, crest badge, winged spur on leather gould. Motto, "Never Unprepared."
			Gaelic name, MacIaien, tartan is a green field, narrow yellow stripe, in form of a square. By Robert Bane. Enlarged and re-edited by Margaret O. McDougall.
			I go back to the way early 1700's in this town. Here's a write up a fellow gave me. "The Honorary Indian of Hollis, Clyde L. Smith. The seventy eight year old descendant of Hollis' first white settler. His story of the ancient Sokokis tribe who inhabited the Saco River area in and around Buxton and Hollis,

Hollis Clyde River Saco Buxton Scotland

Interviewer's tape #Chaney 80.1 NAFOH Tape # 1540 2 Catalog pg. # 24

Index	NAFOH	Int.	Catalog
			on a melancholy note." [MPC read this aloud from a Portland Press Herald news article].
			MPC asks about the totem pole in Clyde's front yard.
	096		It was something to do. I was in Scouts for 18 years, and I was Commissioner, I've been everything in scouting. I've got the Silver Beaver, three or four years ago. That's the highest rank that the Boy Scout Council can bestow on a man. I was honored here two or three years ago.
			[Clyde goes to get his awards to show us. The tape recorder was turned off at this point, and I explained later on to Clyde about the NAFOH release form].
		161	END OF THE INTERVIEW WITH CLYDE SMITH OF
	110		HOLLIS CENTER, MAINE ON 8-13-80.