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Survey of Hancock County, Maine

Samuel Wasson

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SURVEY OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

A SURVEY
OF
HANCOCK COUNTY,
MAINE.

BY SAMUEL WASSON.
MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1878.

PREFACE.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Calais, a resolution was passed, urging the importance to our agricultural literature of the publication of surveys of the different counties in the State, giving brief notes of their history, industrial resources and agricultural capabilities; and directing the Secretary to procure such contributions for the annual reports. In conformity with this resolution, and also as carrying out the settled policy of the Board in this respect—evidences of which are found in the publication of similar reports in previous volumes—I give herewith a Survey of the County of Hancock, written by a gentleman who has been a member of the Board of Agriculture, uninterruptedly, from its first organization, and who is in every way well fitted for the work, which he has so well performed. It was originally published in the *Ellsworth American*, during the summer of 1876, but has been especially revised for the present report. In many respects the history of Hancock County is a most interesting one: some of its industries are important, and quite distinct from those of other counties, and its agriculture, though not so important as that of some other sections in the State, is such as to present many interesting features and practices. The survey is full and satisfactory, and will be welcomed by the people of the State in the complete and permanent form in which it is now given to them.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

AUGUSTA, ME.

SURVEY OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Those who are familiar with ancient mythology, will recollect the story of the good Isis who went forth wandering to gather up the parts and fragments of her murdered and scattered Osiris, fondly, yet vainly hoping that she might recover and recombine all the separate parts, and once more view her husband. With equal assiduity, has the writer of this Survey been for years engaged, at intervals, in collecting the "scattered fragments" of information relating to Hancock County, and has arranged his imperfect materials in the form which they now exhibit.

2. *Position.*—This, one of the seaboard counties of eastern Maine, occupies a geographical position, mainly between the parallels of $43^{\circ} 58'$ and $45^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and between $67^{\circ} 47'$ and $68^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. Its northern parallel crosses the State, very nearly within its geographical centre.

Its boundaries are Washington county upon the east, the Atlantic upon the south, Penobscot bay, river and county upon the west and north. It is of very irregular shape. From north to south it measures about eighty-five miles, and in width varies from six to forty miles.

3. *Divisions.*—It has one city, thirty-one incorporated towns, and twenty-nine inland and island townships. There are hundreds of islands within its civic limits, the largest of which is the most conspicuous of any upon the whole Atlantic coast.

4. *Incorporated.*—This, the fourth county, was organized in 1789, with Penobscot for its shire town. It included portions of Penobscot and Waldo counties, and extended northward to the Canada line. No county in Maine has undergone more changes in territorial limits. In 1791, a part was set off and re-annexed to Lincoln. In 1816, a portion was taken to form Penobscot county. In 1827, a part was taken off for Waldo. In 1831, a change was made in the partition line between Hancock and Washington. In 1844, another change, and in 1858 Greenfield was set off and annexed to Penobscot. The west and north lines are still as awkward as possible, while none but a skilled scientist can project the zigzag moulding of its coast-line.

5. *History.*—The early history of Hancock county, as now formed, is a part of the earliest history of the State, and forms an unbroken historical chain, extending back hundreds of years before "Columbus crossed the ocean blue." Presumptive,—if not conclusive—evidence is to be found at Mt. Desert, that the Northmen who peopled Greenland, also visited this part of our coast, caught fish in its waters, and cured them upon its shores. Although the coast was frequently seen, and landings made by European voyagers for some six hundred years, nothing came of it until the explorations of Pring in 1603, and Weymouth and De Monts in 1605. (There is a tradition that Rosier the historian of Weymouth's expedition, explored Deer Island Thoroughfare, making a halt at a bold promontory in Brooksville, known as Cape Rosier.) They found the country inhabited by a nation of "canoe-men," now known as the Tarratine or Penobscot Indians. De Monts, who seemed to know of the "nine points" in possession, claimed the "newly" discovered country, in the name of the king of France, in true Catholic style, by setting up a cross and calling the country "Acadia," by which name it was known for 150 years, or until Gen. Wolfe, in 1759, waved his banner in triumph over the Plains of Abraham. The year following De Monts claim, Weymouth took formal possession of the same country, in the name of

his king, James I. of England. Thus the two leading Powers of Europe became adverse claimants to our soil. France, by virtue of explorations of Cartier in 1534, and possession of De Monts in 1602. England, by virtue of discovery of Cabot, in 1498, and claims of Weymouth in 1603. The wars which these counter claims occasioned, kept this county an almost unbroken wilderness during the provincial history of Maine.

In point of fact, the county of Hancock was a part of the French Province of Acadia, for a period of 180 years; and France did not fully relinquish her claim until after the War of the Revolution. The first official effort of the Government of France to "enter possession," was a patent of Acadia, granted to De Monts, which, two years after was surrendered to a Catholic French lady (Madame De Guercheville), who was desirous of making the experiment of converting the natives to the Catholic faith. She immediately sent over her agent (Suassaye), with twenty-five colonists, to take possession of Acadia. Suassaye and colony landed May 16th, 1613, at Mt. Desert, built a fort, erected a cross, celebrated mass, and called the place "St. Sauveur," which is supposed to be the locality now known as Ship Harbor, Tremont. About the "pool" at Somes Sound, is supposed to be where the French missionaries, Biard and Masse, located themselves in 1609. Frenchman's Bay is supposed to have acquired its name from a peculiar incident which occurred to a French ecclesiastic who encamped somewhere between the Union and Narraguagus rivers, during the winter of 1603. At Trenton Point is supposed to be where Madam Deville lived.

The first English possession was a trading post at Pentegoet (Castine), in 1625-6, which soon fell into the hands of the French, and the flag of France floated over it during nearly the whole of the 17th century.

The appearances of the old French settlements have been found at Castine, Newbury Neck, Surry, Oak Point, Trenton, East Lamoine, Crabtree's Neck, Hancock, Butler Point, Franklin, Waukeag Neck, Sullivan and upon the "Desert

Isle." Not until after the fall of Quebec, in 1759, were any permanent English settlements made.

6. *Land Grants.*—The first grants of land, were six townships each six miles square, between the Penobscot and Union, then known as the Donauqua River, which were granted to David Marsh *et als*, by the General Court of Massachusetts, upon certain conditions, one of which was that they should settle each township with sixty Protestant families, within six years. These grants were No. 1, (Bucksport); No. 2, (Orland); No. 3, (Penobscot); No. 4, (Sedgwick); No. 5, (Bluehill); and No. 6, (Surry). Six other townships east of the Donauqua River, were granted upon the same terms. But three of these are in this county, which are No. 1, (Trenton), granted to Eben Thorndike *et als*; No. 2, (Sullivan), to David Bean *et als*, and No. 3, (Mt. Desert) to Gov. Bernard. The whole survey was made by Samuel Livermore, and as six of the townships were on one side of the river, and six on the other side, the circumstance gave the present name of "Union River."

The onerous conditions imposed on the grantees, in this "forest wild," could not be fulfilled, which occasioned a deal of uneasiness, as a new claimant might oust the occupant. In 1785, Massachusetts "quieted" the actual settlers in each, a hundred-acre lot. The grant of these several townships was made in 1762. One of the conditions in each grant was, that the grantee "yield one-fifth part of all the gold and silver ore and precious stones found therein."

These grantees individually bound themselves in a penal bond of £50, conditioned to lay out no one of the townships more than six miles in extent, on the banks of the Penobscot, or on the sea coast; to build sixty dwelling-houses, at least 18 feet square; to fit for tillage 300 acres of land, erect a meeting-house, and settle a minister. There were reserved in each township one lot for parsonage purposes, another for the first settled minister, a third for Harvard College, and a fourth for the use of schools, making 1,200 acres in each township, reserved for public uses.

7. *Gregoire's Claim*.—About the year 1688, the King of France gave to one Cadilliac, a grant embracing the whole of Mt. Desert, which Cadilliac held till 1713, styling himself "Lord of Donagua and Mt. Desert." After the War of the Revolution, one Gregoire claimed the whole island in right of his wife, Maria T., a grand-daughter of Cadilliac. Gov. Bernard, to whom the island had been granted, had lost his title by confiscation; but to his son John, one-half of it had been restored; and in consideration of a request made in favor of Gregoire's claim, by Gen. Lafayette, Massachusetts recognized it as valid, *which is the only French claim ever sustained to lands in Maine*.

To indemnify this heir of Cadilliac for lands included in her claim, and which the Government had disposed of, there were quitclaimed to her 60,000 acres.

This tract included the present towns of Trenton and Lamoine, with a part of Sullivan, Ellsworth, Hancock, Eden and Mt. Desert, with the islands in front of them. Many of the present settlers hold their lands under old French titles. Many of the original titles to lands are acquired from Province grants and from Indian deeds.

Gregoire with his family settled in Mt. Desert; there lived and died, and himself and wife were buried outside of the burial-ground at Hull's Cove, Eden. Tradition says they were so buried because they were Catholics. Some of the Gregoire deeds are in the possession of the writer.

8. *Land Lottery*.—In 1786, Massachusetts attempted a lottery sale of fifty townships, between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. The land intended to be sold, was represented by 2,720 tickets, the price of each ticket \$2.00. These "lottery townships," and those who settled upon them, were to be exempt from taxes for 15 years. Every ticket was a prize ticket; the smallest prize being a half-mile square, and the largest a six mile square. There were five managers, one of the number being Leonard Jarvis, of Surry. On the drawing of the lottery, it was found that but 437 tickets were

sold, and only 165,280 acres drawn, and 942,112 acres remained unsold. The average price received for the lands drawn was about 52 cents per acre. The lots not drawn, and also the greater part of the prize lots, were purchased by William Bingham, of Philadelphia, a man of immense wealth. Mr. Bingham died in England in 1803, and left one son and two daughters. One of the daughters married Alexander Baring, of London. At one time the Bingham heirs owned in Maine, outside of the lottery purchase, 2,350,000 acres.

The lottery townships in Hancock, sold to Bingham, were Nos. 14, 15 and 16, each containing 23,040 acres. The conveyance was made January 28th, 1793, by Samuel Phillips, Leonard Jarvis and John Reed, a Committee appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. The "consideration," named in the deed, is "a large and valuable sum of money." Query—Were not the "up-river" townships north of the tier of townships, sold to Bingham, included in the lottery scheme? In 1796, Bingham purchased the residue of the Gregoire grant. A plan of the 60,000 acre grant to Madame De Gregoire, was made by Nathan Jones and Samuel Thompson, and a survey of the same, by John Peters, was completed on or before January 8th, 1789.

August 4, 1792, Barthelemy De Gregoire, after "excepting out" certain "lots" and "tracts," sold the balance of his grant, or 23,121 acres, to Henry Jackson, of Boston, for £1,247, 16 shillings. Jackson, July 9th, 1796, sold his claim to Bingham for \$100.

The outlines of the Gregoire grant are thus defined in the earliest recorded deeds: A tract of land lying on the main, on each side of the Donaquec river, in the County of Hancock. Beginning near the Sweedeland Mill dam, on the Eastern side of Skillings river, thence due North 550 rods to Taunton bay, there crossing a cove in said bay 432 rods in the same course, and running same course from said bay 460 rods, for the N. E. corner, thence 7 miles and 56 rods to Union river, a due West course, crossing the river and continuing 2 miles, 172 rods,

thence South 68 East to Union river, crossing the same, and continuing 176 rods to a stake in Melatiah Jordan's field."

In the conveyance from Gregoire to Jackson, or in that from Jackson to Bingham, among the lots "excepted out," are 100 acres to Mr. Jennison, 100 to James Hopkins, one-half of Trenton, and part of No. 8, conveyed to Jean Baptiste De La Roche; Gregoire's farm; a lot at North East Creek, Mt. Desert, lying between lots of Nicholas Thomas and Eliza Higgins; 450 acres intended for the town of Mt. Desert; a lot of Col. Jones, a settler on Great Duck Island, and 8,333 acres of No. 7, granted to the Beverly Cotton Manufactory.

The islands "lying in front," granted to Barthelemy De Gregoire, and his wife Maria Theresa De la Motta Cadilace De Gregoire, and which were a part of the Bingham purchase, are Bartlett's island, containing 1,414 acres; Great Cranberry island, 490 acres; Little Cranberry, 73 acres; Sutton's, 74 acres; Bear, 9 acres; Thomas, 64 acres; Green, 44 acres; Great Duck, 182 acres; Little Duck, 59 acres; also, two small islands of 6 acres each. Col. John Black, an Englishman by birth, who resided at Ellsworth for many years, was the Bingham heirs' agent. Messrs. Hale and Emery now hold that trust. The Bingham lands presented an inviting field for "smugglers," and the value of timber pilfered therefrom is immense.

SKETCHES OF TOWN HISTORY.

9. In the year 1787, Penobscot, the first town in the county, and the 49th in the State, was incorporated. 'The Act of Incorporation was entitled "An Act for Incorporating a certain plantation in the county of Lincoln, called Majorbigwaduce, or Number Three, into a town by the name of Penobscot;" the Bill of Enactment was signed "Artemas Ward, Speaker."

The several town histories must be condensed within a few lines. We shall attempt to narrate only a few prominent events. In this matter of town history, I would that each town in our county emulate the example of Castine, and that too ere

"The times that are gone by
Are a sealed book."

10. *Penobscot*.—Incorporated (49th town) February 23, 1787. Population, 1,418. Decennary loss, 138. Wealth, per capita, \$148. State valuation, \$227,356; United States valuation, \$318,298. Its appellation of Penobscot, is from the Indian "Penobskeag," or "Penopeauke," signifying "rocky place." It was a part of the district of ancient "Pentagoet." In the Act of Incorporation it is called "Majorbigwaduce." It was Township "Number Three," in the grant to David Marsh *et als*. It is situated at the head of Northern Bay, one of the "great-coves" of the Bagaduce river (Baggadoose), or written in Indian (Masi-anbaga-8-atoes-ch). The river is an arm of the Penobscot, the "great river of Nerumbega." At first, Penobscot included all of Castine, and the westerly part of Brooksville. The first survey of the town was made by John Peters. The following names appear among its earliest municipal officers: John Lee, Jeremiah and Daniel Wardwell, John and Joseph Perkins, John Wasson, David Hawes, Elijah Littlefield, Isaac Parker, and Peltiah Leach.

The subjoined historic data are from the pen of H. B. Wardwell: "The first settlers within the present limits of Penobscot, were Duncan and Findley Malcom, Daniel and Neil Brown. They were Scotchmen, and being loyalists or tories, left for St. Andrews when the English evacuated Majebigyuduc, in 1761. Findley Malcom and Daniel Brown married daughters of my great-grandfather, Daniel Wardwell. The first permanent settler was Charles Hutchings, in 1765. The first child of English parents was Mary Hutchings. In 1765 came Isaac, Jacob Sparks and Daniel Perkins, Samuel Averill and Solomon Littlefield.

The first settler in Penobscot, as originally incorporated, was Reuben Gray, in 1760. To him a daughter (Mary) was born, Nov. 4, 1763, and a son (Samuel) May 8, 1767. In 1765, Gray sold out to Aaron Banks, and took up the farm now occupied by Levi Gray, in Sedgwick."

Union soldiers, 158; State aid, \$3,172; town bounty, \$23,782; cost per recruit, \$170.

11. *Sedgwick*.—Incorporated (2-59, that is, the 2d in the county and the 59th in the State), January 12, 1789. Population, 1,113. Decennary loss, 150. Wealth, per capita, \$180. State valuation, \$197,706. United States valuation, \$285,696. Named in honor of Maj. Robert Sedgwick. Plantation name 'Naskeag.' By the earlier adventurers it was called "Nasket." In a census of the people in this region," in 1688, two French families, of eight souls, were found at Naskeag Point. The first permanent settler was Andrew Black, in 1759. Four years after, came Goodwin Reed, John and Daniel Black, and two years later Reuben Gray "moved in" from Penobscot. The first white child, Elizabeth (who lived to a great age), was born in 1759. First minister, Daniel Merrill. The descendants of Reuben Gray are exceedingly numerous. They preserve their *prolificness*, and other family traits, unimpaired down to the latest generation. In 1817, 5,000 acres were cut off and annexed to Brooksville. In 1849, about 8,800 acres were taken off to form the town of Brooklin. Benjamin, its only river, is little else than a *spur* of Eggmoggin Reach. Its first post office was established in 1812. Now, it boasts of a telegraph station. Union soldiers, 120; State aid, \$1,464; town bounty, \$8,712; cost per recruit, \$85.

Prof. Burns, Superintendent of the Burns mine, Amesbury, has taken charge of the Eggmoggin mine, Sedgwick, Me. It has a capital of \$200,000, and reduction works have recently been erected at a cost of \$40,000. There are 500 tons of ore at the Philadelphia mint which will average \$100 a ton.

12. *Bluehill*.—Incorporated (3-62 town) Jan. 30, 1789. Population, 1707. Decennary loss, 196. Wealth, per capita, \$225. State valuation, \$397,620. U. S. valuation, \$572,572. First settled near "Fire Falls," April 7, 1762, by Joseph Wood and John Roundy. Next settlers, Nicholas Holt, Ezekiel Osgood and Nehemiah Hinckley. First child, Jonathan Darling, born in 1765; second child, Edith Wood, in 1766. The township first known as No. 5. The plantation name was "Newport." The town takes its name from a

majestic hill, which rises to an altitude of 950 feet above high-water mark. Congregational Church formed in 1772; Baptist, in 1806. First post office in 1795. Jonathan Fisher, settled minister from 1796 to 1837. Eccentric "Parson" Fisher, 'tho' dead, his good name liveth. Academy incorporated in 1803, and endowed by a grant or half of No. 23, Washington county. This grant was sold in 1806, for \$6,252. Of this sum, \$1,188 have been lost. Has a social library of some 500 volumes. In 1769, the settlers voted to raise money "for to hire a person for to preach the gospel to us, and for to pay his board."

Union soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, 196; State aid, \$3,038; town bounty, \$17,995; cost per recruit, \$102.

13. *Deer Isle*.—Incorporated (4-63 town) January 30, 1789. Population, 3,404. Decennary loss, 178. Wealth, per capita, \$120. State valuation, \$417,211. U. S. valuation, \$680,783. First visited by European voyagers, in 1605. The abundance of deer in its forests, gave it its name. First settlement commenced near what is now known as the "Scott Farm," by William Eaton, in 1762. First church in 1773. First preacher, Rev. Mr. Noble. First pastor, Rev. Peter Powers. Rev. Joseph Brown, a dissenter, installed in 1809. Population in 1790, 682. First white child, Timothy Billings, born May, 1764. The privations of the settlers during the War of the Revolution, were terrible.

Union soldiers, 314; State aid, \$6,294; town bounty, \$59,128; cost per recruit, \$208.

14. *Trenton*.—Incorporated (5-65 town) Feb. 16, 1789. Population, 678. Wealth, per capita, \$175. Derived its name from Trenton, N. J. First settlements by English settlers, about 1763. Anterior to this, French settlements were commenced at Trenton and Oak Points. This town was first granted by Plymouth Colony, in 1752, to Eben Thorndike *et als*. Massachusetts confirmed it to Paul Thorndike in 1785. Thompson's and Alley's islands are within its limit. In 1870 it was divided into two towns, and the eastern half incorporated as Lamoine.

State valuation, \$260,729. U. S. valuation, \$375,449. Union soldiers, 149; State aid, \$2,361; town bounty, \$29,600; cost per recruit, \$207.

15. *Gouldsborough*.—Incorporated (6-66 town) February 16, 1789. Population, 1709. Decennary loss, 8. State valuation, \$224,690. U. S. valuation, \$323,560. Received its corporate name in honor of Robert Gould, one of the original proprietors—*Borough*, from the Anglo Saxon *burgh*, a town; in England, a town that sends members to Parliament. There were squatters here as early as 1700. The first settlers were from Saco and vicinity, and were Libby, Fernald, Ash and Willy. The first male child was Robert Ash, and the first female, Mary Libby. The first post office in 1792. An old inhabitant says: "Nathan Jones and Thomas Hill settled here in 1764." Maj. Gen. David Cobb of Revolutionary fame, one of Washington's Aids, and afterwards Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hancock County, resided here many years. This town embraces Stave, Jordan's, Iron-bound, Porcupines, Horns, Turtle, and Schoodic Islands. That part of No. 7, known as "West Bay Stream," was annexed February 26, 1870. It is the most easterly town in the county, and has the most extensive sea-coast. On Ash's Point are the relics of an old French fortification. At Grindstone Point is an immense deposit of metaphoric or silicious slate, excellent material for grindstones. Its hidden mineral wealth must be developed by some geological scientist, not afraid of "surf-running."

Union soldiers, 167; State aid, \$2,584; town bounty, \$27,460; cost per recruit, \$179.

16. *Sullivan*.—Incorporated (7-67 town) February 16, 1789. Area, 17,500 acres. Population, 796. Wealth, per capita, \$195. Named in honor of Capt. Daniel Sullivan. Indian name, "Waukeag" (a seal), and also called, previous to incorporation, "New Bristol." First settlement commenced in 1762, by Sullivan, Simpson, Bean, Gordon, Blaisdell and Card. Embraces eight islands, viz: Capital A, Bean's, Dram, Preble's, Bragdon, Burnt, Black, and Seward.

In the Revolution, forty families here were reduced to twenty. This township was granted to David Bean; the king refused to confirm it, and the settlers were quieted in 1803, by Massachusetts, in 100 acres, on payment of \$5.00 each. At Waukeag are evidences of an old French settlement. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, nearly two-thirds of the settlers moved back to York. Nine thousand acres in this town were donated to Bowdoin College. In 1841, an earthen pot, containing somewhat more than 8400, was dug up. They were French coins, bearing date of 1725. In 1875, human bones were dug up, supposed to be French or Indian.

Union soldiers, 80; State aid, \$2,210; town bounty, \$14,459; cost per recruit, \$208. Decennary loss, 76; State valuation, \$146,954; U. S. valuation, \$204,414.

17. *Mt. Desert*.—Incorporated (8-68 town) February 17, 1789. Population, 918. Decennary gain, 1. Wealth, per capita, \$175. State valuation, \$158,069. U. S. valuation, \$228,619. Its corporate name is supposed to be from "De Monts Desert Isle." It has gained currency that the island was known to the Northmen as early as 1008. First occupancy by French in 1604. Peter Biard and Enemond Masse were here in 1609. Madame De Guerchville's colony came in 1613. In 1688, an English settler named Hinds, wife and four children, lived here. The first permanent settlement was by Abraham Somes and James Richardson, in 1761. The first child, George Richardson, was born in August, 1793. The first marriage, August 9, 1774. Became a plantation in 1776. This sea-cradled island is distinguished as the place where the first Jesuit Mission in America was established. Its topography is a natural curiosity. Contrary to the ordinary level formation of islands, it is thrown up into huge granite mountains to the number of thirteen. The altitude of Green Mountain is 1,762 feet; of Sargent's Mt., 1,098 feet; Brown's, 880 feet; Mt. Robinson, 680 feet; Dog, 680 feet; and Carter's 660 feet. In 1838, Bartlett's, Hardwood and Robinson's islands, were set off and incorpo-

rated into "Seaville." Christopher Bartlett first settled on Bartlett's Island about 1770. The Act incorporating Seaville, was repealed February 24, 1859. Bartlett's Island was annexed to Mt. Desert. The town has been twice divided, Eden taking off 22,000 acres, and Tremont half of what remained.

Union soldiers, 161; State aid, \$1,455; town bounty, \$14,722; cost of recruit, \$160.

18. *Bucksport*.—Incorporated (9-79 town) June 27, 1792. Population, 3,433. Decennary loss, 121. Wealth, per capita, \$360. State valuation, \$1,219,881. U. S. valuation, \$1,756,628. This was township No. 1, in the grant to Marsh. It was incorporated as Buckstown, and was not changed to Bucksport till 1817. The township was surveyed by William Chamberlain, in 1762. Col. Jonathan Buck, from Haverhill, Mass., commenced the first settlement in 1764. For him the town was named. The next year Laughlin McDonald and his son Roderick, took up lots. In 1766-7, Asahel Harriman, Jonathan Frye, Benjamin Page, Phineas Ames, and Ebenezer Buck came. The first preacher was Rev. John Kenney, in 1795. First settled minister, Rev. Mighill Blood, in 1803. In 17— the British burnt a part of the town. The post office established in 1799. About 1804 the *Gazette of Maine* was printed. In 1806, "Penobscot Bank" was established, and continued six years. The ill-treatment which the inhabitants received from the British in 1776-7-8. drove many families away, and they employed Indian guides to pilot them through the woods to Kennebec. Some of them returned in 1784.

Union soldiers, 419; State aid, \$7,345; town bounty, \$56,618; cost per recruit, \$150.

19. *Castine*.—Incorporated (10-105 town) February 10, 1796. Population, 1,303. Decennary gain, 53. Wealth, per capita, \$335. State valuation, \$461,343. U. S. valuation, \$664,333. The History of this "old town," has been prepared and published by G. A. Wheeler, M. D. It is an interesting and trustworthy compilation. The town appro-

priated \$350 therefor. Castine perpetuates the name of Baron de St. Castin, a French nobleman, who established a residence here in 1667. It has a traditionary history running back to 1555. Under the name of "Pentagoet," it became known to the English settlers of New England, about 1626. It has never been without a garrison from 1630 to 1783. It has been successively possessed by the Indians, French, Dutch and English. Five naval engagements have taken place on the bosom of its harbor. One of those engagements, called the "Penobscot expedition," is said to be the most disastrous issue our arms have ever experienced. The first permanent English settlements made within the present limits of Castine, were in 1760, by Aaron Banks, William Stover, and Reuben Gray. "Old Kit," who died in Brooksville, at the advanced age of 104 years, was born upon the Dea. Hatch farm. The first child, William Stover, was born upon the farm where E. H. Buker lives, in November, 1764. In 1797, one Mariam Freethy, a shiftless person, was warned to leave the place—they had "tramps" in those days. The first corporate town meeting was held at the house of Jacob Orcut, at Orcut's Harbor. During the decennial period, ending 1850, its per capita wealth, with one exception (New Haven), exceeded that of any other town in the United States. For many years it was the Fishing Emporium of Maine. The repeal of the Fishing Bounty Act, and losses by rebel cruisers, have almost completed its commercial ruin. Its loss of taxable estates, from 1860 to 1870, was nearly 40 per cent. It was the shire town from 1796 to 1838.

Union soldiers, 157; State aid, \$7,627; town bounty, \$15,834; cost per recruit, \$149.

20. *Eden*.—Incorporated (11-107 town) February 23, 1796. Population, 1,195. Decennary loss, 52. Wealth, per capita, \$175. State valuation, \$196,499. U. S. valuation, \$282,955. Regarding its appellation (*Eden*), the presumption is in favor of its being so named for Richard Eden, an early English author. There is a tradition that its natural beauties suggested its name. It is "impossible to disen-

tangle" the ancient history of that portion of the "Coaste Hills," now comprised in the present town. Its early history and that of Mt. Desert, are inseparable. At Hull's Cove, Gregoire and his wife lived, died, and were buried. They died in 1610, and were buried outside of the grave-yard, without priest, book, or cross. Tradition runneth, that being Catholics, Protestant prejudice would not allow them a final resting place inside. The first English settlement was in 1763, by two families named Thomas and Higgins. We excerpt the following from the first marriage record: "This is to certify that, inasmuch as there is no Lawful Authority within 30 miles of this place, whereby we can be married as the Law directs, We do promise in the presence of God and the angels * * * * to cleave to each other so long as God shall continue both our lives." It proved a happy and fruitful union.

Union soldiers, 103; State aid, \$2,356; town bounty, \$17,351; cost per recruit, \$191.

21. *Orland*.—Incorporated (12-124 town) February 12, 1800. Population, 1,701. Decennary loss, 86. Wealth, per capita, \$280. State valuation, \$374,390. U. S. valuation, \$539,121. Anciently called "Alamasook," next "Eastern River." It was No. 2 in the grant to David Marsh. Its name is supposed to be derived from "Oar-land"—an oar having been found upon its shores by the first settler, who was Joseph Gross, in 1764. Ebenezer Gross came in 1765, and Joseph Viles in 1766. Viles built the first framed house. Zachariah Gross, the first child, was born 1766. The first road was laid out in 1771. The first mills were built by Calvin Turner, in 1773. In 1790 it had 290 souls. In 1775, the men of this plantation and those of No. 1, formed themselves into a military company, and also chose a Committee of Safety.

Union soldiers, 195; State aid, \$5,786; town bounty, \$14,855; cost per recruit, \$164.

22. *Ellsworth*.—Once called "New Bowdoin," comprising No. 7, a part of No. 6, and the northwest part of Trenton,

was incorporated February 26, 1800. Population, 5,257. Decennary gain, 599. Wealth, per capita, \$235. State valuation, \$1,233,199. U. S. valuation, \$1,775,813. Benjamin Milliken is said to be the first settler, and that he settled here in 1763. Says the "oldest inhabitant," "the first meal cooked in Ellsworth by a white woman, was by a daughter of Milliken's, the cooking being done by the side of a huge boulder, which stood where Dutton's store now is." The next settlements were by Meltiah Jordan, Benjamin Joy, Colonel Jones, George Lord, Nathaniel and John Jellison. Others soon came and made their "clearings." In twenty years it had a population of 992. First minister, Rev. J. Urquhart, in 1785. Rev. Peter Nourse, ordained in 1812. Became the shire town in 1838, and a city in 1869. All of the buildings now standing south of Main street, have been built within sixty years. The first framed house is in the rear of Clark & Davis' store. According to "ye olden custom," which was, that at a "raising" some citizen bold, bestride the ridge-pole, name the building, and break a bottle of rum, which in this instance was as follows :

"This is a good frame,
It deserves a good name,
What shall we call it?
Josh Moore's folly,
And Pond's delight,
The lawyer has got it,
It looks like a fright."

The first children born were Edward and Susan Beal. Ellsworth has more than eight times the territorial area of Castine. It has a gross water power of 6,600 horse, or 240,000 spindles, the equivalent in working energy of 2,240 population. It was named in memory of Oliver Ellsworth, one of the delegates to the National Constitutional Convention.

Union soldiers, 653; State aid, \$22,946; town bounty, \$49,600; cost per recruit, \$111.

33. *Surry*.—Incorporated (14-147 town) June 21, 1803. Population, 1,242. Decennary loss, 77. Wealth, per capita,

\$172. State valuation, \$209,137. U. S. valuation, \$271,157. Named by the Jarvis proprietors, for Surrey, England. This was Township No. 6, in the grant to Marsh. First occupied by French at Newbury Neck. The first English settlers were Symonds, Weymouth, and James Flye. Symonds "squat" upon the farm now owned by Samuel Wasson, and Weymouth upon the Point which bears his name, a part of the old Joy farm, now in possession of G. W. Hutchings. The next settlers were John Patten, Hopkinson, and Andrew Flood, Wilbraham Swett, Matthey Ray, Samuel Joy, Isaac Lord, Hezekiah Coggins, and Leonard Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis was a Representative in Congress from 1831 to 1837. While in Congress, he proposed to vindicate his honor, by fighting a duel with F. O. J. Smith.

Up to the year 1820, about 13,000 acres had been alienated, and were held under grants to settlers and "quiet possession" titles. The quantity of land remaining, was purchased by the Jarvis. In 1840, "the Jarvis farm" was the best cultivated and the most productive farm in the county. Dry rot is its only product now. In 1800, Surry included that portion of Ellsworth known as ward 5. In 1829, it was re-annexed to Ellsworth. In this matter, the agent for Surry has been charged with consummate perfidy. In 1790, it had a population of 239. In 1874, a small quantity of silver coin was found at Weymouth Point.

Union soldiers, 135; State aid, \$2,912; town bounty, \$22,948; cost per recruit, \$191.

24. *Brooksville*.—Incorporated (5-222 town) June 13, 1817. Population, 1,275. Decennary loss, 152. Wealth, per capita, \$190. State valuation, \$198,998. U. S. valuation, \$286,557. Named in honor of Governor Brooks. It took from Sedgwick an eighth, and from Castine and Penobscot each a fifth of their taxable property. It was a part of ancient Pentagoet. Its early history is almost entirely embodied in that of Castine and Penobscot. The first exploration was by James Rozier in 1605. First settled in 1777, by John Wasson, Samuel Wasson and David Hawes, Revolution-

ary soldiers. They found three squatters here, a Mr. Roax, Eben Leland and Arch Haney. About 1780, William Roax and Elisha Blake settled upon the "Cape." The first white child born within the present town limits was Mary Grindle, May, 1765. She was born upon the farm now owned by G. M. Farnham. Upon Henry's Point, and near Oliver Bakeman's, the British erected 6-gun batteries, in 1779. The "tooth of time" has nearly obliterated both. The first corporate town meeting was held in John Bray's house.

Union soldiers, 130; State aid, \$3,621; town bounty, \$22,086; cost per recruit, \$195.

25. *Franklin*.—Incorporated (16 town) January 24, 1825. Population, 1,042. Decennary gain, 38. Wealth, per capita, \$165. State valuation, \$123,056. U. S. valuation, \$177,310. Originally, Plantation No. 9. Named in honor of Dr. Franklin. First occupied by the French, at Butler's Point. Moses Butler and Mr. Wentworth came here in 1764, and are supposed to be the first English settlers. The next settlers were Joseph Bragdon, Mr. Hardison, Mr. Hooper and Abram Donnell. This is one of the eight towns in the county which shows a gain of population during the last decennial period. On Butler's Point are apple trees upwards of 100 years old.

Union soldiers, 120; State aid, \$5,804; town bounty, \$12,280; cost per recruit, \$150.

26. *Hancock*.—Incorporated (17 town) February 21, 1828. Population, 974. Decennary gain, 49. Wealth, per capita, \$170. State valuation, \$163,904. U. S. valuation, \$236,621. Formed from parts of Sullivan, Trenton, and No. 8. The pioneer settlers were Oliver Wooster, Agreen Crabtree, Thomas McFarland, Thomas Roger, and Joseph Googins. They came in 1764-5. Philip Hodgkins, Reuben Abbot, Thomas Moon and Richard Clark, came in 1766-7-8. There are two mill-streams, which glory in the names of "Egypt," and "Kilkenny."

Union soldiers, 115; State aid, \$3,054; town bounty, \$16,900; cost per recruit, \$173.

27. *Cranberry Isles*.—Incorporated (18 town) March 16, 1830. Population, 350. Decennary gain 4. Wealth, per capita, \$255. State valuation, \$61,515. U. S. valuation, \$87,980. Named for its extensive cranberry marsh, 200 acres in extent. Its early history must be chiefly sought in connection with that of the parent town, Mt. Desert. The first English settler within the present limits of the town, was John Roberson, who, about 1761, settled upon the island which bears his name. The first settlers upon Cranberry Isle were supposed to be a Mr. Bunker and William Foss. The first selectmen were Samuel Hadlock, Enoch Spurling and Joseph Moore.

Union soldiers, 27; State aid, \$162; town bounty, \$6,095; cost per recruit, \$232.

28. *Aurora*.—Incorporated February 1, 1831. Area 23,040 acres. Population, 212. Wealth, per capita, \$155. Derived its name from Aurora, goddess of morning. Its first settlers were four brothers, Samuel, Benjamin, David and Roswell Silsby, who came here in 1805. For some years they had, as there were no roads, to carry their grain on their backs, seven or eight miles to have it ground. This was one of the "lottery" townships, and was incorporated as Plantation No. 27, in 1822. The "Whale's Back," one of those formations known as "horse-backs," is in this town. The "air-line road" passes over it for a distance of three and one-half miles. Decennary loss, 65. State valuation, \$32,052. U. S. valuation, \$56,154.

Union soldiers, 27; State aid, \$20; town bounty, \$1,983; cost per recruit, \$117.

29. *Amherst*.—It was set off from the plantation of Maria-ville, in 1822, and incorporated on the 5th of February, 1831. Its name was suggested from Amherst, N. H. It is thought that men began to come in and fell trees in it as early as 1802 or 1803. Among the first that came, were Mr. Chapman, Mr. Shumway, Mr. Whitman, John Barker, John Giles, Thomas Harpworth and Mr. Graves. In 1805 Capt. Goodell Silsby came in from Charleston, N. H. In 1806 or 1807 his parents came and took up the lots now known as "The Old Silsby Place."

The first and only meeting-house was erected in 1844. Three men, one living in Amherst and two in Aurora, built it. The first settlers endured many hardships. Some came into Ellsworth, in a vessel, and from that point found their way hither by following a spotted line on the trees. Some carried their grain twelve miles on their backs to grist mill, and then home again.

This is the 26th town. Population, 350. Decennary loss, 34. Wealth, per capita, \$165. Area 23,040 acres. State valuation, \$57,276. U. S. valuation, \$82,477.

Union soldiers, 43; State aid, \$522; town bounty, \$5,300; cost per man, \$142.

30. *Waltham*.—Incorporated (21 town) January 29, 1833. Population, 366. Wealth, per capita, \$160. Derives its name from Waltham, Mass. This town was carved out of Mariaville. Its first settlers were Samuel Ingalls, Eben Jordan, Lebbens and Eben Kingman, who settled here in 1805. Webb's brook, the outlet of Webb's, Scammon's, Abram's and Molasses ponds, affords a very valuable water power, which, if properly utilized, would build up a thriving village. Decennary loss, 8. State valuation, \$44,092. U. S. valuation, \$63,492.

Union soldiers, 37; State aid, \$1,094; town bounty, \$6,194; cost per recruit, \$194.

31. *Otis*.—First occupancy, 1805. Incorporated (22 town) March 19, 1835. Named in honor of——Otis, a proprietor; name, prior to incorporation, New Trenton. Population, 245. Wealth, per capita, \$110. First settlers, Isaac Frazier, N. M. Jellison, James Gilpatrick and Allan Milliken. Decennary gain, 36. State valuation, \$26,407. U. S. valuation, \$38,636.

Union soldiers, 35; State aid, \$470; town bounty, \$4,975; cost per recruit, \$155.

32. *Mariaville*.—First occupancy, 1802. Incorporated (23 town) February 29, 1836. Named in honor of Maria, a daughter of Bingham. Name prior to incorporation, Tilden. Population, 369. Wealth, per capita, \$180. First settlers, Mr. Fabrick, Seth Alcott, B. and D. Eppes, James Hapworth

and Elisha Goodwin. For years, all "up river" was known as Mariaville. It has been reduced to its present unshapely limits by taking off Aurora, Amherst and Waltham. Decennary loss, 89. State valuation, \$65,742. U. S. valuation, \$84,668.

Union soldiers, 43; State aid, \$914; town bounty, \$6,710; cost per recruit, \$177.

33. *Dedham*.—Incorporated (24 town) February 1, 1837. Population, 458. Decennary loss, 161. Wealth, per capita, \$230. State valuation, \$94,338. U. S. valuation, \$135,898. Was a part of No. 8. Named for Dedham, Mass. First settled in 1810, by Nathan Phillips. The "colony" settlement, for years, was known as "New Boston." The "colonists" were accused of "putting on airs. It is a "hard road to travel. Its highways are very expensive, as the Bangor and Ellsworth mail stages pass over several miles of its road, 1,304 times a year.

Union soldiers, 56; State aid, \$1,046; town bounty, \$3,000; cost per recruit, \$72.

34. *Eastbrook*.—Incorporated (25 town) February 8, 1837. Population, 187. Decennary loss, 34. Wealth, per capita, \$225. State valuation, \$30,288. U. S. valuation, \$46,574. Area, 23,040 acres. This was Plantation No. 15. Derived its name from its *east-brook* branches of Union river. The first settlements were made in 1800, by Joseph Parsons, Robert Dyer, Samuel Bragdon, and John E. Smith. Joseph Parsons built the first mill, and first framed house. The first child was Frances Usher Parsons. This is one of the three square towns.

Union soldiers, 23. State aid, \$501. Town bounty, \$4,077. Cost per man, \$194.

35. *Tremont*.—Detached from Mt. Desert and incorporated (26 town) June 3, 1848, under the name of Mansel, but in August of the same year its name was changed to Tremont. Population, 1,822. Wealth, per capita, \$145. Derives its name from the Latin of three mountains, viz.:

Western, Defile, and Dog mountains. Tinker's, Moose, Hardwood, Gott's and Langley's islands are within its limits. The original titles are chiefly ancient French grants. Gott's Island, named for Daniel Gott, has ten families, and forms a school district. State valuation, \$262,353. U. S. valuation, \$377,784. Decennary gain, 54.

Union soldiers, 160. State aid, \$2,152. Town bounty, \$30,053. Cost per recruit, \$20.

36. *Brooklin*.—Detached from Sedgwick and incorporated (27 town) June 9, 1849, under the name of Fort Watson. One month after, its name was changed to Brooklin. Population, 966. Wealth, per capita, \$200. A Mr. Black was the first permanent settler. His daughter, Elizabeth, the first child, lived to the age of 102 years. In 1688, there were two families at Naskeag, Chas. St. Robins, and La Flour. Naskeag Point is frequently mentioned in ancient documentary history. Decennary loss, 77. State valuation, \$186,899. U. S. valuation, \$269,124.

Union soldiers, 97. State aid \$1,287. Town bounty, \$15,520. Cost per recruit, \$119.

37. *Verona*. — Incorporated (28 town) February 11, 1861. Area, 5,600 acres. Population, 352. Wealth, per capita, \$160. First mentioned as the Island of Lett. Prior to incorporation was known as Orphan Island and Wetmore Isle. It was formerly a part of Prospect, and for many years a part of Bucksport. It originally belonged to the "Waldo Patent." Fell into the possession of an orphan girl, hence the name of Orphan island. It was finally purchased by Wetmore. In 1763, there were three families on this island, and not a settler above there on the river. Verona was named for a town in Italy, on the Po river. State valuation, \$51,075. U. S. valuation, \$72,348.

Union soldiers, 19. State aid, \$1,621. Town bounty, \$7,309. Cost per recruit, \$438.

38. *Lamoine*.—Set off from Trenton and incorporated (29 town) February 11, 1870. Area about 11,000 acres. Population, 612. Wealth, per capita, \$2.32. Named for

Lamoine, an early French resident, who at one time owned a large tract of land west of Skillings river. A colony of French made a transient settlement on Trenton Point, at an early day. Two of the colonists, Delaittre and Desisles, became permanent residents. Hon. W. King says, "the first settlement at Lamoine, formerly Trenton, was made in September, 1774, at Gillpartric's Point by Gillpartric," which is corroborated by Capt. Berry, who adds, "Capt. Isaac Gillpartric, with six sons and two daughters, from Biddeford, and a son-in-law, Edward Berry, from Londonderry, N. H., were the first settlers." Both these gentlemen say, "the French came subsequent to Gillpartric." If so, from whence came the "brass kettle," not an article of Indian make or use? State valuation, \$142,443. U. S. valuation, \$204,616.

39. *Isle au Haut*.—This our "youngest," was incorporated February 28, 1874. It includes Isle au Haut (Isle of Holt), the two Spoon islands, Yorks, Fog, Burnt, Merchant's, Kimball's and all the other islands south of Merchant's Row. The Isle au Haut is one league directly south of Deer Isle. It contains about 3,000 acres. The highest part of the territory is in the middle of the island, and exhibits the appearance of a saddle. When first explored, it was called "High Island," its shore being bold, with high, steep cliffs.

My informant, G. L. Hosmer, says: "The first settlement was made on Merchant's Island, in 1772, by Anthony Merchant. Kimball's Island was settled during the Revolution, by Seth Webb, a noted hunter, and for whom Webb's pond, in Eastbrook, was named. Great Isle au Haut was settled in 1792, by Peltiah Bartor.

40. *Islandport*, February 11, 1857, "Lunt's" Long Island was incorporated as the town of "Islandport." The Act was repealed March 27, 1858, and it went back to a plantation. The support of its paupers inures to Tremont. The first settlers were, one Barker, William Rich, William Pomroy, Amos, Jacob and Ezra B. Lunt. The settlers hold their titles by occupancy. It has a population of 177. It is a spot of some 500 acres, well out "amid old ocean's roar."

41. *Plantations*.—This word was applied by England to British colonies in America, but never to any of the dominions in Europe. Since 1861, unorganized townships, when they contain not less than 150 inhabitants, have been required to organize as Plantations.

42. *Inland Plantations*.—No. 7, population, 69. No. 8, population 20. No. 10, population 10. No. 21, population 56. No. 28, population 12. No. 32, population 17. No. 33, population 102.

43. *Island Plantations*.—Hog Island, population 6. Long Island, population, 177. Harbor Island, population 13. Bear Island, population 13. Bradbury Island, population 6. Eagle Island, population 30. Spruce Head Island, population 22. Beach Island, population 9. Butter Island, population 9. Eaton Island, population 1. Marshall's Island, population 12. Pickering's Island, population 5. Pumpkin Island, population 4. Hackatosh Island, population 4. Mt. Desert Rock, population 6. Swan Island, population 451. Estates, \$27,805.

44. *Mt. Desert Rock*.—This island rock, with less than a half acre surface, is isolated in stormy ocean, twenty miles from the main. Upon it is a Primary Sea Coast Light, built in 1830. The tower of the light is sixty feet high, and the light is seventy feet above sea level. At sea, under ordinary states of atmosphere, it can be seen at a distance of twelve nautical, or nearly fourteen statute miles. The first light houses within the county limits were Baker's Island and Dill's Head, and were built in 1828.

PHYSICAL OUTLINES AND FEATURES.

45. *Mountains*.—The county has but one mountain chain, and but one mountain group. The line of mountains stretching across the Island of Mt. Desert, is a continuation of the Schoodic system. Mt. Desert Rock and the Porcupines, are ocean-mountains of the same system. This range in crossing the Island of Mt. Desert, is upheaved into thirteen well-

defined mountain peaks. The highest peak of the "Coaste Hills," is Green Mountain, in Eden.

The only mountain group is in Dedham; here ten mountains are clustered together. Those ten mountain peaks, "rocks piled on rocks immensely high, with yawning gulfs between, has given to the town the name of "The Switzerland of Maine." The other elevations deserving the geographical name of mountains, are Bluehill mountain, in Bluehill; Bull Hill mountain, in Eastbrook; Bald and Tunk mountains, in No. 10, and Lead mountain, in No. 28. The mountains upon the main, are conical peaks, standing in isolation.

There are nine "Bald" mountains in the State. Lead mountain is said to have been so named, from the fact of lead having been found at its base. Query? May this not be the "lead mine" discovered 50 years ago, by the hunter, Webb?

46. *Surface*.—The characteristic feature of the topography of the county, is its unevenness, being moderately hilly, with a greater fresh water area than any other county in the State. As the mountains stand in a low rank on the scale of elevation, (in the ninth) so the valleys are not ravine in character; the grand feature of its surface conformation, being long swells, or ridge-ranges, variously broken and diversified with local elevations and depressions, with but few abrupt acclivities or escarps. The only narrow defiles of the "gorge" form, are at Morgan's bay, Surry, McHeards, Bluehill, and near Mason's Mills, Orland. There is a deal of waste land, known as "Heaths." May not these be ponds overgrown and heath-clad with shrubs?

47. *Water-Sheds*.—The county has three drainage-streams; the Penobscot river on the west, Union river in the centre, and Narraguagus river on the east. These divide the county into three drainage districts, with two water-sheds. The termini of the western water-shed are Byard's Point and Hat Case Pond. The towns lying within the western slope, and which are drained into the Penobscot basin, are Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Brooksville, Penobscot, Castine, Orland, Verona, Bucksport, and a part of Dedham.

The termini of the eastern water-shed are Schoodic Point and Nickatou Lake. The territory drained by the Narraguagus, are portions of Gouldsborough, Sullivan and Franklin. The towns tributary to the Union river basin, are Tremont, Mt. Desert, Eden, Lamoine, Trenton, Hancock, Waltham, Eastbrook, Aurora, Amherst, Otis, Mariaville, Ellsworth, Surry, Bluehill, Brooklin, and parts of Franklin, Dedham, Orland and Sullivan.

The area tributary to each drainage basin, as computed from Walling's surveys, is :

Union river	516,250 square acres.
Penobscot river	252,440 " "
Narraguagus river	113,510 " "

The relative position of each, is :

Drainage area of Union river	60 per cent.
Drainage area of Penobscot river	26 "
Drainage area of Narraguagus river	14 "

The mean rate of descent of Union river is about four feet to the mile.

About one-third of the territory actually tributary to the Union river basin, is below the "mouth of the river." The valley of this river basin is underlaid with mica schist.

48. *Coast Line*.—This is a maritime county. Its seaboard, including the incurvation of the larger bays, is of greater extent than that of any other county in the State. Its general outline is that of a great hemi-cycle, or disarranged curve line, extending from Marsh Bay, Bucksport, to Joy's Bay, Gouldsborough, and is thicker set with first-class bays, harbors and islands than any other seaboard of equal length on the American coast.

The "*meyne*," as the Indians called the main land, to distinguish it from its cordon of islands, may have suggested the name of the State. The islands by which the coast line is studded are of every size, from a "thumb-cap" to 130 square miles ; while Mt. Desert Rock stands on "picket" twenty miles "broad-off," in perpetually undulating ocean, where it has roughed it for ages.

There are some 300 islands within the county's seaboard limits, 270 of which are represented on the county map. Six towns are islands, six are peninsulas, and twenty-two are salt-water washed.

49. *Light Houses*.—The following are the names of the light stations, with their numbers :

No. 10, Prospect Harbor	5th order,
11. Winter Harbor	5th "
12. Mount Desert	3d "
13. Egg Rock	4th "
14. Baker's Island	4th "
15. Bear Island	5th "
16. Bass Harbor Head	5th "
17. Burnt Coat Harbor	5th "
18. " "	4th "
19. Eggemoggin	5th "
20. Saddleback Ledge	5th "
22. Deer Isle Thoroughfare	4th "
23. Eagle Island Point	4th "
24. Pumpkin Island	5th "
33. Dice's Head	4th "

Number of lighthouses within the county limits, fifteen.

Winter Harbors. Bucksport and Castine harbors are rarely frozen over. This event occurred in 1715, 1850, and during the *hyperborean* winter of 1875.

50. *Geology*.—Geologically, the rock formation underlying the county is granite, sienite and gneiss. This formation comes to the surface, and starting from Deer Isle, curves through Bluehill, Sedgwick, Brooksville, Orland, North Ellsworth, No. 8, Franklin, Sullivan, ending at Mt. Desert. This immense belt of granite is composed largely of white feldspar, is free from impurities, and makes a handsome stone when dressed. In Eden, there is a deposit of red granite. Most of the granite in Bucksport, Orland, Dedham, Waltham, Eastbrook, and those huge boulders at Ellsworth Falls, is a porphyritic (hard) variety, with black mica. Within the horse-shoe shaped circle of granite, which curves from Deer Isle to Mt. Desert, the rock is mostly mica schist, or a micaceous state. The most abundant variety of mica schist, is that which consists of alternate layers of mica and quartz.

It indicates the presence of gold rather than coal. The rock formation in Hancock, Lamoine, Trenton, South Ellsworth, Surry and Penobscot, are considered by geologists, as belonging to one formation, and as formed during the same geological period.

At Buck's Harbor in Brooksville, Green's Landing in Deer Isle, McHeard's in Bluehill, Somes' Sound in Mt. Desert, Sullivan and Franklin, the granite crops in massive form. At Castine, Penobscot, Ellsworth and Surry, are vast deposits of plastic clay. That there are precious stones and valuable mineral deposits awaiting only scientific exploration to develop, is legibly written on its strata.

51. *Drift*.—The whole surface of the county is termed by geologists as "glaciated surface," the soil of which is predicated upon a single geological formation, called "drift." The course of this drift, as shown by the striæ, or scratches upon the ledges, has a variation of from N. 5° W to N. 15° E. At Ellsworth its general direction is N. 15° W., while at Hancock it is N. 15° E. The mountains in Dedham, no doubt, are the parent-homes of those large boulders on the stage road above Ellsworth Falls village. From what "centre of dispersion" all the other rock have come, which are deposited all over the county in such wild and profuse confusion, some Agassiz must tell. The history of Glacial Phenomena in Hancock, is one of special interest.

52. *Granite*.—Immense ranges of it traverse the county, and it is immense in amount. It is quarried at Mt. Desert, Sullivan, Bluehill, Deer Isle, Franklin and Brooksville, and being near the sea-shore, are conveniently accessible. They are easily wrought, and the working and exportation of them have become a business of great importance. Red granite has been found at Eden and at Tremont, and is attracting the attention of capitalists.

53. *Marble*.—Verd Antique (ancient green) Marble occurs at Deer Isle. It is sometimes called "serpentine" from its mottled appearance, somewhat resembling the skin of a snake. It is susceptible of a high polish. If it will

quarry without "fault," it is of rare value. Statuary marble, milk white, is reported at Eden and at Mt. Desert.

54. MINERALS AND ORES. *Brooksville*.—Iron Pyrites, known as *fool's gold*. Copperas, sulphur, alum, and carbonate of soda can be manufactured from it.

Bluehill.—Fluor spar used in chemistry. Yalena, or ore of lead. Wolfram, the ore of tin. Hydrate of Silica, suitable for fire-proof brick. An enormous bed of Manganese, Limestone, Phosphate of Lime, of which superphosphate is made.

Bucksport.—Limestone, clay slate of which school slates are made. Quartz used in the manufacture of glass.

Castine.—Quartz, argillaceous slate, plastic clay, first quality for brick-making.

Deer Isle. Asbestos (unchanged by fire), incombustible paper, gloves for handling heated metals, and fire-proof safes are manufactured from it. The ancients made a cloth of it, in which dead bodies were wrapped before the burning, and thus saved the ashes. It was used for lamp wicks. Novaculite, oil stones and hones are made of it. Limestone.

The county having been favored with little more than a revenue cutter geological exploration, comparatively nothing is known of the minerals and metallic ores, that are of value in the arts. The only lime rock discovered which is not too metaphoric to be of value, is at Little Deer Isle. Red sienite has recently been found at Tremont, which may be wrought into elegant articles of ornament, and it will take a fine and durable polish. A deposit of granular quartz occurs in Surry. Veins of zinc and copper occur in No. 7, and in Gouldsboro'. Bog iron occurs in almost every town. Gold has been found in Bucksport, Orland and Surry; mining must determine the abundance. The structure of our rocks does not indicate the presence of coal, yet there are recent geological observations which imply that anthracite coal will be found.

55. *Mineral Springs*.—Those known to the writer, are at Bucksport, Brooksville, Bluehill and Mt. Desert. The waters

of each are chalybeate, and are strongly charged with iron. They deposit an ore resembling yellow ochre, from which red paint may be readily made. These waters are said to possess medical efficacy in the treatment of chronic and inflammatory ailments.

56. *Salt*.—For the manufacture of sea-water salt, we have superior facilities. Sea water contains 3 per cent. of pure salt. With the many "land-locked" salt water storage basins, having a mean of thirteen feet of tidal rise and fall, and being accessible to market by the cheapest form of transportation, the making of salt, especially to supply the demand for it as a fertilizer, is no small item of our mineral resources.

57. *Sea-Weed*.—The marine plants, eel-grass, rock-weed and kelp, grow in abundance along our shores. As a manure they are applied in various ways. Sea-weed dried and pressed into bales, may hereafter become a portable article of commercial importance. The constituents of sea-weed are lime, 9.60; magnesia, 6.65; potash, 20; soda, 4.58; salt, 24.33; sulphuric acid, 21.97; and carbonic acid, 6.39. From the ashes iodine is obtained, which is employed medicinally.

58. *Ice*.—For a supply of export ice, we have a fresh water pond surface of more than 50,000 square acres; enough to cool the torrid markets of the world. At no distant day, the cutting of ice will become a source of material wealth. Active operations have been made at Mt. Desert, Lamoine, Gouldsborough and Bucksport. With the present margin of profit, and the close competition, the ice field must not be remote from the place of shipment.

MARITIME.

Under this heading, those industries are stimulated by the sea which washes our shores, and the rivers that water its interior.

From the earliest settlements of the county, the character of its inhabitants has been, in a great proportion, that of a maritime, lumbering and fishing people. Its numerous bays and harbors, its abundant material for vessel building, its area

of timber lands, with almost limitless quantities of lumber, and the immense number of fishes which frequented the coast, were exciting, and inciting temptations to engage in these several pursuits, and to give to the county a "stern-chase" agriculture.

As "crows the old cock, so crows the young." Our young men, taking cue from the fathers, keep afresh the "old love" for the logging swamp and ocean wave, preferring the activity of the one and the excitement of the other, to the more quiet scenes of the farm.

58. *Coastwise Trade.*—The complex nature of this industry, renders it impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision its real status.

The custom-house will exhibit the amount of the foreign imports and exports: but this will be far from affording an adequate idea of the actual foreign trade. Many cargoes entered in our ports are shipped coastwise, and reshipped for their final markets. Most of the sugar-box shooks manufactured here are shipped to Portland, and reshipped to their final destination. So foreign articles, consumed here, as sugar, tea, coffee, etc., are taken from subdivided cargoes in coastwise ports. So with the coaster traffic, as wood, staves, and hoop-poles, for Rockland, long lumber and short, bark and bricks, for domestic ports. The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of lumber in Hancock County reaches the sum of \$700,000. As a tolerable index to the commercial importance of the county, and to the tonnage employed in its foreign coasting and fishing trade, herewith are given its commercial ports.

59. *Custom Districts.* There are two custom districts, two ports of entry, six deputy districts, eight ports of delivery, twenty-six hailing ports, and thirteen United States custom house officials.

60. *The Forests.*—Originally, pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, beech, maple, ash, cedar, red oak, and hackmatack, were abundant. But the waster of "God's first temples" came, and before the insatiable chopper's axe the primeval forests have

disappeared, until, excepting the upper branches of Union river, scarcely a representative tree is left, and our once well timbered county, in its old growth is almost treeless; while the demands for stave timber, box stuff, vessel wedges, and fuel for lime kilns, are rapidly divesting it of its second growth.

While lumbering is classified as an industry, it is one which creates not a distributive but a centralized wealth, in which but one in thirty share, while the twenty-nine are pursued by hard times, like "Actæon by his own hounds." It engenders a upas atmosphere, in which agriculture does not thrive.

61. *The Fisheries*.—One of the most valuable industries, stripped of the peculiar nomenclature of *ichthyology*, are treated as fisheries of the deep-sea, harbor, and interior.

No person can sail along our coast, or explore our bays and harbors, or travel over our territory and examine the numerous rivers and ponds, without being struck with the uncommon chances for marine and other fisheries.

The chain of fishing banks led the European to our coasts in search of the last refuge and hiding place of the everywhere hunted codfish. Fish caught in the waters of Maine, saved the Plymouth Colony from starvation.

62. *The Deep-Sea Fishes* include the cod, pollock, hake, haddock, halibut, and mackerel. In the cod and mackerel fisheries, some 4,000 of vessel tonnage are employed. Custom house returns for 1874, show a product as follows :

Codfish cured 38,099 cwt.	Cash value \$164,625
Mackerel. 11,800 "	89,820
Hake, haddock and pollock, 15,000 cwt.	25,200
Total	<hr/> \$279,645

By a new process, haddock are converted into a very marketable article, known as "finnie haddie," which gives to the catching of this kind of fish a commercial value hitherto unknown.

63. *Boat-Fishing*.—The trade in fresh fish, caught and brought in open boats, is usually overlooked in the statistics of this industry. Many of the inhabitants upon the outer islands subsist chiefly by supplying the maritime towns with

fresh cod, hake and haddock. At Lunt's Long Island, women are seen almost daily rowing "cross or open handed" on their way to the fishing grounds. Many of them are "high-line" fisher *men*. Returns show this domestic deep-sea fishing to have yielded 444,000 pounds, valued at \$8,880.

64. *Herring*.—This branch of fishing, scarcely second to any in commercial importance, is sub-divided,—the summer Magdalen herring fishing—the winter Grand Menan and the harbor weirs. The data at hand, show the weir and summer catch as 330,350 boxes; value, \$80,487. The Magdalen and Grand Menan herring fishing is conducted principally by the people of Lamoine and Swan's Island. On the return of the fishing vessels, with good "fares," the "washing out," stringing, smoking and boxing of the herring, make a lively time.

65. *Harbor Fishing*.—This includes the porgie, lobster, smelt, eels, frost-fish, flounders, clams and scollops.

66. *Porgies*.—This migratory fish, which "schools" in our waters in illimitable numbers, has opened a new industry, in the productions of oil, fertilizers and sheep feed. They come in July and stay until into October. But a few years since, they were thought to be inedible and valueless, except for mackerel bait. Accident developed their oil-yielding gift. The yield of oil is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their live weight. The residuum left after expressing the oil, or the "chum" as it is known in our vernacular, properly prepared, is a fertilizer without a peer. In its crude condition, as it comes from the oil-press, its fertilizing properties are from four to six times as powerful as farm yard deposits.

The greater and more valuable of its plant-food is its nitrogen. The aptitude of this valuable constituent to "fly off" and "waste its odors in the desert air," when chum is left in heaps exposed to a scorching sun and searching winds, for a long time, escaped the observation of all concerned. A *smelling* acquaintance will unerringly tell when chum is decomposing and throwing off its golden nitrogen. This exposure-loss is more than half of its money value. The greatest value of chum is a sheep feed, for which it is pre-

pared by sun drying. This process reduces its original weight 75 per cent., equivalent to an increase of its weight of common barn manure. As a sheep feed, its nutrient properties chemically considered, are those known as "fat-formers." Formerly porgies were caught in nets, but now are taken in seines. From 400 to 600 tons of chum are made annually within the county limits. W. A. Friend, Brooklin, estimates the yearly cash value of raw chum at \$6,000. The experience of the writer is that the feeding value of one ton of cured chum, is equal to that of thirty-six bushels of corn.

When porgie or herring chum, as a feed or a fertilizer, is so prepared as to conserve its nitrogen, or ammonia, its agricultural value is much greater than its present commercial value; otherwise its commercial value is more than its agricultural. Estimating a ton of fresh animal manure at \$5.77, a corresponding value for chum is \$34.62.

The porgie catch in the State last season, employed 94 sail vessels, 17 steamers, 700 men, and a capital of \$650,000. The largest seines are 200 fathoms long, by 30 fathoms deep.

Experiments made at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, by applying ether to dried chum, show that the hydraulic pressure employed at the factories, expresses but a trifle more than 70 per cent. of the oil.

A patent has recently been obtained for preparing porgie chum as a sheep feed. Yet no one with *sconce* enough to sun-dry fresh chum, need pay a royalty to a patentee.

67. *Lobsters*.—As lobsters are found only on this side of Cape Cod, and the demand for their luxurious flesh is immense; this makes a very great business for our county people. Packing and canning establishments are in successful operation at Castine, Deer Isle, Brooklin, Gouldsboro', Mt. Desert and Cranberry Isles, and at other points. The aggregate value of this production reaches a value of \$52,000.

68. *Smelts*.—The catch, chiefly, of these little but delicious fishes, is in Bagaduce river and Patten's Bay. The smelt and frost-fish are unlike. The season of smelt-fishing begins as soon as the ice is sufficiently firm to carry the

catchers. Each has a "seven by nine," cotton cloth covered fish-house, with a floor and a stove. An average day's catch nets the fisher \$2.50. Hundreds of these snow-white fish houses speck the *icescape*, and resemble the tents of an army encampment. The yearly production is \$30,000.

69. *Frost-Fish*.—The principal branch of this fishing is at the Bucksport and Verona bridge. For the rental right to this fishing ground, as high as \$1,300 per year has been paid. The yearly product in cash value for frost-fish, flounders, eels and scallops, is \$11,000. The value of other fish is \$20,200. Clams 966 bbls., \$32,500.

70. *River Fisheries*.—These include such of the anadromous fishes as the alewives, shad and salmon. While the alewife belongs to the herring family, it spawns in fresh water. The shad, of the same family, is a very timid fish. The salmon, esteemed for their delicacy of flesh, is the largest and most valuable. Until a comparatively recent period, the rivers of this county fairly swarmed with them.

Salmon fishing is now confined to the Penobscot and Bagaduce rivers. In olden times the most abundant fish in our rivers, was the shad, and next the salmon. Alewives were exceedingly abundant. River fishing at the present, is almost confined to weirs, which cost some \$80 each. Between Bucksport and Castine, both inclusive, there are ninety-two weirs.

The most productive weir of which we have any information, is that at the entrance of Castine harbor, which produces in one year more than 1,600 pounds of salmon. From Castine to Orland the average catch is set at fifty per weir. In Verona the best weirs yield about 100 each. Above Bucksport it falls to thirty each. The breeding grounds of alewives are in the ponds on Eastern river, Walker's pond in Brooksville, and Patten's ponds in Surry. Formerly Union river was a favorite haunt of salmon, shad and alewives.

Upon the presence of the anadromous fishes in our rivers and ponds, depends the existence of cod, haddock and pollock in our bays. The relationships are those of cause and effect.

71. *Fish Farming*, or Fish Culture, or Pisciculture, by whichever of these terms it is known, is not a new but a re-discovered art. Its practical meaning is a restocking of our ponds with fish. These were once prolific in all the kinds of migratory fish, such as pickerel, perch, bass, shad, salmon, alewives, togue and trout.

No one, having a knowledge of the habits of these fishes, can inspect our vast lacustrine surface, with its cold, limpid waters, without being impressed with the extent and magnitude of our county's *fish farm*.

The only reliable data which we can recall to show the remunerative harvests which these non-productive waters may be made to yield, is the river Tay, in Scotland, which for seven years has afforded to the riparian an annual average of \$74,616. Now for a comparison: In the same ratio which that river has been made to yield of restocked fish, Patten's ponds in Surry would produce yearly, in cash value, \$660

Toddy ponds 1,000

Union river and tributaries..... 24,000

When our fish farms are once *seeded*, it is perpetual.

Commissioner Stanley says that Patten's ponds are of the best salmon producing ponds in the State.

For what is being done to restock our waters, read the accompanying letter of Ex-State Fish Commissioner Atkins. I commend its careful perusal:

“Penobscot Salmon Breeding Works.—This institution, situated in Bucksport, on Spofford's brook, one mile from the Penobscot river, was founded in 1872. Its object is to collect salmon eggs for use in restocking exhausted salmon rivers. The present patrons of the enterprise are the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries of the United States, and the Commissioners of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Michigan, all acting in behalf of their several governments, and using the eggs obtained to restock public waters.

The mode of operating is as follows: In June or July, six or seven hundred salmon are bought alive from the fishermen near Bucksport, and transferred to a small pond, known as 'Great Pond,' where they are kept until the last of October, when they begin to lay their eggs. They are then taken from the pond, and deprived of their eggs by manual pressure. The eggs are fecundated by the application of milt from the male fish,

and deposited in hatching troughs, where they lie until sufficiently developed to admit of being packed up in moss and transported to the several places where they are to be hatched out. This transportation is effected in February and March, and they hatch soon after.

The number of eggs obtained in 1872 was 1,560,000, and the number of young fish obtained from them, and distributed, was 876,000. In 1873, the number of eggs obtained was about 2,400,000, and so great success has attended their development that they cannot fail to yield about 2,000,000 of young salmon. The expenditure in 1872-3, was about \$7,800, and in 1873-4, about \$6,500. Considerable parts of these sums were for buildings and fixtures. The hatching house is seventy feet by twenty-eight, and with its present fixtures has a capacity sufficient for the development of four and a half millions of eggs."

Last year (1875) some 2,000,000 salmon eggs were distributed from these works, and planted in other waters of Maine. Craig's pond in Orland, was stocked with salmon in 1873, and Phillips' pond in Dedham, with black bass, a year or two earlier. This season, fish-ways were constructed in the outlet of Patten's pond, in Surry.

72. *Oil*.—The yearly yield of fish oil for 1873, as per data, was, of cod, hake and porgie, 32,174 gallons, having a market value of \$27,245. Of this sum, \$20,000 was for porgie oil. Thus we have :

Deep-sea production, value	\$296,645
Boat fishing	8,880
Harbor fishing	211,987
Oil	27,345
Total value	<hr/> \$544,857

Fish-farming, or the propagation of fish in our rivers and ponds, though in its infancy, is big with promise. It is said that four Indians took 2,000 pounds of pickerel from Scammon's pond in Eastbrook, in one week.

73. *WATER POWER*.—The Hydrographic Survey of the State gives our combined area of pond surface, as 11 per cent. above the proportion due to our size. Subjoined is a list of those of the first and second rank.

Aurora.—Giles' and Middle Branch.

Bucksport.—William, Bucks, McCurtis, Reed, Long, Hancock, Great, and sections of Brewer's and Moulton's.

Bluehill. — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Noyes and Guptill's.

Brooksville. — Walker's, Parker's, Blodgett's, Snake and Bakemans, a salt water pond.

Deer Isle. — Torrey's.

Dedham. — Reed's, Goose, Rocky, Mitchell's, Allen's, Fitz's, Mountain, Hat Case, and section of Moulton's, and Rocky No. 2.

Ellsworth. — Branch, Reed's, and section of Patten's.

Elen. — Eagle.

Eustbrook. — Molasses, Abram's and section of Webb's and Scanmon's.

Franklin. — George's, Taunton and section of Donnels'.

Gouldsboro'. — Jones and Forbes.

Lamoine. — Blunt's, a natural curiosity.

Mariaville. — Section of Hopkins'.

Mt. Desert. — Hallocks, Jordans', and section of Great Denings, and Round.

Otis. — Floods', Beach Hill, and section of Spring, and Rocky.

Orland. — Alamasook, Craig's, Rocky, Heart, Hot Hole, section of Toddy, and Pattens.

Penobscot. — Pierces, North Bay, and section of Toddy.

Sedgwick. — Frost's and Orcutt's.

Surry. — Sections of Upper Patten, Lower Patten and Toddy.

Sullivan. — Flanders, Morancy and Simpson's.

Tremont. — Seal Cove, and section of Great and Denings.

Waltham. — Little, and section of Webb's.

No. 10. Great Tunk, Long, Fox, Rocky, Downing and section of Spring Run and Round.

No. 21, Spectacle; No. 22, Rocky; No. 33, Great; No. 34, Alligator Lake; No. 40, section of Abamgamook and Nicartou Lakes.

Whole number of powers which may be worked all the year, 92.

Working energy equal to a population of 1,000,000.

TOWNS.	No. of Powers.	Maximum height of fall.	Minimum height of fall.	Work all the year.
Amherst	6	7 feet.	7 feet.	2
Bluehill	9	14 "	9 "	4
Brooksville.....	8	18 "	9 "	2
Bucksport.....	9	19 "	11 "	7
Castine	1	12 "	12 "	1
Cranberry Isles.....	1	-	-	1
Dedham	5	15 "	12 "	5
Deer Isle	-	-	-	-
Eastbrook.....	2	10 "	10 "	2
Eden.....	4	-	-	-
Ellsworth.....	39	11 "	9 "	39
Franklin.....	6	12 "	10 "	2
Gouldsboro'.....	4	30 "	15 "	4
Hancock.....	3	10 "	10 "	1
Mariaville.....	5	-	-	1
Mt. Desert.....	4	-	-	-
Orland.....	16	15 "	12 "	16
Penobscot.....	7	10 "	10 "	2
Sedgwick.....	5	-	-	2
Sullivan.....	9	20 "	10 "	3
Surry.....	9	30 "	11 "	9
Tremont.....	10	12 "	10 "	8
Trenton.....	1	-	-	-
Verona.....	2	12 "	12 "	2
Waltham.....	2	10 "	10 "	2
Nos. 3-4-7-10 35 40-41.....	20	18 "	10 "	11

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES AND PRACTICES.

74. The best of the feast has been saved, to be served in the second course.

A primary farming county, this can never hope to be. There are natural obstacles, which art cannot remove. Its peculiar proximity to the ocean, its geographical position as the battle-ground of arctic and torrid temperatures, with their alternating climatic waves of heat and cold, producing long, cold, and uncertain springs, with irregular extremes of thawing and freezing, so fatal to grass roots, the inexhaustible hydraulic power within its borders, the facilities for coasting and fishing, and the extraordinary aversion to farm labor, become characteristics in common, which forbid a prosperous and productive agriculture.

Could our water power be utilized, it would invigorate agriculture and make it remunerative.

We have some good farms and farmers, but those are the exceptions, limited in consequence of the wrong direction in

which our practical farming has been progressing, *i. e.* in the direction of grain growing and hoed crops, rather than grazing, dairying, and mutton growing.

Accounting for 10 per cent. of improved land in tillage, and occupied by buildings, leaves for crops as follows: 65,306 acres in hay; 1,892 acres in potatoes; 1,091 acres in barley; 1,637 acres in oats; 270 acres in wheat; 250 acres in corn. Those to every fifty-three improved acres; one cow to every seventeen improved acres, or one cow to every six and one-third inhabitants.

75. *Area*.—The whole surface area of the county, as shown by Colton's map, is :

Whole area	1,632,000 square miles.
Land area	904,528 "
Ocean area	637,472 "
Pond area	90,000 "
Island area	100,000 "

The relative proportion of each is :

Land area	62½ per cent.
Ocean area	30 "
Pond area	7½ "
Island area	11½ "

Other areas :

Wild land area	530,499 square acres.
River basin area	104,068 "
Area in farms (improved)	103,538 "
Area in pasture	73,483 "
Area in fire-wood lots	80,483 "
Area in highways	2,100 "

The cash value of farms, stock and implements, is :

Farms	\$3,032,269
Stock	802,934
Implements	245,000
Poultry	75,000
Capital embarked in agriculture	<hr/> \$4,155,203

Density of population, one inhabitant to every 25 square acres.

76. *Crops.*—

Farm Crops.	Amount.	Price.	Value.
Wheat,	2,999 bushels,	\$2.00 per bush.	\$5,998
Rye,	131 "	1.00 "	131
Corn,	5,971 "	1.05 "	6,259
Oats,	34,396 "	.70 "	24,077
Barley,	32,798 "	.90 "	29,518
Buckwheat,	610 "	1.00 "	610
Potatoes,	221,379 "	.50 "	110,689
Wool,	72,827 lbs.	.40 per lb.	29,130
Peas and Beans,	9,864 bush.	2.00 per bush.	19,728
Butter,	531,997 lbs.	.40 per lb.	212,798
Cheese,	10,596 lbs.	.20 "	2,119
Milk sold,	21,844 gals.	.20 per gal.	4,368
Hay,	32,653 tons,	14.00 per ton,	457,142
Honey,	5,673 lbs.	.25 per lb.	1,418
Eggs,	640,000 doz.	.20 per doz.	128,000
Cranberries,	2,000 bush.	3.50 per bush.	7,000
One-tenth of the horses or colts sold annually,		\$30 per head,	5,585
One-fourth of the sheep sold annually,		\$3.25 per head	16,250
Pigs and pork			2,000
Orchards			10,617
Slaughtered animals			130,845
Poultry sold			48,000
Other products			49,235
Total value of farm products			\$1,266,989

Which would be \$4.80 per acre for all the field and pasture land in the county. The average number of acres in each farm being 70, it follows that the average annual surplus of the farm is \$336.

The proportion of cows to aggregate stock, is 37 per cent. In 1860, butter per cow, 82 lbs. In 1870, per cow, 92 lbs. In 1873, per cow, 109 lbs. Number of cows, 5,777; number of oxen, 2,399; number of other cattle, 5,103; number of horses, 1,958; number of sheep, 20,084.

The tendency of grain growing for the last decade, as shown by the census returns (which are not entitled to implicit confidence so long as there are so many units of measure as there are points of compass), are, in 1860, taking rank as follows, and in 1873 as follows:

In 1860.	In 1873.	Crop rep. by rep. in 1873.
1. Oats,	1. Oats, 100 in 1860,	Oats, 100 by .64
2. Wheat,	2. Barley,	Barley, 100 1.02
3. Barley,	3. Corn,	Corn, 100 .34
4. Corn,	4. Wheat,	Wheat, 100 .42
5. Rye,	5. Rye,	Rye, 100 .17

Total bushels of grain in 1860, 110,420. Total in 1873, 76,296, or a decrease of 30 per cent.

The lessons which these data teach are, first, that our county is growing out of grain-growing, barley excepted; second, that a reduction of 83 per cent. in the rye crop in 13 years, shows that the soil is being cropped of its available nitrogen, so easily supplied by marine manuring, hence the falling off in wheat and corn.

As our farming seems to be going from grain growing, in what direction is it trending?

The increased product of cranberries in thirteen years is	400 per cent.
Poultry and eggs	200 "
Cattle in value	45
Orchard products	42 "
Butter in pounds	32 "
Mutton	23 "
The increase in butter per cow, from 1870 to 1873. is	11½ "
Milk	11 "

Thus the statistical trend of our farming is to cranberries, grazing, butter, apples and eggs.

Along the indentations in its dividing ridges of highlands, the soil has the elements for growing winter wheat profitably. The drift on its numerous hill-sides, makes many a rocky acre admirably calculated for orcharding, for growing those choice winter varieties of apples for which there ever is a hungry demand. The general condition of its surface is that of a dairy and mutton growing, or grazing district, while there is hardly a town in the county without its cranberry area, of greater or less extent.

The past ten years' ratio of increased cranberry culture, carried forward, at the expiration of twenty-five years will give a product of \$70,000.

Of the county area which is now unimproved, one-half of it may be set out as profitable for pasturage only, grazing ground for a million sheep. The half remaining would make 4,892 farms of seventy acres each.

The topography of the surface of the county, and the lithological character of the soil, mark the characteristics of its

agricultural capacity as a grazing district. The hilly nature of the land points to grazing as the true method whereby the land shall be made profitable. Grain should be grown only as an exceptional crop, secondary to the increased productiveness of the land for the growth of hay. The precipitous hillside, where cattle have to "shin up" to gather the scanty herbage, should grow wood.

77. *Orchards*.—In orchard acreage Dedham stands first, and of winter fruit, Bucksport next; while every town can show more or less of thrifty trees. The large, gnarled, moss-covered apple trees which stand in close proximity to the "potato-holes" of the early settlers, show that they find favorable conditions of growth in our soil and climate.

The county did not escape the apple tree cyclone which swept over the State. Its investment in New York trees, trustworthy estimates put at \$175,000. A profitable orchard is within the reach of every farmer, by as plain and simple means as a crop of potatoes. For position, select a northern slope. The cardinal conditions of success, are varieties, proximity, and culture. Plant "iron clads," or such varieties as are known to be hardy. For hardiness and ability to withstand our climatic extremes, the following varieties can be commended:

For summer apples, Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Sops of Wine, Nodhead, Early Harvest, and Williams' Favorite.

For fall apples, Duchess of Oldenburg, Porter, Gravenstein, St. Lawrence and Fameuse.

For winter apples, Northern Spy, Granite Beauty, Talman's Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, and Spitzenburgh. Of crab apples, the Dartmouth and Aucubafoila are upright growers, large and handsome. The fruit is of fair eating size.

The best orchards in Aroostook and in New Brunswick, have 680 trees to an acre. A very prolific orchard at Orono, has 2,500 trees on five acres. Twelve feet apart, each way, will give 302 trees to an acre. Ten feet apart, 435; eight feet apart, 680.

Mr. Soule of Gouldsborough, one of our oldest and most successful orchardists, says: "I am satisfied there is no part of the New England States, where better fruit can be grown, or where fruit growing can be made more profitable, than in Eastern Maine." Rev. L. Gott, an orchardist of large experience, and a close observer, writes, "there is quite as much in the soil, mode of preparation, planting of trees and proper care afterward, to insure success, as in the selection of varieties."

78. *Grapes*.—Grape culture has received but limited attention. Those varieties which are quite sure to ripen in "open" culture, are the Northern Muscadine, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Rebecca, Blood's Seedling, Adirondac and Salem. The Northern Muscadine has a foxy taste, which is objectionable, while the Clinton is apt to mildew. With little care and at slight expense, any family can grow grapes enough for domestic use.

79. *Cranberries*.—There are thousands of acres of low, wet, swampy lands in the county, utterly worthless for general cultivation, that are admirably suited to the cranberry, and when we remember that they yield from 100 to 400 bushels per acre, and sell for from two dollars to six dollars per bushel, it is a wonder that no more of such worthless tracts are put into cranberries.

Hundreds of bushels of cultivated cranberries are grown in Surry, Lamoine, Hancock, Franklin and Eden, with lesser quantities in many other towns. The principal varieties cultivated, are the Cherry and the Bell. The Cherry is the most productive, but it is not as hardy as the Bell. It is an established fact, that no other soil than the *alluvium* soil, made by deposits from the overflow or wash of water, combined with silex, or sand (the meal of granite), will successfully grow the cranberry. Considering the number and extent of bogs and marshes which contain silex, or sand in the desired proportion, the growing of this valuable fruit must become one of our best future industries. The power to flood or drain at will, insures the best returns. The pro-

ductiveness of a patch, in most cases, is largely increased by sanding, which can be done in winter. Beach sand is the best.

80. *Poultry*.—The production of eggs, is of greater importance than people imagine, and as a branch of domestic industry, should receive great care and attention. The amount produced in this county last year (1875) is not a matter of estimate only, for we have some statistics in regard to it. The quantity of eggs received by the dealers, in three towns, last year, was 78,380 dozens, which in the same proportion, give, for the county, 640,000 dozens. Large, and wonderful as these figures are, judging from shipments, of which no data can be had, this enormous amount is below, rather than above, the actual production. While the eggs produced in the great State of New York do not one-half supply the consumption of New York City alone, it is safe to assume that the supply will not glut the market.

Orland sent to market 77,800 dozen eggs, which sold at an average of twenty-five cents, making a total of \$19,450.

For breeds we have Leghorn, Black Spanish, Brahmas, Light and Dark, and "Natives," or properly Mongrels.

Which is the best breed, no sane writer, without an "Accident Life Policy," will presume to say. The present drift of preferment, is toward the White Leghorn and White Brahmas. Yet, but few of our farmers have come to realize the value of a breed, or of the net cash profit of hens, when properly fed and furnished. My experience is, that there is nothing in the shape of live stock reared on our farms, considering the outlay, that compares with them for profit; yet very many only look upon them as a necessary evil, to be endured because the "women folks want them."

81. *Butter*.—Every farmer's wife knows how to make butter, but their name is not legion that can make the "gilt-edged," or even an article which will keep sweet and good for a year.

Money making in butter making, involves a judicious selection of dairy breeds; for while some butter can be made

from any breed, certain breeds seem to be gotten up specifically for that unctuous purpose. Till quite recently, no special effort has been made to introduce a class of purely dairy animals. Whatever infusion of "blood" there may have been, has been with special reference to girth and weight, the market demand being for large and heavy oxen. The growing scarcity of lumber, and the substitution of horses, have removed this demand, and turned attention to a class of stock bred for dairy purposes. This has caused the introduction of many animals of high grade; but the only "Herd Register" animals are Ayrshires, by Frank Buck, Orland; Jersey, by H. H. Clark, Tremont, and Shorthorns, by H. Davis, Ellsworth. Popular favor seems to lean toward a Jersey grade.

While the value and influence of thoroughbreds are of prime importance, and should not be undervalued, the management of cows is no less a *first* requisite to successful dairy husbandry. One not having given close attention to the influence of abundant and good feeding, adapted to the special object of producing butter, has no conception of how much any cow can be made to increase her yield; nor no less prepared are most dairymen to accept the difference in yield of different cows, with the same feed.

The difference is very great; oftentimes while one cow is producing a hundred pounds, another feeding out of the same crib, is making but fifty pounds. This difference is attributable, chiefly, to two causes: 1st—Some cows, from causes unknown, appropriate the butterous constituents in their food to fat, or as *fuel*, to keep up animal heat, or to some purpose other than butter. 2d—In all milk as it comes from the cow, the butter particles are held in suspension, or are floating all through the "mess." With the milk of some, as soon as it is at rest, all of the butter particles—oil-like—rise to the surface as cream; while in the milk of others, but part of these particles ever reach the surface, but remain floating all through the "mess," and are lost, unless the milk is churned. Strictly speaking, no dairy-woman ever made a pound of

butter—for it comes “ready-made” from the cow—but only separated it from milk by churning; and a complete separation, to obtain all of the butter, can be had only by churning the milk.

As a rule, it is safe to reckon six ounces of butter, or fifteen ounces of cheese, from a gallon of milk. With the best of cows, the sweetest feed, and the purest water, the taste and flavor of butter depends on the mode of making.

82. *Sheep*.—In 1870 the number of sheep in the county was 28,000 less than it was in 1840: and yet, it is one of the best natural sheep-ranges in New England.

If there may be “sermons in stones,” there are whole *tones* of significance in these figures; for by a subsequent showing, the decrease in sheep, is an accurate archetype of the decrease of the staple crops. The decrease in bushels of wheat, and in the number of sheep, about the same. The ratio is found to hold good for two years, or for thirty years. The aggregate grain crop, wheat, corn, barley, and oats, shows for the past 30 years, a per cent. of loss differing but little from the per cent. of loss in sheep for the same period. This, with other facts, evince the existence of an *umbilical* chord, which extends from flocks of sheep to fruitfulness of land.

Of our 788,000 square acres of land area, (after deducting 1-16 part to grow fuel) about 3-5, or 443,000 square acres, are natural grazing, or unnatural plow-land; while much of it, in consequence of its rough surface, and its coarse herbage, is valueless except for sheep pasturage.

If this be so, why had we 48,000 sheep in 1840, and only 20,000 in 1870? Simply for the reason, that hitherto our sheep-husbandry has been pursued exclusively with a view to the growth of *wool* rather than *mutton*. To produce the best of mutton, is our “rough land of hill, and stone, and tree,” pre-eminently fitted. These thousands of acres of ours, briery, bushy pastures, should be stocked with Southdowns, the best of mutton breeds—hardy, docile and prolific.

Hundreds of these waste acres—39 acres to one sheep—stand upon the assessor’s books at a value of but seventy

cents an acre, which as sheep pastures would pay an interest of from \$3.00 to \$7.00 an acre, provided we were rid of our 2,400 dogs.

The peculiar adaptation of our soil and climate to the wants of sheep, is such that they are not liable to many forms of disease; the greatest drawback is that of ill-bred and half-fed dogs. We tax the sheep, and why don't we tax the dogs?

83. WEEDS OF HANCOCK—The most of which are natives of Europe, are :

Buttercups, Yellow Weed, Ranunculus acris.—A foreigner. Most abundant in moist seasons. It has become thoroughly naturalized all over the county. It has an acrid and bitter taste. A perennial.

Charlock, Field Mustard, Brassica Sinapistrum.—A foreigner. A noxious weed in grain fields. The seeds will remain in the ground a lifetime without losing their vitality. It is a most pestiferous plant. An annual.

Purslane, Portulaca oleracca.—An American weed. One of the most pernicious of garden weeds. Is so very tenacious of life that it will grow after having been kept out of the ground for weeks. Rare in the county. Annual.

Five Finger, Cinquefoil, Potentilla Canadensis.—A worthless plant, except for sheep. Its presence indicates a soil wanting in lime. Most common in badly cultivated fields. A perennial.

Caraway, Carum carui.—When it escapes cultivation it spreads rapidly, and becomes a troublesome weed in grass fields. It should be carefully kept within bounds. Cattle will not eat it.

Roman Wormwood, Rug Weed, Bitter Weed, Ambrosia, artemisivefolia.—This, in grain fields, is one of the worst of weeds. The seed will live in soil for years, and is ready to grow whenever the land is plowed. An annual.

Beggar's Lice, Stick Seed, Echinrpernum lappula.—A vexatious and obnoxious native weed, entangling the manes

of horses and the fleeces of sheep. It tells of slovenly farming. An annual.

May Weed, Dog's Fennel, Tetia Chamomile, Maruta Cotula.—Came from Europe. Common in door-yards. Is employed as a substitute for chamomile. Will drive away fleas. An annual.

Common Tarrow, Milfoil, Snerzewort, Achillea, Millefolium.—A foreigner. Bad on account of its creeping roots. An ointment is made from the leaves for scab in sheep. A perennial.

White Weed, Ox-Eyed Daisy, Leucanthemum vulgare.—This omnipresent weed is an old acquaintance. The seeds will germinate after passing through all animals but sheep. A single root can produce 15,000 seeds. A perennial.

Ohio Daisy, Cone Flower, Rudbeckia hiehta.—Recently introduced in Western grass seed. Flowers large, showy and yellow. Disk purple. Stem like white weed. It is a foul weed, and the utmost care should be taken to eradicate it. A perennial.

Canada Thistle, Cursed T. Cirsium arvense.—The worst weed to destroy we have. Brought from Scotland to Canada 200 years ago, and sowed in a flower garden. A farmer not destroying thistles in his grounds should pay for keeping a nuisance. A perennial.

BURDOCK. *Lappa officinalis.*—A homely wood, not common. The burs often become entangled in the wool of sheep. The bruised leaves are said to be good for hysterics. It is easily eradicated. A biennial.

PUKE WEED, INDIAN TOBACCO, EYE BRIGHT, LOBELIA, *Lobelia inflata.*—A native. Not troublesome. Botanical doctors employ it in medicine. A remedy for lambs poisoned with lambkill. Said to cause the "slabbering" of horses. An annual.

PIG WEED. *Chenopodium album.*—The rapidity with which this weed can multiply is astonishing. A single pig weed will ripen 10,000 seeds, giving in a fifth year's progeny plants enough to cover 18,365,472,910 acres. An annual.

SMART WEED, LADY'S THUMB, SPOTTED KNOT-WEED, *Polygonum Persicaria*.—Came from Europe. It is a worthless weed, and is increasing in cultivated fields. The juice causes an inflammation of the skin. An annual.

SORREL, *Rumex Acetosella*. A foreigner; as contemptible and quite as despicable as witch grass. Its presence does not indicate that the soil is sour, and needs an alkali. Its extirpation is by high cultivation. A perennial.

BARN GRASS, COOK-FOOT PANICUM, *Panicum crus-galli*.—Came from Europe. When it has once got a good foot-hold its eradication requires the patience of Job. It is by all odds the worst of our garden pests. An annual.

LAMBKILL, SHEEP LAUREL, *Halmia angustifolia*.—This shrub, rather than weed, is deadly poisonous to sheep and lambs, *Scribner* to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is very troublesome in many sections of the county.

FALL DANDELION, HAWBIT, *Leontodon autumnale*.—This weed is being widely disseminated throughout the county. Its blossoms appear just after haying, and continue until the frosts. A perennial.

WITCH GRASS, CONCH GRASS, QUACK GRASS, DOG GRASS, CHANDLER GRASS, *Triticum repens*.—As a troublesome weed all others pass into insignificance. Makes the best of hay if cut early and properly cured. A perennial.

Two of the pernicious weeds, the Ohio Daisy and the Fall Dandelion, are rapidly spreading over the county. The former, with pains-taking, can be checked and perhaps eradicated; the ways of the latter seem "past finding out."

84. INSECT ENEMIES IN HANCOCK.—Good farmers or bad, we are not without a full quota of insect denizens, injurious to vegetation,—bugs, borers, beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, cut-worms and plant lice. Those most annoying and destructive, are apple tree borers, apple tree caterpillars, codling-moths, oyster-shell lice, striped bug, turnip beetle, cabbage, cut and currant worms.

Almost all, our worst foes, have been imported from the other side of the Atlantic, and new ones, which come, are imported in some way. The annual damage done by insects, within the limits of the United States, is estimated at \$300,000,000.

The BORER (*Saperda bivittata*) is ruining many an orchard where his presence is not suspected. A little scratch, like that of a pin, is made in the bark near the ground, and an egg deposited there by a miller in July. This soon hatches, and the young worm gnaws its way through the bark. At this time it can easily be destroyed. If they escape notice the first season, the second year they live out of sight, upon the newly formed wood, and are doing the damage. In about thirty-five months from the time of entering the tree, it emerges a fully grown miller. The parent miller of the borer is rarely seen by day. One would be surprised, at knowing that so many fruit trees are destroyed by this pest.

OYSTER SHELL LOUSE.—Everything considered, this insect is the most pernicious and destructive to the apple tree of any insect in our county. These lice cover the limbs and twigs with little oval shells, resembling half a grain of flaxseed, which are the lying-in houses, in each of which are deposited from 20 to 40 eggs. These begin to hatch, in this region, about the middle of June. The insect itself is very small, and looks like a speck of bluish mould. They are active only a few days. At this time they can be destroyed. A wash of soapsuds, in which tobacco has been steeped, and blue clay added, applied when the little specks can be seen, is sure death to them. Applications at all other times are useless.

The TENT CATERPILLAR.—Constant vigilance is required to keep trees freed from the troublesome creatures. The eggs are contained in cylindrical clusters, in tough, leathery, varnished coverings, which contain several hundred eggs.

The CODLING MOTH seems on the increase. This is the insect which causes wormy apples. The best known method to check their increase is to suspend vials of sweetened water,

in which hundreds of the parent insects will be drowned, and in keeping the bark smooth and thrifty.

THE STRIPED BUG.—This ubiquitous pest annually destroys thousands of dollars' worth of squash and cucumber vines. They often commence their work by nipping off the young sprouts before they are even out of the ground. Innumerable remedies have been published, but the only sure safeguards are cheap boxes, open at the bottom and covered with millinet on the top.

THE TURNIP BEETLE, or little black bug. These are rarely destructive when marine manures are used, especially porgie chum.

THE CABBAGE WORM.—Of all the insects that infest the cabbage, that valuable esculent, the most mischievous is the recently imported green worm. The French call it the "heart worm." These come from the *Rape Butterfly*, the bane of every cabbage grower of Europe. The cabbage is a marine plant, and the growing of them might be made a very lucrative business in each of our twenty-one towns, which border on the salt sea, if some method could be devised to destroy or check the increase of the exceedingly noxious rape butterflies. It is said they were brought from France to Quebec in 1858, since which time they have so increased as to destroy, in Quebec, in one year, \$240,000 worth of cabbages. They are said to have first reached this State, at Bangor, in 1868. This is an error, for the writer saw thousands of them in a cabbage field of Gideon Cook's, in Waltham, in 1861. Not until about 1870 did their havoc attract attention about the mouth of Union river, since which they have become very numerous, and till some preventive can be found they promise to effectually bar the cultivation of this highly esteemed plant. Richard Perkins, of Lamoiné, informs me that where he has applied salt herring scrap, the cabbages escaped the ravages of this much to be dreaded pest; and his neighbor, Warren King, had a like experience. The rape butterfly is a slow, lumbering fly, and may easily be caught.

The SAWFLY or CURRANT WORM.—This terrible pest, which thus far has baffled every effort to arrest its waste of destruction, is a newly imported insect. It is said to have appeared in the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y. They have come eastward at the rate of about twenty-five miles a year, reaching here in 1870. They threaten a complete destruction of our currant and gooseberry bushes. To prevent their ravages, we have applied white hellebore, carbolate of lime, carbolic acid, lime and cayenne, but each is alike ineffectual. An application of milk gives some show of success. It is safe to say, that already they have destroyed four-fifths of the currant bushes in the county.

85. REAL AND IDEAL FARM PRODUCTIONS.—The following citation of figures, will give some idea of the vast disproportion which exists between the actual and the possible farm productions :

In 1870, the crop acreage of the county was—in hay, 65,306 acres ; actual yield half ton per acre, or five acres required to winter a cow. A possible yield of 2 tons per acre, require $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres to winter a cow.

In potatoes, 1,892 acres ; actual yield 117 bushels, at fifty cents a bushel, \$58.50 per acre. A possible yield, 200 bushels per acre, or \$100 to an acre.

In barley, 1,691 acres ; actual yield 16 bushels, at 90 cents, \$17.50 per acre. A possible yield of 30 bushels, \$32.83 per acre.

In oats, 1,637 acres ; actual yield 21 bushels per acre, at 60 cents, \$12.62 per acre. A possible yield of 36 bushels, at same price, \$21.53 per acre.

Of butter, reported yield 92 pounds per cow, at 40 cents, \$36.80 per cow. A possible product of 250 pounds, same price, \$100 per cow, or for "gilt-edged" butter, at 75 cents, \$187.50 per cow.

A ton of hay fed to the first named cow, would give 18 pounds of butter, or \$7.20 a ton for the hay ; while hay to

the second cow would give 45 pounds of butter, or \$18.24 per ton for the hay.

An aggregate average of the above citation gives an increase of more than 200 per cent., without going far into the circle of possibilities.

What the possible scope of our acreable productions are, may be demonstrated by what has been done; and what has been done may be repeated.

In 1872, Peter C. Baker, of Orrington, grew 58 bushels of Lost Nation wheat, upon one acre; which, at \$1.90 a bushel, is \$110.20 per acre. The same culture applied to our area in wheat, in 1874, would give a cash return of \$29,570, in lieu of what it was, \$5,600.

Take butter:—At present the average is 109 pounds per cow. With a yield of 300 pounds per cow—not rare for Jerseys, Ayrshires, or well fed “natives”—would give \$120 for the cash product of a cow. The famous “Ingalls cow,” owned by Hon. H. Belcher, Somerset county, produced at the rate of 1,095 pounds.

The present average yield per acre, of our grain and hoed crops, is \$5.78. For more years than one, Jesse Dutton of Ellsworth, has sold for cash, more than \$200 worth of field crops from an acre. One season Benjamin Shute of North Hancock, grew \$127 worth of onions on a half acre. In five years, G. H. Emerson of No. Castine, carried an 8 acre field from 2½ tons to 21 tons; while Monroe Young, on the old Harding farm in Trenton, and Charles Macomber, on the old Springer farm in Franklin, have increased their hay crops nearly 600 per cent.

The “possibilities,” which might be multiplied, show what our soil can produce when its dormant capabilities are stirred into activity.

It is well for such as are short of manure to know that an application of nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, will grow extraordinary crops. These, in the cheap form of sulphate of ammonia, muriate of potash, and superphosphate, can be had of most dealers in chemicals.

86. OF FLOWERS.—Rev. L. Gott, of West Ellsworth, who knows whereof he affirms, writes as follows :

"A good many men in our county seem to think that cultivating flowers wont pay, and have turned that department of agriculture over to the ladies. Flowers succeed best in sandy loam, made rich with well decomposed manure, thoroughly mixed. Clay soils would be very much benefitted with a mixture of loam, and to be well spaded in the fall. What are generally termed 'half-hardy,' by the seedsmen, will grow nicely in such a soil, with the requisite knowledge in planting and getting the seed up.

HARDY ANNUALS.—Ageratum, varieties; Antirrhinum, Argemone; Asters, German and French, varieties; Balsams, half-hardy, Rose; Camekia and Carnation, flowered; Cacalia, Balliopsis, varieties, beautiful; Candytuft, Catchfly, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Delphinium, annual. Dianthus, Japan and China, varieties. Eschscholtzia, varieties; Gaillardia, Gilia, varieties; Hibiscus Africanus; Lavatera, Linum, scarlet and white; Lupine, Malope, half-hardy; Marigold, varieties, half-hardy; Mignonette, Mirabilis, half-hardy; Nasturtium, varieties; Nemophila, Nigella, Nolano, Pansy, English and German; Petunia, varieties, splendid; Phlox Drummondii, varieties; Portulaca, double and single, varieties; Schizanthus, half-hardy; Stock, Ten Weeks, varieties; Verbena, Whitlavia, Zinnia, Morning Glory.

Everlasting Flowers.—The most of them are half-hardy, but have been successfully grown by me. Good for winter boquets, etc. Acroclinium, varieties; Gomphrena, Helichrysum, Helipterum, varieties; Rhodanthe, Xeranthemum.

Biennials and Perennials.—Aconitum, roots poisonous; Aquilegia, varieties; Chrysanthemum, late; Delphinium, varieties; Hollyhock, varieties; Hesperis, Lychnis, varieties; Pentstemon, Sweet William, Helianthus, roots should be put in the cellar winters.

All of the above flowers have been successfully grown on my grounds. Some are more showy than others, but all of them worthy of a place.

Hardy Bulbs and tuberous Roots.—Tulips should be in every flower garden. *Dicentra Spectabilis*, Peony, varieties. Lilies. Bulbs and tubers that require to be kept in the cellar over winter.—*Gladiolus*, varieties, splendid; *Dahlia*, quite common; *Maderia* vine, *Tigridia*, varieties. The above varieties can be grown in this county with good results. The *Gladioli* family deserves a more extended cultivation."

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ETC.—As an unabridged list of the manufacturing and mechanical industries would consume a space wholly disproportionate to the importance of the information conveyed, such a comparative aggregate only is given as may show by the drift of the past the trend of the future.

In 1860 the total product of the fisheries was \$236,000; in 1870, \$202,000. The loss is in the Grand Bank fishing.

In 1860 the total product of wrought granite was \$60,000; in 1870, \$175,000. Total product of bricks in 1860, none; in 1870, \$38,000.

In 1860, ice, none; in 1873, \$12,000; in 1875, \$21,000.

Total product of all industries to each hand employed in 1860, \$667; in 1870, \$1,500. This difference is not due to an increase of manufacturing establishments, but to greater skill and improved machinery.

In 1870 it required 113 men to saw as much lumber as 100 men in 1860. The increased distance which saw-logs have to be brought, notwithstanding the increase in market price within the last decade, has reduced the net product 13 per cent. in ten years. The cost of "driving" and the greater number of logs required to "scale" a thousand, are growing "outs" which narrow the margin of profit. When the lumber is exhausted, and it is only a question of time, artisan-skill and manufacturing energy will shape a new industrial system.

87. CLIMATOLOGICAL.—An abstract of the thermometrical observations taken at Surry, by Oscar Tripp, shows the average degree of greatest cold for 4 years was 12°20' below zero, the average of greatest heat for the same 4 years, was 92°

Fahrenheit; the mean summer temperature for the same 4 years was $67^{\circ}21'$, and the yearly mean $44^{\circ}44'$. The annual average of temperature in the State, as ascertained at the Observatory in Portland, was $43^{\circ}23'$. The highest temperature was 102° ; the lowest, 30° below. Thus it is shown that the "rise and fall" of the mercury, or the extremes of temperature, are less than for the State. The proximity of the ocean diminishes both the summer's heat and the winter's cold.

Hancock county being a strictly maritime region, tidal waters bordering on three of its sides, with an unusually large inland water surface, and its continental position being in the meridian of contact between the polar drift and Gulf Stream current, serve to produce a humid, vaporous atmosphere, with a greater number of hazy, misty and foggy days, than otherwise are due to such an hydrographic area.

The moist, cool, and relatively low temperature of the summer, exempt this county from the malignant form of malarious diseases.

Those which contribute to the annual mortality are of a respiratory, or pulmonary character. Of this class of diseases, 27 per cent. of the fatality are due to consumption, and 15 per cent. to typhus types of fever, leaving 58 per cent. as chargeable to some one of the remaining 122 diseases commissioned to break the "thread" of human life.

Consumption, the great destroyer here, as elsewhere, is classified as an "endemic" disease, its excessively destructive force being supposed to be due to some local cause. A search for the local cause should be neither in the humid airs swept over us by summer drafts, nor in the vapor-condensing winds from the Bay of Fundy, but in the variously contaminated air of our non-ventilated dwellings. The wonder is, not that so many, but that so few die of consumption, when so little regard is had to the purity of the air we breathe. When the dwelling houses are so arranged that there is no deficiency of pure, well oxygenated air, day and night, the decrease in consumption's death-rate will be astonishing.

This matter of ventilation has been mystified, when its principles are simple. Air enters at a lower orifice, and passes out at a higher.

88. SOCIAL STATISTICS. — The uncertain relation which *assessed* values bear to *selling* values, the habits of assessment in the respective towns, with the non-determinable difference in "undervaluation," and the wide difference in the amount of property, which by "exemption" and evasion escape taxation, give great uncertainty to all comparative taxable statistics.

Column 1, shows the per capita wealth, as per the assessed value.

Column 2, shows the per capita wealth as per the census value.

Column 3, shows the pauper levy on each \$1,000 as the taxable value.

Column 4, shows the pauper levy on each \$1,000 of the real value.

Column 5, shows the proportion of population, more than "three score and ten."

Amherst,	\$165 00	\$220 00	\$3 78	\$2 52	1-58
Aurora,	155 00	206 00	5 12	3 52	1-30
Brooklin,	200 00	266 00	2 62	1 75	1-19
Bluehill,	225 00	300 00	1 82	1 22	1-20
Brooksville,	190 00	253 00	4 14	2 76	1-22
Bucksport,	360 00	480 00	-		1-25
Cranberry Isles,	255 00	340 00	16	11	1-35
Castine,	355 00	470 00	4 19	2 80	1-24
Deer Isle,	120 00	150 00	4 31	2 88	-
Dedham,	230 00	306 00			-
Eden,	175 00	233 00	5 60	3 74	1-35
Ellsworth,	235 00	313 00	3 24	2 16	
Eastbrook,	225 00	300 00		-	1-13
Franklin,	165 00	220 00	4 75	3 17	1-43
Gouldsboro',	130 00	173 00	2 22	1 49	1-46
Hancock,	170 00	226 00	4 10	2 77	1-23
Lamoine,	232 00	309 00	2 45	1 64	1-20
Mt. Desert,	175 00	233 00	4 42	2 98	1-24
Mariaville,	180 00	240 00		-	1-46
Orland,	280 00	273 00	2 93	1 96	1-22
Otis,	110 00	146 00	1 80	1 20	1-20
Penobscot,	148 00	197 00	5 52	3 68	1-24

Sullivan,	\$195 00	\$280 00	\$4 79	\$3 20	1-31
Surry.	172 00	292 00	2 28	1 52	1-24
Sedgwick,	180 00	240 00	2 52	1 68	1-17
Tremont.	145 00	193 00	-	-	-
Trenton.	175 00	223 00	1 15	77	1-19
Waltham,	160 00	213 00			-
Verona.	169 00	213 00	1 46	98	1-88

By this showing, a thirtieth of our people are "70 past." This may be a good show for longevity, but it is a bad one for emigration, for it surely tells that the old folks are left at home, and the young folks have gone West.

89. OUR INDUSTRIAL NEEDS.—That which looms up the most conspicuous, and stands marked in the boldest outline, is the need of a railroad. This is the first essential to the industrial development of our county. Our vast water power, practically neglected, presents no attractions for the investiture of capital; nor can we hope for any new strides in manufactures, or for the introduction of new industries, while our "spotted lines" compete with the iron horse. Such a competition is too matchless to be ridiculous. Nor can our agriculture prosper without home markets, nor can there be home markets without home industries. So long as we are without that prime necessity—a railway—so long must we endure the pains and pangs of our chronic embarrassments.

The next industrial need is a reformatory agriculture. At the present, our agriculture seems to lay becalmed between the grain growing trade-winds of the past, and the hay producing trade-winds of the future; or in slow transition betwixt an agriculture destroyed, and an agriculture restored. The period of sluggish inaction, is really a needed healthful state of repose. It must run its course to reach a remedy, and to dispel old illusions.

Guided by the discernible landmarks in the future, our intelligent farmers will steer a course, "however the winds blow or waves churn," which leads to the production and supply of those articles for which our soils are best fitted, and wherein there can be the least competitors. The law of markets is the only law which admits of no exception. That law shows

that the least competition comes from animal products ; nor is there any prospect of a keen competition in the Great West for the four products of butter, cheese, eggs and mutton. In the production of these, and at remunerative prices, our farmers can set at defiance the rest of mankind.

Another need is labor saving appliances. The idea that a farm can't be profitably worked with hired help, is firmly rooted. The wages which our mills, ship-yards, quarries, vessels, and kindred industries can afford, are too inflated for the farmers ; while farms worked by muscular labor have so much of apparent drudgery, that wage-laborers instinctively shun it.

No reform can be of greater utility, than such a one as shall give use to these "infringements," labor-saving implements for economizing labor, thereby rendering it more productive, and by reducing the cost of production, increasing the net profit. Labor-saving machinery is the great present need of our farmers, to elevate their pursuit from degrading physical toil to one of dignity in the social scale.

Another need is, some incentive to harness our numerous water-falls to factory wheels, and thus convert them into engines of labor to construct raw materials into the multiplied forms of finished product, known to civilized life, thereby continually renewing and continually increasing our material wealth.

A restocking our ponds with edible fish is, from any point of observation, a most pressing need. The amount of easily attainable food, wholesome, appetizing and cheap, which our deserted waters might be made to produce, at a price relatively low to the cost of production, has until quite recently escaped unseen.

To enumerate all of our needs, or portray all of our natural resources, would involve an herculean labor. Our water power, which now furnishes employment to but a thousand or more, when utilized to its full capacity, would call in more than a million souls. With such an increase in population, how all of the pulses of industry would throb with a fresher

life. How the creation of home markets would throw out streams of agricultural prosperity, and irrigate the whole land with fertility. And when its inexhaustible quarries of granite, marble and quartz; its annually recurring ice-fields; its plastic clay, and its immense fish pasture are in full blast, and operated on recognized business principles, who has prophetic inspiration to forecast the wealth and prosperity of our county?

We repeat, the greatest of our industrial needs is a shore-line railroad, having its western terminus at either Castine or Bucksport, both of which have open winter harbors. During the hyperborean winter of 1874-5, for a few weeks, the ice embargoed both of these ports, but it is an embargo which the Frost King makes *but twice in a century*.

STATISTICS OF TOWNS.

92. To my own personal knowledge, I thought it proper to add the testimony of others whose experience and observation are such as to enable them to speak advisedly. To this end, letters were addressed to residents in each town in the county, in which, among other inquiries, were the following:

1st. The industrial establishments, other than lumber mills.

2d. The kind of neat stock, sheep and poultry.

3d. The varieties of apples proving hardy and productive.

4th. Minerals, and natural curiosities.

5th. Character of the soil.

6th. Number living exclusively by farming.

7th. Yearly cost of poor.

8th. Number of inhabitants 70 years of age, and over.

In almost every instance, prompt replies were made. My design originally was, to print the responses *verbatim*, but several having expressed an unwillingness to grant that liberty, I have incorporated into the appropriate sub-division, the *cream* of the replies.

Herewith are appended the names of those who have aided me by their contributions: Dr. Joseph L. Stevens, George V. Mills, David Wasson, George L. Hosmer, Hon. Wyer G. Sargent, Otis W. Herrick, Wm. Conary, Joseph M. Hutchins, B. W. Darling, Luther Lord, Oscar Tripp, Frank Buck, Rev. L. Gott, Chas. H. Atkins, Hosea B. Wardwell, Rev. H. S. Loring, Chas. P. Silsby, Chas. Otis, John S. Parsons, N. H. McFarland, Wm. H. Guptill, Dr. Robert Grindle, H. M. Soule, Richard Perkins, A. B. Berry, A. C. Miliken, Hon. Warren King, Hon. Wm. W. Bragdon, Leonard J. Thomas, H. S. Trevett, Henry N. Butler, Hon. W. E. Hadlock, L. D. Jordan, C. Wasgatt, E. B. Babson, J. C. Chilcott, Hon. A. H. Whitmore, S. T. Hinks, et als.

The deductions drawn from the correspondence are:

1st. The number of saw-mills reported, show that no branch of our manufacturing industry calls for more capital or employs so many hands. Although the 'old growth' is nearly subdued, and the days of "up-and-down" saws are nearly out of "cut," the humidity of our climate gives such a vigor and persistency to forest vegetation, that treelets swarm into occupancy of the cleared lands, and dense "second" growths supply stock for stave, shingle and box mills. For some years to come will be at the "head-stock," and he at the "tail-stock" ply their vocation. Says Dr. Grindle in his reply, "I believe it would be, in the end, a great blessing to our people if lumber were to become so cheap in the market that it would not pay to get it; for when lumbering will not afford a living they will turn their attention to some business which will pay, and at the same time increase instead of diminish their estates."

2d. The replies, as to "other industrial establishments," show by their diversity that the question was variously understood. The information desired was, as to new industries, whether artisan-skill was giving shape to any new industrial system.

Outside of the lumber mills there is no leading manufacturing industry—none which gives local character. The

carriage, canning, clothing, cordage, tanning, etc., are individual, not corporative enterprises. If there is an exception, it is stone cutting.

3d. "Grades and natives" were the stereotyped answers as to stock. Of thoroughbreds the show is meagre. When size was the *desideratum* the infusion of "pure blood" was from the Shorthorns. The present tide of demand is toward Jersey and Ayrshire grades. Devons introduced a few years since, are now represented by a few grades in Gouldsbrough and West Ellsworth. Unfortunately this race of cattle, remarkable for hardihood, symmetry, and beauty, were introduced when the "saw dust was too thick to see its merit."

The show of sheep is better than that of cattle. The New Leicester, or Woodstock crosses, predominate. Of pure breeds, Samuel Wasson, East Surry, and the Hill Bros., East Sullivan, and Frank Buck, Orland, have Southdowns from the celebrated Thorne stock, New York. Brooksville and Brooklin have choice sheep.

The poultry,—more "breeds" were reported, than Noah ever dreamed of.

4th. "Seedlings," say the responses, are "our apples for profit." G. V. Mills, and H. M. Soule, the former, having traveled over Western Hancock more times than any living man of his years, the latter, recognized authority in Eastern Hancock, express very decided preference for "seedlings."

Of introduced varieties worthy of cultivation, a majority named the Baldwin, grafted, Northern Spy, Talman Sweeting, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Rhode Island Greening, and High Top Sweet. The next in order, were Bell's Early, Porter, Nonesuch and Nooshead. The failures named are reported as chargeable "to want of care, varieties too tender, root-grafted, not true to name and *hospitals*."

5th. Most of the replies in reference to minerals, indicate that the term was taken in its strictest sense, hence most of them were unsatisfactory and not reliable.

We are geologically assured that there are metallic ores where their presence is not suspected, and in towns from which the report saith, "nothing of value."

Appended is a brief descriptive and statistical sketch of each town in the county, alphabetically arranged.

93. *Aurora* is situated on the "air line" road, 24 miles from Ellsworth and 25 miles from Bangor. It is a "six mile square." Unlike every other town in the county, it has no mills. Its soil is chiefly gravelly loam, not retentive of moisture, which can be worked earlier in the spring than any other town on the Union river. The prevailing rock is a coarse granite, which is decomposed by infiltration, and is used to "gravel" the highways. In the eastern part of the town is one of those alluvial ridges, a marvel to the geologist, known as "horsebacks." Nothing similar to it is known out of New England, unless it be known in Northern Europe.

The orchards tell of neglect. That which shows some care, is upon the farm of H. M. and B. Hall.

On reconnoitring this, as well as all of the up-river towns, following the highway, one finds it a "hard road to travel." The roads following the settlements made upon the summits of the hardwood hills, are *summit* in the extreme. An exploration may discover lime and graphite of economic value, and possibly anthracite coal.

94. *Amherst*. — This town, like Aurora, is a six mile square. It is 22 miles N. N. E. of Ellsworth. It is highly favored in respect to water power. It has one saw, one clap-board, one grist, two shingle mills, and a large tannery. Union river divides the town. East of it is good orchard land. West of the river, excepting the interval, the soil is granitic and the surface hilly.

Near the "corner" is a high ledge, some acres in extent, of a peculiar formation. Rev. Mr. Loring writes, that among its minerals are "sulphuret of iron, crystals of quartz, slate and granite." The high ledge we suppose to be porphyry, containing crystals of iron pyrites, with compact feldspar.

In the improvement of its stock, Amherst stands unrivalled; and this is due mainly to the energy and enterprise of A. B. Buzzel. Mr. Buzzel has employed a mule team for years. The endurance of mules is wonderful; treated to cheap fare, and constant labor, yet rarely disabled or chargeable with lost time. It would be of mutual advantage to Amherst and Aurora, to put up a cheese factory at the "corner." Both towns have entered the cycle of years when farming is to be a paying pursuit. The hides used in the sole-leather tannery of Buzzel & Sons, are principally from South America and Mexico.

95. *Bluehill* is 14 miles west from Ellsworth, and is 36 miles from Bangor. From this quaint old town, old in appearance, no responses to certain inquiries were made. As seen in the light of geological discovery, this is the *mettalliferous* town of Hancock county. Bluehill mountain, when unsealed by scientific excavation, will become as interesting a locality for its minerals of value in the arts, as is Mt. Mica in Oxford for its rare minerals of beauty. Of its mineral wealth the granite only has assumed commercial value. There are four quarries, Hinckley's, Chase's, Collins', and —, and a cemetery monument establishment, by B. W. Darling. These afford employment for 30 yoke of oxen, and 300 wage-laborers. A few years since, one of the Osgood's manufactured a quantity of manganese brick. At present it has no great value. In the granite quarried here, which is fine grained, are veins of copper, iron, fluor-spar, lead, and phosphate of lime.

As a summer resort for that class of tourists in search of quiet, good air, good water, and fine scenery, it is second to none on the coast of Maine. The same blight has struck its agriculture, which has come to all of our towns without a home market. The present need of its farmers, is a cheese factory. The soil is good, and with suitable cultivation can be made very productive.

96. *Brooklin* has one grist-mill, four porgie factories, and two herring packing-houses. It is 26 miles from Ellsworth,

and 50 miles from Bangor. Naskeag Point is an historic, reminiscent spot. There are "signs" that it was inhabited at a time and by a people of which history saith naught. The soil, says Mr. C. W. Herriek, "is strong and productive." The hard times are forcing the people to their farms, which have been sadly neglected. Orchardng, for which the soil is well adapted, should receive a deal more attention. In years gone by, when we went there wooing, Capt. Mark Dodge had a thrifty apple orchard, which was very productive. It has a good soil for cranberries, and at Centre Harbor one of the best locations for a cheese factory. Its enterprising people should advertise the attractions of Naskeag and Flye's Point, and of "Birch Land," as places of resort. Of its mineral wealth, its "rough and rugged rocks" show evidence of a paying deposit of phosphate of lime.

97. *Brooksville*.—This almost island town, is 22 miles southwest from Ellsworth, and is 40 miles from Bangor. There are two saw, two shingle, two grist, a stave and a carding mill. The granite quarry at Kench's mountain is the one first wrought in the county. We remember, in our "pinafore" days, how those who "cut stone for a living," were assigned a place in the social scale, down considerably lower than the angels. About \$26,000 worth of worked stone were shipped from this quarry last year.

At Buck's Harbor (why is it so named?) is a porgie oil factory. West Brooksville is the *Coasterville* of Western Hancock. Nearly every man sails, helps to man, or is part owner of a "coaster," which gives a peculiar idiom to their language, which is perfect Greek to a backwoodsman.

Perkin's mountain is hardly second to Bluehill mountain as a locality for minerals. It is said, that some seventy years ago blacksmith coal was taken from its natural bed at the foot of the mountain, and tested on a smith's forge. Alum and copperas are abundant. At the foot of the mountain's western declivity, is a chalybeate spring.

Standing upon Wasson's hill, one is forcibly impressed that at no very remote geological period, the waters covered the

whole West Brooksville flat, and that Dodge's cove was a large bay. Cape Rosier was visited by Samuel Champlain fifteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims. Walker's pond is a water picture of enchanting loveliness, while the "devil's track" in the solid granite of Kench's mountain, and the clam shells on Dodge's and Henry's Points, afford themes for the curious. Walker's pond is one of the best alewife fish pastures in the county.

98. *Bucksport*.—It is an established saying, that "Bucksport is 18 miles from everywhere," which saying has given birth to the following story :

Stranger. How far is it from Bucksport to Belfast?

Citizen. Eighteen miles.

Stranger. How far is it to Castine?

Citizen. Eighteen miles.

Stranger. How far is it to Bangor?

Citizen. Eighteen miles.

Stranger. Well, how far is it to Ellsworth?

Citizen. Eighteen miles.

Stranger. (With emphasis) Tell me how far it is from Bucksport to h—ll?

Citizen. Not acquainted on *that* road, don't know.

This is a live town. It has a railroad, and the energy and enterprise of Bucksport built it. The East Maine Conference Seminary, an institution of learning having a high standard, is located here. Bucksport and Orland are the only trading posts in the county where farm produce can be sold for cash. The farmers of Bucksport, with their lines of steam communication, should invest in a cheese factory, corn canning, and lumber pickling establishments. Can their farmers' club do a better work than to take hold of this matter?

99. *Cranberry Isles*.—This town is situated some three miles off Mt. Desert, and thirty-five miles from Ellsworth. The agricultural features of those islands constitute no exception to those of most of the outer isles. The occupation of inhabitants, as well as the substantial arrangements of their tables, are furnished from the mute being world.

In response to our circular, Col. Hadlock says: "We have thirty-eight establishments for smoking and curing fish; some grade Shorthorns and Ayrshire cattle; Oxford and Southdown sheep; some apple trees, mostly the Gravenstein and Duchess of Oldenburg. Some of our soil is nice for potatoes. Our men folks are all, or nearly so, engaged in seafaring pursuits.

100. *Castine*, 30 miles from Ellsworth and 36 miles from Bangor, has one saw-mill, one grist-mill; and a brickyard in which, last season, were made three millions of bricks—it has clay, water and sand in close proximity. Adjoining tide water, accessible at all seasons, are two canning factories; these establishments, last year, put up 50,000 cans of lobsters, and 15,000 cans of clams. It has a rope-walk, and a cod and mackerel line factory, doing a business of \$20,000 annually.

There is an orchard in town, planted in 1784, which bears good fruit. It has but very little waste land. It has an excellent wheat soil, and is equally as good for orcharding. It has one of the few winter harbors, with water bold and deep. As a summer resort it is unsurpassed, and to be known is to be appreciated. Dr. Stevens (whose many kind and generous acts to the sick and to the poor will never be forgotten), in a letter to me, says: "No minerals of value, except slate on Holbrook's island. Soil founded on argillaceous slate, a continuation of the geological formation of the Upper Penobscot, terminating on the east at Buck's Harbor in Brooksville." George H. Emerson, at North Castine, although "driven to death" with business, has found time to make an old, worn-out field, with a rocky, sour soil, produce two crops of hay per year; this has been accomplished by underdraining and top-dressing. The top-dressing is mainly a compost of roots, weed and earth, decomposed, and then spread; the effect is wonderful.

101. *Dedham*.—The "Lake House," or Stage House, is 12 miles from Ellsworth, and 11 miles from Bangor. One geographically, is Dedham a part of the county. Its water power is second in "head," or supply, to but few in the State. Besides a full quota of lumber mills, it has a large tannery

which grinds some 800 cords of hemlock bark, and turns out yearly about 100 tons of sole-leather.

The whole town is an aggregation of abrupt metamorphic granite hills. Between its "alpine" peaks are some excellent farms, and our best orchards. Fitz's pond, having an area of three square miles, has been stocked with black bass.

Nestled down among the hills is a miniature village, known as the "Colony," having a moral and an intellectual *flora* and *fauna* of high order, with a deal of business activity.

Standing in front of "Mann's tavern," and facing Hat Case pond, one has a magnificent view of a crop of boulders which have broken from the parent rock, and started on a tour of dispersion.

The soil of Dedham needs a great deal of stirring to dissolve its insoluble potash, to make it available as plant food. Here are all of the pre-requisites for a corn canning establishment. It would take but a few years for such an enterprise to make the old farms shine.

102. *Deer Isle*.—This maritime and island municipality is 35 miles S. S. W. of Ellsworth. The early settlers who obtained a title to their lands before the township was surveyed, were termed 'proprietors,' and those who did not secure titles until after the survey, were known as "young settlers."

Formerly, Grand Bank and Bay fishing was the chief business. Since the repeal of the "fishing bounty," its fleet of "long legged bounty catchers," have gone to "Davy Jones' locker," and a class of coasting and coast-wise vessels taken their places.

Nearly one-half of the township is salt water covered. If the people are not *amphibious*, nearly every citizen can "hand, reef and steer" with clever expertness.

At Green's Landing is a granite quarry, which affords a yearly crop of 4,000 tons of rough and cut stone, while on the "Reach" shore is a marble quarry. Roofing slate of good quality has been found on Little Deer Isle. Here, are

conclusive evidences of an extinct volcano, which in some of the by-gone years hurled aloft a shower of ashes and scalding lava. Perhaps nowhere in the county is the "transition series" of rocks better characterized than here.

J. H. Parker has invented a machine which, by a new process, tempers and straightens steel, which is commanding the attention of saw and knife-blade manufacturers.

Limestone is undoubtedly the parent rock of Deer Isle; but having been crystallized, together with the mica which it contains, renders it unfit for building purposes, as quick-lime, and gives it a consistence which is best adapted for sculpture and architecture.

103. *Eastbrook* is eighteen miles N. E. of Ellsworth. It has no lawyer, doctor, pauper or grog shop. Its mills are grist, lathe, shingle, clapboard, one each, and two saw mills. The farmers are improving their stock by the introduction of Shorthorn, and Jersey crosses. The sheep are mostly Leicester and Cotswold grades. There are some finely grafted orchards. Among the bearing varieties are the Golden Sweet, Early Harvest, August Sweet, Sweet Bough, High Top Sweet, Red Astrachan, Porter, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Duchess of Oldenburg, etc.

Here, as in all of the up-river towns, lumbering is the bane of farming. This town is noted for its peat deposits—the coal beds of some future geological period.

Mr. H. N. Butler, an observing farmer, writes me that "in plowing some of the highest hills, the plow frequently turns up a kind of stone, which seems to be composed of small marine shells, firmly imbedded in sand, or in a kind of clay state." This is the only instance in which fossiliferous rocks have been reported. These shells must have existed when the sedimentary rocks were in process of formation under water; if the shells are marine, it was the waters of the sea; if fresh water, a lake or river; if intermediate, an estuary. This is as conclusive as if we had lived in that ancient time, and had witnessed this entombment in the sand.

104. *Eden*, a part of the island of Mt. Desert, is 11 miles S. S. E. of Ellsworth. Here, one must look through other than farmers' eyes, to view the wonders of the "puzzle box" to the geologist, the surface twisted and contorted as if it had been "crumpled up" by some mighty hand. It is a land of curiosities, where naught but a "force Divine" could have created its wild beauty, and sublime natural scenery. The "Gorge," the "Ovens," "Schooner Head," "Pulpit Rock," the "Caverns," are some of its "medals of creation."

The chief employment of the people of Eden now is, and is to be, to cater to the wants of summer tourists. Each season adds to the number of its visitors, especially of that class desiring to get out of the suffocating cities into fresh mental and moral air. It is only a question of time when Eden will have a place in the front rank of fashionable watering places, and will have quadrupled her per capita wealth.

105. *Ellsworth*.—This is the "lone" city of the county; but while the city itself is small, Ellsworth, in the aggregate, is the territorial London of "Down East." The business portion of the town is situated on Union river, around the Falls. The Falls which cover a distance of two miles, or from the Bridge to the Falls Village, have within that two miles a total fall of 85 feet, or 100 feet in $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The "holding capacity" of the lake and pond feeders, is estimated at 5,500,000,000 cubic feet, and the cubic feet of water annually delivered at, and discharged over the falls, at 17,500,000,000. The height of the head of the river, above its mouth, is a little more than 205 feet. Above Falls Village the mean rate of discount is so trifling that the term "slack" water is appropriately applied.

For the manufacturing establishments reported, I am indebted to L. D. Jordan. There are eleven saw mills with nine "gangs"; nine single saw, eight shingle, five box, three clapboard, and one grist mill propelled by water. Number of "up and down" saws 117. Driven by steam, three box mills, one flour, seven planers, one stave, one pail, three moulding, one barrel, one grist, one kit, two door, sash and

blind, and one pump and block. The other establishments are four carriage shops, four harness, two sail-lofts, one iron foundry, two tin plate and two cabinet makers. When the raw material for wooden ware is exhausted, and the sawdust and "wrap-stuff" have disappeared, a narrow guage railroad will be added to its enterprises ; till then

" We have but faith."

Ellsworth has a large territorial area, which is of but little agricultural value other than as sheep-ranges, and of little value for this purpose, while the dogs are uppermost in the strife. Travelers following the stage road see the face of the country in its worst aspect, as the main thoroughfare of travel passes through a section of metamorphic ledges, " kept steady " by counterpoising erratic blocks, which have been brought hither by some terrific earth storm. We know of no other spot in the county with boulders of grandeur equal to those deposited between Falls Village and the " Craigs." Each boulder declares its nationality, each a fragment of a word in a chapter of the world's history.

The *American*, the only newspaper enterprise in the county, was started in 1853, and from a small beginning, has grown into solid favor. Whether on or off the " battle ground of sparring politicians," may it ever keep active its scissors, brain and pen.

In the Tyler or McGown district is a flourishing Farmers' Club. Mr. Tyler has patented a process to preserve eggs, out of which he expects to make his " pile." Here is a piece of road, where one having a fancy for mud can indulge knee-deep, when the frost is coming out.

106. *Franklin* is 11 miles east of Ellsworth, and 17 miles west of Cherryfield. It has nine lumber mills and two grist mills, a tannery and three granite quarries. W W Bragdon says, " not one in town is living exclusively by farming." This is another of our sheep-range towns. The soil is coarse and rocky, but under good cultivation is very productive. The true policy for her farmers is to plow less and graze

more. Cranberry culture has received some attention, and thus far is successful.

The material wealth of this town is in its water power and in its granite. The granite is porphyritic, but splits well, and is handsome when hammered.

It is among the possibilities that George's pond may break its barrier, and in utter disregard of all preference for 'sprinkling,' *immerse* all in its pathway to the bay.

Franklin has shipped more spars, railroad ties, and ship timber, than any other town of equal size in this or in Washington county. Nearly one-third of the bay is cut on salt marshes: the rafting or booming it in, after it is mown, that is, the raking it by water as the tide flows, is fun for the boys, but "death" to rheumatic old men.

107. *Gouldsborough* is 21 miles S. E. of Ellsworth, on the shore stage line. It is the southeastern town of the county. It has five saw, and two grist-mills, and one lobster canning factory, (one has been burned recently). The mills of that mechanical genius, W. L. Guptill, (driven by a "pint of water") show what an almost incredible amount of shipping material can be made out of a given measure of raw material.

Here we find an infusion of Devon and Merino blood. It must have been a depraved appetite which called for Merino mutton in that section.

The soil is a clay loam, with bluffs of bold granite, with veins of galena, zinc and copper. Here, amid the shell heaps covering acres, and which contain antiquities, such as arrow-heads, stone hatchets and chisels, pieces of rude pottery, bones of the moose, the deer, the bear, and those of birds, is a rich field for the antiquarian. Among the bones of birds which have been unearthed, are those of the *Great Auk*, now extinct, which tends to show that an arctic climate once prevailed here. Icelandic chronicles demonstrate that the Skraelings, a people of Esquimaux habits, were at an early period scattered along these shores. But who

"Slowly shaped with axe of stone,
The arrow-head from flint and bone,"

must be left to the imagination.

108. *Hancock*.—This T shaped town adjoins Ellsworth on the east. This town has a larger proportion of arable land than any other town in the county. It boasts of but one lumber mill. The farm stock (horned cattle) are Jersey, Shorthorn and Ayrshire crosses. The fields, buildings and surroundings, tell of material prosperity. A very noticeable feature is the absence of that *clutteration* which disfigures so many farm door yards.

Within a decade the people upon the Neck have engaged in Grand Bank fishing, and notwithstanding some heavy losses, this enterprise is paying. In no other town in the county (Orland not excepted), does such a business rivalry exist as here, and out of which so much clean money has been coined.

To the seekers of pleasure, or to those who would spend a season imbibing the exhilarating air of our ocean, we know of no more inviting locality than Crabtree's Neck.

Geologically speaking this is a much younger town than Sullivan. It was evidently formed by the early drainage of the country during the last great geological changes of this region. The course of the glacier markings here range from N. 5° W to N. 15° E. The "level" of North Hancock suggests the probability of an ancient lake bottom.

109. *Lamoine*, a sea-washed town, 9 miles S. E. of Ellsworth, has nothing *Frenchy* left except its name. Its appointments all indicate a people "well to live." The soil is good, and with its facilities for obtaining marine manure, can easily and cheaply be made to produce big crops of hay; but, says a citizen, "the people fish a little, and coast a little, and put the smallest effort and outlay to farming."

The chief industry is fishing. Hon. Warren King gives the yearly catch of Grand Bank fish at 8,000 quintals, and of Magdalen herring at 100,000 boxes, with a combined market value of \$55,000. April, 1876, Lamoine had several vessels on their way to "the Magdalens." As a natural sequence, where fishing is foremost, cattle husbandry is hindermost.

Here, we notice a new style of "biddy," Sicillian hens. What its *cackling* claim may be, other than to "pick and eat," we know not.

Blunt's pond is one of nature's curious things. Its altitude above sea level is 300 feet. The colossal embankment which impounds its thirty acres of area, is so artistically constructed that one instinctively feels that the "mound-builders" have been here. Its peculiar location is a marvel, being upon a height of "loess or bluff formation," which extends in a northerly direction across the county.

Along the coast line extensive deposits of clam shells occur, in which human bones have been found. What bivalve gormandizers "ye" settlers of the olden times were. In this bed of clam shells, a few years since, Capt. A. G. Berry found a brass kettle, an axe, and a stone file. Capt. Berry, who is quite an antiquarian, has in his possession the account book of the first settler, also that of Dr. Payson, and some of the old French deeds as executed by Mrs. Gregorie. From one dated in 1788, we extract the following, preserving its phraseology and spelling:

"We Bartholomy de Gregorie, and Maria T. his wife, in consideration of five Spanish Milled dollars, for divers good causes, us hereunto moving, do sell unto Martin Gillpatrick * * * * a certain tract of land, with all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Property, Claim and Demand."
* * * * *

Signed by

Bartholomy De Gregoire

Maria Therese de Gregorie nee de law the cadillack.

Acknowledged by Nicholas Holt, *Justus peus*.

We are told by Mr. Hiram Bartlett, that rock weed as a top-dressing for grass should be spread as fast as it is pulled. His fields second his statements. His theory is, that as soon as rock weed in heaps begins to heat and decompose, ammonia is formed, and thrown off and lost. Will sea-shore farmers experiment?

110. *Mariaville* is one of the "up-river" towns, as all the country on Union river above Ellsworth is called. The outlines of this town are neither straight, zigzag, nor crooked. Its shape is as inconvenient as an enemy could wish. The occupied portion is like an Indian mile, "all long and no wide."

Upon the outlet of Flood's pond are several mills and a large tannery. Here are some good farms, with tastily arranged farm buildings, as one would expect on the Kennebec. In no part of "ancient Acadia," can better orchard soil be found. The most serious drawback is the cost of the roads and bridges. Every highway surveyor must be a bridge builder. Why not ask aid of the County Commissioners?

111. *Mount Desert*.—This "Coaste Hille" town, Champlain's "*L'isle des Monts-deserts*," has six mills, one grist and five lumber, two of which are run by steam. The annual ice crop is estimated at 1,200 tons. A granite quarry employs some forty men. The shipment of cut stone, E. B. Babson estimates at 3,500 tons. Stock mostly native. None live exclusively by farming. Dr. Grindle says, "not a level field in town." Hay usually sells at a higher rate than elsewhere.

Says Dr. Grindle: "there are a few facts relative to Mt. Desert which are equally true of many parts of Maine. The climate is not suited to high farming. This is not so much owing to our high latitude as to our nearness to the Atlantic. Our mean annual temperature is no lower than other localities in the same latitude, which are good farming localities; but the difference is this, the change from winter to summer is very sudden, and the period of uncertain weather is very short, while our nearness to the ocean makes the change from winter to summer very gradual, and gives us months of weather which are extremely uncertain. This period of irregular alternating of summer and winter days is the ruin of agricultural prosperity."

The future of this town, as of the county, is in its water power, its stone, and its ice. The town of Mt. Desert, as well as the whole island, exhibits the boulder phenomena in a wonderful degree. Here are "lost rocks" of red and blue granite, trap, gneiss, mica schist, clay slate, and fossiliferous sandstones. The greater portion of the so called granite, is protogine (talcose granite). There is considerable sienite (hornblende substituted for mica), in which are veins of magnetic iron, arsenical iron and pyrites.

Green mountain, 1,533 feet high, is the highest peak on the Atlantic coast from Lubec to the Rio Grande; nor from any eminence on the coast can so fine a view be obtained.

112. *Orland*, at the head of Eastern river, is 15 miles west of Ellsworth. It has one grist-mill, six saw-mills, and a woolen factory. The factory, when in full operation, turned out in one season 30,000 yards of repellants, at six cents a yard less than any similar establishment in the State.

The surface confirmation of Orland is peculiar. The hills are conical and precipitous, while the valleys approach the gorge form. Standing upon a picturesque knoll of "modified drift," on the farm of Frank Buck, one has a grand view of the erratic results of one of Nature's tantrums. Before him are the evidences that in time past, the pent up waters which submerged the vast plane above the factory, burst their bounds, and with fearful force cut a new outlet to the sea, formed Eastern river, and made an island of Verona.

A hasty reconnoissance show most of the farms under good cultivation. The farm buildings and the fences don't wear that "don't-care-me-look, which is the harbinger of an *arid* community.

Of the 300 voters, 200 are farmers. Upon most of the farms appear a mowing machine. Frank Buck has some fine Herd Book Ayrshire and Jersey animals. Few agricultural centres in Maine show greater activity than Orland village.

In the eastern part of the town are masses of potash feldspar granite rocks, which are crumbling into rock meal; in the "meal" gold is found. These boulders are of a porphyric variety, with black mica. In most of the streams occur bright yellow scales of mica, which have given birth to many "gold" reports.

On the northeast side of Great Mountain is a cave which has been explored for sixty feet. It has several rooms with walls and ceiling of basaltic finish.

We suggest that the mountains of Orland belong to the Mountain Limestone period, that age of the growing continent when the crinoed "beads of St. Cuthbert" were made.

113. *Otis* is "up river," 15 miles north of Ellsworth. Soil, as a whole, is productive, when cultivated. At present the good citizens see a "bow of promise" in lumbering, instead of in farming.

Entering the town from Mariaville, one cannot fail to notice a peculiarity in the underlaying rock. The strata are placed perpendicularly, and are composed of alternate layers, a few inches thick, of a hard slate (talcose) and a kind of sandstone. The prevailing rock is mica schist interstratified with impure limestone.

Beech Hill settlement, heretofore known as "New Trenton," can boast of more *cousins* than all the rest of the "realm."

In the northerly part of the town, about the outlets of Flood's and Spring ponds, the surface is level, which requires muscle and will only to make the soil teem with wealth.

Mr. Charles Otis says, "there is a cave on Oak Hill, on the west side of Beech Hill pond, which is twelve feet under ground, with rooms seven feet by ten feet. Ice and snow having been found in it on the 4th of July, gave it the name of the 'Cold Cellar.' The western half of Otis is unsettled, and many good acres are in want of good hands."

114. *Penobscot*.—We are indebted to Jos. M. Hutchins for an elaborate paper, from which we quote the following facts:

"Lumber mills, five; grist mills, two; brickyards, four; mitten manufactory, one; this employs 300 knitters, and yields a yearly product of \$12,000.

With the engrafting of new industries, this old town has renewed its age. The larger number of the names of the citizens suggest a Scottish ancestry, while a very large number of men have a wide celebrity for their physical strength.

The Fall Dandelion, *Leontodon autumnate*, which now has *dandelioned* the whole county, we first saw, in 1837, at the Hardscrabble end of the 'Doshen Shore.'

We find some excellent stock here; particularly noticeable are some high grade Shorthorns of Mr. Norton's. For some

unexplained cause, the apple trees are many of them non-bearers and short-lived. Hen-hawks are unwelcome summer visitors."

Mr. Hutchins adds, "I have a ledge on my farm, which has excited the curiosity of speculatists, and given rise to a great diversity of opinions among persons not well versed in mineralogy. It exists in layers, is of a slate color; when mixed with linseed oil or white lead, makes a durable paint which defies the action of the elements. It has been used in patent roofing in lieu of slate, and we are told it works well as cement. It seems to combine to some extent the properties of lead and slate, and, in fact, appears to be one of Nature's anomalies, which, on account of its singular combination of properties, places it in neutral position among her valuable productions."

115. *Sedgwick*, 24 miles westerly of Ellsworth, is another of our misshapen towns. The "pompet" which darkens its agriculture, is its maritime facility. A large proportion of this town is non-arable, or grazing land, the bushy acres of which should be made to turn out annually tons of superior mutton. From Sargentsville to Sedgwick, following the shore of Eggmoggin Reach, the soil is easy of cultivation and is quite productive. Like most of our sea-board towns, the sea and not the soil, furnishes the bread. The industrial establishments are mainly those which are related to the fishing industry.

At Sargentsville, Hon. W. G. Sargent & Son are doing a flourishing business. At the village are some very pretty red Durhams, introduced by Joshua Watson. When the shore-line becomes a summer resort, as it must, the growing of "garden truck" will become a paying pursuit. The central position of Sedgwick is of but little agricultural value. A few squatters have squat in, and there they *stay* to see others live.

A cheese factory, and cucumber growing for pickles, are the more pressing needs of Sedgwick's farmers. This town

has taken heed to its future, in "building upon a rock," being underlaid with granite.

116. *Surry*, on the west bank of Union River bay, has a large comparative area of good tillage land. The most of the surface soil is so intermixed with comminuted quartz, or silicious sand, that cranberries grow in the grass fields. The cultivation of this staple crop is attracting more and more attention. The town, in 1872, constructed fish ways to Patten's ponds, and this season will stock the ponds with alewives and salmon. Here, are two flourishing Farmer's Clubs. The hard times have driven the farmers to the muscle-bed. Bless the hard times for that.

A recent discovery of quartz, which if in quantity, and as pure as the specimens, is valuable for glass-making or porcelain ware.

On the "Toddy" pond road occurs what Prof. Gunning calls a "strange behavior of granite," similar to, but not on so grand a scale as in Orland.

"Over miles of surface there lay, a few years ago, a bleak profusion of granite boulders. To-day these boulders are seen in every stage of ruin. Here and there is a mound of gravel, all that remains of a once great boulder, while here and there is a boulder just smitten with decay. We have found the decay not a chemical rot, but a mechanical disintegration. The granite was badly made, and the fate which awaits all dishonesty has at last overtaken these boulders.

But the mystery is that these rocks should have stood there so many thousand years—perhaps 200,000 (since the Glacial Period)—all firm and sound, and then, all at once, about twenty years ago, taken it into their old flinty heads to tumble down into gravel!"

If the tourist will drive on a few miles beyond this "world rot," into the Dedham stage road, he can see the most wonderful display of boulders on the continent. Immense boulders lie in wild confusion, boulder on boulder,

"The fragments of an earlier world."

117. *Sullivan*, established on a rock, is 13 miles S. E. of Ellsworth. It has long been noted for its immense deposits of granite or sienite, and for the first-class coasters constructed in its ship yards, as well.

The chief industry of the town centres in its inexhaustible beds of granite, and such is the growing demand for "building stone," that long before the next centennial, quarrying will subordinate to itself all the other industries of the place, and will become the sole article of export. The granite, which contains veins of beautiful feldspar green, is of superior quality, splits well, may be wrought into almost any shape, and is suitable for any kind of building.

At Waukeag Neck, and at East Sullivan, are good farming lands, and some good farms, which, with the promise of a home market at the quarries, can be worked with profit. Every man who is not a stone-cutter should be a keeper of sheep, for the finger of Nature has here written "graze, and not plow."

Bridging the "Falls," a future, if not a present need, is not a matter of doubt, but of time only; for the history of progress shows that individual and municipal rights always succumb to public demands.

118. *Trenton*.—This peninsula abuts Ellsworth on the south; extends to and includes Mt. Desert Narrows. Farming here, as in the other of our sea-washed towns, is a secondary vocation. The soil, and the "lay of the land" on the western slope of Jordan's river, closely resembles that of the upper St. John's. Some of the best farms are without roadside fences.

Monroe Young, the Mayor of Ellsworth, has a paradise of a farm. It will well repay one to visit this farm, just before haying, to see what muscle-bed will do for an old, worn-out grass field, and how money can be made by farming. But few farms can be found in the county, or in the State, with fewer dead weights to endanger the "just poise of the beam." H. S. Trevett, a reading farmer, and who does not

go in for paper covers, says, "we have several who live exclusively by farming."

At Oak Point are evidences of a settlement anterior to historic data. Trenton occupies a central position, very nearly within the great mica schist basin of the county, and lithologically considered, is not within the true coal or lime formation. This basin is supposed to be of Cambrian age.

A well located cheese factory would soon double the value of the grass and grazing lands of Trenton, while the growing of potatoes for shipment can be made a good paying business.

119. *Tremont*.—This "tri-mountain portion of the Desert Isles," is situated 25 miles south of Ellsworth. Like most of our maritime towns, its "staff of life" is found in the salt sea. In the early settlement of the island, Bass Harbor was a favorite resort of bass. Dog mountain has been carefully prospected, with spade and pick, for money hid by Captain Kidd. The eastern side of the "Lovers' Scalp" mountain has an almost perpendicular descent of 900 feet to the surface of Somes' Sound. The sea-wall at South West Harbor, which, after an off the coast storm is often 15 feet high, is one of the most interesting of those peculiar embankments found along the coast.

Among the not to be coveted municipal appendages of Tremont, is its *guild of indigents*, upon Lunt's Long Island, a fruitful field whereupon the overseers of the poor can "shine good deeds in a naughty world."

120. *Verona*.—This "mountain in the sea," is situated just below Bucksport, and between Penobscot and Eastern rivers. The soil is hard and rocky. The chief industry is weir-fishing, and during the "run of the salmon" there is but little of sleep or slumber for the nocturnal weir-men.

Says Hon. A. H. Whitmore, "we have no thoroughbred stock. For sheep, our island affords an excellent range. Within a few years a number of apple orchards have been planted, mostly New York trees, and are doing well. The varieties, mainly, are Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, and Talman's Sweet."

This, the earliest settled locality on the Penobscot above Belfast, and known for more than fifty years as Whitmore's, or as Orphan Island, has grown and shipped more cords of hard wood per acre than any other town in the county.

121. *Waltham*, on the eastern bank of Union river, is 11 miles from Ellsworth. It has a natural apple orchard soil, and a soil peculiarly fitted for potatoes. For orcharding, no locality in the county excels that of "Timber Brook Ridge."

Here is another of those interesting caves. Three of its rooms have been explored, the larger of the three being 15 feet by 20. "Cave Hill" is without doubt out of the same family as the mountains in Orland, and of the same geological age and formation.

The northeastern portion of Waltham is a confusion of gigantic boulders. Marine shells, and petrified forms of plants and animals, are frequently turned up by the plow. Not many centuries gone by, the pretty village flat, at Hastings's bridge, was a lake bottom. The evidences are legibly written there.

Webb's brook is one of the very best of "up river" cheese factory sites, which the farmers of that vicinity cannot afford to let longer go unimproved.

122. The "SEPARATION."—On the fourth Monday of July, 1819, the inhabitants of the District of Maine voted to become an independent State. It was enacted by Massachusetts, that not less than a majority vote of 1,500 would be deemed as an expression in favor of separation.

The whole number of votes was..... 4,709

For separation..... 3,315

Against separation..... 1,394

The whole number of votes in Hancock County was 1,518.

For separation..... 820

Against separation..... 761

From Sullivan and Mariaville plantation no returns were made. Castine, Brooksville and Sedgwick, each gave a major vote against separation.

In the Convention which convened at Portland, Oct. 11th, 1819, to frame a Constitution, Hancock county was represented as follows :

Deer Isle, by Ignatus Haskell and Asa Green.

Bluehill, by Andrew Witham.

Trenton, by Peter Haynes.

Sullivan, by George Hinman.

Gouldsborough, by Samuel Davis.

Bucksport, by Samuel Little.

Eden, by Nicholas Thomas, Jr.

Orland, by Horatio Mason.

Ellsworth, by Mark Shepard.

Castine, by William Abbott.

Surry, by Leonard Jarvis.

There being defects in the returns from Ellsworth, Orland and Gouldsborough, the delegates therefrom were admitted by a resolve only.

Of the several Committees, the county was represented as follows :

"On Style and Title of the New State," Abbott of Castine.

"To make application to Congress," Jarvis of Surry.

The votes given by the towns now embraced within the county, for or against the Constitution, submitted by the Convention, were

Bluehill,	Yes, 9,	No, 37.
Brooksville,	" 29,	" 11.
Castine,	" 29,	" 4.
Deer Isle,	" 22,	" 1.
Ellsworth,	" 24,	" 1.
Gouldsborough,	" 14,	" 00.
Orland,	" 22,	" 00.
Penobscot,	" 32,	" 00.
Sedgwick,	" 23,	" 24.
Sullivan,	" 29,	" 1.
Surry,	" 30,	" 00.

The returns from Eden and from Trenton were received too late, and were rejected ; those from Bucksport omitted to give the vote.

The first officers of Hancock County were: Judges of Common Pleas Court, Paul D. Sargent of Sullivan, Oliver Parker of Penobscot; Sheriff, Richard Hunnewell; Register of Deeds, William Webber; Judge of Probate, Paul D. Sargent; Register of Probate, Jonathan Eddy, Penobscot.

In 1790, the county was divided into two commercial districts, known as the Penobscot and the Frenchman's Bay Districts. John Lee was appointed Collector for the first, and Meltiah Jordan for the second. Deer Isle and Bluehill were made ports of delivery.

If the survey which I now submit, shall have the tendency to give a swifter growth to any industry of the county, I shall not have written in vain. How far its statistics and suggestions may aid in accomplishing this desirable end, I leave to the public and the future to decide.