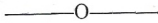


Then after a while the abductors, thinking that their captives could not escape, left the cabin. Lennon then set about trying to find a way to get to Jane. After a while he pried the hinges off the rickety door connecting the two rooms. When Jane saw him she rushed into his arms with a glad cry. He quieted her fears and then they began to plan a way to escape.

After a while they succeeded in breaking the bars that held the window and left the cabin. Now another problem confronted them. They did not know which way to go to get back to the ranch. After much deliberation, they started out in a southerly direction. They walked for hours, but at last they began to see familiar landmarks and were soon at their own ranch house, where they told of their experiences.

The following week a posse started out to capture the gang and were successful. Jane still runs her ranch with a good profit, but she now has a partner, as she and Lennon were married soon after their rescue.

Celia I. Renski, '31.



Denmark's Past, Present and Future

The first settler in the town of Denmark was Daniel Boston, a native of Sanford. He cleared land and built a log house in 1775 between the most western of "Boston Hills" and Saco River, near a pond which took his name.

The only means of transportation which he had was the Saco, which in summer he traveled by boat, and in winter by sled. After living there for a short time he found the land too frosty for farming, so he moved to Hiram. The next settler was Jedediah Long from Berwick. He settled in the western part of the town in 1780. A permanent town was not established until 1803, when two-thirds of this town was taken from Brownfield. The other third came from Pleasant Mountain Gore, which was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to Fryeburg Academy, after which it was granted to Denmark.

Some of the early settlers in town were: Ichabod Warren, Isaac Berry, Tyler Porter, Ephraim Jewett and Elias Berry. All these people settled in the eastern part of the town. One of the most prominent was Elias Berry, who started from Andover, Massachusetts, February 11, 1794, with his wife and three children on an ox-sled. Eight days later he reached this town to settle at Pleasant Mountain Gore, where he owned the largest farm in town. He also built the first two story building in which he had a dance hall. On the Fourth of July and like

occasions, these old timers used to assemble for dances, which would begin at one or two o'clock in the afternoon and continue until the wee small hours of the morning. The men's flagging spirits were stimulated by East India Rum and Holland Gin, while the women drank mild toddy. At one side of the hall was a room provided for nursing babies, who were cared for by an attendant, while the mothers were dancing.

Another prominent man, Cyrus Ingalls, came from Andover about 1792, and built the first saw mill on Moose Brook. This brook acquired its name from the pond from which it flowed. The name of the pond, so the story goes, came from an incident which happened to two men who were trapping near a cove. Upon leaving the cove after examining the traps, a noise was heard in the cove next to them. They paddled quietly toward the cove, where upon their surprise they saw a big bull moose swimming across it. One of the men shot the moose, so ever since the pond has been known as Moose Pond.

The earliest physician in town was Doctor Joseph Benton, who came in 1800. There have been several physicians in town, but the only one to remain any length of time was Doctor S. T. Brown, who practiced here a lifetime.

One name, which should not be omitted from Denmark's great men is Hazen Pingree, who as a young man, went to Detroit where he became Mayor of the city and later Governor of the State of Michigan.

Years ago the principal occupation was farming and lumbering. Men would work all the winter cutting timber and hauling it to the ponds, where it would go down the brook in the spring. By means of horses, which hauled the logs, the blacksmiths were given steady work and there have been as many as four blacksmiths working at the same time. Of course, with lumbering came portable mills, which have been numerous in town throughout its history. In spring the early settlers were either driving logs or trapping, both of which occupations served as a livelihood for them.

In the summer they endeavored to raise enough to live on during the long winter months. There is a story told of a family, which lived in what is now called Scanty Bag Cove. They would come to the mill in the fall to have the corn ground, and after grinding they would only have enough to fill a flour sack. That would be the amount of corn upon which they would have to live for the winter. Thus the name, Scanty Bag Cove came and the people were called "Scanty Baggers".

At present we have better roads than did our forefathers, who drove or walked over horse paths. And better than that prospect, is the fact that our roads are constantly being improved. We also have, in town, two saw mills and the Burnham Morrill Company have a corn shop, which employs many people during the fall months. This corn shop was established in 1881.

Denmark is fast developing into a summer resort. We have four owners of boys' and girls' camps, and one hotel, besides numerous boarding houses. About 1800, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cobb opened the first girls' camp in Maine. Their first camp was on Highland Lake in Bridgton, but later was located on Moose Pond in Denmark, where they also have a boys' camp. On Sand Pond is Camp Walden for girls. In 1930, Camp Blazing Trail, also for girls, was established on this same pond. Camp Moosehead, a camp for boys, is located on Moose Pond.

The future looks very promising for Denmark, for surely with her beautiful hills, mountains and ponds, she has allurements to attract the people who are seeking such a location for their summer vacation. Too, this town should become a mill town, because it has an opportunity to be in close competition with other towns by having a manufacturing plant in its center. The inhabitants used to say that would be impossible on account of transportation, but all that has changed because of trucks, which can haul as cheaply, if not more so, than the trains. And, too, the manufacturing company need not worry about water power for electricity can operate as cheaply and more efficiently. An excellent advantage to electricity would be that there would be no smoke and dirt to spoil the pure air and mar the attractive scenery of this little town.

Let us now picture a beautiful little town with active summer resorts, a large manufacturing plant and honest, industrious people. Let us all work with patience and diligence to put this picture of a model town into true form.

—Roland A. Blake, Class of 1931.

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Denmark's Schools, Churches and Military History

As no town can give of its best to its townspeople without its schools and churches, the town of Denmark has always provided adequately for the educational and spiritual growth of its citizens, both young and old. The men of military age have answered their country's call in time of war.

After the settlement and organization of Denmark into a township, about the year 1708, a sum of \$300 was raised for