

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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**DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR,**

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**ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE,**

**FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1839.**



**VOL. 1.**

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*AUGUSTA:*  
SMITH & ROBINSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

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1839.

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# NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives :*

I herewith lay before you the Report and account of the  
Land Agent, and the Documents referred to therein.

EDWARD KENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
JANUARY 2, 1839. }



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REPORT

OF THE

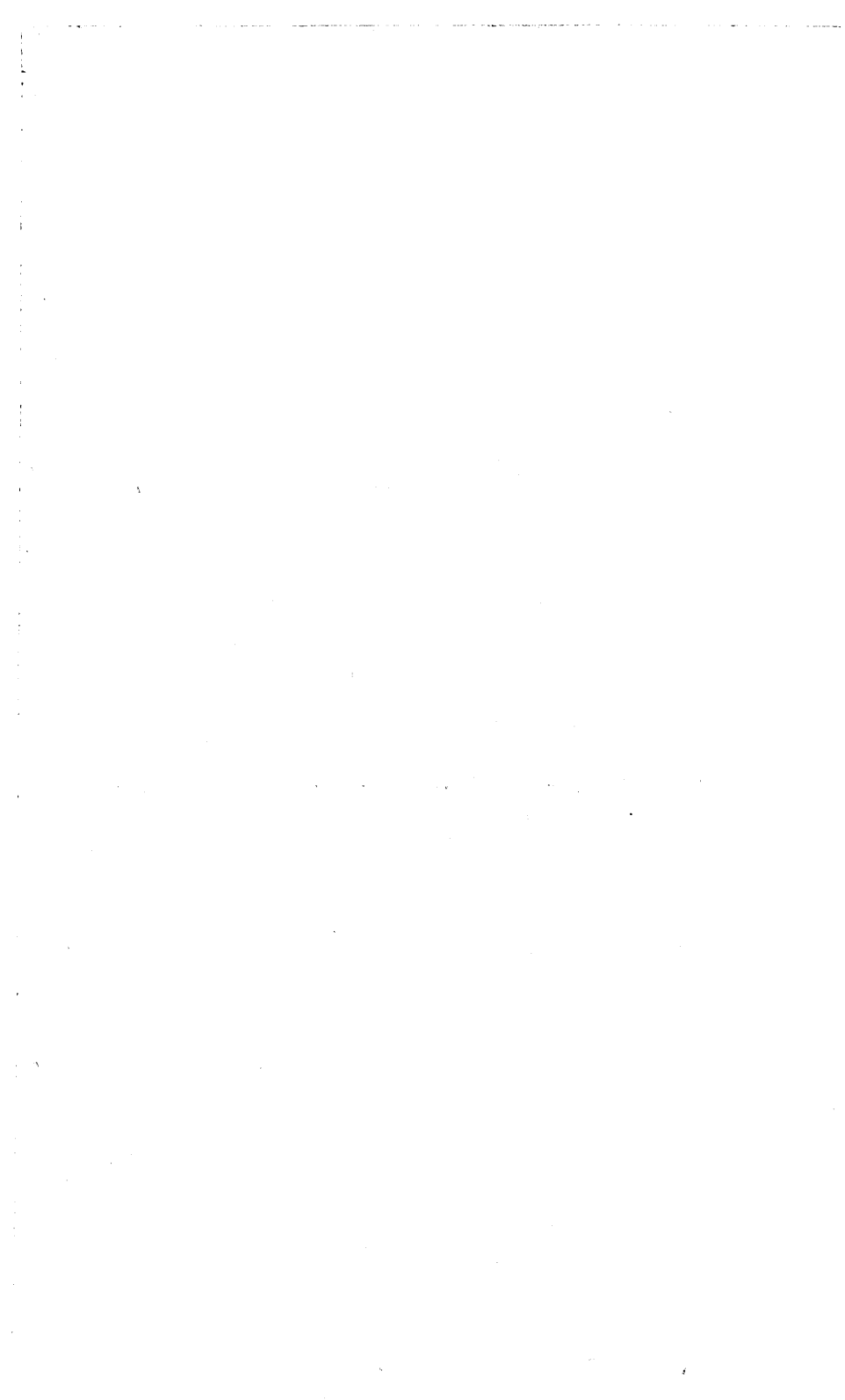
**LAND AGENT,**

**1839.**

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[SMITH & ROBINSON,.....Printers.]



## STATE OF MAINE.

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LAND OFFICE, }  
JANUARY 1, 1839. }

*To the Honorable the Governor and Council.*

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor herewith to lay before you, my Annual Report, in relation to the business of the Land Office, for the past year.

Soon after entering upon the duties of this office, I caused an examination to be made of the Public Lands, liable to trespass, during the winter. No depredations were discovered on the Kennebec waters, and it is believed that no trespass was committed in that part of the State.

One hundred pine logs, scaling forty thousand feet, were discovered on the Mattawamkeag river, cut on township number Six, in the Fifth Range, by John Dudley, and ninety-two pine logs, scaling sixty-six thousand and nine hundred feet, and thirty-four spruce logs, scaling seven thousand feet, were found cut on township number Three, in the Fourth Range, by teams employed by Jacob O. Rodgers. As these persons had permits to cut on the adjacent townships, and as there was no evidence that they intentionally crossed the line, upon the Maine townships, they were settled with, upon the payment of stumpage and all the cost of the examination on this river.

Four hundred and thirty-eight spruce logs, scaling eighty-seven thousand six hundred feet, were found cut on the public lots, in township number Three, Indian Purchase, by Thomas Fowler, Shurben Dudley and William Curtis. These logs were seized and sold.

Two hundred and thirteen pine logs, scaling eighty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight feet, and eighty-nine clapboard cuts, scaling thirteen thousand and fifty-one feet, were found on township number Two, in the Eleventh Range, cut by Frederick Roberts, Oliver Woodsum and William Annis. These logs were seized and marked, and as they could not be sold where they lay, Messrs. W. T. and H. Peirce were employed to drive them to the boom, at Oldtown, where they will probably arrive next spring.

In the month of April, Ebenezer Webster, Esq., of Orono, was employed to examine the Public Lands, situate on the St. John and Aroostook rivers, and ascertain what trespasses had been committed in that quarter, and report what measures could be adopted to prevent future depredations. It will be seen from his report, accompanying this, that for many years past, great depredations have been committed on those rivers.

The method adopted by the Provincial Authorities to stop trespassing, by seizing the timber after it had been cut, has had but little tendency to stop depredations, and as there has been no road opened, by which our Agents could have a communication with this country, the trespassing has gone on, increasing from year to year, until nearly all the timber on the banks of these rivers has disappeared.

Upon consultation with the Land Agent of Massachusetts, it was determined to expend a portion of the money appro-



riated for the Aroostook Road, on the upper part, which would not be turnpiked the present season, so as to make a good winter road, and to appoint an Agent to remain on the Aroostook river during the winter, and by keeping up a communication with this quarter, to prevent, if possible, the timber from further depredation.

About the middle of October, information reached this office, that persons were trespassing on township number Ten, in the Fifth Range. I immediately left Bangor, in company with George W. Buckmore, who had received a special deputation, for the purpose of arresting this trespass, and putting into operation the arrangements made between the two Land Agents. Upon our arrival at township number Ten, we found that the trespassers had left, had ascended the Great Machias, and were then at work on township number Eleven, in the Sixth Range, belonging to Maine. We found here Benjamin Gardner, a settler from township letter G. in the Second Range, with a crew of six men, and Lewis Bradley, a settler from the same place, with a crew of five men and a team of six oxen. They had been here about a week, and had made two hundred and fifty tons of timber, including that cut upon township number Ten.

Writs of trespass were served upon these persons, their cattle and supplies attached, and the whole expedition broken up.

We here learnt that preparations were making to cut several thousand tons of timber on Beaver Brook, which we ascended about five miles, and found two camps recently built on township number Thirteen, in the Fifth Range, belonging to Massachusetts, but the crews had left and gone down river, hearing most probably of the trouble on the Machias. Peter Bull, a settler on township letter

G. had engaged to supply these persons and to haul their timber. We called on him on our way down, and informed him that an Agent would be employed by Maine and Massachusetts, to remain on the river during the winter, and that his cattle would be taken off, if found engaged in any trespass.

He informed us that he should stop at once, that the crews should not return to number Thirteen, and that he would not be concerned in any further depredation.

On Township number Twelve, in the Fourth Range belonging to Maine, we found Mr Mumford, a settler, and two persons, named Churchill and Earskins, from New Brunswick, building a camp. Upon representing to these persons that their teams would be taken off if they persisted, they immediately quit.

About a mile up the Salmon Stream, we found a crew of six men, located for the winter, on Township number Thirteen, in the third Range, belonging to Massachusetts. They had got in their supplies and were just beginning to cut timber, having made about one hundred and fifty tons. Their names were Wilder Stratton, James Swetor, David Swetor, Michael Keeley, James Coffee and John Smiley, all from New Brunswick. William Pyle, a settler, had agreed to haul their timber on shares. A writ of trespass was served upon these persons, their supplies attached, and the depredations stopped.

Near the mouth of the Little Madawaska, we met Capt. Maclauchlan going up the river, with a crew of six men. He informed me, that he was sent up by the Governor of New Brunswick, to drive off the trespassers, and if necessary, to cut up their timber.

I informed him what I had done with the trespassers above, and also informed him of the depredations, which

I understood were about to be committed on the Madawaska and St. John rivers, above the Grand Falls. He replied that he should visit those places before he returned, and would do all in his power to protect the timber from trespass.

Below this, we found several crews just commencing to make timber, all of whom, upon representing to them the consequences of continuing their trespass, immediately desisted and left the woods. I did not visit the St. John River, being of opinion that it would be in vain, to attempt to arrest trespassers, or to secure the timber from pillage on that river, until a road should be opened, by which the Land Agent could reach it without being compelled, as he now is, to pass through the province of New Brunswick. From twelve to fifteen thousand tons of timber would undoubtedly have been cut by these trespassers, the ensuing winter, if they had been unmolested, and this amount of timber has thus been saved by opening a communication to the Aroostook river, so as to bring these depredators within the reach of civil process.

The Land Agent of Massachusetts having granted several permits to cut timber near the head waters of the Aroostook, the most of these trespassers, who were routed, ascended the river, and engaged to work for the winter, with those holding permits, so that no further trouble is apprehended from them, at present. Mr. Buckmore has been appointed to remain, during the winter, on the Aroostook territory, and it is confidently believed, that with these precautionary measures, the Townships on this river will be effectually protected from further depredation.

During the season, I caused an examination to be made by Henry K. Adams, of the Townships and tracts of land,

situate on the Penobscot river, sold to settlers and to persons who had engaged to perform settling duties, to ascertain the actual condition of the various lots, so sold, and as far as practicable, the ability of the purchasers to pay their notes.

It appears from his report made to this office, that owing to the cold seasons and early frosts, succeeding the year A. D. 1831, the settlers had in many instances, become much discouraged from the repeated failure of their crops, and there was a general disposition to emigrate.

These feelings, however, have been checked by the warmth and fruitfulness of the last two seasons, and the settlers begin to be satisfied that by prudence and economy, they cannot fail in making themselves independent, where they now are.

He found many of the settlers poor, and unable at present, to pay the State; but in most cases, they were adding to the value of the lots, by making permanent improvements, and were generally paying more attention than formerly to the cultivation of the soil.

No improvements have been made on many of the lots sold to persons who agreed to perform settling duties, and who probably purchased, for the sole purpose of selling at an advanced price, and having failed to do so, the land necessarily reverts to the State.

The settlement of most of these Townships has been much retarded, where lots have been sold to speculators.

These persons have not only demanded too high a price for settling land, but they have been unable to give satisfactory titles, where the State has not been paid, and thus these lands have been locked up, and the progress of the settlement arrested. A few lots were found occupied by

persons, who had purchased from individuals, and were not aware of the paramount title of the State.

In some instances, the timber has all been taken off, and the land abandoned, and as it was ascertained, that preparations were making to take timber from other lots the coming winter, agents have been appointed to see that no further depredations are committed on lots, which have not been paid for.

Nothing has been done the past year, on the road, which was cut out in A. D. 1837, by Abner Coburn, leading from Moosehead Lake to the Canada road, near the head waters of the river Du Loup.

An appropriation of five thousand dollars was made by the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, for the purpose of turnpiking this road ; provided, a similar appropriation should be made by this State ; and assurances given by the Government of Lower Canada, that that portion of the road, lying within that Province, should be completed.

As under existing laws, the Land Agent of this State was authorized to advance a sum equal to the appropriation of Massachusetts, for the construction of this road, from the ten per cent. fund, arising from the sales of the Public lands, nothing but a co-operation from the authorities of Lower Canada was wanting, to authorize the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts putting this road immediately under contract.

In the month of July, in company with the Land Agent of Massachusetts, I visited Quebec, for the purpose of making arrangements with the Government of Lower Canada in regard to the completion of this road. Although every assurance was given us by the Provincial authorities, of the importance with which they regarded this road,

and we were satisfied of their earnest desire of co-operating with us, in the completion of the same, yet, owing to the present embarrassed political and financial state of affairs in that Province, no definite arrangements could be made, that would justify us, in commencing upon this road.

Lord Durham was absent during our visit; but we were assured by those in charge of affairs during his absence, that a full representation of our business, should be laid before his Lordship immediately upon his return, and as soon as any favorable action was given to this business, due information should be sent us by letter. Having heard nothing since our return, and Lord Durham having recently resigned his office and returned to Great Britain, there is no reasonable ground for belief, that any answer will be given at present, on the part of the Canadian Government, containing any assurances for the construction of that part of the road, without the limits of this State.

Twenty one applications have been filed in this office, during the last year, under the provisions of the resolve of March 20, A. D. 1838, in favor of commissioned officers of the Revolution, and widows of such persons, of which, two have been continued for evidence, and nineteen have been admitted, certificates issued, and deeds given. Within the same period, thirty applications have been made under the resolve of March 24, A. D. 1836, making the whole number three hundred and ten. Of these, twenty-one have been rejected, seven continued for evidence, and two hundred and eighty-two have been admitted, and certificates issued.

Under the resolve, approved March 17, A. D. 1835, and the additional resolve approved March 23, A. D. 1838, forty-nine applications have been received, at this office, during the past year, making the whole number of appli-

cations seven hundred and eighty-nine, of which three hundred and nineteen have been rejected, twenty-nine continued for further evidence, and four hundred and forty-two have been admitted, and certificates granted.

It may be proper to remark, that of the three hundred and nineteen applications rejected under the resolve of A. D. 1835, one hundred and eighty-six of the same applications were received, under the subsequent Resolve of A. D. 1836, and were admitted.

In the four townships appropriated by the Legislature, under the above resolves, only five lots remain, after satisfying all the certificates outstanding, and as twenty-nine applications are now under continuance, and new cases will probably be presented, it is evident, that a further appropriation of land becomes necessary.

As the remaining lots in the Indian townships are almost valueless, I would recommend, that the holders of certificates, who have not received deeds, be permitted to select lots in such other township as may be appropriated by the Legislature, for the benefit of those who shall hereafter receive certificates.

Under the Resolve approved March 23, 1838, authorizing the Land Agent to procure certain plans from the Land Office in Massachusetts, Mr. Oliver Frost, the assistant Land Agent, has procured attested copies of all the plans and surveys of islands, situate in this State, also the plans of the original survey of thirteen townships on the coast of Maine, with the islands embraced in their limits, making altogether fifty-nine plans, which have been bound in a volume and deposited in this office. He has also made a schedule of all the islands on the coast of Maine, of which, any survey has been made by Massachusetts, and which were not embraced within the limits of some grant of main

land. These islands have been arranged in a table, according to the requirements of the resolve, designating those sold by Massachusetts, the date of each sale, and the name of the respective purchasers. In addition to which, have been added, the number of acres contained in each island, and the State, to which each island was assigned, at the time of the separation, in the division of lands, between the Commonwealth and State. This schedule, together with Mr. Frost's report, is herewith communicated.

Under the resolve in relation to lands reserved to the several towns in this State, approved March 20, A. D. 1838, Mr. Frost was directed to make an examination of the Public Records, in the Land offices of the Commonwealth and this State, and make a report, embracing the information required by said resolve. His report and statistical table of Towns and Townships, showing the amount of Public lots reserved in each, are herewith communicated. The information contained in Mr. Frost's report, although in some degree, exceeding the requirements of the resolve, is nevertheless necessary to a full understanding of the subject matter, inquired of, by the Legislature, and will be found to contain much valuable information, in relation to early grants, which he has with praiseworthy industry and research, collected from various but authentic sources.

Townships number Four, Ten and Twelve in the Fifth Range, were in A. D. 1834, under the provision of a law passed that year, selected and set apart by the Land Agent for the benefit of common schools and primary instruction.

These Townships have been lotted for settlers during the past year and many lots sold. As three fourths of the



purchase money under existing laws, from the sale of land in these townships, is to be expended in making roads, the amount of cash to be paid into the Treasury from these sales will be small, and perhaps it would be advisable for the Legislature to authorize the Land Agent to exchange these Townships for others more valuable for timber, so as to increase the amount of the School Fund.

The sum of two thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty six cents, has been received from the sale of timber on Township number Four in the Fifth Range, and paid into the Treasury on account of the School Fund.

Township letter E. in the County of Washington has been surveyed into lots of six hundred acres, by Abner Coburn, agreeable to the provisions of the Resolve approved March 20, 1838, for the benefit of commissioned officers in the Revolutionary war, and the field notes and plan of the survey have been returned to this office. This township is represented to be, for the most part, excellent settling land, and the grantees of the lots have thus received from the State liberal rewards, in remembrance of their Revolutionary services.

A road has been laid out, during the past year, by the Surveyor General, through Township number Four in the Fifth Range, and the lots upon the road, have been divided, so as to measure eighty rods in front.

The lots in Township number Eight in the Fifth Range, heretofore surveyed into mile sections, have been divided upon the Aroostook road, so as to measure eighty rods in front; but the dividing lines have not been run. Townships numbers Ten and Twelve in the Fifth Range have been surveyed and run into lots for settlement, and the plans of survey and field notes have been returned to this

office. In the surveys made under the direction of this Department, in addition to the usual instructions, the Surveyors have been requested to give, in their field notes, a more particular description of the land surveyed, as to the quality of the soil, the growth and face of the country, and to return to this office specimens of the minerals and earths in the Townships under survey. Should this plan be pursued, purchasers might more readily learn at this office, the value of the public lands in the market, and a rich collection of minerals and fossils would soon be formed, illustrative of the Geology of the public lands, and perhaps leading to important developments in our mineral wealth.

During the survey of Townships number Ten and Twelve, the Surveyor General received a visit from James Maclauchlan of Fredericton, who protested against the Survey. I herewith annex a copy of the correspondence which took place between said Maclauchlan and the Surveyor General.

It will be seen from the written communication of Capt. Maclauchlan that the British Government claim to exercise jurisdiction over the whole northern part of the State, by virtue of "existing arrangements subsisting between the British Government and that of the United States." I am not aware of any arrangements between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, which has surrendered to the latter, the jurisdiction of the disputed Territory.

It is believed that nothing further has been done between the two Governments, than intimations from each that the other should forbear to exercise any act of jurisdiction, pending the negotiation, beyond the territory then in actual possession of each Government, as may be seen from the correspondence between the ministers of the two Governments in 1832 and 1835.

Mr. Livingston, in his communication dated July 21, A. D. 1832, remarks—"Until this matter shall be brought to a final conclusion, the necessity of refraining on both sides from any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the boundaries, now actually possessed, must be apparent, and will no doubt be acquiesced in on the part of His Britanic Majesty's Province, as it will be by the United States."

In reply Sir Charles R. Vaughan says, "he is further to assure Mr. Livingston that his Majesty's Government entirely concur with that of the United States in the principle of continuing to abstain, during the progress of the negotiation, from extending the exercise of jurisdiction, within the disputed territory, beyond the limits, within which it has been hitherto usually exercised by the authorities of either party."

As Massachusetts and Maine, since they became independent Governments, have always had the possession of the territory south of the St. John, it is believed, that no other opposition, than the formal protest of Mr. Maclauchlan will be attempted by the Provincial authorities, against the further prosecution of surveys which may be made in this quarter.

In the month of August, I sold at public auction, the right to cut timber, for one year, on the following townships, at the following prices. On township number Four in the Fifth Range, at two dollars per thousand feet, board measure—on number Eight, in the Seventh Range, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand—number Seven, in the Sixth Range, at two dollars and fifty cents—number Three, in the Fourth Range, at four dollars and eighty-seven cents—and number Four in the Seventh Range, five dollars and twenty-two cents. The purchasers were required to pay one hundred dollars in advance, and to give bonds

for the payment of stumpage, which terms were complied with. Between three and four millions will be cut under these permits; and the stumpage will probably amount to about ten thousand dollars.

Permits have been given on the following townships by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts. On townships number Six and Seven in the Eighth Range—number Five, in the Ninth—and numbers Five, Six and Seven, in the Tenth, at four dollars per thousand. It is estimated that about five millions will be cut under these permits, and that the stumpage will amount to about twenty thousand dollars.

These are the only townships belonging to Maine and Massachusetts; and to Maine alone, that remain on the Penobscot waters, at present, accessible to lumbermen; and as all these townships have been heretofore cut upon, the time will soon arrive, when it will be for the interest of both States to bring other townships into the market. From twenty to twenty-five townships of the undivided lands, first rate for timber, lie upon the Penobscot waters above Ripogenus Lake. About the same number of excellent timber townships are situate about the Allagash Lakes, which lakes may be easily connected with the Penobscot East Branch, by opening a communication between Webster pond and Lake Telos.

A large and increasing revenue may at once, be derived to the State, by opening good communications to these townships, from the sale of stumpage. I would therefore recommend, that measures be taken immediately, on the part of this State, which would without doubt, be met on the part of Massachusetts, to clear out the Ripogenus Falls and Penobscot River, connect the Allagash Lakes with the Penobscot East Branch, and make such other

improvements as would be necessary to float the timber from these townships to market. The expense of these works would be inconsiderable, and would more than be reimbursed, from the first years sale of stumpage. In the month of May, I advertised the settling land for sale belonging to this State, under the provisions of the act approved March 23, 1838. The favorable report of Dr. Jackson, as to the quality of the soil, and the liberal terms offered to settlers, by the Legislature, under the act referred to, have been such as to excite an unusual degree of interest, the past year, throughout the community, in regard to the settlement of the public lands. The great obstacle however, has been the want of a road, by which the public lands could be approached. To persons who had families or who wished to carry in supplies, a communication not much better than a foot path, for upwards of fifty miles, presented objections that were insurmountable.

Individuals from Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in many instances made application to this office, for land, but were unwilling even to go and examine, when they ascertained the condition of the Aroostook road, and many, who went and examined, and were satisfied with the land, declined purchasing until the road should be completed. Notwithstanding, however, there has been a steady emigration, through the year, to the Aroostook townships, mostly, by young men.

I have sold and conveyed to settlers the past year *twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven acres*, situated mostly in townships numbers Four, Ten and Twelve in the Fifth Range, and in township number One, Indian Purchase. The consideration received from these sales amounts to \$9,428 27, averaging seventy-four cents per acre. I have sold the choice lots upon the Aroostook Road

at one dollar per acre, other lots at the minimum price of fifty cents. Besides this many lots in these townships have been taken up and improvements commenced by persons, who have not yet called to obtain deeds; and upon the townships not yet surveyed, upon the Aroostook River, numerous settlements have commenced by persons who intend to purchase as soon as the surveys are made.

Written applications have been filed in this office, by different persons, for the privilege of selecting lots, and erecting mills, under the provisions of the New Land Law, in townships numbers Three, Eleven and Thirteen, in the Fourth Range, township number Twelve in the Fifth Range, and township number Nine, in the Sixth Range, west from the east line of the State, and settlements will be commenced on most of these townships this season, if not on all.

Joseph Pollard and others, commenced last spring erecting mills, on township number Ninth, in the Fourth Range, on the St. Croix stream, which will be finished in a few weeks, and they claim the privilege of selecting twenty lots in that township, as soon as it shall be surveyed.

George W. Buckmore and others, have completed a dam across the Great Machias river, in township number Eleven, in the Fifth Range, and are now engaged in building mills, which will be finished early in the spring.

This township belongs to Massachusetts, and lying between townships numbers Ten and Twelve, belonging to Maine, surveyed for settlement the last year, and being in the midst of the improvements that our citizens are making on the Aroostook river, it is very important that Maine should become the owner of this township.

As it is usual for Massachusetts to sell only by the township, and as the Commonwealth has no agent in this State

to sell land to settlers, and as there is no law, by which the Land Agent of Massachusetts could sell lands for settlement under the same favorable terms, as to price and payment, as the Land Agent of this State is authorized to do, I would therefore recommend, that the Land Agent of Maine be empowered to exchange this township for one belonging to Maine. As township number Eleven is not a timber township, and is valuable only for settlement, it is believed an exchange may be made, that will be advantageous to both States.

If this exchange should be made, the Aroostook road completed this year, and this township be surveyed for settlement under the provisions of the new Land Law, almost every lot would be speedily taken up; and situated as this township is, in the centre of the Aroostook country, and at the mouths of the Great and Little Machias rivers, it would rise at once to importance, and give a healthy impetus to the settlement of the adjacent territory. From this recapitulation, respecting the settlements commenced the last year, and the works now in progress under the liberal terms and encouragement of the Act approved March 23, 1838, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of continuing this law, and endeavoring by all proper means, to give aid and support to these infant settlements.

As the settlements will probably increase much faster than the ordinary surveys can be made, a law giving to those who commence settlements, a prior right to purchase the lots taken up, it is believed would have a salutary effect.

The Aroostook Road has been made the last year, about twenty-three miles; and including what was built the year before, it has been finished to township number Five, in

the Sixth Range, a distance of thirty miles, under the superintendance of Ira Fish, Esq. of Lincoln, whose report is herewith communicated.

The amount expended upon this road during the last year, is twenty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, and fifty cents, which, with the sum laid out the year before, amounts to thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars, and twelve cents. From this, however, should be deducted eleven hundred seventeen dollars, and seventy-nine cents, the amount of notes received from the sale of oxen, the present value of tools and camping apparatus on hand, estimated at twelve hundred dollars; also twelve hundred dollars, the amount expended by Mr. Stinchfield on the upper part of the road; so that the actual expenditure upon the road south of the thirty mile tree, for the last two years, has been, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars, and thirty-two cents.

In the month of June, in company with the Land Agent of Massachusetts, I visited this road, and particular examination was made of the different sections, upon which the crews were at work.

In October, I passed over the whole length of the road, and am fully satisfied that the Agent has expended the appropriation in the most judicious manner, and with the greatest economy, and that he deserves credit for his constant and indefatigable efforts in the discharge of his agency.

This road is most thoroughly built, and reflects great credit upon the State and Commonwealth. Although not so wide, in other respects it is even superior to the Military road. The culverts are sunk below the level of the ditches, so that in future repairs, hard pan may be taken



from the bottom of the ditches, without sinking them below the level of the water courses. Great pains have also been taken to place upon the road the most durable materials within reach. Where coarse gravel could be found, it was transported upon the road, by the horse teams, and in other places, the summits of the hills were removed and spread over the road in the valleys, thus diminishing the elevations, and making the road over the low ground, more solid.

This road has already become a great thoroughfare. About every lot for sale, adjoining it, has been taken up; thriving settlements have commenced in almost every Township through which it passes, and considering that the first improvements were made upon this road in A. D. 1834, the progress of settlement has not been surpassed in this part of the State. Many of the settlers who began here, four years ago, poor and destitute, are now in easy circumstances, and the condition of their buildings and improvements, show that here the business of farming has been carried on with great success. One of the settlers upon this road, who commenced in A. D. 1835, in Township number Six, has raised, the last year, upwards of sixteen hundred bushels of grain, and another person in Township number Four, has raised one thousand bushels; indeed the whole country is admirably adapted to raising grain, and at no distant period, will furnish a large amount for exportation.

The opening of this road has had a decisive influence in raising the value of timber lands, in the adjacent Townships, by diminishing the costs of supplies which can now be furnished by the settlers in lumbering operations.

Of the amount of stumpage which Maine and Massa-

chusetts will receive the ensuing year from Townships in this vicinity, I have no doubt, they will receive, at least ten thousand dollars more than would have been realized, if nothing had been done upon this road. The importance of this road for the preservation of our timber on the Aroostook and St. John rivers—as an arm of defence, which may sooner or later be needed in the settlement of our North Eastern frontier, as a certain and direct means for advancing the settlement and agricultural interest of our broad and fertile interior—it seems to me, that no one can doubt, that the best interests of the State demand its immediate completion, and I would therefore urge upon the Legislature the necessity of making an early appropriation, so that supplies may be purchased of the settlers, and that heavy articles may be transported upon the line of the road, by sledding, as recommended in Mr. Fish's report.

Perhaps it might be thought advisable by some, to complete the remaining portion of this road by contract. An objection to this would be, the unavoidable delay from the time necessary to be given to receive proposals and to examine the ground, so that if this plan were adopted, it would hardly be possible to carry the road through, the ensuing season.

It is very probable that contractors might be found, who would engage to build this road at a less price, per mile, than it would cost the State under the present mode; but it would by no means follow that the road would be as well made, as the object of the contractors would be to perform their job at the least possible labor and expense. The State should be satisfied, if the appropriation is fairly expended upon the road, and the full worth of the money realized, which would always be the case under the superintendance of a faithful agent.

I would suggest the propriety of making an alteration in this road, between the Aroostook and St. John rivers, as located by the Surveyor General in A. D. 1837, by carrying it several miles to the westward, so as to cross the Aroostook, above the mouth of the St. Croix, and to intersect the St. John, near the mouth of Fish river. The present location is a bad one, passing over low land, and not fit for settlement.

The proposed route would pass over good settling land, and through the valley of Fish river, capable of supporting a large population.

This road should be cut out the present year, and bridged and made passable for winter travel. It is of the utmost importance that we should have a winter communication, at least, with the St. John through our own territory, so as to protect the timber on that river from further depredation.

I have bestowed, the past year, much attention upon the subject of our Public Lands. I have made several journeys through different sections of them, and from an examination of the various reports, plans and field notes of surveys, in this office, and from other sources, have endeavored to inform myself, as well as I could, of their value, extent and location, and what measures it would be for the best interest of the State to adopt, to bring into operation the great physical resources of our public domain, and thus augment our population and wealth.

We have within the limits of this State, according to the treaty of A. D. 1783, of the unlocated lands belonging to Maine and Massachusetts, by estimation, 6,022,060 acres:—Lands located into Townships, 2,650,000 acres:—Total, 8,672,060 acres. In this amount are included about 2,240,000 acres lying north and east of the St. Francois and St. John rivers.

In addition to this there are about two hundred and twenty-five Townships of wild land, lying mostly south of the Monument line, belonging to proprietors, so that about one half of the territory of this State remains at present, in an almost unbroken forest. This whole unsettled territory is penetrated in almost every direction by numerous lakes and rivers, furnishing to about every Township an abundant supply of water power, and the means of floating its lumber to market.

Compared with Massachusetts, this territory is nearly twice as large, and, with little more than half the present density of population of Massachusetts, would contain a million of inhabitants. Considering the extent of this territory, the fertility of a large portion of its soil, the beds of iron ore and limestone, and almost certain indications of coal, that it is known to contain, in addition to the vast forests of valuable timber, we may safely look here for the future growth and permanent wealth of the State. As land is the great capital of our State, it is evident that it is population alone that can stamp a value upon it, and lay the foundation for agricultural improvement. It is population, also, that will develop our dormant resources, and give us rank and power in the Federal Union.

Hence our aim should be to promote the settlement of our unoccupied lands. To do this, we must open communications with the interior, and we must sell the soil, at low prices, to those only who will settle upon it. So long as the Government prices for the fertile lands in the Western States are established at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, our own lands must be held at a corresponding price, if we wish to retain any of our surplus population, or to invite hither emigrants from other States.

It is equally necessary for the State to open good communications with the interior, if it desires to promote a thrifty settlement, as otherwise the interior would be slowly populated, even if the lands were given away. A miserable vagabond race only would occupy the ground, fleeing thither from the pursuits of justice, rather than seeking voluntarily, happy homes.

The policy of alienating large tracts of land to individuals and corporations, has been sufficiently tested to satisfy all that it has been a mistaken one, whether done to replenish the Treasury, or for the purpose of promoting a more speedy settlement of the soil.

There are several ranges of townships extending across the whole breadth of the State adjoining the Public Lands, owned by proprietors who will neither make roads or sell their lands at fair prices; thus, besides locking up their own lands, block up the way of the pioneer in his progress to the land owned by the State.

Experience would, therefore, seem to point out the proper course to be pursued—of selling the soil to settlers only, and of disposing the timber separate from the land, and in quantities sufficient to meet the yearly demands of the lumbering interest.

Owing to the recent embarrassments in commercial and manufacturing business, and the high price of agricultural products, there has been witnessed, of late, a growing disposition to resort more to the cultivation of the soil, than formerly, and as affording on the whole, the most certain, safe and contented means of support.

The Geological Survey now in progress under Dr. Jackson, which was first recommended from this department, and the Agricultural reconnoissance of Dr. Holmes, the past season, has doubtless had a favorable effect in awakening

the public mind to a juster perception of the value of the public lands, and the legislation of the last year indicates a degree of public spirit, which, if carried out, will lead to the most prosperous results.

The advantages of the Western lands, compared with those of our own, it is believed, have been much overrated. The low price of produce, the insalubrity of the climate, and the absence of many social enjoyments, more than weigh down the advantages of a fertile soil and a heavy crop. It should be enough for us, that we have social comforts, a healthy climate, a ready market, and a soil that rarely ever fails to yield in proportion to the labor bestowed upon it.

That it requires unceasing labor and attention in our climate, to cultivate the soil with success, is not denied; but that this is necessarily an evil, is not admitted. Unremitting labor seems to be as necessary for the well being of the body politic, as is exercise for the welfare of the individual, and all experience has shown, that where the necessity for labor has been removed, the exemption has oftener proved a curse, than a blessing.

Upon a glance at the public lands, it will be seen that the fertile valley of the St. John river, extends through the whole breadth of the northern part of the State, and with the Aroostook valley, includes about one third part of our whole territory. The natural outlet of this country for trade and intercourse, is through the Province of New Brunswick.

To connect this region with the Atlantic seaboard, within the limits of our own State, it will be seen, that the topography of the country distinctly marks out two great avenues of communication through the valleys of the Kennebec and Penobscot. That our seaboard will be con-

nected with the St. John waters, sooner or later, by these two routes, either by canal or rail road, or both in part, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one, who has watched the progress of internal improvements in other States, who considers the feasibility of opening these communications, and of their great practical importance in diverting the trade of this region from a foreign market, and increasing the wealth and population, not only of the St. John's valley, but of the whole State. The development of the agricultural resources of this valley, would give a sustaining power to our commercial capital on the seaboard, a healthy impulse to manufactories, and would not fail in advancing the State, at once, to the position in the federal Union, to which her natural advantages so justly entitle her

It is evident that the citizens of this State, have not heretofore, been fully impressed of the great value of our public domain. The golden opportunity, which occurred at the time of the separation, for Maine to acquire of Massachusetts her interests in the Public Lands, was suffered to pass, unsecured by us, and the appropriations heretofore made for the construction of roads towards the interior, and for public improvements, seem to have been reluctantly yielded, instead of being the spontaneous acts of the whole Legislature, and as indicating a spirit and feeling worthy of our great resources. So long as the public mind is possessed of doubts and fears and misgivings, and until there is manifest an honest feeling of State pride and a just confidence in our own means and resources, it will be in vain to undertake any public work of magnitude with any rational hope of success.

I am aware that serious objections are entertained by many, against all works of internal improvement, when

undertaken by the State, and where it becomes necessary to borrow money. It cannot, however, be forgotten that such objections have been raised in other States, particularly in New York and Pennsylvania. When the former State commenced upon the great work of the Erie Canal, it was denounced as the "big ditch," that would engulf the fortunes of the State, and men high in public estimation, pronounced the scheme as "visionary and chimerical, and at least, one hundred years in advance of the age." The result has shown, how much this portion of the community has been mistaken, and I can entertain no doubt, that a judicious system of public works, on the part of the State, having reference to the settlement and cultivation of the Public Lands, would, in the end, be as signally successful, as have been the public works in other States.

Perhaps all that is necessary to be done, at present, beyond making explorations upon the Public Lands, would be to open roads. I have already expressed my views in regard to the Aroostook road. In addition to this, I would recommend, that the road located from Houlton by Mars Hill to the Aroostook, be continued to the St. John, and be completed as soon as practicable.

I would also recommend the location of a public road from Moose Head Lake, or from the Piscataquis river, near Williamsburg, to intersect the upper part of the valley of the St. John, near the confluence of the South and West branches of the Walloostook.

The completion of these roads, with the proper lateral branches, would open for settlement the whole valley of the St. John, and under the influence of salutary and encouraging laws, I have no doubt, the settlement of this region would progress with a rapidity unexampled in New England.



The experience we have had in regard to roads, should not fail to admonish us of the great importance in selecting good locations, and of avoiding the errors committed in the Military and Canada roads, one of which passes unnecessarily over highlands, and the other across large tracts of waste land. It would therefore be indispensable to make thorough reconnoissances, before the location of any new road, so as to secure the best possible route, both as to the elevation of the country and the character of the soil.

I would suggest the expediency of abolishing the office of Surveyor General, and transferring his duties to the Land Office, or of requiring of him, his services during the winter, in looking after trespassers and in scaling timber. Under the present law, the Surveyor General is employed only a part of the season, and in some years, only a few weeks service have been required of him—at any rate, his compensation, now one thousand dollars per annum, should be graduated according to his services.

The amount of securities in this office is \$328,940 74 about one third of which is due from persons who have become insolvent; but as in these cases, no timber has been cut, and a lien held upon the land, nothing will be lost but the difference between the value of the land, and the amount agreed to be paid.

In the excitement of A. D. 1835, several tracts of land belonging to this State and the State and Commonwealth, were sold at prices beyond their actual value.

In most of these cases, after making large payments, the purchasers have come to a stand, and it now becomes a grave question with the Legislature, whether these purchasers are to be held to the strict terms of their contract. If so, the land in many instances, must revert to the States,

where the purchasers have paid its full value, and in other cases, if payment is enforced, real estate only can be found to discharge the debt.

I would therefore suggest the propriety of appointing a Board of Commissioners to examine these cases, with authority to settle with the debtors, upon equitable terms.

There can be no good reason for the State to enforce ruinous contracts against her citizens, and sound policy would seem to dictate a generous and liberal course toward those, whose future usefulness must be destroyed, if the State exacts the full measure of her legal rights.

It may be proper here to remark, that I have not thought it my duty to commence suits against delinquent debtors, the past year; so well satisfied as I have been, of their general inability to pay, from the late extraordinary derangement of the currency, and consequent prostration of business. I have, however, not failed in calling upon them, by circulars and by personal application,—and from arrangements that have been made, a much larger sum will be received the ensuing year, than has been collected the past.

The receipts of the last year have been	\$27,509 93
And the receipts for the ensuing year, are	
estimated at	\$50,000 00

The annexed account exhibits the expenditures of this department, the amount paid into the Treasury, and the total amount of receipts. The accompanying Schedule contains the sales of Land for A. D. 1838—also, the balance sheet of the Land Office leger, and a list of all securities in this office, duplicates of which have been returned to the office of the State Treasurer.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, *Land Agent.*

DR. STATE OF MAINE, in account with ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,  
Land Agent, for the year ending December 31, 1838.

For amount paid for Postage of letters and Public Documents, . . . . .	38 58	
Per sheet No. 1.		
For amount paid for Office rent at Bangor, from Dec. 10, 1837, to Dec. 10, 1838, . . . . .	100 00	
Per sheet No. 2.		
For amount paid for scaling Timber cut on the Public Lands, . . . . .	70 00	
Per sheet No. 3.		
For half the amount paid for scaling Timber cut on the undivided lands, . . . . .	143 70	
Per sheet No. 4.		
For amount paid for explorations and securing Timber cut by trespassers, on the Public Lands, . . . . .	99 05	
Per sheet No. 5.		
For half the amount paid for explorations and securing Timber cut by trespassers on the undivided lands, . . . . .	273 30	
Per sheet No. 6.		
For amount paid for bills of cost on demands sued in 1837, . . . . .	366 52	
Per sheet No. 7.		
For amount paid Assistant Agent, . . . . .	1,000 00	
Per sheet No. 8.		
For amount paid for incidental charges, including fuel, lights, books, stationery, stage fare, advertising, copies of plans and schedules from Massachusetts, and examinations under the Resolve of March 20, 1838, in relation to reserved lands, &c., . . . . .	1,200 11	
Per sheet No. 9.		
For half the amount of sundry charges on account of the undivided lands, . . . . .	35 49	
Per sheet No. 10.		
For amount paid towards surveys of the Public Lands, . . . . .	50 00	
Per sheet No. 11.		
<b>Making the whole amount paid for expenses of the Land Office for the year 1838, including \$266 23 for bills incurred in former years, and \$143 75 incurred under Resolves of the Legislature, passed the 20th and 23d of March last, \$3,376 75.</b>		<b>3,376 75</b>

For amount allowed on old contracts for land, and credited in the account of sales for 1838,	100 00	
Per sheet, No. 12.		
For amount of abatements on notes, under the provisions of Resolves in favor of Isaac Curtis and als. passed Feb. 14, 1834 and March 7, 1837; and Resolve in favor of Bradley Blackman and another, passed March 12, 1838,	56 33	
Per sheet No. 13.		
For amount paid for rolls and other evidence of revolutionary service, under Resolves, approved March 17, 1835, March 24, 1836, March 20, 1838, and March 23, 1838,	30 00	
Per sheet No. 14.		186 33
For amount paid from the Madaceunk Road Fund, for expenditures on the Road authorized by the Resolve of March 24, 1835,	277 50	
Per sheet No. 15.		
For half the amount paid for expenditures on the Aroostook, in company with the Land Agent of Massachusetts,	12,479 87	
Per sheet No. 16.		12,757 37
For the amount paid into the Treasury of the State for the Permanent School Fund, under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 23, 1828,	2,813 66	
For the amount of other monies paid into the Treasury,	4,262 06	
Per sheet No. 17.		7,075 72
For the amount of a sale of land to the Madaceunk Mill Company, credited to the State, Nov. 14, 1836, before the notes of said Company were executed and delivered to the Land Agent—the said Company now refusing to complete said contract, or to receive a deed,	660 75	
Per sheet No. 18.		
For amount of old notes and executions transferred to the account of unavailable debts, being principally old executions recovered against trespassers prior to the year 1828, and of no value,	6,592 37	
Per schedule A.		7,253 12
Making the whole amount of expences, disbursements and abatements at the Land Office during the year 1838, \$30,649 29.		
Leaving a balance of securities and funds in the hands of the Land Agent, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1838, of \$331,036 09, as		

exhibited in the Schedule annexed, marked A, to wit —	
NOTES—including the sum of \$6,939 47 in the hands of Attornies for collection,	282,916 20
EXECUTIONS, . . . . .	20,698 26
BONDS, . . . . .	9,751 71
CASH—in the hands of Geo. M. Chase, Esq.,	17 25
Do. —in the hands of Shepard Cary, Esq.,	92 82
Do. —in the hands of Geo. W. Coffin, Esq.,	2,402 38
Madaceunk Road Fund, . . . . .	1,891 56
Road Fund No. 4 R. 5, . . . . .	2,020 35
Do. do. No. 10 R. 5, . . . . .	3,248 40
Do. do. No. 12 R. 5, . . . . .	352 50
Do. do. . . . .	5,764 64
School Fund, . . . . .	1,880 02
	<hr/>
	331,036 09
	<hr/>
	\$361,685 38

CR. STATE OF MAINE, in account with ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,  
Land Agent, for the year ending December 31, 1838.

By the amount of Securities, Cash and Funds, remaining in the hands of the Land Agent, Dec. 31, 1837, as exhibited in the Schedule marked A, returned to the Governor and Council on that day, to wit:—		
NOTES, . . . . .	304,298 99	
BONDS, . . . . .	18,447 12	
EXECUTIONS, . . . . .	4,005 01	
CASH in the hands of S. Cary, Esq., . . . . .	92 82	
Road Fund, unexpended balance, . . . . .	6,349 02	
Madaceunk Road Fund, unexpended balance, . . . . .	655 22	
		333,848 18
By amount received in Cash and securities for sales of land, . . . . .	9,428 27	
Per schedule B.		
By half the amount received for sales of the undivided lands, . . . . .	76 50	
Per schedule C.		9,504 77
By amount received for Timber cut on the Public Lands, . . . . .	3,213 66	
Per schedule D.		
By half the amount received for Timber cut on the undivided land, . . . . .	6,153 98	
Per Schedule E.		
By amount received for Timber cut by trespassers on the Public Lands, . . . . .	388 27	
Per schedule F.		9,755 91
By amount received for the right to cut Grass on the Public Lands, . . . . .	21 00	
Per schedule G.		
By half the amount received for the right to cut Grass on the undivided lands, . . . . .	27 00	
Per schedule H.		48 00
By amount received for bills of cost collected, . . . . .	13 74	
By amount of bills of cost included in executions embraced in the account of bills receivable, . . . . .	540 44	554 18
Per schedule I.		
By amount received for interest collected, . . . . .	4,166 97	
By amount of interest included in executions embraced in the account of bills receivable, . . . . .	3,807 37	
Per schedule J.		7,974 34
		<u>\$361,685 38</u>

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, Land Agent.

LAND OFFICE, December 31, 1838.

## TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1838.

ACCOUNTS.	Debit Footings.	Credit Footings.	Debit Balances.	Credit Balances.
State of Maine, . . . . .		333,848 18		333,848 18
Sales of Land, . . . . .		9,428 27		9,428 27
Sales of Land in Co., . . . . .	76 50	153 00		76 50
Timber, Cr., . . . . .		3,213 66		3,213 66
Timber in Co. Cr., . . . . .	6,153 98	12,307 96		6,153 98
Trespases, . . . . .		388 27		388 27
Grass, . . . . .		21 00		21 00
Grass in Co., . . . . .	27 00	54 00		27 00
Bills of cost, Cr., . . . . .		554 18		554 18
Interest, . . . . .		7,974 34		7,974 34
Postage, . . . . .	38 58		38 58	
Office rent, . . . . .	100 00		100 00	
Timber, Dr., . . . . .	70 00		70 00	
Timber in Co., Dr., . . . . .	287 40	143 70	143 70	
Trespases, Dr., . . . . .	99 05		99 05	
Trespases in Co., . . . . .	546 60	273 30	273 30	
Bills of cost, Dr., . . . . .	366 52		366 52	
Assistant Agent, . . . . .	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Charges, . . . . .	1,212 61	12 50	1,200 11	
Charges in Co., . . . . .	70 98	35 49	35 49	
Surveys of Land, . . . . .	50 00		50 00	
Old Bills, . . . . .	100 00		100 00	
Abatements, . . . . .	56 33		56 33	
Pension Lands, . . . . .	30 00		30 00	
Madaceunk Road, . . . . .	277 50		277 50	
Aroostook Road in Co., . . . . .	24,959 74	12,479 87	12,479 87	
Lands reverted, . . . . .	660 75		660 75	
State Treasury, . . . . .	7,075 72		7,075 72	
Unavailable debts, . . . . .	6,592 37		6,592 37	
Bills receivable, . . . . .	363,926 61	50,560 44	313,366 17	
Madaceunk Road Fund, . . . . .	2,333 38	441 82	1,891 56	
Road Fund No. 4 R. 5, . . . . .	2,020 35		2,020 35	
Road Fund No. 10, R. 5, . . . . .	3,248 40		3,248 40	
Road Fund No. 12 R. 5, . . . . .	352 50		352 50	
Road Fund, . . . . .	18,244 51	12,479 87	5,764 64	
School Fund, . . . . .	4,693 68	2,813 66	1,880 02	
George M. Chase, . . . . .	17 25		17 25	
Shepard Cary, . . . . .	92 82		92 82	
George W. Coffin, . . . . .	19,013 34	16,610 96	2,402 38	
	463,794 47	463,794 47	361,685 38	361,685 38

**RECEIPTS of CASH from all sources during the year 1838.**

Bills receivable—principal,	.	.	.	11,296 74
Same, interest,	.	.	.	4,166 97
Sales of Land,	.	.	.	77 98
Sales of Undivided Land,	.	.	.	76 50
Timber,	.	.	.	3,213 66
Timber in Co.,	.	.	.	6,153 98
Bills of cost,	.	.	.	13 74
George W. Coffin—on account,	.	.	.	2,510 36
				<b>\$27,509 93</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS of CASH during the year 1838.**

Postage,	.	.	.	38 58
Timber—(scaling,)	.	.	.	70 00
Timber in Co.—(do.)	.	.	.	143 70
Trespases,	.	.	.	99 05
Do. in Co.,	.	.	.	273 30
Bills of cost,	.	.	.	366 52
Assistant Land Agent,	.	.	.	1,000 00
Charges,	.	.	.	1,200 11
Charges in Co.,	.	.	.	35 49
Surveys of Land,	.	.	.	50 00
Abatements,	.	.	.	21 13
Pension Lands,	.	.	.	30 00
Madaceunk Road Fund,—interest transferred,	.	.	.	32 91
Road Fund—amount transferred to,	.	.	.	11,895 49
Office rent,	.	.	.	100 00
State Treasury,	.	.	.	4,262 06
Do. —for School Fund,	.	.	.	2,813 66
John Hodgdon—for overpayment,	.	.	.	165 19
George W. Coffin—on account of Massachusetts,	.	.	.	4,912 74
				<b>\$27,509 93</b>



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**EBENEZER WEBSTER'S**

**REPORT**

**RESPECTING TRESPASSES**

ON THE

**AROOSTOOK AND ST. JOHN RIVERS,**

**MAY 7, 1838.**

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# R E P O R T .

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ORONO, May 7, 1838.

*To Elijah L. Hamlin, Esquire, Land Agent :*

SIR,—Agreeable to my instructions from the Land Office, dated March the 20th, for the purpose of examining the Public Lands upon the St. John and Aroostook rivers, to ascertain as near as may be, the amount of timber cut by trespassers, the past winter, I have attended to that duty, and submit the following

## R E P O R T .

I left Orono, on the ninth day of April, and arrived at the Grand Falls, on the St. John, on the twelfth.

The next day, I proceeded up the river, to the boundary line, which is between two and three miles above the falls.

One mile above the boundary line, I found hauled upon the bank of the river, about three hundred tons of timber, of a very large size; the owner I could not ascertain. This was on the south side of the river.

On the north side, about one mile above this, I found about one hundred tons; and about one mile further up, I found, on the south side, about two hundred tons. About twelve miles from the boundary line, at the mouth of Grand River, I found about four hundred tons, cut by Debays, a Frenchman, who was supplied by Messrs. Smith & Upham of Woodstock, New Brunswick. I then proceeded to the mouth of the Madawaska, where I learnt that many teams had been at work during the winter, on what was called the Seignory, near the head of this river. I then proceeded up the St. John, as far as Captain

Joseph Machaux's, where the Aroostook road, as laid out by the Surveyor General, strikes the St. John's. I here ascertained that five teams had been getting timber during the winter, on the main St. John, above the mouth of the St. Francois river.

The names of the men were Christopher Macay, Joseph Damewick, Captain Machaud, N. M. Wheelock and I. Cating; the three first are Frenchmen, living at Madawaska, the other two live in New Brunswick. They have cut, from the best information I could obtain, about three thousand tons.

I here engaged a guide, and after purchasing provisions, snow-shoes, &c., started through the woods, for the Aroostook river. I left the road line to the west, and after travelling about six miles south, I struck the Fish River Lake. This lake lies about north and south, and is eight miles long. I travelled about six miles on this lake, and saw fine timber growing upon the shores. I discovered from the lake, a very extensive ridge of hard wood land, very level, lying nearly north and south, and about a mile from the lake, to the eastward, which I think would afford a much better location for a road, than the one selected.

I proceeded westerly to the outlet of the lake, about two miles. I followed down the outlet, about three-fourths of a mile, to another smaller lake on Fish River, which abounds with fine timber. I crossed this lake about three miles to the outlet, thence down the outlet, until I struck the road line, about one mile from the outlet of the second lake. I followed down the road to the Fifteen Mile Tree, where I encamped. The snow was two feet deep on a level, between the Aroostook and St. John rivers. I proceeded, the next day, down the road, to the Twenty-eight Mile Tree, where we encamped.

This distance was mostly over black land. The next day I travelled to the Thirty-nine Mile Tree, where I struck Beaver Brook, and finding that teams had been passing up and down, I concluded to follow the stream down to the Aroostook, distant about five miles.

I found on this stream about four hundred tons of timber, which, I think, must have been taken from Township number Thirteen, in the fourth range. Considerable more than this must have been cut above the road line, from the appearance of teams passing, &c., making in the whole, at least a thousand tons cut on this stream. From the best information I could get, this timber was cut by Peter Bull, and two men by the name of Gardner, and a Mr. Brown. Peter Bull is a settler upon the Aroostook, the other men are from the Provinces.

On Township Number Twelve, in the fifth range, I found about five hundred tons, cut on the south side of the Aroostook, by Peter Bull and two men by the names of Becket and Hale, the two latter being from the Province.

I then proceeded to Township Number Ten in the fifth range, belonging to Maine, where I found about five hundred tons, cut by Samuel Leavett, a settler, and Mr. Hooper, from the Province.

William Johnson and several others have been getting timber on the Little Madawaska, and from the best information I could obtain, they would cut about one thousand tons. They were all from the Province.

Four men, Joseph Trumball and Daniel Dow, Americans, and William Brown and John Auxley from the Province, have been trespassing on Township Number Nine, in the sixth range, and have made about four hundred tons.

I have no doubt the timber cut on the disputed territory, on the St. John and Aroostook rivers, the last winter, amounts to ten thousand tons. As the largest trees only are selected, such as will square from twenty to thirty inches, and nothing but clear stuff cut out, there is a great waste of the timber.

I have it from good authority, that within the last fifteen years there has been taken from the disputed territory, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stumpage. The merchants on the St. John river fit out teams and supply men, who go on and plunder the timber. The timber is driven below the line,

and marked and rafted with timber cut under permits. This timber is frequently seized, but the trespassers generally manage to escape without much loss. The Warden of the disputed territory frequently passes up the St. John and warns off the trespassers, and notifies them that the timber will be seized; but the plunderers pay no attention to him. They go on and cut timber, and when the ice goes out it is turned in and run down, and marked as Province timber, cut below.

It is distressing to see our lands in that section of the country, stripped by plunderers, of valuable pine timber.

The trespassers follow up the St. John's and Aroostook rivers, and their tributary streams large enough to float timber, and where they are unable to get on teams, they get in the timber by hand; and in fifteen years, at the rate they go on, but little timber will be left.

I was upon the St. John and Aroostook seven years ago, when I saw beautiful groves of pine timber standing on the banks of these rivers, now all plundered and carried off, and for thirty miles in extent upon the Aroostook River, every pine tree fit for ton timber has been carried off, and every half mile presents some old timber landing, where the trespassers made a winter's work.

There are a number of Americans settled on the Aroostook, who have nothing to do with getting off timber, and feel very anxious that something should be done to prevent the British subjects from coming into their settlement, and plundering the timber, which would be of great advantage to them, when the boundary line is settled.

As I have been requested to give my opinion upon the best mode to be adopted by the State, to protect this country from trespass, I would say, that in my opinion, there is but one effectual mode, to preserve the timber on these rivers, and that is, to open to them, a good road. I would recommend that the Aroostook road be immediately made passable for a horse and wagon and ox teams. This can be done by grubbing out the

centre of the road, and laying causeys over the swampy places of sufficient width to be turnpiked, so that ultimately nothing will be lost to the State, when the road is finished. It is very important that a good communication should be opened with the Aroostook, *immediately*, for when this is done, an officer can be sent in and remove the teams that are concerned in any trespass. When the trespassers find that the State is in earnest, and determined to arrest them, there will be no further trouble; but, so long as the State takes no prompt measures, to stop them, or bring them to justice, they will double their diligence and numbers, and increase their depredations. I understand that the lumbermen were making great calculations to cut timber on the disputed territory the ensuing season, as it was likely to bear a high price in the Province. If this road should be made as suggested, and an officer appointed to look after trespassers on the Aroostook, in my opinion, there would be an end to depredations, and thousands of dollars would be saved yearly, to the State. There are at present, on the Aroostook, American settlers sufficient to give all needful assistance to an officer, in serving any legal process.

Another reason why the road should be completed or made passable, is, that the settlers on the Aroostook, require it, in order to have a communication with Bangor. Mr. Joseph Pollard, with seven men, has commenced building mills on the St. Croix, and many settlers intend moving to the Aroostook, in June.

If it is therefore any object to the State to have the public lands settled, the State should be willing to open communications by which the settler can reach his abiding place. If all the money appropriated upon the Aroostook road, is laid out upon the lower part of the road, and nothing done upon the upper part, and as it will not be completed beyond township number Four, here the settlers must come to a dead stop.

They must either back in their provisions or carry them up the Sebois; and so across a number of exceedingly bad carry-

ing places, in order to reach the Aroostook. I would therefore recommend that a portion of the Aroostook appropriation be laid out on the road above township number Four, so as to make it passable for teams the whole distance.

I would also beg leave to suggest the propriety of opening a road fourteen feet wide from the Aroostook to the St. John River, so as to be passable for teams in the winter. I think this road can be cut out, bridged, and causeys laid, the whole distance, forty-five miles, for about one hundred dollars per mile. This road will enable the State to have a communication with the St. John River, and I have no doubt, ten thousand dollars worth of stumpage may be saved, the next winter.

The French inhabitants near the termination of this road, on the St. John, are very desirous to have it opened.

I would recommend an alteration in the location of this road. The land over which the road now passes, is covered with a black growth, good land for roading, but not for settling.

A few miles to the Eastward of this, there appears to be an extensive hard wood ridge, reaching from the St. John to the Aroostook, excellent settling land, and over which, the road should be located to accommodate settlements. The distance would not be increased, and the road would strike the St. John, near the place where it now does.

By opening these roads, the State will be able to protect the timber on the Aroostook and St. John rivers, and a rapid settlement of the country will immediately ensue, as large portions of the land in this part of the State are of a superior quality for cultivation.

I am sir, with due regard,

Your obedient servant,

EBENEZER WEBSTER.



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**COPY**  
OF A  
**CORRESPONDENCE**  
BETWEEN  
**CAPT. JAMES MACLAUHLAN,**  
OF  
FREDERICTON, (N. B.,)  
AND  
**S. S. WHIPPLE, Esq., *Surveyor General,***  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE,  
TRANSMITTED TO THE LAND AGENT,  
BY THE  
**SURVEYOR GENERAL,**  
IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1838.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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[No. 1.]

*Mr. Maclauchlan to Mr. Whipple.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To *S. S. Whipple, Esq.,*

*Surveyor of Lands of the State of Maine:*

Whereas, the operations in which you and your party are engaged, in surveying land and locating settlers on this river, under the authority of the State of Maine, appears to me to be a violation of the existing arrangements subsisting between the British Government and that of the United States; and whereas, by my instructions, it is made my duty to protest against any act implying sovereignty or jurisdiction or the part of any Government on State, or of the citizens on subjects of any Government or State, exercised within the territory in dispute between the two governments of Great Britain and the U. States, and known by the name of the "Disputed Territory," until the right to that territory shall have been decided by negotiation between the two governments:

I do, hereby, accordingly, in my capacity of Warden of said territory, duly approved by the British Government, in pursuance of my duty on behalf of Her Majesty, protest and warn you forthwith to desist from proceeding further with your proceedings.

(Signed,)

JAMES MACLAUHLAN,  
*Warden of the Disputed Territory.*

Restook River, June 27, 1838.

[No. 2.]

*Mr. Whipple to Mr. Maclauchlan.*

STATE OF MAINE.

RESTOOK RIVER, June 28, 1838.

*To Jas. Maclauchlan, Esq.:*

SIR:—I have received your communication, dated 27th of the present month, wherein you claim to act as Warden of the "Disputed Territory," protesting, in behalf of Great Britain, against my proceeding any further in surveying land and locating settlers on this river; in answer to which I would beg leave to state, that I act under the authority, and by the command of the government of the State of Maine, so far as the surveying of the land is concerned. As to the location of settlers, I have no further agency than to note the claims of different individuals to certain tracts, and to return the same to the Land Office at Bangor. Thus far, I consider my oath of office and instructions from government, require me to act; and in accordance with that belief, I shall act to the best of my judgment and ability, acknowledging no government or power, but that of the State under which I have the honor of acting, sufficient to control my duty or countermand the orders which govern my present movements.

Yours,

(Signed,)

S. S. WHIPPLE,  
*Surveyor Gen'l of the State of Maine.*

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REPORT  
OF  
**IRAFISH, Agent**

FOR CONSTRUCTING THE

AROOSTOOK ROAD,

DECEMBER, 15, 1838.

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# REPORT.

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*To George W. Coffin, Land Agent of Massachusetts, and  
Elijah L. Hamlin, Land Agent of Maine :*

The subscriber, appointed by you to superintend the construction of a part of the Aroostook road, having completed the work assigned him, would respectfully submit the following

## REPORT.

About the tenth day of May last, we commenced work with a part of the men on the unfinished sections, and about the twentieth, the whole number of men for turnpiking and grubbing, were on the ground. Owing to the impossibility of procuring hay on the southern part of the road for the whole force, I commenced there with three crews only. The other four crews were located along the road in townships numbers three and four, where hay was plenty. One of the crews worked north, the other three south. I divided the road into sections, varying from one mile to one mile and three fourths each, making them as nearly equal as possible, in the amount of labor required for their construction.

One of the northerly crews finished their second section about the tenth of September. They were then removed to the northern part of the road, where they completed two short sections, to the thirty mile tree, about the thirteenth of October, having finished their work in a very acceptable manner.

I employed a man, with two horses and carts, with a crew varying from five to seven men, in carting gravel to cover the causeys and bridges, and in completing places where more

gravel was wanted than could be found on the spot. For this purpose I am satisfied these teams are superior to ox teams. They performed their work well until the fall rains commenced, which was about ten days before they quit. Several long causeys in exposed situations then remained to be covered; but as the recent heavy rains rendered the earth which was carted, soft, the wheels cutting through to the log work, that I found it would be very expensive finishing these places this season, and after covering them, so as to secure them from danger by frost, the ensuing winter, I discharged the teams about the twenty fourth of October. Should the road be continued, next year, and the same system pursued, the horse team and crew will have ample time to finish this work, before they would be wanted north of the thirty mile tree. The principal part of the labor which will be required on these causeys, will be in the vicinity of the Moluncas, on township number three, where the land is very low, and frequently overflowed by the freshets.

Excepting these causeys, thirty miles of the Aroostook road is now completed, to township number Five in the Sixth Range. The foremen of the several crews have fully answered my expectation, and each crew appeared not only anxious to complete their sections as soon as any other crew, but to finish them in a thorough and workmanlike manner. As we progressed northward, I found the ground more unfavorable than I had anticipated; hence the expenditures have somewhat exceeded my estimate. There are other reasons, however, why the expenses were greater than my estimate, some of which I will mention. When I made my Report last year, there was an abundance of bread-stuffs and provender for sale on the road; but it was so late in the season before an appropriation was made for continuing the construction of this road, that the holders of these supplies had sold them to the lumbermen. Hence, with the exception of what I was authorized to purchase during the winter, I was compelled to procure the bread-stuffs and provender from the towns of Lincoln, Lee



and Springfield, and transport them a distance of from twenty-five to seventy miles, and a part of the distance, over a road almost impassable.

It will be seen from my accounts, that the transportation of these supplies was a heavy item.

The unprecedented heavy rains which fell upon the road from the middle of May until the last of June, rendered it difficult to work at all, and impossible to prosecute the work with advantage. Although the road may have cost more than I had anticipated, I am satisfied, under all circumstances, no more has been expended this season, than a proper regard to economy in making the whole road, would warrant. From the middle of September to the middle of October, the weather was fine; no flies to trouble us; the men experienced; the teams in good condition; the work was prosecuted under peculiar favorable circumstance, and I am satisfied more work was done during the last month, for the same expense, than in any other part of the season.

I have constructed six new bridges during the season, varying from one hundred to two hundred feet in length, and repaired several others in a permanent manner.

The men being scattered over so large a portion of the road, my duties of superintending and directing the work have been extremely arduous; but I have endeavored to perform them to the best of my ability.

That part of the road from the thirty mile tree to the Aroostook river, has been repaired according to your directions. Jacob W. Stinchfield was employed to superintend this part of the work, and he commenced with a crew about the middle of August. He has levelled it, and made causeys and bridges, except across the Mattawamkeag, in such a manner as to make an excellent winter road. He finished his work about the twelfth of October, having completed it in a very economical and satisfactory manner.

I found the road made last season, where it had become settled,

generally, to be too flat for a road made of such earth, and I have, at a small expense, raised the road higher the present season, which I think has improved it very much.

I would observe, that in all places, where the land is cleared on one or both sides of the road, it soon becomes hard by use, while, in places where the land adjoining is not cleared, and the soil of the same quality, the ground remains comparatively soft, through the season. I would therefore suggest the propriety of felling trees, two rods in width, on each side of the road.

Should it be deemed advisable to complete the whole or any considerable part of the road next season, it will be of the utmost importance, that some person should be employed as early as practicable, to purchase a portion of the supplies, and have them deposited in proper situations. The hay in particular, should be transported before the snow becomes deep, to the places where the several crews will encamp. It should be taken a short distance from the road, far enough to prevent waste from passing teams, and then well stacked and thatched with straw.

I tried the experiment last year; it costs but little, and the hay is perfectly secure. The little that I stacked, notwithstanding the heavy rains and hot weather, was as good as hay taken directly from the barn. Screwed hay will not keep, unless it is secured from the wet. As soon as the weather becomes warm, after it has been wet, the hay will heat and spoil. It is very difficult to transport hay any considerable distance on this road in the early part of the season, as well on account of the heavy rains so frequent in this region, as the difficulty of hauling it, over roads, which are being made.

The other supplies could be stored with the settlers, upon the road, where they could be taken as they should be wanted. If no more supplies should be purchased, this winter, than would be required until the first of July, when the road would have become dry and hard, the remainder might be transported by wheeling, with a trifling additional expense.

Respecting the probable cost of the remaining part of the road, some portions appear very favorable for roading; but I am of opinion, however, that taking into consideration the additional expense of transportation, the cost of making the road per mile, will be about equal to the cost of that part already completed. In addition to this, a bridge will be required across the West branch of the Mattawamkeag, which will cost seven or eight hundred dollars, provided it is built in a permanent manner.

I have expended upon this road, the past season, the sum of twenty-five thousand six hundred twenty dollars and fifty cents, which with the amount expended last year, six thousand one hundred fifty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, makes the total expenditures for both years, thirty-one thousand seven hundred seventy-four dollars and twelve cents.

Deducting from this, twelve hundred dollars, the amount expended by Mr. Stinchfield, beyond the thirty mile tree, also, eleven hundred seventeen dollars and seventy-nine cents, being the amount of notes taken for the sale of oxen, and deposited in the Land Office of Maine, also the present value of tools and camping apparatus on hand, estimated at twelve hundred dollars, leaves the whole cost of turnpiking thirty miles of the road, twenty-eight thousand two hundred fifty-six dollars and thirty-two cents, being something over nine hundred dollars, per mile.

I herewith transmit my account and vouchers according to instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

IRA FISH.

DECEMBER 15, 1838.



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REPORT  
OF  
OLIVER FROST,  
UNDER THE  
RESOLVE OF MARCH 23, 1838,  
WITH A  
**SCHEDULE AND PLANS OF ISLANDS,**  
ON THE  
COAST OF MAINE,  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1838.

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## STATE OF MAINE.

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LAND OFFICE, }  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1838. }

*To Elijah L. Hamlin, Esq., Land Agent :*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions under the "*Resolve authorizing the Land Agent to procure certain plans, from the Land Office in Massachusetts*," approved March 23, 1838, I have, by permission of the Land Agent of the Commonwealth, George W. Coffin, Esquire, made a careful examination of the records, plans and documents on file in that office, relating to the surveys and conveyances of the public lands, under the authority of said Commonwealth since the establishment of the Land Office in 1784; and, from this examination, I have prepared the accompanying Schedule, embracing all the islands on the coast of Maine, which have been surveyed under the authority aforesaid, and which were not embraced in any grant of main land. I have arranged them in the Table, according to the requirements of said Resolve, "*designating all the islands sold by Massachusetts, the date of each sale, and the names of the respective purchasers*,"—to which I have added the number of acres contained in each island—the page referring to the book of plans in the Land Office, where their relative situation may be seen—and those assigned to the State of Maine, in the division of lands between the Commonwealth, and since the separation.

I have also made correct copies of the plans of all the islands contained in the abovenamed Schedule, which

have not heretofore been furnished to the Land Office of this State; which plans have been examined and certified by George W. Coffin, Esquire, Land Agent of the Commonwealth, and are numbered in sheets from one to forty-seven inclusive, in the Book of Plans herewith returned.

To these I have added copies of the plans of the original surveys of thirteen townships on the coast of Maine, and on the river St. Croix, made by Rufus Putnam, Samuel Titcomb and Jonathan Stone, Esquires, in 1794—95, together with the islands embraced within their respective limits. These surveys include the present towns of Jonesborough, Jonesport, Whiting, Cutler, Trescott, Lubec, Eastport, Pembroke, Perry, Dennysville, Edmunds, Robbinston, Charlotte, Calais, Baring and Baileyville.

It will be seen, by reference to the plans herewith returned, that there are many small islands and ledges, represented near the shores and contiguous to larger Islands, and frequently connected with them by bars, of which no account was taken by surveyors. It is supposed that these were reckoned as a part of the main land or islands with which they were connected—and in all applications for the purchase of such small island, not contained in the Schedule, nor in the assignments to the respective States, care should be taken in all new contracts, to preserve the equitable rights of the purchasers of our larger Islands.

It is believed that this Schedule, with the accompanying plans, will furnish to the Department all the information required by the Resolve before named, and they are herewith submitted by,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

OLIVER FROST.



## SCHEDULE OF ISLANDS

On the coast of Maine, surveyed for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the years 1784 and 1785, by Rufus Putnam, Jonathan Stone, Samuel Titcomb and John Matthews:—and in the year 1819, by James Malcolm,—being all the islands which have been surveyed within the State of Maine, under the authority of the Commonwealth; giving the number of acres contained in each island—the names of the purchasers, and dates of the sales of such as have been alienated by the Commonwealth—the page referring to the general plan, showing their respective relative situations,—and a designation of those assigned to the State of Maine, in the division of lands between the State and Commonwealth, since the separation.

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
North Fox Island	5281½	John Calderwood et als. after quieting settlers }	March 13, 1786	104
South Fox Island	9500			
Sheep do.	20	same	March 13, 1786	“
Waterman's do.	140	same	March 13, 1786	“
B. do.	62	same	March 13, 1786	“
C. do.	25	same	March 13, 1786	“
D. do.	93	same	March 13, 1786	“
Sheep do.	15	same	March 13, 1786	“
Long do.	200	same	March 13, 1786	“
Arey's do.	46	same	March 13, 1786	“
Jewell's do.	40	same	March 13, 1786	“
Otter do.	30	same	March 13, 1786	“
Brimstone do.	50	same	March 13, 1786	“
Dog Fish do.	10	same	March 13, 1786	“
Crockett's do.	150	same	March 13, 1786	“
Brown's do.	200	same	March 13, 1786	“
P. do.	15	same	March 13, 1786	“
R. do.	180	same	March 13, 1786	“
Burgess' do.	60	same	March 13, 1786	“
Green's do.	350	same	March 13, 1786	“
Hamilton's do.	60	same	March 13, 1786	“
Great Isle of Holt	4968	Assigned to Maine		106
Little Isle of Holt	343	Solomon Kimball	prior to 1820	“

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
White or Merchants I.	186	Assigned to Maine		106
Burnt do.	61½	Henry Barter	Feb. 12, 1816	"
Sheep do.	16½	Pelatah Barter	March 6, 1820	"
Flake do.	3	George Kimball	Aug. 5, 1815	"
Birch do.	9	Assigned to Maine		"
Webb's do.	34½	Asa Turner	Feb. 5, 1813	"
York do.	62	Benjamin York	prior to 1820	"
Little Spoon do.	12	Jno. Carlton 2d et al.	Feb. 19, 1814	"
Great Spoon do.	15	Assigned to Maine		"
McLathery's do.	99½	David Coffin	prior to 1820	"
Bear do.	46¾	Assigned to Maine		"
Round do.	29½	same		"
A. do.	20	same		"
R. do.	20¾	same		"
P. do.	24½	same		"
Black do.	50¾	Hezekiah Rowell	Sept. 2, 1825	"
G. do.	4	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
Crotch do.	101½	David Coffin	prior to 1820	"
Poor do.	30	Hezekiah Rowell	Sept. 2, 1825	"
V. do.	3	David Thurlo	Sept. 17, 1823	"
W do.	3	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
X do.	2	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Y do.	2	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Z do.	2	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
M do.	28	Hezekiah Rowell	Sept. 2, 1825	"
I do.	43	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
Camp do.	46¾	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
H do.	3	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
Indian do.	29½	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
Ash, or Saddleback I.	54	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
D do.	4	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
E do.	4	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
K do.	9	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
L do.	6	same	Sept. 2, 1825	"
Mack do.	10	Assigned to Maine		"
F do.	10	same		"
N do.	20	same		"
B do.	7	same		"
Head do.	7	same		"
Little Deer do.	162½	John Reed	Dec. 4, 1786	112
State do.	23	Elizabeth Temple	prior to 1820	"
Eaton do.	12	Assigned to Maine		"
Tent do.	6½	same		"
Partridge do.	7	same		"
Head do.	8	John R. Redman	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Western do.	16	Cotton Tufts	Feb. 7, 1787	"

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
Pond Island	32	Cotton Tufts	Feb. 7, 1787	112
Hog do.	47	same	Feb. 7, 1787	"
Pickering's do.	206	John Reed	Dec. 4, 1786	"
Bradbury's do.	142	same	Dec. 4, 1786	"
Diana's do.	7	Assigned to Maine		"
Eagle do.	263½	John Lee	Feb. 14, 1787	"
Butter do.	260	same	Feb. 14, 1787	"
Oak do.	12½	same	Feb. 14, 1787	"
Bear do.	42½			"
Great Spruce Head I.	240	John Reed	Dec. 4, 1786	"
Little Spruce Head do.	40	Cotton Tufts	Feb. 7, 1787	"
Little Hog do.	27½	same	Feb. 7, 1787	"
Beach do.	64	same	Feb. 7, 1787	"
Great Deer do.	16828	Granted to settlers	prior to 1820	113
Moose do.	15	Samuel Allen	Oct. 18, 1819	"
Sheep do.	48½	Gt'd to inhab. Deer I.	prior to 1820	"
Carnne do.	31	Nathaniel Scott	June 6, 1811	114
Torrey's do.	21	Jonathan Torrey	Dec. 19, 1789	116
C do.	14½	same	Dec. 19, 1789	"
E do.	19½	Benjamin York	prior to 1820	"
D do.	12½	Assigned to Maine		"
F do.	62½	same		"
Harbour do.	42½	same		"
Black do.	92½	same		115
Campbell's do.	84½	John Campbell	prior to 1820	"
B do.	28	Assigned to Maine		113
White do.	70½	Solomon York	Aug. 28, 1824	115
Sheep do.	40	A. & S. Thurston	Aug. 14, 1815	"
Long do.	4265	John Reed	Dec. 4, 1786	128
Bartlett's or Hog do.	2066	H. Jackson (claim- ed by De Gre- gorie)	Aug. 4, 1792	130
Beach do.	205	Robert Haskell	July 6, 1786	129
Moose do.	50	James Reed	March 16, 1824	"
Robertson's do.	442½	Joseph Vose	March 20, 1786	"
D. do.	8½	Jonathan Tinker	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Ship do.	7½	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Robertson's Bar do.	32½	Joseph Vose	March 20, 1786	"
Bear do.	10	H. Jackson (claim- ed by De Gre- gorie)	Aug. 4, 1792	132
B do.	7½			130
A do.	8½			"
Holt's do.	12	Nealand Osgood	Sept. 24, 1832	126
Small I. op. Herd's Bay	4	same	Sept. 24, 1832	"

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
Little Placentia Island	222 $\frac{1}{4}$	H. Jackson (claimed by De Gregorie)	Aug. 4, 1792	134
Bar do.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	same		
North Duck do.	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	same	Aug. 4, 1792	135
South Duck do.	182	same	Aug. 4, 1792	"
Somes' do.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	same	Aug. 4, 1792	136
West Cranberry do.	850	same	Aug. 4, 1792	"
W. Cranberry Bar I.	50	same	Aug. 4, 1792	"
E. Cranberry Bar do.	7	same	Aug. 4, 1792	"
East Cranberry do.	375	same	Aug. 4, 1792	"
Sutton's do.	170	same	Aug. 4, 1792	137
Baker's do.	100	same	Aug. 4, 1792	"
Hopkins' do.	117			"
Thomas' do.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	H. Jackson (claimed by De Gregorie)	Aug. 4, 1792	"
A do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
B do.	3			"
Stave do.	453	Nathaniel Jones	March 21, 1788	139
Jordan's do.	281	William W. Parrott	June 16, 1820	"
Black do.	3			"
Burnt do.	3			"
Bragdon's do.	86	Joseph Bragdon	June 15, 1786	"
Prebble's do.	79	J. & S. Prebble	June 20, 1815	"
Beal's do.	28	John Bean	June 15, 1786	"
A do.	7	William Ingalls	June 16, 1786	"
Soward's do.	7	John Bean	Oct. 27, 1825	"
Nichols or Ironbound I.	812 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rh'd Meaghan et als	Oct. 28, 1814	140
Great Porcupine do.	109	William W. Parrott	June 16, 1820	"
Middle Porcupine do.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	same	June 16, 1820	"
Bar Porcupine do.	50			"
Home or Scammel's do.	74	same	June 16, 1820	"
Turtle do.	12	same	June 16, 1820	"
Lane or Schoodic Pt. I.	37	same	June 16, 1820	"
Seven Hundred Acre I.	744			144
Bowbear do.	828	Benj. H. Hinds	Jan. 20, 1819	153
Petit Menan do.	60			"
Four Acre do.	4	Edw. H. Robbins Jr.	March 6, 1820	"
Pond do.	160	same	April 19, 1821	154
Trafton's do.	100	David Alexander Jr.	Aug. 17, 1837	"
Jordan's do.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edw. H. Robbins Jr.	March 6, 1820	"
B do.	70	same	March 6, 1820	"
Knox or Nichols' do.	238 $\frac{1}{4}$	J. & O. Foster	prior to 1820	155
Dyer's do.	481	Edw. H. Robbins Jr.	March 6, 1820	"
Z do.	15	same	March 6, 1820	"

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
C Island	4	Edw. H. Robbins Jr.	March 6, 1820	155
Gourd do.	14	David Alexander Jr.	Aug. 17, 1837	"
Wass' do.	57	Wilmot Wass	March 3, 1820	162
Eagle do.	2½	same	March 3, 1820	"
Sheep do.	2	same	March 3, 1820	"
Knowles' Night Cap I.	1¾	Joseph Nash	March 4, 1820	162
Birch B Island	20	Aaron Lock	Nov. 20, 1835	"
Birch A do.	23½	Joseph Nash	March 4, 1820	"
Birch B Bar do.	3	Aaron Lock	Nov. 10, 1825	"
C or Nash's do.	16	Joseph Nash	March 4, 1820	163
D do.	40	J. & Wilmot Wass	March 3, 1820	"
B do.	19	Wilmot Wass	March 3, 1820	"
O or Tabbut's do.	11	James H. Sargent	Sept. 17, 1823	"
L do.	6	William Merritt	March 4, 1820	"
K do.	19	Aaron Wass	March 4, 1820	164
A do.	15	D. & G. Look	March 4, 1820	"
F do.	17	same	March 4, 1820	"
H do.	49	James H. Sargent	Sept. 17, 1823	"
I do.	5	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
E do.	10½	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
G do.	28	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
M do.	2	same	Sept. 17, 1823	165
N do.	13	Aaron Wass	March 4, 1820	"
P or Driscoe's Island	80½	Wm. P. Cummings	July 14, 1836	"
Q do.	3	James H. Sargent	Sept. 17, 1823	"
R do.	5	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
S do.	4	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
T do.	1¼	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
U do.	2	same	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Township No. 22	42080	John C. Jones & als.	March 2, 17 8	172
Beal's Island	1828	John C. Jones	Jan. 1, 1789	174
B do.	43	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
A do.	20	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
H do.	16	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
I do.	3	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
G do.	13	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
D do.	67	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
C do.	8	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
E do.	18	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
F do.	70	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
Head Harbor No. 1 I.	703	same	Jan. 1, 1789	175
Head Harbor No. 2 I.	312	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
Head Harbor No. 3 I.	45	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
Mark Island	29½	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
Moson's do.	25	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
A do.	2	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date	Pg.
Great Moose Peckick I	1359	John C. Jones	Jan. 1, 1789	176
B Island	82	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
C do.	282½	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
D do.	42½	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
F do.	12½	same	Jan. 1, 1789	177
G do.	8¾	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
H do.	24	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
English Island	10	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
Kennebec do.	10	same	Jan. 1, 1789	"
Buck Harbor Neck	6080	John C. Jones & als.	March 2, 1788	186
Camp Island.	10	John C. Jones	Feb. 23, 1787	180
Ram do.	10	same	Feb. 23, 1787	"
Foster's Island	25	same	Feb. 23, 1787	"
Bar do.	65	same	Feb. 23, 1787	"
Stones do.	37	John O'Brien	Feb. 27, 1787	190
Two Larraby Islands	110	John C. Jones	Feb. 23, 1787	"
Hog Island	28	James Lyon	June 22, 1787	189
Knight's Island	58	John O'Brien	Feb. 27, 1787	"
Round do.	7½	same	Feb. 27, 1787	"
Bear do.	69	John C. Jones	Feb. 23, 1787	"
Bar do.	17½	same	Feb. 23, 1787	"
Chancy's do.	36	James Lyon	June 22, 1787	191
Sebohegonnet or Cross Island }	1344	Phineas Bruce	March 6, 1795	"
Narrows Island	7	John Dickinson	Jan. 17, 1820	"
B do.	6	same	Jan. 17, 1820	"
C do.	4	same	Jan. 17, 1820	"
A do.	4	same	Jan. 17, 1820	"
<b>TOWNSHIPS.</b>				
No. 1	20726	Benj. Lincoln & als.	March 6, 1786	205
2	29971	same	March 6, 1786	204
3	20734	James Lock & als.	1785	209
4	17860	Edward H. Robbins	Oct. 21, 1786	206
5	19392	Thomas Waterman	June 27, 1789	207
6	17375	William Bingham	Jan. 28, 1793	209
7	21183	same	Jan. 28, 1793	211
8	21460	Settlers	1785 to 1820	201
9	20722	William Bingham	Jan. 28, 1793	200
10	17696	Aaron Hobart	Aug. 3, 1786	203
Part of 11	23040	Washington Acad'y	March 7, 1793	198
Part of 11	6720	Jones & Peck	Dec. 9, 1794	"
12	33136	John Allen & als.	July 2, 1792	199
Sprague's Neck	310	James Lyon	June 22, 1787	187

## Lots on the Isle of Holt, surveyed by L. Lewis, 1803.

Lots.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
No. 1	90	Robert Douglass	June 22, 1819	106
2 & 3	195	Assigned to Maine		"
4	85	Daniel Gilbert	Prior to 1820	"
5	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Barter	do.	"
6	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pelatiah Barter	do.	"
7	100	Solomon Kimball	do.	"
8	100	Ebenezer Sawyer	do.	"
9 & 10	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	Assigned to Maine		"
11	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	Charles Kempton	do.	"
12 & 15	225	Assigned to Maine		"
16	130	Ebenezer Leland	do.	"
17 & 18	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Assigned to Maine		"
19 & 20	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	same		"
21 & 22	345	same		"
23 & 24	250 $\frac{1}{4}$	same		"
25 & 26	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	same		"
27 & 28	210	same		"
29 & 30	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	same		"
31	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Barter	Feb. 12, 1836	"
32 & 33	332	Assigned to Maine		"
35 & 36	225 $\frac{3}{4}$	same		"
Common Lot	1321 $\frac{1}{4}$	same		"

## Islands surveyed by James Ma'colm, A. D. 1839.

Islands.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Date.	Pg.
Seal Island	65	Assigned to Maine		42
Wooden Ball Island	117½	Sam'l Rankins & al.	Nov. 14, 1831	43
Ragged A. do.	277	Brocknan & Hall	Nov. 14, 1831	45
Norman's Land do.	20	Assigned to Maine		44
Ten Pound do.	20	same		"
Wheaton's do.	10	same		"
Brimstone do.	30	John Avery Jr.	Nov. 14, 1831	"
Great Green do.	95	Ephraim Snow	July 14, 1823	"
Little Green do.	25	Joshua Thorndike Jr	July 28, 1823	"
Matinic do.	30	same	July 28, 1823	"
Hog do.	10	Robert Thorndike	July 28, 1823	"
Green do.	10	Assigned to Maine		"
Burnt do.	220	same		"
Allen's do.	300	Gideon Allen & als.	July 17, 1823	"
Seavey's do.	40	John Seavey	Sept. 17, 1823	"
McCobb's do.	30	James McCobb	Sept. 17, 1823	"
Martinicus do.	744	Assigned to Maine		"
Monhegan do.	1000	Josiah Sterling & als	July 23, 1823	"
Manannas do.	40	same	July 23, 1823	"

*Extract from the Minutes of James Malcolm.*

“ There are the Fox Islands and several small Islands about them, together with a number of Islands of considerable value in Penobscot Bay,—such as Job's Island, Lassell's Island, Lime Island, and Mark Island—but as they were not mentioned in my instructions I did not attend to them—although they are without the Waldo Patent.”





REPORT  
OF  
OLIVER FROST,  
IN RELATION TO  
LANDS RESERVED  
TO THE  
**SEVERAL TOWNS IN THE STATE.**



PREPARED IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLVE OF THE LEGISLATURE,  
APPROVED MARCH 20, 1838.





## STATE OF MAINE.

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LAND OFFICE, }  
DECEMBER 30, 1838. }

To *Elijah L. Hamlin, Esq., Land Agent :*

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit a Statement, showing the result of my examinations under the “*Resolve in relation to lands reserved to the several towns in this State,*” approved the 20th of March, A. D. 1838 ; and in conformity to your instructions directing me to “*examine the public records in the Land Offices of the Commonwealth and State, and make a report to the Land Agent, embracing the information required by said Resolve.*”

On entering upon this service, the question arose—to what period the examination should be extended, to answer the purposes contemplated by the Resolve above cited. The language of the Resolve is, “*That the Land Agent is hereby authorized and instructed to ascertain during the ensuing year, the number of towns that have not received from this State or from Massachusetts, the Public Land required to be reserved to them by the laws of said States.*”

The first Act of the Commonwealth requiring reservations of Public Lots to the several towns, is to be found in a Resolve of the General Court, approved July 9, 1784, directing the “*Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands,*” in the conveyance of each township, “*to appropriate two hundred acres for the use of the ministry ; two hundred acres for the first settled minister ; two hundred and eighty acres for the use of the grammar school ; and two hundred acres for the future disposition of the General Court.*”

The provisions of this Resolve were subsequently modified by a Resolve, approved March 26, 1788, so as to require, thereafter, in the conveyance of every township of six miles square, a reservation of "*four lots of three hundred twenty acres each ; one for the first settled minister ; one for the use of the ministry ; one for the use of schools ; and one for the future appropriation of the General Court.*" This Resolve continued in force till the separation of Maine from the parent State, when its provisions, in regard to the reservation of school and ministerial lots, were incorporated into the "Articles of Separation," and became applicable to all future grants and sales of land, both from the Commonwealth and State.

The towns embraced in grants from the Provincial Government, and from the Plymouth Council, antecedent to the general Resolve of 1784, could not, perhaps, be considered as "*towns that have not received from this State or from Massachusetts the Public Lands required to be reserved to them by the laws of said States,*" because there was no general law requiring such reservations, at the time these grants were made ; nor had either Maine or Massachusetts an existence as a State, at that period. It is, therefore, to be presumed that it was the intention of the Legislature, to limit their inquiry to such towns as have been alienated since the passage of the Resolve above named ;—but, as it was known that a large proportion of the Province Grants from 1691 to 1784, contained within themselves, provisions for the reservation of Public Lots, similar to those required by the subsequent Resolves of 1784 and 1788 ; that the cases heretofore presented to the Legislature for consideration, upon this subject, came from towns which had been, either wholly or in part, alienated before the passage of these Resolves ;—that in one instance, the Legislature of Maine had made an appropriation of land for the use of schools in a town of this character, and the Legislature of Massachusetts, in several others ;—and, that in other instances, the proprietors had made donations of land for similar purposes ;—it was

thought best, in order to embrace the whole subject of the Resolve, and to present to the Legislature such a table of statistics, as might lead to an understanding action upon the several cases which have already been, or may hereafter be presented to them, to extend the examination to all the lands alienated by the Government within the State from its earliest settlements to the present time.

This was found to be a much more difficult task, and to require a greater length of time than was at first anticipated. A Land Office was first established in the Commonwealth in 1784; and since that period, the conveyances of the Public Lands have been executed by the officers of that Department, where a record of all the deeds made since that time have been kept. No difficulty, therefore, was found in obtaining from these records, the desired information in relation to the grants and sales of land from the Commonwealth, from 1784 to the present time;—but the examination of the Province Grants prior to 1784, was attended with much more difficulty. No separate records of these grants had been kept, and having no index showing their respective dates, they could only be found by searching the journals and records of the Provincial Legislature, from 1691 to 1784, a period of nearly ninety years. It was soon found that this examination could not be fully completed, without an encroachment upon the time indispensable to the discharge of the other duties of the Land Office entrusted to me; and therefore, only a partial examination of these records was made. It was extended far enough, however, to ascertain the general practice of the Provincial Government, in relation to the terms and conditions required of grantees of the Public Lands, and the general character of the reservations made for public uses; and the deficiency has since been supplied from other sources, so far as to ascertain the number of towns embraced in these grants, that have received Public Lots in this way, although the precise quantity so received and the purposes

for which they were originally reserved, in every case, has not been ascertained.

Without entering into a history of the various grants, under which the early settlements of the State were made, which would be foreign from the purposes of this report, it may be proper, in order to give a better understanding of the accompanying Table, to notice those from which the present titles to land in the State are derived, under several distinct periods of time.

*First, from 1622 to 1691.* The first grant of land from the Plymouth Council,\* embracing any of the territory within the present limits of Maine, was made to Sir F. Gorges, and John Mason, in 1622. It included all the territory "from the Merrimack to the Sagadahock," and extended "from the Atlantic to the rivers Canada and Iroquois." This was called the "Laconia Patent." Little or no progress was made in the settlement of the country east of the Piscataqua, under this patent, and in 1624, Gorges obtained from the Plymouth Council, a grant of 24,000 acres, lying on each side of the Agamenticus [York] river, which he afterwards settled, and which constituted the ancient city of Georgeana, now the present town of York. This grant was known in early times, as the "Agamenticus Patent." In 1634, Gorges and Mason divided their patent, making the Piscataqua river the dividing line between them, and all the lands lying east of that river, were assigned to Sir F. Gorges alone.

Notwithstanding the grant to Gorges and Mason in 1622, the Council afterwards made several others, clearly within the limits of the former, and under which settlements were made, and the lands afterwards holden. The first was made in 1629, to Thomas Commock, a tract of land lying in the present town

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\*The Charter under which New England was first divided, was granted by the Crown to the Plymouth Council, Nov. 20, 1620, and continued fourteen years. [Hub. His. N. E.]

of Scarborough, called the "Black Point Patent." The same year\* a tract on each side of Saco river, extending eight miles from the sea, was granted to Richard Vines, Thomas Lewis, and others, embracing the land in the present towns of Biddeford and Saco. This was called the "Saco Patent." The next year, (1630) another grant was made, to John Dye and others, of a much greater extent, known as the "Lygonia Patent," or the Province of Lygonia. It extended from Cape Porpois to Sagadahock, and from the sea so far as to include a territory equal to forty miles square. The grantees, however, never extended their claims east further than Merryconeag Peninsula, (Harpwell.)†

In 1635,‡ the Plymouth Council surrendered their charter to the Crown, first reserving all grants made by them, "and all vested rights;" whereupon the King appointed eleven of his privy Councillors, "*Lords Commissioners of his American Plantations.*"

In 1639, Gorges obtained from Charles I. a charter embracing the territory included in his former grant from the Plymouth Council, between the Piscataqua and Sagadahock, and extending 120 miles from the sea, which was called the "Province of Maine."§ Sir Ferdinando, his heirs and assigns, were made absolute "Lord Proprietors of the Province," excepting the supreme allegiance due to the Crown. The former patent from the Plymouth Council to John Dye and others, in 1630, was afterwards, in 1643, transferred to Sir Alexander Rigby, whose claim to the territory brought him into collision with

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\*Feb. 1, 1630, N. S. [1. Will. His., 238.

†1. Will. His., 238.

‡Previous to the surrender, they divided the whole territory into twelve Royal Provinces, and assigned them to different members of the Council; and then requested the King to appoint a Governor General over the whole. In this division, the territory between the Kennebec and Piscataqua, was assigned to Sir F. Gorges—equivalent to a second grant of the territory.

§The third title to the same territory.

Gorges and his agents. The dispute was finally referred to the "Governor General and Commissioners of the American Plantations,"\* and decided in Rigby's favor, which gave him the territory from Sagadahock to Cape Porpoise, or a territory on the south side of the Sagadahock, equal to 40 miles square. The patent as thus established, descended to Edward, son of Sir Alexander, but was lost on the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, and never afterwards recovered.† The patent from Charles I. to Gorges, in 1639, descended to his grandson, Sir Ferdinando; and the Province of Massachusetts, although she claimed as a right under her charter, a large part of the territory included in this patent, in order to extinguish all further adverse claims, finally, in 1677, purchased of Sir Ferdinando, the whole province, with all the "royalties, jurisdictions, privileges," &c. granted by the original charter of 1639, for which she paid him £1,250 sterling, and thus she became the undisputed proprietor of the soil from Piscataqua to the Sagadahock, excepting all grants made by the original proprietor, or his agents, which were expressly reserved in the assignment.

Under the preceding grants, the settlements upon the seaboard from the mouth of the Kennebec to the Piscataqua river, were first begun, and from them the land titles are either wholly or chiefly derived, in the following towns, viz: Kittery, Eliot, York, Wells, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Biddeford, Saco, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Portland, Falmouth, Cumberland, N. Yarmouth, Freeport and Pownal.

In addition to the grants already enumerated, the Plymouth Council made three others, east of the "Lygonia Patent," embracing a large territory, which has been confirmed to the original grantees, by the Commonwealth, since 1783.

The first was made to the "New Plymouth Proprietors," in 1629, since called the "Kennebec Patent," and contained upwards of a million of acres. This grant, lying on both sides

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\*Hub. N. E.

†Hub. N. E.



of the Kennebec river, was, in 1661, sold to Antepas Bois and others, for the sum of £400 sterling, and was finally confirmed to the legal claimants under them, by the Commonwealth, in 1789.\* It was limited by the Commonwealth, on the north, to an east and west line crossing the Wessarunset river a league above its mouth; on the south, to the north line of the present towns of Woolwich and Topsham; and on the east and west, to lines parallel with the Kennebec river, fifteen miles distant on each side. This grant embraced most of the County of Kennebec, and a part of Somerset, Waldo and Lincoln.

The next grant was made the same year,† to John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett. This embraced all the lands between the Penobscot and Muscongus rivers, from the sea to an unsurveyed line far enough north to include a territory equal to thirty miles square, and was called the "Muscongus Patent," since known as the "Waldo Patent," from the family of Brigadier General Waldo, who afterwards became large proprietors in the tract. In 1786, a survey of this grant was made under the authority of the Commonwealth,‡ and confirmed to the claimants, on condition that they should quiet every settler found within its limits, who was in possession of his lot prior to April 19, 1785. The tract thus surveyed to them, extended north to the south line of the towns of Hampden, Newburg, Dixmont and Troy. But it was afterwards ascertained that its western line had been extended so far that it interfered with "the Kennebec Patent;" and upon a re-survey, in 1798, the towns of Bangor, Hermon, Hampden and Newburg, excepting the lots occupied by settlers, were assigned to the proprietors to make up the deficiency.§ This grant, besides the four towns

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\*See Resolves, Nov. 17, 1788—June 12, 1789—Feb. 12, 1796—and State Deed, Feb. 18, 1789.

†March 2, 1630, N. S. [1. Will. His., 240.

‡See Resolve, July 4, 1785.

§By Resolve, Feb. 5, 1800.

above named, includes the principal part of the County of Waldo, and the southeasterly part of Lincoln.

The other, being the eighth and last grant made by the Plymouth Council, was the "Pemaquid Patent." This grant was made to Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge, merchants of Bristol, in 1631. It included the territory between the Muscongus and Damariscotta rivers, and was to extend northward, so far as to include 12,000 acres to the grantees, and 100 acres to every settler who should be planted upon the territory within seven years, and reside there three years. It also included the Damariscove Islands, and all others within nine leagues of the shore. This grant descended to one Shem Drowne, who, in 1741, surveyed about 90,000 acres as included within its limits. Opposed to this, were several claims under grants made by Col. Dunbar, agent for the Duke of York, to whom the country between Pemaquid and the river St. Croix was granted by his brother Charles II., in 1664, but which reverted to the Crown about twenty-five years afterwards, on the Duke's abdication as James II.; also several other claims derived from Indian deeds to Walter Phillips and others, from 1625 to 1674. These conflicting claims were never compromised, till about the year 1813, when the Commissioners, previously appointed by the Commonwealth, at the request of the parties interested, after a long and tedious examination of the various claims, made their report, which was immediately accepted, and put at rest all the conflicts which had arisen out of these confused claims.\* The towns embraced in these claims all together, are, Bristol, Bremen, Boothbay, Edgecomb, Jefferson, Nobleborough, Newcastle, Westport, and, perhaps, a part of Washington.

Previous to the purchase of Gorges' Patent, by Massachusetts, in 1677, several large tracts, and many others of smaller

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\*See Resolves, June 20, 1811—Feb. 25, 1813—Com. Rep. Jan. 26 1813.

extent, had been purchased by individuals of the Sagamores of the Indian tribes then inhabiting the country, embracing in the whole, the territory included in about twenty-five incorporated towns in the Counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln. These purchases were principally made between the years 1630 and 1670, while the Province of Massachusetts was endeavoring to extend her claims and jurisdiction over the territory granted to Gorges; and were countenanced, if not encouraged, by her. These titles have since been adjudged valid by the Commonwealth. One of these deeds was obtained by Francis Small, from Capt. Sundry, in 1668, embracing the territory between the Great and Little Ossipee rivers in the County of York—another obtained by Wm. Phillips of Sundry and other Indian Sagamores, in 1661-4, embraced a large part of the interior of that County. This, with another made in 1660, by Fluellen to Saunders and others, extended from Saco river to Berwick and Lebanon, and from the rear line of Wells so far as to embrace four townships of the usual size.\* The towns of Cornish, Limerick, Newfield, Parsonsfield and the principal part of Limington, were embraced in the deed to Small; and the deed to Phillips with a few others covered most of the present towns of Alfred, Berwick, Hollis, Lyman, North Berwick, Sanford, South Berwick, and Waterborough. The town of Sanford, however, which formerly included that of Alfred also, it is believed, was not wholly covered by these claims, as some portion of this town has since been conveyed by the Commonwealth, but it is not ascertained to what extent the lands in this town, were holden under the Indian titles.

In 1654, † Thomas Purchase took from the Indians, a deed of a large tract on the Androscoggin, afterwards known as the "Pejepscot Purchase." After the death of Purchase, one Richard Wharton took a deed ‡ of Warumbee and five other Sagamores, of a tract embracing the territory originally sold to

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\*2. Will. His., 383.

†Green, Statistics.

‡July 7. 1684.

Purchase, and also another said to have been conveyed to Nicholas Shapleigh about the time of the sale to Purchase, the said Wharton, (as his deed premised,) having obtained a quit-claim from the widows of both Purchase and Shapleigh.\* This tract was afterwards sold, in 1714, to Messrs. Winthrop, Hutchinson, and others, for the sum of £100 sterling. The Proprietors at first claimed from the uppermost falls on the Androscoggin, on both sides of the river, to the sea; but the General Court, in 1787, resolved that the "Uppermost Great Falls" in Androscoggin river, referred to in the deed to Wharton of July 7, 1684, were the falls about 20 miles above Brunswick;† and the controversy about its limits was finally settled about the year 1814, by means of an award of Commissioners, to whom the dispute had been submitted in 1798; and by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. The tract, as finally determined, with some other small parcels conveyed by Indian deeds, embraces the towns of Brunswick, Durham, Danville, and part of Poland and Minot, on the west; and Lewiston, Topsham, and part of Greene, Leeds, Lisbon, Bowdoin and Bowdoinham on the east. In addition to these, the towns of Harpswell, Bath, Georgetown, Phippsburg and Woolwich, were all covered by Indian deeds before the year 1677; although the lands in these towns, are partly holden under conveyances from the Plymouth Proprietors, who claimed, originally, all the lands between Pemaquid and Harpswell, to the sea.

Besides the grants and Indian deeds before named, there remains to be noticed, but one more, made prior to 1691, under which any title to the lands has been sustained. This was a grant originally made by the Crown of France, in 1691, when the country east of the Penobscot river was in her possession, to Monsieur De La Motte Cadillac. This claim was not revived till about the year 1787, when Monsieur De Gregorie, in the right of his wife, who was a grand-daughter to Cadillac, pre-

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\*Will. His. Maine.

†Lewiston Falls.

sented a petition to the General Court, to be confirmed in the right and possession of the original grant. It included the present towns of Mt. Desert, Eden, Seaville, Cranberry Isles, Trenton, and part of the towns of Hancock, Sullivan, and Ellsworth. The Island of Mount Desert had been previously granted to Governor Bernard, and afterwards confiscated; but in 1785, one half of it was restored to his son.\* The towns of Sullivan and Trenton, including Hancock, were granted in 1762, to different associations of petitioners, and conditionally confirmed to their legal representatives in 1785, so that a large part, probably more than half, of the original grant, was already occupied under the authority of Massachusetts; but their claim was admitted so far as to release to Gregorie and his wife, all the lands within the limits of the grant, then remaining at the disposal of the Government.†

It will be seen by reference to the map of the State, that the preceding grants and Indian deeds, embrace a very large portion of the settled part of the State, and more than a hundred incorporated towns; and in none, was there any provision made for the reservation of Public Lots for the benefit of the towns. In some towns, however, subsequent proprietors have made donations of land for the use of schools and the ministry, similar to the reservations required in most of the Province Grants hereafter considered, but their number has not been ascertained. Such as have come to my knowledge are noted in the accompanying Table.

By the Charter of William and Mary in 1691, Massachusetts was confirmed in her title to the "Province of Maine," which she had previously purchased of Gorges, extending from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec; and also acquired the territory of "Sagadahock," extending from the Kennebec to the St. Croix, as well as Acadia; but her claim to the latter beyond the St. Croix, was afterwards yielded to the Crown.

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\*See Resolve, June 23, 1785.

†See Resolve, July 6, 1787.

The grants made by the Province of Massachusetts Bay under this charter, prior to the revolution, or antecedent to the passage of the Resolve of 1784, named in a former part of this report, constitute the second class to be considered. During this period twenty-five townships were granted West of Kennebec River, in the counties of York, Cumberland, Oxford and Franklin, which embrace with their limits the present towns of Buxton and Lebanon in the County of York; Baldwin, Bridgton, Gorham, Gray, Harrison, Naples, New Gloucester, Otisfield, Raymond, Sebago, Standish, Windham, and part of Poland, and Minot, in the County of Cumberland; Bethel, Canton, Fryeburg, Gilead, Hebron, Lovell, Livermore, Norway, Oxford, Paris, Rumford, Sweden, Turner and Waterford, in the County of Oxford; and Jay in the County of Franklin. During the same period, about the year 1762, thirteen townships were granted in the "Province of Sagadahock," all lying east of Penobscot River, which, as originally made, embrace the present towns of Bucksport, Brooksville, Bluehill, Castine, Eden, Gouldsborough, Hancock, Mt. Desert, Orland, Penobscot, Sedgwick, Sullivan, Surry, Seaville and Trenton in the County of Hancock; Addison, East Machias, Harrington, Machias, Machias Port and Steuben in the County of Washington; to which may be added Deer Isle and Vinalhaven, which were settled long before the revolution and conveyed to the occupants immediately after. According to the Charter of 1691, all grants of land made between the Kennebec and St. Croix, were to receive the confirmation of the Crown before they became valid.

The difficulties attending the examination of these grants, and in ascertaining the terms and conditions on which they were respectively made, so as to enable me to state the quantity of land (if any) reserved in each, has already been stated; and considering these difficulties and the want of time to prolong the investigation, it is hoped the result in these cases, as given in the Table, will be found sufficient to meet the expectation of

the Legislature, even if it should prove to have been their intention to embrace these towns, in the examination directed by the Resolve of the 20th of March last. The practice of reserving public lots to the towns, commenced with the Provincial Legislature, and the usual reservations, are to be found in the first grant made under this authority, which was in the year 1733; but these reservations were not uniform in quantity, nor in all cases in their destination, and in some instances they were wholly omitted;—therefore, but little useful information could have been obtained by an extended examination of these grants, other than ascertaining the towns in which none were required to be made; and this, it is believed has been obtained from other sources.

It was the usual practice of the Provincial Legislature, to limit the respective grants to a township equal to about thirty-six square miles, although they were generally surveyed, so as to considerably exceed this quantity; and to divide them into, at least, sixty rights, or into as many parts, including three public rights, as there were petitioners for the grant, not less, however, than sixty. In one of these grants, which may be taken as a sample of the greater portion of them, the conditions and reservations were substantially the following. The grantees were required "*to survey sixty 100 acre lots, and each to take actual possession of one of them within three years and clear from five to eight acres fit for mowing and tillage and build a dwelling house at least eighteen feet square and seven feet posts.*" They were also required "*within five or six years, to build a meeting house; to settle a learned orthodox minister; to provide for his support; and to reserve three rights for public uses—namely, one for the first settled minister; one for the ministry, and one for schools.*" In some instances, at a late period, the school lot was required to be reserved "*for the use of the Grammar School*"; and at a still later period, an additional lot was reserved for Harvard College.\*

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\*Some of these lots, it is believed, were subject to the appropriation

Of the several towns embraced within the limits of these grants, several require a more particular notice. The town of Shapleigh, which has not before been mentioned as either included in the Province grant, or those made prior to 1691, was originally claimed under the Indian deed to Francis Small, but at a subsequent time, it became doubtful whether this town was embraced in that deed; and the inhabitants, in the year 1782, procured from the Commonwealth an acquittance, for which they paid the sum of £400. At this time, it is believed, the usual reservations were required to be made. The town of Acton has since been formed from this town, and has received a portion of the public lands, or their proceeds. The towns of Buxton and Gorham were granted to the soldiers engaged in the Narraganset expedition, as a reward for their valor and sufferings. In Gorham, the proprietors laid out one lot for the first minister, and one for the ministry; but no school lot was ever reserved in this town, nor has the number of acres contained in the others, been ascertained. Buxton was granted upon similar conditions, but it has not been ascertained that any reservations were made in this town. The town of Norway embraces a part of the original grant of Waterford, about 10,000 acres, conveyed to Henry Rust and Jonathan Cummings, by the Commonwealth, in 1787-8, and some other small tracts, in none of which were any reservations made of public lots; but the Commonwealth afterwards made a special grant of 600\* acres to this town, for the usual public uses. The town of Sebago was taken from Baldwin, and the town of Naples was formed from parts of the several towns of Sebago, Bridgton, Harrison, Otisfield and Raymond; and it is believed, that neither has received any portion of the public lands reserved in the towns from which they were taken. Harrison was taken from Otisfield and Bridgton, and received a portion of the public lots reserved in the former town. Sweden was taken

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of the Legislature, and were given to Harvard College.

\*See Resolve, May 4, 1801.



from Lovel, and the public lands were divided between them. Canton was formerly a part of the town of Jay, and received a portion of the public lands of that town.

In the grants east of Penobscot river, four lots were reserved in each township, containing about 300 acres each, except the town of Machias, in which the lots were considerably larger. The original grant of Machias embraces also the present towns of East Machias, and Machias Port. Whether any portion of the public lots have been assigned to the latter towns, I have not ascertained. The town of Penobscot, in which the usual reservations were made, was afterwards divided, and Castine incorporated; but whether the latter received any portion of the public lots, other than that of a portion of the ministerial fund, I have not been able to learn from any public documents. As this town has made no return of school funds arising from the sale of lands, it is supposed that the school lot was retained by the town of Penobscot. In 1817, the town of Brooksville was formed from a part of each of the towns of Penobscot, Castine and Sedgwick, and received no part of the public lots in either of these towns. Upon a representation of their case to the Legislature of 1833, a grant of 720\* acres of the public lands, was made to this town for the use of schools. Vinalhaven is composed of the "Fox Islands," which were occupied by settlers before the revolution, and conveyed to them by the Commonwealth, in 1786, without reservations. Deer Isle was settled in the same way, and in 1785, eighty settlers were allowed to take deeds of their lots; but from the balance, two lots of 300 acres each, were reserved; one for the ministry and one for the grammar school. Mount Desert, Eden, Seaville, Cranbury Isles, Hancock and Trenton, were found to be included in the French grant to Cadillac, before named, and it has not been ascertained that any reservations of public lots were made, in the final confirmation of these lands to Gre-

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\*See Resolve, Feb. 28, 1833.

gorie and Barnard. But the town of Eden, which embraces a part of the island of Mt. Desert, has a school fund arising from the sale of lands, as appears from her return of scholars and school funds. I have been unable to find the grant or reservation of land from which these funds have accrued.

The towns of Addison, Harrington and Steuben, appear to be peculiarly unfortunate in relation to their reserved lands. These three towns embrace three of the original townships, (No. 4, 5 and 6,) granted to three different associations of petitioners, in 1762. By the original grant, the usual reservation of four lots for public uses, was required; but the grantees having failed to comply with all the conditions of the grant before the revolution, the Commonwealth renewed the claim to the legal representatives of the original grantees, by a Resolve of the General Court, June 20, 1785, in which the reservation of public lots was still required; but for reasons which the undersigned does not find explained in any public document, the Legislature, by Resolve, June 21, 1793, confirmed these grants without the reservations. Accordingly, in 1794, after reserving 20,506 acres to settlers, the balance of these towns was conveyed to Thomas Ruston, and they never received any public lots from the original grants.

From 1784 to 1788, but few grants or sales were made by the Commonwealth. It will be perceived from the Table, that in a few townships conveyed after 1788, the reservations were made according to the provisions of the Resolve of 1784. In these cases, the original contracts were made before the passage of the Resolve of 1788, although the final conveyances were not made till after that time. But few townships were granted during this period, in which the usual public lots were not reserved. The town of Eddington was granted to Jonathan Eddy and nineteen associates, who fled from Nova Scotia during the revolution. It was a small township, and no reservations were made of public lots. The towns of Cheshire, Vienna, Wayne and Leeds, were alienated partly

during this period, and partly at subsequent dates. In the two latter, however, a part of their territory was embraced in the "Kennebec Patent." It does not appear that any reservations were made in either of these towns; but the Commonwealth, by a Resolve, March 7, 1805, granted to the town of Chesterville a gore of unappropriated land, containing 1,000 acres, for the usual public uses.

Since the year 1788, it has been the usual practice of the officers of the Land Department of the Commonwealth, in the instrument of conveyance, of every full township of thirty-six square miles, to reserve the public lots required by the Resolve of that year; and a corresponding quantity, in proportion to the contents, in every fractional township; with the exception, however, that since the "separation," the lot for the future disposition of government, has been omitted. But it is found upon examination, that several townships, and fractional townships, were alienated during this period, without making the usual reservations. These townships have generally been conveyed in small parcels and lots, and as there was no law of the Commonwealth requiring the designation of public lots in such cases, it is presumed they were either wholly overlooked, or else, that the provisions of the Resolve were not considered applicable to the sale of townships in this way. The towns of Bangor, Hampden, Hermon and Newburg, were partly conveyed to settlers about the year 1800, and the balance was granted to the proprietors of the Waldo Patent, as has been stated in a former part of this report, and no reservations were made in these towns. Orono and the south half of Milford, were sold in small parcels; and for the reasons above stated, no reservations were made. The town of Washington embraces a tract of land lying between the Kennebec and Waldo Patents, equal to about half a township, originally granted to Lincoln Academy. It appears that the original Resolve of February 12, 1803, by which the grant was first made, required among other conditions, "the usual reservations of public lots."

The grant was renewed again by a Resolve of the Legislature, approved the 26th February, 1806, still requiring the reservations; but on a memorial of the Trustees, presented to the Legislature in 1820, a Resolve was passed on the 7th of February of that year, authorizing the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands, to convey said lands without the reservations required by the preceding Resolves; and the conveyance was made accordingly, on the 10th of February, 1820, only three days after the passage of said Resolve. The town of Enfield contains a tract of 5,000 acres, sold by the Commonwealth to Gen. Joseph Treat, before the "separation," in which no reservation of public lots was made. The residue of this township was alienated by the State of Maine, and the reservations were proportional to the quantity conveyed by this State. The towns of Stow and Stoneham, which are made up of different grants and small tracts alienated by Massachusetts, have no public lots, nor were there any public lots reserved in a tract containing about 28,000 acres, sold by that State to Josiah Bachelder, a part of which tract is included in the towns abovenamed. The town of Hiram, which was principally granted to General Wadsworth, about the year 1790, received no public lands under this grant, nor has it been ascertained that this town has received any lands for public uses from any other source. In the grant of a half township to Framingham Academy, in the County of Washington, and also, about half a township to General William Eaton, the usual reservations are omitted, probably by mistake.

Since the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, it is believed that no township has been sold by either State, in which the reservations of public lots required by the "articles of separation," which became a part of the Constitution of Maine, have not been made. The laws of this State require one thousand acres to be "reserved for public uses in every township of six miles square; and in the sales of fractional townships, a proportional quantity has been reserved. In the

sales made by Massachusetts, the reservations are made according to the provisions of the Resolve of 1788, as stated in the first part of this Report, with the exception of the lot required to be reserved for the future disposition of the government, which has been omitted since the separation.

The number of acres reserved to the respective towns, as stated in the Table, does not, in any case, include the lot reserved to the government, or to Harvard College; and in many of the Province Grants, the quantity of land reserved, is only an estimation based upon the number of rights into which the township was divided; supposing each one, as was originally intended, to be equal to six miles square. In some instances, the actual quantity reserved has been ascertained, and is stated in the Table; in all others, the quantity given is found by the above rule. For instance, the town of Gray, which may serve as a sample of one class, was granted as a township six miles square, and was divided among sixty proprietors, after reserving three public rights. One sixty-third part of a township, six miles square, would be equal to something more than 360 acres—therefore, the three public rights are estimated at 1080 acres. It is probable that in some townships which embrace large bodies of water, the public lots actually reserved, fall considerably below this estimate; but as the proprietary records of these towns furnish the only means of ascertaining the actual quantity of land reserved in each, and therefore the only means of *“noting particularly the quantity received by each town that has not received its full proportion,”* it is but reasonable to hope, that the Land Agent will be justified in sparing the expense of this examination, and consequently in omitting to answer this part of the requirements of the Resolve of March last, in relation to towns alienated prior to 1784.

In the course of this examination, it occurred to the undersigned, that by adding to the several grants and sales, their respective dates and the names of the original grantees, a

convenient table of reference might be made; and that by adding also the given quantity in each tract, an approximation to the true quantity of land alienated within the State up to the present time, would be given. The accompanying Table is, therefore, arranged with these additions to the requirements of the Resolve of March last.

The quantity of land contained in the several towns alienated prior to 1784, is, principally, ascertained from the inventories of those towns, returned to the Secretary's office in 1830. Some additions should doubtless be made to these for deficiencies, as well as to those conveyed by the Commonwealth since that period. An estimate of these deficiencies in the former, is given at the end of the Table, made from a comparison of the returns of 1830 with those of 1820, and these again with the estimates of Moses Greenleaf, Esq., in 1826. The quantity given in the several towns alienated since 1783, is that expressed in the several deeds of conveyance, and the deficiencies estimated in these towns, are those only which are actually ascertained by the returns of 1830.

The quantity contained in the several towns embraced in the Bingham Purchase, is not supposed to be correctly given in each town. But the aggregate of these towns, as stated in the Table, make the true quantity purchased by Bingham of the Commonwealth, including the public lots. The several gores and small tracts not included in any of the towns enumerated, are added to the aggregate, and also the islands on the coast which have been sold, but which are not embraced in any town.

Your obedient servant,

OLIVER FROST.

TABLE  
OF THE  
SEVERAL TOWNS  
AND  
UNINCORPORATED TOWNSHIPS,  
IN THE  
STATE OF MAINE,  
ALIENATED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO  
JANUARY 1, 1839; WITH THE AMOUNT OF PUBLIC  
LAND RESERVED TO THEM RESPECTIVNLY IN THE  
SEVERAL ORIGINAL GRANTS: PREPARED  
AGREEABLY TO THE RESOLVE OF THE LEGISLATURE,  
APPROVED MARCH 20, 1838.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLE.

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- W. E. L. S.—West from the East Line of the State.  
N. B. P. P.—North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase.  
N. B. K. P.—North of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase.  
W. B. K. P.—West of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase.  
W. K. R.—West of Kennebec River.  
E. K. R.—East of Kennebec River.  
N. W. P.—North of the Waldo Patent.  
R. T.—River Township.  
T. S.—Titcomb's Survey.  
I. P.—Indian Purchase.  
B. P.—Bingham's Purchase.  
G. S.—Greenwood's Survey.  
E. D.—East Division.  
M. D.—Middle Division.  
N. D.—North Division.

## TABLE:

Containing a list of the several Towns, and unincorporated townships in the State of Maine, in which the title to the soil has passed, either wholly or in part, from the Government to proprietors or individuals;—also, showing in each Town or township, the number of acres embraced within its limits—“the Public lots required to be reserved by the laws of the Commonwealth and State”—“the quantity so reserved to each Town,” if any—the original grantors and grantees through whom the present titles are derived, and the date of the respective grants.

### COUNTY OF YORK.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
Kittery	11355	none		} Plymouth Council	Sir Ferdinando Gorges	} *1622 } 1639
Elliott	11951	none				
Wells	28379	none				
Kennebunk	17414	none				
York	33799	none		same		†1624
Biddeford	15688	none		same	Vines & Oldham	} †1629
Saco	20329	none		same	Lewis & Boynton	
South Berwick	9670	none		} Plymouth Council } and Indian Chiefs	} Sir F. Gorges, Broughton, } Spencer & als. intermixed	} 1639-50
Berwick & North Berwick	34275	none				
Alfred	1205	none				
Sanford	22722	none		} Indian Chiefs and } Proviuce Mass. Bay	} William Phillips & als	} 1661 } -1734



Hollis	26250	none		} Indian Chiefs	William Phillips	1661-4
Waterborough	26491	none			} same	Saunders, Bush & Tarbell
Lyman	21630	none		} Plymouth Council & Indian Chiefs		{ John Dye & als
Kennebunkport	19900	none				{ William Phillips
Acton & Shapleigh	} 59469	3-63 parts of the town	1080	} Indian Chief, Capt Sundy	Francis Small	1668
Cornish						
Limerick,	12747	none		} Indian Chiefs	Small & Phillips	1664-8
Newfield	14427	none	**			
Parsonsfield	30893	none		} same	Soldiers in Narragansett expedition	1733
Limington	23968	none				
Lebanon	25203	3-63 parts of the town	1077	} 2157		
Buxton	22617	Three Lots	a			
	511615		2157			

\* Laconia Patent" to Gorges & Mason 1622, and Charter to Sir F. Gorges 1639, from Piscataqua to Sagadahock.  
 † "Agamenticus Patent," 4 miles on each side York River.  
 ‡ "Saco Patent," on both sides Saco river to the sea, 8 miles.  
 § "Lygonia Patent," from Cape Porpoise 46 miles East and 40 miles back.  
 \*\* Public lots were granted by Proprietors in this town.  
 a Ministerial lots were reserved in this town, but no school lot was located.

# COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

96

Towns.	Acres.	Reservation.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
Portland	2158	none		} Plymouth Council & Indian Chiefs	} Sir F. Gorges and John Dye & als., T. Commick & als.—intermixed	} 1630-9 {*1629 -1660
Falmouth	15599	none				
Westbrook	17063	none				
Cape Elizabeth	12847	none				
Scarborough	30634	none				
N. Yarmouth & } Cumberland }	36510	none	§	} Plymouth Council	} Gorges, Dye & als.	} 1630-39
Freeport	18681	none				
Pownal	12497	none		} Indian Chiefs	} Plymouth Company & als.	} 1648-53
Harpwell	13128	none				
Brunswick	26860	none				
Durham	18491	none		} same	} Thomas Purchase	} † 1654
Danville	13378	none				
Gorham	26837	3 100 acre lots	a 200	Province Mass. Bay	Soldiers in Philips' War	1733
Windham	28249	3-63 parts of the town		same	Inhabitants of Marblehead	1734
Gray	25165	3-63 parts of the town	1080	same	Sixty settlers	1735
New Gloucester	25373	3-63 parts of the town	1060	same	60 inhabitants of Gloucester	1736
Standish	47768	3-123 pts of the town	**690	same	Hobbs & Pierson	1750
Baldwin & } Sebago }	44676	3-64 parts of the town	c1200	same	Samuel Whitmore & als.	1774
Bridgton	25979	3-64 parts of the town		same	B. Millikin & als.	1764
Harrison	49346	3-64 parts of the town	b1500	same	} Proprietors and settlers.	} 1774
Otisfield						
Raymond	32057	3-64 parts of the town		same	William Raymond	1767

(includ'g Naples)

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Minot	}	62519	none		same		John Brigham & als.		1777
Poland		585815							

1839.]

\* "Black Point Patent" to Thomas Comcock 1629—1500 a. † Part of the "Pegiscot claim."  
 † Lygonia Patent," from Cape Porpoise 40 miles E. and 40 miles back. a The School lot was never located. c Estimated.  
 § Lots were reserved in these towns by the Proprietors, for the ministry and for schools, but the quantity is not ascertained.  
 b Divided between the two towns.  
 \*\*Standish embraced two townships—one granted to Hobbs and the other to Pierson—both making 120 rights besides Public lots—perhaps this quantity should be doubled, including water.

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Bath	}	10057	none		}	Indian Chiefs		{	Clark, Spencer, Lawson, Stevens & Plymouth Co. intermixed		1648-67
Georgetown		12392									
Phipsburg	}	16832	none		}	Indian Chiefs		{	Thomas Purchase		1654
Woolwich		23686									
Topsham	}	21833	none		}	Duke of York & Indian Chiefs		{	McCobb, Davie & als.		{ 1666 -1730
Lewiston		17606									
Edgcomb	}	12404	none		}	Indian Chiefs		{	Geo. Davie & Plymouth Comp.		1663-68
Westport		16022									
Boothbay	}	10803	none		}	Indian Chiefs		{	Plymouth Council & Indian Chiefs		{ 1629 worth & Eldridge Brown, b 1631 Phillips & als. intermixed. 1625-61
Wiscasset		15279									
*Newcastle	}	17006	none		}	Plymouth Council & Indian Chiefs		{	Plymouth Proprietors, Ald- worth & Eldridge Brown, b 1631 Phillips & als. intermixed.		1625-61
*Nobleborough		36684									
*Bristol	}	27537	none		}	Plymouth Council & Indian Chiefs		{	Plymouth Proprietors, Ald- worth & Eldridge Brown, b 1631 Phillips & als. intermixed.		1625-61
*Bremen		27537									
*Jefferson											

97

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN — [Continued.]

98

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.				
Alna	12639	none	}	Plymouth Council	Plymouth Proprietors	\$1629				
Dresden	17234	none								
Wales	7697	none								
Whitefield	29639	none								
Cushing	9820	none								
Friendship	7178	none								
St George	11837	none					}	same	Beauchamp & Leverett	a1629
Thomaston	20425	none								
Warren	27241	none					}	same	Beauchamp & Leverett Aldsworth & Eldridge	b 1629 1631
Union	23158	none								
Waldoborough	48596	none	}	Plymouth Council & Indian Chiefs	Plymouth Proprietors Thomas Purchase	1629 1654				
Bowdoinham	31708	none								
Richmond										
Bowdoin	26562	none								
Lisbon	25330	none								
Washington	9694	none					}	Plymouth Council & als. Lincoln Academy	Aldsworth & Eldridge & als. Lincoln Academy	b 1631 1820
	11520	none								
	558419									

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

\* The conflicting claims to land in these towns were settled by compromise in 1813. See Resolve June 20, 1811—Com. Rep Jan 26, 1813—Res. Feb. 25, 1813. † 200 acres Reserved by Proprietors—also, “a meetinghouse lot—burying ground and trainfield.”

‡ 300 acres Reserved by General Waldo for the “ministry and a free school.” The number of acres given is not certain.

§ Part of the “Kennebec Patent” 1629, confirmed by the Commonwealth 1787.

¶ Part of the “Waldo Patent.” 1629, confirmed by the Commonwealth 1785.

♣ “Pemaquid Patent.”

## COUNTY OF WALDO.

Appleton	12860	none	} Plymouth Council	Beauchamp & Leverett	1629*
Belfast	24375	none			
Belmont	20112	none			
Brooks	15921	none			
Camden	26309	none			
Frankfort	38397	none			
Hope	23105	none			
Islesborough	6790	none			
Jackson	15082	none			
Knox	16699	none			
* <sup>c</sup> Lincolntonville	21985	none			
Liberty	16149	none			
Munroe	22862	none			
Montville	22933	none			
Northport	16129	none			
Prospect	33720	none			
Swanville	13321	none			
Searsmont	25310	none			
Thorndike	27836	none			
Waldo Plantation	11220	none			
Palermo	23119	none	} Same	Plymouth Proprietors	1629†
Freedom	13302	none			
Unity	22560	none			
Burnham	20161	none			
Troy	21681	Three Lots	} 960 Commonwealth Same	William Brooks and als John Calderwood and als	1795 1786
Vinalhaven	16527	none			
528464			960		

\* "Muscongus Patent," afterwards called the "Waldo Patent"—confirmed to the claimants under the original grant, 1785.

† Part of "Kennebec Patent."

# COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Towns.	Aeres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees,	Date.
Albion	21010	none		} Plymouth Council	Plymouth Proprietors.	1629*
Augusta	36893	none				
Belgrade	16703	none				
Clinton	39285	none				
China	25352	none				
Dearborn	12277	none				
Gardiner	22098	none				
Hallowell	24328	none				
Litchfield	24667	none				
Monmouth	25386	none				
Mt. Vernon	19154	none				
Pittston	17830	none				
Readfield	19810	none				
Rome	17307	none				
Sidney	27555	none				
Vassalborough	26402	none				
Waterville	17930	none				
†Winthrop	22358	none				
Winslow	23973	none				
Windsor	19796	none				
Greene	17861	none	†	§ Indian Chiefs and als	Thomas Purchase and als	1654-1786
Leeds	20900	none		§ Plymouth Colony & als	Plymouth Proprietors and als	1629-1786
Wayne	10508	none		§ Same	Same	1629
Fayette	11206	none		§ Commonwealth	Robert Page and als.	1785-92
	7000					

Vienna	13618	none	Commonwealth	Prescott Whittier and als	1792
	541297				

1839.]

† This town has a School Fund arising from the sale of a ministerial lot reserved by the Proprietors, appropriated for Schools by compromise between the several religious societies.

‡ This town has a School Fund, from lands reserved by proprietors.

\* Part of the "Kennebec Patent," confirmed to the claimants under the original grant, in 1787.

§ These towns were alienated at different periods and to various individuals, and all the grants have not been found, the statistics given, are therefore imperfect.

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

## COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Mt. Desert	}	27024	none		} Crown of France.	Mons. la Motte Cadillac	1691*
Seaville							
Cranberry Isles	}	20108	none	d	}		
Eden							
Bucksport		37435	Three Lots	900	}		
Orland		26596	same	900			
Penobscot	}	36197	same	900	} Province Mass. Bay.	David Marsh and 359 others	1762†
Castine							
Brooksville				b720	}		
Surry		15962	same	900			
Sedgwick		21950	same	900	}		
Bluehill		33224	same	900			
† Trenton	}	44630	{ none		} Same	David Bean and 80 als	1762-4†
Hancock							
Sullivan			Three Lots	900	}	Nathan Jones and als	1762-92
Gouldsborough		31561	3-64 parts of the town	1440			

101

# COUNTY OF HANCOCK. — [Continued.]

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.				
Deer Isle	22731	Two Lots	§ 600	Province Mass. Bay	Settlers	1788				
Ellsworth	a 46886	Three Lots	960	} Commonwealth	Leonard Jarvis and als	1794				
Dedham	} 45000	same	960							
Otis		same	960							
Aurora		24864	same				960			
Amherst		22856	same				960			
Eastbrook		23694	same				960			
Franklin		24400	same				960			
Greenfield		23040	same				960			
Mariaville		23478	same				960	} same	William Bingham	1793
Waltham		23040	same				960			
No. 1, N. D.		} 30720	same	1280						
No. 2, "	same		1280							
No. 3, "	same		1280							
No. 4, "	same		1280							
No. 7, M. D.	} 8333	none	} same	Beverly Cotton Factory	1792					
No. 8, "		8333				Three Lots	960			
No. 10, "		9143				same	960			
No. 16, "		24400				same	960			
No. 21, "		23040				same	960	} same	William Bingham	1793
No. 22, "		23040				same	960			
No. 28, "		23040				same	960			
No. 32, "		23040				same	960			
No. 33, "		23040				same	960			

} includ-  
ing 7  
m strip.



No. 34, M. D.	23040	Three Lots	960	} Commonwealth	William Bingham	1793
No. 35, "	23040	same	960			
No. 39, "	23040	same	960			
No. 40, "	23040	same	960			
No. 41, "	23040	same	960			
	1001205		36260			

† A part or all of this town is included in the French Grant to Cadillac.  
 § 390 acres for the ministry—300 acres for a Grammar School.  
 a 15360 acres sold since the separation.  
 b Grant from State of Maine by Resolve Feb. 28, 1833.  
 c Quantity estimated in making up the No. of acres sold to W. Bingham.  
 \* This grant was confirmed to Bernard & Gregorie 1785-7 in equal parts.  
 † In each of the six Townships included in these original grants, there was a reservation of four lots (about 300 acres each)—one for the ministry—one for the first settled minister—one for schools—one for the government. The grants were confirmed by the Commonwealth 1785.  
 d This town has a School Fund, but how it accrued has not been ascertained.

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

*Addison	}	66590	none	}	Province Mass. Bay	}	N. Parker & als.	1762
*Harrington							Josiah Sawyer & als.	-1785
*Steuben							Edward Small & als.	-1794
Machias	}	66994	Three rights or	}	1380	}	Ichabod Jones & 79 others	1767-70
East Machias			3-84 of the town					
Machias Port	}	48166	Three lots	}	680	}	John C. Jones & als.	1788
Jonesborough								
Jonesport	}	21726	same	}	680	}	Benjamin Lincoln & als.	1786
Perry								
Dennysville	}	29971	same	}	680	}		
Pembroke								

# COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. — [Continued.]

104

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.			
Robbinston	17860	Three Lots	680	Commonwealth	Edward H. Robbins	1786			
Edmunds	17696	same	680	same	Aaron Hobart	1786			
†Cooper	26000	same	680	same	Leonard Jarvis & als.	1789			
†Marion	23000	same	680	same	Charles Turner & als.	1788			
Charlotte	20734	same	680	same	John Lock & als.	1785			
Calais	19392	same	960	same	Thomas Waterman	1789			
Cutler	29385	same	960	same	Machias Academy & als.	1793-4			
Whiting	33136	same	960	same	John Allen & als.	1792			
Lubec	23476	same	960	same	S. Thayer & settlers	1783			
Eastport						-1820			
	14643	same	720	same	John Peck	1794			
Columbia	23040	same	960	}	William Bingham	1793			
	24400	same	960						
Alexander	26000	same	960						
Baileyville	21183	same	960						
Baring	17375	same	960						
Beddington	23040	same	960						
Crawford	23040	same	960						
Cherryfield	24400	same	960						
Northfield	17000	same	960						
Princeton	27500	same	960						
Trescott	20722	same	960						
Wesley	23040	same	960						
Linnæus	23040	same	960				Commonwealth	Mass. Agricultural Society	1808
Hodgdon	23040	same	960				same	Groton & Westford Acads.	1802

Houlton	11520	same	480	same
Weston	11520	same	480	same
New Limerick	11520	same	480	same
Amity	25732	Public Lots	978	State of Maine
Topsfield	29351	same	1562	same
Williams College, R. 1, W. E. L. S.	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth
Framingham Acad. R. 1, W. E. L. S.	11520	none		same
Portland & Bridg- water Acad. R. 1, W. E. L. S.	23040	Three Lots	960	same
Mars Hill R. 1, W. E. L. S.	23040	same	§600	same
Plymouth Grant R. 1, W. E. L. S.	23040	same	960	same
Belfast Acad. R. 2, W. E. L. S.	11520	same	480	same
Westfield & Deer- field Acad. R. 2, W. E. L. S.	23040	same	960	same
Gen. Wm. Eaton's Grant R. 2, W. E. L. S.	10000	none		same
No. 1, R. 1, T. S.	24050	Three Lots	960	same
No. 3, R. 1, "	30770	same	960	same
No. 3, R. 2, "	23040	same	960	same
No. 1, R. 4, "	24000	same	960	same
No. 1, R. 2, "	22900	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine
No. 2, R. 2, "	23040	same	1000	same

New Salem Acad.	1805
Hampden Acad.	1805
Limerick Acad.	1810
Settlers & R. Whidden	1832-5
J. Williams & als. & settlers	1830-5
Williams College	1802
Framingham Acad.	1802
Portland & Bridgwater Acad.	1803
Revolutionary Soldiers	1805
Town of Plymouth	1807
Belfast Academy	1810
Westfield & Deerfield Acad.	1806
William Eaton	1808
Justin Ely	1811
Samuel Hinkley	1811
Benjamin Talmdge	1804
Williams College	1820
Jones Dyer	1829
William Pike & als.	1829

1839.] MR. FROST'S REPORT. 105

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. — [Continued.]

106

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
No. 1, R. 3, T. S.	23700	Public Lots	1046	State of Maine	William Vance & als.	1829-35
No. 5, R. 1, N. B. P. P.	11520	Three Lots	480	Commonwealth	Amherst Acad.	1820
No. 6, R. 1, "	11520	same	480	same	Lenox Acad.	1820
		Public Lots	500	State of Maine	William Vance	1829
No. 7, R. 2, "	30000	same	1256	same	J. Williams & als.	1830-35
No. 9, R. 2, "	19360	same	840	same	William Pike	1820
		Three Lots	480	Commonwealth	Hingham Acad.	1820
No. 8, R. 3, "	23040	same	960	same	Stetson & Gardner	1828
No. 9, R. 3, "	23040	same	960	same	Waterston, Pray & Co.	1829
No. 10, R. 3, "	25811	same	960	same	same	1829
No. 11, R. 3, "	8374	same	330	same	Edward H. Robbins	1831
No. 8, R. 4, "	23040	same	960	same	Samuel F. Coolidge	1828
No. 9, R. 4, "	11520	same	480	same	Heirs of T. Danforth	1812
		same	960	same	Edward H. Robbins	1831
No. 9, G. S.	23040	same	960	same	William Dall & als.	1824-31
No. 11, "	11520	Public Lots	490	State of Maine	J. L. Kelsey & settlers	1832-5
Gore 1, R. 1, W. E. L. S.	6132	Three Lots	240	Commonwealth	James Crosby & als.	1828
Gore 2, R. 1, " (orient)	10058	Public Lots	480	State of Maine	R. Whidden and settlers	1830-35
A. R. 1, "	23040	same	1000	same	Joel Wellington	1829
No. 1, R. 2, "	27576	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	William Fowler & als.	1835
No. 2, R. 2, "	10785	same	480	same	G. W. Pickering	1834
No. 3, R. 2, "	22000	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Morrill & Pickering	1827
A. R. 2, "	15360	Three Lots	600	Commonwealth	Charles Ewer & als.	1834

B. R. 2,	"	23040	same	960	same		1835
D. R. 2,	"	22477	Public Lots	1054	State of Maine	Revolutionary Soldiers	1885
E. R. 2,	"	12622	same	600	same	Revolutionary Officers	1838
†No. 14, E. D.		26240	Three Lots	680	Commonwealth	Oliver Wendall & als.	1789
†No. 18,	"	23040	same	680	same	Lottery Adventurers	1787
No. 23,	"	{ 12230	same	480	same	Bluehill Acad.	1806
No. 19,	"	{ 14580	Public Lots	644	Commonwealth & State	Nathaniel Longfellow & als.	1832
No. 21,	"	23040	Three Lots	960	} Commonwealth	} William Bingham	} 1793
No. 25,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 26,	"	20500	same	960			
No. 27,	"	19000	same	960			
No. 27,	"	17328	same	960			
No. 17, M. D.		23040	same	960			
No. 18,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 24,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 29,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 30,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 31,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 36,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 37,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 42,	"	23040	same	960			
No. 43,	"	23040	same	960			
101 No. 5, N. D.		30720	same	1280			
No. 6,	"	30720	same	1280			
		2097348			78520		

1839]

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

107

\* These townships were granted 1762, and were confirmed by the Commonwealth in 1785 with the usual reservation; but by a Resolve of 1793<sup>3</sup> (20506 acres having been conveyed to settlers) the residue was conveyed to Thomas Ruston, 1794, without reservations of Public Lots.

† 1-84 part (about 460 acres) for schools—1-84 part first settled minister—1-84 part for the ministry.

‡ Lottery townships 1787.

§ Resolve March 7, 1805.

# COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservation.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
Bethel	31763	3-64 parts of the town	1470	Province Mass. Bay	Josiah Richardson & als.	1777
Canton	14184	3-64 parts of the town	490	same	David Phipps & als.	1774
Fryburg	27959	3-64 parts of the town	1080	same	Joseph Frye	1762
Gilead	14232	3-64 parts of the town	660	same	William Peabody & als.	1778
Hebron	36221	none		same	Alexander Shepard, Jr.	1777
Oxford						
Lovell	37430	3-64 parts of the town	1500	same	Off. & soldiers of Lovell Comp.	1774-9
Sweden						
Livermore	29973	3-64 parts of the town	1260	same	Proprietors unknown	1774
Norway	26358	none	*600	same	Lee, Cummings, Rust & als.	1777-86
Paris	23971	3-64 parts of the town	1200	same	Joshua Fuller & als.	1771
Rumford	31615	3-64 parts of the town	1470	same	Timothy Walker & als.	1774
Turner	34030	3-64 parts of the town	1470	same	Capt. Sylvester & his Comp.	1768
Waterford	25713	3-64 parts of the town	1440	same	John Whitcomb & al.	1777
Buckfield	24833	Three Lots	680	Commonwealth	Abijah Buck & als.	1785
Hartford	47825	same	1360	same	Joel Parkhurst & als.	1787
Sumner						
Brownfield	46886	same	900	same	Fryburg Acad. & various others	1783-95
Denmark						
Hiram	19809	none		same	Peleg Wadsworth & als.	1790
Porter	19000	Three Lots	680	same	Jeremiah Hill & als.	1793
Andover & West	42416	same	960	same	Samuel Johnson & als.	1791
Surplus						
Andover North	15960	same	480	same	John Richards	1807
Surplus						

Albany	23062	same	960	same
Byron	31581	same	960	same
Dixfield	} 32020	same	960	same
Mexico				
Greenwood	} 11520	same	480	same
	9000	same	480	same
Newry	26830	same	960	same
Peru	24750	same	960	same
Roxbury	23937	same	960	same
Woodstock	} 11520	same	480	same
Stow	} 11520	same	480	same
Soneham, includ'g	} 3576	none		same
Batchelder's Grant				
No. 2, Plant.	26880	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth
A 1, Riley	26165	same	960	same
A 2, Holmes	28507	same	960	same
Letter B,	25600	same	960	same
Letter C.	33280	same	960	same
No.4,R.1,W.B.K.P	24448	same	960	same
No. 5, R. 1,	31780	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine
No. 4, R. 2,	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth
No. 5, R. 2,	20904	same	960	same
No. 4, R. 3,	21000	same	960	same
No. 5, R. 3,	22717	same	960	same
No. 4, R. 4,	23040	same	960	same
No. 5. R. 4,	23436	same	960	same

Joseph Holt & als.	1791
Sarah Waldo	1794
Jona. Holman & als.	1791
Phillips Acad.	1800
E. Twitchell & als.	1805
Sarah Boswick	1796
J. Thompson & als.	1796
John Derby	1794
Dummer Academy	1800
Gorham Academy	1807
Bradley, Eastman, Bateholder & als.	} 1788 1816
Milton Academy & als.	1803-11
Phebe Ketchum	1796
J. J. Holmes	1796
Ann S. Davis & Hounsfield	1804
Ann S. Davis & John Peck	1802-4
George F. Richardson	1832
Cyrus Shaw	1827
William Kibbe	1830
Huntington & Pitkin	1814
Dunlap & Grant	1799
Abel Cutler	1801
Josiah Quincy	1803
Samuel Watkinson	1804

1839.]

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

109

## COUNTY OF OXFORD. — [Continued.]

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
No.5,R.5,W.B.K.P	17280	Three Lots	720	Commonwealth State of Maine	Farmington & Hallowell Acad. Cushman & Phillips & al.	1820
	†3528	Public Lots	200			1835
	1143292		38120			

\* 200 acres for schools—200 acres for ministry—200 acres for first minister—by Resolve March 4, 1801.

† Conditionally granted.

‡ In this grant 500 acres were divided to each right and a fractional lot over.

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

* Industry	13568	none	960	Plymouth Council	Plymouth Proprietors	1629
Jay	25395	3 64 parts of the town	980	Province Mass. Bay.	David Phipps and als.	1774
Farmington	} 45411	} Three Lots	960	} Commonwealth	Dummer Sewall and als.	1790
Ghesterville		} Grant fr Mass	†1000			
New Sharon	28600	Three Lots	960	same	Prince Baker and als.	1791
Wilton	22544	same	960	same	William Thompson and als.	1785
Temple	18020	same	960	same	William Phillips, Jr.	1794
New Vineyard	30838	same	960	same	Smith & Knowlton	1793
Strong	22406	same	960	same	Read & Eaton	1794
Avon	26048	same	960	same	John Phillips	1794
Freeman	21351	same	960	same	Sufferers of Falmouth	1790
Phillips	22490	same	960	same	Jacob Abbott	1794
Carthage	23250	same	960	same	Benjamin Ames	1794



Weld	32775	same	960	same	Thomas Russell, Jr.	1794
Berlin	27650	same	960	same	S. Wetmore and als.	1794
Madrid	22552	same	960	same	Moses Abbott	1795
Kingfield	24520	same	960	}	William Bingham	1793
No. 4, R. 1, B. P.	20680	same	960			
No. 3, R. 2, "	25480	same	960			
No. 4, R. 2, "	22340	same	960			
No. 4, R. 3, "	20560	same	960			
Letter D.	20500	same	960	same	Jona. Gardner	1795
Letter E.	20600	same	960	same	Jona. Cummings	1795
No.2,R.1,W.B.K.P	22080	same	960	}	Thomas Service	1799
No. 3, R. 1, "	30720	same	960			
No. 1, R. 2, "	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Daniel Brown and al.	1834
No. 2, R. 2, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	John Peck	1804
No. 3, R. 2, "	30720	same	960	same	William Gilbert and als.	1799
No. 1, R. 3, "	{ 11520	same	480	same	Canaan Academy	1819
	{ 9480	Public Lots	500	State of Maine	Daniel Brown and als.	1834
No. 2, R. 3, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	John Peck	1802
No. 3, R. 3, "	21000	same	960	same	Edward Blake	1804
No. 1, R. 4, "	23040	same	960	same	Bath Acad—Andrews and als.	1807-32
No. 2, R. 4, "	†23040	same	480	same	Jere. Bradbury and als.	1833
No. 1, R. 5, "	23040	same	960	same	John Bradley	1835
No. 2, R. 5, "	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Thomas W. Smith and als.	1834-35
No. 1, R. 6, "	§ 17267	same	666	same	William Kibbe	1830
	84164		32986			

\* Part of the "Kennebec Patent" granted 1629, and confirmed by the Commonwealth 1789.

† Granted for usual public uses, for schools and ministry, by Resolve, March 7, 1805.

‡ South half 11520 a. conditionally granted.

§ 8633 acres in this township unsold.

1839.]

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

111

## COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

112

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees,	Date.	
Bloomfield	11572	none		Plymouth Council	Plymouth Proprietors	1629*	
Canaan	28016	none					
Showhegan	28293	none					
Fairfield	15869	none					
Mercer	24692	none					
Norridgwock	28482	none					
Pittsfield	22177	none		Commonwealth			
Starks	28441	Three Lots	960			Samuel Titcomb	1792
Anson	23608	same	960		same	Berwick Academy	1794
Athens	12540	same	480		same	Monmouth Academy	1811
Chandlerville	33000	same	960		same	Moses Barnard and als.	1794
†Cornville	24231	same	960		same	Taunton Academy	1795
Embden	34264	same	960		same	John Warren	1799
Hartland	23040	same	960		same	Hallowell Academy	1793
Harmony	30847	same	960		same	Moses Barnard and als.	1792
†Madison	24689	same	960		same	Sufferers of Falmouth	1790
New Portland	28300	same	960		same	John Warren	1800
Palmyra	28673	same	960		same	John S. Frazy	1803
Ripley	28802	same	960		same	John Warren	1799
Cambridge	21925	same	960		same	Prop's Warren & Groton & als.	1792
St. Albans	23040	same	960		same	William Bingham	1793
Solon	19700	same	960				
Brighton	19700	same	960				
Bingham							
Concord							

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Lexington	24520	same	960
Mayfield	25480	same	960
Moscow	27360	same	960
No. 1, R. 3, E. K. R.	30950	same	960
No. 2, R. 3, "	25820	same	960
No. 1, R. 4, "	24480	same	960
No. 2, R. 4, "	25840	same	960
No. 1, R. 5, "	10240	same	480
No. 1, R. 2, W. K. R.	11520	same	480
No. 2, R. 2, "	25480	same	960
No. 1, R. 3, "	11520	same	480
No. 2, R. 3, "	24680	same	960
No. 3, R. 3, "	24680	same	960
No. 1, R. 4, "	14800	same	480
No. 2, R. 4, "	24400	same	960
No. 3, R. 4, "	23040	same	960
No. 4, R. 4, W. K. R.	23040	same	960
No. 1, R. 5, "	27890	same	960
No. 2, R. 5, "	23680	same	960
No. 3, R. 5, "	23040	same	960
No. 4, R. 5, "	23040	same	960
No. 1, R. 6, "	22900	same	960
No. 2, R. 6, "	23040	same	960
No. 3, R. 6, "	23040	same	960
No. 4, R. 6, "	23040	same	960
No. 5, R. 6, "	23040	same	960
No. 1, R. 7, "	20680	same	960
No. 2, R. 7, "	24480	same	960
No. 3, R. 7, "	15860	same	720
No. 4, R. 7, "	16310	same	720

same

William Bingham

1793

## COUNTY OF SOMERSET.— [Continued.]

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
No. 5, R. 7, W. K. R.	16750	Three Lots	720	} Commonwealth	William Bingham	1793
No. 6, R. 7, "	17760	same	720			
No. 1, R. 1, N. B. K. P.	11520	same	480	same	Taunton and Raynham	1820
	4463	Public Lots	292	State of Maine	Isaac Lane and als.	1833
No. 2, R. 1, "	4770	same	200	same	Henry W. Fuller and als.	1833
	11520	Three Lots	480	Commonwealth	Sandwich Academy	1819
†No. 3, R. 1, "	23040	Public Lots	950	State of Maine	John Spring and als.	1832-3
No. 4, R. 1, "	23040	same	1000	same	Coburn, Sawyer and als.	1832-5
No. 5, R. 1, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	John Bradley	1833
No. 1, R. 2, "	19284	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	John P. Boyd	1828
No. 2, R. 2, "	22968	same	1000	same	Dole and Williams	1828
No. 3, R. 2, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Mason Greenwood	1834
No. 4, R. 2, "	23040	same	960	same	Revolutionary Soldiers	
§No. 5, R. 2, "	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Benjamin Brown and als.	1828
No. 1, R. 3, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Middlesex Canal	1816
No. 2, R. 3, "	25848	same	960	same	Revolutionary Soldiers	
†No. 3, R. 3, "	23040	same	480	same	Contractors (not deeded)	1835
No. 5, R. 3, "	23040	same	960	same	Sandy Bay Pier Company	1820
No. 1, R. 4, "	23040	same	960	same	Town of Plymouth	1821
No. 2, R. 4, "	7680	same	320	same	Town of Pittston	1815
	†18168	same	640	same	Contractors (not deeded)	1835
†No. 3, R. 4, "	23040	same	960	same	Do. ( do. )	1835
	1645965		58852			

† About 15 of these towns was included in the "Kennebec Patent" as finally established in 1814. ‡ Conditionally granted. § This township was granted by the Commonwealth to the State of Maine, and appropriated to the construction of the Canada Road. \* Part of the "Kennebec Patent" 1629—confirmed to claimants under the original grantees, in 1787.

## COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

Abbott	23040	Three Lots	960	} Commonwealth	Bowdoin College	1796			
Poxcroft	23040	same	960						
Guilford	23040	same	960						
Sebec	23040	same	960						
Atkinson	23040	same	960				same	E. Sigourney	1804
Brownville	23040	same	960				same	Brown and Hills	1805
Dover	23040	same	960				same	Hallowell and Lowell	1802
Elliotville	23040	same	960				same	Heirs of Wm. Vaughan & als.	1814
Greenville	17280	same	720				same	Saco Acad. and Free Bridge	1815
Kilmarnock	{ 11520	same	480				same	John P. Boyd	1816
	{ 11520	same	480	same	Rufus Gilmore and als.	1820			
Milton	23040	Three Lots	960	same	John P. Boyd	1805			
Milo	23040	same	960	same	Jona. Hastings	1795			
Monson	23040	same	960	same	Hebron and Monson Acad's	1811			
Parkman	26880	same	960	same	Samuel Parkman	1804			
Sangerville	23040	same	960	same	John S. Frazy	1802			
Wilson	23040	same	960	same	Mass. Medical Society and als	1813			
Williamsburg	} 23040	same	960	same	William Dodd	1804			
Barnard									
Blanchard	27540	same	960	} same	William Bingham	1793			
Kingsbury	25940	same	960						
Shirley	23040	same	960						
Wellington	23040	same	960						
No. 2, R. 5, B. P.	23040	same	960						
No. 3, R. 5, "	23040	same	960						
No. 1. R. 6, "	10240	same	468						
No. 2, R. 6, "	22640	same	960						
Seboomok Town'p	23040	same	960	same	Prop's Kennebec Patent	1820			

1839.]

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

115

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS. — [Continued.]

116

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
Middlesex Canal T	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Middlesex Canal	1816
Day's Acad. "	14520	same	480	same	Day's Academy	1816
No.4, R.8, N.W.P.	23040	same	960	same	Reed, Porter and als.	1834
No. 7, R. 8, "	23040	same	960	same	Thomas Monkhouse	1808
*No. 8, R. 8, "	23040	same	960	same	Samuel Parkman	1804
No. 5, R. 9, "	23040	same	960	same	Town of Boston	1795
No. 6, R. 9, "	23040	same	960	same	Warren Acad. and A. Stetson	1813-31
No. 7, R. 10, "	23040	same	960	} same	Bowdoin College	1813
No. 8, R. 10, "	23040	same	960			
†Letter W.	14068	same	720	same	J. T. Hobart and als.	1834-5
No. 4, I. P.	21832	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Revolutionary Soldiers	1836
No.1,R.9,W.E.L.S.	22104	same	1000	same	Bartlett and Roberts	1829
†No. 2, R. 9, "	23040	same	1000	same	David Greely and als.	1835
No. 4, R. 9, "	23040	same	1000	Commonwealth & State	Jabez Bradbury	1832
†No. 5, R. 9, "	23040	same	500	same	} Milo L. Bennett and als.	1835
†No. 6, R. 9, "	23063	same	1000	same		
A R. 10, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	J. and J. Dow and als.	1834-5
No. 1, R. 10, "	23040	same	960	same	W. Hammatt and als.	1833
†No. 2, R. 10, "	23040	same	960	same	N. Winslow and als.	1838
A R. 11, "	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Samuel A. Bradley	1829
B R. 11, "	26736	same	1000	same	Samuel A. Bradley	1828
No. 1. R. 11, "	23040	same	1000	same	W. Hill and als.	1828
A R. 12, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	T. and J. Perley and als.	1831-36
No. 1, R. 12, "	23040	same	960	same	J. Farrar Perley and als.	1831-38
†No.2, R. 12, "	23040	same	960	same	Stephen Cummings and als.	1834-5

†No. 3, R. 12, "	23040	same	960	same	Stephen Cummings and als.	1834-5
A R. 13, "	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Samuel A. Bradley	1828
A 2, R. 13, "	17925	same	778	same	Thomas W. Smith	1828
†No. 3, R. 13, "	23040	same	1000	same	John Williams and als.	1835
A R. 14, "	19164	same	1000	same	Samuel A. Bradley	1828
No. 1, R. 14, "	23944	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Josiah Little and als.	1830-35
No. 3, R. 14, "	19787	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Pitt Dillingham and al.	1828
No. 3, R. 15, "	23236	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	F. E. White and als.	1835
	1324599		55038			

\* Given by S. Parkman to Harvard College.

† Conditionally granted and not fully alienated.

‡ East half 11520 acres unsold.

## COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

*Bangor	22245	none	} Commonwealth	Prop's Waldo Patent & settlers	1800-20	
*Hampden	23288	none				
*Hermon	24360	none				
*Newburg	33400	none				
Orono	31946	none				
Eddington	9834	none	same	Bennoch, Lowder and als.	1804-26	
Brewer	} 38199	Three Lots	same	Jona. Eddy and als.	1785	
Orrington			880	same	Moses Knapp, Brewer & als.	1785-6
Bradford	23040	same	960	same	Joseph Blake	1802
Bradley	28680	Public Lots	1062	State of Maine	Settlers and als.	1824-32
Burlington	25401	same	975	same	Settlers and als.	1824-34
Chester	17831	same	800	same	Settlers and als.	1825-35
Carmel	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Martin Kinsley	1795

# COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT. — [Continued.]

118

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
Corinth	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	John Peck	1794
Corinna	23040	same	960	same	John Warren	1804
Charleston	23040	same	960	same	John Lowell	1802
Dixmont	21284	same	960	same	Bowdoin College	1796
Dexter	23040	same	960	same	Amos Bond and als.	1804
Etna	23040	same	960	same	Bowdoin College	1806
Exeter	23040	same	960	same	Marblehead Academy	1793
Edinburg	20062	same	960	same	Thatcher and Thorndike	1831
Enfield	5000	none		same	Joseph Treat	1820
	†14648	Public Lots	640	State of Maine	Settlers and als.	1828-38
Greenbush	21623	same	1012	same	Settlers and als	1825-35
Glenburn	23040	Three Lots	960	} Commonwealth	Henry Jackson	1797
Kirkland	23040	same	960			
Howland	28041	same	960	same	Hammatt Emerson and als.	1829
Levant	23040	same	960	same	William Wetmore	1794
Lagrange	27200	same	960	same	Thatcher and Thorndike	1820-31
Lee	23040	same	960	same	William College	1821
	11520	same	480	same	Joseph E. Foxcroft	1821
Lincoln	17062	same	720	same	Simeon Cummings	1828
	17695	Public Lots	705	State of Maine	Settlers and als.	1828-32
Lowell	12191	same	500	same	Settlers and als.	1825-35
Maxfield	11520	Three Lots	480	Commonwealth	Bridgton Academy	1813
Milford	11520	same	480	same	Fiske and Bridge	1831
	13200	none		same	Settlers and als.	1804-20
Newport	23040	Three Lots	960	same	David Green	1800



	Frymouth	11520	same	480	same	J. Barrett & als.	1801
	Passadumkeag	16354	Public Lots	1012	State of Maine	Settlers & als.	1825-35
}	Springfield	11520	same	500	same	Foxcroft Academy	1826
		11520	same	500	same	Settlers & als.	1828-35
	Stetson	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Leicester Academy	1793
	Garland	23040	same	960	same	Williams College	1798
	† Madawaska	1566720	Entitled to	68000	Commonwealth & State	John Barker & al. (200 a.)	1825
	Argyle Plantation	29164	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Waterville College	1815
II	Jarvis' Gore	15050	same	960	same	Leonard Jarvis & als.	1794
	Hopkins Acad. G.	11520	Two Lots	a 400	same	Hopkins Academy	1826
	No. 4, R. T.	25997	Three Lots	960	same	Amasa Stetson & als.	1829
	No. 1, I. P.	22550	Public Lots	1050	State of Maine	Settlers & als.	1834-8
	No. 2, "	25115	same	1054	same	Revolutionary Soldiers	1835
	No. 3, "	25412	same	1000	same	Revolutionary Soldiers	1836
	No. 2, R. 8, N.W.P.	25225	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Waterston, Pray & Co.	1829
	§ No. 3, R. 8, "	11520	same	480	same	Catharine Drocone	1821
	No. 2, R. 9, "	28650	same	960	same	William Emerson & als.	1829
	No. 3, R. 9, "	28800	same	960	same	Peabody, Fisher & als.	1831
	No. 3, R.1, N.B.P.P.	26010	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Samuel Veazie	1830
	No. 4, R. 1, "	38424	same	1692	same	William Vance & als.	1832-3
}	No. 6, R. 2, "	11520	same	500	same	China Academy	1830
		15253	same	640	same	Settlers & als.	1830-35
	No. 6, R. 3, "	22264	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	James B. Fiske	1830
	No. 7, R. 3, "	23040	same	960	same	William Ingalls	1828
}	No. 6, R. 4, "	5760	same	240	same	Duck Trap Bridge	1820
		9992	same	540	same	Waterston, Pray, & Co.	1831
	No. 7, R. 4, "	23040	same	960	same	Thomas Drew	1828
}	No.1,R.3,W.E.L.S.	11520	same	480	same	Nichols Academy	1825-30
		22049	same	960	same	G. W. Pickering	1834
	b No. 2, R. 3, "	22866	same	960	same	Stephen Cummings and als.	1835

## COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT. — [Continued.]

120

MR. FROST'S REPORT.

[Jan.

Towns.	Acres.	Reservations.	Acres.	Original Grantors.	Original Grantees.	Date.
No.3,R.3,W.E.L.S.	23689	Public Lots	844	State of Maine	Joshua Carpenter and als.	1825-8
No. 4, R. 3, " }	9600	same	416	same	James B. Fiske	1829
	13440	Three Lots	480	Commonwealth	Davis & Howe	1835
No. 6, R. 3, " }	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Nehemiah Leavitt and als.	1830-5
No. 7, R. 3, " }	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Waldo T. Pierce and als.	1835
A. R. 4, " }	16472	Public Lots	500	State of Maine	Benjamin Brown	1827
No. 1, R. 4, " }	23040	same	1000	same	No. Yarmouth Acad. & B. Brown	1827
No. 2, R. 4, " }	23610	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Fiske & Bridge	1837
No. 5, R. 4, " }	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Edward Smith	1830
bNo. 6, R. 4, " }	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Thatcher & Parker	1832
A. R. 5, " }	21949	same	960	same	Chamberlain, Fiske & Bridge	1835
bNo. 1, R. 5, " }	23040	same	960	same	Fiske & Bridge and H. Reed	1835
bNo. 2, R. 5, " }	22716	same	960	same	Bishop Fenwick and als.	1834
bNo. 3, R. 5, " }	22188	same	960	same	Hammatt, Blake and als.	1835
cNo. 4, R. 5, " }	23040	Public Lots	1095	State of Maine	Settlers	1838
No. 5, R. 5, " }	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	S. L. Mitchell and als.	1835
bNo. 6, R. 5, " }	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Settlers and als.	1834-5
No. 7, R. 5, " }	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Israel Thorndike	1837
cNo. 10, R. 5, " }	23040	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Settlers	1838
A. R. 6, " }	11520	same	500	same	Cony Academy	1827
	11400	same	500	same	Ira Fish	1827
No. 1, R. 6, " }	11520	same	500	same	Wesleyan Seminary	1828
	11488	same	500	same	Hill & McLaughlin	1828
No. 2, R. 6, " }	23083	same	1000	same	Samuel Veazie	1830
No. 3, R. 6, " }	11520	same	500	same	Mariners' Church	1828

No. 3, R. 6, "	12482	same	512	same	Settlers and als.	1832-5
No. 4, R. 6, "	23040	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Amos Patten	1833
bNo. 5, R. 6, "	23040	Public Lots	955	State of Maine	Settlers and als.	1832-5
A. R. 7, "	20934	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Amos M. Roberts and als.	1836-8
No. 1, R. 7, "	21517	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Benjamin Brown	1827
No. 2, R. 7, "	23377	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	Revolutionary Soldiers	1829
No. 3, R. 7, "	23255	Public Lots	1000	State of Maine	Edward Smith	1828
No. 6, R. 7, "	23040	same	1000	same	Edward Smith	1830
No. 7, R. 7, "	23030	Three Lots	960	Commonwealth	William Willis	1835
bA. R. 8 & 9, "	20057	same	720	same	William R. Miller	1835
No. 1, R. 8, "	18060	same	720	same	W. Hammatt and als.	1832
No. 2, R. 8, "	23040	same	960	same	E. H. Lombard and als.	1835-7
dNo. 3, R. 8, "	11520	same	480	same	Mass. Agricultural Society	1835
No. 4, R. 8, "	23040	Public Lots	1000	Commonwealth & State	Samuel Garnsey and als.	1832
No. 5, R. 8, "	23076	same	1000	same	Daniel Spoffard and als.	1832
bNo. 6, R. 8, "	23040	same	1000	same	Charles H. Coffin and als.	1835
	2188392		84044	Exclusive of Madawaska		

\* About 30,000 acres in these four towns were sold to settlers, and the residue granted to the Proprietors of the Waldo Patent.

† About two thousand acres unsold, belonging to the State.

‡ The quantity of land in this town is estimated according to the best maps of the country—1,566,520 acres remain the joint property of the Commonwealth and State.

§ The west half of this township belongs to the State.

a 200 acres for schools; 200 acres for ministry.

b Conditionally granted, and not fully alienated.

c Lotted for settlement and partly sold.

d West half unsold.

## RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Acres alienated.	Reservations.
York, . . . . .	511,615	2,157
Cumberland, . . . . .	585,815	5,750
Lincoln, . . . . .	558,419	
Waldo, . . . . .	528,464	960
Kennebec, . . . . .	541,297	
Hancock, . . . . .	1,001,205	36,260
Washington, . . . . .	2,097,348	78,520
Oxford, . . . . .	1,143,292	38,120
Franklin, . . . . .	841,645	32,986
Somerset, . . . . .	1,645,965	58,852
Piscataquis, . . . . .	1,324,599	55,038
*Penobscot, . . . . .	2,188,392	84,044
	12,968,056	392,687
Gores and small tracts not included in the towns } and townships enumerated, }	40,150	
Islands do, do. }	41,829	
Ascertained and computed deficiencies in returns } and surveys, }	391,240	
Total, . . . . .	13,441,275	392,687

\* Exclusive of Madawaska.

ERRATA.—In part of the copies of the foregoing reports, page 5, 2d paragraph, 2d line, strike out the word *all*.

Page 12, line 3, after the word *political* insert *and financial*.

Page 20, 2d paragraph, 2d line, for "six" read *nine*.

Page 32, 5th par., 1st line, after the word *ensuing* insert *year*.

Page 36, 9th line from the top, for "Cash in the hands of Geo. W. Coffin, Esq." read, Cash due from Massachusetts for one half the amount paid for excess of expenditures on the Aroostook Road over the amount of appropriations by that State, carried to new account.

Page 61, 1st par., last line, after the word *and* insert *State*.

Page 62, 2d par., 5th line, after the word *by* insert *the*—8th line, for "island" read *islands*—12th line, for "our" read *the*.

Page 70, 1st line, for "1839" read 1819.