

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED BY THE

THIRTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

A. D. 1856.

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Published by the Secretary of State, agreeably to Resolves of June 28, 1820, February 26, 1840,  
and March 16, 1842.  
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1856.

RESOLVES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1856.

CHAP. 367.**Chapter 367.**

Resolve in favor of plantations number thirty-three and twenty-one in the county of Hancock.

Plantations No. 33 and 21, in favor of.

Resolved, That the state treasurer be and hereby is authorized to pay out of the school fund belonging to the plantations hereinafter named, the sums following, to wit: to the plantation number thirty-three, the sum of fifty dollars, and to the plantation number twenty-one, the sum of thirty dollars.

[Approved April 5, 1856.]

Chapter 368.

Resolve in favor of Gilman Turner.

Gilman Turner, \$85 for attendance upon the late Adams True, &c.

Resolved, That there be paid from the treasury of this state, to Gilman Turner, the sum of eighty-five dollars, for attendance upon the late Adams True, a member of the house of representatives, deceased, during his last sickness, and for expenses incurred in the preparation for his burial.

[Approved April 9, 1856.]

Chapter 369.

Resolve in favor of the temporary clerks in the office of secretary of state.

Temporary clerks in office of secretary of state, in favor of.

Resolved, That there be paid out of any money in the treasury, to the several temporary clerks employed in the office of secretary of state, during the session of the present legislature, the sum of two dollars per day, and travel, Sundays included, from the time they entered said office until formally discharged by the secretary of state; and this resolve shall be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

[Approved April 9, 1856.]

Chapter 370.

Resolve in favor of Aaron S. Lyford and another.

Aaron S. Lyford and Aaron J. West, in favor of.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the treasury, to Aaron S. Lyford, the sum of thirty-five dollars, and to Aaron J. West,

the sum of twelve dollars, it being for expenses incurred by them on account of sickness, while attending as members of the house of representatives during the present session. CHAP. 371.

[Approved April 9, 1856.]

STATE OF MAINE.

The joint standing committee on the library, to which was referred the memorial of the Maine Historical Society, have considered the subject submitted to them, and are agreed in the opinion that the object of the memorialists is a worthy one, and well entitled to the consideration and aid of the state.

To most minds, the remote history of localities with which they are familiar, has peculiar charms; and it is undoubtedly true that *all* our citizens are deeply interested in whatever elucidates our local history, touching the first settlement of the state.

The date and location of the several settlements, the origin of its settlers, their pursuits and improvements, hardships and reverses, officers and government, progress and general policy, are interesting and profitable subjects of study, not only to the antiquarian and curious student, but to the great mass of our people.

Pemaquid, one of the localities mentioned in the memorial, was among the first places permanently occupied in Maine. Although the Pemaquid patent bears date February 20, 1631, and was the last grant of lands made by the Plymouth council within the present State of Maine, yet its earliest settlements, according to Williamson, seem to have been made upon the western banks of Pemaquid river, in 1623 or '24. At this point, and on the Sheepscot river, at what were called the "Sheepscot Farms," flourishing settlements were commenced at this early period and continued until the Indian wars of 1675 and 1689, when they were destroyed by the Indians. That the settlement at the latter place was of considerable extent, is evidenced by the remains of numerous cellars, showing the course and length of the streets, as they appeared upon its re-settlement many years after the destruction of the original village. Indicating the early date of the settlement, is the fact, that there is now in one of these cellars, partially filled up, the stump of a pine tree nearly two feet in diameter, which was cut about the year 1817.

Remains of the ancient garrison of the place are now in existence, and some sixty years ago, the foundations of a building of considerable size were discovered, consisting of solid masonry of stone and lime.

Sawed oak plank were also found many years ago, about two feet beneath the surface of the ground, near which place it is supposed