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PRAGUE'S JOURNAL of MAINE HISTORY

Vol. XIV

1926

No. 2

*History is truth; ever impartial
never prejudiced*

Chadwick's Survey

By Fannie Hardy Eckstrom

Undeveloped Areas

By the Editor

Fred Pike

By the Editor

Historical Notes

Franklin Journal

Published by

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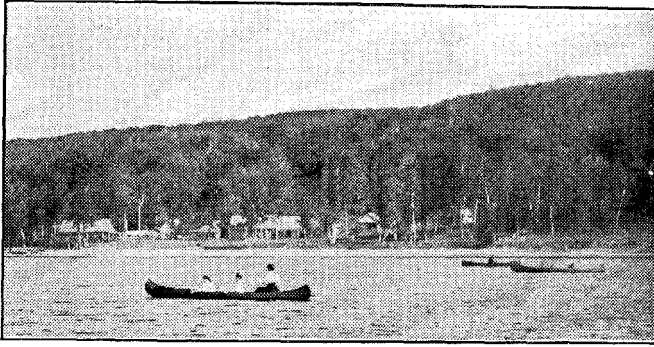
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MAINE INLAND SCENERY



THE ABOVE IS TYPICAL OF HUNDREDS OF OTHER
CHARMING AND SIMILAR SCENES IN THE
STATE OF MAINE

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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. XIV

April—May—June

No. 2

Of unusual interest to readers, students and teachers in the counties of Piscataquis, Penobscot and other portions of Northern and Eastern Maine.

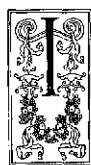
HISTORY OF THE CHADWICK SURVEY FROM FORT POWNA IN THE DISTRICT OF MAINE TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN CANADA IN 1764

(By Fannie Hardy Eckstorm)

This famous survey of a feasible route for a highway from the Penobscot River to Canada, of the Maine Indians, the country which they possessed, occupied and controlled for more than three centuries; and the place-names derived from the red men, constitute one of the most important items of early Maine history now extant. It has been buried in the records of old plans, maps, outlines of surveys and explorations and manuscripts of Charlevoix and other Jesuit writers of the eighteenth century. It was known to, and understood by only a few historians and Maine history research workers, with the exception of what was published February, 1889, in Bangor Hist. Mag., vol. 4, No. 8.

The Journal has been exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Eckstorm, one of Maine's talented writers, herself a lover of Maine's ancient history and a historian and research worker, faithful and efficient.

CHADWICK'S EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF MAINE, 1764



IN 1759, when General Wolfe took Quebec, the French ambitions for supremacy in America were quenched. In February, 1763, France by treaty surrendered her possessions in the north and east of America; and October 7, of the same year, George III, then just about entering upon the third year of his reign, issued a proclamation regarding the boundaries and government of these new possessions.

For a brief space England held undivided sway over eastern North America. The roads for the most part were rivers, and upon these definite routes, determined by the topography of the country, a few little forts, well placed to command the

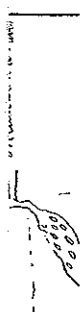
river-ends of the routes, made the English masters of the whole wilderness, in spite of the semi-hostile Indians in possession of the interior. Only a few years before, heavy scalp bounties, ranging from twelve pounds for a male Indian under twelve years of age to forty pounds for an Indian man, with higher prices for captives taken alive¹ had created enmity among the Maine Indians still to be reckoned with. Yet as soon as the treaty is signed, so great was the uplift of their hearts by the victories of Quebec and Louisburg, the colonists were ready to push out into the wilderness and conquer the whole country to Quebec by the peaceful penetration of settlement. One of the first projects talked of was the construction of a four-hundred mile road from Fort Pownal on the Penobscot to Quebec, through a forest where no Englishmen but lonely captives, fur hunters, solitary scouts and raiding soldiers had entered, the home of semi-hostile Indians. English at heart, these colonists were bent upon practical things—commerce, trade, settlement; but they saw them fringed with a rainbow edge of romance and adventure. How they swarmed into this new country, both Maine and the present Nova Scotia, to take possession of the land wrested from the French, is an epic story.

Immediately upon the surrender by the French (in the treaty of Paris, 1763), relieved of the pressure of bitter foes upon their borders, the English colonials began to plan for quick communication with Quebec. Was a road practicable between Fort Pownal on the Penobscot and Quebec? What were the inducements to settlers? It was to report upon these questions that Governor Bernard sent out Joseph Chadwick, the surveyor, the spring following the royal proclamation of October, 1763, to follow the Penobscot River its full length and to map out the country for the first time.

There is, it is true, information about the interior of Maine which long antedates Chadwick's map and journal. The great-scale map of Franquelin-DeMeulles was made in 1686; the Bellin Map in 1744. Both contain material of importance, but they are unknown even to most scholars and are accessible to very few. The Mitchell map of 1755 is negligible for local details. There are left the Colonel Montrésor map of 1761²

¹ See Worthington Ford, *Broadsides and Ballads* printed in Massachusetts (1922). Nos. 1020, 1021, 1027, 1029 with fac-simile of 1020, dated 1755, are upon scalp bounties.

² The dates of Colonel James Montrésor's Map and Journal are very difficult to determine. The Journal had no date of the year, and every-



Chadwick River

Chadwick River

Long Carry place

Woojuganyumuck

Bemtheguwanyamoth

Quahogogog

Penobscot River

Quorbeduk

Lake Sebem

Moos Hill

Naogamick

Satnhungmog

Atagsongok

Bemmeduncook

Quahip

Rahbmee

Penobscot River

Obenutombek

Cedago

Sabau

Perfecuteguep River

Byadonke

Penobscot

Wadnam River

Wanagemoek

Wanabimaga

Nadde

Pingogooet

Quonoket from

Penobscot River

Libman Lighy

Fort Townall

Kennebec River

Port Halifax

Carrying place over a standing

Tedoffrock River

Wuyegwawerkes Stream

The Chadwick Map

of 1764

from the original in

The Colonial Office, London

reduced to about

one-fourth

W.T.S. del. Jan. 1926

Scale 2 miles to the inch in original.

The original probably colored.

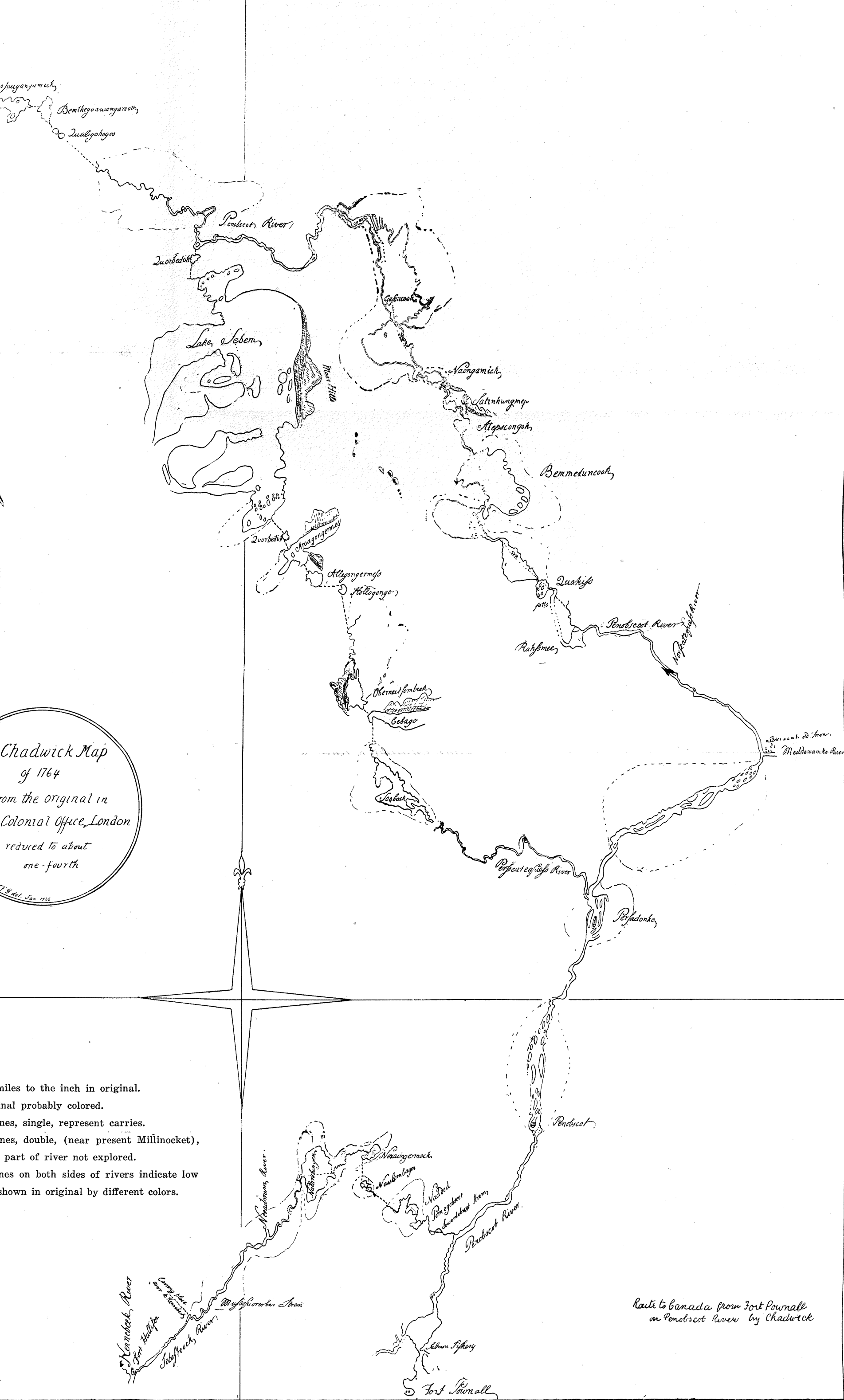
Dotted lines, single, represent carries.

Dotted lines, double, (near present Millinocket), show a part of river not explored.

Dotted lines on both sides of rivers indicate low lands, shown in original by different colors.

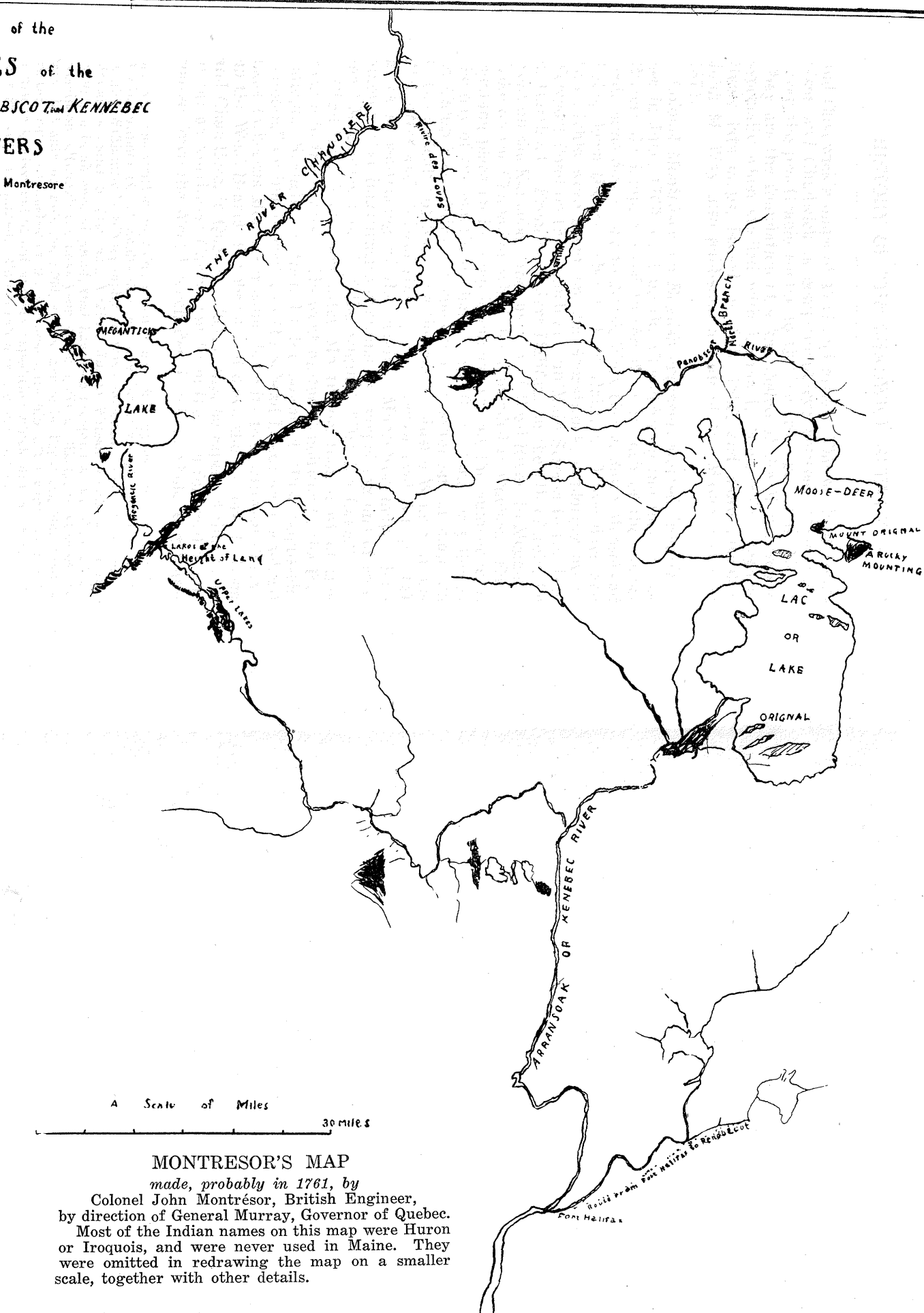
Railroad on

miles to the inch in original.
 nal probably colored.
 nes, single, represent carries.
 nes, double, (near present Millinocket),
 part of river not explored.
 nes on both sides of rivers indicate low
 shown in original by different colors.



THE LARGE "CROWN MAP"

A MAP of the
SOURCES of the
CHAUDIERE, PENOBSCOT, and KENNEBEC
RIVERS
 By Montresor



MONTRESOR'S MAP

made, probably in 1761, by
 Colonel John Montrésor, British Engineer,
 by direction of General Murray, Governor of Quebec.
 Most of the Indian names on this map were Huron
 or Iroquois, and were never used in Maine. They
 were omitted in redrawing the map on a smaller
 scale, together with other details.

and Chadwick's maps of 1764 and after. The work of Montrésor and Chadwick is complementary; between them they cover the practicable routes to Quebec from points in Maine. They are the foundation of a knowledge of the Maine woods, especially when studied with Lucius L. Hubbard's comparatively late maps, issued in 1883, 1889, and more recently. John M. Way also published a map of the Maine woods in 1874.

Colonel Montrésor, an English engineer, started from Quebec in June, 1760, went up the Chaudière to the fork of the Rivière du Loup, crossed to the West Branch of the Penobscot, came down that to North West Carry, down Moosehead Lake, down the Kennebec to Fort Halifax. Three days and two nights were spent on the Sebesticook, exploring up to Newport Pond on the branch and up Main Stream to the lake in Hartland. From near Fort Halifax, on the 9th of July, he went up the Kennebec, and, by way of Dead River, to Megantic Lake on the Chaudière, which he descended to Quebec. Each camping place on his map is numbered, but the number is of the day of the month, so that Camp 30 (of June) is followed by Camp 1 (of July). Some errors in lettering the map add to the difficulty of following the route. Justin Winsor, in his *Narrative and Critical History of America* (vol. VI, p. 244) gives a pen-tracing of the original Montrésor map, which among other inaccuracies contains the surprising one of calling "Megantick Lake," of the original, "Driving Lake."

Chadwick, four years after Montrésor, took most of this course in the reverse. He went up the Penobscot to the Piscataquis Branch; up that, by the so-called "Piscataquis-ah-wangan," or Indian route, to Moosehead Lake; up Moosehead Lake (whereas Montrésor came *down* it) to Northwest Carry; up the West Branch Penobscot and down the Rivière du Loup and Chaudière, to Quebec. Returning, he repeated this route as far as Northwest Carry; but from there on followed a new course down the West Branch Penobscot its whole length and

one who has written anything about it has skilfully evaded the difficulty. His biographer (G. D. Scull) does not mention this exploration of Maine at all; Williamson's Bibliography contains misprints and the Historical Magazine omits it (1st ser., V:26). Justin Winsor seems to sanction 1760; and in absence of proof, that has been accepted as the date of the expedition, although the next year seems quite as likely, in view of the fact that only on Feb. 20, 1760, did he arrive in Topsham, Me., after a winter trip from Quebec of the greatest hardship, after which he had to return to Quebec and fit out another expedition which started from there June 20, year not stated. Both Professor Ganong and myself think the map was most likely produced in 1761, and I so have dated it, as it bears no date upon the original.

then down the main Penobscot. He, or some one of his company, explored the whole length of Passadumkeag Stream, and, on reaching the present Hampden, went up the Sowadabscook and across to the Seabasticook and Fort Halifax.

Montrésor made one large map which, before it was "processed" for its preservation, by mounting it upon a larger sheet, must have been very nearly 18 inches by 21 inches, on a scale a little over six miles to the inch. Chadwick states that he himself made two maps, a small one on the scale of twenty-five miles to the inch, which is now in the Massachusetts Archives, and a large one on the scale of two miles to the inch, which was long supposed to be lost, but, within a few months, has been discovered in the State Paper Office, London, where it is entered under "North American Colonies, Maine, No. 13." It is inscribed "Route to Canada from Fort Pownall on Penobscot River by Chadwick"; but this is a recent title.

In addition, a third map, also found in the "Crown Collection," introduces some new elements into the Chadwick story. Professor W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, has very kindly loaned me his photostat copies of both this and the large-scale Crown Map, and a photographic copy of the Montrésor map, now in the Library of Congress. These, with the photostat of the Chadwick map in the Massachusetts Archives, enable me to speak with assurance upon this series of maps of interior Maine.

The third map, here called the Small Crown Map, is entitled: "A Draught of a Rout from Fort Pownall on Penobscot River, Lake Sabim, Wolf River, and the River Chaudière to Quebec, and back again to Fort Pownall, by Penobscot River. Taken by order of his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq., Governor, etc., of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1764." This is inscribed upon the map itself, in lettering so beautiful that only the assurance that the map had never been reproduced except by photography, persuaded the writer that it was not a printed inscription. All names are lettered upon the map with the same elegance. On the other hand, Chadwick's map in the Archives and the Large Crown Map have the names written upon them in ordinary plain script, save a few of the most important on the Archives Map, which are in Roman. The title of the Archives map is: "Plan of the Interior Parts of the Countrey from Penobscot to Quebec, by a scale of 25 miles to the Inch. Joseph Chadwick, Survayr." This is in Chadwick's own hand.

Unquestionably the two maps were from the same survey—the date shows that. But just as certainly they were not made by the same man. Not only is the style of the maps entirely unlike, but in the Small Crown Map the Indian names show decided differences, and everywhere they are softened, “smoothed out,” as Professor Ganong terms it, into forms which are preferable as nearer the Indian.

There is also another difference. The Small Crown Map contains much territory not represented on Chadwick's Archives Map, country which he did not know, or he never would have placed his letter “U,” representing Dobsy Lake, up north of Katahdin. Also this Small Crown Map, although clear for most of the present State of Maine, is so sketchy upon the route from Moosehead Lake to Quebec that it looks as if the maker of it did not know that country. In short, the indications of the map itself are, that whoever made it, if he belonged to this expedition, he left the party at Northwest Carry and came down the West Branch of the Penobscot, while the others went on to Quebec. This gave him time to explore the Passadumkeag and to go across to Fort Halifax, on the Kennebec. The map of the upper West Branch is not good, as compared with the Piscataquis and Moosehead section; but two details show that he did not take this from Chadwick. For one, he gives Katahdin its correct name. He calls it *Mount Todden*, which is a proper Indian equivalent of Katahdin, and very like Gyles's *The Teddon*, (1736), these two being the earliest known forms of the mountain's name. Second, though Chadwick in the Archives Map does not indicate that there is any East Branch of the Penobscot, this map shows its entrance and names it *Norseatquass River*. This is a good Indian equivalent for *Wassategwewick*, its old Indian name. The name applies, not to the whole river, but to its lower sections, where the Indians used to spear salmon in the clear, rapid water; it means “fish-spearing river,” with the implication that this was done by torchlight. In evidence, in 1861, the writer's father and an Indian speared salmon by torchlight, in the swift water below the Hunt Farm, running down over the rapids in a canoe and spearing the fish after the Indian fashion. The name Matagamon River, proposed by Professor C. H. Hitchcock, for the East Branch, and adopted by some, including the authors of the United States Geological Survey Paper, “Water Resources of the Penobscot River Basin,” (Water Supply Paper, 179, (1912), map XIII E.), is an entire misnomer, and was neither an Indian usage nor according to Indian idiom.

These two points, the name of Katahdin and of the East Branch, prove that whoever made this map saw the country himself. The mapping of the Passadumkeag also shows first hand acquaintance with the country. This stream was the most important water-way to the eastward, for both Indians and whites, and was very much used until within recent years. It opened up the headwaters of the Machias, Narraguagus and Union Rivers, as well as of the St. Croix, a route both quicker and more practicable for the Indian, than that along the coast. The Small Crown Map delineates very carefully the course of Passadumkeag Main Stream (but not the Nica-towis Branch), and at the upper end of Main Stream draws a little dotted line across to the upper end of a lake, marked as on the West Branch of the St. Croix. Those who know only the more recent route from Main Stream across to Upper Dobsy, by the old Dobsy Lake Farm, with a carry of three miles and twenty rods, would say this was a mistake of the map-maker. But I have at hand a note, taken by myself while at Dobsy Farm, in 1890, which says that a man living there told me that the old Indian route, then little used, was up Main Stream to its head in Weir Pond, and then by a carry of only one mile (instead of more than three), into the head of Upper Dobsy Lake. This is just the route indicated on this map.

It seems probable to me, from a study of these maps, that at Moosehead Lake the surveying party divided, and Chadwick and his interpreter, Preble, went on to Quebec, while Dr. William Crawford and the other white man came back down the West Branch and did the side exploration of the Passadumkeag and of the Sowadabscook-Sebasticook routes, meeting again at Fort Pownall, as the legend of the map indicates. If Doctor Crawford could speak Indian, then the superiority of the Indian forms on this map is explained, as well as his needing no interpreter with him. It is not supposed that he drew this map himself. The workmanship is so superior that it seems as if the actual delineation must have been by the Mr. Miller, whom Chadwick mentions in the Journal as "a regular officer," who was not of the party.

Who did the large-scale map, here called the Large Crown Map, is unknown; but comparison of name after name with the Archives Map, shows that the writing is very similar and probably the same; that the Large Crown Map is most likely Chadwick's own original, while the Archives Map, though made by him, is an attempt, many years later, to reproduce from poor notes and a fading memory, what had been done

previously after a better fashion. Compared with the other two the Archives Map is a "degenerate map," with some weakness of detail, such as putting Ripogenus Lake too near Katahdin, while leaving a long extent of river, (which should lie between Ripogenus Lake and Debsconeag Deadwater), above what is now Ripogenus Dam; also in leaving out entirely the three mile carry past Ripogenus Falls. The large-scale map shows that same peculiarity in the name of Katahdin, which is called Satinhungmess, only a slight variation from the name on the old Archives Map. However, like the Small Crown Map, it gives Norseatequess, the East Branch Penobscot. And, unlike the Archives Map, though like the Small Crown Map, it gives in excellent detail the Sowadabscook-Sebasticook route to the Kennebec. The inference is, that the Archives Map is the least reliable of the three, yet more like the large scale map than like the Small Crown Map, which we thought might have been made from Dr. Crawford's reports.

Mr. Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, wrote July 17, 1925: "I have no knowledge of the map on the scale of two miles to an inch, although it may be in the Crown [i.e., King's] Collection of Maps at the British Museum; and I do not know whether the map on file in this office is the original returned January 1, 1765, and "lodged in the Sec^{ty} office," which later was "not to be found," or another made by Chadwick in 1778 (Province Laws, XX, 380) to take its place. The Editor of the Bangor Historical Magazine (Vol. IV, 141) is misleading in his reference to Belfast, which was incorporated in 1773. Is there not a possibility that Chadwick, in 1778, turned in the Journal, which has marginal references as late as 1777 (page 2) with the plan he then made? The writing of the Journal, the signature on the plan, and the petition of 1778 are all in the same hand."

Mr. Cook's suggestion seems entirely correct: namely, that this copy of the Journal is a late one, to replace one "not to be found." I would add that the map seems to be of the same date. Various erasures in the Journal show that it was copied from something else, probably from a preliminary draft; and the notes bearing the later dates seem written with the same pen as the earlier portions. And there seems not to be fourteen years' difference between the handwriting of the Journal and of the Map. All the indications are that this is a copy. But when and why did the original disappear? Where is it now? Had its disappearance anything to do with

that singular erasure, noted in its place, of a whole line of page two, which contained the name of some prominent person? Instead of being at the end of the investigation of the Chadwick Survey, perhaps we are only at the beginning.

The present copy of Chadwick's Journal is as exact a rendering of the original in the Massachusetts Archives as can be made without half-tone reproduction of the photostats from which it is copied. The only copy hitherto available, that of Col. Joseph W. Porter, in the *Bangor Historical Magazine*, Feb., 1889 (Vol. IV, p. 141) has served a useful purpose for more than a generation; but it contains many errors, not unexpected in proofs, from a pen-copy, which were never compared with the original. When the Editor of *Sprague's Journal* suggested reprinting Chadwick, he very wisely decided to make a copy so good that hereafter reference to the original would be needless. On request, the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts furnished full-sized photostat negatives of every page of the Journal, even of those that were entirely blank, and both a positive and a negative of the map in full size; so that this reprint is from a copy in every way as good as the original, with the great advantage of being always accessible for comparison. Each page here printed represents just the number of lines in the original and the number of words in each line. Differences in length of lines is accounted for by erasures and the size of the hand-writing. The foot notes supply a running comment on the page without interrupting it by marks of reference. The Journal is a little note book of eleven small leaves, 6 by 8 inches, each of which has been processed on a larger page, partly for library convenience and partly to supply space for official annotation and a running title at the top of the page. The map is a little larger— $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches high by $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. It is not nearly so clear as the Journal, and would suffer so much in reducing it to the size necessary in reproduction that it seemed better to copy the pen-tracing used by Porter, which, though not an exact fac-simile, is good.

The handwriting of the Journal is remarkably good. Every letter is clearly formed, although some of them are of rather antique pattern, so that "e," "i" and "c" might be mistaken for one another by anyone who had not mastered Chadwick's alphabet. There is, of course the "long s," which is troublesome to those not accustomed to it. It is with some hesitation that I have reproduced Chadwick's spelling, because it makes him appear ignorant, whereas he was only unschooled. The diction of the Journal is remarkably good,

showing that he was a man whose spoken English must have been clear and forcible. In its neat precision, its formal official character and its terse but vivid details, one perceives that Joseph Chadwick was a man of character and acumen, far from being uneducated.

The annotations of Chadwick's Journal hereto annexed, are an attempt to make it understood. What he says, as he says it, can be clear only to one who knows the country he speaks of. His Indian names are most difficult and puzzling. The casual reader could not identify his Rahsem as Nolleseemook (Shad Pond); Atepscongoh does not in the least resemble Debsconeag; even Gesoncook is a disguise for Chesuncook. Courses which he indicates by curving lines, though clear to one who knows the country, could not be worked out by a stranger. It is hoped by judicious comment to make this important source usable for reference by those unacquainted with the Maine woods.

Journal of (an Exploratory)
Survey of Routes to Canada, from Fort Pownal on
the Penobscot to Quebec; by Joseph Chadwick, Surveyor,
[See Maps and Plans. Vol. 13, page 22]
Passages from Fort
Pownal to Canada
taken by order of
Government 1764

May 9

1888. The plan accompanying this
Journal & report is removed to vol of the
Collection of Maps & Plans, Vol. 13, page 22
H. J. C.

The above is the first page of the Chadwick Journal as it now stands in Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 243, p. 85. The first four lines, in a recent handwriting, were written upon the margin of the processed sheet. The next four lines are Chadwick's own, upon the original sheet. The last note, upon the original sheet, is self-explanatory.

The reverse of this first page bears some late notes upon the location of the journal and map in the archives.

Follows the pagination of the Journal as it appears in the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 243:

Leaf 85, recto and reverse—titles and official notes.

" 86, recto—list of distances (placed last by Porter); reverse—the Memorandum placed by Porter at the end of his printed copy.

" 87, recto—first page of Journal; reverse—second page of same.

" 88, recto—third page of Journal; reverse—blank.

" 89-95, Journal, pages four to seventeen, inclusive.

" 95, reverse—blank.

In Massachusetts Archives, the leaves are numbered, not the pages.

In processing a sheet written on both sides, it is matted like a picture with a double mat—often, if fragile, being covered first with transparent paper or silk.

PASSAGES to the principal places from
Fort Pownall on Penobscot River.

	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
Salmon point	6½	6½			
Sewardescok	12½	19			
Condeskeag	4	23			
Falls	3	26			
Penobscot Island	15	41			
Persedonkeh Island	29	79			
persscateques River	3	73	from Penobscot to (
Meddewamcaige	34	107	Persscateques River)...	73	73
Rahseme	35	142	Sooback	42	115
Bemmeduncook & Lake	23	165	Oberneetsombeck	23	138
Satinhunemoss Hill	19	184	over Sebem to)		
Gesoncook & Lake	39	223	Penobscot River(.....	68	206
To the passage to Lake Sebem.	40	263	from thence to)		
by the River	40	303	Quebec (.....	150	356
To the Long Carring place	16	319			
Carring place	12	331			
Assabahadanat River	26	357			
On the Country Road }	56	413			
to Quebec }					
The Disstence from Fort Pownall }					
by Penobscut River is..... }		413 Miles			
And by Lake Sebem..... }		356			
So much firtther by penobscot River		57			
And 238 Miles Computed.					

This page stands as originally written but for the explanatory addition of "Chesuncook" and "Moosehead Lake," written in a recent hand under Gesoncook and Sebem.

It shows that Piscataquis River was interlined and all the distances thereafter in the second column altered by erasure, partly on account of this addition and partly because originally the distance to Passadumkeag Island was given as 60, instead of 70, miles.

The first few distances are too small, most of the others too great, the distance from Mattawamkeag to Northwest Carry, for instance, being about a half too great, and the length of Moosehead Lake being overestimated in about the same proportion.

The last entry of 238 miles computed perhaps refers to the distance by water from Boston to Fort Pownall.

Fort Pownall was the present Fort Point. *Salmon Point* was the rocky point just above the town of Bucksport, a noted Indian camping and fishing ground. *Sewardescok* is Sowadabscook Stream in Hampden. *Condeskeag* is the older form of Kenduskeag. *The Falls* were Treat's Falls, the site of the present Bangor Dam. *Penobscot Island* was the present Indian Island at Oldtown. Passadumkeag, Piscataquis and Mattawamkeag are represented by the next three names. *Rahseme* must be Shad Pond. Our Indians did not distinguish between "l" and "r," and this must represent a part of the word *Nalaseeman-gamocksis*, with the general idea of a resting-place after the long quick water

below. Old Plans give the name Nollesemeck to Shad Pond. (Hubbard). *Bemmeduncook* is Pamedumcook, our Indians not distinguishing "p" from "b." *Satinhunemoss Hill* is Katahdin, apparently meaning "Nesowadnehunk-lake Hill" and is Chadwick's own application, as the Indians always called it "Katahdin." See also a later note on this. *Gesoncook* is Chesuncook. The "*passage to Lake Sebem*" must be Northwest Carry, since we know Chadwick went across it on the way up. "*By the river*" means the Penobscot above Northwest Carry to the long portage.

In the second column, *Sooback* is Sebec Lake. *Obernectsombeck* is Lake Onawa, formerly Ship Pond. *Sebem* is Moosehead Lake.

MEMORANDEM

The Indeins are so jealous of their Countrey being Exposed by this Survey: as made it impract-able for ous to preform the work with Acqurice. Altho thay waer Ingaged in the service by the Large wages of £3..10—Pr month & Canos &c yet (at penobscot Island) three of the party Refused to go forward. and the desput between our party & the other Indeins was so graet as to Com to a fray. Which after two days dispute The Result was That I should proceed with this Restriction That I Should take no Draughts of any Lands but Only wrightings. And saying that when thay waer amongst English Men thay Obayed their Commands & now best way you do obey Indeins Orders.

On this page are two erasures of errors in copying. Some of the numerous periods have been omitted as obstructing the sense. One can only admire the ingenuity of spelling "accuracy" as "acqurice." The ultimatum of the Indians is without question a literal quotation of their very words.

| 1
—

JOURNAL

64

Of a Survey throu the intere parts of the Countrey from Penobscot to Quebec.
By Order of the Government of the Massachusetts Bay.
The Object of this Survey was.
first to Explore the Countrey.
seccotly To View if it were practicable to make a Road from Fort Pownall on Penobscot River to Quebec.
In Obedence to the 1th Order—Returned Jan^y 1th 1765 Three Plans.
the first diricted To Lord Halifax & &c
By Order of His Excelency Francies Bernard &c &c
The 2th plan for the Secers Office.
and a 3th plan for the Governour.

That the two last had no diriction (that
thes plans were afterward delinated by
m^r Miller a regular Officer.)
To the 2th Order—Reported that it was
not practable to make any Road.

The numbering at the right, head of the page, is the original paging;
on the verso of each leaf it appears at the left. The figure "64" at the
upper left perhaps stands for the year of the survey.

Chadwick had some difficulty in spelling "Excellency" and tried it
first with an "i" only partly erased. "Secers" stands for Secretary's,
that is, the Secretary of State, in charge of the Archives.

2

The Commete did not order a measure of the
whol by a Chain. but to be preformed in the
most Expeditous methard. Which was preformed
Computing Courses & Distances as the usal methard
in plain Sailing — as we pass in Birch
Conoes; the distince is found—from a fishing
Rod Suspend a fine Silk cord of 8 feet & 3 Inches
in length to a Smal pece of brass Latten of the
bigness of a 6 pence being properly ballanced
which may be cast forward at plesure & shews
the noubner of Rods Run in one menut &c
but in Rapid water and on Land by Estamation
Sence the above Returns M^r
[whole line here has been erased very carefully]

ordered me to make
a Seccont plan of the Survay to Cannade—saying
that the former plan that was lodged in the Secty
office is not to be found—answard as I have
returned the papers it is not in my power.
1777 Finding that the Returns maed at Quebec & other Sketches
waer omited being returned, By which thes plans
are plotted, one by a Scale of two miles and the
other by 25 Miles to an Inch, with sum Additions

Here is a curious matter. A partly filled page of the original has
later additions by Chadwick, though they may have been, and probably
were, added, in 1777, to the copy which he turned in, in 1778, to replace
the one lost. We can detect no difference in the penmanship of the
top and bottom of this page.

But—in the latter half one full line, evidently filled in by Chadwick,
has been very carefully erased, and as the page ends with a sentence
clearly unfinished, and there is room on it for two more lines to be
written, it is possible that one or more other lines have been also
erased. Who was "Mr." whose name and title have been deleted?
Why should anyone have been interested to suppress this name even
in the copy of the Journal? How came it that the original plan "lodged
in the Secty office is not to be found"? Important notes left at Quebec
were not returned, he says; the only map in the American colonies was
lost, destroyed or stolen; and at the date when he is writing, the Revo-

lution had been going on for more than a year. Why is Chadwick, thirteen years after his report was made, so concerned to add a note to show that it had been suppressed?

We feel that perhaps the original report may have been more extended than this late reproduction, just as the original maps were far better than that of 1778, the only one known until 1925. It is to this late note of Chadwick's that we owe our knowledge of there ever having been a map on the scale of two miles to the inch. But for that, the chances of its ever having been recovered from the British Museum collection would have been less than nothing. The perseverance of Prof. W. F. Ganong, and the courtesy of Mr. H. P. Biggar, of the Canadian Archives, resulted in finding the map. Even on a reduced scale, the part mapping Maine alone required seven large negatives to make up the sheet.

It may need to be said again that the map in the Massachusetts Archives, which was reproduced by Col. Porter, and was the only one known until recently, *is the copy of 1778*, without question. That original has not yet been found, and the original Journal is still to seek.

3

A Return of the party at Quebec June 20 th 1764	
John Preble.....	Capt & Interpreter
Joseph Chadwick.....	Survayr
Doct ^r Will ^m Crawford.....	2 th Survayr
Philip Nuton.....	Assistant
Joseph Aspegueunt	} Indines
Sack Tomah	
Assong Neptune	
Messer Edaweit	
Sac Alexies	
Joseph Marey	
Sabates	
Frances	

The arrival of the party at Quebec on or before June 20th, 1764, shows that they must have left Fort Pownal early in May, thereby avoiding black flies and mosquitoes most of the way.

John Preble, the leader, was "the celebrated Indian Interpreter, much employed with the Indians in the Revolution. Born in York, 1740, died in Portland, 1787." (Col. Porter.) The word "Doctor" is a marginal insert, most likely in 1777; for Col. J. W. Porter says (*Bangor Hist. Maga.* IV:142): "Dr. Crawford was afterward the Surgeon, Chaplain and Justice at Fort Pownal. Died there June 15, 1776, aged 46." Philip Nuton may have been some Philip Newton.

Of the Indians, Joseph Aspegueunt is the Penobscot Chief who appears variously as Espequit, Espegeaid, Espeghuit, Espequet, Espequit, but most often as Espegueunt. His name occurs often from 1727 to 1784 in the *Baxter Manuscripts*, as a delegate to Boston, a petitioner, the signer of the peace of 1754, etc. *Baxter Mss.* XXIII:246, (1738), speak of him as "one of your chief sagamores." In March, 1764, just before this survey, he is represented by Col. Goldthwait of Fort Pownal as being very sulky and dangerous, "sullen and snappish," "a deceitful fellow," who with Toma (quite likely the Soc Tomah of this party), "an old villain," were trying to make trouble. (*Baxter Mss.* XXIV:123.

Goldthwait to Gov. Bernard, March 26, 1764.) Auson (misprinted Anson) and French Messer (that is Michel, now Mitchell), are represented by Goldthwait (*loc. cit.*) as very friendly. French Michel is almost certainly Messer Edawcit of this party, Michel being often written Messer at that time. Auson is certainly the Assong Neptune of the party, or Chief John Neptune, supposed to be the father of Old Governor John Neptune, who died May 8, 1865, aged 97. Auson, Orson, Assing, Ossony and Uzzah are only various forms of the Indian rendering of "John." Sac Alexies we now write Soccalexis. He probably was the chief whose name is often signed Alexis and Arexes. Joseph Marey was Joseph Mary, whose name very likely rests now on Jo Mary Mountain. Sebattis and Francis may have been young men. But the list indicates that under the disturbed conditions at the time, some of the leading men of the tribe went with this party to keep close watch of them. The malcontents would not be willing to let only those friendly to the English go as guides,—and besides, the pay was very high for those days, and the opposition deserved to have a share of it.

With eight Indians to four whites, they must have gone in four canoes, three men to each, leaving little room for food and outfit.

5

Persageewokeag now an Incorporated
Town by the name of Belfast Contains 15000
acres of Land which the Settlers purchas^d of
the Hiers of Brigdr Waldo at 2/ Pr acre

FRANK FORT

A Township of Land belonging to the Hires
of Brigdr Waldo 3/5—To Sir Francis Bernard
1/5 and the other 1/5 to Thomas Goulthwait Esq.
1773 Original Proprietors of Muscongus Lands
a Tract of Land containing 90000 acres
That the above Tracts of Land are all Bounded
Westerly & Northerly on Lands belonging to
the Hiers of Brigdr Waldo—as Pr. plan

Letter A. No 1

One of the first Six Townships Granted in 1763
The other Six Townships may be Not^d by
Letter B.

and the other Range by Letter C

Page 4 of the original is blank, the verso of Page 3. The marginal date would indicate that all of this page was written long after the original report was passed in, as Belfast was incorporated in 1773. Col. Porter's statement that Chadwick surveyed it for the Proprietors in 1788 (*Bangor Hist. Maga.* IV:141) is probably a proof-error.

Persageewokeag is only a variant of the familiar *Passagasawakeag*, the old name for Belfast Bay and River. It is in the language of the Passamaquoddies, not of the Penobscots, and has much the same meaning as *Cobbosseecontee*, on the Kennebec (which would be the modern Penobscot form). Both refer to the abundance of sturgeons at these places.

The Townships designated by letters will be found at the lower right hand of the map, just east of the Penobscot River.

"2/" of course is two shillings, and "3/5" and "1/5" also stand for shillings and pence, after the old style of writing them.

6

1764 INDINES LANDS so Called
 Sence thay had a Conference with Governour Barnnard
 at Fort Pownall At which the Indines Ple
 was, first in the Last War thay ware in an Alience
 with the Frinch—by which thay surposed themsevels
 to have a Right to injoy there Lands in Common
 with the inhabetence of Cannad by the Capetlation
 That there hunting Ground & Streames ware all
 paseled out to Certen famelys, time out of
 mind. That it was there Rule to hunt every
 third year & kill 2/3 of the Bevier Leving the
 other third part to breed and that their Beviers
 ware as much their Stock for a Leving as Englishmens
 Cattel war his Liveing. That sence the late
 War English hunters kill all the Bevier thay
 find on said Streames. Which had not only
 Empoveished many Indine famelys but Destroyed
 the bred of Bevier &c
 The Governours Answer was That the English
 should not Extend there Settlements above the
 Falls—at Letter D and orderd me to go up
 & mark out a Line and acquaint the people
 that thay ware not to make any Settlements above
 sd falls— In Obedence to the above Orders I mark[d]
 out a Line & acquainted the people & Gave the
 Indines a Sketch

Letter D is placed at Treat's Falls on the Penobscot, which are now
 flowed out by the Bangor Dam.

The point of the first paragraph is that so many of the Maine Indians
 had emigrated to Canada after Dummer's War and during the last
 French and Indian War, that the Indians of St. Francis and elsewhere
 held close intercourse with the Penobscot Indians and objected to a
 purely political change interfering with their domestic customs.

The note upon the Indian custom of allotting hunting grounds and
 trapping by a fixed rule, is of great interest on account of its early date.

7

D

On sum part of this Ground GOVERNOUR
 POWNALL buried a writing on a Shet of Lead
 agreeble to Anchent Coustom of taking possession
 of Islands & Countres for the King

PENOBSCUT or Ile of penobskeag
 The Indine settlements are on the Sutherly end
 of an Island about 1½ Miles in length
 thay have Seven Buldings of about 50 feet in
 Length & 20 in Breadth Covered with Spruce Bark
 and Lined with Birch Bark in which are (as
 thay say) 50 famelys— Sum remains of the
 Sells & scrol Iron of a Mass House and one
 Seevel Gun.

The Soil a very yollo loun and rokey. Bears Good Indin Corn &c Trees are of a smal growth the Chefe Value of this place is hunting & fishing At 7 Miles up the River it opens like a Bay Containing sundre Islands and a Good Tract of Land about 12 miles in Length. The banks of the River about 6 feet hie and appers by the surf to be overflowed in a frishet Soil abov 2 feet deep & appers as a mexture of yallo loun and mud Sum Large roks at about 6 or 8 Rods asunder but litle or no Smal Stons bares a Rank jointed Grass & Sundry Harbs

The Letter D in the map is placed on the western bank of the Penobscot, for the purpose already noted; but the sheet of lead buried by Governor Pownall's representatives was buried in the eastern bank a little farther up.

The description of Indian Island is important because it shows our Indians using a "long house" for their winter dwellings at that time. This was discontinued perhaps fifty years later.

The remains of the church are of the one burned in 1723 by Colonel Westbrook, who described it as "sixty feet by thirty, handsomely and well finished both within and without." The sills of such a building might well last forty-one years, and it might also have a rood-screen of "scroll-iron." There seems to be no record of any church other than this for a very long time, the Indians going even to Quebec for marriage and the baptism of their children.

The opening of the river described is at Sunkhase.

The tall grass mentioned is probably "blue-joint" (*Calamagrostis canadensis*).

The word "surf" means the fine debris of leaves, reeds and twigs left by a freshet when it subsides.

A swivel gun (seevel, as Chadwick writes it) seems to have been one of the tribal appurtenances. Another one was given them by the treaty of 1818. This was used on occasions of ceremony, as when delegations from another tribe visited them at the inauguration of a new governor of the tribe. This last gun may have been the one which, some time after the Civil War was over, ended its days in the ditch at Benedicta.

8 |

Trees large high Maples Black & Gray Oaks
Black Birchs, Littel or no Under brush
At about 4 or 6 furlongs from the River
is a good Growth of white pine Tember & Masts &
Contenures a level Land to the Mountains which
apper blue—Note that Mountains do sildom
apper blue at a less distince then 10 miles
On the Northerly end of this Bay Lays the Indine
Town of PERSSADONK
The Land Contenurs a Fertile Soil and a plesant
place Good Tember of Sundrey Sorts in perticiler
large Gray Oak Trees—hear the Indins make
Maple Sugar nere Equal to single Refined—
in Sundre Wiegwoms they have 3 or 400 wat

which they say is only a Stock for one year
 in there famelys— That persadonk may be
 called one of the mos Valueble tracts of Land.
 The Indines notifing ous to met them in Counsel
 and the next morning 50 Indines Escoted ous
 to thare Governours apartment
 There Cheefs— are TOMAH ODOHANDO
 and ORANO who were Richly dress^t
 Seeting on three Packs of Bevier & the
 whol Room lined with Bevier On the other
 sied of the Room 3 Pack placed for ous.

By black and grey Oaks we may understand him to mean what we call
 red and white oaks. Black Birch was the yellow birch.

Col. Porter's copy had an error in the note about the blueness of
 mountains, the next to last line being omitted.

The amount of maple sugar made and used by the Indians is an
 interesting note. It is commonly thought that the Indian had but little
 appetite for sweets. But 400 lbs. for a family is not a little.

The chief called Odohando, though he appears to be second chief at
 this time, ranking Joseph Orono, I am unable to identify satisfactorily.

9

there first spech was nerly as follows
 The Sun rises faer & Cler to Opon the Day
 We Rejoce to mete you as frinds in peace &
 helth.—But what we want is to
 desire you to carry our petition to the Governour
 of Cannada—he then proceeded
 —humbly Sheweth that during the time
 of the Frinch Government in Cannada thay
 Surplied the Indins with a Frier free of Expence
 and sence the English Govern^d thay had no benefit
 of any Techer by which ther Old men had
 forgat there Religion the young men could
 learn non nor have proper Mariages &
 Crisenings &c by all which it was not in
 there power to Live as Cristen people ought to do
 GOVERNOUR' MURY^s answer was
 Governour MURY wishes peace & prosperity
 to his Good Brother Govr TOMAH but as
 for sending him a frier he has nither power
 or inclineation—but as the penobscot
 tribe are under the jurisdiction of Governour
 Bernard thay should apply to him.
 Sum Time after our return the Indines had a Con
 ference with Governour Bernard at Fort Pownall
 and there made all the above plees &c
 To which the Governour answered I can not find
 you a frier. But I will lay your Case before my Marster

Governor Murray was at Quebec. Chadwick's party conveyed the
 Indians' message to him and brought back his reply, as above.

PERSSCATEEQUESS RIVER

is mostly a raped Stream & Rocky ruff Land
but in sum parts (as pr marks in the plan) are
good tracts of Land on which grows pine & other Tember

SOBACK POND

Land is Rocky—rising with an esey asent at
Sum distance appers to grow hard wood
But the most Valueble Tember is a large forriest
of White Ceders— many trees are more then
18 Inches in diameter & 20 or 30 feet without
apperence of lims.

OBERNECKSOMBEEK Pond

has a Vary Remarkable Mounon the
which Serves to Rectefie our Reckeoning
about 50 miles Eich way—
On the Northly Sied of this Hill Lays a Good
Tract of Land larg anouf for a Township.
being like Enterval Land the Soil is a Brown
Loum with sum Sand at 2 or 3 feet depe
Trees Large Elems & mapels. on the higher
Land Bech & black Birch Trees &c
Lays in the Lattetude of 45° 13"
and 86 miles Computed from Fort Pownall

Persscatequess River of course is Piscataquis; *Soback Pond* is Sebec Lake; and *Obernecksombeck Pond* is the present Lake Onawa, formerly called Ship Pond, from an island with three tall, straight pines on it, resembling the masts of a ship. Much of the best hard wood ship-timber for vessel-building came from this vicinity. A local tradition of long standing says that Onaway was a chief who was killed here in a fight with the Mohawks, and that his daughter was also killed there and buried by the lake, and that old Mr. Irving Floyd knew the place of her interment. In making inquiries of the Indians the best information obtained by the writer of this was that it was named "maybe for some person." The application is quite recent, though the tradition may be well founded.

Col. Porter's spelling of the name as Obernestzamebooh is a palpable error of copyist, printer, or both. Twice Chadwick writes it in very large letters, making errors needless. The name of Boarstone Mountain, applied to the "very remarkable hill," is hard to account for.

The *Piscataquis-ahwangan*, or old Indian route to Moosehead Lake, was up the Piscataquis to Sebec Stream; up this stream to Sebec Lake; up Ship Pond Stream to Ship Pond (Onawa); up Long Pond Stream to Long Pond; thence by carries to Trout Pond, Hedgehog Pond, Brown Pond and Big Wilson and by a carry from that into Moosehead near the foot of the lake. (But Chadwick's party appear to have come out at Beaver Cove.) This route was so well recognized that a man who owns land on Sebec Lake, tells me that his deed, of about 1830, has as a bound "the old Indian trail."

The manuscript contains two details not shown in the copy. In the margin of the last paragraph is written "the same is pag 15," referring to this section having been copied twice. In the same paragraph he wrote first "a very remarkable mountain on the norwestly part, which," etc., but crossed out "on the norwestly part" and inserted "the."

LAKE SEBEM or Moose Hills

So Called by being Invirond^d with large Mountains
& Rocks. So high as the water Splays up thes
rocks are of the Coller of Rusty Iron.

& upward a Gray Ston
and the tope of the Hills are white all which
appers as a fine prospect but the Land may
be Called waist Land.

Thes parts of the Countrey apper to be the highteth
of Land As the land from the Sea to this place
is asending and from thence Descending to
the River of St. Larance
From the north end of this Lake by a Carring
place smal pond Six miles we Come into
penobscot River.

On this page nearly two full lines were copied a second time and then scratched out, which accounts for the brevity of the fourth line.

Colonel Porter's statement that "Mr. Chadwick, evidently by his notes and plan, considers this lake, now known as Moosehead Lake, as belonging to Penobscot River" is an ill-considered comment. Chadwick did *not* so consider it. First, the source of the Kennebec in Moosehead had always been general knowledge. Second, the Indians all knew that the Penobscot nowhere received water from Moosehead. Third, Chadwick would not have spoken of Moosehead as "the height of land," or "divide" when, immediately upon crossing to the West Branch he encountered falls, showing that the Penobscot had its source higher up. What he *was* remarking was that Moosehead was upon a different watershed from the Penobscot, which meant that it did *not* have an outlet into Penobscot waters. Colonel Porter mistook the dotted lines marking the carries from pond to pond on the Piscataquis-ahwangan for streams running from one pond to the next; in short, he misread a perfectly clear map.

The Journal does not say that they went up by the Piscataquis route. The legend of the Small Crown Map does say it. It was the ordinary route in *going* to Quebec, because it avoided much hard "poling" up the swift water on the West Branch. They returned by the West Branch usually, as easier.

According to Chadwick's *Journal*, Moosehead Lake was then known as Moose Hills Lake, though all the maps say *Lake Sebem*. Comment on the Lake name will be given later. Here it may be remarked that the Small Crown Map draws in the outlines of these hills, which evidently are Kineo, Little Kineo and the two Spencer Mountains. The Archives map does not represent them. The Large Crown Map draws two hills, named as the "Moose Hills," of which the smaller may be Kineo, while the other, from its pointed shape and much greater size, is probably Big Spencer (Kokadjo). Montrésor draws in Kineo in excellent detail and names it "Mount Orignal," or Moose Mountain. A much larger pointed hill back of it, named only as "A Rocky Mountain," I take to be Big Spencer, and the bay in front, Spencer Bay. He has drawn Kineo from one position, and then, many miles away from it, from an entirely different position, has drawn Big Spencer Mountain, which makes the identification harder. The whole group of mountains near the eastern side of Moosehead seem very early to have had the name

of "the Moose Hills," although in fact they do not stand very near each other. Montrésor says, with authority it would seem, that the Lake took its English name of Moose-deer Lake from Kineo, "which resembles a moose-deer stooping." The usage is English and French, the Indian name of the Lake having been *Sebem*. From the distance apart that they stand, it would seem likely that the collective name of "Moose Hills" came from association with the Indian legend of Glusgehbeh and the moose, rather than from their being the haunts of moose.

12 |

MEDERWOMKEEG

As we pass up the River to this place are many Islands which Contain many Valuble Tracts of Land & appers to be a plesent place Trees a fue large Elems & Maples a Vary rank growth of Grass. the Shore appers the same But by sum hunters acct the Land sune fales into a Spruce Swamp. Mederwomkeag is an Indine Town & a place of resedence in time of War. but now mostly Vacated. In the Mass hous are Sundrey large Books & other things. On the Hous hangs a smal Bell al which the Indiens take care to presarve Land high ground & stoney, large tracts of old fields & as thay say—have rased good Indien Corn The Easterly branch is the River Medortrestrester in which thay pass to Pasemequode & St Johns

At this point the Journal, having followed the outward trip across Northwest Carry to the Penobscot, leaves the route to Quebec unfinished and returns to the Penobscot again, to trace the course of that river from the Piscataquis, where they turned off, to the headwaters. On their return they came *down* this part of the route. But, thinking that to follow the actual course of their travels, would be confusing to any who might follow him, Chadwick reverses in his journal the actual course he followed, and both his description and his map are somewhat affected by his doing so. For example, his description of Katahdin is the view one gets of it from Ripogenus, not from the Lower Lakes, where he had the mountain at his back; and his mapping of Chesuncook and the River is the impression of a man headed down stream.

Mederwomkeag is of course Mattawamkeag. The comment upon the Indians having large fields for corn here is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of the early customs of the Penobscot tribe.

Medortrestrester River appears on the map in the Massachusetts Archives and in the Journal; but the small Crown Map says *Maddewamcaig Town and River*, while the large scale Crown Map says *Medderwamke old Town and Meddewamke River*. This indicates that the map in the Archives was an attempt by Chadwick himself to reproduce the lost copy belonging to the "Secretary," at the same time he was re-writing the Journal. In both he makes the same mistake—for such it seems to be—of using the word "Medortrestor," which does not appear to be Indian, and is probably due to a lapse in memory.

SATINHUNGEMOSS HILL

Lays in the Latitude of $45^{\circ} 43''$ and from Fort Pownall 184 miles as we travel^d and 116 miles by Computation.

Being a remarkable Hill for highteth & fig^r

The Indines say that this Hill is the highest in the Country. That thay can ascend so high as any Greens Grow & no higher. That one Indine attempted to go higher but he never returned.

The hight of Vegetation is as a Horizontal Line about halfe the perpendiciler hight of the Hill a & intersects the tops of Sundrey other mountines. The hight of this Hill was very apperent to ous as we had a Sight of it at Sundre places Easterly

Westerly at 60 or 70 Miles Distance—

It is Curious to See—Elevated above a rude mass of Rocke large Mountins—So Lofty a Pyramid—On which is another Rarity From a. Decendes a Stream of water.—

If the observer places himselfe at such a place that the Rays of Light are Diverging with the falls then the Splay of water as it falls from the hill will appear in as grate a Veriety of Collers as may be View^d in a Prism glass.

Satinhungemoss Hill is, of course, Katahdin. The name is peculiar to Chadwick and seems devised by himself because the native name of Katahdin, the Big Hill, was too general. *Satinhungemoss* analyzes into *Nesowadnehunk-lake Hill*; for *gemoss* can hardly be anything but *gamook*, lake, and *satinhunk* is nearer *Nesowadnehunk* than Chadwick gets to many English words. The body of water, of course, is *Sowadnehunk Deadwater*, just in front of the mountain; what is now known as *Souadnehunk Lake*, at the head of the stream of the same name, then had a totally different Indian name. In speaking of this elsewhere I failed to call attention to this point and it might be inferred that the present *Souadnehunk Lake* was meant, which, of course, Chadwick knew nothing about.

Chadwick's account of Katahdin is remarkably good for so short a description. We understand the shape—"so lofty a pyramid," which is its appearance in coming down the West Branch; its height, compared with the mountains near it; its importance as a landmark; the superstitions of the Indians concerning it, and the notable sight to him of the prismatic play of light in the waters of one of its streams. This note and his remark about the superstitions of the Indians are indications that he ascended to near timber-line to get a view of the country about; but that he was not permitted to go to the top of the tableland. Just where his waterfall was it is impossible to say, probably upon Abol Stream, which is as cold and clear as rock crystal. It must be remembered that his trip was made in early summer, when the streams were full, and also that the topography of the West Branch end of the mountain was changed by a great avalanche, which Whipple, in his *Acadia*, published in 1816, speaks of as having occurred only a few years before. This may have altered the course of Abol Stream. Chadwick was not the first white man to visit Katahdin. Before 1700, John

Gyles, the Interpreter, when a captive to the Indians, saw it and later (1736) described it in his Memoir of his captivity. He, too, speaks of the Indians' awe of the place.

The letter A, twice occurring, indicates that a sketch originally accompanied this page of description.

14 |

GESONCOOK Lake

Very shole water & a mude bottom.

In most parts of this Lake our Conos could not pass within a 100 Rods of the Shore by which we had not a good View of the Shore & Land. but the Ground appears to be a ded Level. Large tracts of Grass Land and at Sum distance backwards Rising with an esey asent Grows a thick Growth of young Trees.

Soil is a brown Loum mixt with sum large round Sand but Clear of Stons.

On the Northerly branches of this Lake are Sundre Tracts of Intervail Lands. and upwards in the River for two miles are sundre smal Islands all which with the Shore are good tracts of Lands for a Settlement.—

Upwards on the River for 20 or 30 miles the Land is broken. Only sum smal tracts of Good Land.

This description of Chesuncook Lake, dating back to 1764, is the earliest we have. Owing to the great changes of topography about the lake within a few years, this is now of special interest. According to Chadwick, in his day the whole lake was a lacustrine meadow-river, with grassy banks of soft loam more than a quarter of a mile wide, the lake very shoal, with a muddy bottom and no hard shores. It was much as many of us can remember Umbazookskus Stream to have been, without the disfiguring "dry ki." In Chadwick's day, on the Caucomgomoc, Umbazookskus and West Branch, which he calls "the northerly branches of the lake," the meadows would have been narrower than we remember them and enough higher than the lake level to be intervale lands. When a dam was put in at the foot of Chesuncook it raised the water enough to kill off the trees upon and back of these intervalles, making the "dry ki," (standing dead trees), of later years. Further down Chesuncook itself, it flooded the meadows and washed them out. Ice and logs, grinding upon the shores, completed the ruin of the soft meadows, so that eighty years ago Chesuncook had been broadened about two thirds of a mile by the washing away of the soft ground. Then, when the dam was raised, the hard shores were attacked and the lake made further encroachments. Every time the height of the dam was increased the process was carried further. Now the great Ripogenus dam, flooding the whole country, has changed it beyond recognition and Chadwick's description sounds like fiction.

The word Chesuncook, to which a number of meanings has been assigned, presents great difficulties of interpretation. The Indians were never able to give me a meaning and the most that need be said now is that none of those heretofore assigned is satisfactory.

OBERNETSOMBECK pond & Hill

A Remarkable Hill which served to Rectify
our Courses about 50 Miles.

On a Brook which comes into this pond from
the North-Weas Lays a Good Tract of Land
for a Township.

Soil a broun Loum next with a round Sand
about a yard depe & Clere of Stons.

Trees large Elems Maples & large Older bushes
at about a 100 Rods from the Stream the Land
Rises bearing a good growth of Large Black Birch &
Bech &c

Lays in the Lattitude of 45° 13" and 85 miles Computed

At Letter F Lays Sundrey Large Tracts of
good Intervail Lands—for 2 or 3 Townships

The Carring place at letter E which crossed a long
turn of the River Said to be a Days journey
which apperes to be as Enterval Land.

Here Mr. Chadwick's notes are much mixed up. Probably in copying from scraps of paper into the book, one piece got misplaced and he wrote in this second account of Boarstone Mountain on Ship Pond (Lake Onawa), which he had passed on his outward journey. His "older bushes" of course are alders, his "black birches" are yellow birch, growing on the lower parts of the beech ridges. This region was long a famous place for getting out ship timber, the timber explorers going here to get the large maple and yellow birch needed for the frames of vessels.

In the last paragraph Chadwick gets back upon the upper West Branch of the Penobscot. The letters E and F are found on the map at Seeboomook and Pittston. The Carrying Place must be that at Canada Falls, where, although the distance is not great, the difficulties of going by the river are such that the passage would consume most of a day, as he says.

The Letters in the Annex^t Plan from
G to H & to X are taken from Indeins Draught &c
The Westerly branch of the Chaudier River
from G. upstream to the Amegunk Lake
at H. and from thence to the Head of the Conneticut
River & Cohors is the Indeins passage to
Conneticut.

At Quebec sum of the Gentlemen being desirous
of forwarding so good a designe of opening a
Road to New England—Thay began an
Inquirey of there Hunters & Indeins Traders.
Who all Advis^d That the above Passage
is the niest way and the most practicable part
of the Country for Opening a Road from
Quebec to New England &c

On the Southerly branch of Chaudier River
 from G. to a line of ponds at I. K. L. M. is there
 Passage to Norrigen-walk. And from M.
 to N. To Kennebeck River.
 R. River St John^s said to be the
 Stratest & most Navigable to the Sea.
 U. A Lake being the head of the Passamaquady River
 T. Lake Pomagenegaumock & four ponds

17

as letters S is a passage from Jesoncook to
 St. John^s
 V. Macchias River.
 W. Narreguagus River.
 X. Appeumook River or Mount Dessert
 River Commonly called Union River.

The statement that the plan is taken "from Indians' draught" does not conflict with the previous statement that the Indians would not let him make maps. Those were Penobscots; he is now at Quebec, among the St. Francis Indians.

Amegunk Lake is Megantic. Cohors is *Coos*, on the Connecticut River. The great intervals of the upper Connecticut, now Coos County, were covered with white pine. *Kowa* was the name of the white pine tree; whence *Coos*, always pronounced in two syllables.

Below Megantic Lake, the Chaudière receives a branch, the Rivière du Loup, by which Chadwick connected with the upper Penobscot. Above Megantic Lake, that is south of it, the stream forks and the principal tributary, which runs almost due north, was long called Arnold's River, because by it Benedict Arnold attempted his attack upon Quebec. This same stream lies so near the Megalloway, on the head of the Androskoggin, and also so near the head of the Connecticut River, that it was a route of prime importance to the Indians. Chadwick's lettered curves, (on the map in the Massachusetts Archives; but not appearing on the other two), represent the courses to the Connecticut and Kennebec Rivers.

This indicating routes by curves,—dotted lines showing a general direction,—and lakes and ponds upon the route by letters, is an ingenious device, most illuminating to one who knows the routes from actual travel over them.

The curve from R. outlines the general sweep of the St. John River, which, as he says, was "the most navigable to the sea"—because it had fewest falls and quick water.

U., strange as it may seem, is Upper Dobsy Lake, on St. Croix waters, here placed very much out of position.

T. is Chamberlain Lake, proved by the Indian name, Pomagenegaumock, an approximation to Apmojenegamook, that is, "the crosswise lake," because its outlet was on the side instead of at the end, and its smaller, but more important inlet for travel, Mud Brook, came in on the side opposite the outlet, so that the lake was *crossed* by the voyageur, instead of being traversed from end to end. The identification of this lake, by the route to the East Branch Penobscot being dotted as leading into its eastern end, shows that the four letters S, S, S, S, stood for Umbazookskus Lake, Mud Pond, Eagle and Churchill Lakes. The two lower lakes on the Allegash are the ones not indicated.

MEMORANDUM

Sir Francis Bernard said That he had now effected what he had taken a Great trouble to settel. viz. The Bounde Line between this Province and the Government of Halifax. and the Dividing Line is the River St. Croix, Called by the French Pete S^t Croye and by the Indians Magadawa. which falls into the Grand Bay of Passamaquady.

This "Memorandum" follows the natural close of the Journal after a straight black line had been drawn across the page; from which it appears to have been one of the latest additions to the Journal, probably added after the Revolution had been in progress some time. It appears as if Chadwick himself believed that it might be of importance for the Americans to know what was the decision of the royal governor of the Province. The Journal seems not to have been known to the American Commissioners at the Webster-Ashburton settlement in 1842.

Pete St. Croye is Petite St. Croix, the Little St. Croix, or Magaguadavic River, commonly called "Maccadavy" River.

A brief reference was promised to the nomenclature of Moosehead Lake. A good discussion of it may be found in Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard's "Woods and Lakes of Maine" (Boston, 1884), pp. 19, 20 and App., who there cites a large number of maps and official instances of its use. Chadwick he does not quote, and Montrésor only inadequately, these being not easily accessible then. John Mitchell's Map of North America (1755) may be disregarded as no authority; and the three English maps—Drury's Atlas, 1761, Sayer and Bennett's Map, 1776, and Jeffery's, 1778—probably quoted from one another, since all give the same form, *Keseben*. But this is a good form, easily recognizable as *K'chi-sebam* (ook), "the big lake"; and Mr. Hubbard is undoubtedly right in calling it identical with the *Sebaim* of Gov. Pownall's map of 1776 and the form *Xsebem*, which he himself got from the Indians. The last is a contracted form of *K'chi-sebem*, and would be better represented by *K'sebem* than by the awkward initial X. Like Sebec and Sebago, it harks back to the Abnaki word for the ocean, *soobago*, implying a wide extent of water. Mr. Hubbard quotes, from plans in the Augusta Land Office, instances of the forms *Seboomook*, *Sebaumock*, *Seeboumook* and *Seboumock*. All these refer to Moosehead. How the present Seboomook got its name is yet to be determined, but possibly by transference, as indicating that from this place lay the way to the big lake. As the "ook" and

"ock" are merely locative, the name is the same as Sebem. That is the form that Chadwick uses on two of his maps, *Lake Sebem*, the small Crown Map writing it *Lake Sabim*. "The Lake," "The Big Lake," is the Indian expression; and this has been curiously carried down to the present. Until quite recent years all lumbermen and hunters, even the residents of Bangor, spoke of Moosehead as "The Lake"; "to go to the Lake" meant invariably to go to Moosehead, although it was not on Penobscot Waters at all. Similarly, but less often, Mount Desert was spoken of as "The Island." And the Indian name of Katahdin, "The Hill," "The Big Hill" above all others, is a third instance, though it did not pass into English use, except as John Gyles, in 1736, speaks of it as "The Teddon," and Whipple, in 1816, in his *Acadia* calls it "The Katahdin" reflecting the Indian usage. (Curiously, I have, since writing the foregoing, found a woods song, dated about 1890, speaking of Katahdin as "the mountain.")

Mr. Hubbard, in a foot-note, says: "Just when the present English name of the lake was first used does not appear. On Jay's map, published in 1786, we find it called Moose Lake . . . Montrésor called the lake 'Orignal,' which is French for 'moose.'" Now Montrésor does not call the lake precisely "Orignal." His draughtsman, in inscribing it, mixed up his title, which stands in five tiers, a word in each,—*"Moose-deer Lac or Lake Orignal."* This is a clear blunder in inscription, which should have been, *"Moose-deer Lake, or Lac Orignal,"* keeping the languages separate. Thus as early as 1760, the English at Quebec, and most likely elsewhere, were calling this *"Moose Lake,"*—or *"Moose Pond,"* as Sullivan called it in 1795. But we have observed the English from the Maine and Massachusetts coasts clinging to the old K'sebem (or Sebem) for a much longer time, and then holding to its equivalent, *"The Lake,"* almost to the present. Was it because of their intercourse with the Penobscot Indians that they followed the Indian custom?

When the name of *"Moosehead Lake"* came in I do not know; nor why. Apparently it was transferred from the names of the mountains near by, somewhat as its own old name of Sebamook seems to have been carried across to the Penobscot in the present Seboomook.

I have gone into the naming of Moosehead Lake with minuteness, because it is not easy to get detailed information about it, and because it is of general interest. There are many other points connected with these maps which might be discussed at length, but they are of doubtful interest, the

most of them touching matters too remote from experience of those who do not know the woods well, to be profitable to the general reader. It may be noted that the poor representation of the larger lakes on Chadwick's maps, as Chesuncook and Pemadumcook, may be due to weather conditions, which obscured the view, or to the custom of crossing large lakes after dark in order to avoid the winds and heavy sea so common in the daytime. Hampered also by the prohibition against drawing and by the difficulty of making notes while travelling with pen and ink,—lead-pencils then being lacking,—much had to be reproduced from memory, with chance of errors.

One of the features of the Chadwick Crown Maps, though lacking in the Archives Map, is the names of all the ponds and streams on the route from the Penobscot to the Kennebec. These names had been entirely lost, and the forms on the maps, being obsolete and ancient, are not understood by Indians living today, and must be worked out by careful study before they can be properly reported.

As time goes on and roads and railways break up the old routes of travel by short cuts through regions which in the old days were wholly impracticable, the knowledge of these old travel routes will become obliterated unless it is preserved by making such a record as this of Chadwick's,—which, by reason of the official character of the maps and the number of them now discovered, is of the greatest value,—easily accessible to those who cannot spend the time required in research and who cannot find in the popular accounts any information that is exact and authoritative. The proposal of the Editor of *Sprague's Journal of Maine History* to give this record to the public is therefore one which will be more appreciated as time goes on.

UNDEVELOPED AREAS FOR MAINE HISTORY RESEARCH

(By the Editor)

The fact that there are yet many undeveloped areas for Maine history research work in our state is apparent to all thoughtful persons. We were forcibly reminded of this by a recent letter received from a lady who is a resident of a distant state and who says:

"As you may be well aware, I have been a constant reader of your Journal ever since its first appearance in the realm of literature. While not a native of the good old 'Pine Tree State,' I take an especial interest in it because of my residence there some years ago, in my youth.

"I am writing you to say that I can recall reading in the Journal, some years ago, a brief sketch from your own pen, about an American statesman, who was, in his early days, in some way connected with the history of Machias, Maine. I have looked through all of my back numbers of the Journal and do not find what I am seeking. Can you help me out, about this?"

We believe our correspondent may refer to "Albert Gallatin at Machias, Maine," which appeared in the Journal, vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 276-279, and is as follows:

"Albert Gallatin performed a prominent part in founding the American government.

"He was born in Geneva in 1761 and died in New York in 1849. He came to the United States in 1780, and for a time was a teacher of the French language in Harvard College. He became a large land owner in Pennsylvania, and entered political life in 1789. In 1793 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1800-13 he was Secretary of the Treasury. He took an important part in the negotiations for peace with England in 1814, and was one of the signers of the treaty of Ghent. From 1815 to 1823 he was Minister to Paris, and in 1826 he was sent to London as Ambassador-extraordinary, charged with the duty of arranging various questions of difference and among them the North Eastern Boundary dispute. He subsequently settled in New York and devoted much of his time to literature. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Ethnological Society of America; and from 1843 to his death was president of New York Historical Society.

"When 19 years of age he landed in Boston accompanied by another young Swiss, by name of Henri Serre, a chum of his, and they brought with them a quantity of tea as a sea venture to sell for profit. They were rather home-sick in Boston and used to travel about among other neighboring settlements. One day in their wanderings they visited a little tavern somewhere among the Blue Hills of Milton and met a Swiss woman, the wife of a Genevan, one DeLesdernier, who had lived for thirty years in Nova Scotia, but, becoming compromised in an attempt to revolutionize the Colony, was compelled to fly to New England and following the lead of Colonel John Allan, had settled at Machias

"Tempted by her account of this region and not having been lucky in disposing of their tea to advantage, they traded it in Boston for a small cargo of rum, sugar, tobacco and other merchandise and embarked for Machias, October 1, 1780, where, after quite a long and stormy passage they arrived on the 15th of the same month. The young travellers were cordially received by the son of DeLesdernier, and made their home with him.

"Gallatin attempted to settle a lot of land, and the meadow where he cut the hay with his own hands can now, it is said, be identified.

"The record of the simple life led by Gallatin while in this region is meagre and uncertain. One transaction is recorded of his having sold supplies to the garrison to the amount of four hundred dollars, taking in payment a draft on the state treasurer of Massachusetts, there being no funds at Machias for its payment, and selling it later for one-fourth of its face value. His biographer says:

"The life, rude as it was, was not without its charms. Serre seems to have abandoned himself to its fascination without a regret. His descriptive letters to Bodollet, read like the Idylls of a Faun. Those of Gallatin, though more tempered in tone, reveal quiet content with the simple life and a thorough enjoyment of nature in its original wildness. In the summer they followed the tracks of the moose and deer through the primitive forests, and explored the streams and lakes in the light birch canoe, with a woodsman or savage for their guide. In the winter they made long journeys over land and water on snow-shoes or on skates, occasionally visiting the villages of the Indians, with whom the Lesderniers were on the best of terms.

"When alarms of English invasion reached the settlements, volunteers would gather and march to the defence of the frontier. Twice Gallatin accompanied such parties to Passamaquoddy, and once, in November, 1780, was left for a time in command of small earthwork and a temporary garrison of Whites and Indians at that place. Gallatin relates how he made one acquaintance at Machias which greatly interested him, that of LaPerouse, the famous navigator, who was in command of the Amazone frigate, one of the French Squadron on the American coast. While conveying a fleet of fishing vessels on their way to the Newfoundland banks, LaPerouse ran into Machias Bay where Gallatin met him and afterwards renewed his acquaintance in Boston.

"In the fall of 1781, Gallatin returned to Boston, having been a resident of the Machias settlement for about one year."

"Lewis Frederick DeLesdernier, whose family name has usually been written in recent times as Delesdernier, son of the original settler above referred to and with whom Gallatin and Serre lived while they were in Machias, was subsequently appointed Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel John Allan, (see *Baxter Mss.*), and was Colonel Allan's chief aid throughout the war of the revolution. At the close of the war he removed to Eastport and was the first Collector of Customs at Passamaquoddy, and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature 1811-12. Kilby's History of Eastport (p. 240) says that he died at or near Calais in 1831.

"His son, Honorable William Delesdernier, at one time an Eastport merchant, was a leading democratic politician of Washington county, represented the Baileyville class in the State Legislature, and at the time of his decease, which occurred when the Legislature was in session, was Senator from that county.

"Emily Pierpont Delesdernier, daughter of the old collector, was author of several works of fiction.

"A grandson, Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, was in 1888 residing in Houston, Texas, and served in the Confederate Navy during the Civil War; and another grandson, who was in the Southern army died of wounds received at the battle of Manassas.

"There seems to be some confusion in Kilby's History of Eastport, in reference to the date of the death of the Delesdernier, who was the first Collector of Eastport. It is a compilation of historical documents, the first one of which is a 'History of Eastport and Vicinity.' A foot note of this one states that it was a lecture delivered April, 1834, before the Eastport Lyceum, by Jonathan D. Weston, and it states that he (Delesdernier) 'was then living at the age of eighty-two years.'"

We reprint the foregoing, an item of interest regarding the story of the beginning of the DeLesdernier family which was one of prominence in the early days of Washington

county, and of Albert Gallatin, a great American statesman, who as an immigrant lived for a while in Machias, hoping that it may be an inspiration to, and a text for, some of the bright scholars of grade and high schools in that historic county, to perhaps, prepare essays at graduation exercises to be later published in Deputy Commissioner Packard's valuable school department in the *Journal*.

The Maine Historical Society, commencing its work about 1821 and publishing its first volume of *Collections* in 1831, did a great work in preserving records of the early history of Maine, found in its 25 volumes of *Collections*, which include the Baxter Manuscripts and the other documentary history of Maine. But its labors during its days of activity were necessarily, largely confined to the story of the explorers, colonizers, pioneers, Jesuits, and missionaries along the western coast of Maine.

Hence, this has left a considerable portion of the opportunity for ancient historical research, east of the Kennebec river, unworked. In this unoccupied field of history, "the harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few."

Unfortunately the Maine Historical Society, no longer publishes volumes of its collections as formerly, the last one of its documentary history, having been published in the year 1916.

The situation is serious. The years are gliding. Unless a change shall soon take place, the next generation may not have preserved for them such knowledge of Maine's past history as they shall be entitled to.

A collection of the printed sources of early Maine history, especially what pertains to its eastern coast and which have been issued within the last thirty years or so, is meagre, incomplete, scanty. Its bibliography in recent years occupies too small a space.

But, yet, any attempt at a discernment of the future in this regard may not be wholly discouraging. It has hopeful rays. The recent work in bringing to light the hidden sources of the ancient history of the Mount Desert region and the eastern Maine coast, which has been and is now being done so ably by William Otis Sawtelle in *Sprague's Journal*, and other periodicals; the large number of books and brochures on the local history of many sections of our state which have appeared during the past few years; the splendid spirit of eagerness, now manifest among the teachers and students in the schools of Maine to delve in this lore and "know Maine," in its past as well as its present history, evidence of which may be seen

in every issue of Deputy Commissioner Packard's "School Department"; the interest taken in Maine history by such brilliant Maine writers and public speakers as Henry E. Dunnack, our State Librarian; Arthur G. Staples, New England's famous essayist, and the ever increasing flood of praise and encouragement, always coming in from the entire press of Maine, all appears to us in the sunshine of hope. There is no cloud of despair above it.

FRED PIKE

(By the Editor)

As the Journal has frequently observed in its editorial pages, Maine as a colonial province, as a district and later as a sovereign member of the American Union of states, is rich in what is the foundation of the entire history of man's civilization in this world-biography.

Emerson once uttered a great truth when he said that "history finally resolves itself into the biography of a few stout hearts."

The political history of the State of Maine in the days of John Fairfield, of Hamlin and Blaine, of the Morrills and of Israel Washburn, could never be written with the name of Frederick A. Pike, who was once known throughout the state as Fred Pike of Calais, omitted therefrom. The "Saunterer," in his weekly and invaluable Maine history and biographical column in the Portland Sunday Telegram, (Dec. 13, 1925), gives the following sketch of his life:

"The 108th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Augustus Pike, able lawyer, speaker of the Maine House of Representatives and for six years a representative in Congress, occurred last Wednesday. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1839, among his classmates being Judge William G. Barrows, Rev. Charles F. Allen, John C. Talbot and Edward P. Weston. He read law with Hon. Joseph Granger of Calais and was admitted to the bar of Washington County, and was for eight terms a member of the Maine House of Representatives, serving as speaker in 1860. In the same year he was elected by the Republicans of the fourth Maine district a representative in Congress, serving on the committee of naval affairs; was re-elected to the 39th Congress, serving as chairman of expenses in the State Department and of the special committee on the murders in South Carolina. He was also a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. He was re-elected to the 40th Congress and served on the committee of reconstruction, as well as on his old committees. While in Congress he was an earnest worker for emancipation, and the closing sentence of a speech he made in 1861, 'Tax, fight, emancipate,' became a watchword of his party. In 1871 he was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention. In every office he gave credit to his native State and entire satisfaction to his constitu-

ents. Mr. Pike was married in 1846 to Mary Hayden Green, who became a well-known novelist. Her first novel, 'Ida May,' published in 1854, dealt with the subject of slavery and Southern life among the wealthy classes. Of this novel 60,000 copies were sold in 18 months. Her other books are 'Caste,' 'Bond and Free' and 'Agnes.' Mr. Pike's last official services were as representative to the Maine Legislature in 1870 and again in 1872. Mr. Pike died at his home in Calais, Dec. 2, 1886."

RECORD OF MARRIAGES OF AROOSTOOK PIONEERS IN THE EARLY DAYS, 1870-1895

Contributed by Clarence A. Day, Augusta, Maine, who in a note to the editor says:

Rev. Mr. Knight was one of the pioneer ministers of Aroostook County and lived on a farm not far from where the towns of Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield and Easton corner with each other. Mr. Knight was not only a minister and farmer but also a surveyor and schoolmaster. He was interested in town as well as church affairs and was one of the leading men in his section and well known throughout northern Aroostook. This copy is taken from the record kept by Mr. Knight himself, and now in the possession of his grandson, Willis E. Knight, of Clinton.

1870	March 19	James Tuttle and Mrs. Cyrene M. Keth, both of Presque Isle.
1872	February 23	George Clark and Louisa Hobbs, both of Easton.
1874	March 23	Samuel Allen of Maysville and Miss Florette A. Elliot of Easton.
1874	August 7	Albert Keniston of Limestone and Miss Mercy E. Knight of Fort Fairfield.
1875	June 30	A. F. Powers and Lizzie Dean, both of Fort Fairfield.
1875	September 19	George W. Bishop and Mary E. White, both of Fort Fairfield.
1876	June 27	Erastus Page and Jane Lanigon, both of Fort Fairfield.
1876	July 22	Lewis F. Carr and Alice J. Brannen, both of Presque Isle.
1877	February 1	Ruel R. Reynolds of Lyndon and Mrs. Olive P. Towle, of Fort Fairfield.
1877	May 27	George C. Rouse of Caribou and Miss Emma F. Cummings of Fort Fairfield.
1878	October 11	John H. Bolster of Granville Plantation and Miss Ella M. Knight of Fort Fairfield.
1878	October 20	Robert Doak and Mrs. Irene Fields, both of Andover, N. B.
1879	June 22	Sidney Curtis and Maria E. Smith, both of Easton.
1879	November 1	Charles A. Marland and Miss Gertrude L. Bartlett, both of Presque Isle.
1880	August 8	James W. Gerow of Hodgdon and Miss Mary D. Viles of Easton.

- 1880 November 10 Herbert D. Knight of Fort Fairfield and Miss Mary I. Jenkins of Presque Isle.
- 1880 November 14 Walter B. Frazier and Miss Effie M. Knight, both of Fort Fairfield.
- 1881 October 19 Hazen E. Huson and Miss Eunice N. Ladner, both of Easton.
- 1882 November 5 Abram V. Marston of Northampton, N. B., and Miss Martha E. Hull of Easton.
- 1883 April 1 Andrew Ladner of Easton and Miss Maria C. Dean of Andover, N. B.
- 1883 June 3 George W. Dinsmore of Presque Isle and Miss Minnie Randall of Easton.
- 1883 October 13 Andrew L. Powers of Fort Fairfield and Miss Mary Whittaker of Presque Isle.
- 1885 January 4 Thomas S. Smith of Easton and Miss Lizzie Canady of Andover, N. B.
- 1885 April 12 Fred S. Henderson and Miss Lizzie S. Nichols, both of Easton.
- 1885 July 12 William Ladner and Miss Clara Smith, both of Easton.
- 1885 September 7 William R. Smith of Easton and Miss Frances Henderson of Andover, N. B.
- 1885 October 24 Joseph B. Valley of Andover, N. B., and Miss Abbie E. Frost of Presque Isle.
- 1885 November 8 James H. Fisher of Fort Fairfield and Miss Katie McFadden of Andover, N. B.
- 1885 November 22 George A. Dean of Easton and Miss Annie Knowland of Presque Isle.
- 1886 April 24 George M. Morgan and Miss Sarah Jenkins, both of Presque Isle.
- 1886 July 4 Russel G. Thompson and Miss Maggie S. Blake, both of Limestone.
- 1887 January 9 Thomas S. Pomphrey and Miss Margaret J. Ladner, both of Easton.
- 1887 May 14 Benjamin Price of Presque Isle and Miss Nettie Blanchard of Mars Hill.
- 1887 July 31 George Ladner and Miss Mary McDonald, both of Easton.
- 1888 August 19 William H. Crocker of Grand Falls, N. B., and Miss Della V. Sands of Caribou.
- 1888 November 25 Henry M. Small and Miss Susan J. Hamilton, both of Fort Fairfield.
- 1889 March 3 E. M. Johnston of Fort Fairfield and Mrs. Lidia A. Argraves of Limestone.
- 1889 July 23 Charles E. Whittaker and Mrs. Nellie Wight, both of Presque Isle.
- 1889 December 25 Frederic Butler of Fort Fairfield and Miss Ada E. Smith of Easton.
- 1890 March 1 Henry W. Perry and Miss Mora C. Knight, both of Fort Fairfield.
- 1890 May 16 Albert Whittaker of Presque Isle and Miss Isabelle Richardson of Easton.
- 1890 September 28 Allen McDougald and Miss Eva Campbell, both of Fort Fairfield.
- 1891 October 25 George Page and Miss Almedia McMann, both of Fort Fairfield.

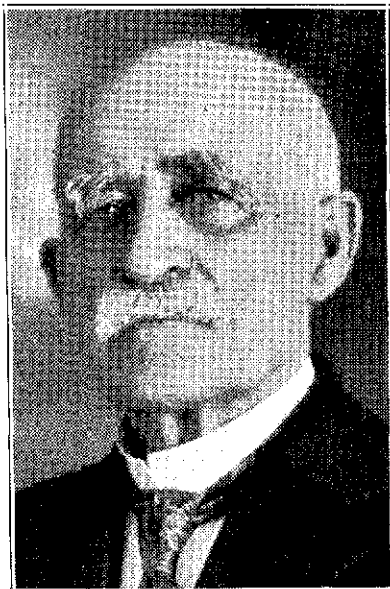
1893	July 4	Abner D. Valley of Dover Hill, N. B., and Miss Mary Phinney of Easton.
1893	November 4	Elihu S. Alley of Castle Hill and Mrs. Hattie E. McAlpine of Mapleton.
1894	February 4	Adelbert Heman Knight and Miss Lottie Turner, both of Fort Fairfield.
1894	October 31	James C. Lannagan of Fort Fairfield and Miss Emeline O. Bean of Presque Isle.
1894	December 7	Charles H. Clark of Easton and Miss Florence Devoe of Fort Fairfield.
1895	January 27	George N. Hoyt and Miss Myrtie E. Powers, both of Presque Isle.
1895	February 24	Willis Ellis Knight of Fort Fairfield and Miss Clara J. McPherson of Easton.
1895	March 27	Ira J. Phinney and Mrs. Mary Devoe, both of Easton.
1895	June 1	Frederick Jones and Mrs. Maggie J. Pomphrey, both of Easton.

JOHN C. CROSS

Born in Sebco, Maine
April 24, 1848.

Died in Dover-Foxcroft,
Maine, Jan. 25, 1926.

(From Piscataquis Observer, issue of Feb. 4, 1926)



(In appreciation, by his friend, John Francis Sprague.)

At the February term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1874,
in and for the County of Piscataquis, in the old court house

in Dover, the writer stood in the presence of William Wirt Virgin, associate justice, and took and subscribed to the impressive and solemn oath prescribed by the statutes of our state and was admitted as a member of the bar to practice law in the courts of Maine.

In glancing back over those other days my first impression was that John C. Cross of Dover was then the messenger of this court. Yet others equally well informed believe that he began to hold this office a few years subsequent to that event. Unable to find records to verify my first thought, I conclude that these others may be correct. Yet, it is a fact that for 40 years or more he filled this position until the year 1926. During this period he earned real fame among members of the court and lawyers from other counties whose duties frequently brought them to Piscataquis nisi terms, for his efficiency, fidelity and kindness to all whom he served. He knew how to serve the public, a gift which all people do not always have. He loved his work and all who ever knew him as a court messenger loved him. As a worker in, and manager of lumber mills in his home town he was industrious and frugal for he loved daily work and a comfortable and happy home was his reward.

Religiously, he was an adherent to the Universalist faith. Politically, he was a true, ardent and straight-laced Republican, never varying from it for a single day in his life. Party regularity was sacred to him. He held about the same views of his party associates who wandered into the evil paths of insurgency of any form, as the devil is supposed to entertain regarding holy water. That much used term: "a good citizen" applied to John Cross in every sense of the word.

As an active member of two great fraternal orders, the Odd Fellows and Free Masons, no one could excel him in his loyalty to them and his strict observance of their principles and obedience to their teachings. His life in this respect was so marked that it is worthy of emulation by all of his brethren who survive him.

He was a true friend to me for more than a half century, and I sincerely mourn his passing from this life.

HISTORICAL NOTES ABOUT FARMINGTON, MAINE

(Franklin Journal)

Everybody living in Farmington, or at all interested in its "early beginnings," should know that the Common, the old graveyard, and the site of the Court House were given the town by John Church, one of the first settlers within the

limits of the Village Corporation, and it is due to him that the center of the village is where it is today.

He and Supply Belcher came here from Hallowell in 1781 and during the first Winter suffered many hardships, for their cabins were buried in snow-drifts. One purchased lot No. 25 and the other No. 24, adjoining on the North, and the line which divides these lots runs between the estates now owned by Arthur D. Keith and Frank Marshall. There is still a descendant of Supply Belcher living on lot No. 24.

These two pioneers were both Revolutionary soldiers and their memory should be cherished today, not only for their military service to our Country but also for their achievements in building up the town and developing its resources. John Church was generous in regard to the use of his land and did much to promote the growth of the village. Supply Belcher was efficient and active in rendering official aid for the incorporation of the town, and personal assistance to its "newlyfledged" citizens.

John Church was a native of Connecticut, and his wife, Susanna, was the daughter of Deacon Samuel Cony of Hallowell. Eighty-five years after his death the present citizens of his town are reminded that the generous spirit of their ancestor is still manifested by his great-granddaughters, Miss Charlotte E. Stewart and Miss Helen A. Stewart of Cambridge, Mass., who desire not only to present to this town portraits of two members of the Church family but also to do honor to the birthplace of their father, Charles F. Stewart. These two portraits represent the son of John Church, John Church, Jr., and his granddaughter, Susan C. Church Weston. They are large in size and in fine condition and are of value as works of art and are considered good likenesses. They are encased in their original frames.

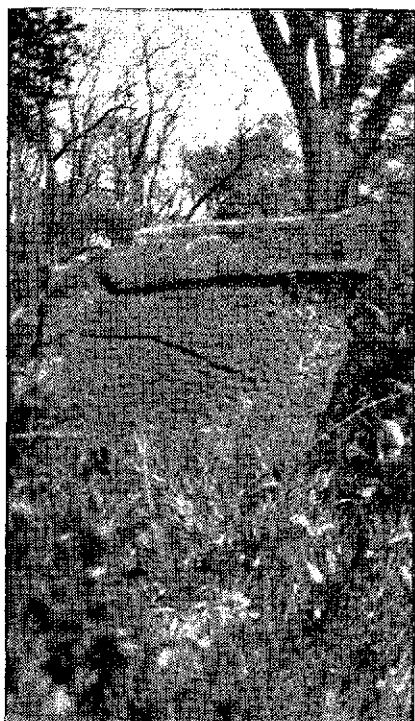
"Uncle Jack Church" as the neighbors used to call him, was an honest industrious man, respected alike by rich and poor and a friend to the children. He was a selectman in 1827 and 1828. The house in which he lived and died is still standing and is now owned by Arthur D. Keith. His only daughter, Susan Cony Church, married William Weston of Anson, and died when only twenty-nine years of age. As a girl she attended the famous Cony Female Academy at Augusta. Its origin and history might be unique and interesting, judging from a remark of the founder that "the importance of female education has for a number of years been a subject of my most serious and anxious solicitude."

While a student here, she drew a map on canvas of the

State of Maine in 1825 which is also included in the gift to our citizens. It seems most appropriate that the portraits of John Church and his daughter should be returned to the home of the Church family, and is an event worthy of note. At some future time it is expected that action will be taken in accepting the Misses Stewart's gift, complying with their requirements.

"LIKE A BELL'S DISTANT TONE"

"This sight of death is as a bell that warns my old age to a sepulchre."—Lady Capulet, *Romeo and Juliet*, Act V, Scene iii, 209.



The mysterious old stone in the First Parish Cemetery, Kittery Point, Me., which shares with the celebrated Browning stone near by the attention of thousands of curious visitors annually.

Photo by the Author.

"Old and still,"
On a stone
By the shore,
Overgrown.

"Old and still,"
All alone
On a hill,
Quite unknown.

Rest and peace
Mark the spot
Where the grave
Seems forgot.
Sheltered here
Near the tide,
Evermore
To abide.

Like a bell's
Distant tone,
Ring the words—
Buried, prone:
"Old and still."
Like a bell,
Soft and low,
Cast their spell.

2

The tale's told:
Nothing new!
All so brief—
No ado.
"Old and still";
Grief and calm,
Said in words
Like a psalm.

Quiet end:
"Old and still."
Life and youth
Fancies fill.
Life's strange course
Ends in slate—
Here its acts
Terminate.

Haunting line
On a stone
By the sea,
Here alone!
Nothing more
Does it tell—
Mellow tones
Like a bell.

—JUSTIN HENRY SHAW.

RELATING TO FARMINGTON AND SANDY RIVER REGION

The Farmington Journal in its issue of Sept. 22, 1925, publishes an interesting interview with Hon. Archie Lee Talbot of Lewiston, Maine, full of reminescent data, and information of the pioneer days of that part of Maine.

Mr. Talbot was born in Phillips, Maine, but the first place he can remember is Farmington. His father, Hon. Charles J. Talbot was elected register of deeds of Franklin County in 1848, and moved to Farmington when Archie Lee was an infant. In recalling his early memories he says:

"My first school teacher was Julia Hunter, who taught a private school for little tots. Moses Mitchell taught a private school which I attended both in Farmington and in Wilton. He was a hustler, jumped around on one leg and a crutch, as spry as a cat and one had to make good speed to keep up with him. He became a famous educator in Massachusetts."

Mr. Talbot regrets that the invaluable History of Farmington, by Hon. Francis Gould Butler, makes no mention of Freemasonry in Farmington. "It was an oversight that cannot now be corrected in that highly cherished book. Maine Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons in Farmington, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1810, ten years before Maine became a State, and its early history is of interest not only to Masons, but to many others. Joseph Starling was the first Worshipful Master, and lived at Starling's Corner, West Farmington. The first meeting was held in his house, and according to Butler's History, the first Methodist meeting in Farmington was held in this same house.

Mr. Talbot was made a Mason in Maine Lodge at the age of twenty-one years, and was Master of the Lodge at the age of twenty-five years. He says: "The old records of Maine Lodge, burned in the great fire of 1886, showed that many times the Lodge worked until midnight, closed, lunched and at one o'clock opened and worked until conferring degrees upon the Union soldiers home on a furlough, who wanted to be made Masons before returning to the Army, as they had discovered that many of the officers and soldiers of the Confederacy were Masons. Freemasonry was always strong in the South."

When he was W. M. of Maine Lodge, Mr. Talbot says, he went to Boston and examined the records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, obtained the names of the charter members and the officers during the ten years the Lodge was under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge. He has a full list of the officers of Maine Lodge from the time it was chartered in 1810 to the present time. David H. Knowlton was Secretary when he was W. M. and later became the efficient historian of Maine Lodge. "I assisted him in obtaining biographies of deceased members. Brother Knowlton collected historical facts of great value and of general interest. Maine Lodge would do itself great credit to publish Brother Knowlton's History of Maine Lodge, edited by an able Past Master of the Lodge, and Maine Lodge has such at the present time. Maine Lodge is the Mother of Freemasonry in Franklin County, where there are now six lodges, and all are interested in its early history in Farmington."

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED ABOUT THE STATE OF MAINE

There are 60,000 farms in Maine. There are approximately 42,214 farmers in Maine, of whom all but 4,300 were born in Maine. The value of farm property is \$200,000,000.

Aroostook raises about 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes on the average yearly. It has about 85,000 acres devoted to them. The average yield per acre is about 250 bushels.

The annual production of sweet corn for canning is 1,500,000 cases of 24 cans to the case. Here is a chance to grow. Maine's blueberry canning is valued at \$1,000,000 a year. She should soon be canning \$2,000,000 of green peas annually. Her fish canneries are also very large. They reach about 5 million dollars a year.

Maine is 210 miles wide and 320 miles long in the greatest extent. It contains 33,040 square miles.

It is almost exactly as large as all of the rest of New England put together. Aroostook is as large as Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. And that makes it 6,048 square miles. Now let that soak in. Maine is 210 by 320 and has 33,000 square miles in it.

There are 16 counties, 20 cities; 433 towns; 66 organized plantations and 174 unorganized communities.

Maine has 2,000 lakes. Moosehead is the largest body of fresh water entirely within the borders of any state in the U. S. A.

The sea-coast in a direct line from Kittery to Quoddy, is 220 miles. The tidal coast line, taking in bays and inlets and general coast line is 2,400 miles.

Our highest mountain is Katahdin, 5,285 ft.

The acreage of Maine is approximately 21,000,000 or about the same number as the bushels of potatoes grown in Aroostook. Of this, 15 million is in timber. The total stand of timber is almost 40 billion feet. Of this, 25 million is spruce and fir; 5 million pine; 3 billion cedar; 1 billion of hemlock; and 5 billion of hardwoods. We cut about a billion feet a year.

The U. S. Geological survey credits Maine with 1,300,000 h. p. of potential energy. Of this, 600,000 is developed. We are 11th in undeveloped h. p. of electrical energy from water power.

Maine has 26 ports of entry; Portland is the nearest American port to Europe and has as fine a pier as there is on the coast. It shipped almost 40,000,000 bu. of grain in one season.

PASSING OF THE OLD TANNERIES—THE TANBARK AND TANNING INDUSTRY OF MAINE

In its issue of July 15, 1923, the Portland Sunday Telegram says:

Three men have bought the town of Vanceboro, according to a news dispatch which appeared in the papers last week. The whole township, save for 3,000 acres, was included in the transaction, which means that nearly seven-eighths of the place is now in the hands of the trio of lumbermen making the purchase.

The sale of Vanceboro is one more chapter of the history of the aftermath of the passing of the tanbark tanning industry which at one time made this and a number of nearby towns flourishing little industrial centers. A previous chapter of this history was written last Winter when the two dozen odd inhabitants of the town of Forest City petitioned the town back into a plantation. Forest City, which is now much more forest than city, was another bark tannery town which was once prosperous and had hopes of still greater things.

The Shaw brothers were the promoters of the bark tanneries of eastern Maine, and they did business for a while upon a scale that was most impressive for those days. It was their ambition to control the sole leather business of the United States and they made a grand effort. But the proposition was too big a one and they finally failed. At that time they had half a dozen tanneries in Washington and Penobscot Counties, the largest of which was in Vanceboro.

The Shaws made Vanceboro their headquarters and they erected there a fine residence which at the time cost \$40,000. There were comparatively few houses like that in Maine at the time and to rebuild it now would cost three times what the Shaws paid for the place.

The Shaw failures did not shut down the tanneries immediately. They were run by receivers for a while and some sort of an organization was afterwards effected, but all the nursing went for naught. New processes had been invented, the cost of tanbark increased, and finally the last Shaw tannery closed its doors.

There was little or nothing left in the towns where they had been located. The population of Vanceboro dwindled to half a hundred and others became practically deserted. Forest City was one of these. Vanceboro did not quite go dead, for a wood working establishment was located in the town and it contains a hotel and half a dozen stores. The farming industry there is of slight importance and about all that there is is the village and the timberlands which have just been sold.

If the new owners of the town could have the hemlock lumber that was stripped of its bark and then permitted to rot in the ground they would have a fortune to be envied. Hemlock wood was regarded as almost worthless in the tannery days, while now it is valuable.



Conducted by Bertram E. Packard, Deputy State Commissioner of
Education, Augusta, Maine.

CONCLUSIONS IN LOCAL HISTORY FROM THE "LAST NUMBER"

By Florence Hale, State Supervisor Rural Schools

The perusal of the sad story of the "Death of Louise Green" in the last number of "The Journal" causes the reader to ponder upon the similarity and unchangeableness of human nature through the years. Though the events graphically pictured in this story by the Hon. George C. Wing, Jr., all happened over a half century ago in 1866, many of the characteristics of the tale may be found, though we hope in events of a less tragic outcome, in more than one school community in 1926. The child, wilful, regardless of the regulations of the school and of the rights of others, even after repeated warnings—teachers driven to their wits end between sympathy for the wrong doer and standards of right action which must be maintained for the discipline and protection of the school—parents refusing to accept responsibility for the waywardness of their children and heaping all blame upon the school when the inevitable dire results follow, is a state of mind all too often seen in this later day.

As one reads the story of this unfortunate girl, sympathy goes out to the misguided parents, to the remorseful and suffering "Louise Green, aged 22" and to Dr. Torsey and his teachers who, through no fault of their own, bore through many years this terrible shadow. As one's heart is moved by the pathos of the young woman's letters one cannot come, in all fairness, to any other conclusion than that which the author of the story sets forth. It was plainly shown that the girl for sometime had been wilful, and disobedient towards her teachers and it was also plainly shown that the offense of petty thievery was hers.

Dr. Torsey even placed a charitable construction upon other suspicious acts, such as the intermixing of garments (which



FLORENCE M. HALE

State Supervisor Rural Education

In this issue of the Journal we are publishing a short article by Miss Florence M. Hale, State Supervisor of Rural Education. Miss Hale has had a long and valuable experience in the schools of this state and from its very beginning has been intensely interested in the study of local history in our schools and a thorough believer in the value of such work. We believe that all readers of the Journal will be interested in her contribution in this issue.

could quickly have been set right by a simple appeal to the teacher in charge) and the rather suspicious looking matter of the girl's possession of a skeleton key which she had been known to use. Nor did the principal turn her from the gates of the school unmindful of her destination. She was not a very young girl, as twenty-two years of age was then quite

as mature an age as it is today. Neither was she lacking in intellectuality, as the rather unusually fine phrasing of her letters shows. So it seems that Dr. Torsey had good reason to feel that she could and would go safely to her home as she had agreed to do. No careful reader of the vindictive writings of her father could fail to see at once that Louise Green had good reason to fear her father's fury if she went home to him in disgrace. There is little doubt in at least one reader's mind but that this anger would have been inevitably visited upon the girl herself had she returned.

However, the purpose of this article is not an attempt to retell a story which has been handled with such sympathy and clarity by Mr. Wing. It is meant rather to emphasize the fact that the relations of parents with their children and with the teachers of their children need constant and careful consideration—human nature being what it is! It seems to be natural to blame our own fault upon someone else. The parent who alienates the confidence of his children by over severity and the parent who seeks to have all the wrong doing of his child go unpunished without regard to the ultimate effect upon the child's character need the help of the teacher. In his turn, the teacher needs to know the home conditions of his pupils that he may be sure he is right in his judgments of these young people.

In the story referred to, there is at least some reason to believe that Dr. Torsey had done just this thing—that he knew something of the fiery nature of Louise Green's father and felt it wiser to take up the matter with the young woman herself than to bring her father's wrath upon her beforehand—that he allowed her to go alone that the father be not further angered by a witness to the sorry home-coming and that he give her a chance to tell her story in her own way and with as much softening of her own blame as she chose to give.

This and similar stories in the Journal make it a very valuable contribution to the history work of the public schools. This emphasis upon local history cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the thinking of our young people. An old history note book has for its preface "Nothing in the past is without interest to him who would know how the present came to be what it is." Surely in this present day, when all of us are so deeply interested in the movement to bring a new prosperity to our native state, it is of great value to go back over the old time stories of these different communities of Maine. By so doing we may understand how Maine's present came to

be what it is. Building upon its past and present, we will surely be better able to make the future stronger and brighter for those to whom, some day, our actions may be not "current events," as now, but chapters of "local history" which we trust may be found to have something of merit in them.

As for our young people in the schools, in their reading of such tales as that of Louise Green, perhaps they may see that no better advice could be given to any young students in 1926 than these words written by this poor girl in 1866 to her sister—"Make friends with the teachers, and with the people of God; they will strengthen you."

In connection with our work in local history in the schools of Maine it is interesting to note that during the coming summer the sesquicentennial of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence will be held at Philadelphia.

In connection with this sesquicentennial some excellent pageants have been prepared under the auspices of the National Education Association. These pageants are being prepared by well known authorities along the lines of historical work and the preparation of pageants. The cost of the book which will consist of 125 to 150 pages, will be fifty cents per copy and they may be secured upon application to J. W. Crabtree, Secretary, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

It will be most appropriate for pupils of the upper grades and high schools to prepare and present one of these pageants during the spring term. It will instill in the minds of all pupils who take part in this pageant and also all who witness it a feeling of patriotism, and a deeper interest in the history of our country. It will commemorate in a fitting manner this immortal document and is sure to be of interest and value to the entire community. It will be especially appropriate for a high school to present one of these pageants as a part of the graduation program. It is suggested that principals and superintendents of schools should secure a copy of this book and see if it is not possible to present one of these pageants between now and the close of school.

While this possibly may be a little outside our field of local history, yet in our study of local history we should never lose sight of the larger history of the nation and we should upon every opportunity emphasize the importance of those events which led up to the birth of the United States as a nation.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND
LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND
YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING
THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

"There is so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it ill behooves any of us
To find fault with the rest of us."

THE EDITOR CHATS WITH HIS READERS

It is spiritually refreshing and inspiring to all who love, appreciate and are interested in the past and present history of our state to stop for a moment and consider how many good and valuable books along this line are now being produced by Maine writers. Without referring to the Pattangall book, the Elizabeth Oakes Smith Autobiography, Mr. Dunnack's "Forts of Maine," Rowe's "History of Old Yarmouth Shipyards" and several others equally worthy which appeared last year and which the Journal has heretofore referred to, we now desire to call the readers' attention to two other books which came to our table at Christmas time, 1925, and which did not appear in our last issue.

One of these is a finely bound and illustrated book of 200 pages, from the Katahdin Publishing Co., Augusta, entitled, "Grandfather Tales of Scarborough," by Augustus F. Moulton, having a foreword by John Clair Minot. No one can write of the beginnings and progress of this ancient town without reaching back three centuries into the beginnings of Maine history all along its western coast. Mr. Moulton is one of our most entertaining history writers. His capacity for historical research work is great and his love for the tales, traditions and romance of the first days of Maine's first pioneers makes him one of the most valued and charming writers of Maine history that we have at the present time.

The other one is "Historical Sketches," by Georgia Pulsifer Porter, from the Lewiston Journal Print Shop. The author is, herself, one of the talented women that Maine can to-day

boast of, as bright and charming writers and diligent research workers. It is dedicated to another one of this class of writers, Florence Waugh Danforth. It is an ably written history of that great and important civic and literary institution, The Maine Federation of Women's Clubs. It is a book of 165 pages containing thirty beautiful illustrations—likenesses of many of Maine's most prominent women from 1892 to 1924, the frontispiece being that of Mrs. George C. Frye of Portland—"Mother of the Federation." It is an important and exceedingly valuable additional chapter to the history of Maine, and its literary achievements. The writer would be glad indeed if he, at this moment had the time to spare and the ability as well, to write a truthful appreciation of the wonderful work in the advancement of Maine's intellectual, educational, patriotic and moral welfare that is to-day being done by our women writers. And he cannot refrain from saying that Georgia P. Porter is one of these noble women.

In our library, in a pile of old magazines, is a copy of "Peterson's Magazine," an issue of 1896. In this is reference to Mrs. Porter, showing that her ability as a writer was then recognized. The following is a brief excerpt from this magazine:

"Mrs. Georgia Pulsifer Porter comes of a family which has produced many eminent journalists including on the one side H. M. Simpson of Republican Journal, Belfast, Maine, and from another side Pulsifer of the Boston Herald, and another Pulsifer of the Mexico Times. Receiving an excellent education of varied sort she is still a student, and while for some time a post-graduate she is even more assiduous with her books to-day than in school days. . . . "A strong supporter of the cause of the rights of women, prominent in the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, she is now attached to several prominent newspapers connected with the Associated Press." And we also add to this the fact that a line of her ancestry is from the famous Sullivan family of York County, and she may well be proud of her relationship with such grand Revolutionary patriots as James Sullivan of Biddeford, Maine, and General Sullivan of New Hampshire, two of Washington's most intimate and trusted friends."

And the leading article in the present quarterly issue of the Journal—a history of the "Chadwick Survey"—is from the facile pen of another one of these talented women writers of Maine, Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, of Brewer. She is so widely known as the author of "The Penobscot Man," and other books, that any introduction of her to our readers is entirely unnecessary. We are certain that this paper will be considered one of the most valuable and interesting items in the history of the eastern Maine coast, that has ever appeared, and will be so regarded by all New England historians.

One of Arthur G. Staples' recent essays—"Just Talks"—is on "Being Conservative." We have only one suggestion to make upon the question of who is right, the radical or the conservative. This is an old controversy. It may be older than Moses. It is at least as old as any recorded history of the progress of human civilization. Both the radical and the conservative elements are useful balance wheels. Each is necessary in the great plan of destiny. The extreme radical who is generally a fanatic about something, and the ultra and extreme conservative, are each always wrong. From our viewpoint we believe the conservative and reasonable radical is generally right.

The Journal extends its thanks to Mr. Henry E. Dunnack, Maine's popular and efficient state librarian, for the second volume of *Vital Records of Hallowell, Maine*, published by the state under authority of the Maine Historical Society (1925), compiled and revised by Mabel Goodwin Hall, editor and William Davis Patterson and Alfred Johnson, A.M., Litt. D., committee on publication.

"Current Affairs in New England," is the name of one of the ablest and most enterprising industrial magazines in this country, published by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Its issue for March 8, 1926, is devoted exclusively to the industrial and business interests of the State of Maine. Every advertisement appearing upon its pages is about something produced in or handled by Maine business firms. It also contains several articles of interest regarding Maine's industrial welfare written by well known Maine people. Among such are the following:

The Economic Rebirth of Maine, by Henry E. Dunnack.

A Matter of Mutuality, by Benjamin F. Cleaves.

An Important Rail Artery, by Sam E. Conner.

The Reward of Foresight, by John Francis Sprague

(Early Pioneers of Maine Had Vision of Tourist Industry—and Prepared for it).

Paper from Maine's Forests, by Joseph A. Warren.

Water Power in Maine, by John W. Leland.

Shoemaking in Maine, by E. F. Abbott.

Maine's Canning Industry, by E. R. Elwell.

Maine's Cotton Mills, by William F. Garcelon.

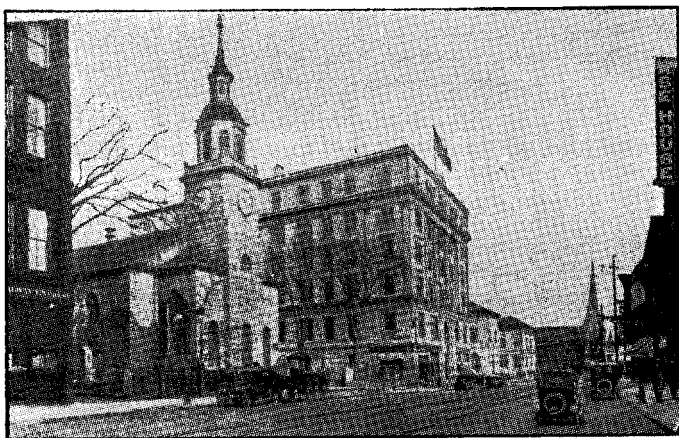
Summer Hotels in Maine, by J. Sherman Douglas.

The Port of Portland, by Henry F. Merrill.

CAPTAIN SILAS ADAMS

Recently the newspapers of Maine contained this sad news item:

Waterville, Mar. 14, 1926—Capt. Silas Adams died at his home on Hazelwood Ave., Friday, Mar. 12, at 8 o'clock following a year's illness. He had remained in this life 85 years and was one of the last of the brave old defenders of America during the Civil War. He was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Feb. 22, 1841, the son of John and Henrietta (Hatch) Adams. At the age of 21 he entered the Union army from Bath, August 15, 1862, as a private, in company F, 19th Maine Regm't. On Dec. 12, 1865, he received his discharge, re-entered the army and was promoted to the rank of captain. He was well known all over Maine in the G. A. R. circles and other patriotic orders like the Sons of the American Revolution and was a past president of that society. In political, civic and social affairs he was ever an outstanding figure for what he believed represented justice and righteousness. He was a student and lover of Maine history, a zealous member of local historical societies and was himself the author of a valuable historical work entitled the "History of the Town of Bowdoinham 1762-1912," published by the Fairfield Publishing Co., 1912. The writer is proud of the fact that Silas Adams was one of the subscribers to the first number of the first volume of Sprague's Journal of Maine History and remained a friend and co-worker with us from that day to the time of his passing from this life.



THE OLD PARISH CHURCH AND MASONIC TEMPLE,
PORTLAND, MAINE

SAYINGS OF SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Grace W. Clark, Milo, Maine:

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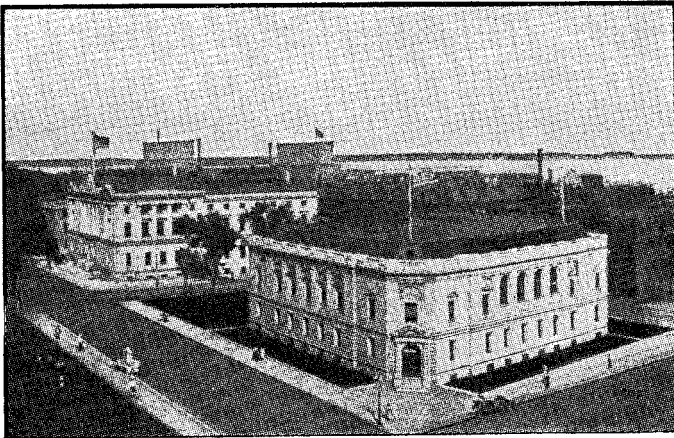
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Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, \$2.00. Single copies of current volume, 50 cents. Bound volumes, \$3.00.

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