


1831

## Book for the Children of Maine, For the Use of Families and Schools

Samuel Coleman

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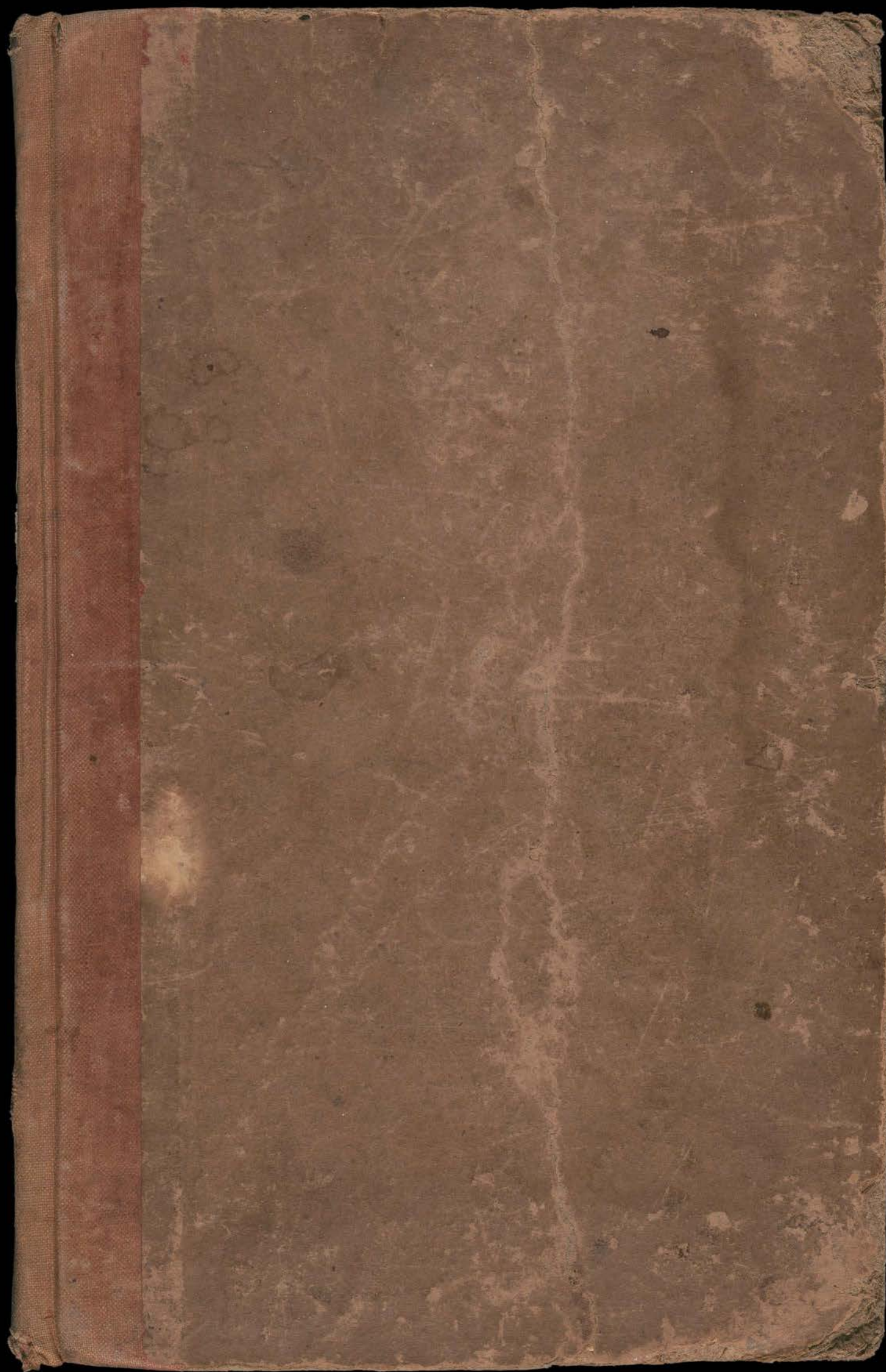
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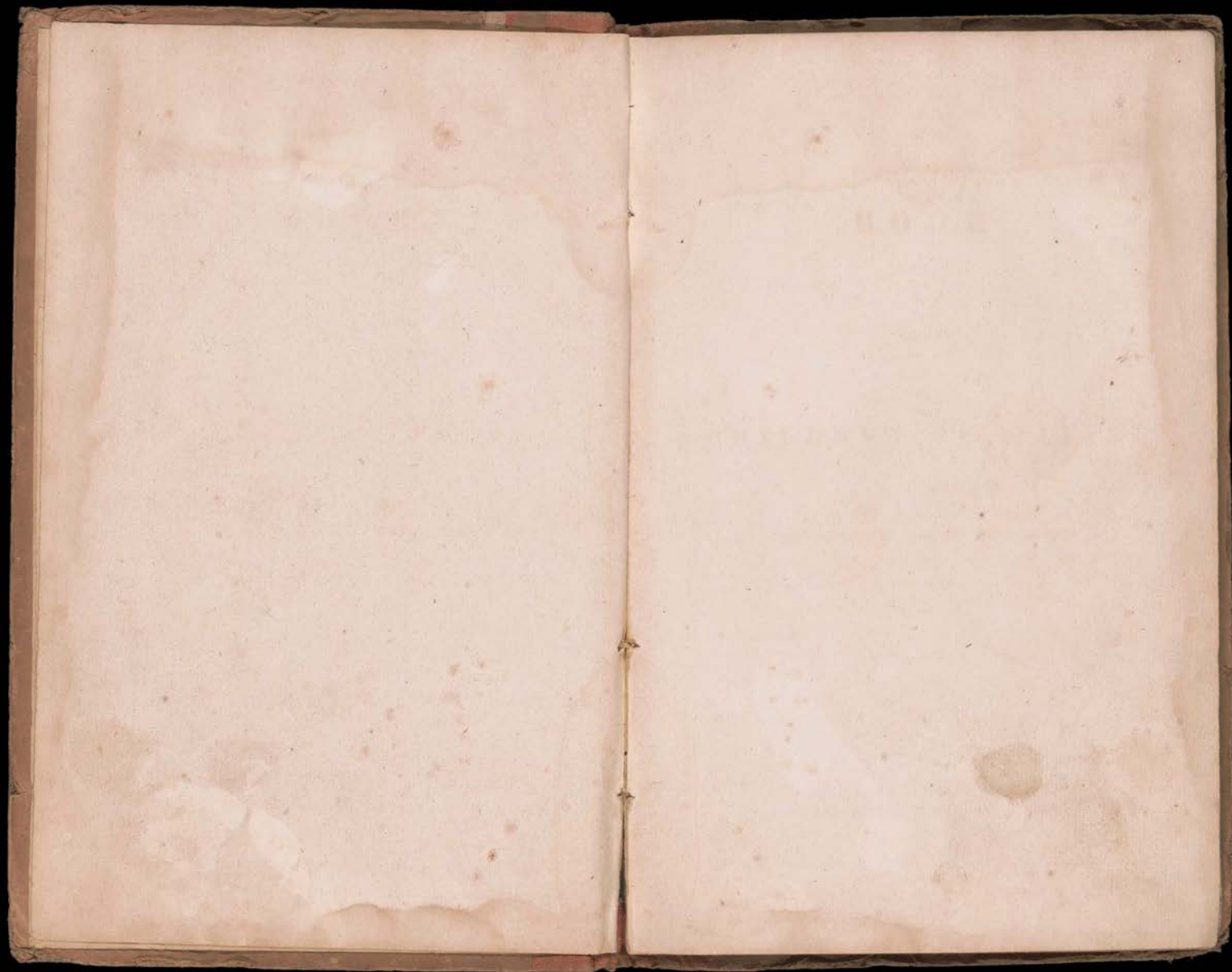




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BOOK

FOR THE

CHILDREN OF MAINE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

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PORTLAND,  
PUBLISHED BY S. COLMAN.

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1831.

"Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by Samuel Colman  
as Proprietor, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Maine."

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

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The design of this little book will be approved, whatever may be thought of its execution. Much care has been used to make it accurate, and as interesting, as the nature of its contents would admit.

A very young child may need explanation of some words and phrases. Too great simplicity is offensive, and extremely injurious to the mental habits even of a child. Some words and forms of expression are designedly introduced, to excite inquiry.

A Map is added, more accurate than any other small one, in circulation. The spelling of words is made conformable to the system of Webster. Questions on the principal topics of each chapter are placed at the end of the book.

Some paragraphs in the ninth chapter are taken from the Book for Massachusetts Children.



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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION.

You have been in a forest, or in the woods many times. You saw nothing but trees and bushes on all sides of you. There were no fields and orchards and gardens, no men and no houses. It is likely that you never saw a very large forest, or one that had never been visited before. When you went into the woods, you walked in roads which had been made before, and by going a short distance, or a few miles, you came out on the other side, into the cleared grounds. But in some parts of the world, the woods extend many hundred miles; the country is all forest. Excepting a few small spots, there are no places on the hills or the plains, that are not covered with trees. The rivers that flow through these forests have no houses on their banks, there are no bridges built over them, and no ships are seen sailing on them. Persons sometimes come from other parts of the world, to live in these places, bringing their families with them. They build small and rude houses at first, then cut down trees for some dis-



tance around, burn the logs and stumps, plough or dig up the ground, plant seeds in the spring, and in the autumn gather the crops, for their food. Several families sometimes live near to each other, and assist each other in making roads and bridges. They also make laws to prevent any one from injuring his neighbor, and unite to punish those who do wrong. But there is another reason why they unite together. When you go into the woods now, you see no living creatures, except small birds, and a few small animals, such as squirrels, rabbits and foxes. But in large forests, and in such as have never been visited by civilized men, there are larger and more dangerous animals, such as bears and wolves. There are also savages, or wild men, such as we call Indians, who are ignorant and cruel, and who almost always dislike and try to kill, those who come into their forests. The families, who come here to live, are then obliged to unite together, to defend themselves against these dangerous animals, and dangerous men. They choose persons who shall lead them, if they have to fight, and who shall see that their laws are obeyed. By and by, the land where these families live, where they have cut down the trees, and where they have made farms and houses and streets and roads, is called a Town, and the people who live in it are called inhabitants or citizens of the town.

This is very nearly the way, in which most of

the towns in the world were formed, and it is almost exactly the way in which the towns where we live were formed. Some towns are larger than others. Some are many miles long and wide, others not more than one mile or two. Some have many thousand inhabitants, others only a few hundred. Some have large rivers running through them; others have only small streams. Some are situated near the ocean, so that you can look out upon the broad sea; others are in the country many miles distant from the sea. Now when a great number of towns, are situated in the same part of the world, and lie near to each other, they unite together, and agree to assist, to protect and to defend each other, to choose rulers, who shall govern them all, and to obey the same laws. These towns that are thus united, are called a State, and the people who live in them, are called inhabitants or citizens of the State. There are many States in different parts of the world. The United States of America, of which you have heard, are twenty-four in number, and the State of Maine is one of these, and the State of Maine was formed in the way I have just told you. About two hundred years ago, the country in which we live, was all a forest. Some persons came from other places, cut down the forest, and formed towns. At first the towns were few and small; but when they became numerous, they joined together and formed a State and called it



the State of Maine. I shall tell you by and by, where the persons came from who formed the first towns, and why they came here. I wish first, to tell you of the State of Maine, as it is now.

There are in it, about three hundred towns. Some of these have been formed two hundred years. Some have been formed only a very few years. In a short time, there will be many more than there are now; for the land that belongs to the State, is not yet all divided into towns. A great part of it, is now covered with forest; the trees have not been cut down; the wild beasts of the woods, have not been destroyed or scared away, and in some parts the Indians are still living. In those towns, which are the newest, there are but very few people; the houses are small and built of wood, and the inhabitants are engaged in cultivating the ground. In the older towns, there are many more people; in some of them there are large and handsome houses, built of brick and stone; there are many stores for merchants, and many school houses and churches.

## CHAPTER II.

### *Description of the Map of the State.*

In the beginning of the book, I have given you a picture of the State of Maine. This picture is

called a Map. You will recollect what you have learned in your geography, that the top of the map is North, the bottom South, the right hand East, the left hand West. You will also recollect, or if you do not, some one will shew you on the map, what is meant by North East, and North West, South East, and South West. Let us now examine this picture of Maine, and see what is the form and size of the State. Beginning at the southwestern corner, we will travel round it. In this corner, is the town of Kittery, in the county of York. Standing here and looking towards the east, we have directly behind us, across the river Piscataqua, the State of New-Hampshire, and near by, is Portsmouth, one of the largest towns in that state. On our right hand is the Atlantic Ocean, which extends in a south and east direction many thousand miles. You will see that it touches, or as is commonly said, it *washes* the shore of Maine, along its whole southern boundary. On our left hand, is the State of Maine. The coast of Maine, or that part of the state which touches the ocean, has at first a north east direction, but after we have proceeded about sixty miles, it bends more to the east. If we had time, it would be very pleasant to suppose ourselves sailing along the coast of the state, in pleasant weather, and finding out all the capes and rivers, and islands and harbours. We should find almost the whole extent of it lined with rocks



and ledges. Sometimes we should see in a bay or a cove, the white sand of a beach. At a little distance from the shore, the land is almost all covered with low evergreen trees, that have never been cut down, as the land so near the sea is not good enough for cultivation. Sometimes we should see an opening where a river comes and empties into the ocean, and vessels of almost every kind, with their white sails, gliding out from between its banks. On many of the rocky islands and capes that extend into the sea, are lighthouses, so numerous, that I have seen, when sailing along the coast, four and sometimes six of them at once. In the day time, their white walls and black tops, have a beautiful appearance, as they stand among the green trees, or on the rocks, just between the woods and the water, and at night they form a line of lights, extending along the whole coast. But you will understand all these things better when you can see them for yourself, and when you can use a large map, you will find them plainer than you can on this small one. We will suppose ourselves arrived at the southeastern corner of the state. The distance from one extremity to the other of the coast, is about two hundred and thirty miles. On the right hand, as we pass round the southeastern corner of the state, is a large island, about six or eight miles distant from the main land. You will see the name of it on the map. This island does not belong to the

state of Maine. As we turn towards the north, and enter the river St. Croix, there are two other islands on the right hand, Deer Island and Campobello, which do not belong to the state of Maine, and as we pass farther up, all the land that lies east of the river St. Croix, is no part of our state; it is the province of New Brunswick, and belongs to the kingdom of Great Britain, in Europe. We have then arrived at the eastern boundary of the state. We follow up the river St. Croix, in an irregular direction about eighty miles, and then pass through a chain of lakes about thirty five miles, farther, which brings us to the source of the river. The left bank of this river then, is inhabited by the citizens of Maine, the right by the citizens of another country. Starting now from the head of the St. Croix, we proceed straight north, about one hundred and fifty miles, to the northeast corner of the state. But as we pass up, you will see near the line, a Hill, called Mars' Hill. Now our neighbors who live in New Brunswick, and the government of Great Britain, say that the northeastern corner of our state, ought to be here, by this hill, and that the northern line should run nearly west from here, so as to cut off a large piece of the upper part of the state. But our people do not agree to this, and so, both parties requested one of the kings of Europe, the king of the Netherlands, to decide for them. He decided, a few months ago, neither for us, nor for



Great Britain, but between the two. You see the large river St. John's in New Brunswick, and that it runs out of the state of Maine, about thirty five miles above Mars' Hill. Well, the king of the Netherlands says the northeastern corner of our state shall be where this river passes into New Brunswick, and that the boundary shall pass up the St. John's, till we come to the mouth of the river St. Francis, and then up that, to the source of its northwestern branch. You will not understand this, unless you look on the map for these rivers, and follow the lines there pointed out. Recollect the source of a river is the place *from* which it runs, and that small rivers running into a large one, are called branches.

I do not think that the people of Maine, will agree to this decision, because they say, the king of the Netherlands had no right to make a new boundary; he ought to have decided either for us, making the northern boundary where we have put on the map, or down by Mars' Hill, where the British say it should be. As the question is not yet settled, I have made the map, as *we* think it should be, but I have marked the boundary claimed by the British, proceeding from Mars' Hill, and that decided by the king, along the St. John's and St. Francis. Let us now begin at the northeast corner, and pass down *our* boundary. We shall find it an irregular line, running nearly southwest. You will see that rivers run from

both sides of this line, those on the south side into the Atlantic Ocean, and those on the north, into the great river St. Lawrence. Now if you recollect, that water runs down hill, so that rivers will always flow from mountains, or at least from highlands, you will see that our northwestern boundary passes along the top of a range of highlands, which are marked on the map. The country north of these highlands, is Lower Canada, and is a province of Great Britain, like New Brunswick. Some of the rivers that run north, into the St. Lawrence, are the Beaver, Rimousky, Trois Pistoles, Ouelle, and the Chaudiere. All that run south, are branches of the Ristigouche, and the St. John's. We now arrive at the northwestern corner of the state, and at this same point is the northeastern corner of New-Hampshire, one of the twenty four United States, and the only one, that touches the state of Maine. Starting from this corner, we pass down in a straight line between the two states, until we reach the source of the Piscataqua river, and then following the river to its mouth, we reach the point where we set out. Let us now see the distance we have traveled. The length of the sea coast is about two hundred and thirty miles, the length of the eastern boundary about two hundred and sixty, the northern along the highlands about three hundred and ten, and the western between



Maine and New-Hampshire about one hundred and sixty, and in going round the state, we have traveled nearly one thousand miles. The greatest length of the state, is about two hundred and seventy five miles, and the greatest breadth, about two hundred and five. The distance between the northeast and southwest corner of the state, is about three hundred and seventy five miles.

We have now traveled round the State, and have seen how large it is ; how many miles it is in length, and how many in breadth, and how many miles it is round. I have shown you the boundaries of the State, or those States and countries and waters, which touch it on all sides. Recollect then, that on the west, it is bounded by New Hampshire, on the south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the province of New-Brunswick, and on the north-west by the province of lower Canada.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Mountains, Rivers, Bays and Lakes.*

SECT. I. We will now continue our examination of the Map, and find some of the rivers and mountains, the bays lakes and islands in the State. Mountains you know are elevated or high portions of land, and between them are vallies. Many small brooks of water, always run down from

mountains, and running together in the vallies, form rivers, and these rivers always flow into the sea. Now then, I have told you, what is the principal use of mountains and highlands, namely, to form rivers, and if you recollect this, it will help you much in looking for them on the Map. Sometimes mountains are in ridges, extending many miles, and rivers flow from both sides ; at other times single mountains stand alone, and large rivers do not flow from them.

2. The coast of Maine is quite level. There are a few mountains however, which are high enough to be noticed. In order that you may understand what is meant by a high mountain, let me tell you that the highest in the world, is about *five miles*, or twenty-six thousand feet high, and the highest in the United States is about six thousand feet high. The highest in our State, is not much over five thousand feet. Of the mountains on the coast, you will see one in the town of York, called Agamenticus. This is so high that I have seen it from the sea, when no other land could be seen, and also from the extremity of Cape Elizabeth, nearly forty miles distant. There is no other mountain on the coast, till we reach Penobscot Bay. But if you should sail along the coast, you would see far in the country, the tops of several mountains, so high that they are white with snow almost all the year. These are the White Hills or Mountains, in the State of New-Hampshire.



On the west side of Penobscot Bay, between Belfast and Thomaston is a range of hills, which have a very singular appearance, but are not very high. They are near the shore, and a road passes between them and the water, which is very pleasant. Blue Hill is at the head of Bluehill Bay, and is so named because when seen from a distance, it always appears blue. It is about one thousand feet high, and I have seen it from a distance of fifty miles. From this hill, a ridge or chain of mountains or highlands, extends back nearly north, as far as to the Passadunkeag River. Southeast of this, is the island of Mount Desert, which rises about eighteen hundred feet above the sea.

3. Almost all the other mountains in the State, lie in groups, or clusters, or in ridges. In the Northwestern and the central parts of the State, they are the most frequent. Mount Bigelow and Mount Abraham are two high peaks, which may be seen at a great distance. Around these two, and southwest of them, are many single mountains and chains, and nearly north about fifty miles, is Bald Mountain Ridge. The greatest height of these is not more than four thousand feet. The highest mountain in the State is Mount Ktaadn, as it is pronounced by the Indians, but which we must pronounce as though spelt Katahdin. This is more than five thousand feet high. It is far distant from any towns, and has not often been visited by white persons. The

simple Indians used to suppose, that some strange beings lived upon it, and always regarded it with fear. It is very rugged and steep. The Ebeeme mountains nearly south of Ktaadn, are about four thousand feet high.

4. In those countries that are thickly settled, mountains and hills are often visited for pleasure, by those who wish to see the wild rocks and woods, and the prospect from their tops. But most of our mountains are distant from the inhabited parts of the State, and there are no good roads leading to them, so that they have not been much visited and I cannot tell you much about them that is interesting. Very high mountains cannot be cultivated, as they are always covered with rocks, and the air so high up, is very cold. But farms can generally be made around the base or lower part of mountains, and those hills which are not very high, may be covered all over with orchards and gardens; so that when our State is all inhabited, and there are villages on the sides of the mountains, and in the vallies, and the low hills are covered with flourishing crops, and the high ones are divided into farms around their base, while their tops are rugged and barren above, our country will be as pleasant as almost any part of the world.

*Rivers, Bays and Lakes.*

5. Let us now look after the rivers and bays and lakes of the State of Maine. All rivers, you will



recollect, run from the interior of the country, into the sea. The place where a river rises, as I have told you, is called its source; the place where it flows into the sea, is called its mouth. Some rivers flow nearly a straight course to the ocean, others are very crooked. Those which are longest, are generally widest, and contain the most water; because many small streams are constantly pouring into them. If you live any where near the sea, you know what is meant by the *tide*; once in every twelve hours, the water rises several feet; this is called the flowing of the tide; it also falls several feet, after it has flowed; this is called the ebbing of the tide. The water in the rivers, sometimes as far as fifty miles or farther from the mouth, rises and falls, with the tide. So far as the tide flows, the rivers are generally smooth and deep, so that large vessels can pass up. Above this they are generally shallow, and rapid, filled with rocks, and sometimes a ridge of rocks, passes across the river, making a *fall*. Every child in this State, must have seen a waterfall, and must know that dams are built over the falls, and mills placed on them.

6. We shall now see the use of rivers. One use I have just told you of. Without waterfalls on the rivers, we could not well have mills for grinding corn, and sawing logs into boards.—Rivers also serve to water the country through which they pass, and make it fertile. There are

some countries in the world, where there are no rivers, and the soil is dry and barren, and the air hot and unhealthy. We also use the rivers as roads; in passing on rafts, in boats or vessels, from one place to another, and in transporting heavy goods, which it would be difficult to draw in wagons on land.

7. By the course of a river, we mean the way which it runs. Almost all the rivers of Maine, near the coast, run towards the south. The first river in the western part of the State, is the Piscataqua, which is a part of the boundary between our State and New-Hampshire. Its name is probably Indian. In the county of Penobscot, there is a small river running into the Penobscot, called by the Indians Piscataquis. The Piscataqua is not a long river. Near its mouth, where it is quite wide, and runs very rapidly, there is a fine harbour, and on the western side, in the State of New-Hampshire, is the flourishing town of Portsmouth. The upper part of this river is commonly called Salmon Falls River. A branch from New-Hampshire unites with this, to form the Piscataqua. There are some fine waterfalls on these rivers, and in the towns of Dover and Somersworth, in New-Hampshire, there are large Manufactories, for the making of cloths and carpets.

8. The Saco river is long but rather narrow. It rises among the White Mountains, in New-



Hampshire, where travelers frequently see it crossing their road, not larger than a small brook. The tide flows about five miles to the town of Saco, where it is stopped by falls, on which are mills and factories. As you pass up this river, you meet with numerous other falls. In the upper part of its course, it winds rather pleasantly through the country, sometimes passing between hills, or through thick forests, at other times through fertile and well cultivated vallies.

9. Northwest of Portland is a large pond, which you will see on the map. A pond is a collection of water in the interior of a country, and of course is surrounded by land, except where a small stream flows out into the sea, or into another river. This stream is called an outlet; you can tell why. A pond and a lake mean the same thing, but large collections of water are commonly called lakes, and smaller ones ponds. You will see on the map, the outlet of Sebago Pond, without any name. It is called the Presumpscot river, and flows into Casco Bay. It is a small crooked river, and has several falls on it, and a great many sawmills. Of course boats cannot pass up and down this river, and therefore a canal has been made, leading from the pond, to Portland. I shall tell you about this canal in another place. You will see that it is much straighter than the river, and it is so made, that large boats can pass in it, bringing down from the country,

wood, hay and boards, and carrying back, molasses, salt, flour, and other goods.

10. Casco Bay contains a great number of islands; some say, as many as there are days in the year; three hundred and sixty five; but we are not sure of this. The water in this bay is not very deep, and there are no very large towns around it, so that it is not much navigated by vessels.

11. The Kennebec river is one of the largest in the State. Its source is nearly two hundred miles from the sea. You will see in Somerset county, the large lake, called Moosehead lake. The Moose river flows into this from the west. From the lower part of this lake, the Kennebec river flows out. Several other rivers which you will recollect are called branches, flow into it on both sides. It passes down by the pleasant villages of Norridgewock, Waterville, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, besides many other smaller ones, and flows into the sea, thirteen miles below the large town of Bath. The tide flows some distance above Augusta. A great many vessels pass up and down this river, but in some places it is rather narrow, and there are many rocks and shallow places, so that it is difficult for large vessels to navigate it. At Waterville, there is a fall extending across the river. The land on both sides of the Kennebec is well cultivated, and there are many fine farms on its banks. Just above Bath, the Androscoggin river flows into the



Kennebec. This is a branch of the Kennebec of course, but it is one of the largest rivers in the State. It rises near the boundary of the State, in the north part of Oxford county, passes through a chain of lakes, goes out of the State into New-Hampshire, returns into the State about thirty miles below, crosses Oxford county, and passing by Brunswick and Topsham, flows into the Kennebec five miles above Bath. The tide flows to Brunswick, where are falls, and mills. A great many logs are sawed on this river.

Between the Kennebec and Penobscot are several small rivers, which have fine harbours, and several flourishing towns near their mouths, but do not extend far inland.

12. The Penobscot is a noble river, and the most valuable one in the whole State. It rises near the boundary line, north of the Kennebec, passes southeast through Chesuncook lake, receives the waters of Penobscot East Branch, then turning to the south, receives several other large branches, passes by Bangor, Frankfort and Bucksport, and flows into Penobscot Bay. This bay is only a widening of the river, as it approaches the sea; it is about forty miles long, and twenty or thirty wide at its mouth. There are many large and valuable islands in this bay, and its waters are so deep, that the largest vessels can navigate it. The tide flows up the river, a short distance above Bangor. Up to this place, the water is

deep, and there are hardly any rocks or shoals, so that the river is very useful to the trade carried on in vessels. Above Bangor, the river is not so deep, and there are many falls and rapids in its course. A great number of sawmills are built on this river, and logs are obtained in abundance from the country around, to be sawed into boards. A great many vessels come, in the summer, into the river to get boards; in the winter, all our rivers are frozen, except within a few miles of the sea.

13. Union river is small, but has some flourishing villages near its mouth. Between this and the eastern boundary of the State, there are no large rivers, and the country is not much settled. After passing the river on which Machias is situated, there is a distance of about twenty miles, where there is not a single river, not even a small one, flowing into the sea.

14. The river St. Croix, which is the boundary between us and New Brunswick, is about one hundred and fifteen miles long. As it approaches the sea, it widens into Passamaquoddy Bay. The name of this bay is Indian; the name of the river is French, but you will also see on the map, its Indian name. The tide flows as far as Calais, where there are mills. Above this are many valuable mill sites. As the land on one side of this river does not belong to us, it is not so valuable for the purposes of navigation as it would be otherwise.



15. There is only one more river for us to notice; and this is the St. John's; a very large one; larger than any of the others I have told you of, spreading out its branches all over the northern part of the State. The greater part of this river is in the province of New-Brunswick, and you must look on a larger map than this, to find its mouth. There is a large city at its mouth, and several large towns on its banks, in New-Brunswick, but in our State, there are very few settlements near it. You will recollect what I told you in another place, that the King of the Netherlands had decided that this river should be the boundary between us and the provinces. It is said to be a very smooth and tranquil river, so much so, that boats are drawn in it for a great distance, by horses on the bank. This is the way in which boats are drawn in a canal, and it is not often that such a river is found. When there are many settlements in this part of the State, this river and its large branches will be very valuable to them.

16. In different parts of the State, you will see several large lakes; but most of them are so far in the forest, away from the towns, that we know little more of them than their names. Very fine fish, such as pickerel, perch and trout, are caught in these lakes, and the small streams that flow into them; and when the country is settled around them, as it will be before many years, these lakes will be valuable and beautiful. Small

lakes, or ponds are scattered all over the State: there is hardly a town which has not one or more of them.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *Of the Counties.*

1. You will see that the map is divided by painted lines, into a number of parts, which are named. These portions of land are called counties, and there are ten of them. The word *county*, a great while ago, meant a portion of land that belonged to a man who was called a Count. We have no such men here, but we give the name of county to these divisions of the State. These divisions are made, so that the State may be governed more easily. I will tell you farther about them, presently. In each county, one of the principal towns is called the shire town. I will tell you why. England, which you can see in your Atlas, is divided as our State is; but the divisions are called *shires*, not counties. We have in Maine a county called York. There is one in England, with the same name, but it is not called York-county, but York-shire. Now we call the chief town in the county by the same name that they do in England; we call it the shire town, not the county town.



2. In the State of Maine, there are ten counties, and you can see their names on the map. Beginning at the southwestern corner of the State, you find six counties situated on the sea coast, namely, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Waldo, Hancock and Washington. There are four others north of these, in the interior of the State, namely, Oxford, Somerset, Kennebec and Penobscot. You will see that these are irregular in their shape, and that some of them are larger than others. Of those that are on the sea coast, the county of Waldo is the smallest. You will see that the counties of Washington, Penobscot, Somerset and Oxford, are much larger than any of the others. They are very long, and extend to the northern boundary of the State. The reason of this is, that in these counties, there are but few towns, and in the northern part none at all. When these parts of the State are settled, that is, when the people have made many more towns here, then these large portions of land will be divided into several new counties.

3. You will like to know, why the counties have the names which you see on the map. You know, or if you do not, you will learn soon, that the persons who first settled the State came from England, and so they gave English names to many of their towns and counties. Thus, there are in England, four counties or *shires*, called York, Cumberland, Oxford and Somerset. Four

of our counties have the same names. The county of Kennebec, has a large river running through it, which the Indians used to call the Kennebec, and we give that name to the county and the river. The county of Penobscot, also has a river with an Indian name, running through it, and from this it receives its name. The county of Waldo, is named for Gen. Waldo, who once owned most of the land in it. The counties of Lincoln and Hancock, are named from General Lincoln and John Hancock, who did much for the good of their country about fifty years ago, in the war of the American Revolution. They were patriots; they loved their country. You will not want me to tell you, for whom the county of Washington was named. You know very well, who that great man was.

We use the names of these men, in this way, as an honor to them. Let us recollect that we shall honor them best and most, if we are as wise and good as they were.

4. The counties are very irregular in their shape, and some have many more inhabitants than others. On one corner of the map, I have marked the number of inhabitants or the population in each county. The shire town, is not always the largest town in the county; sometimes a smaller town is chosen, because it is nearer the centre than others. For the convenience of the people,



some counties have more than one shire town. In York, there are two, Alfred and the town of York. In Cumberland, Portland is the shire town. In Waldo, Belfast; in Hancock, West Machias; in Penobscot, Bangor; in Somerset, Norridgewock; and in Oxford, Paris. Lincoln county is very long, and has a large river passing through it; so that it is convenient to have three shire towns; Wiscasset, Warren and Topsham, but Wiscasset is most used. This county is not so long indeed as Penobscot or Washington, but recollect that in these last, there are only a few towns as yet. I should have told you before, that there is a county or shire in England, called Lincoln.

5. I will here stop to tell you of three different kinds of names, that we give to our counties, towns, rivers, mountains. First there are the names that were given by the Indians, which we still use. Two of the counties, almost all the rivers, such as Penobscot, Narraguagus, Piscataqua, many of the mountains, such as Agamenticus, Ktaadn, and a few of the towns, such as Wiscasset, Norridgewock, Sebec and Saco, have Indian names. Next are the names that were brought from England, and other parts of Europe, by those who first settled the State. Portland, Bangor, Belfast, York, Bristol, and Bath, are names of cities or large towns in Great Britain. Lastly, many towns and places are named for the

persons who first owned the land in them, or for the first settlers, or for some distinguished persons; such as Hallowell, Gardiner, Waldoborough, Bucksport, Phipsburg and Castine, and many of the new towns in the upper counties, which are named for those persons who buy the land of the State, and sell it to the inhabitants. Most of the other names of places, are given according to the fancy of the people.

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## CHAPTER V.

### *Government of the Towns.*

1. In the ten counties, and about three hundred towns, of which I have told you, there are three hundred and ninety nine thousand people, men, women and children. These numbers will seem to you, very large, and you will be more surprised when you think that two hundred and fifty years ago, there was not a single family of white persons living in the State.

2. They have increased then, very fast. And what are the causes? Savages never increase so rapidly, because they are ignorant, and do not know how to protect themselves from dangers, and because they are cruel, and destroy one another in wars. But those who are civilized, and who make laws to defend themselves from



dangers that are near them, and from enemies abroad, and to promote the comfort and happiness of all, they increase rapidly. Such people have a good government, and such a government the State of Maine has. I shall endeavour to describe it to you.

3. Recollect that it is only the men, who govern the State; the women and children, do not make laws, although they enjoy all the benefit of them. The men in the towns, as I have told you before, meet together, to make laws for the town, and to choose the town officers. The principal meeting is in the Spring, when most of the town business is done. The most important offices are those called the Selectmen, and they are generally three in number. They are chosen in this way: the people write votes, that is, they write on slips of paper, the names of the persons, whom they wish for Selectmen, and those persons who have the greatest number of votes are chosen.

4. The people also at this meeting choose other officers. They choose persons who shall look after the public schools of the town; these are called the school committee; persons who shall see that the roads are in good order; these are called surveyors of roads or highways; persons to take care of all the poor in the town, who cannot take care of themselves; these are called overseers of the poor. Each town pays a sum of money for the public schools and roads, for the

care of the poor, and for other purposes; and every man pays a share of this sum; his share is called a tax; and town officers are chosen to decide how much each man's share shall be; these are called assessors of taxes.

5. The people choose many other officers; some to take care of rogues who are found riotous or noisy in the streets; others to see to putting out fires, which would injure or destroy the town; others to prevent horses and other animals from running loose in the streets. Thus you see the way in which the towns are governed; and it is by means of the laws that your fathers make in the town meetings, that you have good roads to walk in, good schools to go to, and many other benefits which enable you to live happily.

*Government of the State.*

6. I have told you before, that many towns united together, form a State, and you will wish to know the way in which the State of Maine is governed. One of the large towns in the State, is called the seat of government, which means the place where the laws of the State are made, and where the officers of the State reside. The seat of government for ten years past, has been at Portland, which is the largest town in the State; but after this year, Augusta in Kennebec county, will be the seat of government, because it is nearer the centre of the State. The seat of government is commonly called the capital of the State.



7. You will see at once, that all the persons in all the towns, cannot go to the capital to make laws, because some of the towns are hundreds of miles off; and if all should go, there would be so many that nothing could be done. Each town, then chooses one person, who shall go to the capital, and act for the town. He is called a Representative. Some towns send more than one, and where the towns are small, several of them unite together, and send but one. These persons meet at the seat of government, and are called the House of Representatives. One, two, or three persons in each county, are also chosen by the people, who go to the seat of government, and are called the Senate. The House of Representatives and the Senate together, are called the Legislature.

8. In the Legislature of Maine, there are one hundred and eighty six Representatives, and twenty five Senators. They meet at the beginning of each year, and remain together several weeks. And now what do they do? They make laws for the State; laws to prevent robberies and murders, laws for the protection of every man's property, and for settling all disputes and quarrels among the people, and for establishing prisons in which rogues and bad men shall be confined and punished. They also pass laws directing each man to pay taxes for the expense of the State; and also requiring every man to be a soldier,

ready to defend the State against enemies—and, in a few words, they make all laws, which are necessary for the safety of the State, and the happiness of the people.

9. But you have heard of the Governor of the State. The people in the towns, at the same time that they choose the persons or members of the Legislature, give their votes for some citizen of the State, to be Governor, and he who has the greatest number of votes is chosen. He resides at the capital, while the Legislature is there, and it is his duty to see, that everything which the Legislature requires to be done, is done. If a law is made requiring a prison to be built, or a road to be made, the Governor appoints persons to do it. He also appoints a great number of officers to take care of the property of the State, and to see that the laws are obeyed. I will name some of these officers. One is appointed in each county to seize and confine all who disobey the laws. He is called a sheriff. One person is appointed to take charge of the prison of the State, and is called the superintendant of the State Prison. Another is appointed to take care of the public lands, for I must tell you that nearly all the land of the State that is not divided into towns, belongs to the State, and no one can live upon it, unless he purchases it of the Legislature. This person is called the Land Agent. But the most important officers that the governor appoints, are



the Judges, who examine all persons accused of any crime, and if they are guilty, sentence them to punishment. They also explain the laws to the people, when they are not understood.

10. It is important that these, and the many other State officers, should be well selected, that they should be faithful, and well acquainted with the business they have to do. To assist the Governor in selecting them, and in his other duties, persons are chosen by the Legislature, who are called counselors, who advise him in all cases of difficulty. One counselor is chosen for each county.

11. You see then, that the State is governed by Representatives, Senators, Governor and Council. They are chosen by the people, and are chosen every year. A State whose rulers are thus chosen by the people is called a Republic. It is the safest kind of government, because if the rulers are not good ones, the people have it in their power to choose better the next year. Besides, when a republican State is formed, the people make an agreement in writing of the way in which they wish to be governed, of the kind of laws they wish to have made, and of the duties each man shall perform, and the privileges he shall enjoy. This writing is called a constitution, and it cannot be altered, without the consent of the people. And if any law is made contrary to the constitution, the people are not bound to obey it.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Courts, Judges, Trials and Punishments.*

1. Suppose now that a person breaks one of the laws of the State, that he should rob or injure any one. It is necessary to confine and punish him, to prevent him and others from doing the same again. But before he can be punished, he must be examined to see if he is really guilty. This examination is called a trial. In each town, there are several persons appointed, by the Governor, called Justices of the Peace, who try all persons accused of small offences, and if they find them guilty, sentence them to punishment. For the trial of persons accused of greater crimes, Judges are appointed, who form a court, called the Court of Common Pleas. It would not be convenient that the courts should be held at only one place in the State, as it would be very troublesome to bring criminals from every part of the State. This then, is the principal reason, for dividing the State into counties, that the courts may be held in the shire towns of each one.

2. There is another court besides the Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of the greatest criminals, it is called the Supreme Court, and is composed like the other of three Judges. If a person steals five dollars, or injures another man slightly, he will be tried and punished by a Jus-



tice of the Peace; if he steals a larger sum or commits a greater offence, he is tried by the court of Common Pleas; if he commits a murder, or any other very great crime, he is tried by the Supreme Court. Besides if a person is dissatisfied with the decision of a Justice of the Peace, he can claim to be tried by the Court of Common Pleas. He is then said to appeal. If he does not like the decision of this Court, he can appeal to the Supreme Court, and here he is obliged to be satisfied, as there is no higher Court.

3. But in the Court criminals are not tried by the Judges alone. Every person accused of a crime is tried by twelve intelligent men, called a Jury, who hear all that may be said, for him and against him. If they say that he is guilty, the Judge sentences him, if not, he is set free. Criminals are punished in different ways. In many towns there is a house of correction, in which the Justice of the Peace, confines those whom he finds guilty of crime. In every county, there is a jail, where many prisoners are confined, and in one town in the State, is a large and strong prison, for the worst offenders. The State Prison of Maine, is in Thomaston, and will be described in another chapter. Some criminals are punished by being obliged to pay a sum of money called a fine.

4. If a person is found guilty of murder, the law requires that he shall be hanged, but the Gov-

ernor has power to change the punishment and to keep them in prison for life. The punishment by death, is so cruel, and is now regarded with so much horror, that in our State, I think it will not very often be practised. It is true, we have not, and never have had many persons so very wicked and hardened as to commit the crime of murder, but when there are such, it is thought that they will be prevented from committing it again, by being shut in prison for life, just as well, as by putting them to death. I must not forget to tell you, that it is one of the best things about a republican government, such as our State has, that it is mild; it does not require any thing of the people which is difficult or unjust; and the punishments for breaking the laws, are not too severe. In many countries, the government is so bad, that persons who are honest and innocent, are often treated badly, fined, and even put to death. But in our country, none but the guilty suffer; and they do not, until tried and condemned by their fellow citizens. When all the people of the State, are well educated, and endeavour to do good, there will be no need of punishment.

5. But the object of the courts is not merely to try those who break the laws. If two persons claim to be owners of a house or a ship or a farm, and dispute about it, the dispute is settled in the courts, by the decision of the jury. So if one man owes another a sum of money, and refuses to



pay it, the court will oblige him to pay it if he is able.

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Productions of the State.*

1. I have now given you a full account of the manner in which the State of Maine is governed. You will recollect that the people are not occupied all the time in governing the State. When they have chosen their officers to make the laws and take care of the State, they go about their occupations or their pleasures. They came here to live,—to live safely and comfortably. In order to do this, they must have food and houses, besides their good laws and good governments. We have in Maine a fertile soil, which will bear useful trees and plants. We find rocks in the earth, which are useful for building walls and for other purposes. We have animals in our forests and fish in our waters, which supply us with food. All things that grow from the earth, are called vegetable productions. All things found in the earth, such as rocks, clay, sand, are called mineral productions. I shall tell you in this chapter, only of those vegetable productions, which grow in our State without cultivation, such as were found in the forests, when the country was first visited.

2. The tree that is most frequently met with in all parts of the State, and which you have seen in almost every forest, is the Pine. There are different kinds of this tree. The most common kind is the White Pine, a tall and handsome tree. It is found in the greatest abundance about the sources of the great rivers, in the upper parts of the State. Great numbers of this tree, are cut every year, and of it are made, masts, planks, boards, shingles and clapboards. Another kind is the Pitch Pine, which is not of much use, and is not so often found. In some of the Southern States, Pines are found, containing a great deal of pitch, so much so that when the tree is cut, it runs out in great quantities, and forms turpentine. But in Maine, these trees are only used for their wood. The manner in which many people are occupied in preparing them for use, will be described in another chapter.

3. The Hemlock is very abundant in Maine. It is made into boards and joists, but not so much used for this as the pine. It is principally valued for its bark. The tree is cut, when it has gained its full growth, and the bark peeled off by a sharp instrument, piled up to dry, and then used in great quantities for tanning hides. The bark is ground fine, thrown into pits of water, and the hides, by being soaked a long time, in these pits, are prevented from decaying, and receive the red colour of leather from the bark. Much of the bark is also burnt for fuel.



4. Several kinds of Spruce are found in abundance. It is a good deal used for timber for ships and houses. I suppose you have often drunk the spruce beer, which gets its pleasant taste from the small branches and leaves of this tree.

The Fir, is a handsome tree, growing in low grounds, and in great abundance near the coast. It is not used.

The Larch, commonly called Juniper or Hack-metack, is a singular looking tree, used in shipbuilding, and for posts, but does not grow to a large size.

5. Several kinds of Oak, are found in Maine; the most common is the Red Oak; its wood is very strong and useful. It is used in shipbuilding, for hogsheds, and for machines. It bears a nut, which we call an acorn, very bitter, but which you have gathered and eaten many times. The White Oak is more valuable than the red, its wood is stronger, and its acorn less bitter. The bark of the Oak is used for the nicer kinds of tanning.

6. The Oilnut or Butternut tree, bears a very rich nut, but is not very abundant, and its wood is little used. Its bark is a useful medicine. A few Walnut trees are found in the southwestern parts of the State.

There are several kinds of the Birch tree, some valuable for ship timber and cabinet work, others little used. The bark of the White Birch is peeled off by the Indians, and of it they make their light and beautiful canoes.

7. The Beech tree grows abundantly in all parts of the State, but its wood is not much used, except for fuel. It bears once in several years a small but very pleasant nut. The Ash tree is found in all parts of the State; its wood is very tough and used for oars, staves and blocks. The Elm grows in low rich lands, and on account of its great beauty and the size to which it grows, it is frequently taken up from the forest when it is young, and set out in front of houses, and along the streets for ornament and shade.

8. We have several kinds of Maple in our State, and it is one of the most valuable of our trees. The wood of the Rock Maple is very hard, and sometimes appears in that very beautiful form called *bird's eye* maple, used in cabinet work. The sap of this tree is very sweet, and in the spring when it runs up from the roots, great quantities of it are obtained by tapping the tree. A hole is made in the tree, near the ground, a small spout introduced, and in a warm spring day several quarts of sap are collected. This is boiled, until it becomes a very rich syrup, or molasses, and by being further boiled, makes excellent sugar. The Maple is a very handsome tree, and is often transplanted like the Elm for ornament.

9. The Cedar grows abundantly in moist lands and is much admired for its spicy fragrance. Its wood lasts without decay, a long time, and is much



used for the posts and rails of fences, and for other purposes.

10. The Poplar, commonly called the *Balm of Gilead*, the Willow, some wild Cherry trees, and others, are found in this State, but are not of much use. These are nearly all of the trees that grow without cultivation in Maine. The wood of the Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and others like them, is soft, and not much used, except for the purposes named above. These trees, you will also recollect, are evergreen, as their leaves do not change in color, during the whole year, but are always of a beautiful dark green. But the leaves of the Oak, Maple, Beech and Birch, change their color, decay and *fall* off, in the autumn of every year, for which reason, we call that part of the year, the *fall*. The wood of these trees is hard, and used in greatest quantities for fuel. Many thousand cords, are every year carried out of the State to be sold where wood is not so abundant.

11. You will notice now, that there are a great many trees, that I have not named, which you see in almost all parts of the State, such as the Apple tree, the Pear, Peach, and many other fruit trees. But recollect that these are all cultivated, and do not naturally belong to our State. You have never seen Apple trees or Peach trees growing wild. So of many roots and fruits and grains, which are very important to us for food, such as the potato, corn and wheat, we can get them only by planting

the seed, and cultivating them with care. Some account of these things will be found in the chapter on Agriculture.

12. Besides the trees of which I have told you, there are many smaller vegetable productions, which it is not necessary to name. You will recollect many kinds of berries, that you find in the woods and in uncultivated lands, the blackberry, the raspberry, and the blueberry. The cranberry is found in some of the swamps but not so abundantly as in the other States.

13. But you will recollect the appearance of our forests, from what you have seen yourself, better than I can describe it to you. You will remember the noble appearance of the large trees, of all the kinds I have named, rising fifty or eighty feet into the air, some of them with rough and shaggy trunks, and irregular knotty limbs, others with smooth branches that spread out with beautiful regularity, almost shutting out the light of the sun, and making the forest dark and cool. You will also recollect the thick underwood, or small trees and bushes, of various kinds, that grow between and under the larger trees, so thick that the wanderer can hardly pass through, and where the fearful partridge or rabbit, hides from its pursuer. The ground underneath your feet, is covered with moss, or with decayed leaves, and sometimes sprinkled with beautiful little flowers, or with the bright berries of the partridge plum, and checkerberry.



14. There are many very beautiful sights in our State, when you can stand upon some high place, and look on the scene around. Our forests are very numerous and some of them very extensive, looking like a vast ocean of trees, over which you may look for thirty or forty miles, without seeing the end. The color of the forest is generally dark green, but in autumn, soon after the frost is come, the leaves of the hard woods turn from green to brown, scarlet, red and yellow; and these mingled with the evergreen pines, look as though the rainbow in the clouds had been broken and its beautiful colors scattered all over the landscape.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

##### *Climate, Soil, Minerals.*

1. You have seen and eaten oranges and figs, and lemons and grapes and cocoa nuts. But you never saw them growing here; you know that they are brought in ships from distant countries. It is too cold for us to raise such fruits here. You have learnt in your geography what is meant by the equator and the poles of the earth. The countries near the equator are very warm; they have no winter at all; and such productions as coffee, the sugar cane, the orange and all kinds of spices will grow no where else. Those countries

which are near the poles are very cold; they have hardly any summer. Our State is about half way from the equator to the north pole; and our climate is not very hot nor very cold. It is temperate. If we cannot raise oranges and coffee, we can have abundance of very useful plants, corn, wheat, potatoes, apples. We cannot raise wheat and some other useful plants, quite so well, as they can in the States a little farther south; but our climate is every year growing warmer. If you are not very young, you can recollect yourself, that we do not have so much snow in the winter now, as we did a few years ago. We shall always have some cold weather and some snow and ice, and I am sure that you would not wish there should be no winter, as we can enjoy ourselves so finely in sleigh riding, in skating and sliding, and many other amusements, which those who have no winter know nothing of. Some of the people who live in hot countries will not believe that our rivers are sometimes so hard as to bear men and horses, and loaded carriages. And perhaps you would not be willing to believe that in some parts of the world, the trees in *January*, and *February* are covered with leaves and flowers and fruits, and filled with singing birds; but so it is, and this shows the difference of *climate*.

##### *Soil.*

2. In the same climate, and in the same town,



there are as you well know different kinds of land. Some land—or *soil*, we say is rich, and will bear good crops; and some is poor, and will bear nothing that is useful. Most of the soil in the State of Maine, is good; not the very best, but good enough, with industry, to supply all our wants.

3. All over the State, on almost every farm, there are ledges. Sometimes they are small, but in many places they occupy much room. Almost all our high hills are solid masses of rock. Of course nothing can be raised on these; but sometimes there are small trees and blueberry bushes growing from the clefts of the ledges. There are many acres of land also in the State, that are so covered with large and small loose stones, that they can never be cultivated. In this case, and where there are a great many ledges, such land is used for pasturing sheep and cattle. The grass that grows in this pasture land, is fine, short and sweet.

4. The land in the interior of the State, is better than on the coast. Much of our soil is clay, and this is fertile. The best soil is generally that, that has a dark brown color, and is called *loam*. Land that is ploughed for planting, is called tillage land. Meadows, are wet and low, and bear a coarse grass. The kind of land we call swamp, is much covered with water, and bears a very coarse, poor grass, or bushes of no value. If the swamp is drained by ditches, the land may be made very good.

5. In the county of York, between Kennebunk and Alfred, is a great extent of sandy land, of not much value for cultivation. In the county of Cumberland, near Brunswick, is another tract of this land. It is very level for several miles, and bears hardly any thing but a kind of pitch pine, which may be used for fuel. Blueberry bushes however are exceedingly abundant. These tracts of land are sometimes called pine plains or pine barrens. By skillful cultivation they will sometimes bear tolerable crops.

6. In some parts of the United States, the soil is so fertile that but little cultivation is necessary. The seed is cast into the ground, with hardly any ploughing, and the crop ripens with little assistance from man. But we have not much of such soil here. In order to live, we must work; and this we should be very willing to do, for idleness and sickness, vice and unhappiness are apt to be together.

#### *Minerals.*

7. But besides the riches that we get from the soil by cultivation, the rocks, clay, and sand of which the earth is formed, are called minerals, and some of these are very valuable. Most of the mineral productions are of course covered up, and as the surface of our State has not yet all been explored, we do not know what we may find by and by, beneath.—But we have already some that are very useful. Most of the rocks in our State, you very



well know, are of no use to us, except for the building of walls, and we have more than enough for that.

8. You recollect the large masses or blocks of stone, that are used for underpinning, and for door steps. This rock which is of a greyish colour is called *granite*, and is very abundant. When it is of an even color, and is solid, without cracks, it is valuable for building. In the large towns, are some buildings made entirely of granite, and it is often used for door posts and window sills. Our State House at Augusta, is made entirely of it, and is one of the most beautiful buildings in the country. The place where minerals are dug, is called a *quarry*, and fine quarries of granite are opened near Hallowell and Augusta, and about Penobscot Bay, and in other places. Great quantities of it are carried out of the State. The State of New-Hampshire is sometimes called the Granite State, on account of the abundance of this rock there found.

9. Lime is a mineral production, but when dug from the quarry it is a hard rock, and is heated in a very hot fire, to bring it to the state, in which it is used. The limestone is found very abundantly at Thomaston and the adjoining towns; and in smaller quantities in other places. At Thomaston it is of a beautiful blueish color, and after it is burnt, or made into lime, is sent all over the State, and to many distant places in the Unit-

ed States. You have often seen the beautiful rock called marble, and you have now to learn, that this is the same rock from which lime is made. Those kinds of limestone, which are hard, fine, and handsomely coloured, are sawed, ground and polished into a great variety of ornamental shapes. Most of the monuments and gravestones of a blueish color which you see about the State, are from Thomaston. When limestone is white or nearly so, and hard and fine, it is used for making images or statues, and is called statuary marble. There is an extensive bed or quarry of this, on the Penobscot river, a little below Chesuncook lake, but it has not been opened.

10. The slates that you write on, are found in the earth; the slate rock is easily split, and the thin layers or *slices*, are smoothed by iron or steel instruments. This rock is found in large quantities in the town of Williamsburg, not far from the Piscataquis river, which flows into the Penobscot. It will no doubt be valuable. Besides being used for writing slates, the layers of this rock are much used in the large towns for covering roofs, instead of shingles, which soon decay and easily take fire.

11. Perhaps you know that all the metals, such as iron, lead, gold and silver, are minerals. They are found in the earth, mixed with other substances, and the mixture is called an *ore*. The pure metal is obtained by heating the ore in fire.



Iron ore has been found in our State in several places, but we do not yet know whether it will be worth much. Small quantities of lead ore have also been found.

12. That kind of coal, used sometimes by blacksmiths called seacoal, is a mineral. It is dug from the earth in great quantities, in some parts of the United States. None has been found in our State, but as it is found abundantly in the States just south of us, and also in Nova Scotia, on the north, we may possibly find it here also.

#### CHAPTER IX.

##### *Native Animals.*

1. The animals of various kinds that we see on farms and about houses in this State, do not naturally belong here; the ox, the horse, the hog, the sheep were brought from other places, and cannot live here without the assistance of man. They are often called domestic animals. Wild animals, such as are born and live by themselves in the forest, are called native animals; they were very abundant before the State was inhabited by white men, but are growing scarce as settlements increase. Many of these wild animals were very useful to the Indians, who shot them with arrows, or caught them in traps. The lion, the elephant,

the tiger, and many other large and ferocious animals, were never found in this State; they live only in hot climates.

2. The large animals, which the Indians used to hunt, were the moose, the deer, and the bear.

The deer is a very beautiful animal. Their flesh is good to eat, and is called venison. They feed upon grass and herbs in the summer, and upon the buds and bark of trees in the winter. They are very fond of the beautiful white lily, that grows in ponds, called the pond lily. There used to be great herds of them in Maine, feeding in the summer, on the meadows along the rivers. The moose is as tall as a horse, and has small straight legs, with hoofs like a sheep. He can run very fast, and when he runs, his hoofs make a loud clattering noise. He has a long slender neck and a handsome head. The male has very large branching horns, and what is very remarkable, the horns fall off every year and new ones grow out again. The female has no horns, and is much smaller than the male. The moose is of a dark gray, or black color.



THE MOOSE.

3. The deer that used to be in this State was



the red deer; its shape was much like that of the moose, but it was smaller, and more slender.

The deer is sometimes seen at this day in the upper parts of the State, but they are very few and it is difficult to catch them.

The moose and the deer were very useful to the Indians. Their flesh was excellent food; their skins were used to make moccasins, belts, and other articles of clothing; and their horns were made into spoons and ladles.

4. There were two kinds of bears in Maine, the black bear and the brown bear. They were as large as a hog. The black bear had short legs and was generally very fat. He did not eat flesh, but lived on tender roots and plants, corn, berries, and grapes. The brown bear is sometimes called the ranging bear. He had long legs, and a leaner body than the black bear. He used to catch the deer and other smaller animals and feed on their flesh. The bears of both kinds were very fond of honey.



THE BEAR.

5. The bear has a coarse shaggy hide, his form is rude, and his step heavy and awkward.

His feet have sharp claws, and he can climb the highest tree with great ease. With his fore paws he can strike a dreadful blow. He can rear himself upright on his hind feet, and can squeeze a man to death by clasping him with his fore feet. The bear loves to be alone, and chooses his den in some lonely mountain or deep forest. Here he passes the greater part of the winter, without stirring out. He lies and sleeps, and sucks his paws all winter long, and comes out very lean in the spring. The flesh of the bear is good, and his skin was very useful to the Indians. They caught the bear in a trap made of two logs.

The bear is sometimes found at this day, in the forests in the lower parts of the State, near the towns and settlements.



THE WOLF.

6. The wolf used to be very common. His color was a sort of yellowish gray with a dark stripe on the back. His shape was like that of the dog. He used to catch other animals like the ranging bear. When the white people first came into Maine, the wolf and ranging bear were very



troublesome. They would catch lambs, calves, and pigs, and sometimes children; but at last, as the woods were cut down, the wolves were killed or driven away, and the bears are not very often seen.

There was formerly an animal in this State, something like the moose and the deer, but different from them both. The Indians called it the *buccarebou*, but it is more commonly called the caribou. Some of these have been seen within a few winters past, in the eastern parts of the State. It is said to be a very swift animal, but its flesh is not valuable.

7. Of the smaller wild animals, such as the fox, the wild cat, the racoon, the otter, the mink, the muskrat, the rabbit, the squirrel, there were



THE SQUIRREL.

a great many. The flesh of some of them is good, and others have very fine fur. Many of them still remain in the State; but they are very scarce in the old towns, and their numbers are lessening every year.

8. There was one very curious animal which used to be abundant in Maine, but which I have

not yet described,—I mean the beaver. The beaver is about as large as a small dog, with short legs and a broad flat tail. He has two very long and sharp fore-teeth with which he gnaws down poplars and willows and other soft trees. The beavers live on roots, young wood, and the bark of trees. In the summer, they wander about the meadows and thickets. But in the autumn they collect together, and build houses to live in during the winter. Beavers can swim and dive very well, and can live some time under water. They choose a place for their winter dwelling on the banks of a stream. Here they form a pond by building a dam across the stream. The dam is made of wood that drifts down the stream; of young willows, birches, and poplars, which the beavers gnaw down; and of stones and mud which they bring in their mouths or between their paws. They make this dam very strong and thick. The dam stops the water and so makes a pond.

9. On the edge of this pond the beavers build their houses, partly in the water and partly out of it. The houses are built of sticks and mud, and have regular arched roofs, and sometimes are two or three stories high. They are of various sizes according to the number of beavers that live in them. Five or six beavers live in some of the houses, ten or twelve in others; and some have twenty or thirty. These houses stand round the edge of the pond forming a little village. The



houses all have two entrances; one of them is under the water, so that when the pond is frozen, the beavers can go under the ice; the other entrance communicates with the land. The beavers do not build a new dam and new houses every year; they often repair the old ones where they have lived before, and live there again.

10. About the end of summer, the beavers cut down their wood, and collect their bark and roots. These they float down the river, and keep under the water to live on during the winter. When they eat, they sit on their hind legs like a squirrel, and hold their food between their paws. When disturbed, they plunge into the water, uttering a loud cry, and flapping the ground and water with their tails. There used to be a great abundance of beavers in Maine, and the Indians used to hunt them for the sake of their fur, which is very soft and glossy.

Those persons who have traveled about the sources of the rivers in the interior of the State, tell me that they have seen the beavers and their villages about these waters. They are never seen in the settled parts of the State, but in digging ditches in meadows and swamps near the course of brooks, the farmers sometimes uncover logs, which once formed the dams of the beavers, and still bear the marks of their teeth.

11. Nearly all the different sorts of birds that used to be in Maine, when the Indians lived here, are found here still.

The principal of them are the wild goose, the wild duck, and the pigeon. The flesh of these birds is very good, and many of them are caught every year. The pigeons are shot or caught in nets. What we call tame or domestic fowls, except the turkey, were brought hither by the white people.

## CHAPTER X.

### *Occupations of the People of Maine.*

1. Whenever a person *does* anything, he is then *occupied*. Whatever you do, whether play, or work or study, that is your *occupation*. Children are very much occupied in play; but men and women almost always have some work to do. The father is occupied in getting food and clothes for himself and his family. The mother is occupied in taking care of her children.

2. It is very necessary that almost all persons should work; for those who are idle will starve. Every person will choose that occupation by which he can get the most money, or live most comfortably and happily. Some are occupied in cultivating land; others are occupied in ships on the sea; others in buying and selling goods.

3. There are a few persons who are very rich, and are not obliged to work for a living. They



spend most of their time in amusing themselves. But I do not think they are very happy, for those who work the hardest, are always best pleased with amusements, after their work is done.

I am very glad, that almost all the four hundred thousand people of Maine, except the little children, who cannot work, are busily occupied. I cannot describe to you all their occupations, as they are very numerous.

4. Those who cultivate the earth, are occupied in agriculture. Their work is to clear the ground of trees, to plough it, to plant seed, to take care of the crop while it is growing, and to gather it in autumn. You have all seen a farm, and have seen men at work, and perhaps have worked yourselves in the fields. But to understand well the whole business of Agriculture, we had better go with some person into the forest, where he makes a farm for himself. Such a man buys of the State, or of some private person, land that is distant from the large towns, and where few persons have ever been before. The large trees are standing very thickly all over it, and these must be cut away to begin with. With his ax in his hand, the farmer goes into the forest, and spends some weeks, in cutting down, or *falling*\* the trees, and clearing away the bushes. These are piled into heaps,

\* To *fell* a tree, is to cut it down; but many of our people, talk of *falling* a tree, when they should say *falling*. When a tree is felled, of course it *falls* to the ground, but the man does not *fall* it.

and after some months, when they are dry, the farmer sets them on fire. In the autumn, these fires are very frequent, all about the interior of our State, and clouds of smoke are seen rising on every side. After the fire is gone out, the little opening in the woods looks dismal enough, and you might think there never could be a farm there. Every green thing is burnt up, and the ground is covered all over with blackened logs, lying between the burnt and ugly looking stumps. But the farmer is not discouraged. He goes to work, and piles up the logs and parts of trees, that are not burnt, and sets them on fire again, or perhaps leaves them for the present. Now you see he has cleared some small places between the stumps, where he can plant his seed. The decayed leaves, that have been falling in the woods many years, and the ashes of the burnt wood, make this soil very fertile. It is very soft, and does not need ploughing. Oats, or some kind of grain, is generally sowed first in these places. The seed is scattered over the ground, and the earth thrown over it, by a harrow, a sort of large rake, with iron teeth, drawn by a horse or oxen. By the time the next planting season comes round, the farmer has more of the burnt wood cleared away, and some of the stumps pulled up and burnt. This season, the land can be ploughed, if necessary, and planted with potatoes. The next year, he can have corn or some other grain,



and in three or four years, his land will bear a rich crop of clover or grass. Recollect that the farmer does not clear all his land at once. After he gets one portion, or *piece* of land, so that it will bear oats or potatoes, he begins to cut and burn the trees on another: and in five or six years, he will have on one part of his farm a crop of corn or grass, on another potatoes, on another oats,—another piece is just burnt over, and on the rest, the forest is still standing.

In some parts of the State, the land is so fertile, and free from stones, that corn is the first seed planted after the land is burnt over. The labor of planting it is very little; the farmer takes a short handled hoe in one hand, and the corn in the other, and raising a small portion of the soil, drops the corn, covers it, and thus proceeds very rapidly. But this land is not afterwards so fertile, and requires more hard work, to raise a crop.

5. When the farmer first went into the forest, his only implements or working tools, were an ax and a fire-brand, and all his work was done by his own hands. But soon he will have oxen to assist him, and will work with ploughs, and hoes, and sythes.

6. But suppose that when the farmer first goes into the woods, he carries with him a family, his wife and children, what will they do, and how shall they live? Of course they must carry with them something to eat, some meat, and corn, and

potatoes. A cow is very useful to furnish them with milk. But they must have a house, and there are no boards, or nails, or glass in the woods. There are logs enough, you recollect, and the farmer can make with his ax, a very comfortable house of these, and a pen for his cow. In the course of a few years, he can get boards from some saw-mill, if he is not too far off, and gets rich enough to buy nails, and glass, from the towns, with which he builds a more convenient house. Here is a picture of two men working on a farm; one of them is building a fence.



7. The farmer's boys will be very useful to him, in helping him clear his land of stones and bushes, and in planting and gathering his crops. In the course of a few years, he can raise from his farm everything that he wants to eat. He gets a large number of cows, which furnish him with butter and cheese. Sheep are very useful, their flesh being used for food, and their wool, for the manufacture of cloth, and of these, the farmer can have as many as he may wish. As the land



of the farmer, each year is more cleared, and better cultivated, he is able to sell many of the productions of his farm, to his neighbors, or in the market towns, and thus obtains money, with which he may buy articles of convenience and luxury for himself and his family. Before many years are passed, if he is industrious, sober, prudent, free from sickness and meets with no accidents, and if his land is pretty fertile, and especially if it is not very distant from some of the large towns, he may become a rich man.

S. All the farms in the older towns in the State have been made in a manner something like this. But after they are once made, the cultivation is regular, and the labors of one year do not differ much from those of another. But on every farm if the owner is skillful, there may be many improvements made each year. Apple trees, and many kinds of fruit trees can be obtained from other places, and set out, in different parts of the farm, and their productions are valuable. On the best farms in our State, they now make a good deal of cider; though some years ago when the farms were new, apples and cider were brought from other places. Every farmer may have six or a dozen hives of bees. The honey will be useful in his own family, and will sell well in the market. The prudent farmer will have all his buildings, his dwellinghouse and barns, strong, neat, and as large as necessary for his purposes. A well cul-

tivated farm is an interesting sight. Its straight and even walls and fences; its neat and capacious buildings; its pastures stocked with numerous herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep; its thick green woods; the brooks that wind through its meadows and valleys; its fields of green grass and the redblossomed clover, of waving corn, and yellow grain; and above all, the healthy and virtuous people who live by its productions, all make it pleasing to the eye and interesting to the thought.

9. Land is measured by the *acre*. Some one will tell you how much this is. Most farms do not contain more than one hundred acres. The labors of at least two men, are needed during the greater part of the year, to conduct properly a farm of this size. I have told you before, that a great part of our State is not yet settled. There are nearly ten millions of acres, which have never been cultivated, and some of this portion, particularly near the Aroostook and St. John, is more fertile than any other part. If a part of this is given to the British by the decision of the king of the Netherlands, there will still remain a large extent left. But this will be settled in a short period, if the progress of settlement is as rapid, as it has been for ten or twenty years past. Then, our State will be one of the most important agricultural States in the Union, and from this useful, noble and healthful occupation, the people will receive great prosperity and happiness. Although



many of our people have been a long time occupied in agriculture, yet they have not yet been so successful as they may be. They reason is, that they have not attended closely to their farms, but have been partly engaged in other business. This we shall see as we go along.

## CHAPTER XI.

### *Manufactures.*

1. Every thing that is made by the hand is a manufacture. If you cut a stick from the bushes, and trim it so that you can walk with it, you have manufactured a cane. But you will see that you could not have done it very well, without the aid of a knife; and so it is with almost every thing that is made by the hands of man; a tool of some kind or other is used to assist the hand. But still it would be very hard and slow work, if the hand must move and guide every tool that is used in manufacture. Suppose a log, one foot thick, and twelve feet long, is to be sawed into boards one inch thick. It would take a man with a hand saw, a great many hours to make these twelve boards, by sawing through the log eleven times. But you know very well, how much more easily this is done by the use of a large, strong saw set in motion by

a wheel that turns very fast, as you have often seen in a sawmill, where a log of this kind would be made into boards in less than one hour. In the same way, a great many other things may be manufactured, very rapidly, and without much hard work. The wheels that are made to turn round, and set the saw in motion, and any other contrivance that assists and saves the labor of the hand, are called machinery. If you have visited a carding machine, you have seen a curious collection of wheels, turning rapidly, and carding wool into rolls, about as fast as you could count them.

2. By the use of machinery, a great many things which we have to use every day, are made cheaper and better than we could possibly make them otherwise. Machinery is put in motion in various ways. Sometimes by wind, as in wind-mills, sometimes by steam, sometimes by the strength of a horse, but in our State, almost always by water. Where there is a fall of water on the small rivers, a dam is built across the stream, by which the water is stopped, and raised much higher. An opening being made in the *dam*, by what we call a *gate*, the water rushes through with great force, strikes the large wheel, and causes it to turn rapidly. This is connected with other machinery, which is thus put in motion.

3. The most important manufacture of our State, is lumber, the making of logs into boards, joist, clapboards, shingles and laths. I have told



you that there is a vast extent of forest in the interior of our State. Much of this consists of the Pine tree. Thousands of men are employed every winter in cutting this tree. They live in the woods, in camps or huts, during the whole winter. They generally get at least two logs from each tree, suitable for sawing. These are so marked that they can be known, and are hauled on to the rivers, which are then frozen. When the ice breaks, the logs float down in great quantities, and are conveyed to the mills to be sawed. Ten years ago there were nearly one thousand sawmills in this State. Now there are many more.

4. A part of the lumber is used in the State, but much the greater part goes to other places. No other State has such a great quantity of the Pine tree suitable for lumber, together with so many excellent waterfalls for mills. In the year 1826, the lumber carried from this State, to foreign places, or places not in the United States, was worth nearly one million of dollars. Much more than this was carried to places within the United States. In the present year, 1831, the value of all the lumber manufactured within this State, will be several millions of dollars; you will thus see, that the manufacture of lumber is one of the most important occupations of the people of this State, and adds very much to the wealth of the people.

5. Ship building is another important business

of the people of this State. Our forests afford excellent timber for this, and our extensive sea coast affords great advantages for building and preparing vessels for sea. But in this manufacture, there is little use of machinery. Except for making the ropes and sails of the vessel, almost the only implement used, is the ax, and long and hard work is necessary. In each year there are built about two hundred vessels; sometimes more and sometimes less. These are worth not far from one million of dollars.

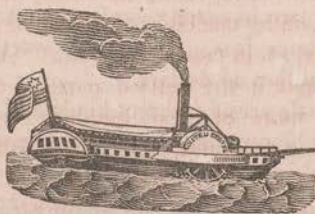
6. Vessels are of different kinds and sizes, and called by different names. The largest vessels are called ships, and have three masts. Brigs are somewhat smaller, with two masts; and most of their sails are nearly square. Schooners have also two masts, but are not so large as brigs, and have a different kind of sails. Sloops have one mast, like the picture below.



There is a kind of small vessels, used mostly in the fisheries, which have their stern, or hinder part, pointed, instead of flat, like ships and brigs. These are called by different names; pinksterns,



jebacco boats, jiggers, or fishing smacks. There is still another kind of vessels, which can go through the water without sails, and even against wind and tide. I mean the steamboats, which perhaps you have seen. I cannot describe to you very clearly how it is made to sail, but you can see by the picture how it looks.



In the hold of the vessel, is a very large copper boiler, containing water. This is heated by a very hot fire, and the steam that is made, is made to pass through some pipes with great rapidity and force. This sets in motion two paddle wheels on the outside of the vessel, which turn round, and force the vessel through the water. A large chimney goes up from the deck, to carry off the smoke from the fire. Several steamboats have been used in our waters, but none have ever been made in this State.

7. The making of cloth occupies many persons in our State. Much of this manufacture is carried on in families. The wool which most of

the farmers obtain from their sheep each year, is carded, spun and wove into cloth, by the females of each family. In this way many yards of flannel and other coarse woolen cloth are made every year, and although it is rather slow work, yet it is better for the farmer, as he does not have to pay for it with money. But the more common way is to send the wool to small factories, as they are called, containing machinery for carding, spinning and weaving, set in motion by water. Almost every small river in the settled parts of the State, has one or more of these buildings, commonly called carding machines, clothing and fulling mills. Only the coarser kinds of woolen cloth are made here; and in these mills and in the farmers' own houses, there is made a great part of all that is worn in the State.

8. Of the finer kinds of woolen cloth, such as broadcloth, there is but little made. These kinds of cloth require so much and such expensive machinery, that for the present we can get them cheaper out of the State. Cotton cloth is made in small quantities. The cotton is brought from the Southern States, where it grows. This cloth is also made in large and costly factories. There is no doubt, that in a few years, if we please, we can make as much fine cotton and woolen cloth, as we shall want. Linen cloth is made of flax. Flax grows very well in our State, but as yet, we make nothing of it, except thread, and a coarse



kind of cloth. The fine white linen is brought from other countries.

9. The manufacture of leather, is another occupation of part of our people. Leather as you well know is made of the skins of the ox, the cow and the calf, and of the horse, though this last is not so good as the others. The hair is removed from the hides by soaking them with lime, and they are then put in pits of water, with ground hemlock bark, as I have told you before. They lie in the pits a long time, and become of a red color, and will not decay. One side is afterwards colored black. Those engaged in this business are called tanners, and you have frequently seen the tanneries, or places where they work.

Sheep skins are prepared in a different manner, and make *morocco* leather. The value of leather made yearly in the State, is not far from four hundred thousand dollars.

10. There is another manufacture, which I am sorry to say, is somewhat attended to in our State; that is, the manufacture of *rum*. Although much rum is sold and drank in this and in other States, yet it is not useful but very hurtful. Those who drink much of it, are almost always poor, sickly, and seldom beloved or respected. Rum is made of molasses; and the method of making it is called distilling. There are more than twenty distilleries in the State, and two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of spirits

is made yearly. The people do not drink so much now as a few years ago, and we may hope, that in a short time, they will not make nor drink any.

10. In the back parts of the State, a small portion of the people are engaged a part of the year, in making potash and pearlashes. Great quantities of ashes (of hard wood) are collected, and from them a lye is obtained, such as is used in making soap. This is boiled in large iron kettles, over a hot fire, until it becomes partly solid; then a very strong heat is applied, till it is completely melted, and becomes red hot. It looks like red hot liquid iron, and is about as heavy. It is now poured out to cool, and becomes nearly as hard as rock. This is potash of an impure kind.

12. The people of this State are engaged in many kinds of business, such as are also carried on in other States and places. Boots and shoes, hats, nails and other works in iron, soap, candles, paper, ropes, bricks, tin and earthen ware, furniture, gunpowder, clocks, barrels and combs, with many other articles, are made in different parts of the State, in as great quantity, as we need them. Many of these same articles are also brought from other places.



## CHAPTER XII.

*Trade and Commerce.*

1. If a farmer in this State, raises on his farm more corn or potatoes than he wants for his family he can sell a part to his neighbor. But if all or a great part of the farmers, raise more than they want, they cannot sell it so well, as each one will have enough, and they must send their productions out of the State to be sold. It is true a great many of our farms do not produce enough to support their owner: but there are others that produce more than enough, and every year large quantities of potatoes, beans, hay, wheat, barley, wool, pork, butter, cheese, bacon and salted meats and other productions, are carried out of the State, to be sold to those who need them.

2. These productions are not carried away by land, in wagons; you know very well, how much easier it is to *transport* them in vessels. This is what we mean by commerce; the employment of ships in carrying goods from one place to another, across the seas. Of course no countries can be engaged in commerce by ships, but those that lie near the ocean. We have a noble seacoast, of great extent, and very many excellent harbors. Vessels are going and coming at all seasons of the year. But we need commerce for another reason, besides to carry away what is raised on our farms. Much the largest

number of our vessels are employed in carrying away the vast quantities of lumber, manufactured on our rivers. When our pine trees are all cut down, we shall do more in cultivating the earth; and shall have much more of potatoes, wool and provisions to send away, than we have now. Many vessels are also occupied in carrying wood to a market in the other States.

3. But what do these vessels bring back? Do they come empty? You can tell yourself, perhaps what they bring. Coffee, tea, molasses, salt, wines, spices, oranges, broadcloths, silks, log-wood, and everything we need to eat, drink, wear or use in any way, that cannot be produced in our own State. These goods that are brought into the State, are called imports; the lumber and productions carried away are called exports. For all this commerce a great number of vessels is needed. Within ten years past, not far from two thousand vessels have been built in this State. Some of these have been sold in other States.

4. There is another business which gives occupation to a large number of men and of vessels; that is, the fishing business. The codfish and mackerel, both of which you eat frequently, are caught in great numbers by vessels from our State. After they are salted, great quantities of them are carried to other States, being a part of our exports. From the State of Massachusetts, many vessels go a great distance, to the Pacific



Ocean, to catch whales, from which fish, comes the oil that we burn in lamps. But we have no vessels engaged in that business.

5. The number of seamen or sailors in our State, is probably nearly twenty thousand. Many of them have farms at home, which of course are not very well cultivated.

The merchants and shopkeepers who buy and sell the goods that are imported and exported in vessels, are also engaged in commerce, and are very numerous.

6. Many persons are occupied during the spring and early in the summer, in catching fish in our rivers. Salmon, shad and alewives are very abundant, though there are not so many as there were many years ago. They are caught in nets and in weirs.\* Weirs are made in this way. A row of stakes is stuck into the mud of the river, from the shore out straight to the deep water. Brushwood is fixed between the stakes, so as to make a thick hedge, that the fish cannot get through. At the outer end of this hedge, is built another circular hedge, forming an enclosure, which is divided into several parts. As the fish swim up or down the river, they strike against the straight hedge, and in order to get round it, swim out towards the deep water. Following the hedge, they pass directly into the circular enclosure, and are caught in nets placed there, or in the rooms

\* Pronounced *teares*.

or pounds of the weir, which are made with a floor, so that the fish are left by the tide. In the Penobscot and Kennebec there are more weirs, than in the other rivers.

7. We have now seen that the principal occupations of our people are Agriculture, Commerce and different kinds of Manufactures. These kinds of business become more profitable every year, and there is nothing to prevent the people of our State, if they are industrious and virtuous, from being as rich and happy as any in the world.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### *History of Maine.*

1. After having learned so much of the geography of Maine, and of its present condition, and the number of its people, you will now like to have some account of the first settlers of the State; of the countries they came from; of the different times when they came, and of the growth of the State, and the increase of its inhabitants to the present day. Such an account will be the *History* of the State. History is a description of what has been done in times that are past. It is always interesting to know what was done by our fathers, and those who lived before us; and it is very necessary for every one, who wishes to be a good citizen, to be well acquainted with the his-



tory of his own country and State. I cannot here give you a very full account of the History of Maine; when you are older you can learn more in larger books than this. Perhaps I cannot tell you much of your own town, or that part of the State in which you live. But you can learn much of your parents and those older than yourself. You will find it very interesting and profitable to learn in this way, who were the persons that first settled the town where you live, how long ago it was, and the increase of the town from that time to this.

2. You have learned in your geography that America was first discovered in 1492, by Christopher Columbus. This was three hundred and forty years ago. Before that time there were no civilized white men, in all that vast country which now forms the United States. Although there were many large and magnificent cities in Europe, Asia and Africa, yet here, there were only the small villages of rude and ignorant Indians. The arts of writing and printing were known in the old world, but here, a book had never been seen. Many of the people of the old world were civilized, possessed of knowledge and happy; engaged in building towns and cities, or in extensive commerce by ships upon the sea; here, hardly anything was known, except how to fight, or to catch wild animals and fish; and hardly anything else was done.

3. The discovery of the new world was im-

portant for several reasons. First, this immense extent of land, before covered with forests, and inhabited by savages, was laid open for the labors and cultivation of civilized men. There can be no doubt, that He, who made the earth, intends that it shall all be inhabited and cultivated by those who can make the best use of it. In the course of time, savages will disappear from all parts of the earth. Next, this great country afforded an excellent opportunity, for the people of the old world to carry on several kinds of trade to great advantage. Gold and silver were found in South America, and great quantities of these precious metals were carried to Europe. Tobacco was not known in the old world till it was carried from America, and then it soon became an important article of commerce. The fish on the coast of America, and the furs of wild animals in the forests were much sought after by the European merchants. The greatest advantage of the discovery of the New World, was that it afforded a profitable and safe home to many individuals who could not find means to live comfortably in Europe, and to many more who were oppressed by bad governments, and unjust laws in their native land. You might perhaps suppose that the simple Indians of the new continent would be benefited by the arrival of civilized persons; but it is to be feared they have received



more harm than good. I shall speak of the Indians hereafter.

4. Columbus never came so far to the northern part of America, as the State of Maine. But five years after his first voyage, an English ship passed along the coast of this State, but without landing. The men on board this ship, which was commanded by John Cabot, were probably the first civilized men, that saw the shores of Maine. When the discovery of America was made known in the old world, several European nations sent out ships to explore the new continent. In 1524, a French ship sailed along the whole coast of the United States, and called the country New France. But we do not know that any European landed in Maine, until many years afterwards, in 1603, one hundred and eleven years after the first voyage of Columbus. In that year, a vessel came from Bristol in England, to the coast of Maine, which was called by the natives, *Mavoshen*. This vessel sailed among the islands in Penobscot Bay, and afterwards sailing south, passed Casco Bay, and entered Saco river. That river was then called by the Indians the *Shawacotoc*, and it is now two hundred and twenty eight years since it was first visited by white men.

5. In 1607, some persons from England attempted to make a settlement in Maine. Their leaders were Captain George Popham, and Raleigh Gilbert. They selected an island near the

mouth of the Kennebec, which river was then called Sagadahoc. The island they chose, is one of those you see at the mouth of the river, and is now called Parker's island, and is a part of Georgetown. A new settlement is often called a *colony*, especially if the persons forming it, come from a foreign country. The number of the colonists who came to Parker's island, was about one hundred and eight. They arrived in the fall, and as our climate was then cold and bleak, more so, than it is now, they had a dreary winter before them. Of course they had to bring all their provisions and supplies with them. The winter was very severe, and when their ships returned, in December, more than half of the colonists returned with them, discouraged by the failure of their provisions, and the severity of the cold. Before the winter was over, their store-house was burnt, and one of their leaders Capt. Popham died; and the other, Raleigh Gilbert being obliged to return in the spring to England, all the colonists resolved to return with him, so that in less than one year from their arrival, their settlement was broken up, and they declared that the country could not be inhabited. These colonists certainly did not get along so well as you do now, living comfortably and happily, and without any fear of freezing or starving.

6. In 1609, two French priests had collected a few settlers at Mount Desert, east of Penobscot



Bay, but they were driven away by the English in 1613. In 1614, the coast of Maine was visited by the famous Capt. John Smith, who was one of the leaders of an early settlement in Virginia. He did not like the appearance of our shores, very well; he described it as "a country rather to affright than to delight one," and as "a plain spectacle of desolation." But every new country will look somewhat wild and desolate at first, and the rocky shores of Maine, do not, it is true, give much reason to expect rich valleys and fertile plains in the interior.

7. The people who settled on Parker's island in 1607, were sent from England, by a company, called the Plymouth company, from the name of an English city, where many of them resided. When their colonists returned, the company were discouraged, and for a long time did not send any more settlers. But one of the principal members of the company, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, would not give up, but still resolved to *plant* a colony in the western world. He had learned a good deal about this country from some Indians, who were carried over from Maine, and lived in his family three years. As he could not prevail on the Plymouth company to send out another colony, he sent several ships on his own account for the purpose of fishing, and trading with the natives.

8. In the year 1616, he sent out a party of

men, to explore the country as well as to trade and fish. They were commanded by Mr. Richard Vines, and promised to stay during the winter, that they might prove that the climate was not so cold, as had been thought. They resided principally near the mouth of Saco river, and were occupied in fishing on the coast, and exploring the interior.

But the first permanent settlement made in Maine, was about the year 1626 or 7, at a point or cape, a little east of Kennebec river, called Pemaquid point. We do not know who were the first settlers, but they probably went there for the purpose of trading and fishing. A part of this old settlement was many years afterwards *incorporated* into a town called Bristol. It is not a place of much importance, but is interesting as having been the first permanent settlement in Maine. Nearly at the same time there were settlements in the neighboring parts of the State, particularly at New Castle.

9. In 1622, the Plymouth company gave a large extent of land to two of their number, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason. This *grant* of land extended as far east as the Kennebec, and included also the State of New Hampshire. It was called Laconia. From this time settlements began to be made along the coast. Saco was settled as early as 1630, by Richard Vines, of whom we have spoken above. In 1635, the



country from the river Piscataqua to the Kennebec was made into a separate province called New Somersetshire, after a shire or county of that name in England. The eastern part of the State together with Nova Scotia, was for a long time settled by the French, who claimed it as their *territory*, until they were driven out by the English.

10. You will bear in mind, that all these colonies and settlements, although the land was granted to different individuals and companies, and settled by them, were still governed by the king of England. He had the power to fix their boundaries, and to appoint persons to manage their affairs. In 1639, he ordered that the province of New Somersetshire, should be called the PROVINCE OF MAINE. This name, then, by which our State is now called, has been used one hundred and ninety two years. Sir Thomas Gorges, a nephew of Sir Ferdinando, was appointed Governor of the Province, and a General Court, or Legislature, was held at Saco, in 1640, and for several years afterwards.

11. In 1643, a part of the lands in the Province of Maine on and near Saco river, were purchased by one Alexander Rigby, and he determined to make a new province to be called the province of Lygonia; so that a part of our State has been known and governed under *four* different names. The government of the other prov-

ince, of course were not pleased with the doings of Rigby, and from this time for several years after, there were great disputes and dissensions between the two governments. The government of England during this time was in such a condition, that it could not decide the quarrel, and many of the colonists, perhaps would not have submitted, if a decision had been made. The people, of course, did not live very comfortably, during these disputes. Their laws and their courts were all in an unsettled state, and their rights and their property were very insecure.

12. Many of the towns and settlements were anxious to get rid of their difficulties. Several of those in the southwestern corner of the State, associated together, and formed a government of their own, which was called a Combination government. Other towns took another method, which was this. A colony from England had settled in Massachusetts, about the same time the first settlements were made in Maine. By 1640 or 50, it had much increased in numbers, and strength. It was then called the Massachusetts colony, and governed a large extent of country. Some of the towns in Maine *petitioned* this colony to take them under its protection, as they had no safe and settled government of their own. About the same time, the people of the Massachusetts colony, began to claim the province of Maine as their own, saying that it was given to



them by the king, with the rest of their territory. Many of the towns and people of Maine, were willing to submit to Massachusetts, but their governors and the persons to whom Maine was first granted, refused.

13. These disputes between the different provinces in Maine, and between them and Massachusetts continued for several years. Sometimes one party had the *jurisdiction*, or the right to govern the country and sometimes the other. The quarrel was so sharp, that at one time the Massachusetts government sent armed soldiers to Maine to establish its power there. The disputes were mostly settled in 1677, when the grandson of Sir Ferdinando Gorges sold the province of Maine to Massachusetts, for a sum of money not very large in those days, and which, now, would hardly buy a single town in the State. The Massachusetts colony then appointed Thomas Danforth, President of Maine.

14. After this time, the provinces of Maine and Massachusetts, were governed by the same laws. But the province of Maine as I have described it to you, extended only as far east as the Kennebec. The rest of the country between that river and the St. Croix, the present boundary of the State, was partly possessed by the French and partly by the English. At one time the king of England had *ceded*, or given up, to the French, a part of the country east of the Kennebec, which

he had before taken away from them; in about three years the Dutch took it away from the French, and soon after the people of New England drove off the Dutch. Such are the changes, which take place, in new settlements and governments. There were long wars between the French and the English, about the country east of Kennebec, and in 1696, it was in possession of the French. In 1710, they were driven off, and it again belonged to the English. The king of England then determined to make a new province here, separate from the province of Maine, which was governed by Massachusetts. But Massachusetts would not agree to this, and claimed the right to govern the whole country. After some dispute, and an examination of the case, it was decided that this territory belonged to the province of Maine. This decision was made in 1731. So you see that the sea coast of our State, was established, just one hundred years ago, precisely as it is now, from Piscataqua river to the St. Croix; and so it has remained ever since.

15. When government was first established in the province of Maine, there were no counties. But about the year 1690, the whole province was formed into one county, called York county, and sometimes *Yorkshire*. The Superior, or Supreme Court was held at the town of York, and the Court of Common Pleas, in the same place, and at Falmouth, which is now called Portland.



In 1760, new counties were formed. York county was made to extend only a short distance east of Saco river, as you now see it on the map, and from the sea coast to the northern boundary of the province. Cumberland county was formed at the same time. Its eastern and western boundaries were the same as you see them now, but on the north it extended to Canada. All the rest of the province, as far as the St. Croix, was called the county of Lincoln. The courts in this county were then held (seventy years ago) at or near the town of Wiscasset. We shall see hereafter when the other counties were formed.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

##### *Indians and Indian Wars.*

1. I have told you in several places, that this State, with all the rest of the new world, before the English came, was inhabited by Indians. Do you know why they are called *Indians*? Before the new world was discovered, several islands south of Asia, had been called for a long time, *the Indies*. The first land Columbus met with in the new world, was several islands, which he at first thought were these same Indies; but finding afterwards they were not, he called them the West Indies, and the others were named the East In-

dies. The people found on the islands that Columbus discovered, were therefore called *Indians*, and all the native inhabitants of the new world, afterwards received the same name. These Indians were very different from us. They were uncivilized, and are often called savages. They differed from the white men who came from Europe to this country, in their appearance, their habits, and their manner of life.

2. The North American Indians were tall and straight. Their skin was brown, and they are often called the copper colored race. Their hair was black and long. They used to dress in the skins of wild animals, and often painted their faces. You may well suppose that, with their strange dress, their great size, their black eyes and hair, and their painted faces, they could make themselves look very frightful.

They knew but very little. They had no books, and of course could neither read nor write. They did not know how to build cities or towns of any great size; nor how to cultivate the earth or to navigate the sea. They were unacquainted with God, and seemed hardly to know the difference between goodness and wickedness. Some of them believed there was a Great Spirit, whom they could not see, but who took care of them.

3. Of course being so ignorant, almost all they could do, was to live; to keep themselves from starving and freezing. Their houses were



nothing more than rude huts, framed of posts stuck into the ground, and covered with the bark and limbs of trees. In the centre or in front of these *wigwams*, they built a fire on the ground, and at night stretched themselves around it to sleep. For their food, they caught fish, and killed various kinds of animals. Clams and other shell fish which they found upon the seashore, and roots dug from the earth, also supplied their wants. They sometimes did a little in cultivating the earth, and raised small crops of corn, pumpkins and beans. They made their fishing nets of strings twisted of the bark of trees. They killed birds and beasts with arrows which were pointed with bones or sharp stones. They knew nothing of the effects of gunpowder, until white men came among them, and did not learn the use of fire arms, till several years after the first colonies were planted.

4. There was one occupation of the Indians, however, besides the mere searching after food; that was, war. They lived in separate collections or *tribes*; and the different tribes were known by different names, and were governed by chiefs, whom they called *Sachems*. For various reasons, these tribes were frequently at war with each other. The young and strong men of each tribe were the soldiers, and they sometimes traveled great distances through the forest to meet their enemies. They fought with their arrows, with

spears and *tomahawks*, a sort of hatchet, at first made of stone, afterwards of iron. In fighting they were very cruel, killing and taking prisoners as many of their enemies as possible. They had one very barbarous practice, which, I believe was never known among any other people. When a savage had killed or *disabled* his enemy, he would seize the fallen foe by his long hair, and cut out with his knife, a portion of the skin from the crown of his head. This, with the hair *attached* and reeking with blood, was called a *scalp*, and every Indian was proud to carry home a large number of scalps, by which he showed how many enemies he had slain. The prisoners taken in battle, were almost always put to death with great tortures.

5. It is likely that most of my readers have seen some of the Indians that still reside in this State. There are but few of them now, and they differ very much from those who lived here two hundred years ago. They are still very ignorant, but are not cruel, and do not fight with each other. When well treated, they are mild and peaceable. You will not have a very favorable opinion of the savages from whom they are descended. They were so barbarous, and their condition was so degraded in every respect, that they hardly seem like human beings. But bad as they were, there is much excuse for them. They were completely ignorant of right and wrong, and knew no better than to act, just as their passions



directed. As for their warlike disposition, their cruelty and barbarity, they were never so guilty as civilized men have been, in almost all ages. Enlightened, instructed nations, men who had the Bible, and knew what was right and what was wrong, have waged wars against each other, longer and more destructive than any that were ever known among the Indians. There can be no doubt, that in all the Indian tribes of North America, there never lived, at one time, so many men, as have been put to death, at different times and in different countries, in the wars of civilized nations. The savages were certainly wrong, but civilized men have been more guilty.

6. I gave you an account in the last chapter, of the History of Maine, down to the year 1731. I then stopped to give you some account of the Indians, as they have had a good deal to do with the history of the State, and you would need some account of their general manners and customs.

The State of Maine was inhabited, like all the rest of North America, by several different tribes of Indians. They resided mostly near the waters of the great rivers. We do not know certainly, by what names they called themselves, but the white men gave to some of them the names of the rivers near which they were found. The Penobscot Indians lived near the river of that name. There was also a tribe on the Sheepscot river, called the Wewenocks. The Casco Indians were

about Casco Bay. Near the Androscoggin river, was also a tribe called by the name of that river, and on the Saco river, at some distance from the sea, were the Pequawket or Pigwacket Indians. On the Kennebec, was a powerful tribe, called the Norridgewocks, from whom a flourishing village on that river is now named. When this tribe was first known to the whites, they were governed by a chief called *Kenebis*, and it is probable that the river Kennebec was named for him.

7. The English, who planted the first colonies in New England, were for many years sorely troubled by the Indians. The savages put many of them to death, destroyed their crops, burnt their houses, and carried their wives and children into captivity, where they were murdered, or treated with great cruelty. But there were many reasons for this hostility of the Indians, and the white people were themselves to blame for much of the suffering they had to endure. If they had always treated the Indians with mildness and humanity, never attempting to cheat them or injure them, in any way, they would certainly have lived much more safely. But some of the white people were cruel and unjust, and treated the Indians in such a way, that they became angry, and determined to revenge themselves, by plundering and murdering the colonists. As an instance of the manner in which the Indians were treated by some of the whites, there was an English captain



who came to some part of New England in 1614, to trade and explore the country. He was so unjust and cruel, as to force several of the natives on board his ship, and then to carry them away to a distant country, where he sold them as slaves! This was before any permanent settlement was made on the coast, and is it strange, that when the white people came afterwards to form colonies, the Indians were suspicious of them?

8. There is also an anecdote told about the whites who settled in 1607 at the mouth of the Kennebec, which shows that the Indians had reason to be angry and cruel. A party of Indians having come down the river to trade, the settlers requested them to assist in drawing a cannon to some place by means of a rope fastened to it. When the Indians had taken hold of the rope, placing themselves in a line before the gun, it was *discharged* by the settlers, and a great number of the Indians were thus killed by deception and cruelty. Whether this story is true or not, there can be no doubt, that in many cases, the white men deceived the Indians and treated them badly. In trading with the Indians for furs and land, the colonists sometimes did not pay so much, as they ought to, for what they received. Besides, the natives were displeased that the English who settled in their lands, drove them from their hunting and fishing grounds, and the places where their villages had stood,

and where their fathers and friends were buried. It is not strange then, that seeing the white men increase so fast, and being so badly treated, they should wish to drive away these enemies from their shores.

9. But it was not till more than fifty years after the first colonies were settled, that the Indians made open war against the whites. They had remained peaceable until about the year 1675, partly because they did not much fear the whites, who were few in numbers, and because they had until this time, been treated with some kindness. Besides this, the Indians as yet, had nothing to fight with, except their arrows and tomahawks, while the colonists had gunpowder and fire arms with which they could easily defend themselves. But about the year 1670, king Philip, a bold and skillful Indian chief, who resided in that part of New England, now called Rhode Island, determined to kill or drive off the whites from the whole country. At this time, some of the settlers had been so imprudent as to sell muskets with powder and bullets, to the Indians, and a man named Morton, who lived in Massachusetts, and hated the government, did all he could to supply them with fire arms, giving them away, and selling them, although he was forbidden to do it.

10. King Philip's War broke out in 1675. All the Indians in Massachusetts were in arms, and many settlements in that province were de-



stroyed, and their inhabitants put to death. The Indians in Maine, who were connected in some way with those in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the same time began to make war upon the settlements. The first attack was made by the Androscoggin tribe, at Brunswick, where they destroyed some furniture and killed some sheep, without injuring any of the people. Soon after they attacked a house near the Presumpscot river at Casco Bay, and cruelly murdered most of the family. During this same year, the Indians also fell upon the inhabitants in Saco, South Berwick, and Kittery, in York county, and also in Scarborough, near Portland. It is supposed that as many as fifty of the settlers were killed in the first year of the war, between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. The number of soldiers in the province when the war broke out, was about seven hundred.

11. When winter came on, the Indians were peaceable. The next year, 1676, they renewed their fighting, and attacked the settlements on Kennebec river, near Casco Bay, and along the coast from this bay to Piscataqua. I have not time to describe the particular places they fell upon, nor the barbarous outrages they committed. They were very cruel, and spared neither the young nor the old, the weak nor the strong. They almost always came upon the settlers secretly, and put to death, as many as pos-

sible, when they could find them unprepared. A favorite way of fighting with the Indians was to lie *in ambush*; that is, to hide behind rocks or bushes, where their enemies were expected to pass, and then to shoot them from their hiding place.

12. The next year, 1677, the war was continued. Many persons were destroyed in those places which had been attacked before. The other colonies sent soldiers to Maine, to assist them against the savages. These were joined by the inhabitants, and a severe battle was fought near the sea shore in the town of Scarborough, in which sixty of the English were slain. It was a time of great distress in all the settlements. They were surrounded by the ferocious and blood-thirsty savages, and had but slight means of defending themselves. In 1678, to the great joy of the settlers, peace was made with their enemies, which lasted ten years.

13. In 1688, a second Indian war broke out. At this time all that part of the State east of Penobscot river, had been given to the French. A celebrated Frenchman, the Baron Castine, then lived at the mouth of Penobscot river, near where the town of Castine now is. He lived among the Indians and took the daughter of one of the *Sachems* of the Penobscot tribe for his wife. The English government claimed his lands as belonging to their territory, but Castine refused to obey



them. The English then plundered his house, which made him angry, and he immediately persuaded the Indians to begin another war against the English settlements. He supplied them with fire arms. This war continued ten years. The French soldiers from Canada and Nova Scotia assisted the Indians. Many towns were attacked, in different parts of the province, and many of the settlers were killed. During this war, in the year 1690, a settlement near the present town of Berwick in York county, was entirely destroyed, and another, at Falmouth, now called Portland. This was a flourishing settlement, but it was attacked by the French and Indians, one hundred of the settlers were taken prisoners, the rest were slain, and the place was desolated. In 1699, the Indians again made peace.

14. In 1703, four years after, a third war began, which also lasted ten years. This was also carried on by the French and Indians together, and the English settlements were harassed and troubled, as in former wars, by the outrages of their enemies. Many persons taken prisoners by the Indians, were carried to Canada. Peace was again made in 1713. During these wars, the inhabitants protected themselves in some measure by building forts at places of the greatest danger. At all the principal settlements, and on most of the rivers, there were forts, in some of which soldiers were constantly kept, and others were

places of safety for the people in case of alarm. The ruins of some of these forts can be seen at this day.

15. After 1713, the Province of Maine did not suffer so much as before from the Indians. There were some hostilities, but by persuasion and threatenings, the government of the province kept the Indians more quiet than before. The settlers now began themselves to attack the Indians, in order to break up their tribes, and prevent them from any further wars. In 1724, a party of about two hundred men, marched up the Kennebec, to the principal village of the Norridgewock tribe near the present town of Norridgewock. They destroyed the village, and most of the warriors of the tribe. A celebrated French priest, named Sebastian Ralle, who had lived a long time with these Indians, and aided them in their wars against the English settlements, was also killed. The next year, 1725, a party of soldiers from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, marched to the principal village of the Pequawket Indians near the present town of Fryeburg, in Oxford county. They intended to destroy the tribe, but were themselves suddenly attacked by the Indians, and many of their number were killed. The Indians, however, lost so many in the fight, among others their chief, that they never were troublesome afterwards.

16. After this time, the people of the Province



were in no more fear of the Indians, except when the English and French were at war. At such times the settlements were troubled with fears that the Indians and French would unite against them. The Penobscot tribe, however, refused to join with the French. If they had, it is probable, they would have been destroyed, as the Norridgeworks were, but they remained peaceable, and a *remnant* of them is existing at this day. In 1760, Canada and all the French provinces were conquered by the English, and after that there was peace. There were now great rejoicings throughout the province. The people now knew that their terrible foe, the savage, would not be urged to war, by the French.

We should be thankful that we live in happier times than our fathers did. We have but faint ideas of the sufferings they endured in their long and terrible wars. We are not startled from our sleep by the frightful shouts of the savages, or the flames of our houses, burning over our heads. Our fathers and mothers are not murdered before our eyes, nor are children forced away from their homes, into the wild forest, among cruel men. The fear of the scalping knife and the tomahawk is passed away, and there is safety, peace, and happiness in all our borders.

## CHAPTER XV.

*History of Maine—Continued.*

1. We will now go on with the History of our State from 1760. In this year, as you will recollect I told you, at the close of the last chapter but one, the province of Maine was divided into the three counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln. At this time there were hardly ten thousand persons besides Indians in the province. This was only about seventy years ago, and by comparing this with the number of inhabitants now in the State, you will see that there has been a great and rapid increase. In 1744, the number of soldiers in Maine was about three thousand.

2. Maine was now a province of Massachusetts. Massachusetts was a colony or province of Great Britain, having its own rulers, and its own Legislature, but still *subject* to Great Britain. At different times there had been planted other colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America, all of them settled by Englishmen, and subject to the English nation. At this time they were thirteen in number, and afterwards formed thirteen of the United States. Some of them had been planted one hundred and forty years, and all were now prosperous and rapidly increasing, containing nearly three millions of people. They were much attached to the king and government of Great Britain, and often spoke of England as their *home*,



where many of them were born and passed their youth, and where their fathers had lived and died.

3. But in an evil time, the British government began to oppress the American colonies. About the year 1767, the English rulers determined to make the colonists pay taxes, besides those which they paid for the expense and support of their own governments. Laws were passed for this purpose. One law directed that all the paper, used in the colonies, for certain purposes, should be marked with a stamp, and that a sum of money should be paid to the government for this stamp. This law was called the *stamp act*, and was resisted by the colonists, who drove off many of the persons sent to collect this tax. Another law directed that all the tea, used in the colonies, should be taxed. The people then resolved that they would not use tea, and when some ship loads were sent to Boston, it was thrown into the sea, by the citizens of that place. Things went on for some time, worse and worse, the government oppressing, and the colonies resisting, until 1775, when they came to open war. Great Britain sent over ships and soldiers to compel submission to her unjust laws.

4. In the second year of the war, the colonies agreed no longer to be governed by Great Britain. They declared themselves free and independent States, on the *fourth of July*, 1776, a day that you will well remember. The war lasted eight years. At the end, the colonies were victorious, and the

mother country, no longer had any power over them. This was what is called the Revolutionary war. The armies of the colonies were commanded by General Washington, that great and good man. There were no battles of much consequence, in our State, but many of the citizens were soldiers in the war. During a part of it, British soldiers had possession of the eastern part of the State. In 1775, General Arnold with one thousand men, was ordered to march to Quebec, in Canada, in order to take it from the English. He chose for his route, to go through this State. He passed up the Kennebec, and from that river across to the Chaudiere. That part of the State was then almost a wilderness, and the soldiers suffered very severely from hunger and cold. This march is often spoken of among us, and is called Arnold's expedition. During this war, another circumstance took place, which is often spoken of. The town of Portland was then called Falmouth. In 1775, the captain of a British ship, lying in the harbor, became offended with the inhabitants, and destroyed the town by fire. The number of inhabitants was more than one thousand. There were about two hundred houses, nearly all of which were burnt, together with a new church and court house, and many stores and ware houses. This was a great affliction to the people, and an act of great cruelty on the part of the British.

5. At the end of the war, the thirteen colonies



joined together, and formed a constitution by which they agreed to be governed as The United States of America. Massachusetts was one of these States. Maine still belonged to Massachusetts, but was no longer called a province but a *District*. The people of the District of Maine voted every year in choosing a governor of the State, and sent representatives and senators to the Legislature of Massachusetts. In 1789, the counties of Hancock and Washington were formed. In 1790, the number of inhabitants in the District was more than ninety six thousand.

6. In 1799, the county of Kennebec was formed. In 1800 there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants in the State. In 1805, Oxford county, and in 1809, Somerset county were formed. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was about two hundred thousand. At this time the State was rapidly increasing. New towns were frequently formed, some on the coast, and others in the interior. In 1812, there was war again between Great Britain and the United States. British troops again took possession of the eastern part of the State. The town of Castine was a long time in their hands. On the Penobscot river there was some fighting, and great numbers of vessels and seamen belonging to this State were taken by the English ships of war. In 1815, peace was made. The people were relieved from the calamities of war, and again began

their business and their pleasures. This year the county of Penobscot was formed.

7. In 1820, the number of inhabitants was about three hundred thousand. The people were now so numerous, and the extent of the District was so great, that it was thought that Maine ought to become a State by itself, and be no longer joined with Massachusetts. Accordingly with the consent of Massachusetts and the other States, Maine was admitted into the Union, as one of the United States. There are now twenty-four States in all. The first governor of the State was the Hon. William King. In 1826, Waldo county was formed. Before this it was a part of Hancock. Since the State became independent, its affairs have gone on regularly and prosperously, nothing taking place out of the regular course until the disputes arose about the North Eastern Boundary, of which I have given you an account in the second chapter. We now number, as you will recollect, four hundred thousand people. The number of youth, of both sexes, in this State, under fifteen years of age, is more than one hundred and fifty thousand!

While many nations of the earth, are suffering cruel oppression, we are prosperous and happy. The children of many countries live in ignorance and pain, and die by cruelty and neglect. Ours are instructed in things useful and good, and can live in the enjoyment of every earthly happiness



## CHAPTER XVI.

*Description of Towns.*

1. Of course I can describe to you, only a few, out of the three hundred towns in the State. There are many pleasant and interesting villages, which you may one day see for yourselves. In the mean time you can learn a good deal, by inquiring of your parents and those who have traveled. Never neglect to learn useful things; to make yourself acquainted, in every proper manner with *facts*, about men, and places, and events.

2. Portland is much the largest town in the State. It is very finely situated on a peninsula, near the mouth of Casco bay. Of course there is water, nearly all around it; in front is the harbor; on the east side, it looks upon Casco bay, and its many green islands, and behind is a broad *cove*, presenting when the tide is in, a beautiful *sheet* of water. On the west side is a narrow *neck*, joining the town to the main land. There are five great roads leading into the town, and four of them pass over bridges. The length of the town is two or three miles, its breadth, about half a mile. The centre of the town is low, but at the two ends are high hills, from which you can have a fine view of the broad sea on one side, and of the country on the other. The White Hills at a distance of sixty or seventy miles are easily seen. On the Hill, at the east end of the town, is an

Observatory, a high building, used for discovering ships coming in from sea. From the top of this building the prospect is very fine.

3. There are about twelve thousand inhabitants in Portland. The people are a good deal engaged in commerce. There is always a great number of large and small vessels in the harbor, and they are constantly coming and going. Opposite the town, near the entrance of the harbor is a fort, belonging to the United States. A large flag is always flying in pleasant weather above its white walls. There are twelve meeting houses in the town, built of brick, wood and stone, some of them large and handsome. There is also, a large court house, for the county of Cumberland, of which you will recollect, Portland is the shire town. The Custom House is a fine building with a noble stone front.

4. A canal, the only one in the State, passes from Portland into the country back. A canal is an artificial river, made by digging a ditch or trench, wide enough and deep enough for large boats to pass in it. The water is let into it, generally from some lake or river in the interior. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, for so this one near Portland is called, unites the waters of Sebago pond with Portland harbor. It is more than twenty miles long, and by means of other ponds and rivers above Sebago, boats can pass up much farther. The canal boats are long and



narrow, and each is drawn by one horse that walks on the *tow-path* or bank of the canal. The canal passes over hills and into valleys, by means of *locks*, a very simple contrivance, but which I cannot well explain here. This canal has been *in operation* two years. It will be very useful to the people who live near it. The boats bring down a good deal of wood and lumber, and carry back goods of various kinds, for the people in the country. When the towns along its course are well settled, and the farms well cultivated, the canal will be very useful in transporting agricultural productions to Portland.

5. The town of Bath is the second in the State in size. It is on the west side of the Kennebec, about thirteen miles from the sea. It contains a great many houses, and covers nearly or quite as much ground as Portland, though the buildings are not so near together. There are four meeting houses and two banks. The Kennebec here is wide, and hardly ever frozen in winter. At the mouth of the river is an old fort, and on two islands near the mouth are light houses. Bath has much commerce, and a considerable number of large vessels are built and owned here.

6. Brunswick is on the south side of the Androscoggin, about eight miles from Bath. A great many mills are built on the falls in the river at this place. There was formerly a cloth facto-

ry, but it was burnt with many other buildings at a great fire in 1825. Another factory is expected to be built soon. The town is finely situated on two very level plains, one somewhat higher than the other. On the upper plain, half a mile from the river, is the meeting house and Bowdoin College. A college is an institution of learning, designed to teach young men, languages, arts and sciences. There are several instructors, who are usually called Professors. Bowdoin College has six professors. The number of students is more than one hundred. They come from all parts of the State and some from other States. There are two large brick buildings four stories high, divided into rooms for the students to live in. A smaller wooden building, called the Chapel, contains a library of seven or eight thousand volumes, and a room in which the students assemble morning and evening, for prayers. Another brick building contains lecture rooms, and two large halls, in one of which is a fine collection of minerals from many parts of the world, and in the other, a large number of handsome paintings. There is also connected with the college, a medical school. In the spring, every year, instruction is given to about one hundred young men, who are preparing to be doctors. Bowdoin College has been in operation about thirty years; the medical school ten years.

7. Gardiner is on the Kennebec, forty or fifty



miles from its mouth. A small river runs into the Kennebec at this place, on which are several mills and factories. There is a handsome Episcopal Church in this town, built of stone, in what is called the Gothic style. Several years ago, an excellent school was established here, called the Gardiner Lyceum, designed to give a good education to those who did not wish to go to college, but it is now discontinued.

Four miles above Gardiner is Hallowell, a large and flourishing town. It contains three churches, and many handsome houses. There is an Academy for boys, and an excellent high school for girls. Besides much other business, many vessels go from this town to New York and other places, loaded with the fine granite, which is so abundant near the banks of the river.

8. Two miles above Hallowell, is Augusta, now the capital of the State. The town is built on both sides the river, which is crossed by a large covered bridge. There are three handsome churches. The State House, where the Legislature will hold its *sessions*, is a short distance from the centre of the village. It is a large *edifice*, and its walls are built entirely of granite, which is nearly white, and hammered very smooth. The inside of the building will be finished with great elegance. It contains a large hall for the House of Representatives, and two smaller rooms for the Senate and the Council, besides several apart-

ments for the different officers of the State. On the top is a large dome, and above this, a *cupola*, from which there is a fine view of the country and the towns around. Between the State House and the river, is a large field, belonging to the State, in which trees have been set out, and directly on the bank of the river, is the grave of Governor Lincoln, who died at Augusta, in 1829. On the opposite side of the river is the Arsenal, belonging to the United States, consisting of twelve or fifteen stone buildings, some of them large and handsome. These buildings are used as a place of *deposit* for fire arms, and military stores. At Augusta, there are the ruins of an old fort, built here many years ago.

9. Waterville, fifteen miles above Augusta, is a pleasant and thriving village. Waterville college is in this place. It has two large brick buildings, and others will soon be erected. A few yards behind the college, in a deep valley, is the Kennebec river, narrow and rapid.

Norridgewock, farther up the Kennebec, is said to be one of the most pleasant villages in the State. Should you ever visit it, you will be pleased to learn, where the village of the famous Norridgewock Indians stood, and where the battle was fought, by which their tribe was destroyed.

Wiscasset is on the Sheepscot river, a few miles from the sea. It has a fine harbor, and was formerly a place of much business, but is not now



so prosperous. It has a church, court house, and a large jail.

10. Thomaston is a large and flourishing town. There are several different villages within its limits. In this place, you recollect there are large quarries of limestone, and much of the business of the town consists in preparing the lime, and sending it to market. In this town is the State Prison. It is a large, gloomy looking stone building, containing apartments for the keepers, and cells for the confinement of prisoners. A high and strong fence between the prison and the river, on which the town is situated, encloses a large yard. In this yard is an extensive lime quarry, which is *wrought* by the prisoners. Most of them are kept at work, in some way or other. *Sentinels* are constantly marching round the yard and the prison, with loaded guns, prepared to shoot any prisoner who may attempt to escape. In another part of the village, is a large and elegant mansion, belonging to the family of General Knox, who was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war.

11. Bangor is on the Penobscot river, at the head of navigation; that is, as far up as large vessels can go. It is a place of great business, and its population increases rapidly. Great quantities of lumber are carried from this place. There are four handsome churches and several large brick buildings. A small stream flows into the Penob-

scot at this place, passing directly through the centre of the village. All the towns around Bangor are increasing rapidly, and find a market at this place. Twelve miles above Bangor, is an island in the Penobscot river, where the Indians of the Penobscot tribe live. This is a very ancient Indian village, and is now commonly called Oldtown. Most of the Indians are poor, ignorant, and not very neat in their habits. Some of them have built small wooden houses, but most of them live in rude huts. In the summer season, many of them go to the sea coast, to catch fish and seals, and they often visit towns at some distance from their village. They make very neat baskets, which they sell to the whites. In winter the men go into the woods to hunt. It is interesting to visit this Indian village, but it is melancholy to see their degraded and unhappy condition, and to reflect that they are fast disappearing from among us.

12. Eastport is not a very large town, but is important on account of its situation. It is at the extremity of the State, and directly across the river, is a foreign country, the province of New Brunswick. Like other places, near a boundary line, it is often called a *frontier* town. It is pleasantly situated on an island, and has much business. Very near the village is a fort, in which soldiers of the United States constantly reside.



On the river St. Croix, above Eastport, is a settlement of Indians, called the Passamaquoddy tribe. They are much like the Penobscot tribe, but rather more neat in their appearance and habits. There has been a school among them several years, and some of them are a good deal civilized. These and the Penobscot Indians are all that remain of the powerful tribes that formerly occupied the whole State, and caused such terror and destruction to the early settlers.

The towns on the sea coast in York and Lincoln counties are the oldest in the State, and are interesting for their age. There are still among them many relics of antiquity and memorials of our forefathers.

## QUESTIONS.

### CHAPTER II.

What is a Map?  
 What State joins the State of Maine?  
 What ocean washes the shores of Maine?  
 What is the direction of the coast?  
 What is the appearance of the shore?  
 How many miles does the coast extend?  
 What river is on the east?  
 What is the name of the country across the river?  
 To whom does it belong?  
 How far from the sea is the northeast corner of the State?  
 Where do the British say it should be?  
 Who was chosen to decide the dispute?  
 What was the decision?  
 Where does the northwest boundary pass?  
 What country is north of the boundary?  
 How far would you travel in going round the State?  
 What is the greatest length of Maine?  
 Greatest breadth?  
 Name the boundaries of the State?

### CHAPTER III.

What are mountains?  
 How are rivers formed?  
 How high is the highest mountain in the world?  
 The highest in Maine?  
 What mountains on the east, and how high?  
 What mountains in another State, are seen from the coast of Maine?  
 Are the mountains in this State generally single or in groups?  
 How much of mountains can be cultivated?  
 Where is the source of rivers?  
 What is meant by the tide?  
 What are the three principal uses of rivers?  
 What is the course of most of the rivers in Maine?  
 Describe the Piscataqua?  
 Where does the Saco rise?  
 What is a pond or lake?  
 What pond in Cumberland county?  
 How is it connected with Portland?



What is said of Casco bay?  
 How long is the Kennebec?  
 Name the towns on its banks?  
 What large branch flows into it?  
 Describe the Penobscot?  
 Into what does it flow?  
 Why is this river the most valuable in the State?  
 Describe the St. Croix?  
 Of what language is its name?  
 What is the largest river in Maine?  
 Where is its mouth?  
 What is said of the lakes and ponds in Maine?

## CHAPTER IV.

What are the divisions on the map called?  
 Why so called?  
 What is the meaning of "shire town"?  
 How many counties in Maine, and how situated?  
 Why are the northern counties larger than the others?  
 How are the counties named?  
 Name the shire towns in each county?  
 What is the origin of the names of places in this State?

## CHAPTER V.

How many towns in Maine? How many inhabitants?  
 Why do civilized men increase faster than savages?  
 How are town officers chosen? What are the principal officers?  
 What are their duties?  
 What is meant by the "seat of government"?  
 What town is now the capital of the State?  
 How are Representatives and Senators chosen?  
 Of how many members does the Legislature consist?  
 What are their duties?  
 How is the Governor chosen?  
 What does he do? Name some of the officers that he appoints?  
 How is the governor assisted?  
 What is a republic? What is a constitution?

## CHAPTER VI.

How are criminals tried?  
 Where are the courts held? What is a jury?  
 How are criminals punished? What is the punishment for murder?  
 What is said of the mildness of republican governments?  
 How are disputes about property settled?

## CHAPTER VII.

What is necessary for the happiness of a people, besides a good government?

What is said of the soil and productions of Maine?  
 What are the kinds and uses of the Pine tree?  
 How is the bark of the Hemlock used?  
 What use is made of the Elm?  
 What is said of the Rock Maple?  
 Name the kinds and uses of other trees in Maine?  
 What trees and roots are cultivated?  
 Describe the appearance of our forests?

## CHAPTER VIII.

What fruits grow in warm climates?  
 What is the climate of Maine?  
 What facts show the difference of climate?  
 How is the soil of Maine?  
 What part is most fertile?  
 What different kinds of soil in Maine?  
 What are minerals?  
 Where is granite found? What are its uses?  
 Where is limestone found? What is made of it?  
 What is marble? Where is slate found?  
 Are any metals found in Maine?\*

## CHAPTER IX.

What are domestic animals?  
 What large animals were hunted by the Indians?  
 Describe the moose. The deer. What use was made of them?  
 What was the appearance and food of the bear? Of the wolf?  
 Are any of these now found in the State?  
 What are some of the smaller animals?  
 What is the size of the beaver? Where does it live?  
 How do beavers build their houses? What use was made of them?  
 Are any found now? What are the principal birds in Maine?

## CHAPTER X.

Why is it necessary that every one should be occupied?  
 What is agriculture? How is the forest cleared?  
 What implements does the farmer use?  
 How does he get his house and food?  
 What improvements may be made on a farm?  
 How is land measured?  
 How much of the State has not been cultivated?  
 Why are not all farmers successful?

## CHAPTER XI.

What is a manufacture?  
 Is every thing made by the hand?

\* NOTE. Since writing the chapter on Minerals, I learn that a mine of lead and silver has been discovered at Lubec, in the southeast corner of the State, which promises to be valuable.



What is machinery? What is the advantage of it? How is machinery set in motion? What is the principal manufacture in Maine? How much lumber is made? How many vessels are built each year? What kinds of cloth are made? Of what is leather manufactured, and how? What is said of the manufacture of rum? How is potash made? What are some of the other manufactures?

### CHAPTER XII.

What is commerce? What advantages has Maine for commerce? What do vessels carry from this State? What do they bring? How many seamen belonging to this State? How are fish caught in the rivers?

### CHAPTER XIII.

What is history? How long is it since America was discovered? What three reasons make the discovery of America important? Have the Indians been much benefited by it? When did Europeans first land in Maine? When and where was the first settlement made? How long did it last? How did Captain Smith describe the coast of Maine? When and where was the first permanent settlement? What was the extent of Laconia? What new province was made in 1635? How long has this State been called Maine? Where was Lygonia? What disputes arose in the province? What government claimed the province of Maine? How was the dispute settled? When was the country between Kennebec and the St. Croix joined to Maine? What was the first county in the State? When were other counties formed?

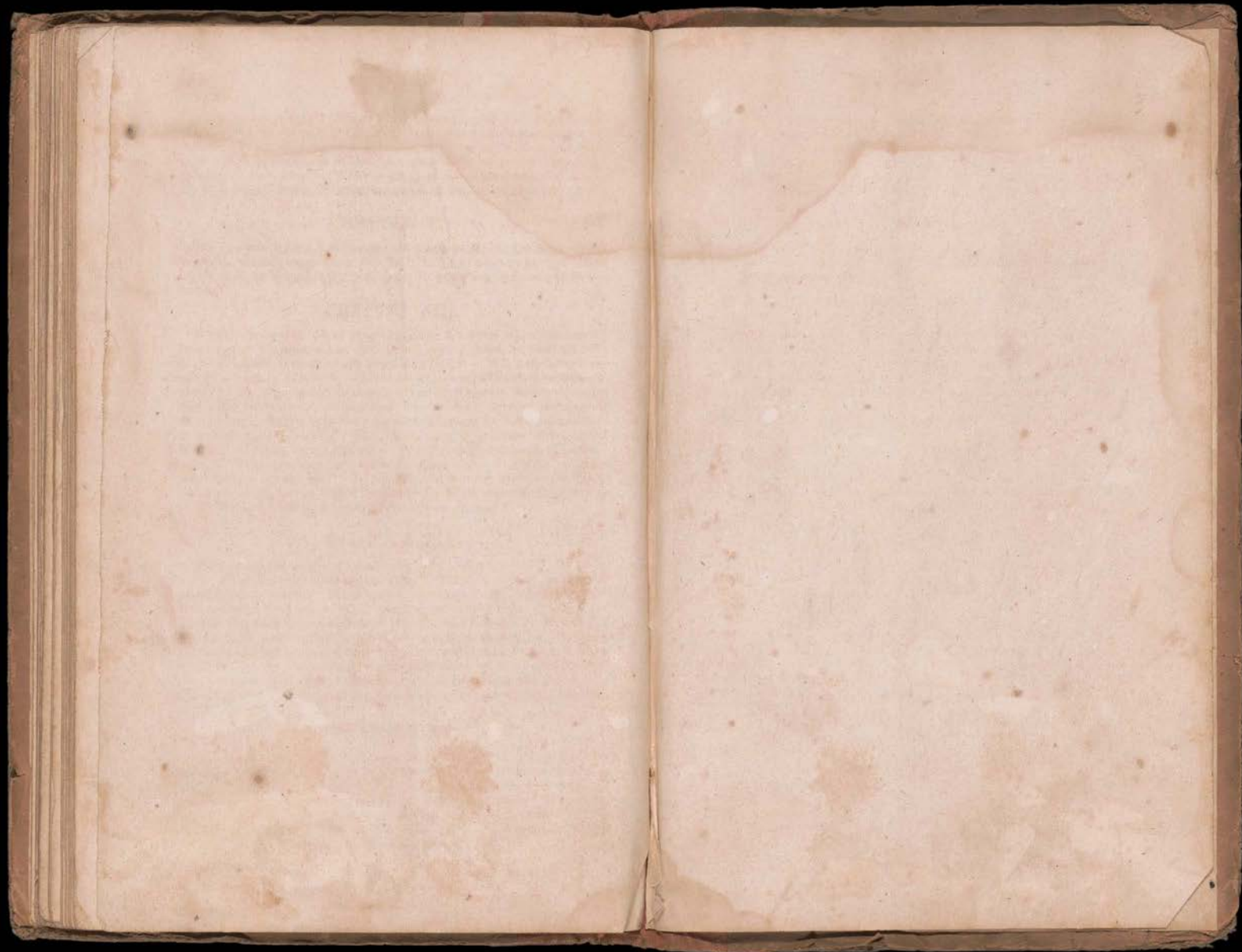
### CHAPTER XIV.

What were the *original* inhabitants of America called? Why so called? What was their appearance? What was their food, and how did they get it? What other occupation had they? What weapons did they use? What cruel practice had they? What excuse is there for the cruelties of the ancient Indians? Where did the Indians in Maine reside? How were they named? When did the Indian wars begin? What places were attacked by them? How were they assisted in the second and third wars? What towns were destroyed in 1690? What expeditions against the Indians in 1724 and 1725? When did the French and Indians cease to trouble the province?

### CHAPTER XV.

How many inhabitants in Maine in 1760? How many English colonies were there in America? When did the British government begin to oppress the colonies? What oppressive laws were passed? When did the colonies declare themselves independent? How long did the war last? What was Maine called after the war? How many inhabitants in 1800—In 1810—In 1820? When did Maine become a State? Who was the first governor?





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