

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1843.**

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*AUGUSTA:*

WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.



1843.

REPORT

OF THE

LAND AGENT

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DECEMBER 31, 1842.

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Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836.

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*AUGUSTA:*

Wm. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

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1843.



# STATE OF MAINE.

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LAND OFFICE, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

To the Governor and Executive Council of the State:

DURING the past year there has been three townships of timber land, surveyed and examined. They were offered for sale at public auction in mile sections, at what was believed to be a fair minimum price.

The townships were Nos. 8 in the 7th, 2 in the 11th, and 1 in the 13th ranges west from the east line of the State. Considerable timber has been cut in former years from each of these townships, under permits from the State, which remark is applicable to all the timber lands on the Penobscot and Kennebec waters, held by Maine in severalty, which have ever been considered of much value.

They are believed to be as valuable as any other three townships belonging to this State on the Penobscot waters.

The quantity of pine timber on No. 8 in the 7th range was estimated at 3,939,000 ft. board measure, and of first, second and third qualities in about equal proportions.

The spruce timber 4,876,000 and all of second quality. The average minimum price was forty nine cents per acre. No offer was made for any part of this township; it therefore remains unsold.

The pine timber in No. 2 in the 11th range was estimated at 6,512,000, about one fifth part, first, two fifths, second, and the remainder, third quality: of

spruce timber there was 3,515,000, nearly all of second quality. The average minimum price was fifty eight cents per acre. Of this township five sections only were sold, containing 3,163 acres for \$2,164 49.

Township No. 1, range 13, was estimated to contain of first quality of pine timber 485,000, of second quality 740,000, and of third quality 570,000; of second quality of spruce timber 357,000. The average minimum price of this township was thirty eight and a half cents per acre. Of this township twenty three sections were sold for \$5,600 42. The remaining 13 sections are unsold.

As all sales are required to be made for cash, the depression in the lumber business, and unusual scarcity of money, prevented many individuals, who under other circumstances might have purchased these lands, from even examining them. When money is scarce and cash payments required, the sales may be expected to be very limited, and whoever chooses to buy at such times, will find very little competition.

Of settling land, but few lots have been sold, yet the country bordering on the Aroostook river is steadily improving. The increase of population is probably greater than during any former year.

Since the settlement of the boundary, many persons have examined the State lands in the county of Aroostook, and express a determination to locate themselves there as soon as circumstances will permit.

If the same liberal policy, which has been pursued towards the settlers for the last four years, shall be continued a few years longer, we shall see a thriving population in the northeastern part of the State, spread over a territory larger in extent than the three western counties of the State.

Township No. 3 in the 4th range, on the head branches of the Witspitlock stream has been recently surveyed into lots for settlement. The surveyor has not yet made his returns to this office, but the township is represented to contain a large proportion of superior farming land. The tract of country embracing the six eastern ranges of townships, extending from the military road north to the St. John river, being about one hundred miles in length, by thirty six in breadth, contains the most valuable portions of our settling lands, and although there is within those limits some good timber tracts, yet in general it is not a pine timber country.

If I may be permitted to suggest any alteration in the present laws, I would recommend that these lands be sold only to actual settlers, and that the timber be permitted as fast as called for, to any one who will furnish good security for the stumpage. Massachusetts owns as much or more than Maine within the above limits, and has this year granted permits to cut timber on sixteen townships, giving us nearly four hundred miles of exterior lines to look after. We must incur considerable expense annually in protecting this timber, and considerable risk of losing it. The country is filling up with inhabitants who are all engaged in clearing land, and a drought is always the time for burning new lands. Every year, more or less will be likely to be destroyed by the spreading of the settlers' fires.

The first settlers of a new country usually select the hardwood land, as the easiest to clear and the best for first crops. A majority of the Aroostook settlers have no timber fit for building. They cannot buy a pine tree, and must therefore do without, or run the hazard of being treated as trespassers. When none are permitted to cut,

no one will inform against him who trespasses ; but when any one can buy at a fair rate, those who buy will generally expose those who trespass. Now the settlers are required to build houses, but the means are denied them. Mills have been erected when the builders hoped to be able to procure timber to supply them, but find now they can neither buy timber land or timber ; and it is to be feared that many of our hardy pioneers will suffer considerable loss and much inconvenience the coming year for the want of lumber, which they might procure if the Agent were allowed to sell.

The Land Agent was authorized by a resolve of the last Legislature, to locate and open a road from township Letter F, 2d range, north to the St. John river, provided Massachusetts would contribute her equal share of the expense. The resolve was immediately forwarded to the Land Agent of Massachusetts, with the request that he would lay the matter before the Legislature of that State ; but unfortunately it was not received there till after their adjournment, consequently nothing could be done. The Agent of Massachusetts has assured me, that he will at an early day present the subject to the Legislature of that State. It seems to me very desirable that an appropriation should be made as early as possible by our Legislature, to aid in opening the contemplated road.

This road would open a direct communication between Houlton and the Madawaska settlements, through the finest portions of our public lands.

It has already been opened and made, the most of the way, passable from Houlton to the Aroostook river in Letter G, a distance of about forty miles. It is about thirty five miles from there to the St. John river, on a due north line.



The Madawaska settlement on the south side of the St. John, is supposed to contain from fifteen to twenty hundred inhabitants, who are entirely deprived of the advantage of any intercourse with the citizens of our own State, except by a circuitous route through the province of New Brunswick.

They have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of British laws, and as by the late treaty they are acknowledged to be within our borders, those laws can no longer be enforced; and they are left to learn their duty as citizens of Maine, without a knowledge of our language or laws, without any municipal charters or regulations, without magistrates and without roads. In discharge of our duty to these people, the opening of this road appears to be indispensable. I may be permitted to add that a portion of our school fund might be well expended there, if a competent teacher could be obtained to instruct them in the English language.

The State road from Houlton to the Aroostook, has been very much improved the past season. An alteration has been made by the county commissioners of Aroostook, through half township Letter B, Mars Hill township, and the Deerfield Academy Grant.

The proprietors of the Deerfield Grant have opened and grubbed very handsomely the road on the new route over their lands. The Agent of Massachusetts has put the road through Letter B under contract, which will probably be completed early next season. There should be laid out and opened a few miles of road from the north line of Letter B, where the road now being made by Massachusetts will terminate, across the corner of Mars Hill township, to the road already made by the owners of the Deerfield Grant. The whole road will then be under the care of

the county commissioners of Aroostook, who will no doubt pay proper attention to it.

The Aroostook road, as far as the St. Croix, in Masardis, has been well made, and is in a good state of preservation.

From the St. Croix to the Aroostook river, it can hardly be called passable, yet it has been considerably improved by the labor of the inhabitants in payment for their lands.

Nothing has been expended this year on this road, excepting the labor due from settlers.

The road from the Aroostook to fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish river, will be of little use to the public, except as a winter road, unless considerable expenditure be made upon it. Portions of it which were passable when first made, have by use become miry, and must be turnpiked or causewayed, in order to make it safe and convenient for travellers. As this road passes entirely over the public lands, there is no possible way of improving it unless it be done by the State, and as it is the only one in the State extending to the St. John river, it will be readily perceived, that if made passable, it would very much increase the value of the public lands on that river.

If any thing is proposed to be done on any of the roads north of the Aroostook river, the co-operation of Massachusetts should be asked early, so that the necessary supplies may be sent in to the Aroostook and St. John, while the sledding is good.

Early in June I appointed the Hon. Silas Barnard special agent to examine the several townships of land lotted for settlement, to lay out such roads as might be deemed necessary for the convenience of the settlers, and to superintend the laying out of the labor due for land, on the roads. Capt. Rines at Fish river had up to this

time been retained, to look after the lumbering operations under the verbal permits referred to in my communication to the Legislature in February last. Finding that the timber would remain where cut and that no stumpage could be collected, Capt. Rines was notified that his services were no longer required, and the demands and public property in his hands were passed over to Mr. Green at Fort Kent; and Major Barnard was authorized and directed to look after the interests of the State generally in that section, and to take such measures as he might deem necessary to prevent trespassing on the public lands. From his report to me I am satisfied that he has thus far faithfully attended to the duties assigned him, and that no trespass of any magnitude have been committed.

During the season he has extended the line between the 6th and 7th range of townships due north to the St. John river, and made the surveys in township No. 18 in the 7th range which were contemplated by the resolve of March 10, 1842.

He also located three lots in each of the townships belonging to Maine on the Fish river road, under the resolve of March 11, 1842.

Improvements have been commenced on several of these lots, and the persons entering upon them have agreed to remain on the road and furnish accommodations for travellers.

None of the settlers on those lots have given bonds as required by the resolve, therefore no conveyance of the land has been made.

Finding the Fish river road was very much obstructed by windfalls, I directed Major Barnard to clear it out and endeavor to make it passable for the present. He cleared the road and made about seventy-five rods of causway

over the deepest mires, at an expense of about two hundred dollars.

By the late treaty the inhabitants on the disputed territory are to be quieted in their possessions; and as Massachusetts is equally interested with Maine, I would suggest the propriety of an arrangement between the two States, for the appointment of commissioners empowered to set off to each settler his lot; and to examine all claims under grants from the British Government.

When I entered upon the duties of the office, I found suits pending against the Provisional Land Agent of 1839, and others, growing out of their having broken up the operations of certain trespassers on private lands, and detaining supplies which were being carried into the woods, as they believed, to be used in trespassing. Believing the plaintiffs to be irresponsible, and that nothing would be gained by a judgment against them, I made an attempt to settle with them, so as to save further costs. Two of the suits were disposed of without trial, on my agreement that if they would prosecute them no further, I would claim no costs.

The other case, which was of more magnitude, I could not settle on terms which I thought reasonable, and as the present Attorney General had been counsel for the plaintiff, I employed T. J. D. Fuller, Esquire, of Calais, to defend it. A verdict has been obtained in favor of the defendants, but exceptions were taken to the ruling of the court, and the case carried up on the report of the presiding judge, to the full court.

We have reasons to hope that these vexatious suits will soon be happily terminated.

Notes and bonds to a considerable amount were taken for teams found trespassing, and for timber cut by tres-

passers, by the Land Agent in 1839 and 1840, several of which remain unpaid. The almost universal prostration of business in the province of New Brunswick, has rendered those claims of very doubtful value. During the past year nothing has been collected upon them, and as the prospects of collecting did not appear to be improving, I commenced suits on nearly all of these demands.

There seems to have been a general belief prevailing there, that the payment of the bonds would never be required. They were given for timber at three dollars per ton, one third of which in most cases has been paid, and that is the usual stumpage on the Aroostook. How the belief has prevailed that they would not be called upon to pay the remaining two thirds, I am unable to say, but certain it is that such an opinion has been entertained. It is said to be the intention of the promissors to ask relief of the Legislature, and it will be for them to determine how far they shall be held to pay, or to what extent they shall be relieved from their liabilities.

In compliance with the act of last winter, I made out a list of lands forfeited to the State for nonpayment of the purchase money, and other conditions broken, and advertised the same in the State paper, and one paper printed in Portland, and one in Bangor.

Very little of said land has yet been redeemed, and it is not probable much of it will be. The law has made no provision for the disposal of the notes, where the title to the land reverts in the State. As most of them are valueless, some summary mode might be adopted to rid the Land Office of the incumbrance.

I was authorized by a resolve of the last Legislature to exchange any township of land belonging to this State, for township letter G, belonging to Massachusetts, and

though anxious to obtain said township, I have not been able to do it on such terms as I deemed to be for the interest of the State. If we could extinguish the title of Massachusetts to all the settling land on the Aroostook and throw it into the market under our present settling laws, it would undoubtedly very much facilitate the settlement of the country; but the agent of Massachusetts sets so high a value on settling lands in that section of the country, that we cannot hope to obtain them, without paying much more than they are worth.

The lumbering operations of the past year have not been very successful. The logs cut on the State's land on the Kennebec waters have not come into the market, consequently the stumpage is not yet due. The same remarks are applicable to some of the Penobscot lumber, but an unusually large quantity has been brought down the Penobscot, so that the market has been overstocked.

The scarcity of money and limited demand for lumber, has rendered it impossible to sell for cash, except at prices which would be ruinous to the lumbermen. Large quantities of boards on which the State has a lien for stumpage, are piled out upon the shores and wharves, and are considered the most perfect security that the State can have. I have no doubt we shall be able to collect all that is due on the Penobscot for timber, as early as June next. In some instances I have required them to get the lumber insured and had the policies transferred to the State.

There appears at present but little disposition among lumbermen to trespass on the public lands. There is now usually some responsible individual connected with every lumbering operation, who will not risk his property with men who would be likely to engage in the hazardous business of trespassing.

It seems to have been the custom before the passage of the resolve of February 14, 1842, for those who had permits to cut timber on the public land to go beyond the limits of their permits, if there was a deficiency of timber within their limits, and return the quantity cut and the place where cut. Such have never heretofore been treated as trespassers.

Two instances of this kind occurred last winter, under the expectation, as I am informed, that they would be required to pay only a fair stumpage. It was done under the eye of the scalers appointed by the State and the returns of the cutting made by them. I could make no settlement with them, being prohibited by the resolve of last winter. The logs referred to did not come down to the boom, therefore I have not seized and sold them, considering it best to wait till they come into the market. As the State does not now grant permits, and as there was evidently no intention to defraud the State, it might be well to authorize the agent to settle with them upon equitable terms, especially as it was on the undivided lands, and the agent of Massachusetts would prefer to be at liberty to dictate terms to them rather than sell the logs at auction.

The present law limits the sale of timber land to three townships a year, to be sold at public auction in nine sections, for cash payments.

The agent of Massachusetts will not consent to sell on those terms, therefore the undivided lands are entirely out of the market.

The best of the timber has already been cut from all the land held by Maine in severalty on the Penobscot and Kennebec waters. The three townships offered for sale this year, are probably equal, if not superior, to any we

have for sale. If therefore no more than three townships can be sold in any one year, the supply of timber from the State's land must be very limited.

The expense of surveying and exploring lands which have been lumbered upon is greater, than of those which remain unbroken. Before any timber has been taken from a township, a close scrutiny of a part enables one to determine the general character of the whole, but where the lumbermen has been he is supposed to have taken all that is perfect, and a much closer examination of the remainder becomes necessary. The purchasers do not, as formerly, buy by the State's estimate, but examine for themselves.

The expense of surveying and examining a township, by sections, is from six hundred to a thousand dollars. The only advantage of this is to enable the Agent to fix a minimum price.

A section may be valuable in connexion with other lands which would be of little value alone. In the townships surveyed the past season, no single section was found to contain timber enough to supply a team. Few persons are willing to purchase a single lot, until they are well assured they can obtain more at a fair price. If a purchaser finds no competition, he can so select a few lots as to give him, ever after, a decided advantage over other purchasers. Having taken the heart or centre of every good birth of timber, no one else will purchase the remainder, unless they can first buy his. He has the key to the whole, and will wait for a favorable time to purchase.

It may well be doubted whether any prudent man owning a township of timber land would fix a price on each mile square, the aggregate of which should be a fair price



for the whole, and then permit any person to select a few lots wherever he might choose at the given prices.

It was hoped that selling in mile sections would favor the poorer class of people ; but practically it can have no such effect. One thousand dollars worth of timber is little enough, on the head branches of the Penobscot or Kennebec, to justify any one in fitting out for a winter's work with one team, and two thousand more, at least, must be expended in bringing the lumber to the market. He is not a poor man who can advance his three thousand dollars, and the operator never obtains credit, except on pledge of the lumber.

In selling our timber lands, I think the better way would be to advertise a certain number of townships for sale, annually, giving at least six months notice. Sell in townships, halves or quarters ; require one fourth part of the purchase money down, the remainder in three equal annual payments, reserving a lien on the land and timber for security, and require fair stumpage on all the timber cut, in payment of the land.

Massachusetts would sell on those terms, and the undivided lands might be brought into the market.

The most of our valuable timber is on the lands not yet divided, and it may be doubted whether it is for the interest of the State to keep the old timber on the head branches of the Penobscot and Alligash, much of which is in a state of decay, and supply the market from the sapling timber which has been once passed by the lumbermen, and which is annually increasing in value.

It is believed that lands might have been sold on the head waters of the Alligash during the past season on such terms as would have been advantageous to the State, as it has been ascertained that the lumber from that quarter

can be brought into the Penobscot by means of the canal and dams constructed by the Messrs. Strickland and others, there having been about 8,000,000 feet of pine timber from the Alligash brought through said canal into the market, on the Penobscot, during the past season.

The timber there is supposed to be much more valuable to bring into our own market, than it is to run to New Brunswick, and as there seems to be no doubt that whoever may become the owner of it, will prefer bringing it into the Penobscot, I can see no objections to giving to the owners of the canal a charter, with a right to receive a fair toll on logs passed through. It has been built at considerable expense and I think it is for the interest of the State to have it kept in repair and the rate of toll fixed by law.

There is due the State for timber cut on the public lands and not yet in the market, about forty thousand dollars, and for that which has already been brought down about twenty-four thousand, making sixty-four thousand dollars, receivable the ensuing year.

The annexed account exhibits the receipts and expenditures of this department.

The accompanying schedule contains a list of all securities in this office; also the balance sheet of the Land office ledger, duplicates of which have been returned to the office of the State treasurer.

L. BRADLEY, *Land Agent.*

# LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

17

**Dr. STATE OF MAINE in account with LEVI BRADLEY, Land Agent, for the year ending December 31, 1842.**

For amount paid for Postage, . . . . .	38	30	
See sheet No. 1.			
For amount paid for Office rent at Bangor, . . . . .	106	25	
See sheet No. 2.			
For amount paid for bills of cost on demands sued, . . . . .	6	43	
See sheet No. 3.			
For amount paid for Clerk hire and assistance in the office, . . . . .	850	00	
See sheet No. 4.			
For amount paid for incidental expenses, agencies, &c., . . . . .	702	19	
See sheet No. 5.			
For amount paid for surveying timber on lands of Maine, . . . . .	1,065	62	
See sheet No. 6.			
For amount paid for surveying and exploring lands of Maine, . . . . .	1,861	77	
See sheet No. 7.			
For half of the amount paid for surveying timber on the undivided lands, . . . . .	673	84	
See sheet No. 8.			
For amount allowed on notes given for land in Chester, in labor upon roads per Resolve April 16, 1841, . . . . .	1,145	83	
See sheet No. 9.			
For amount paid for expenses copying Aroostook accounts, agency at Fish river, &c., . . . . .	901	15	
See sheet No. 10.			
For amount allowed and abated to Hezekiah Lombard and Dennis Fairbanks, as per Resolves in their favor, . . . . .	222	11	
See sheet No. 11.			
For amount allowed on notes of Asa Warren as per Resolve March 5, 1842, . . . . .	281	36	
See sheet No. 12.			
For amount allowed on bond of Isaac Smith per Resolve March 4, 1839, . . . . .	894	50	
See sheet No. 13.			
For amount paid Rufus McIntire, . . . . .	1,282	37	
See sheet No. 14.			
For amount endorsed on notes given for settling lands, having been received in labor, opening and making roads under the law of 1838, . . . . .	4,858	07	
See sheet No. 15.			
For amount paid Silas Barnard for services and expenditures on roads, . . . . .	679	70	
See sheet No. 16.			
For amount paid John B. Wing, . . . . .	175	00	
See sheet No. 17.			
For amount of money paid into the Treasury, . . . . .	19,149	07	15,739 49
For amount of money paid into the Treasury belonging to the School Fund, . . . . .	3,256	00	
See sheet No. 18.			22,405 07

For amount paid H. W. Cunningham for services surveying, . . . . .	200 00	
See sheet No. 19.		
For amount paid Committee to ascertain the value of Township No. 3, R. 13, per Resolve March 17, 1842, . . . . .	373 00	
See sheet No. 20.		
For amount paid Jones P. Veazie, being for a balance due him on the books last year, . . . . .	169 83	
For amount of Securities, funds, &c., on hand, viz:		742 83
Notes in the office, . . . . .	90,755 12	
Executions in the office, . . . . .	3,090 78	
Bonds in the office, . . . . .	2,552 29	
Demands in the hands of Attorneys, . . . . .	21,615 51	
School Fund, . . . . .	11,559 54	
Road Fund, . . . . .	4,972 32	
Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's survey, . . . . .	94 99	
Road Fund (Madaceunk,) . . . . .	1,029 49	
do do No. 4, R. 5, . . . . .	1,503 12	
do do No. 6, R. 5, . . . . .	161 00	
do do No. 8, R. 5, . . . . .	1,309 63	
do do No. 10, R. 5, . . . . .	5,743 77	
do do No. 11, R. 5, . . . . .	4,979 53	
do do No. 12, R. 5, . . . . .	749 49	
do do No. 5, R. 6, . . . . .	223 22	
do do No. 9, R. 6, . . . . .	2,372 08	
do do No. 11, R. 6, . . . . .	1,773 91	
do do No. 1, River Township, . . . . .	75 00	
do do No. 2, Old Indian Purchase, . . . . .	328 25	
do do F, R. 2, . . . . .	2,091 37	
do do D, R. 1, . . . . .	1,792 47	
For Aroostook Accounts balance due, . . . . .	718 10	
For amount due from Massachusetts, . . . . .	4,931 62	
For amount due from sundry persons for timber charged upon the books, . . . . .	49,475 54	
For amount due from sundry persons for timber cut on the undivided lands, half of which belongs to Massachusetts, . . . . .	37,527 86	
For Cash on hand, . . . . .	7,976 58	
		259,407 58
		298,294 97

# LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

19

## Cr. STATE OF MAINE in account with LEVI BRADLEY, Land Agent, for the year ending December 31, 1842.

By balance in the hands of the Land Agent Dec. 31, 1841, to wit:			
Notes in the office,	.	98,250	52
Executions,	.	2,767	16
Bonds,	.	5,022	22
Demands in the hands of Attorneys,	.	18,769	23
School Fund,	.	4,379	79
Road Fund,	.	1,647	79
do do (Madaceunk,)	.	1,179	62
do do No. 4, R. 5,	.	1,849	64
do do No. 6, R. 5,	.	161	00
do do No. 8, R. 5,	.	1,357	89
do do No. 10, R. 5,	.	5,809	30
do do No. 11, R. 5,	.	5,787	18
do do No. 12, R. 5,	.	749	49
do do No. 5, R. 6,	.	474	38
do do No. 9, R. 6,	.	2,389	70
do do No. 11, R. 6,	.	2,364	83
do do No. 1, River Township,	.	75	00
do do No. 2, Old Indian Purchase,	.	328	25
do do F, R. 2,	.	2,974	26
do do D, R. 1,	.	2,212	05
By Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's Survey,	.	94	99
By Thomas W. Smith,	.	1,126	81
By James Rogers,	.	3,450	13
By Hill Lane,	.	370	87
By Clay Dinsmore & Co.,	.	7,101	49
By Thomas J. Grant,	.	9,130	45
By George K. Jewett,	.	1,542	56
By Aroostook Accounts,	.	698	10
By S. B. Lovejoy,	.	20	00
By George W. Coffin,	.	4,800	65
By Cash,	.	3,219	58
			190,104 96
By amount received for bills of Cost collected,	.	4	20
By amount received for bills of Cost included in executions embraced in the account of Bills Receivable,	.	38	33
	Per schedule A.		42 53
By amount received for timber cut by trespassers on the Public lands,	.	1,499	34
	Per schedule B.		
By amount received for timber cut on the Public lands,	.	36,165	72
	Per schedule C.		37,605 03
By amount received for timber cut on the undivided lands, half of which belongs to Massachusetts,	.	41,260	24
	Per schedule D.		41,260 24
By amount received for Forfeited Lands,	.		
	Per schedule E.	554	04
By amount received for sales of land,	.	8,271	93
	Per schedule F.		8,825 97

## LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

By amount received for interest collected on demands due the State,	5,065 70	
By amount of interest included in executions embraced in the account of bills receivable,	336 99	
By amount received of Otis Harwood per Resolve of March 16, 1842,	100 00	5,402 69
By amount charged Rufus McIntire per Report of Council,	1,035 45	100 00
By amount of bond received from Zebulon Ingersoll,	1,214 55	2,250 00
By amount of Cash embraced in School Fund,	7,306 88	
“ “ “ “ Road Fund,	4,972 32	
“ “ “ “ Mad'k Road Fund,	329 33	
“ “ “ “ Public Lots No. 2,	94 99	
R. 2, T. S.		12,703 52
		298,294 97

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

21

RECEIPTS of Money from all sources during the year ending December 31, 1842.

Balance from last year,	3,219 58
For Trespass Timber,	900 00
For Forfeited Lands,	355 83
For Resolve in favor Otis Harwood,	100 00
For Sales of Land,	7,935 73
For Bills Receivable—principal,	6,808 57
For Interest,	3,654 48
For Timber,	1,320 91
For Timber in Co. with Massachusetts,	2,774 94
For School Fund,	61 87
For Bills of Cost,	4 20
James Rogers—on account,	600 00
Clay Dinsmore & Co.—on account,	1,000 00
Thomas J. Grant—on account,	4,300 00
Daniel White—on account,	2,500 00
Zebulon Ingersoll for balance of account,	25 49
Hill Lane for balance of account,	370 87
George W. Coffin—on account,	532 89
Total receipts,	36,465 36
For amount of money included in sundry Funds,	12,703 52
	\$49,168 88



DISBURSEMENTS of Money during the year ending December 31, 1842.

Postage,	38 30
Office Rent,	106 25
Charges for incidental expenses,	653 84
Clerk hire,	850 00
Scaling Timber,	1,011 62
Surveys and Exploration,	1,844 77
Scaling timber on undivided land, &c.,	1,347 70
Agency at Fish river, &c.,	770 64
Abatements,	18 88
Rufus McIntire,	246 92
Silas Barnard,	578 90
John B. Wing,	175 00
State Treasury,	19,149 07
State Treasury School Fund,	3,256 00
Henry W. Cunningham,	200 00
Committee to ascertain the value of Township No. 3, R. 13,	373 00
Zebulon Ingersoll,	40 00
Transferred to Road Fund,	3,324 53
Transferred to School Fund,	7,206 88
Cash on hand,	7,976 58
	\$49,168 88

## LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

## TRIAL BALANCE December 31, 1842.

Fo- lio.	Accounts.	Debit footings.	Credit footings	Debit balances	Credit balanc's
7	George M. Chase,	177 61		177 61	
17	Bills of Cost,	5 65	42 53		36 88
24	Trespases,		1,439 34		1,439 34
44	Clerk hire,	850 00		850 00	
76	Office Rent,	106 25		106 25	
79	Madaceunk Road,	224 28		224 28	
80	Hodgdon & Rawson,	979 33	618 96	360 37	
86	Postage,	38 30		38 30	
90	Lands Reverted,	164 84	718 88		554 04
91	Road Fund No. 4, R. 5,	1,963 49	463 37	1,503 12	
93	Frederick Hobbs,	5,489 56	250 00	5,239 56	
95	R'd Fund No. 10, R. 5,	5,840 72	96 95	5,743 77	
96	R'd Fund No. 12, R. 5,	749 49		749 49	
103	Roads No. 4, R. 5,	463 37		463 37	
103	R'd Fund No. 6, R. 5,	161 00		161 00	
103	R'd Fund No. 5, R. 6,	501 01	277 79	223 22	
104	State Treasury,	22,405 07		22,405 07	
105	Abatements,	222 11		222 11	
105	Resolve in favor of H. Warren,	281 36		281 36	
106	R'd Fund No. 1, R. T.	75 00		75 00	
109	John McDonald,	3,329 11	384 00	3,445 11	
109	Howard & Osgood,	100 00		100 00	
110	James W. Bradbury,	5,827 90	2,104 58	3,723 32	
111	Joseph A. Wood,	1,440 29		1,440 29	
111	Resolve in favor of O. Harwood,		100 00		100 00
113	R'd Fund, No. 8, R. 5,	1,397 15	87 52	1,309 63	
113	R'd Fund, No. 9, R. 6,	2,532 38	160 30	2,372 08	
117	Jones P. Veazie,	3,966 37	169 83	3,796 54	
118	Abner Coburn,	8,160 21		8,160 21	
119	Road Fund F, R. 2,	3,138 91	1,047 54	2,091 37	
119	Road Fund D, R. 1,	2,496 59	704 12	1,792 47	
120	R'd Fund No. 11, R. 6,	2,473 78	694 87	1,778 91	
120	R'd Fund No. 11, R. 5,	6,075 86	1,096 33	4,979 53	
222	Sales of Land,		8,101 11		8,101 11
126	Madaceunk R'd Fund,	1,253 77	224 28	1,029 49	
128	Executions,	3,584 23	493 45	3,090 78	
129	Bonds,	6,776 11	4,223 82	2,552 29	
131	Notes,	101,288 40	10,533 28	90,755 12	
134	Interest,	78	5,402 69		5,401 91
135	N. E. Boundary,	901 15	2,250 00		1,348 85
137	Aroostook Accounts,	698 10		698 10	
137	Stephen B. Lovejoy,	20 00		20 00	
139	Thomas W. Smith,	1,126 81		1,126 81	
139	James Rogers,	6,398 48	600 00	5,798 48	
140	George W. Pickering,	1,213 32		1,213 32	
140	Asa Pond,	377 92		377 92	
140	Clay Dinsmore & Co.,	9,135 54	1,000 00	8,135 54	
141	Thomas J. Grant,	9,130 45	4,300 00	4,830 45	



LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

23

TRIAL BALANCE, (Continued.)

Fo- lio.	Accounts.	Debit footings.	Credit footings	Debit balances	Credit balance's
142	George K. Jewett,	10,221 53		10,221 53	
142	Daniel White,	5,293 46	2,500 00	2,793 46	
143	S. P. & H. Strickland,	1,835 17		1,835 17	
144	John B. Wing,	175 00		175 00	
144	Resolve in favor of Chester,	1,145 83		1,145 83	
144	Hastings Strickland,	7,361 50		7,361 50	
146	Joseph Carr, Jr.,	1,102 64	100 00	1,002 64	
147	Timber in Co.	2,472 18	43,732 42		41,260 24
150	School Fund,	14,877 41	3,317 87	11,559 54	
151	R'd Fund No. 2, O.I.P.	328 25		328 25	
151	Roads No. 8, R. 5,	87 52		87 52	
152	Roads No. 10, R. 5,	96 95		96 95	
152	Roads No. 11, R. 5,	1,096 33		1,096 33	
153	Roads No. 9, R. 6,	160 30		160 30	
153	Roads No. 11, R. 6,	694 87		694 87	
154	Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, T. S.	94 99		94 99	
154	Roads F, R. 2,	1,047 54		1,047 54	
155	Roads D, R. 1,	704 12		704 12	
155	Roads No. 5, R. 6,	277 79		277 79	
157	State of Maine,	1,452 20	202,808 48		201,356 28
158	Charges,	702 19		702 19	
159	Sebois Dam,	894 50		894 50	
160	Land Certificates,		170 82		170 82
161	George W. Coffin,	5,474 51	542 89	4,931 62	
162	Surveys and Explr'ns,	1,881 76	19 99	1,861 77	
163	Cash,	49,168 88	41,192 30	7,976 58	
165	Silas Barnard,	679 70		679 70	
165	H. W. Cunningham,	200 00		200 00	
166	John Hodgdon,	6,126 61		6,126 61	
166	Farnsworth and Lev- ensaler,	373 00		373 00	
167	Road Fund,	4,972 32		4,972 32	
168	Charges in Co.,	1,347 70	673 86	673 84	
169	Fiske and Norcross,	3,324 03		3,324 03	
169	James Thissell,	3,622 78		3,622 78	
169	Hunt and Cannell,	884 91		884 91	
170	Jefferson Sinclair,	1,203 14		1,203 14	
170	Lambert and Burton,	3,488 62		3,488 62	
170	S. and W. H. Smith,	1,579 40		1,579 40	
171	Timber,	2,900 00	39,065 72		36,165 72
172	Samuel Soule,	5,352 03		5,352 03	
172	William Bodfish,	1,273 10		1,273 10	
172	Rodney Forsaith,	1,875 03		1,875 03	
173	Isaac Smith,	2,055 04		2,055 04	
173	Francis Blackman,	433 67		433 67	
173	Samuel Veazie,	1,311 34		1,311 34	
174	Jesse Gilman,	971 00		971 00	
174	Stephen Tracy,	1,305 93		1,305 93	

## LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

## TRIAL BALANCE, (Continued.)

Footings.	Accounts.	Debit footings.	Credit footings	Debit balances	Credit balances
174	Thomas E. Perley,	411 00		411 00	
175	William T. Willey	39 50		39 50	
175	Lemuel Messer,	150 82		150 82	
175	Jedediah Varney,	240 65		240 65	
176	Charles Merrill,	1,146 03		1,146 03	
176	Andrew Woodman,	169 48		169 48	
176	Jacob O. Rogers,	272 97		272 97	
177	William Kilborn,	242 00		242 00	
177	Surveys of Timber,	1,065 62		1,065 62	
		381,709 89	381,709 89	295,935 19	295,935 19