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A Story of the Washington County Unorganized Territories

John Dudley

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A STORY OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES

Prepared by John Dudley for Washington County Council of Governments

March 2017

The story of the past of any place or people is a history, but this story is so brief and incomplete, I gave the title of "A Story". Another person could have written quite a different story based on other facts. This story is based on facts collected from various sources and arranged in three ways.

Scattered through one will find pictures, mostly old and mostly found in the Alexander-Crawford Historical Society files or with my families' files. Following this introduction is a series on pictures taken by my great-grandfather, John McAdam Murchie. Next we have a text describing the past by subject. Those subjects are listed at the beginning of that section. The third section is a story told by place. The story of each of the places (32 townships, 3 plantations and a couple of organized towns) is told briefly, but separately. These stories are mostly in phrases and in chronological order. The listed landowners are very incomplete and meant only to give names to the larger picture of ownership from 1783. Maps supplement the stories.

This paper is a work in progress and likely never will be complete. I have learned much through the research and writing of this story. I know that some errors must have found their way onto these pages and they are my errors. I know that this story is very incomplete. I hope correction and additions will be made. This is not my story, it is our story and I have made my words available now so they may be used in the Prospective Planning process. Call John Dudley at 454-7476.

Subjects not covered

Recreation: seasonal homes, hunting fishing, canoeing, hiking

Story of river drives, long logs and pulp

Agriculture – past, present & planned

History of Populated Townships: Lambert, Baring, Marion, Trescott, Brookton, and Big Lake

The Narraguagus water shed

Blueberries - Arthur Stewart and Jasper Wyman each started in the 1870s buying land for blueberry production. Today their firms are Canadian owned Cherryfield Foods and family owned Wymans of Maine. These subjects need more research.

**Some images for your pleasure – they each tell a story
My story may not be right**

JAMES MURCHIE LOGGING OPERATION
On Saint Croix Watershed ca 1910 - likely on East Musquash Lake



Teamster stops for the camera on way to lake



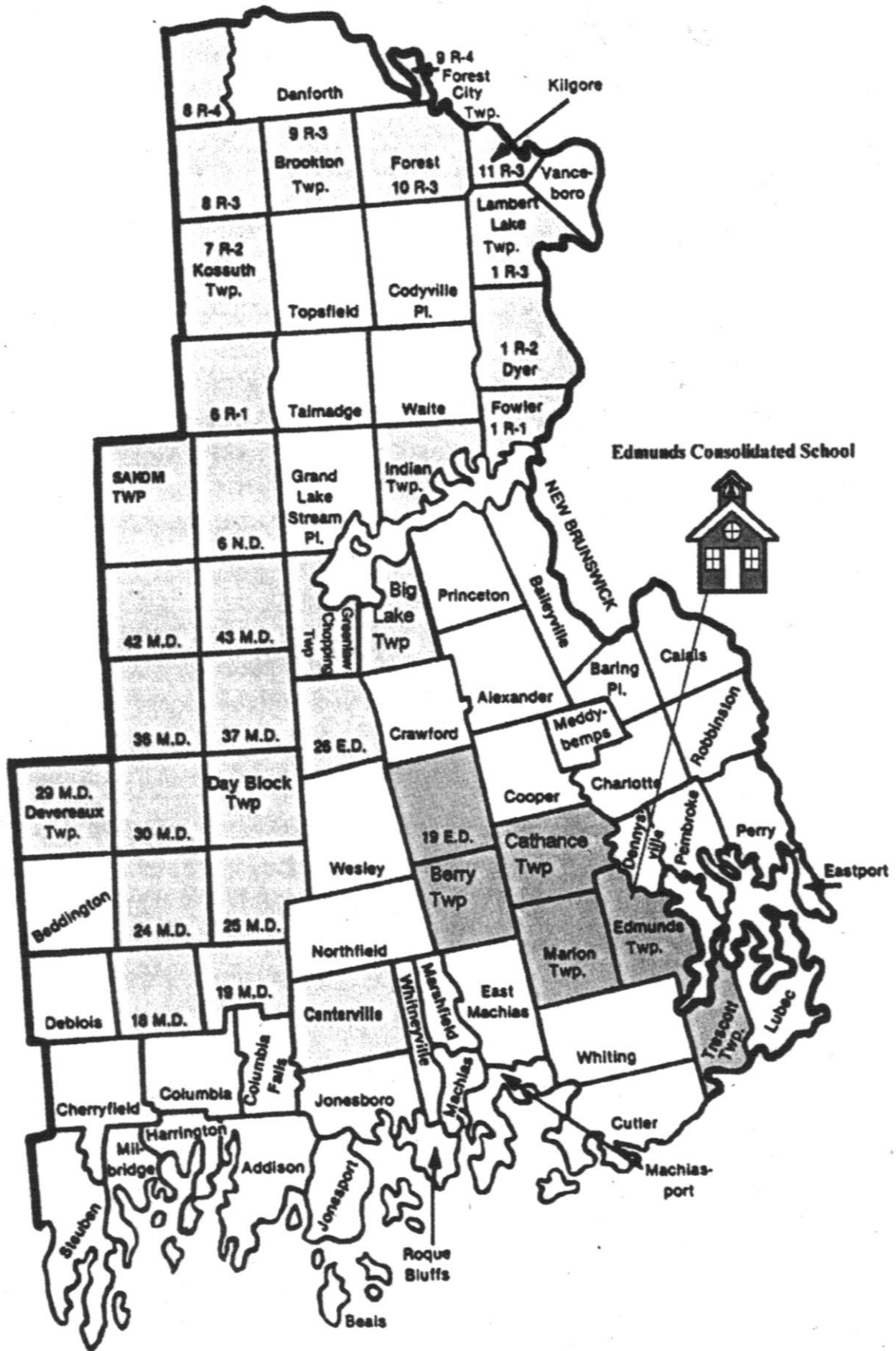
Woods camp, I think the man on left John M Murchie, walking boss
This image also on pg 69 of Waite & Talmadge with different names



The cook and cookie, lamp and coffee pots – also on p 67 in Waite & Talmadge



“Now I lay me down to sleep” and scratch



Edmunds Consolidated School



A STORY OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES

ORDER OF SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

The Natives and their Land

Explorers from Europe

Land Title in Maine

Surveys and Surveyors

European Settlers

The Massachusetts Land Lottery

William Bingham's Million Acre Purchase

Grants to Academies & Colleges

The Economic Picture

Control of the Land

Public Reserved Lots

Public Reserved Lots Located in 1845

East-West Roads and River Roads

Logging operations and Logging Camps

River Changes

Tanneries

1880 Tax & Populations

Farms in the Forest

Developments in the Forest

Forest Fires

Forest Fire Detection

CCC

Population Changes in Mill Towns

Taxes

History of UT by Townships

Appendices & Sources

A STORY OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES

The Natives and their Land

Our limited knowledge of the past tells us that the Passamaquoddy or their forebears were the first to live in this place we call Washington County. Their knowledge and skills allowed them to live on the resources the land and waters provided. These nomadic people had no need of the concept of land ownership.

Explorers from Europe

The concept of land ownership came first with the Europeans who explored the Maine coast when they claimed the land for the king for whom they sailed. This concept was further solidified by the Europeans who attempted to settle here in 1604 and 1607. Successful settlement by Europeans and their descendants codified land ownership as given by Stanley Attwood in his Length and Breadth of Maine, pages 17 & 18.

Land Title in Maine

“Private land titles in Maine are derived from six sources according to a note attached to the 1883 revision of Maine Statutes. They are:

1 Possession

2. Indian Deeds

3. A patent of the French King, Louis XIV, in 1603 to Monsieur de la Motte Cadillac, that being confirmed by the Massachusetts Bay General Court (Legislature) in July 1787.

4. The Great Charter of New England granted by James I, King of Great Britain to the North Virginia Company or Plymouth Colony issued November 3, 1620 and from divers grants from the Plymouth Council before the surrender of its Charter in 1635.
5. The Provincial Charter granted by Charles I, King of Great Britain, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges on April 3, 1639; through various grants from Gorges prior to the sale by his grandson Ferdinando Gorges to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1677, and through grants directly from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and the Province and State of Massachusetts after said sale.
6. The Royal Charter issued by Charles I to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay March 4, 1628; through grants directly from the Colony after its assertion of a claim thereunder to Latitude 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 12 seconds and to 43 degrees, 49 minutes, 12 seconds in 1652 and 1673.”

“The political sovereignty and authority of the government of Maine is derived directly from the Act of Congress admitting Maine into the Union, passed March 3, 1820, and in consent of Massachusetts expressed in an act of its General Court passed on June 19, 1819.”

“The Province of Massachusetts Bay, which sent delegates to the Congress, was chartered by William and Mary on October 7, 1691. That charter is, strictly speaking, the basis of government of the States of Massachusetts and Maine.” We all know that the Passamaquoddy and other native peoples to this day challenge this concept we call land ownership.”

Surveys & Surveyors

The first European mapmakers were the explorers who followed Columbus across the Atlantic. They made maps of the coast to show claims and grants. This mapping of the coast was continued by Samuel de Champlain starting in 1604, followed by Cyprian Southack in 1631 and by the master mapmakers Samuel Holland and DesBures from 1760 to 1775. Their maps of New England harbors were a great help to the British during the Revolution.

The French claimed the land from the Kennebec River east. They may have surveyed lands that they granted in the seventeenth century, but these grants appear to be based on natural features, bays, islands and points. They did map roads (river systems with portages) starting in 1671 with Grandfontaine’s map of the Penobscot. Joseph Aubrey in 1713 made a detailed map of many river routes from the Gulf of Maine to the St. Lawrence River. These water ways served economic and military needs.

The British got really started in mapping the interior after the English defeated the French at Quebec City in 1759. Colonel John Monstresor mapped two routes to Quebec City in 1771. Joseph Chadwick in 1764 mapped the first East – West highway, actually a water route. He started at the Penobscot at Passadumkeag, went up the river of that name, portaged to Upper Sysladobsis on St. Croix waters.

As we slice a pizza to more easily consume it, man divided a wilderness into bite sized pieces named townships to better study it, buy or sell it, understand it, govern it.

After the Battle at Quebec between the French and English, most of eastern North America came under English control. The government of Massachusetts Bay wished to settle the East Coast of Maine and sent Livermore in 1763 to map a dozen townships east of the Penobscot River. These townships were identified by their location relative to the Penobscot (i. e. EPR = East of Penobscot River) or East of Union River (EUR). These townships are of varying width (E – W) to accommodate the crooked coastline to create similar sized townships. Today some of these townships have been subdivided or had their boundaries adjusted.

1 EPR – Bucksport	1 EUR – Trenton
2 EPR – Orland	2 EUR – Sullivan
3 EPR – Penobscot	3 EUR – Gouldsboro
4 EPR – Sedgwick	4 EUR – Stueben
5 EPR – Blue Hill	5 EUR – Narraguagus
6 EPR – Surry	6 EUR – Addison

These townships along with the seven described below were to reward the soldiers who had fought in the “French & Indian Wars” for their “service and sufferings”. Massachusetts had lots of land, but little money. Some or all of the Livermore townships were granted to “David Marsh and other settlers”

In 1764 surveyors Jones and Frye were sent Downeast to set off a second line of townships inland from the EUR townships. Maybe their orders included making a straight east/west line for future surveys, known as the Great East-West Line.

These townships appear to be six miles by six miles on Putnam’s 1786 Plan. This was marked the Middle Division on the same Plan. It became the Southern Division of Bingham’s Penobscot Purchase. Today several of these townships have been cut-up.

#7 SD BPP is between #2 EUR and #4 EUR and north of #3 EUR
#8 SD BPP has its NW corner on the Union River – part now Fletchers Landing Township and the south part is (John) Hancock
#9 SD BPP, next east is with some additions (Ben) Franklin

- #10 SD BPP remains an unorganized township
- #11 SD BPP today is part of Cherryfield
- #12 SD BPP now Columbia
- #13 SD BPP is today mostly Columbia Falls.

Sometimes researching is like fishing, you don't catch anything. The pre-statehood history is Massachusetts history and much is stored in at the archives at Quincy. Anyway, I think the Livermore of 1763 was Samuel (born 1732 in Waltham MA – died 1803 at Londonderry NH). He was a farmer, a teacher, witnesses the signatures at the treaty with the Penobscot at Falmouth (Portland) in 1754, surveyed near the Swift River in 1755, was a local leader, a member of the house in 1768 and eventually a US Senator. Jones & Frye might have been Samuel Jones who settled in Robbinston and Joseph Frye who was granted what is now Fryeburg.

A good place to see all this in the middle part of Stanley Attwood's The Length and Breadth of Maine. Jones & Frye's Great East – West line probably started at the Union River and ran 36 miles easterly to Centerville's (T #23) west bounds (which had not yet been surveyed or named). This would be the north line of townships 8 – 13 listed above.

Machias was settled before its bounds were set. George Drisko in History of Machias, Maine between pages 17 and 23 gives its size as ten miles south to north and eight miles west to east. The town bounds started at "Dry Rock" in Holmes Bay. Townsmen Japhet Hill, Isaiah Foster and Samuel Scott were appointed to lay out a 250 acre lot for each settler, to divide the meadows equally, to lay out the roads and landings. The grant for the township had been approved in 1770 by the General Court of Massachusetts, but required approval by the Crown that never came.

AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In 1784, Massachusetts wanting to settle its eastern border (with British North America) sent Rufus Putnam to survey several townships. With him came Park Holland. They surveyed on land. The PS or Putnam Survey townships were #1 PS (Perry), #2 PS (Dennysville & Pembroke), #3 PS (Charlotte), #4 PS (Robbinston), #5 PS (Calais), #6 PS (Baring) and #7 PS (Baileyville).

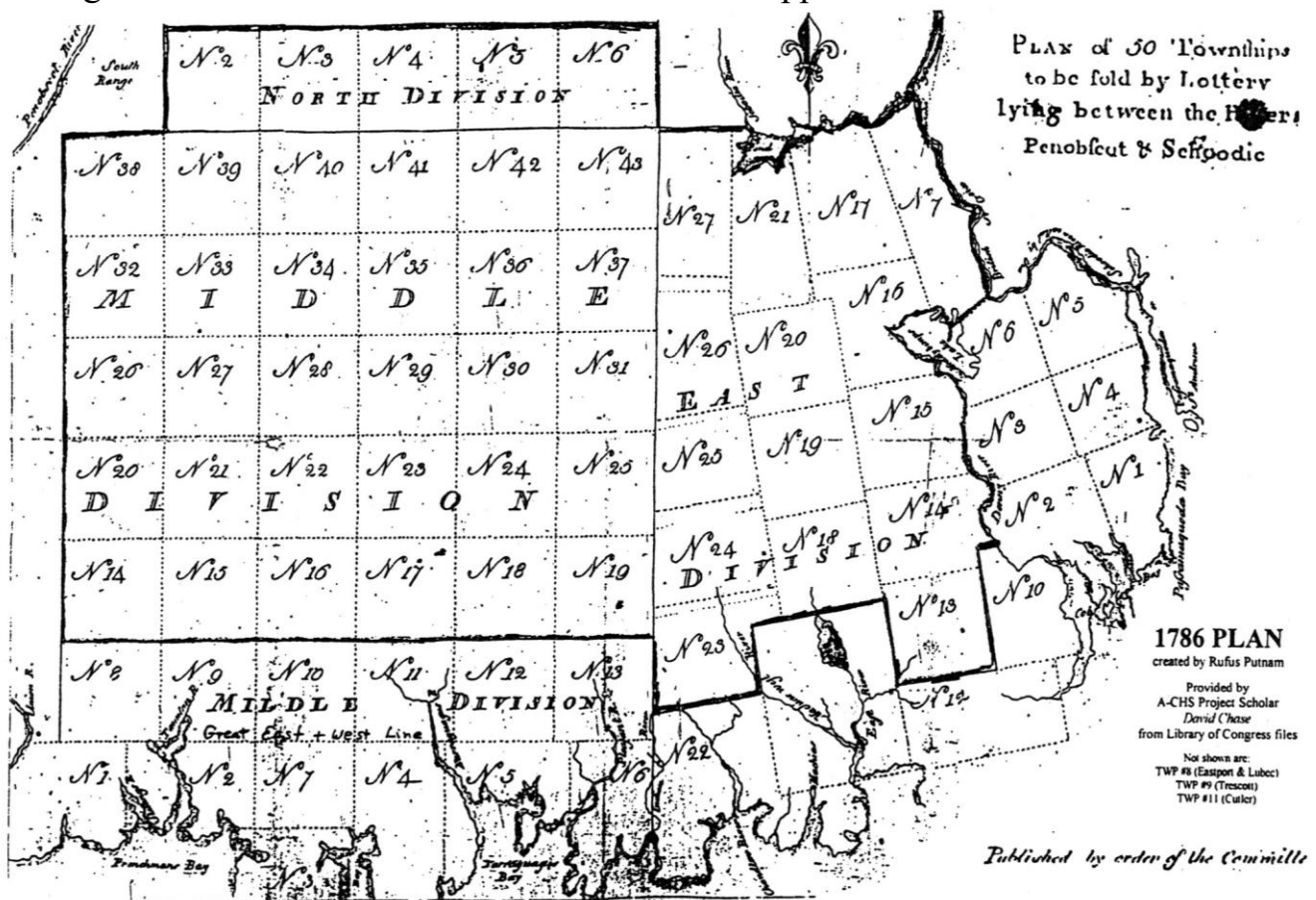
Putnam returned the next year and surveyed townships in the ED or East Division: #8 ED (Eastport & Lubec), #9 ED (Trescott), #10 ED (Edmunds), #11 ED (Cutler) and #12 ED (Whiting).

RUFUS PUTNAM

Rufus Putnam was born at Sutton, Massachusetts on April 9, 1738. He died at Marietta, Ohio on May 1, 1824. He was apprenticed in 1754 to a millwright, but acquired some

knowledge of surveying and later found employment in that profession. In March 1757 he enlisted as a private for service in the French and Indian War, and re-enlisted yearly until 1761. His story of the campaigns in which he served may be read in the *Journal* that he kept throughout.

Putnam was a farmer successively at New Braintree, Mass. (1761), Brookfield, Mass. (1765) and Rutland, Mass. (1780). In 1773 he went to Florida as one of an investigating committee appointed to examine lands granted by the Crown to Colonial soldiers and officers who had fought in provincial regiments during the French and Indian War. He was made deputy-surveyor of Florida by the governor of the province and accompanied the expedition up the Mississippi to the Yazoo, up the Yazoo to Haines' Bluff, back to the Big Black and thence in return down the Mississippi.



He planned and directed the construction of the Continental lines of defense at Roxbury and for the excellence of his work was detailed by Washington as acting chief engineer of the army. On Aug. 11, 1776 Putnam was appointed by Congress chief engineer of the army, with colonel's rank; but preferring service in the field, he resigned in December and took command of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment. With the northern army in 1777 he did conspicuous service, particularly at Stillwater, where he headed the 4th and 5th regiments of Nixon's brigade. On Jan. 7, 1783 he was promoted brigadier general.

In 1784 and 1785 he spent time in eastern Maine surveying. Putnam was not enthusiastic about the Maine Lands. His view of this area was not determined only by our climate and poor soil (Most Americas were farmers in those days), but by his interest in Ohio. On April 5, 1784 he wrote George Washington that Massachusetts plans to develop the Maine lands would “be much against us by greatly lessening the number of Ohio associates”. And in an 1790 letter to Fisher Ames, Representative from Massachusetts he suggests “the eastern country is a very fine place for lumber... but any considerable number of people more in the district then to carry on this (lumbering) business will ... destroy the timber which ought to be preserved. The country is in general not fit for cultivation, and when this idea is connected to the climate, a man ought to consider himself curst, even in this world, who is doomed to inhabit their as a cultivator of the land.”

He was for several years a member of the Massachusetts legislature and during Shays' Rebellion (1786-1787) was a very efficient aide on the staff of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. In March 1787 he was chosen, with Gen. S. H. Parsons and Rev. Manasseh Cutler, a director of the Ohio Company, organized (March 1, 1786) with a capital of \$1,000,000 in public securities, to be expended in the purchase of land in the Northwest Territory. In July a contract was made with Congress for one and a half million acres and soon afterward an ordinance, familiarly known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was passed, providing for the government of the Territory. From August 7 to September 22, 1787 he was in Maine as the governments agent dealing with the Penobscot Indians.

On April 7, 1788 Putnam, meanwhile made superintendent of the Ohio company, landed with a party of emigrants at the mouth of the Muskingum and on the present site of Marietta commenced the first organized settlement in the Northwest Territory. He concluded in 1792 at Vincennes a treaty with eight tribes of the Wabash Indians and in 1793 resigned his commission in the army.

Putnam was one of the Judges of the United States court in the Territory, 1790-1796, and from 1796 until his removal by Jefferson for political reasons in 1803 was surveyor general of the United States. He was the founder of the first Bible Society west of the Alleghenies (1812), a sturdy Federalist in politics and, with the exception of Lafayette, the last survivor of the general officers of the Continental Army. *from The Memoirs of Rufus Putnam and Certain Official Papers and Correspondence edited by Rowena Buell in 1904.*

MASSACHUSETTS LAND LOTTERY

The Commonwealth needed money to pay off its war debts and had a huge amount of excess land. The Massachusetts Land Lottery was proposed to turn land into money. Putnam drew a plan on paper of 30 townships north of the Great East – West Line, that became the Middle Division plus five more that were called the North Division. He then

filled the space between those townships Middle Division and those he had actually surveyed in 1784 and 1785 and the 35 paper townships. The land between became the East Division

BINGHAM'S PENOBSCOT PURCHASE

Much of this land, including #7 PS (Baileyville), but excluding by error # 23 (Centerville), was acquired by William Bingham in 1793. He hired John Peters of Blue Hill to mark the bounds of these paper townships on the ground, which was apparently accomplished within two years.

JOHN PETERS

John Peters was born at Andover, Massachusetts on August 9, 1741, the fifth child of John and Phebe (Carleton) Peters. He married Mary Dyer and in 1765 they moved to Blue Hill. He was owner of nearly 2000 acres of land, part owner of a gristmill, a sawmill, and a potash works. He was an original trustee of Blue Hill Academy and its treasurer. And he was the primary surveyor of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase. John Peters died at Blue Hill in August 1820.

TWO MILE STRIP

As part of this whole activity it was discovered that Bingham did not get a million acres so in 1793 Park Holland and Jonathan Maynard (who was in the area surveying the East Branch of the Penobscot River) were hired and mapped a Two Mile Strip that was added to the north of the now six North Division townships. Coolidge gives the figure as two miles and 27 rods, starting at the northwest corner of Bingham's purchase (in Lowell). These maps (west then east) are ca 1793 – 95 from Baring Brothers Archives.



THE EAST – WEST HIGHWAY

This section is based, in part, on a report created by Park Holland for William Bingham and Baring Brothers Bank. The report was in the Bangor Historical Magazine, Volume V, July 1889. Maine Historic Preservation Commission supplied the article. The map below likely was created by Holland to accompany the report. The original map is with the Baring Brothers Bank in London.

Apparently a plan had been proposed that Passadumkeag Township be acquired by Bingham and the Passadumkeag River be used via a portage to the west branch of the St. Croix to create a way west to east across the million acre purchase. This was the route explored, with Passamaquoddy guides, by Joseph Chadwick in 1764. This plan had a major weaknesses, the ends of this route were too far up river from each the head of navigation and it was a water route, not a land route.

Another problem was stated by Holland. TWP 26 BPPMD [now Amherst] had been contracted for by a Mr. Parsons. So Holland avoided both concerns by following what we see on the manuscript map. Mr. Parsons did not follow-up on the contract.

Holland did this survey in 1797 to connect the existing mill village town of East Orrington on Sedgeunkedunk Stream to Township #6 PS [Baring], a mill town on the Schoodic or St. Croix River. The dots show the proposed “hot-house” sites.



The site visited next after East Orrington was on the West Branch of the Union River, a place “proposed to be occupied” and called today Mariaville Falls. The settlement was

to be on the West Side of the river and was created. (See Mark Honey's History of the Union River.) Today we find a walking trail from Route 180 to the site.

Holland's next site "In the Northwestern part of No. 17 is the Great Falls of the [Narraguagus] river, at which it is proposed that a mill should be erected. TWP 17 MD BPP had been run out into 160-acre settlers' lots. It would be named Annsburgh after Bingham's daughter who married Alexander Baring. Today it is the town of Deblois and the village on Route 193 is by the 'Great Falls'. Phil White told of another set of rips on the West Branch of the Narraguagus in Townships 10 and 16. These rips at about a mile long would have been a good place for a mill settlement, but was not chosen. Today TWP 16 is wildland and TWP 10, served only by Route 182, is much unchanged in 200+ years. Decisions made in the past affect conditions today.

TWP 24 ED BPP [now Northfield] was the next mill site selected by Holland. It is located on the West or Main Machias River. This site, either at Holmes Falls or at Getchell Riffles, was never developed probably because mills already existed on down the river at Machias.

"On the Eastern branch of the same river it is likewise proposed to erect a mill on No. 19, East Division." This site appears to have been on Northern Stream and was never developed. Logs on the East Machias watershed were driven to existing mills in the village of named for the river.

Concerning Baring, Holland questions if this occupied site in No. 6 PS should be improved or to erect a mill at the rapids in No. 7 PS [Baileyville] at Sprague Falls in Woodland village or farther up river at Grand Falls.

These sites were called "hot house" communities. Each was to have a sawmill, a gristmill and housing for the sawyer and the miller plus housing for farmers as they prepared home sites on land purchased from Bingham.

The map and article from Holland's field notes establish the proprietors' desire to settle these million acres. The opening of General Cobb's Great Highway from the Penobscot to the Schoodic further solidified the plan to fill the land with farms. It was John Black, agent for Baring Brothers and son-in-law of David Cobb, who determined that the lumber industry was more likely to succeed in land sales than farming.

JONATHAN MAYNARD

Maynard (1752 – 1835) was of Framingham, Mass, a Harvard graduate, fought at Bunker Hill and the first PostMaster of that town. His years of public service included as a JP, Selectman, Town Clerk, State Representative and Senator.

PARK HOLLAND: THE MAN

According to Phil Cooledge, Holland was a Revolutionary soldier born at Shrewsbury in 1752. His first trip to Maine was in 1784 when with Rufus Putnam he surveyed seven townships being today Perry (#1), Pembroke and Dennysville together (2), Charlotte (3), Robbinston (4), Calais (5), Baring (6) and Baileyville (7). In 1793 he surveyed for Baring Brothers a proposed road from East Orrington near the Penobscot to Baring on the Schoodic or St. Croix. [Information about Airline Road in Maine] In 1794 he and Maynard surveyed Bingham's Option, north of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase. Starting from the northeast corner of Two-Mile Strip they traveled 138.94 miles north, then 36 miles west, then south to close the rectangle at the NW corner of the Two-mile strip. This strip had been surveyed in 1793 and added to Bingham's PP making it a million acres. Holland moved to Eddington in 1801, later to Orono, then Bangor. He died in 1844 at age 92. *Park Holland, Revolutionary Soldier, Maine Surveyor compiled by Philip Cooledge*

SAMUEL TITCOMB'S RETURN OF 1794 SURVEY OF THE MAIN NORTH BRANCH OF THE SCHOODIK (SD) WITH EIGHT TOWNSHIPS ON THAT RIVER AND LAKES

Original at Massachusetts Archives – Copy by John Pratt
In Bangor Historical Magazine – Volumes 7 – 9 pages 154 – 161
Bangor Public Library

In my synopsis, I will use place names used in 2016 by DeLorme's & official NB maps. No map was with this report, but the original is at Maine State Archives in Augusta and a copy at the deeds' office in Machias (slider 111). Prepared by John Dudley November, 2016. Copy of the original map is now posted at the end of this section.

This first describes Titcomb's observations along the north and easterly shore of Palfrey Lake, up Palfrey Stream to Skiff Lake (or possibly Grassy Lake) hence due north eleven plus miles to the St. John River near Meductic Point. See Ganong's comments on page 164, if confused. Titcomb also gives a description of the land & growth of trees. This activity apparently was part of a survey he had started earlier.

Titcomb is quoted as saying, There is a "rage for more land for settlers and lumber speculators". This would be why he was hired to survey the new townships. Titcomb surveyed eight townships in 1794 marked as TS. These bordered the St. Croix River and were north of Baileyville, Princeton, TWP 21 ED BPP and TWP 27 ED BPP His description of the boundaries of these townships appear the same as on Wallings 1861 map and Colby's 1881 Atlas, both of Washington County. Delorme's Atlas is a little different in places. All three newer maps show a jog in the north west corner of Lambert Lake.

THE TITCOMB SURVEY (TS) TOWNSHIPS

T1 R1 TS (Fowler Twp) – Described with the natural boundaries being the St. Croix River on the east and present-day flowage on the south. The original typed copy has various spellings for Tomah Stream. The descriptions all start with a tree, cedar birch or whatever so I'll not give those details. (24059 acres)

T2 R1 TS (Indian Twp) - It is noted that “This township is conveyed to the Indians by an order of government. (22400 acres) – Titcomb witnessed the signatures on the Treaty of 1794 that conveyed this township to the Passamaquoddy Tribe

T3 R1 TS (Hinckley Plantation) - It is noted that it is bounded by T 6 ND BPP (on the west “surveyed by Mr. Peters”. Also at the north west corner of this township is a beech tree that is also the south easterly corner of (T6 R1 NBPP, meaning T6 R1 north of Bingham’s Penobscot Purchase) Messrs. Maynard & Holland’s survey. Noted that the Indians have 100 acres conveyed to them on Nimcess Point, also Pine Island in this Township. (30770 acres - exclusive of water about 24000 acres)

T1 R2 TS (Dyer Twp) - (22900 acres)

T2 R2 TS (Waite) - (23040 acres)

T3 R2 TS (Talmadge) - Bounded on west by easterly line of Maynard and Holland’s Survey (T 6 R 1 NBPP) (23040 acres)

T1 R3 TS (Lambert Lake) – Doesn’t describe jag in northwest corner. Note the 45-degree angle of the bounds with Vanceboro. (23700 acres)

T1 R4 TS (Vanceborough) - Note bounds with Lambert Lake and Kilgore (AKA Hill Gore) are at 45-degree angle to most township bounds, (23700 acres)

Titcomb tells the Committee for the Sale of Eastern Lands that he has marked the mill sites on the Plan (Plan at the end of this article). Also he rated the quality of the land as A, B, and C, and within each township is reported the “growth” being the species of trees observed.

“To: Samuel Titcomb, DR

To surveying the main north branch of the river Scoodic to its source, thence running a line to the river St. Johns, & surveying eight Townships lying westerly of Sd. (Schoodic River) North branch, including the time while out on the survey, & returning home, making Plans, Returns &c., vis:

	Pounds	shillings	pence
To 180 days’ service, at 12 s (shillings)	108	0	0

Do (ditto) of four assistants 120 days each at 3:6,	84	0	0
Passage Hallowell to Boston & Board	1	18	0
Expenses in Boston, Surveying supplies	2	4	6
Services of two assistants 31 days each at 4s	12	8	0
Sundry small articles bot at Boston	4	16	8
Freight & passage & board to Passamaquody	4	8	2
Boat & 2 men from Passamaquody to Scoodic & back	2	8	6
3 birch canoes & paddles	4	19	10
Expenses for self & assistants at Passamaquody	3	18	0
My passage Scoodic to Boston	1	18	6
Board in Boston	1	10	6
Board & passage to Hallowell	1	15	0
Board at Hallowell while making my Plan & Return	3	8	10
	<u>237</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

Hallowell, Dec'r 1794 (signed) Sam'l Titcomb

(signed) Martha Dyer *Who was Martha Dyer?*

Washington, ss,

Scoodic River

June 2d, 1794

Personally appeared Abial Sprague, Jun'r, Joseph Frost, Trueworthy Tuttle and Joseph Pomeroy, and made oath to act impartially according to their best skill & Judgement in the capacity of chain men and assistants for Samuel Titcomb, agreeably to the instructions of the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands dated April 3, 1794."

Who were the local chainmen and assistants?

About Joseph Frost was born in St. Stephen on May 11, 1777 a son of Jeremiah and Esther (Rolf) Frost. He was in Alexander in 1820 likely with his father and brother Jeremiah, Jr. on the east half of lot 66. *From Pliney Frost records*

About Abiel Sprague II was born at Machias in 1776 In 1797 he married Leah Thornton and after a brief stay in Charlotte moved to TWP 7 PS (Baileyville) Abiel died in 1849 and is buried in South Princeton. *From Albert Bailey's Baileyville.* Trueworthy Tuttle and Joseph Pomeroy were not found.

We learn the following from Moses Greenleaf's 1820 Survey of Maine. We must realize that Washington County was set off out of Lincoln County in 1789 and that Aroostook County was set off from Washington in 1842. So Greenwood' Survey (1823) of Townships 9, 10 & 11 was of these three towns now in Aroostook, Orient, Amity and Cary.

Now to Moses Greenleaf's information on the Titcomb Survey townships.

T1 R4 TS now Vanceboro granted to Williams College by Massachusetts in 1820

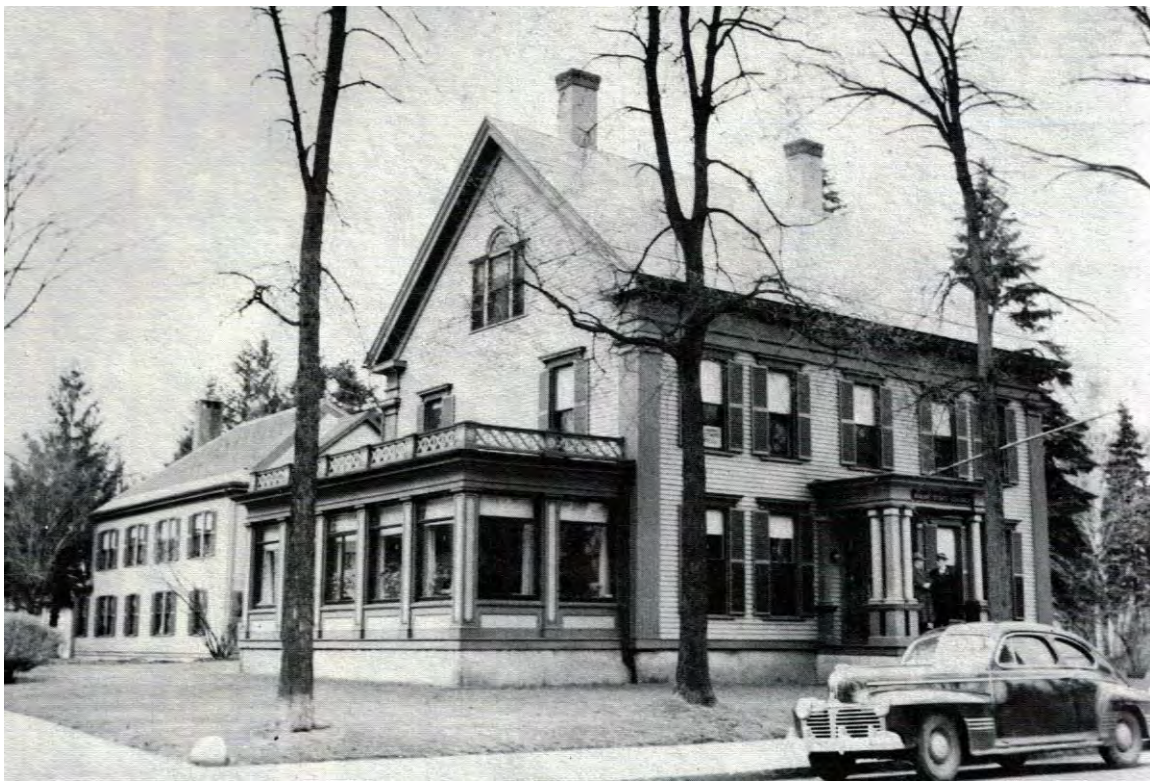
- T1 R3 TS Lambert Lake NFI
- T1 R2 TS (Daniel Jr.) Dyer NFI – to Maine in 1822 as a result of Statehood
- T2 R2 TS (Benjamin) Waite of Calais
- T3 R2 TS (Benjamin) Talmadge of Litchfield CT from Bingham Heirs
- T1 R1 Ts now (Samuel) Fowler, was (Justin) Ely – to Maine in 1822
- T2 R1 TS Indian Township – to Maine in 1822
- T3 R1 TS now Grand Lake Stream was (Judge Samuel) Hinckley TWP

Titcomb 1794 Map from Maine State Archives



SAMUEL TITCOMB: THE MAN

There is a “rage for more land for settlers and lumber speculators” Samuel Titcomb was born in Kennebunk on May 27, 1758 a son of Stephen and Abigail Titcomb. Samuel was a resident of Hallowell, of Augusta where he served as post master and was Representative to the General Court, and of Belgrade where he started Titcomb Belgrade Academy. Apparently through his life he was a surveyor, including with Putman in 1785 (twp 8 - 13 and the two jobs mentioned along the border with British North America. *Early New England People* by Sarah E. Titcomb – 1882. We also know that Samuel Titcomb owned by grant or purchase what now is the town of Anson, on the west of the Kennebec River. *Moses Greenleaf’s 1820 Survey of Maine*.



This is the home that Samuel Titcomb built on State Street in Augusta before 1800. It was his home until 1814. This 1946 image was taken shortly after the Maine State Grange had bought it for their state headquarters. Image from book A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR by Stan Howe (1994) page 40. This building still stands in 2017.

SILAS HOLMAN & COLONEL LEWIS SURVEY OF NORTHERN WASHINGTON COUNTY

On page 21 in Roger Milliken’s book on the Baskahegan Company is a map of an area between the Penobscot and St. Croix. The survey was completed in 1822 and shows the land divided into townships “ready for settlers”. Shown are Range 2, townships 4 – 9, in

Range 3, townships 6 – 11, and in Range 4 townships 6 – 9 plus Danforth Tract. Not all those townships are in Washington County. Topsfield and Kossuth may also have been surveyed by Holman and Lewis.



BENJAMIN JONES

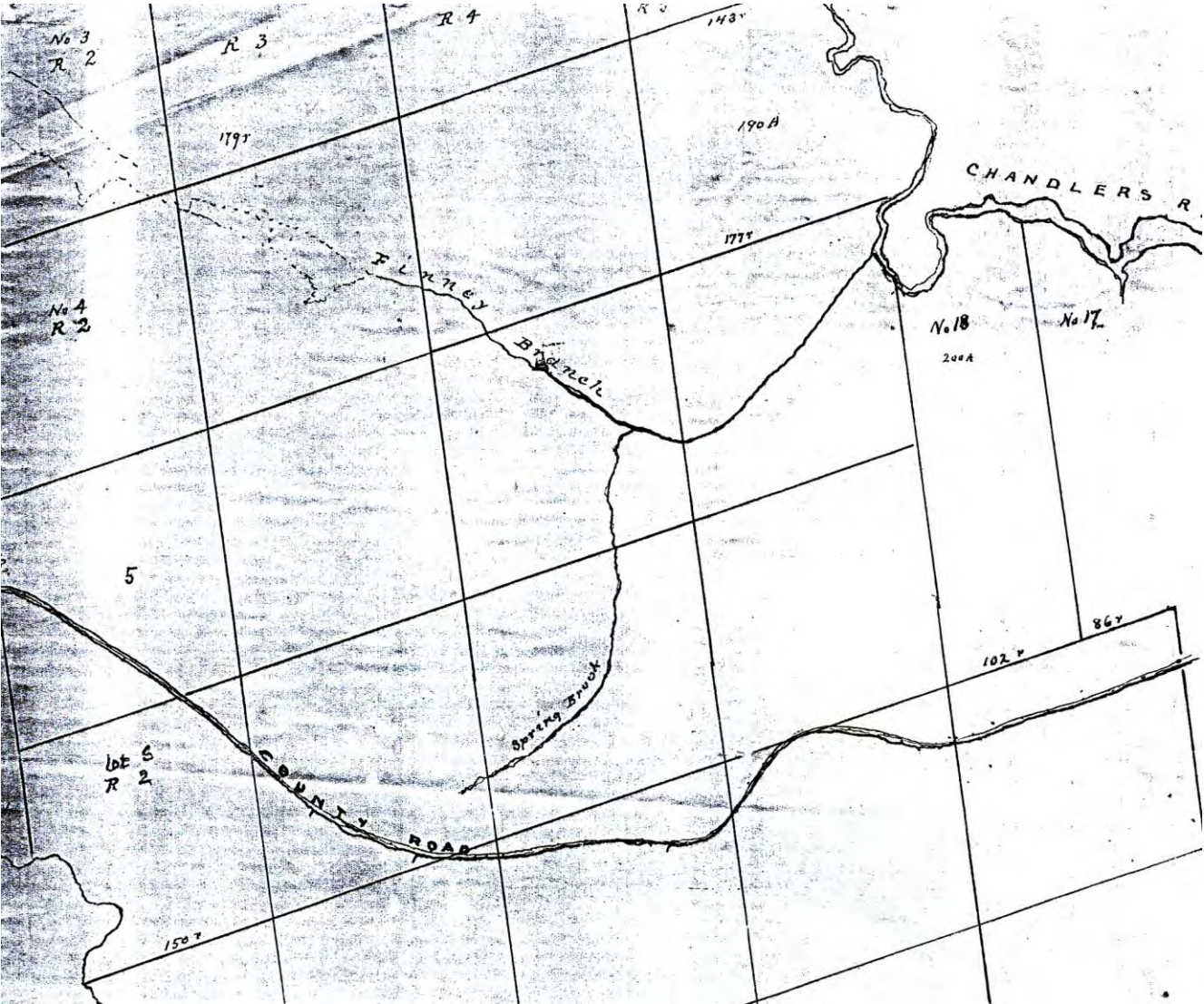
Benjamin R. Jones, second son of Samuel, Sr., and Mary Jones, was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1773 and came to Robbinston with his parents and siblings in 1788. In 1798-9 he married Mehitable Hersey, daughter of Zadock and Abigail (Lewis) Hersey of Dennysville (That part of the town which became Pembroke in 1832). Mehitable, "Hitty" was descended from Richard Warren, a Mayflower passenger.

In 1804 Benjamin, Hitty, and their three children had moved to Edmunds where six more children were born. It is believed that their home was the ell of the structure which recently was known as the Heritage House (Thomas Eastman, Jr., built the main house in later years. The house burned in 1993). About 1850 the Jones family moved to the Narrows Road in Dennysville, living in the house which in later years was occupied by Edward and Rebecca (Ward) Leighton, succeeded by their son and daughter-in-law, Leigh and Florence (Jamieson) Leighton.

Like his father, Benjamin R. Jones was a land surveyor. He was so known for his accurate knowledge, his clerical expertness, and his skill in making plans, maps, and models that his services were in demand not only throughout the Dennysville-Edmunds community but also in a large part of the county. Realizing the importance of academic education, Mr. Jones read avidly about history, science, and the annals of families all over the country. He opened an evening school for young people, teaching with no compensation except his own satisfaction. He also taught singing schools and writing schools. He was a notable asset to the community.

Benjamin R. Jones biographical sketch appeared in A-CHS Newsletter in issue 103, page 13, and was copied from from Rebecca Hobart's work in the Dennys River Historical Society Newsletter of January 1999.

This map done by B. R. Jones in 1806 shows the part of TWP 22 (Jonesboro) just west of the village. The County Road today is Route One and Finney Branch today is marked Vinden Creek. The dog-leg in the Chandlers River shows clearly on DeLormes Atlas. This map is at he deeds office in Machias. The original Baring map by Jones (1831) is at Osher Map Library in Portland.



Lake

Plan of BARING

Part Township N. 6 E. D.

On a scale of 80 rods to an Inch

Dec 20th 1831

Benjamin R. Jones
Surveyor



185
297
234
68

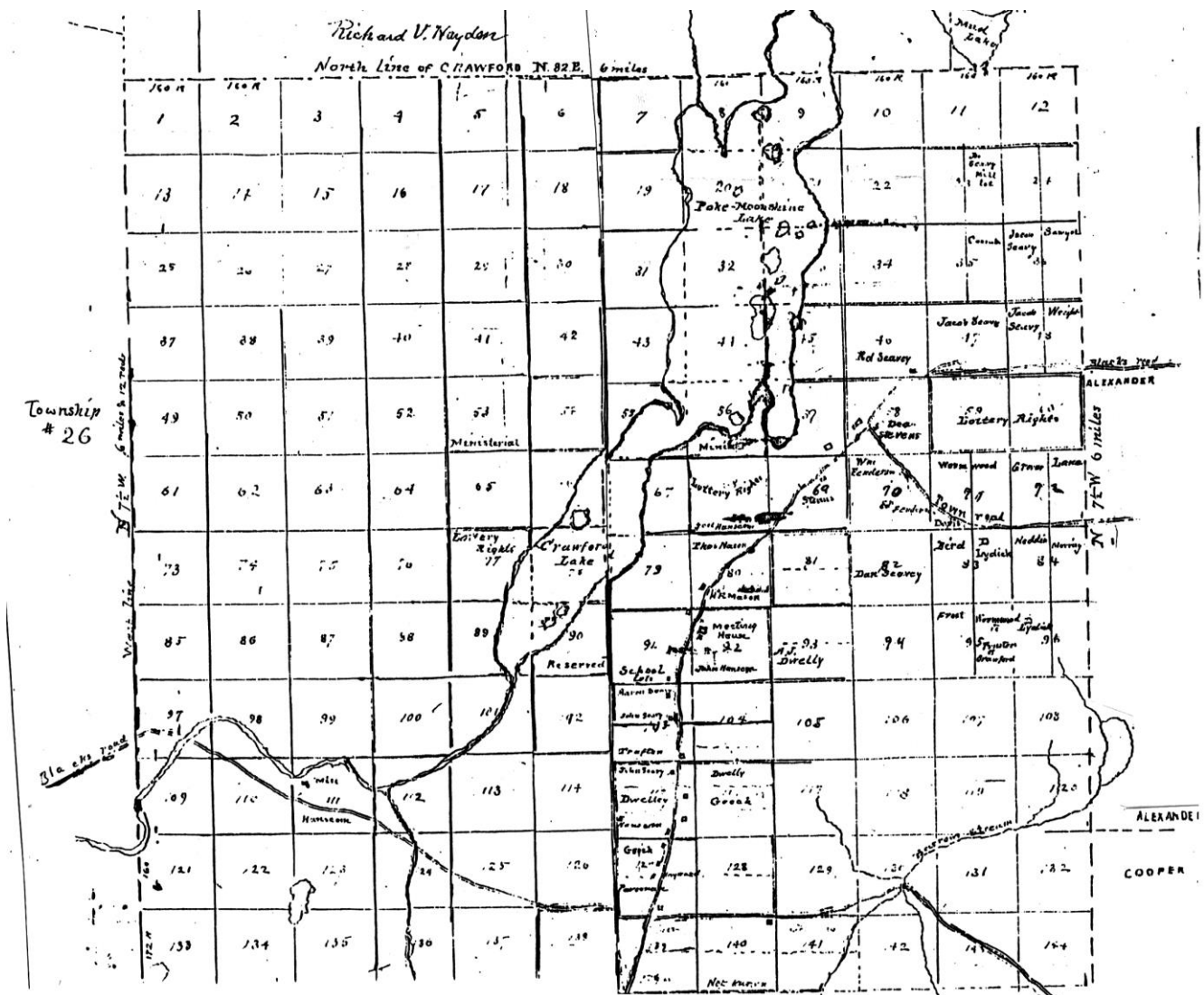
RICHARD HAYDEN

Richard Hayden from Robbinston did a wonderful map of human occupation of Crawford in 1840. He also kept diaries from 1836 to 1887, a copy is at the Calais Free Library. Hayden was one of those men who did almost everything, and he worked nearly everyday. Surveying, cutting, twitching and hauling wood, solving legal disputes, hunting and attending funerals.

On December 2, 1839 he 'started for Crawford on foot – got dinner at Fishers in Charlotte (big house across from Fire Hall), Fisher charged nothing, Got to Lowe's in Cooper at dark (on West Ridge near road to Crawford). M. J Talbot and his son James soon arrived.' Dec 3, 'We went to Crawford and began to make surveys of that town. Talbot and his son carried the chain and we different spotters.' The next entry is December 12, 'Started for home on foot...' 10&1/2 days, Talbot paid my expenses while in Crawford.'

M. J. Talbot mill owner of East Machias had with John Dickenson acquired from Bingham Heirs by deed (book 29, page 444) all of Crawford excepting settlers lots sold or contracted for, Public Reserved Lots, and lots acquired by Lottery rights. Thus we know why Talbot paid for this survey.

Hayden also traveled to Crawford on November 16, 1840 to set off land to satisfy in favor of Copeland against N. D. Shaw, both of Boston. "Set off more than 7000 acres at 75 cents per acre. Mr. Perkins went with me with his horse and wagon. We stayed at Mr. Bohannon's in Alexander the night and paid 75 cents each."



Crawford Map dated December, 28, 1840 – From the historian’s point of view, placing owners names on a dated map is most important. Note name on northerly part of the lake.

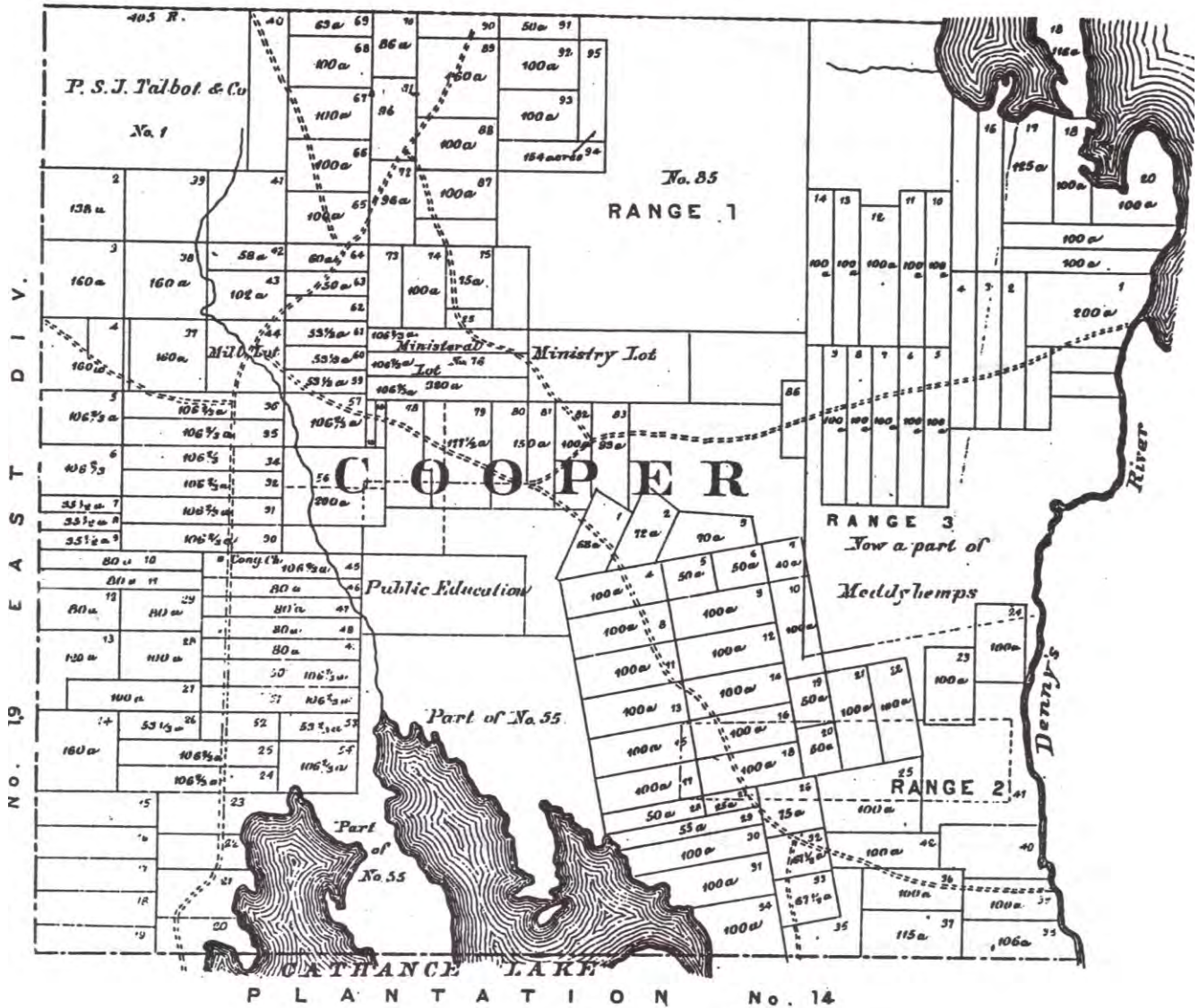
ENOCH WATERHOUSE

We must start by asking which Enoch? Enoch married Abigail West in Machias in 1771. They were the parents of eleven children, of which two are of interest to us.

- 1) Elias, the first son, married Martha Greenlaw, had at least three children including a son named Enoch (born 1803), lived in Cooper near the Grange Hall, and Elias is buried there in a marked grave in the woods near Mill Brook.
- 2) Enoch, second child of Enoch and Abigail, married Abigail Gibbs and fathered at least eight children.

Enoch, the father, likely was not the surveyor. He would have been 67 when the first lots were surveyed. Enoch, the son, likely was the surveyor. Enoch, the grandson, was too young to have been surveying in 1817. The Waterhouse family lived in Cooper until before the 1870 census. 1863 History of Machias, Maine & census records.

COOPER PLAN BY ENOCH WATERHOUSE ~ 1835
 (As shown in George Colby's 1881 Atlas of Washington County)



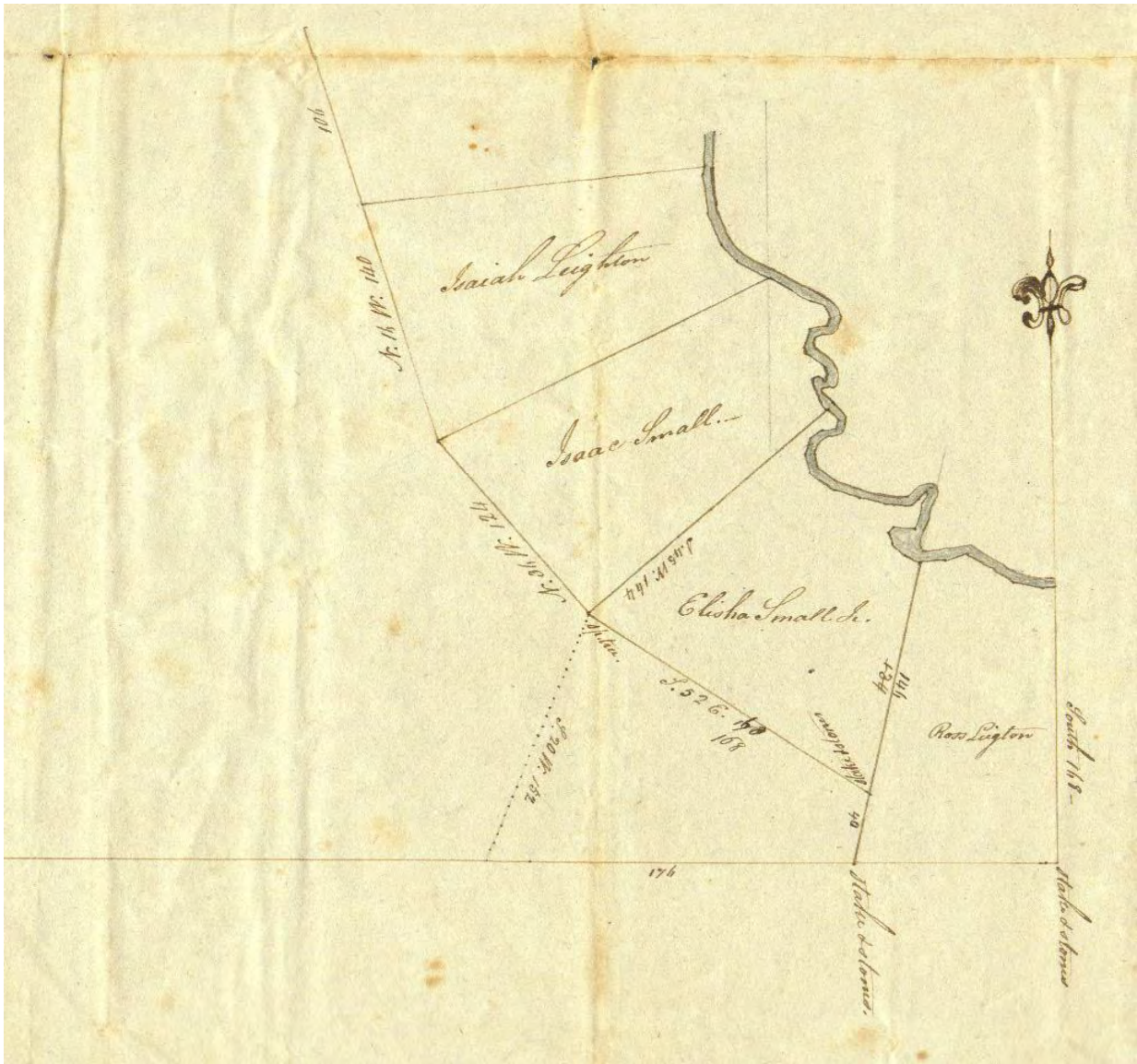
Deeds indicate that this plan was in use as early as July 1817. Note that the lots are smaller than on Putnam's plan and that the lots are long and narrow, allowing settlers to live close to one another. Waterhouse marked in the roads, Cathance Lake and Mill Brook.

Plan of
COOPER
Late Township No 15 East Division
As laid out by the proprietors for settlement
Surveyed by E. Waterhouse and others
Plan projected & copied by
Benjamin P. J. 1845

Scale 120 Rods to an inch

DODGE FAMILY OF BLUE HILL

While this family did most of their work in Hancock County, they also did surveying in Columbia, Cherryfield and along the Narraguagus River. Their papers are in a steamer chest now at the Blue Hill Historical Society. It was Kelly Bellis of Horizon Surveying



Company of Ellsworth who found the chest, preserved and copied the papers and made a digital copy available to the Alexander-Crawford Historical Society. Kelly's philosophy is like mine, historical information is to be freely shared.

This map was in the Dodge file, I do not know the year or which Dodge drew the map. One map of Cherryfield was based on earlier work by a Tupper. The three Dodges included the father Rueben (1770 - 1831) and his sons Rueben George Washington and Addison. The river shown is the Narraguagus in Cherryfield.

The St, CROIX River in 1836

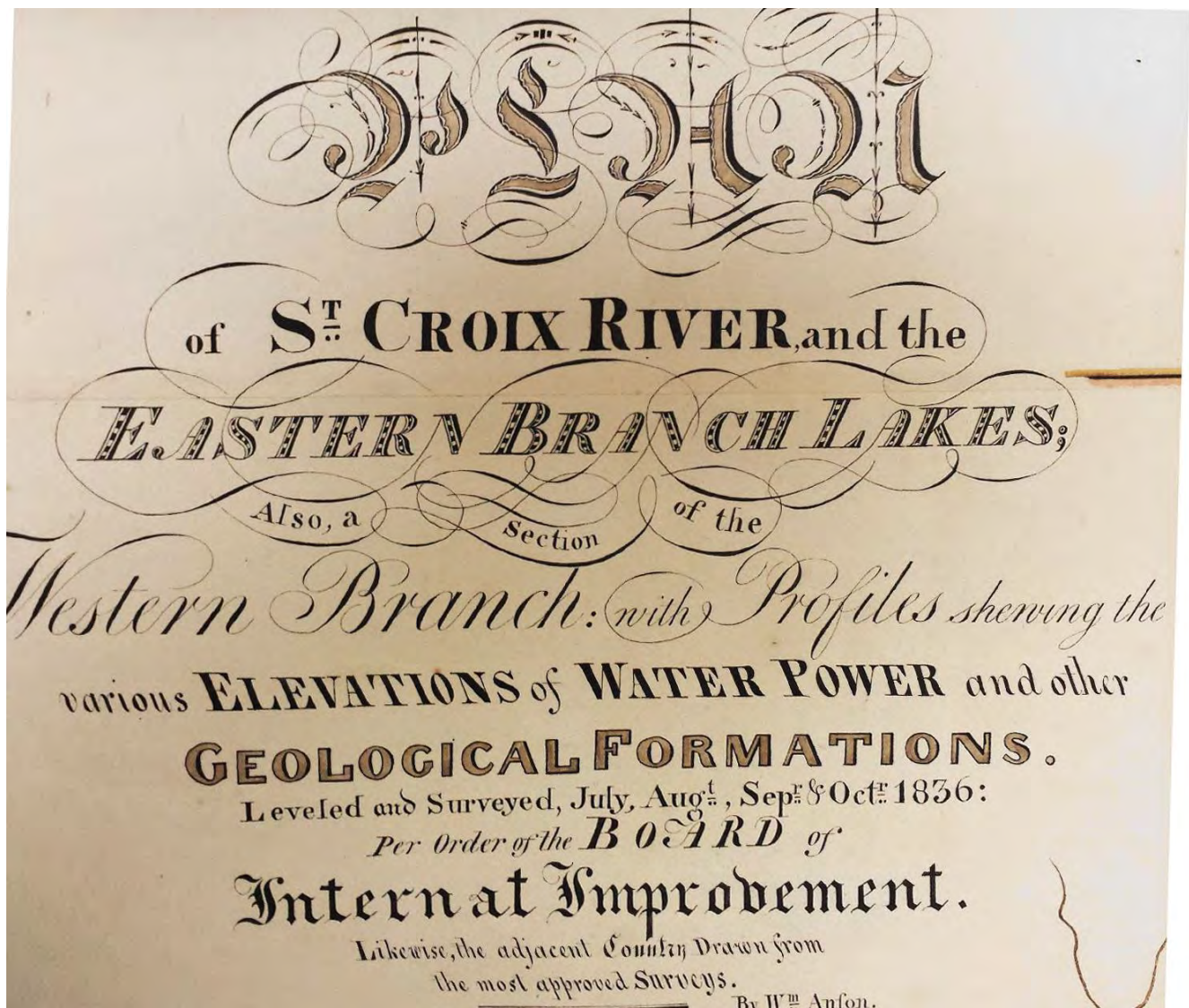


This series of images is from the original map at the Maine State Library in Augusta. The map is 60+ inches by 90+ inches and is in beautiful condition. David Chase took the digital images.

Cartographers of that time included artwork on their maps [see the eagle above] and the calligraphy was fancy, so fancy that the word PLAN of the top of the second image might pass for more art. The survey was done in 1836 and the map and report [not found yet] were presented to the Board of Internal Improvement in 1837.

It was in the mid 1830s that our Federal Government finally paid off the debts from the Revolution and War of 1812; there was a surplus of money in the Treasury! A special census was done that year and the money was given back to the people. How will we celebrate that in 2037?

SURVEYED BY WILLIAN ANSON



We will now start looking at what Anson recorded in 1836 with his most approved Surveys. We will look at the River and the Washington County townships adjacent. Some images show homes. We will start in the north and move southerly for it is easier that way than poling up river.

EASTERN or NORTHERN BRANCH



Here we are in Aroostook County, but in 1836 it was still Washington County. We see the boundary between the United States and British North America [Canada] passing up the middle of [East] Grand Lake and the Houlton Road going through Hampton Academy [now Weston] and a corner of Orient. What today are Haynesville and Orient was surveyed by Greenwood and both townships once carried his name.

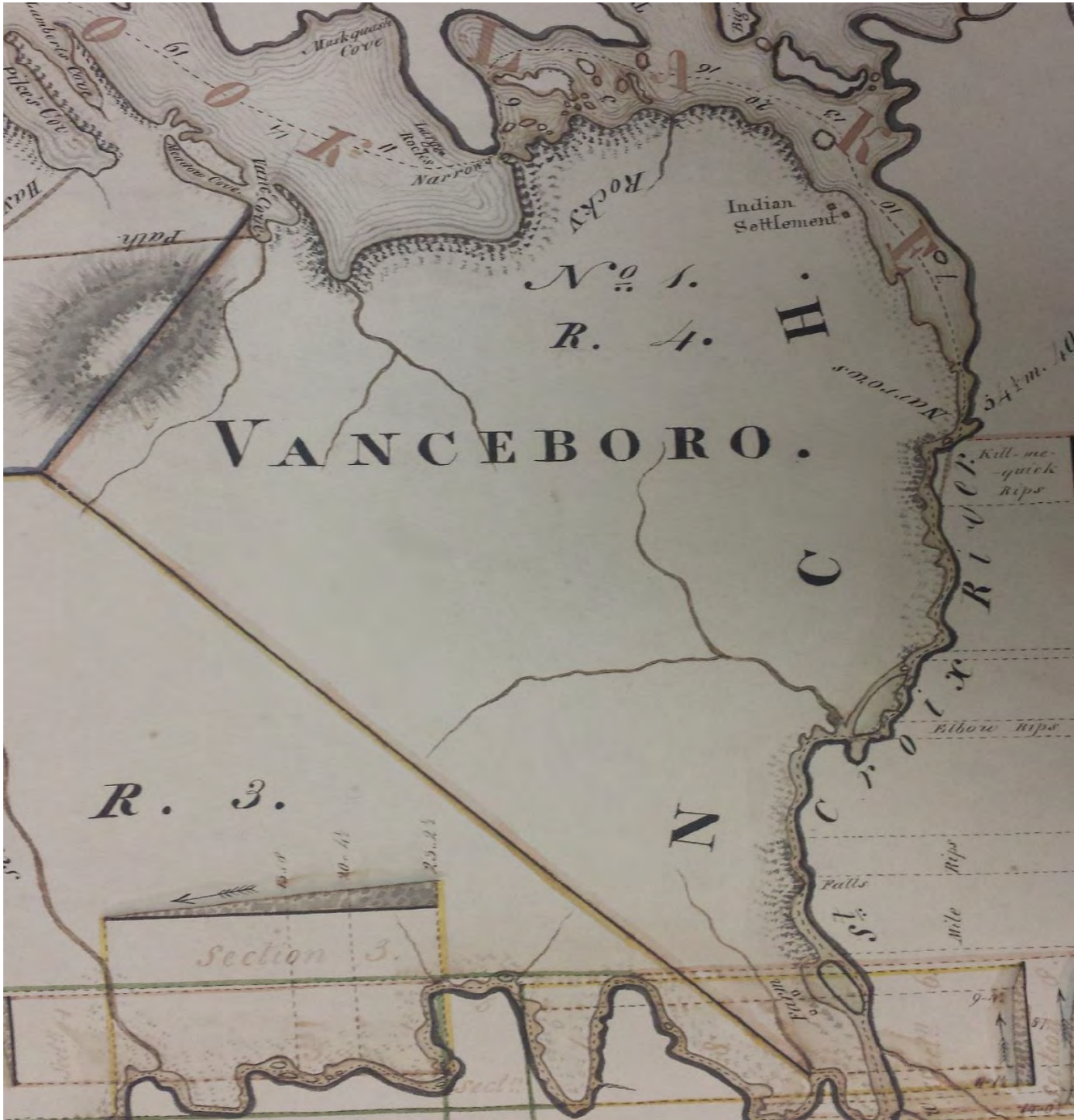
On the Lake in Orient we see Widow Deering's Farm is on the west, Braines Farm next and on the east is Trask.

Township 9, Range 4 was once called Crooked Brook Settlement, later Eaton, now is part of Danforth except for the peninsula marked “Ridge of Tolerable Land” that today is Forest City. See the log-driving dam on Grand Lake Stream. Also note the portage between Chepetnacook and the Mattawamkeag River with Gilpatrick and Butterfield.





Township 11, Range 3 NBPP was once called Hill Gore and now Kilgore. South of Kilgore is Lambert Lake Township and to the west is T 10, R 3 called Forest. Note the Hay Road and path to the settlement east of the lake. That bay of water north of the St, Croix is Palfrey Lake. Samuel Titcomb followed the north shore and up Palfrey Brook to Skiff Lake, then due north to Meductic on the St John River in 1794.



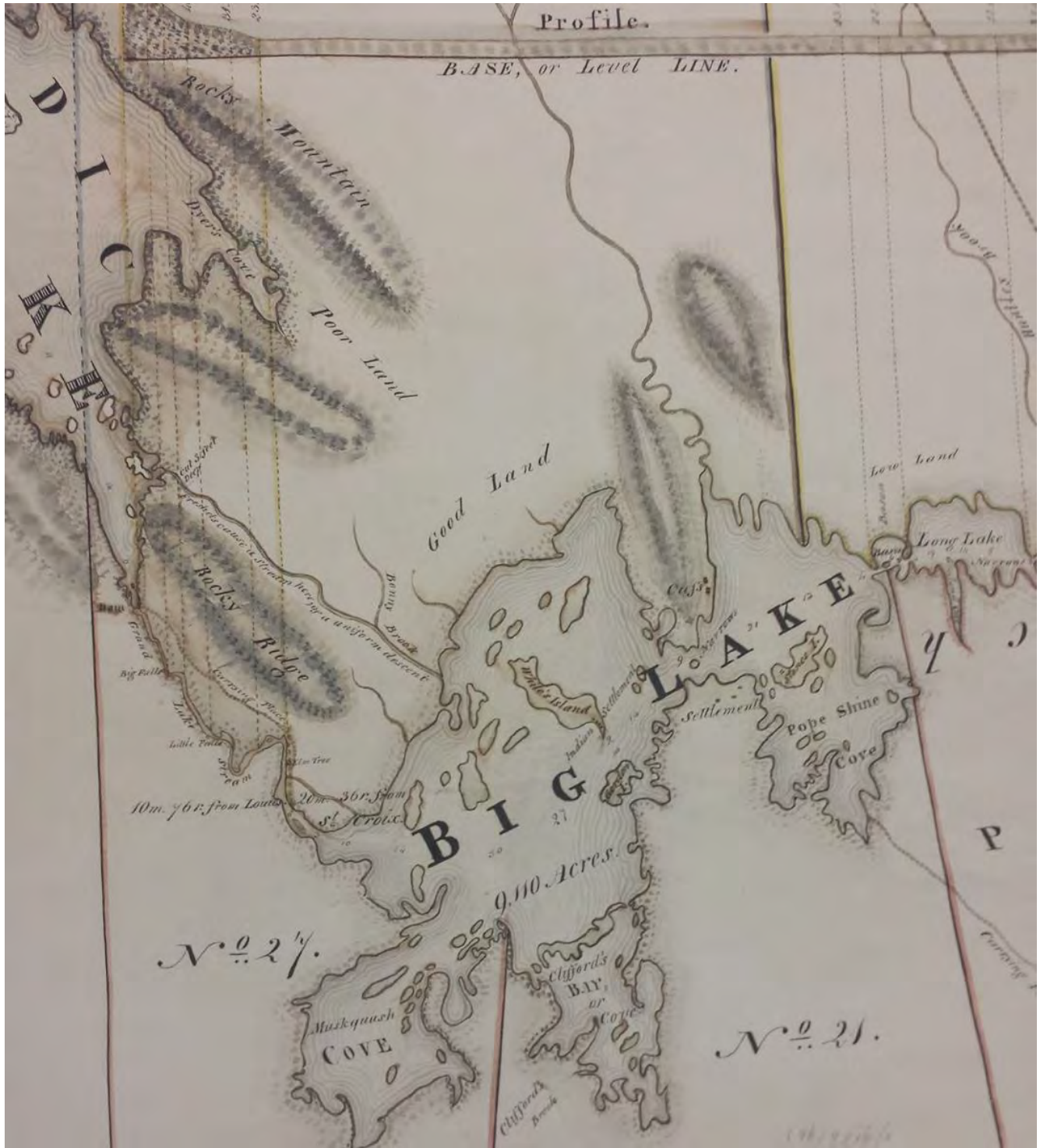
Vanceboro, owned by William Vance of Baring (with the State holding the mortgage) had no roads, no homes marked, but had an Indian Settlement. See also “Kill Me Quick” Rips on the river. The triangle gives the elevation for that part of the river and the rectangle gives bottom conditions and depths. All this was important for river driving.

To see the Houlton Road again, we look at T 9, R 3 that carried the name Jackson Brook. Baskahegan Stream flows north from the lake through Danforth and emptying into the Mattawamkeag River at Bancroft. Note the three buildings at the junction of the Houlton Road and Jackson Brook.



WESTERN BRANCH

Let's now look at the Western Branch. Our first image shows West Grand Lake with the name Schoodic Lake. There is a dam at the foot of the lake and because of high water we have a "five foot deep" ditch where "freshets cause a stream here of a uniform descent". There is a carrying place from a big elm on Big Lake (Greenlaw Chopping) to the bottom of the map. We also see the Base or Level line Anson used. Whites Island has an Indian Settlement and Governors has "Cafs" that marks the home of David and Ellen (Marsh) Cass & family. On the south shore we find a Settlement at Yates Point and a carrying place from Poke Shine Cove to Poke Shine Lake.





We are back to the Houlton Road (from upper left to lower right). This map centers on Indian Township (T 2, R 1 TS) and at the bridge or ford across the West Branch of the St. Croix we are 18½ miles from Calais. Note the houses along the Houlton Road in Princeton and Tomer (Tomah) Stream, with no sign of a road beside it.

MAIN STEM

The Main Stem of the St Croix starts where the Eastern and Western Branches join. Upper and Lower Falls are the site of Grand Falls Dam. Several rips are now under water in the flowage. Sprague Falls, Wapsaconhagan Stream and Stoney Brook can be seen before the Baring town line. Houses are not shown in Baileyville, but 34 families lived there in 1830.



Baring and Calais

These two places were well settled by 1836 as represented by the black dots for houses. At Baring we see mills and a bridge to Upper Mills. At Magurawock we see a bridge over the stream that is where the present dike and bridge are. The dike was likely built to allow water level control so that meadow hay could be harvested on the meadow, The Milltown Bridge has been replaced over the years, but the Middle Bridge is gone. It was a pedestrian bridge for mill workers.

A more recent work on the St. Croix Watershed was done by Keith Harvey of the Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Game and published in 1963, St. Croix River, Fish Management and Restoration. It shows the dams and waterfalls of that time.

William Anson surveyed lots within the town of Whiting in 1834. The name for the town of Anson came from an English Lord. Who was our William?

Thus ends our very incomplete visit with early surveyors.

European Settlers

A few French settlers were along the coast prior to the Battle of Quebec (1758). Many New Englanders came up the coast after that date. These people had the European concept of land ownership. Coastal areas were mostly settled by the end of the Revolution (1783). As their population increased, cultural conflict with the Wabanaki of the Maritime Peninsula (today the Maritime Provinces and New England) concerning land became more common. Political organization by townships for Washington County was done in 1786 by Rufus Putnam on a plan for the Massachusetts Land Lottery.

The Massachusetts Land Lottery

The Land Lottery was to pay off the war debt of Massachusetts. It failed. But the map/plan of Rufus Putnam showed a European style organization to the land, the war was over and a government was ready to give good deeds showing land ownership. In 1789, Washington County was created.

William Bingham's Million Acre Purchase

In the fall of 1792 William Bingham (1752 – 1804) of Philadelphia bailed out General Henry Knox by acquiring 2 million acres of Maine land Knox had attempted to buy on time. Bingham soon also had problems making payments to Massachusetts and it was Alexander Baring (1774 – 1848) of Baring Brothers Bank in London who came to his rescue and bought in 1795 an undivided interest in the million acres we call Bingham's Penobscot Purchase. Bingham's agent was General David Cobb who built his home in Gouldsborough and favored turning Bingham's land into money by selling it to farmers. Baring hired John Black as their agent to keep the books. Black lived with Cobb and soon favored turning the land into money through the lumber industry. Of interest, the Bingham Heirs were taxed for 25 townships in Washington County in 1818 (\$91.50).

Some interesting connections came from the business dealings of these men. Bingham had two daughters. Anne married Alexander Baring and Maria married his brother Henry Baring. Annsborough in Washington County and Mariaville in Hancock County were named for these two. John Black married Cobb's daughter and became the Bingham Heir's agent after Cobb retired in 1820. Beddington got its name after the suburb of London where Alexander Baring was raised. Of course, the neighboring towns of Alexander and Baring trace their names to that man.

And a couple of interesting facts about Alexander Baring. He visited Machias, Eastport, Calais and up the St Croix River to Baileyville in 1795, but he never lived in Baring. He and US Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin worked the deal that saw the United

States buy the Louisanna Territory. Baring and Gallatin had met in 1795 in Eastport. We all know that Baring returned to this continent in 1842 to negotiate the Webster – Ashburton Treaty that set most of the boundary between the US and British North America (Canada).

Cobb made two mighty efforts to attract farmers. He built model communities, one at Mariaville Falls and one at Great Falls in Annsborough. He knew how to please the boss, but failed to attract many farmers. He also built the east-west road that we know as the Airline.

Sources: Baring Brothers & Co. Limited. A History to 1939 by John Orbell, The Golden Voyage – Life & Times of William Bingham by Robert C. Alberts and Financial Founding Fathers by Robert E. Wright.

Grants to Academies & Colleges

From page 403 Greenleaf's Survey of Maine

T23	(Centerville)	part to Bluehill Academy	18570 acres
T1 R4 TS	(Vanceboro)	to Williams College	23040 acres
T2 R3 TS	(so half Codyville)	to Hingham Academy	11520 acres
T5 R1 N	()	to Amherst Academy	11520 acres
T6 R1 N	()	to Lenox Academy	11520 acres
T 11 PS	(Cutler)	to Washington Academy & others	30431 acres
T 11 PS	on Putnam Map	to Machias Academy (WA)	-----

Grants now in Aroostook County also listed on page 403

A SURVEY OF THE STATE OF MAINE

by Moses Greenleaf – 1829 – pages 407 to 409

Province Grants	acres	Original Titles - (added in 2016)
Addison	17766	(TWP 6 EUR or East Union River)
Harrington	18070	(part of TWP 5 EUR Narraguagus)
Steuben	20876	(TWP 4 EUR)
Machias	42977	(Settlers)

Sales and Grants after 1783

Baring	19130	
Columbia	24407	
Calais	22702	Waterman Thomas
Cherryfield	27003	

Charlotte	20734	John Locke & others
Cutler	30431	Washington Academy & others
Cooper	25120	
Dennysville	27350	B. Lincoln
Eastport	1793	Settlers & others
Lubec	10457	Settlers & others
Perry	17032	B. Lincoln
Jonesborough	42874	J. C. Jones & others
Robbinston	16154	E. H. Robbins & others
Trescott	19030	
Whiting	33000	John Allen & others
Alexander	26000	
No. 7	21960	(Baileyville)
No 10	17130	Aaron Hobart (Edmunds)
No. 23	18570	Part to Blue Hill Academy (Centerville)
No. 13	23040	(Marion Twp)
No. 14	26240	(Cathance Twp)
No. 18	21160	(Berry Twp)
Not Taxed		
T1R4 Schoodic	23040	Williams College (Vanceboro)
T3R2 Schoodic	23040	B. Talmadge (Talmadge)
T3R1 Schoodic	30770	S. Hinckley (GLS Plantation)
T1R1 Schoodic	24050	Justin Ely (Fowler Twp)
T2R3 Schoodic	11520	Hingham Academy (1/2 twp - Codyville)
T5R1 north of Lottery Lands	11520	Amherst Academy
T6R1 north of Lottery Lands	11520	Lenox Academy
½ Twp near Schoodic Lake	11520	T. Danforth Heirs
adjoining Schoodic Lake	500	Amasa Smith
Eastport & Lubec	11564	Settlers
Whiting	500	Settlers

Seventeen (17) more grants are north of Danforth, now in Aroostook County.

Bingham's Penobscot Purchase is not included.

The Economic Picture

The coastal communities were settled primarily because they were beside the highway of the day, the ocean. Most came for three reasons. The ocean, the nearby forests, the ivers that served as conduits for the forest products to be sent to the centers of

population, The rivers also were a source of waterpower from the falls created by the rising land after the melting of the glacier. Farming, other than for subsistence, was not of great importance.

The major lumber shipping communities were Calais on the St. Croix (\$285,000), East Machias on the river of that name (\$90,000), Machias on the Machias (\$159,000) and Cherryfield on the Narraguagus (\$71,000). The dollar values are in 1850 dollars for each of the four watersheds. Shorter rivers supported limited mill communities and for fewer years; Pembroke on the Pennamaquan, Dennysville on the Dennys, Jonesboro on the Chandler and Columbia Falls on the Pleasant.

Each of these places had mills, shipyards and men. Men to harvest the trees and drive them down river to the mills, Men to work the booms, mills and to build and sail the ships that carried milled lumber to market along the east coast, in the West Indies and in England. That milled lumber included long lumber (planks and boards) and short - barrel staves, shingles, laths, pickets and clap-boards

The St. Croix watershed and the Machias watershed supported up river mill towns. Baring and Whitneyville both sawed and shipped manufactured lumber to the coast by railroad. Washington County had 65 sawmills in 1820 and 131 in 1850. Probably the last two pine mills in the county were at Princeton (Dead River – Passamaquoddy – Norman Hunt) and Whitneyville (Lester Crane – St Regis) after WWII.

By the turn of the century, the big pine was gone and big spruce not far behind it. The coastal mill towns went into economic and population decline. See mill town populations below.

New markets for forest products opened up. The St Croix Paper Company opened its mill in Woodland (the village in Baileyville) and by 1910 had 420 men employed. As noted in the appendix, many acres belonging to Calais men went to SCPC. In 1963 GP acquired SCPC. Domtar bought the mill property in 2001 and Wagner Timber Partners & Tycoon LLC acquired the woodland in 2002. Eastern Corp. existed in Brewer and Maine Seaboard Paper (Bucksport) started in 1930, Time Magazine bought Seaboard in 1945 and St. Regis acquired it in 1948; then Champion & Verso); they all drew some wood from Washington County, Eastern and MSP shipped wood by rail after 1900.

WHAT’S NEXT FOR LAND USE? From pine logs to pulp wood to? conservation – recreation – human health restoration – water & aggregate extraction

Control of the Land

In our culture, control means ownership by deed. It must be recognized that even today many people view the land as did the Passamaquoddy; they travel over the land, mostly in 4-wheel drive vehicles, and acquire meat for the table or whatever.

Those who bought land from Bingham Heirs were either settlers who purchased small lots (160 acres) in what became organized townships. The story of these people is found in town histories listed in the appendix.

The buyers of large lots could be called investors or speculators. Although some of these larger lots were in the organized part of our county, most were in the Unorganized Townships. A limited study of deeds showed that most purchases were made possible by bank loans. For example St. Croix Paper Co. depended heavily on City Trust Co. of Boston. We also observe that most of the purchases were for a fraction of the land such as 1/8 undivided part of township XYZ.

A few men in these coastal mill towns owned the mills, the company stores, the shipyards and ships. They needed pine logs. With no logs, all that they owned would be valueless. They needed to control the land that grew the trees. The value of owning this natural resource became obvious to men from Bangor, Portland and Boston who bought wildland, some for long-term investments and some for the quick dollar. See HISTORIC EVIDENCE FROM THE UT BY TOWNSHIP to learn of some landowners in the UT. As you look at the lists of owners you will become confused. That confusion years ago led to numerous court cases.

This land ownership pattern stayed much unchanged for a century or more with one important exceptions. Starting about 1871 acres of hemlock trees were purchased by men named Shaw and Church. They did not want the land, but the bark of the hemlock to use and deplete in the tanning business; see section on Tanneries.

The second change came about 1880 when the easily harvested white pine was depleted. The mills started to fold up or switch to spruce. The moneyed men saw the end of the long lumber business and hoped to move their money for better returns. Would that buy land in the west? Who would buy their land here?

Public Reserved Lots

When Rufus Putnam mapped out the fifty lottery townships and when other surveyors created townships, they followed Massachusetts and later Maine law that required certain land set off for the public good. Generally this was 320 acres each for education, the ministry, the first settled minister and for future needs (1280 acres). When whole

townships were sold, these lots were reserved for the public in the deeds even though the locations on the ground had not been located. Most often in the UT the owners would harvest the entire township for their own benefit,

Public Reserved Lots - 1845

In 1842 the state turned over care of all reserved lots to the counties. On September 16, 1845 the Washington County Commissioners (Micah Talbot, George Comstock & James Moore) created a commission of three men to locate public lots in fifteen townships in northern Washington County, mostly north of the west branch of the St Croix and including present towns of Waite, Talmadge and Danforth. Brookton and Lambert Lake were towns, but are now a townships again.

Those men were Edward S. Dyer, Jones C. Haycock both of Calais and Matthias Vickery, Jr of Topsfield. Notice was to be posted in two public places within each township and these men were to identify the proposed use for each public lot. Information found here is from Deed book 62, on pages 554 - 562. Public lots varied in use over time, but generally existed in every township. These three men typically located three lots of 320 acres each, a school lot, a lot for the first settled minister and a lot for the ministry.

Permits to harvest timber on the public lots were issued starting in 1846. In 1848 the Commissioners appointed George Comstock to collect in any legal manner stumpage on timber cut on reserved lands. Meadow hay was harvested, often for logging operations, and was also subject to stumpage payments.

At least three surveyors were involved in the mapping out townships in this part of Washington County. Rufus Putnam in 1784 – 86 who surveyed for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts land some of what became William Bingham's million acres. These townships carry identity as ED BPP or MD BPP. I believe another surveyor did the ND BPP and the Two Mile Strip. Samuel Titcomb surveyed eight townships in 1794 marked as TS. These bordered the St. Croix River and were north of Baileyville, Princeton, TWP 21 ED BPP and TWP 27 ED BPP (i.e. Bingham's land surveyed by Putnam). An unknown surveyor did the NBPP townships, North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase

RANGE 1 - Township 1, Range 1 TS, T2 R1 TS and T3R 1 TS are in the first range (row) of townships north of Bingham's land.

T1 R1 TS was called (Justin) Ely after a Massachusetts land agent and today called (Samuel) Fowler who bought ½ interest. [13 people in 1840]

T2 R1 TS is now Indian Township

T3, R1 TS was named (Samuel) Hinckley, but now Grand Lake Stream Plantation [9 people in 1840].

T6, R1 NBPP (North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase) has no name attached but was Lenox Academy Grant. [no people].

RANGE 2

Township 1, Range 2 TS on the St. Croix River is called Dyer.

T3, R2 TS is the Town of (Benjamin) Talmadge.

T9, R2 NBPP (south half of today's Codyville only) was once named Robbins [12 residents in 1840]. The Commission met at William Banks' home on January 15, 1846 to set off three lots of 160 acres each.

RANGE 3

Township 1, Range 3 TS today is Lambert Lake Township. The Commissions report did not mention anything about this township. [No 1840 census has been found]

T 8, R 3 NBPP was called Stetson Township by the Commission, which met at the NE corner of the township, i. e. no one lived there! [no people].

T 9, R3 NBPP became Jackson Brook, but today is Brookton [43 people]. The Houlton Road passed through this place in 1837. Forty-three people lived along the road in 1840, but no mention is made in the record as to where and when the Commission met. [43].

T 10, R 3 NBPP was called Dyer Township, but today is called Forest Township, home of Forest Station (a railroad crossing) [no people]. The Commission met in the woods at the SE corner of this township.

T11, R3 NBPP is small and bounded on the east by the St. Croix River. The Commission met at the home of Daniel Lambert on December 2, 1845 and set off three 100-acre lots and called the place Hill Gore, now spelled Kilgore [30 people].

RANGE 4

Township 1, Range 4 TS is Vanceboro where the commission met at the home of Seth Walker on December 1, 1845. The map/plan of Vanceboro shows the St. Croix River on the east and the public lots in the western part of the township, but no roads. This township was named TWP 1 Range 4 TS on early maps. William Vance of Baring

purchased that township on June 16, 1824 from the Agent for the Sale and Settlement of the State of Maine. The State held the mortgage for Vance, who immediately put his name on this piece of land. [no official population in 1840].

T8, R4 NBPP is west of Danforth. The Commission met at Nathaniel Shillings' home on December 19, 1845, named the place Drew Township and set off three public lots of 320 acres each. Like Stetson, today we find the name Drew in Penobscot County. [none recorded].

Danforth is set between T8 and T 9, but had no number. At Danforth the commission met at the home of Parker Tewksbury on December 19, 1845. Since Danforth was then a smaller township, each public lot was only 160 acres. The map/plan shows the public lots in the south and shows Baskahegan Stream and Crooked Brook, but no roads. The name came from the owners, heirs of Thomas Danforth who before his death in 1699 and been President of the District of Maine and referred to as the Lord Propriator. Tewksbury came to the Danforth Tract in 1829, so the Danforth Heirs waited a long time to sell their first lot. [1840 population 45]

T9, R4 NBPP had people living along the Houlton Road, but no mention of where the Commission met [1840 population 19]. This township was originally called Crooked Brook, later changed to Eaton after the large landowner. Later the west part of the township was joined to Danforth and the smaller east part kept the number and is Forest City.

One might wonder why the meetings were in winter and how the Commission got to those places with no roads. I expect they traveled by horse drawn sleigh on the Houlton Road, such as it was, or along frozen streams or lakes to logging operations or possibly by snowshoes.

By 1896 the County was taxing timber and grass on Reserved Lands. Twenty-seven townships are listed with the tax for each. The smallest tax was on TWP 10 R 3 at \$0.31 and the largest tax was for TWP 31 MD at \$3.71. The variation may be due to Putnam's map that did not account for lakes, wasteland, meadows or good land. It may have been the actual cruise by George Comstock, but the total tax for timber & grass was \$37.60.

As a result of legislation ca 1970, public lots scattered all over the UT of Maine have been consolidated. In Washington County we find Maine Public Reserve Lands in TWP 18 ED (Rocky Lake), TWP 18 ED (Great Heath) and in Cutler/Whiting (Bold Coast). Bold Coast is not in the UT. The Machias River Corridor of 10000 acres borders that river north from the Airline to Third Machias Lake.

East – West Roads and River Roads



Looking west from Breakneck Hill TWP 31 - Airline Road



Machias River Bridge TWP 31 – Airline Road



Cranberry Lake Road – TWP 30

The first east-west road approximated Route One from Stueben to Liberty Point in Robbinston. It existed by the end of the Revolution; the Narraguagus was bridged at Cherryfield in 1801 (forded before that). Moving north we have the Airline, once a private road pretty much opened by 1814 from Clifton to the Houlton Road in Baileyville. The private Stud Mill Road runs from Princeton through the woods to Costigan on the Penobscot. This is a gravel industrial road for log trucks. Route Six existed only from Topsfield westerly on 1861 and 1881 maps

Because logs could be driven down river didn't mean that supplies and men could be driven up river unless behind a team of horses or oxen. Therefore river roads were needed. The river road for the Narraguagus is today Route 193. The county was asked to 'open' that road in 1831. The road likely existed before than as a private road. For the Machias River Route 192 was used to Lower Wesley where the river road swung northwesterly intersecting the Airline just east of the Day Block town line. That left one

bad hill (Breakneck) to be battled before reaching the Machias River Road just west of Eben Bacon's. That Machias River Road passes through Public Reserved Land along the Machias River. That road carried the name Fletchers Field Road because of its destination and later called the CCC Road because the CCC did repairs along the road.

Route 191 from East Machias to Berry TWP then the "19" Road to the Airline in Crawford was the river road for the East Machias River. From Sally Corner in Crawford, supplies and men would travel up the Airline.

The St. Croix is an international river and so is its river road. From Milltown NB we would follow the Clarks Point Road to a ford above Sprague Falls (at Woodland Village). The Track Road was the way to the Lamb Farm where the river was once again forded and the Tomah Road followed northerly, but not near the St. Croix primarily because Tomah Stream was used for driving. (The Lamb Farm in Baileyville was 500 acres when sold ca 1907 by Frank Todd to St. Croix Paper Co.) In 1902 H. F. Eaton of Calais petitioned to have the bridge over the St. Croix repaired. This bridge took traffic from Baileyville to the Tomah Stream Road in Indian Township.

The Houlton Road was not closely related to the logging industry. It was a political road used to attract settlers up river and to serve settlers living in the Houlton area. We could argue also that it was a military road, seeing the proximity to the border to British North America. The County spent money on this road before 1829.

Roads, then as now, were built by the government. The Washington County Commissioners were petitioned by dirt farmers and large landowners to open and repair roads. To open a road usually meant to make a private trail through the woods a public road, with public money called a road tax. That money came through special assessments on the township that was to get the new road. Towns and townships all were assessed a county tax (note - assessed, not paid). These 1842 taxes are detailed on page 103 of volume 3 of the commissioners' ledger.

Logging Operations and Logging Camps

Since nearly the beginning of time man has gathered wood from the forest for shelter and heat. Tools for harvesting and the uses for wood changed little until after WWII. The axe was first stone, then iron, then steel. On this continent the crosscut saw and the bucksaw came with Europeans. Axes were designed for felling and knotting

Uses of wood early on included shelter, bridges and ships. At the beginning of the twentieth century paper became an important product made from wood and the loghauler and motor truck came into some use.

Washington County was #2 in value of lumber products in 1850 & #2 in number of the number of lumber mills in 1860, behind Penobscot at each time. *US census records*



Peeled Pulp

After WWII the tools changed rapidly. Tracked dozers made roads and dragged trees from the woods, replacing oxen and horses, actually faster horses had replaced stronger oxen by the Civil War. Chainsaws replaced the axe and bucksaw. Rubber-tired skidders replaced dozers. Manpower for loading trucks was replaced by potato barrel loaders, then with steel truck bodies that rolled onto the ground for hand loading, then to hydraulic loaders. Pulpwood went from tree length to four foot to eight to tree length. Cable skidders became grapple skidders and chainsaws became hot saws. A recent harvesting process is cut to length and forwarding; trees cut, limbed and topped and cut to product length in the woods. Then product carried by a forwarder to the yard clean of mud. When will we use use drones and joy sticks?

All these machines meant that fewer and fewer men were needed to harvest the same amount of wood. Skilled machine operators travel great distances on our modern highways to harvest massive amounts of wood in a 10 or 12 hour day before returning home at night

Rough Pulp - Where is the skidder? & Foster Carlow's truck – Where is the loader?



Timber trespass and theft has been a problem even before man owned land, remember the King's pines. Cutting on Bingham's land was a great problem for John Black here in the Kennebec Million. And, theft of logs from a boom was an ultimate sin.

Daniel Seavey of Crawford contracted to cut logs for S. W. Pope in TWP 21 in 1852.
Here is his list of expenses.

1 day self & horse to see Tuel	½ day halled 3 loads to camp
½ day self & horse after hay & men	½ bu. Potatoes .45
pd. Sam'l Perkins for halling load boards	1 bu. Beans 3.00
to Dixie & meal	1 lb. Tea.40
2 meals board & lodging – Edwin	1 large baker
Gardner .50	1 tea boiler
hay for 2 horses 1 night .40	1 iron pot
Kelley 2 meals & lodging .50	1 fry kettle
hay for horse 1 night - .20	6 tin plates
Amos Young 2 meals & lodging .50	5 tin dippers
Simon Harmon 2 meals & lodging .50	5 knives & forks
2 horses to hay 1 night .40	2 spoons
Eben Tuel & son 4 meals & 2	1 bread pan
lodgings.90	5 axes, 2 @ 1.00, 3 @ .75
2 horses to hay 1 night .40	4 augers 1@ 2 ½, 1@ 1 ½, <u>1@1</u> , 1@ ¾
S. Harmon 6 meals & lodging 1.40	2 saws, 1 hand & 1 cross cut
S. Harmon 2 dinners .40	1 fro (tool to split shingles)
Demmons 4 meals & lodging .90	2 quilts from Cooper
1 ½ bu. Potatoes .67	2 dog chains
3 ½ lbs. butter .87	1 lead chain
¾ gal. Oil .19	2 bunk chains
bu. Beans 3.00	1 double wagon
1 ¾ gal oil .44	1 lantern
1 ½ bu. potatoes .68	1 oil can
1 lb. Tea .40	1-5 gal. Keg
1 ½ bu. Potatoes .75	1 long handled shovel - broke
Keeping 1 pr oxen 4 nights 1.00	1 short handled shovel
Oliver Huntley & Andros meal .60	1 dung fork
Bu. Potatoes .50	1 pitch fork
¾ day to Alexander & Cooper after oxen	2 cant dogs
& quilts	3 ½ lbs. butter
horse to Dixie with load hay 1 ½ days	1 bread board
½ day halling stack of meadow hay to	¾ gallon oil
mouth of login road	
2 days halling freight & hay to camp	

A VISIT TO A LOGGING CAMP (Machias Union)- Recently Rev. T. F. White of Ellsworth spent a night in a lumbermen's camp far from the Union River. In a letter he says: The lumbermen's life of today is not what it was a few years ago. The old camp with its covering of rifted slabs, its immense fire in the center, its square hole in the top for the chimney, is fast becoming a thing of the past. Now it is walls of hewn logs, a boarded and shingled roof, a tight floor of sawed or hewn timber, a cookstove, and an airtight. The Deacon's seat remains, but the table has come to share its once double duties, "pork fat and molasses!" What memories! Now it is the best products of the dairy and orchard, while yeast bread, canned beef, baked beans, mince pies, fish or meat hash, doughnuts and cookies are conspicuous in the bill of fare. To one thing, however, the woodsman must have bidden good-bye with regret.

In the baked bean department, Mr. G. W. Crabtree is a master, but it is the stove against the hole in the ground. The result is an inferior product, just why may not be plain, but the bean pot of the old regime surpasses by large odds in odor and flavor that of today.

There have been changes in the crew. Think of a man solemnly resolving in November not to wash himself till the middle of next March! Yet not twenty years ago men did that, even on a burnt township, from the first day of the season to the last, soap and water and a towel were discarded, only the ends of the fingers from which the fat and molasses had been licked as a sweet morsel, gave any indication of the original complexion.

The etiquette of the camp is easy. An ordinarily bright man can master it in a few lessons. Greenness in new recruits is readily condoned by the veterans, but there is one rule at the table that is like the laws of the metes and pensions which alloweth not no penance. No prayers can procure forgiveness for a man who asks for sugar.

When a new man arrives it is devoutly hoped by the crew that he does not snore, but even this is a slight offence compared with calling for your neighbor to pass the sugar. When the molasses is passed use the spoon that you find in the bowl. There are no restrictions as to quantity; take as much as will suit your taste, but put the spoon back into the bowl after stirring the molasses into your tea.

River Changes

We may think of rivers being a vital part of transporting logs from the woods to the mills and of powering the sawmills. Our county government also was involved with these waterways in two opposing ways. Through arrangements with the Narraguagus River Company, that river was improved for log drives and dams were built. This activity was paid for by the county. Was this an early form of corporate welfare?

A petition from William Pike and 70 others from Calais and Baring resulted in a special meeting of the County Commissioners at Calais on May 25, 1844. The commission viewed the dams in the two towns and heard testimony about obstructions to fish passage. The Commission ordered fishways to be constructed. The design and measurements for each ladder was written in the order.

Tanneries

The tanning process predated the arrival of Europeans here and was part of each settler's community; shoes for the family and harnesses for oxen or horses were necessary. Generally large-scale tanning started in Maine about 1840 and reached its peak by 1880. In rural Washington County we had tanneries at Beddington, Grand Lake Stream, Jackson Brook (Brookton), Princeton, Vanceboro and Forest City. Large scale Tanning depended on three natural resources, water, hemlock bark and hides. The hides were brought to Maine by ship from South America or the American Midwest. Out of work loggers and immigrants moved to the site did the dirty work. Four tanneries were near rail lines. E. E. Church at Beddington and Shaw Brothers at GLS hauled a far distance by ox carts. This industry came to an end when hemlock bark was harder to get and chemical agents became available and cheaper.

The tanning giant Shaw Brothers made poor investments and failed in 1885. Their tanneries operated for another decade under a trustee. Shaw had at least two tanneries in Penobscot County, Lincoln and Kingman. Hemlock bark was getting scarce and was replaced by chromium and oak extract, chemicals. Tannery towns became ghost towns.

Tannery Communities and Population

Location	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Beddington	144	134	129	184	86
Hinckley (GLS)	*	19	345	404	221
Jackson Brook (Brookton)	93	206	835	429	285
Princeton	626	1072	1038	1027	1094
Forest City	69	70	*	287	151
Vanceboro / Lambert Lake	*	573	707	1022	663

Princeton had the railroad, several saw mills and the tannery, thus a more stable economy. Vanceboro / Lambert and the RR (1869) and the tannery.

1880 Tax & Populations in Washington County

This year could be considered as the peak year in Washington County. The great white pines were about cut off, at least those that could be driven to the mill towns, The mill

towns were prosperous from sawmills and ship building and shipping lumber all over the world. The tannery boom was just under way in the hemlock woods.. Commercial farming was replacing subsistence farming, scientific knowledge was being passed around in Grange meetings. By 1880 there were 237 Subordinate Granges in Maine, but only one in Washington County. By the turn of the century Maine had 356 granges and Washington County had 14. Even though, here agriculture was at the start of good times exporting butter, eggs and apples to east coast cities.

Another neat thing about 1880 is that was the year that George Colby collected the material that became his Atlas of Washington County. Not only will a reader find fifty pages of maps of individual townships, but also a county map on pages 8 & 9, historical notes on towns and a long list by township of the Patrons Business References, a list of those who paid in advance for their copy.

Below find the county tax assessed on cities, towns, plantations and the unorganized townships. This comes from the County Commissioner's Ledger Volume 5, pages 64 and 65. Also the 1880 & 2010 populations have been shown as listed in the Maine Register. It is interesting to observe that all of the top ten taxed places were connected to the ocean (transportation). They are in order Calais, Machias, Eastport, East Machias, Cherryfield, Pembroke, Lubec, Milbridge, Addison and Harrington. All but three (Eastport, Lubec and Harrington) were connected to the forests by rivers.

All taxes based on State Evaluation. Name and political status have been (noted) below,

1880 COUNTY TAX & POPULATIONS

ORGINIZED PLACES Name	tax	populations		notes
		1880	- 2010	
Addison	\$441.24	123	1266	
Alexander	123.94	439	499	
Baileyville	89.88	376	1521	
Baring	161.08	303	251	Baring organized 1825 to 1941
Beddington	53.56	129	50	
Calais	2551.77	6173	3123	
Centerville	70.58	137	30	Centerville organized 1842 to 2003
Charlotte	112,12	489	332	
Cherryfield	727.96	1793	1232	
Columbia	214.23	642	486	
Columbia Falls	296.14	685	560	
Cooper	58.30	346	154	
Crawford	50.84	206	105	
Cutler	184.57	829	507	
Danforth	84.92	612	589	

Deblois	30.17	105	57	
Dennysville	333.86	522	342	
East Machias	974.09	1875	1368	
Eastport	1510.34	4006	1331	
Eaton	67.00	314		Eaton > Danforth & Forest City 1887
Edmunds	144.75	445	325	Edmunds organized 1828 to 1937
Harrington	417.41	1290	1004	
Jonesborough	145.71	555	583	
Jonesport	261.95	1568	1408	
Kossuth	44.63	122	nf	TWP 7 R 2 organized 1876 to 1895
Lubec	518.25	2109	1359	
Machias	1638.37	2203	2221	
Machiasport	380.84	1531	1119	
Marion	50.21	180	32	Marion organized 1834 to 1939
Marshfield	119.59	300	518	
Meddybemps	40.33	172	157	
Milbridge	502.07	1802	1353	
Northfield	88.69	193	148	
Pembroke	650.24	2324	840	
Perry	344.36	1047	889	
Princeton	302.85	1038	832	
Robbinston	212.77	910	574	
Steuben	312.43	1165	1131	
Talmadge	49.43	112	64	
Topsfield	138.74	440	237	
Trescott	41.99	552	325	Trescott organized 1827 to 1945
Vanceborough	67.00	384	140	
Waite	48.07	204	101	
Wesley	106.91	245	98	
Whiting	125.00	425	487	
Whitneyville	186.37	492	220	
Codyville Plt.	46.76	79	20	
Plt # 14 ED	25.12	164	52	now Cathance TWP
Plt # 21 ED	<u>38.98</u>	109	127	now Big Lake TWP
	\$15160.16			

UNORGANIZED PLACES nf = population records not found

Name	tax	census		notes
		1880	2010	
TWP # 18 ED	\$7.39	40	8	now Berry TWP
TWP # 19 ED	7.37	3	nf	
TWP # 26 ED	10.05	6	nf	

TWP # 27 ED	12.14	3	nf	now Greenlaw Chopping TWP
TWP # 18 MD	25.13	nf	nf	
TWP # 19 MD	18.08	nf	nf	
TWP # 24 MD	57.92	nf	15	
TWP # 25 MD	25.13	nf	nf	
TWP # 29 MD	57.45	7	2	aka Devereux
TWP # 30 MD	53.60	nf	nf	
TWP # 31 MD	25.13	23	21	now Day Block TWP
TWP # 36 MD	100.50	nf	nf	
TWP # 37 MD	31.82	nf	nf	
TWP # 42 MD	61.97	nf	nf	
TWP # 43 MD	24.52	nf	nf	
TWP # 5 ND	20.11	5	nf	
TWP 5 Two Mile Strip	3.77	nf	nf	
TWP # 6 ND	12.56	nf	nf	
TWP 6 Two Mile Strip	10.03	nf	nf	
TWP # 1 R 1 TS	10.55	nf	nf	aka Fowler
TWP # 3 R 1 TS	30.51	345	109	now Grand Lake Stream
TWP # 1 R 2 TS	30.15	127	15	aka as Dyer
TWP # 1 R 3 TS	9.85	126	100	now Lambert Lake (1890 - 1903)
TWP # 6 R 1 NBPP	27.64	nf	nf	aka Lennox
TWP # 8 R 3 NBPP	30.15	nf	nf	
TWP # 9 R 3 NBPP	67.00	337	171	now Brookton (1883 - 1941)
TWP # 10 R 3 NBPP	55.27	17	12	aka Forest
TWP # 11 R 3 NBPP	7.54	13	nf	aka Kilgore
TWP # 8 R 4 NBPP	15.08	nf	nf	only 2/3 of twp taxed
TWP # 2 R 1 TS	2.51	nf	nf	Indian TWP 1 mile strip on N
TWP # 9 R 4 NBPP			25	aka Forest City was Eaton
<hr/>				
\$839.84				

Indian Township (T 2 R 1 TS) in 1880 pop = 423: in 2010 = 718

Pleasant Point in 2013 pop = 2131

1880 Washington County population 44,477

2010 Washington County population 32,856

Most censuses numbers from Maine Registers

Farms in the Forest

Of course, any farmer would have been happy to get cash for any surplus food. Did Eben Bacon choose to carve his farm out of the wilderness in TWP 31 on land split by the Machias River specifically to produce food for logging crews? Or did he plan to

make money by being a stage coach stopover? What we do know is that Hiram Bacon staked a claim to this 200 acres in the 1830s and raised cattle. Brother Ebenezer bought the 200 acres before 1840. The story of this farm in the forest is found at www.mainething.com/alexander, click on transportation, then Airline Road.

Farther up the Machias River was a place named Fletcher Field. Its location is about a mile north of the Stud Mill Road and has grown to forest.

C. F. Todd had a farm located on Tomah Stream and Tomah Road about in the middle of the south third of Codyville (the part once called Robbins Plantation).

At the south end of Sysladobsis in 5 ND is a place called The Pines. This sits on 26 acres of lot 27. At one time in the twentieth century cattle were raised here.

Developments in the Forest

Colby's 1881 Atlas shows on page 54 a plan of development on land owned by C. F. Todd. On Indian Township the Tomah Road went along the west side of the stream. Fifteen lots of about 100 acres were marked on the west side of the stream and six more on the east side. On the map of TWP1 R3 TS (Lambert Lake) we see 16 lots of similar size along the St. Croix River,

In 1889 Nathan Reed acquired Governors Point in GLS. He created on paper a community of building lots (50x50), roads and avenues. In that year alone he sold 1209 of these lots. Lakenwild is south of the road to GLS, just west of Musquash Stream. Reed disappeared and Lakenwild never was anything but a swindle and legal mess.

Forest Fires

The largest forest fire in area burned was in 1825 in Piscataquis County – 150,000 acres Coolidge lists on page 450 these major Washington County fires.

1854 TWP 14, TWP 18 & TWP 19 all ED

1870 TWP 14 ED & Cooper

1884 TWP 24, 30 & 36

1903 TWP 1 Range 1, TWP 24 & 30

1924 TWP 8 Range 4

1947 TWP 19 ED

Even before the arrival of European settlers, the native people had burned the barrens along the Narraguagus River to increase blueberry harvests. This practice continues today by individual and corporate landowners.

Forest Fire Detection

In 1900 the county commissioners appointed Daniel Belmore of Princeton and Allen Hayward of Wesley Fire Wardens for the county. Early in this century the Maine Forest Service and landowners became active in protecting the forests from wild fires. The plan was to have lookout towers built on mountain tops connected by telephone and manned during the fire season. The fire location could quickly be determined by siting it from two towers. In Washington County we find lookout towers and Chief Wardens for 1919

	Town	Tower	Fires reported	Watchman
Cooper	Cooper Mt.		10	Oscar Sadler - 1917 & 1919
Princeton	Pocomoonshine Mt.		5	Merle E. Hoar - 1919
Topsfield	Musquash Mt.		0	Warren A. Bailey – 1917 & 1919
TWP 30	Tug Mt.		0	Paul Gardner - 1917
Wesley	Wesley Mt.		3	S. M. Hawkins - 1917 & 1919
TWP 28	Lead Mt, Hancock Co.		8	Hiram Corless – 1917 & 1919

All were Federal Lookout Stations except Tug Mt.

Alexander Taylor Hill 1917 was the last season for this lookout on Moses Kneeland's barn. The 58-foot wooden tower on Pokey Mt. was built that summer.

Chief Wardens

Topsfield - Dist. #3 – 1917 & 1919 - J. J. Kneeland

Princeton – 1917 George E. Andrews built tower and almost finished telephone line

Princeton – Dist. 4 – 1919 - A. P. Belmore

Jacksonville – Dist. #5 – 1919 - George E. Hathaway

Cherryfield – E. E. Patten – 1917 closed tower on Lead Mt, on October 4

Machias – Herbert M. Gardner - 1917 repaired telephone lines from Wesley to Beddington, to cruise and find shortest way to Bald Mt. where we will build steel tower next year,

In 1917 S. W. Hunt of Brookton had a one-year lease to cut all the hay on the public lot in Codyville. A report on pages 156 – 158 of the 1917 book mentions over 25 million feet and 15000 cords of timber on Indian Township, much growing near streams flowing to the St. Croix waters.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The CCC was established by Congress in March 1933. Eleven camps were set up in Maine in the same year; two were in Washington County. The Beddington camp was closed in 1935 and the Princeton camp, really in Indian Township closed in 1942 when

the program was shut down. In 1940 a sub-camp of Princeton opened at Wesley where men did a biological survey.

The program was to give work to men 18 – 25 during the Great Depression. Their jobs ranged from fire fighting, fire protection, repairing fire lookout towers and the camps where the fire spotters stayed. They maintained the telephone connections among the towers and built or upgraded miles of trails and roads through the woods. Some of these roads still carry the name CCC. In 1938 the CCC built a forest insect laboratory in Augusta.

Population Changes in the Mill Towns

Populations of the four major mill towns reflect the harvest of white pine and spruce, and the decline of each

Calais -

1820 = 418, 1850 = 4749, 1890 = 7290, 1920 = 6084, 1950 = 4589, 2000 = 3447

East Machias –

1830 = 1605, 1850 = 1905, 1890 = 1637, 1920 = 1353, 1950 = 1101, 2000 = 1298

Machias –

1830 = 1021, 1850 = 1590, 1890 = 2035, 1920 = 2152, 1950 = 2063, 2000 = 2353

Cherryfield –

, 1850 = 1648, 1890 = 1787, 1920 = 1304, 1950 = 904, 2000 = 1157

Baileyville – One upriver town still with a railroad -

1890 = 226, 1910 = 1137, 1920 = 2243, 1950 = 1821, 1980 = 2188, 2000 = 1686

Taxes

Taxes were assessed by the county government. For example the property tax for 1842 is found in Volume 3, page 103 of the Washington County Commissioners meeting minutes. This money would pay for regular county business such as the jail, When a petition for road work in a particular township was approved, land owner(s) of that township would have a special assessment per acre to pay for that work.

A STORY OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES

HISTORIC EVIDENCE FROM THE UT BY TWP

The townships are listed in order by number; with common names listed, population is mostly from 2000 census; Next line gives some features that can't be easily changed; following are dated activities including some owners. All this to give a picture of each township, to tell some of the story, but not all the facts! 1881 = Colby's 1881 Atlas, MLC = Machias Lumber Co. MLC also tied to Whitneyville Agency: 1978 = GP Sportsmen's Map, GLS = Historical Society Newsletter, Dennysville & Edmunds, too from Rebecca Hobart of DRHS, Darrell Pennall, & Heron Weston for roads, etc. Other dated entries based mostly on deeds. Population is from Maine Registers or Census records; all known are listed. From 1960 populations of the UT seems to be combined in groups, i.e. Northern Wash Co etc. Any could be copied wrong and official records of small places are hard to find. A few organized towns are listed that are surrounded by the UT.

T1 R1 TS

FOWLER TWP

St Croix River

Saint Croix Flowage, Canada

1811 Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Justin Eli (deed Book 6, page 429) with requirement that 20 family settle within 4 years and 20 more before 8 years

1811 Ely sold an undivided half interest to Samuel Fowler (deed 14.290) reserving 4 lots of 320 acres each as Public Lots and 100 acres for any settler there in 1784.

1903 forest fire

1907 Todd (Frank, Henry etc of St. Stephen) to St Croix Paper Co. 24050 acres

1963 SCPC to GP, in 1978 all GP

Population – 1837 = 11 headed by Calkins; 1840 = 13; 1850 = 10; 1890 = 5; 1900 = 30; 1950 = 6

T1 R2 TS

DYER TWP

Saint Croix River inc. Loon Bay, Hound Brook Pond

Canada

1829 State of Maine sold to Daniel Dyer, Jr of Calais (deed 19,522) reserving 1000 acres for public use. Here is another number of acres for public lots

1907 Todd (Frank, Henry etc of St Stephen NB) to St Croix Paper Co. 5450 acres

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 all GP

Population – 1837 = 14 headed by Todd; 1840 = 12; 1850 = 9; 1860 = 0; 1870 = 24; 1880 = 127; 1890 = 0; 1940 = ?; 1950 = 5; 1960 = 0;

T1 R3 TS or T1 R2 NBPP LAMBERT LAKE TWP

100 People

Lambert Lake, Saint Croix River

Rt. 6 – Canada

1868 detailed route of E & NA RR approved by County Commissioners

1876 Petition for road from Vanceboro to Topsfield, denied, tried again in 1889 & 1890

1881 F. H. Todd + Charles F. Todd (Calais) G. M. Porter of St. Stephen - farm lots on St. Croix

1890 organized – deorganized 1903

1907 Todd (Frank, Henry etc of St. Stephen NB) to St Croix Paper Co. 22920 acres

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 mostly GP

2016 County Roads = two local roads

Population – 1850 = 23; 1860 = 0; 1870 = 246; 1880 = 126; 1890 = 152; 1900 = 113;

1910 = 104; 1920 = 119; 1930 = 126; 1940 = ?; 1950 = 158; 1960 = 178; 1970 = 100;

T1 R4 TS

VANCEBORO is an incorporated Town

1874 incorporated

2000 population 147

T 2 R1 TS MOTAHKOMIKUK or INDIAN TOWNSHIP 718 people in 2000

T2 R1 TS is tribal land geographically surrounded by Washington County

1794 Treaty between Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Passamaquoddy Tribe reserved for the Passamaquoddy people title in perpetuity TWP 2, Range 1 TS, also Lires Island in front of said township (~10 acres) together with 100 acres on Nimcess Point (Point) and Pine Island (~150 acres). Fifteen islands (~150 acres) in the St. Croix River between the falls at head of tide and the falls below the fork in the river where the north branch and west branch part. This Treaty also granted land that became Pleasant Point or Sipayik. Samuel Titcomb who surveyed the eight townships witnessed the signatures of Alexander Campbell, John Allan and George Stillman for the Commonwealth and Francis George, John, Piel, and Joseph Neptune, Piel & Jonale Denny and Joseph Thomas who all signed for the Passamaquoddy Tribe

1900 CENSUS – 78 Passamaquoddy in 24 households

- 236 Passamaquoddy in 70 households at Sipayik

This 12th Census of the United States is the bases for tribal membership. Present day Passamaquoddy need to trace their family line to a person listed on that census.

- *Information from KEQ LEYU February 14, 1989 -*

1933 Eleven CCC Camps were created in Maine, all on private land except for the one in “Princeton”. We know that this was not in Princeton and it was in Indian Township.

1944 The Federal Government turned the CCC Camp into a POW Camp. It officially closed in 1946. The State of Maine had control of the POW Camp site and sold the land to non-natives. This led the Passamaquoddy to realize that the treaty of 1794 had not been upheld.

1964 Brothers George and John Stevens started the long process that some call the Indian Land Claims that was not resolved by the State, but by the Federal Government late in the Carter days in the White House. Restitution by Paul Brodeur gives a picture of the history and the activities of that event.

SAKOM means chief or tribal governor in Passamaquoddy. T 5 ND BPP carries the name SAKOM, chief's township

Sources of Passamaquoddy history? Sunrise at Sipayik by David Francis

Map by William D. Dana – 1863 from Maine State Archives - before Grand Falls Dam



T2 R2 TS**WAITE is an organized town**

1832 settled by John Dudley

1876 incorporated

2000 population - 105

T3 R1 TS**GRAND LAKE STREAM PLT**

109 People

West Grand Lake & Stream, Musquash Stream, Big Lake, Amazon Mountain 785 ft

Milford Turnpike – GLS Village has Historical Society with museum & newsletter

1805 Purchased from Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Samuel Hinckley

1820 David Cass at Cass Settlement (Governors Point) (according to Atkinson)

1860 plan for Milford Turnpike approved by County Commissioners

1861 map – dam at foot Grand Lake (see Anson's 1837 map)

1865 About this time well-to-do men from Boston started coming to Maine and to GLS.

Their travel route could have been by steamer to Calais, train to Princeton, boat to

Gould's Landing and wagon to the woods that became GLS. OR after 1868 by rail to

Forest Station and wagon to GLS, The first access to Dobsis Club was by rail to

Kingman & wagon from there. Thus starts Recreational Tourism in interior Wash. Co.

1868 first land-locked salmon eggs harvested

1870 Shaw Brothers (Fayette, Wm. & Thaxter of Boston) Tannery arrived, 1883 failed.

Part of their operation was to get hemlock bark & they used several sternwheelers to

haul barges of bark (25 cords per barge) to GLS. One sternwheeler was the H. L. Drake.

From the west, passage was through the lock and canal between "Dobsis and Compass"

lakes. The operation at GLS was huge and included a sawmill, bark mill, leach house,

600 ft tan-yard building, a ten story dry loft etc & a 350 foot canal.

1871 the hatchery started operations – ran 137 years

1872 route of St Croix & Penobscot RR extension approved by Wash Co Commission

1881 land owned by F. Shaw Brothers; Good Templar Lodge organized

1888, May 17 – ice out of West Grand Lake, latest recorded date

1890 Nathan Reed purchased 600 acres on Governor's Point, created Lakenwild, a

development 50x50 of camp lots, mostly in marsh lane. A sheriff's auction ended the

game in 1897. Reeds frame home eventually became Camp Babcock.

1897 Hinckley TWP (after Samuel of Mass,) organized as GLS PLT

1905 Charles Rolfe petitioned for a road from GLS to the steamboat landing on Big

Lake

1906 NE T&T to place poles & wire – first record found

Grand Lake Togue ca 1925



1947 The women of GLS organized a fire department, all the men were guides.

1982 Historical Society – Incorporated 1983 – 1st museum 1986 – 1872. Buildings for new museum acquired in 2000 thanks to G. Pierce Webber -

2006, April 2 – ice out of West Grand Lake, earliest recorded date

Population – 1840 = 9; 1850 = 5; 1860 = 0; 1870 = 19; 1880 = 345; 1890 = 404; 1900 = 221; 1910 = 290; 1920 = 231; 1930 = 240; 1940 = 216; 1950 = 294; 1960 = 219; 1970 = 186; 1980 = 198; 1990 = 174; 2000 = 150; 2010 = 109

T3 R2 TS

1875 incorporated

2000 population – 70

TALMADGE is an organized town

T5 ND BPP**SAKOM TWP**

Dam on Fourth Machias Lake

Sysladobsis Lake

Fourth Lake Road – Fourth Machias Lake

1861 – 1862 Moses Sleeper served in Co I, 11th Maine (was disabled)

1872 Dobsis Club formed by E. W. Dennison etc – 1874 main building, boathouse, guides camp built by Gilbert Ball near locks between Sysladobsis & Pocumcus lakes – Diary kept from 1877 to 1948 – A Gold Mine of History! In 1925 members of the club built a camp on Third Machias Lake

1877 proposed route Magantic RR surveyed

1881 – owners B. Young + F. H. Todd & Sons + G. M. Porter – The Pines, apparently the site of a farm community was on the south shore of Sysladobsis Lake. See Moses Sleeper above & census records below.

1887 The Pines were built, named at first Norway House, at south end Dobsie Lake by Sand Beach. A fishing and hunting camp for folks from away (Boston)

1907 Todd (Frank, Henry etc of St. Stephen NB) to St Croix Paper Co. 13,000 acres

1944 Four from POW Camp at ITS escaped, apparently stole food from Dobsis Club

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 south third GP

1986 DOE hearings on nuclear waste dump near Bottle Lake, just to north

Population - 1880 = 5; 1900 = 6; 1910 = 12; 1920 = 11

T6 PS**BARING PLT**

251 People

Saint Croix River – Meddybemps Lake

Canada - Rts 1 & 191, Charlotte Rd. Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge

1825 organized & named for Alexander Baring – 1941 deorganized

1832 John Black bought 700 acres & mills in Baring for \$6500

1841 Meddybemps set-off

1861 to 65 – Fifty-two men off to Civil War

1862 BARING MILITIA

Orderly Sergeant – James S. Tyler

1861 enrollment - *

1862 enrollment - 49

in US service - 28

from MAINE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT – APPENDIX 1

1881 St Croix & Penobscot Railroad + toll bridge + dam & Chase mill

1925 Clifford G. Chase published The History of Baring for Centennial

1937 Moosehorn Refuge created

Population – 1830 = 159; 1840 = 376; 1850 = 380; 1860 = 409; 1870 = 364; 1880 = 303; 1890 = 273; 1900 = 231; 1910 = 228; 1920 = 227; 1930 = 204; 1940 = 190; 1950 = 157; 1960 = 200; 1970 = 173; 1980 = 308; 1990 = 275; 2000 = 273; 2010 = 251

T6 ND BPP

6 People

[Township 6, North Division of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase]



Camp Pineo

West Grand Lake

Farm Cove Rd? - Farm Cove Dam –

1861 map – Name Farm Cove on map.

1877 proposed route Magantic RR surveyed

1881 owners G. M. Porter + F. Shaw in NE corner - Grand Lake

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 all south & NW of Lake GP

2015 “Hole in the Wall” site Patty & Berry Weeks

T6 R1 NBPP

[Township 6, Range 1 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase]

Pleasant, West Musquash, Oxbrook, Scraggly lakes, Whitney Cove Mountain 853 ft,

1881 I. F. Eaton & Sons of Calais

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 all GP

1986 DOE hearings on nuclear waste dump near Bottle Lake, just to west

Population - 1910 = 7

T7 R2 NBPP**KOSSUTH TWP**

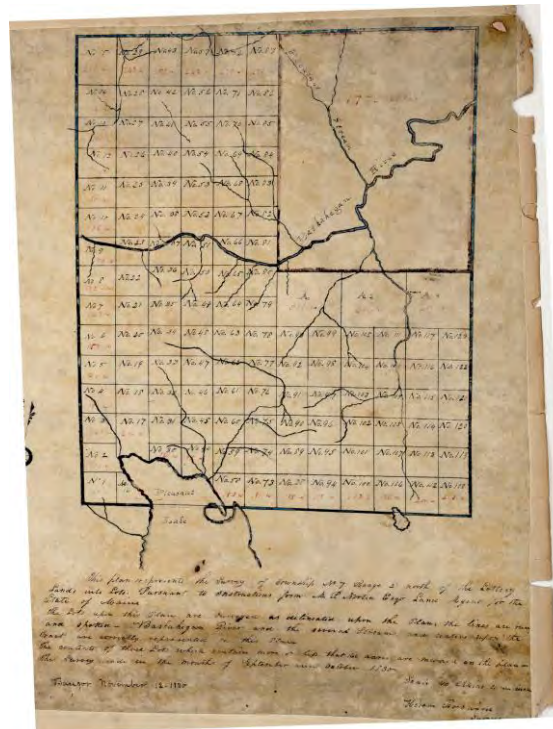
8 People

Pleasant Lake – Dill Hill 1025 ft

RT 6 - cemetery Oldest death = 1853 – George Bunkers Eating Place

1830 by this time St. Croix loggers had a hay road into Kassuth; Where was the meadow? But logs went to the mills on the Penobscot via Baskahegan Stream and the Mattawamkeag River.

1830 first known survey – Hiram Rockwood



1861 to 65 - seven men off to Civil War, One buried at cemetery

1876 organized named for Louis Kossuth - 1895

1881 south half settlers lots, Whites Sawmill

1895 Plantation status given up

1907 Todd (Frank, Henry etc) to St Croix Paper Co. 640 acres

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 south ¼ GP

Population – 1840 = 73; 1850 = 61; 1860 = 97; 1870 = 119; 1880 = 22; 1890 = 68; 1900 = 46; 1910 = 44; 1920 = 40; 1930 = 54; 1940 = 48; 1950 = 10; 1960 = 8;

T 8, R 2 NBPP**Topsfield is an organized town**

Intersection of Route 1 and 6

Part Baskahegan Lake, Musquash & Farrow Mountains

1832 Nehemiah Kneeland traveled from the north to settle here south of Tomah Mountain. He was from Topsfield, Massachusetts.

1836 Calais to Houlton Road (Route 1) completed to Topsfield from the south

1838 incorporated
1940 plantation
1941 deorganized
1960 incorporated again
Population 1870 = 463; 1890 = 370; 2000 = 225

T8 R3 NBPP

Stetson Mountain 1085 ft
Rt. 169 – Wind Power on Stetson Mt
1837 Road agent hired

T8 R4 NBPP

Jimney Mountain 901 ft, Hot Brook Lakes
Rt. 169 – Wind power towers
1837 = Danforth half tract = 37. (between T8 R4 and T9 R4)
1840 I find three townships in Range 4. Danforth in 1840 had a population of 45 that grew to 168 in 1850 and Eaton/Forest City had a total population of 49 in 1840 that grew to 59 in 1850
1861 map – 10 homes along Danforth – Springfield road
1881 Stetson & Co $\frac{3}{4}$ + F. Shaw & Brothers $\frac{1}{4}$
1924 forest fire
1947 forest fire burned 610 acres

T9 ED

TRESCOTT TWP

325 People

Atlantic Ocean & Whiting Bay
Rt. 189 & RT 191, Wilcox Settlement Rd, has historical society
1805 – County collected tax from #9
1827 organized - named for Col. Lemuel Trescott – deorganized 1945
1861 to 65 – Thirty-five men off to Civil War
1881 RC Church - Ship yard
2016 County Roads = Eleven local roads including Wilcox
Population – 1840 = 793; 1850 = 782; 1860 = 715; 1870 = 603; 1880 = 552; 1890 = 485; 1900 = 463; 1910 = 461; 1920 = 435; 1930 = 365; 1940 = 395; 1950 = 362; 1960 = ?; 1970 = ?; 1980 = 256; 1990 = ?;

T9 R2 NBPP

CODYVILLE PLT

24 People

Tomah Mt. 1078 ft, Tomah Stream
RT 6 - cemetery – Tomah Road
ROBBINS HALF TOWNSHIP

1803 from State of Massachusetts to Trustees of Derby Academy of Hingham Mass the Hingham Academy Grant of a half township somewhere in northern Washington County

1820 located by Samuel Jones of Robbinston who marked the bounds and gave the area as 11, 523 acres.

1833 by deed 25.97 - Charles Peavey for the trustees of Hingham Academy sold this to Robert A. Dunlop for \$13,800.

1835 by deed 28.522 Robert A. Dunlop of Brunswick sold to to Edward Williams, Allan Lambert, Jabez Bradbury & Amos Hodgman Maine men of Augusta, Maine & Area Half township measuring six miles E = W and three miles N – S reserving 160 acres for each of Reserved Lots. From where did that name Robbins derive?

1861 map- Robbins shown as south third of TWP 9 R2 NBPP, once known as Hingham Academy Grant

1861 to 65 – Four men off to Civil War

1870 Robbins Plantation was home to George Todd, age 41 and the farmer at Todd Farm, James Anderson age 50, Thomas Clair age 25 and Hiram Bates age 30 all farm laborers.

1871 organized as Plantation

1881 – 4000 acres on north line “Hall Blocks” rest C. F Todd Inc of Calais. Todd had settlers lots along the Tomah Road in Codyville, Waite and Indian Township with at least 10 families and a school ca 1880 plus his Todd Farm on Tomah Stream in Robbins

1895 *“Come all you Milltown rowdies that drink and have no fear –*

I’ll have you not to touch a drop in the fall of the year –

For if you do, you’ll surely rue, - likewise myself I’ve seen –

Be careful, do not hire to work on Tomah Stream –“

Three little loaves of black bread and a ¼ pound of tea!

Thus starts a song by Larry Gorman about all the ills of working for Nathaniel Lamb on Tomah Stream.

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 = 2/3 GP

Population – 1840 = 12; 1850 = 47; 1860 = 63; 1870 = 62; (Robbins Population 1870 = 4); 1880 = 79; 1890 = 172; 1900 = 68; 1910 = 69; 1920 = 80; 1930 = 89; 1940 = 79; 1950 = 62; 1960 = 38; 1970 = 45; 1980 = 43; 1990 = 35; 2000 = 22; 2010 = ~23

T9 R3 NBPP

BROOKTON TWP

171 People

Baskahegan Lake = 16.4 square miles all within one township - Jackson Brook

Rt. 1 & Rd to Forest City - aka Jackson Brook Plt – Kinney Nation

1837 Road agent hired

1861 to 65 – Eleven men off to Civil War

1865 Shaw Brothers bought T 9, R 3 except Prentiss Woods

1868 Shaw Brothers built tannery

1871 organized as Jackson Brook Plantation

1872 Tannery burned, rebuilt for \$100,000

1879 Vol. 5 pg. 56 gives a list of each head of household, acres of land, value etc.

1880 - JACKSON BROOK PLANTATION (T9, R 3) ROAD TAX – 1880

In 1879 the Washington County Commissioners viewed the county roads in several townships. When they determined that the roads needed repair, they then viewed the properties and assessed a value on each. Then the tax rate was calculated based on the cost of the road repairs and the following list was made. We learn here who owned property in Jackson Brook. We can compare that to the 1880 census to get another picture of the town. We also learn what roads were county roads at that time.

1880 JACKSON BROOK PLANTATION (T9, R 3) ROAD TAX – 1880

OWNER - residents	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	VALUE	TAX
S. M. Butterfield	house & land	50	\$ 90.00	\$ 0.54
H. C. Butterfield	do	40½	250.00	1.50
James Cameron	house & lot	---	50.00	0.30
Alexander Cameron	do	---	25.00	0.15
Stephen Craig	house & land	50	300.00	1.80
Jabez Daggett	do	100	100.00	0.60
Lewis O. Dudley	do	150	1550.00	9.30
C. W. Dudley	2 houses & land	850	1825.00	10.95
Heirs of A. W. Dudley	house & land	450	1600.00	9.60
Wm. H. Elliott	do	100	400.00	2.40
Mrs. Wm. H. Elliott	house & lot	---	250.00	1.50
Geo. F. Estabrook	house & land	50	75.00	0.48
A. O. Fish	do	40	400.00	2.40
F. A. Haskell	do	50	575.00	8.45
Heirs of Chas. Hammond	do	100	500.00	3.00
Mrs. J. L. Hanscom	do	40	400.00	2.40
Oliver Kinnee	do	50	400.00	2.40
Geo. W. Kinnee	do	100	400.00	2.40
Isaac Kinnee	do	100	400.00	2.40
John Kelly	do	50	50.00	0.30
Mrs. Wm. Loveley	do	50	450.00	2.70
Peter Murphy	house & lot	---	250.00	1.50
Geo. W. Millbury	do	---	50.00	0.30
I. ?. Noddin	house & land	50	150.00	0.90
Chas. Simmored	do	32	300.00	1.80
William Woods	house & lot	---	25.00	0.15

Non-residents

OWNER	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	VALUE	TAX
Mrs. S. L. Boulter	land	5	25.00	0.15

John Crane	house	---	400.00	2.40
Wm. V. Davis	land	150	400.00	2.40
Otis Farrar	land	2	10.00	0.06
Heirs of H. E. Prentiss	land	2000	2000.00	12.00
John P. Webber	land	2430	2430.00	14.58
F. Shaw & Brothers	land	10480		
	house & office			
	tannery & shops			
	store & stables		36530.00	219.18

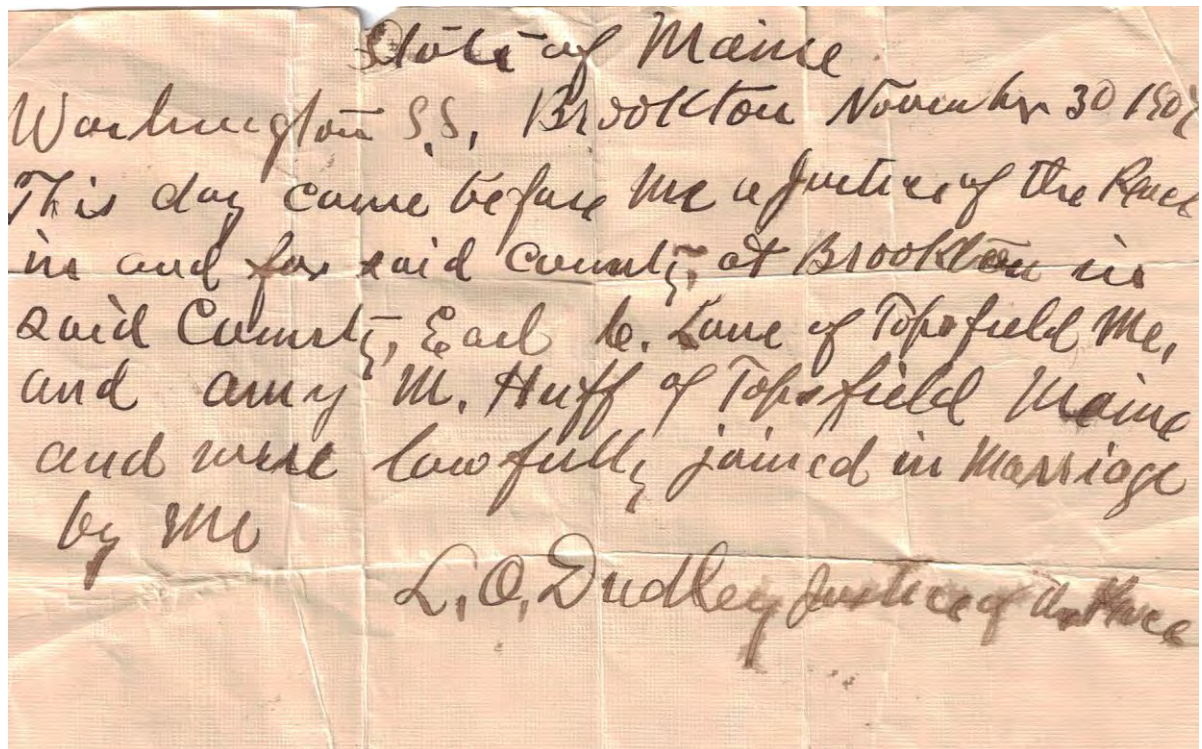
To be expended on Houlton Road and Forest City Road by Valentine Davis, agent
Material found in County Commissioners Ledger #5, pages 56 & 57

1881 F. Shaw & Brothers Tannery in village. Some settlers lots along Houlton rd. major land owners = F Shaw + Prentiss heirs + J. P. Webber - Baskahegan Lake

1883 organized – deorganized 1941

1885 Shaw Brothers failed, Brookton population fell by a third

1907 L. O. Dudley, Justice of the Peace (See vital record)

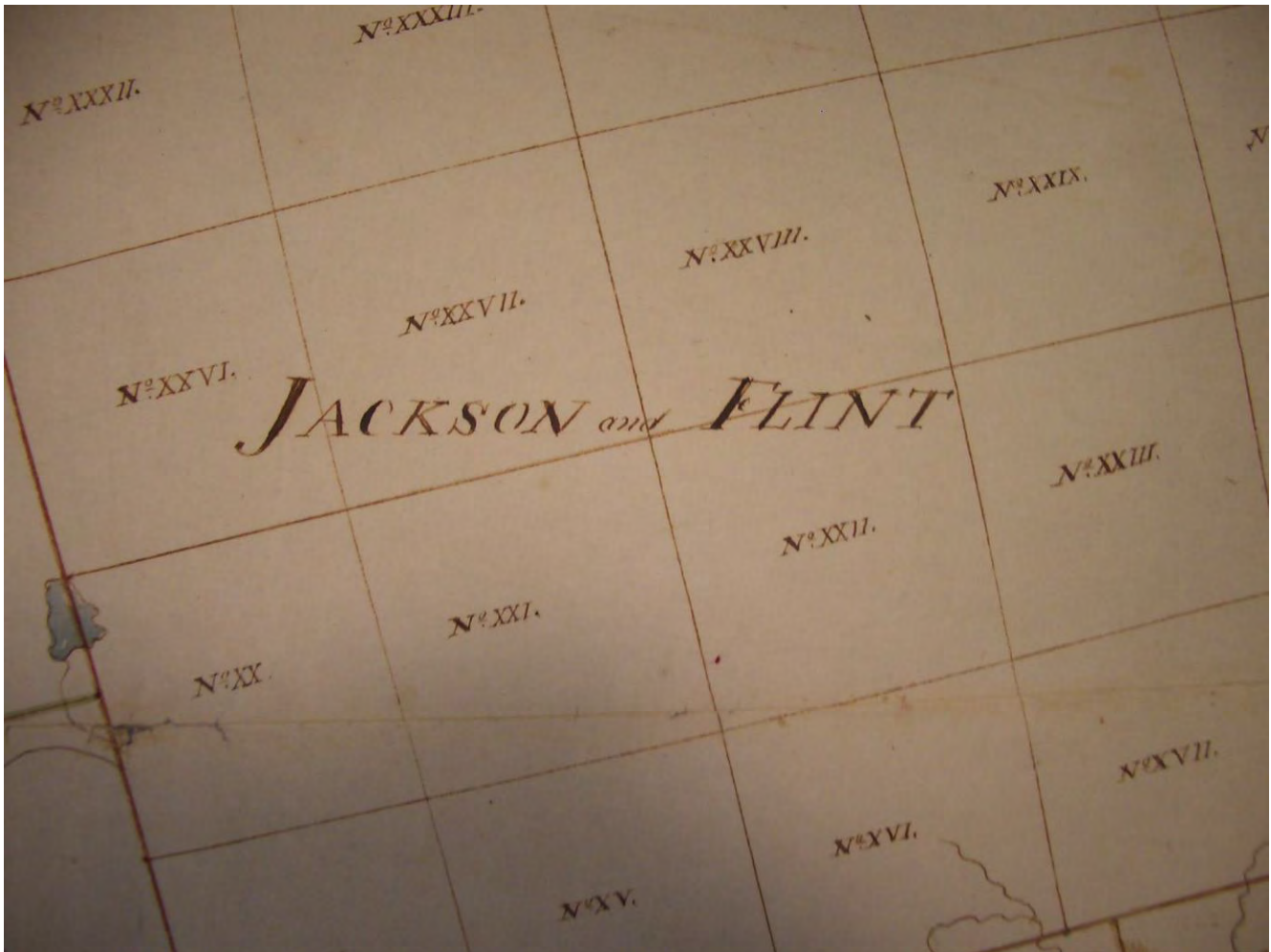


2016 County Roads = One local road to Baskahegan Lake

Population – 1837 = 47; 1840 = 43; 1850 = 87; 1860 = 93; 1870 = 206; 1880 = 335; 1890 = 429; 1900 = 285; 1910 = 237; 1920 = 216; 1930 = 240; 1940 = 273; 1950 = 206; 1960 =

A MYSTERY

On a ca 1795 map in the Baring Brothers Bank in London across present day Brookton and Forest are the words JACKSON & FLINT. Colonel Henry Jackson of Boston and Royal Flint of New York purchased in 1791 two million acres in Maine. Half on the Kennebec River and the other east of the Penobscot. Did the name Jackson Brook come from the Colonel? Did they still own this land when the map was made for Bingham? Note the township numbering is not as today.



T9 R4 NBPP **FOREST CITY was part of Eaton until 1887** 25 People
St. Croix River & lakes on 3 sides, Walls Hill 877 ft.
County Road - Canada & Woodie Wheaton Land Trust
1829 T9R4 was settled – incorporated in 1873 & part set off as Forest City.
1830s township purchased by Wm. Butterfield of Weston
1837 Road agent hired
1861 to 65 - Twelve men off to Civil War
1861 Wallings Map - On Calais – Houlton road (not through Danforth Village) are two
clusters of dwellings: on North near Aroostook Line we find N. Haskell, P. Hamlin, C.

M. Haskell, School, R. Haskell, W. Daggett & R. Pratt and on the south end G. Marsh,
E. R. Snow, Store, D & J Neale, School, J. Sprague, Jr & C. Moore
1881 F Shaw & Brothers tannery at Forest City

1887 the west part of T9R4 (Eaton) set off to Danforth

1887 organized – deorganized 1924

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 = ¼ GP

2016 County Roads = Two local roads

Population – 1837 = 82; 1840 = 49; 1850 = 59; 1860 = 69; 1870 = 71; 1880 = 314

(listed as Eaton); 1890 = 287 (as Forest City); 1900 = 151; 1910 = 79; 1920 = 65; 1930
= 70; 1940 = 47; 1950 = 26; 1960 = 25; 1970 =

T10 ED

EDMUNDS TWP

325 People



Dennys River & Bay

Rt. 1 & 86 - Ocean – RR Trail – state school, Moosehorn NWR – Cobscook State Park
1786 Aaron Hobart purchased TWP 10 from Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Reserved 200 acres for each Future Government Needs, 1st settled minister, ministry,
and 280 acres for the grammar school. He had to give deeds to the five families already
settled and attract fine more each year for the next six years.

1799 Edmunds a plantation

1805 – County collected tax from #10

1822 log schoolhouse burned
 1828 organized and named for Edmund Hobart – deorganized 1937
 1850 six school districts, 190 pupils
 1861 to 65 – Fifty-five men off to Civil War
 1881 no major landowner
 1936 Robinson's Cottages built along the Dennys River
 1937 Moosehorn include land now in Cobscook State Park
 1952 State owned Edmunds Consolidated School on Harrison Roads
 1964 part of Moosehorn became a Wilderness Area
 2016 County Roads = Eight local roads including South Edmunds Road
 Historically, One village - two towns connected by – One river (132 sq. miles of water shed) with bridges, dams and mills and by families
 Population – 1790 = 42; 1840 = 259; 1850 = 446; 1860 = 444; 1870 = 448; 1880 = 415; 1890 = 395; 1900 = 492; 1910 = 616; 1920 = 520; 1930 = 394; 1940 = 342; 1950 = 288; 1960 = 182; 1970 = 165; 1980 = 350

T10 R3 NBPP

FOREST (AKA Forest Station)

12 people



Eaton Camp on Tomah - ca 1929

Greenland Mt 1204 ft, Tomah Mt 1003 ft. Pirate Hill / fire tower site, Saint Croix River Rd to Forest City and Canada - aka Forest Station – Railroad
 1868 detailed route of E & NA RR approved by County Commissioners
 1871 European & North American RR + Forest Station + Charles H. Eaton & Eaton Brothers of Calais - Jackson Brook Lakes
 1873 road from Brookton to Forest City via Forest Station

	1879 Road Tax - Forest TWP 10 R 3		
H. A. & B. L. Eaton	Timberland	9896 acres	\$247.40
Charles H. Eaton	ditto + Store, Mill & House	11750 acres	\$289.25
M. A. & G. A. Colburn	Timberland + improved	215 acres	\$ 5.35
Dudley Brothers	Timberland	320 acres	<u>\$ 8.00</u>
Albion H. Eaton of T 10, R 3 agent - For work on Road to Forest City			\$550.00

1881 European & North American RR + Forest Station land + Charles H. Eaton & Eaton Brothers of Calais - Jackson Brook Lakes

1883 Telephone connection between Brookton and Forest Station

1908 Albion K. P. Dakin of Brookton & James McKenzie of Forest petitioned to locate (telephone) poles and wires & necessary strengthening and supporting fixtures from Brookton to Forest City. The County Commissioners approved.

1910 residents petitioned to organize, withdrew petition

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 about east half GP

Population - 1880 = 17; 1890 = 37; 1900 = 46; 1910 = 48; 1920 = 57; 1930 = 80; 1940 = 69; 1950 = 47; 1960 = 12;

T11 R3 NBPP KILGORE known in 1845 as HILL GORE

Saint Croix River, Lambert Lake

Canada -

1881 C. F. Todd

Population – 1837 = 20 in 5 families or households, 1840 = 30; 1850 = 42; 1880 = 13; 1890 = 0; 1910 = 8; 1920 = 0

T12 ED WHITING is an organized town

First known as Orangetown

1825 incorporated

2010 population = 487

T13 ED BPP MARION TWP 32 People

Gardners & Second Lake, Patrick Lake

Routes 191 & 86 – Eastern Ridge Rd County - Solid Waste facility - Railroad trail

Mill lot/ mill - PO - sawmill at foot Patricks Lake

Blueberry canning plant – Gardners Lake & MIT Camp

1787 Ticket holders on TWP 13 ED

Frederick Wm Geyer – Boston (2 Tickets)

Charles Turner - Scituate

Caleb Gannet - Cambridge

Jur. Deverell - Boston

Jar. Mellen - Milford

Edmund Sawyer - Newbury

The President & Fellows of Harvard College - Cambridge
1824 County taxed land at 2½ cents/acre for road repair - \$500
1834 organized named for Francis Marion, 'The Swamp Fox' – deorganized 1939
1861 to 65 – Fourteen men off to Civil War
1881 no major landowner
2016 County Roads = Three roads including East Ridge, Marion Station and Eagle Drive to MIT Camp area
Population – 1840 = 231; 1850 = 207; 1860 = 203; 1870 = 213; 1880 = 182; 1890 = 90; 1900 = 95; 1910 = 114, 1920 = 100; 1930 = 77; 1940 = 89; 1950 = 27; 1960 = 57; 1970 = 36;

T14 ED BPP

CATHANCE TWP

52 People

Ash Ridge School 1934



Cathance Lake, Ash Ridge, Big Allan Mountain 441 feet

Rt. 191 & 84 - Lunds' Corner = Bridgham

1786 The first plan of #14 was by Rufus Putnam. According to an 1854 deed, B. R. Jones created the plan of settlers' lots.

1806 Jabez Huntley, Jr resident on Ash Ridge and Ebenezer & Mary Downs were at the corner, Intersections are of importance for settlements and business locations. Lunds' Corner was Downes's Corner, the location of a tavern. The Downes gave the 200-acre property to Alvin and Alden Bridgham so they would care for the Downs children. So by 1820 it was Bridgham's Corner with a tavern. By 1920 Horatio Lund, his wife Annie and their twelve children called this home.

1816 The Pembroke Historical Newsletter reported that William Woodsworth and Marty Hersey of that town married and moved to a log house in #14. They took with them a horse, a cow, and a sow. Their child was born on April 12, 1818.

1820 The census of Township 14 lists the following heads of households: Isreal Andrews, Alden Bridgham, Alvin Bridgham, Ebenezer Downes, Sheldon Gray, Brunham Hathaway, Thomas Sprague. The total population was 29 people.

1824 County taxed land at 1cent/acre for road repair - \$200

1846 Timber harvest permits for public lots issued.

1854 & 1870 forest fires also in Cooper

1861 Wallings Map of Washington County shows the following residents of Ash Ridge from north to south: D. W. Allen, E. Tuell, W. Phipps, J. Young, J. Tuell, J. Gray, M. Grant.

1861 to 65 – Eleven men off to Civil War

1869 Plantation 14 was organized with James L. Tuell Plantation Clerk, Joel W. Preston First Assessor, Joel Gray Second assessor, Elisha Gary Third assessor, and Nehemiah Preston, Jr. Treasurer.

Township 14 (T 14 ED BPP) ROAD TAX – 1880

In 1879 the Washington County Commissioners viewed the county roads in several townships. When they determined that the roads needed repair, they assessed property in the township and taxed it to pay for the repairs. The following list of property owners gives the road tax for each owner. We can compare this list to the 1880 census to get another picture of the town. The County Commissioners with pay shown for 1879 were Charles C. Bucknam (\$176.56), Asher B. Getchell (\$125.80) and Benj Lincoln (\$101.16). P. J. Longfellow, County Cleark earned \$399.64.

Residents

OWNER	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	VALUE	TAX
Vananus L. Bridgham	lot & buildings	200	\$386.00	\$2.70
Patrick Donelly	do	112	208.90	1.46
Thomas Deering	do	119	263.40	1.88
Charles Ellis	do	100	200.40	1.40
Joel Gray	do	220	316.88	2.18
Elisha Gray	two buildings	----	55.00	0.38
Josiah Hodgdon	lot & buildings	57	108.40	0.76
Frederick Leighton	do	6	80.50	0.57

William Pearl	do	50	217.80	1.52
Nathan C. Preston	do	75	134.20	0.97
Eliza A. Peters	do	105	239.00	1.67
William Phillips	do	50	223.00	1.56
John T. Reynolds	do	57	386.05	2.74
Eliphelet Reynolds	do	30	32.00	0.22
John F. Stoddard	one building	----	20.00	0.14
Samuel T. Smith	lot	100	112.50	0.79
Lizzie A. Smith	lot & buildings	190	346.40	2.42
Ambrose Sprague	do	173	264.75	1.85
James L. Tuell	do	180	328.00	2.30
Eben D. Tuell	do	100	230.80	1.63
Mark Tuell	do	150	389.00	2.72
James Williams	do	165	243.10	1.70
David Young	do	50	85.40	0.58

Non-residents

T. W. Allan & ?	unimproved land	6000	3000.00	21.00
T. W. Allan & ?	do	5090	10180.00	71.26
John E. Anderson	land	50	42.50	0.30
James Ireland	do	200	130.00	0.91
S. W. Pope & Co.	do	2900	1160.00	8.12
Smith, Stanhope & Co.	do	200	167.40	1.27
Smith, Vose & Co.	do	227	300.00	2.10
B. L. & I. P. Smith	do	17	34.00	0.24
William Stanhope	land & buildings	70	181.20	0.92
Ephriam Sprague	do	120	154.20	1.08
Joseph Thompson	do	292	501.00	3.57
Peter E. Vose	land	396	247.00	2.07
James R, Preston or unk	land & buildings	42	121.00	0.85
David Reynolds	land	40	29.00	0.20
John Mulroney or unk	do	11	7.00	0.05
William Cooper Estate	do	100	25.00	<u>0.18</u>

149.99

To be expended on County roads in Township #14 – Theophilus W. Allan of Dennysville
1881 no major land owner

1900 Lindsay Clarke taught at Ash Ridge and boarded with the Robert Cornforth family
near the north edge of the settlement according to Cecil Keene.

1911 Eastern Telephone & Telegraph Co. petitioned to locate poles wires etc along the
Cooper Road.

2009 new name given on January 8 by County Commissioners

2012 Wayne Spear's wife Frances (Dudley) Spear showed us gravestones that stand in their blueberry field. They read:

George Stillman, oldest son of James L. and E. C. Tuell; died August 1, 1860 age 2 years, 6 months, 12 days; He Sweetly Rests

Mary Andrews, wife of Burnham Hathaway; died September 30, 185? Age 70 years, 9 months, 18 days.

Lillian Z. daughter of Wm. W. and Mary Phipps; died April 27, 1879, age 9 years, 5 months, 21 days; Safe at Home

2016 County Roads = East Ridge Road

Population – 1837 = 197 in 26 families; 1840 = 153; 1850 = 167; 1860 = 190; 1870 = 149; 1880 = 164; 1890 = 112; 1900 = 72; 1910 = 82; 1920 = 74; 1930 = 73; 1940 = 99; 1950 = 80; 1960 = 63; 1970 = 50; 1980 = 52

T 17 MD BPP DEBLOIS is an organized town

Community called Annsburg after Wm. Bingham's daughter

1852 incorporated – named for big owner

2000 population = 49

T 18 ED BPP BERRY TWP

8 People

Rocky Lake, East Machias River

Rt. 191 – Nineteen Rd – Maine Public Reserve (Rocky Lake),

Elsemore Cemetery - is found on the east of Route 191 about a mile north of the south boundary of TWP 18 and south of the Nineteen Road. The County now maintains this and other public cemeteries in the UT. Spelling varies on the stones. Stones in 1978 give this information.

James E. Elsemore, son of Austin & Minnie, died 1902 age 4 years

William Elsemore, died 1895 age 97

Lucy G. Elsemore, died 1885 age 87

John Elsemore, died 1837 age 8 years

W. H. Elsemore, died 1864 age 37

Charles P. Elsemore, died 1878 age 59

Charles B. Elsemore, 1842 – 1877

Sarah E. Elsemore, 1844 – 1881

Ephraim A. Elsemore, son of Maria & Charles, died 1843 age 10 months

Lydia J. Elsemore, dau. of Maria & Charles, died 1857 age 3 years

Moses Elsemore, died 1878

Lydia Elsemore



1881 map

- 1824 County taxed land at 2 cents/acre for road repair - \$400
- 1854 & 1870 forest fires also TWP 14, TWP 19 & Cooper
- 1861 map – 3 homes, all Elsemore
- 1861 to 65 - one man off to Civil War – Thomas Hagen (hired man)
- 1881 settler's lots made available to Lottery Ticket owners from other TWPs
- 1926 New England T&T petition to locate poles etc from East Machias to TWP 14
- 2009 new name given on January 8 by County Commissioners
- 2016 County Roads = south end Nineteen Road starting on Rt. 191

Population – 1820 = 20; 1830 = 38; 1837 = 33; 1840 = 29 in 4 families; 1850 = 35;
1860 = 47; 1870 = 39; 1880 = 40; 1890 = 30; 1900 = 15; 1910 = 6; 1920 = 5; 1930 = 9;
1940 = 29; 1950 = 6; 1960 = 8; 1970 =

T18 MD BPP

The Great Heath, Crebo Flat

Maine Public Reserve (The Great Heath)

1846 Bingham to Isaac Farrar etc of Bangor reserving public lots & water rights

1857 August 8 edition of the (Bangor) Whig and Courier gives a wonderful report on the “United States Coast Survey” that is date lined Columbia Village on August 4, 1857. It describes a pine plain stretching over about 60,000 acres with in Columbia, Cherryfield, Deblois and TWP 18. It was here that a Major Prince searched for and found the place to create the famous BASE LINE. The line created didn't go through TWP 18 so we skip some of the details and tell that this 5 & 4/10 mile long line was a vital part of the coastal survey that included angle readings from Mount Desert, Tunk, Humpback, Peaked and other mountains. This was the final stage of a process that had started in Oregon Territory to map the coast for safer travel near US ports. We also note that huge parts of that pine plain later became blueberry land. Thanks to Harry Nelson and Catherine Schmidt for this information.

T 19 ED BPP

East Machias River, Love Lake, Round Lake Hills 515 feet, Great Meadow

Nineteen Rd

1786 President and Fellows of Harvard College purchased ticket 1904 for lot 46 of Putnam Plan, 320 acres Massachusetts Land Lottery

1828 County assessed tax to build “19” road

1846 Timber harvest permits for public lots issued.

1854 & 1870 forest fires, also TWP 14, TWP 18 & Cooper;

1861 map – three homes near Crawford

1927 White Bird Crashed here or nearby.

1947 Forest Fire burned 285 acres, 108 days of no rain

2016 County Roads = Nineteen Road from Crawford line to TWP 18 (Berry TWP)

Population – 1830 = 29; 1837 = 47; 1840 = 62, 1850 = 20; 1860 = 7; 1870 = 20; 1880 = 3; 1900 = 9



Park Holland map 1797 showing planned development communities in T 24 (Northfield) and T 19, plus Baring with settlement shown on the English side.

As a way to have the various states become part of the United States in the 1780s, the National Government agreed to pay off the debts the states had incurred fighting the British between 1775 and 1783. This was a huge debt for this new country and only two sources of money were available to the National Government, collecting duties and selling land. Land sales became so massive that by the mid-1830s the federal government had a huge surplus and Congress in June 1836 passed a law “to regulate and apportion the deposit” of this money among the several states.

In January 1837 the Maine Legislature passed an act, signed by Governor Robert Dunlap, to accept Maine’s share, \$955,838.25. In March 1837 another act was passed requiring each city, town and plantation to conduct a census as the money was to be distributed per capita, and that the city, town, or plantation vote to accept the money. Money not drawn by the locals would stay with the state and earn 6% interest. This state law allowed the local government to “appropriate” or “loan” this money even though Congress intended the money to be deposited with the states until needed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Some local governments, at the urging of the citizens, passed the money out to the people. The amount was \$2.50 for each resident. This was illegal and law suits followed. Some towns loaned interest free, each family its share of the money. This was legal by state law and it is unlikely those loans were ever repaid.

It is that 1837 census that is of interest to this researcher, although I'd love to know how our local communities handled this windfall. Apparently only the census records of plantations and townships exist today. While recently researching at Maine State Archives in Augusta, I copied the 1837 census for Township 3, Range 1 (Now Grand Lake Stream), and Townships 14, 18, 19, and 21.

I selected Township #19, as recorded by Peter Talbot of East Machias, to reproduce here. #19 is Cooper's neighbor to the west and Crawford's neighbor to the south. We know from maps that some settlers lived just south of the Crawford line and that one named Burrell had a home and mill on the Day (Grove Pond) Road just west of the Cooper line. Where did these seven families live in #19? Were they scattered along the #19 Road or were they in a neighborhood? Does anyone know the location of any cellar (other than Burrell) in #19?

1837 census of TWP 19 ED BPP

Head of Family	under 4 years	4 – 21 years	over 21 years	Total
Daniel Ford	1	5	2	8
Moses Munson	2	2	2	6
Ezra Foster	1	6	2	9
Stephen Munson	0	4	4	8
Nathaniel Hanscom	2	1	2	5
Joseph Hanscom	0	0	2	2
William Fletcher	2	5	2	9
Total	8	23	16	47

1830 CENSUS – FIRST KNOWN

Fletcher, Abraham – 2 males, 3 females / Fletcher, Timothy – 5 males, 1 female /
 Foster, James – 1 male, 3 females / Foster, ? - 4 males, 2 females /
 Hanscom, Joseph – 2 males / Spencer, Daniel – 3 males, 2 females

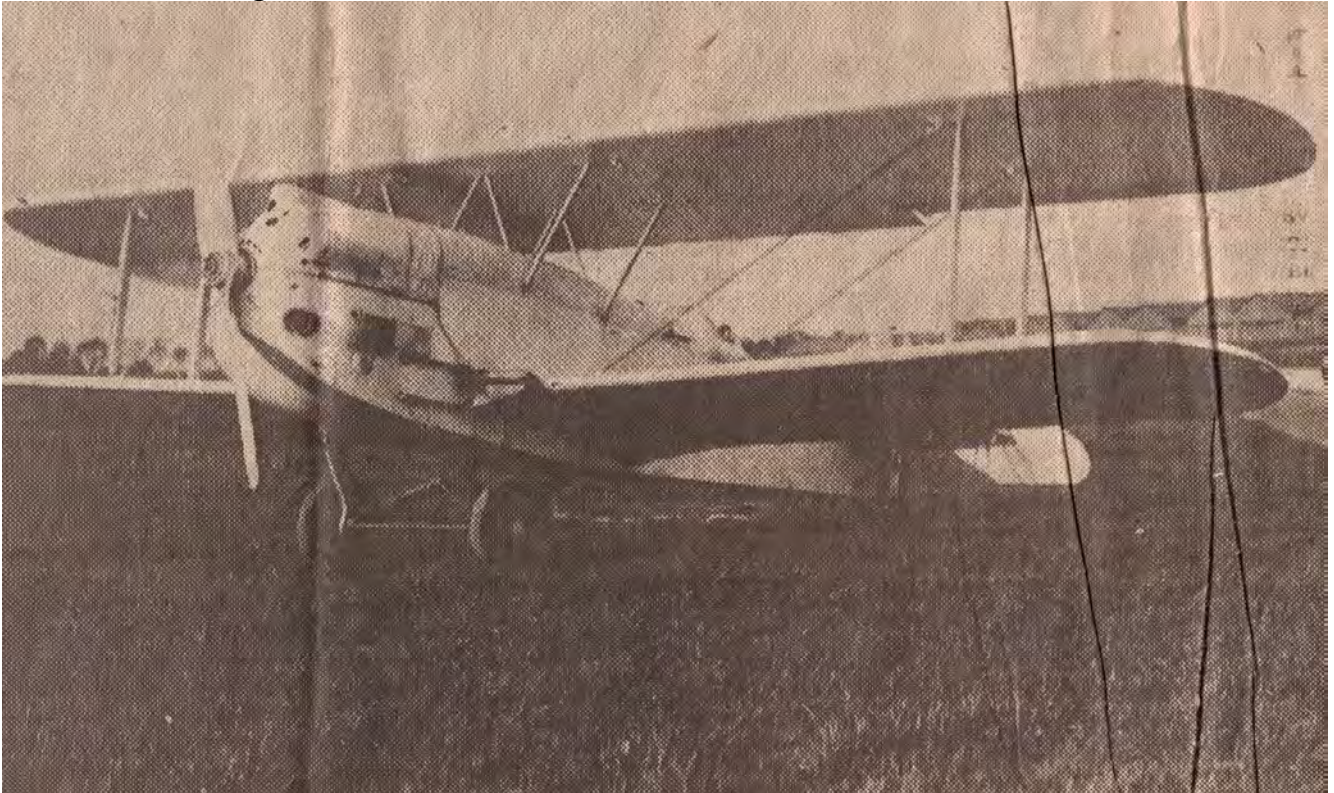
1900 CENSUS with month & year of birth – LAST KNOWN

Wm G. Harriman, Enumerator

Archer, Rolla, 4-53, farmer / Etta, 12-49/ Robert, 06-75, stonecutter/
 Cyrus, 05-76, farm laborer/ Howard, 02-80, lumberer/
 Myron, 12-84, at school/ Roswell, 10-86, at school/
 Lulu, 11-88, at school/ Victor, 05-92, at school

THE WHITE BIRD

1927 on May 27 a biplane took off from Paris's LeBourget Airport on an attempt to fly across the Atlantic to New York. Francois Coli and Charles Nungesser were aboard and hoped the first to cross the ocean and collect the \$25,000 prize. The plane that weighed 11,000 pounds, was 32 feet long with wings of nearly 48 feet. Its engine was a 450 horsepower, 12-cylinder Lorraine Dietrich. All "Vanished like a Midnight Ghost" according to Lucky Lindbergh. Some believe that the White Bird crashed near Round Lake in Township 19, ED BPP.



White Bird May 8, 1927

THE OCTOBER 1947 FOREST FIRES IN TOWNSHIP 19 ED

October 1947 is considered the worst time in Maine forest fire history. A period of 108 days with no measurable rain started in mid-July leaving vegetation, wells, and streams bone dry. October 5th was the first day of Fire Prevention Week in Maine. That day the temperature reached 80 degrees in Bangor and five fires were burning in Washington County, including the Centerville fire. A hundred-acre fire at Bar Harbor had burned all weekend, but was contained. Within hours all that changed when the wind started blowing. Bar Harbor and York County suffered the most and are remembered by many. The Centerville fire eventually consumed 19, 970 acres. Statewide that month, sixteen people lost their lives and 2500 were made homeless. 205,678 acres of forests, fields and pasture were burned.

The Maine fire that burned the most acres was the Miramichi fire of October 7, 1825. There also was a Miramichi fire in New Brunswick on the same day and that is how the Maine fire got its name. The Canadian fire burned forests, farms, and several villages. The Maine Miramichi fire burned 832,000 acres of forestland.

Man starts 80% of the forest fires, and lightning starts the rest. The cause of the Centerville fire was smoking. Of 533 fires in unorganized towns in 1947, 12 were caused by lightning, 109 had unknown origins, and the rest were caused by man.

Forest fire detection and fighting have changed greatly in the past century. Between 1910 and 1920 forest fires averaged 205 acres in size, fifty years later, each fire averaged 2.5 acres. It was in the teens that the state started having lookout towers connected by telephones. By 1947, airplanes were used to spot fires and radio information to the firefighters.

The purpose of this paper is to look at two fires of October 1947 that occurred in Township #19. Unfortunately, the Department of Conservation threw away all the records of all 1947 fires in the mid-eighties, so our official record of these fires is brief. We do have some great memories to share and some memories of other fires at the time.

OFFICIAL RECORD: The Forest Commissioner's Report for 1947 - 48 states:
Township #19 ED on October 22 a fire started by lightning eventually burned 10 acres. *
Township #19 ED on October 25 a fire started by campfire eventually burned 275 acres. **
Township #19 ED on October 25 a fire started by unknown eventually burned 10 acres. –Nfi-

MEMORIES OF THE #19 FIRES: I thank those who shared these memories. Their names are in **bold** print. It is amazing how much detail was remembered after a half century. These are much more interesting than the Official Record.

**The first three accounts are about the October 22 fire.*

Cecil Keen tells about the night, "My brother Horace and I were out to the Frank Day Field looking for the Bar Harbor fire. We could see the glow in the sky. Then Horace saw a fire in #19. We went to my father's place and called Everett Grant, he was the fire warden down in Marion. He told us to get a crew and go in and put out the fire." Those who arrived at the fire site about 2 AM the next morning included Harold Vining, Phillip Day, Harold Sadler, Wesley Ireland, Alden Keith, Horace, and Cecil. They were on the scene three days and nights with no break. "We were ten days getting that fire out. It started from lightning, there had been an old ripper of a storm the night before."

"Everett got a 6x6 army vehicle from Cole Bridges, Elbridge McArthur drove it. He'd bring us food and pumps and hose, we had to put a pole bridge across Northern Stream. We had a hose from the stream to the fire, about half a mile, filled our 5 gallon Indian pump cans."

"We slept on the ground. Women made the food, sent it in on the truck. We were fed better than at home. We couldn't use the pumped water for coffee, it tasted of gas. Wes Ireland found a spring for coffee water. Once when Wes was coming back in the dark, Horace tried to scare him from behind a tree. Wes set down the pails, took out his jackknife and said, "All right, Mr. Fire Bug, I've got you now."

This fire was east of the 19 Road, between Spectacle Lake and the Cooper line. Cecil's pants were so shredded that a man from East Machias asked him if he'd been clawed by a bear! He remembers there was no legal deer hunting season because of the dry conditions that year. He also remembers that Everett Grant was "liberal with the hours."

Bill Hatfield was at that fire and added these names Cecil Hatfield, Everett Dwelley, and Glenwood Sadler. Bill recalls that "Wes Ireland kept the campfire going and the coffee pot hot. Men kept complaining that the coffee was weak. Wes finally put a pound of coffee in a 10-quart pail and boiled it. And it was so terrible they had to dilute it."

"Another thing I remember was a fellow from Jacksonville who gathered dry pine branches one evening to keep the fire going. He had quite a large pile when we decided to put it all on the fire at

once. Several of the men were sleeping near the fire. When it got too hot, they began to wake-up and turned the air blue with profanity while we stood back in the shadows and laughed. Wes Ireland was sleeping with his feet to the fire. His shoes got hot and he got up, but couldn't stand on them. He got on his hands and knees and crawled away from the fire and went back to sleep."

Alder H. Keith, Sr.'s account as told by his children Alden and Dorothy Nickerson. "He was staying out there on that fire for nearly a week, and when they finished mopping up every last spark, the fire warden told the men that they could all go home. It being late in the evening, Dad decided to head for camp (home) right through the woods. I remember him telling that it became pitch dark, as he was deep in the woods and that he headed toward the tower light on Cooper Hill. During his trek through the woods he sometimes fell into a wet bog hole or running brook. At no time was he ever afraid, he always said that wild animals are more afraid of you than you of them. Eventually he came out at Earl Frost's blueberry field there on Cooper Hill and down the road to Cathance Lake and back to camp. No one would have followed my father on such a journey in the middle of the night, but this was his territory where he was brought up as a young man. He relished every tree in that forest."

***The 275-acre fire, started by a campfire, was at Joe Hanscom Heath. That is west of the 19 Road, between it and the East Machias River.*

Charlie White's father Coolidge was a boss on this fire for at least two weeks. Coolidge had a car and State Trooper Moose Harriman gave Charlie permission to drive men to and from the fire even though he was too young for a license. Irving Bangs a clerk for Stowell-MacGregor drew a map of the fire. Charlie remembers that Cole Bridges had two 6x6s and a 10-wheeler tanker truck on this fire. Darrell Frost drove the tanker. Charlie remembers eating mustard sardines. Clifford Lund had a crew of men there from Machias.

Neil and Pike Seavey worked on a crew with Linwood Archer as boss. Lawrence McArthur, Orris Cousins, Raymond Flood, Orris McKeown and Frank Williams were also on this crew. Neil remembers the Spam sandwiches and that Frank Williams could work all day with a grub hoe. Bill Cushing was another boss. Elliot Hatt and Neil hauled food. Victor and Russell Archer and Cecil McKeown were also working on this fire. Neil remembers with disgust that the Red Cross charged 15 cents for coffee and a donut on the first day. That was when men got 75 cents an hour for fire fighting.

Gordon Lord wrote the following: In 1947 when a major forest fire hit Bar Harbor, we had our own fire to tend to. Smoke from a fire back in the woods of Township 19 was sighted and Bill Cushing began rounding up able bodies, both boys and men, to help fight the fire. We (Gordon, his brother Lawrence and their dad Joe Lord) arrived about two miles from the Crawford line where we found a group ready to move into the fire sight. Wardens issued hand pump Indian tanks. We filled them up and headed west toward the smoke. We walked perhaps a quarter of a mile when we came to a huge heath. Now we could see plainly the smoke and prior to getting all the way across the heath, about three quarters of a mile across we saw the fire on the treetops. Several of us boys were walking behind, our bodies struggling with the wicked load on our backs. Half way across the thick, soft, hard walking heath we decided to ease our load. When no men were looking, we would squirt some of the water onto the dry heath. I only had about 25 percent of my water left by the time we could feel the heat from the fire.

It was mid afternoon when we got to the fire and found the fire not raging as we expected although it was burning good. There was a brook nearby to refill our hungry tanks and no one was the wiser, about our loss of water. We fought the fire until 10pm when we went to a "safe place" to take a

nap. After we were asleep, someone came and told us to get up quickly and move out because the fire had us nearly surrounded. That done and after another nap on the cold ground, (it was October), we grabbed our tanks and started off toward the fire. At least it would be warm there. When we arrived we found a larger group had arrived and those crews had now surrounded the perimeter of the fire. We were there 6 or 7 days moping up. Good use was made of Calais garage owner Cole Bridges' s army surplus 6 by 6 all terrain World War II surplus vehicles. They were great for carrying in fire fighting equipment, meals and transportation for fire fighters.

Late that fall Dad was hired to cut all the usable trees on the burn site. If trees are cut soon after a burn, they still are usable. Most of the trees in the area were pine so they were cut into 12,14 and 16-foot logs for lumber. We built a hovel for the horse to stay in all winter near water and the horse hauled in enough of his own food to last all winter. We walked or snow shod in all winter no matter the weather. We worked six days because we had to feed the horse daily, on Sundays Dad usually went in early to feed and water him, although we gave him a break occasionally.

Many people who didn't fight the fires were involved in other ways.

Luther Thornton didn't fight the fire. He lived with his aunt and uncle, Marcia and Frank Williams in Crawford. When Frank went off to Township 19, he told Luther to load everything onto the truck and if the fire approached the house, to lead the horses to the lake (Crawford) and "drive 'em into the water."

Marian (Dwellely) Cousins remembers Fire Warden Everett Grant and his wife Flora. They lived in Marion and had trained raccoons. Everett had a trapeze set up in the yard where the coons would play. The raccoons also were fed in the house and watched TV. Everett (Feb. 2, 1894 – June 9, 1990) was a son of Adelbert and Ezinnia (MacArthur) Grant. Orris's brother Ronald Cousins and Bert Flood were in the same crew as Orris.

Jane (Crosby) Gillespie was living with my Dudley family at 20 Germain Street in Calais. She remembers the fire because it was her first time staying in that house alone. The Dudley family was at the family camp on Pocomoonshine Lake.

Marilyn (Day) Beaupre made yeast rolls for the men and Cecil McKeown delivered them to the crews.

Norma (Frost) Donahue and, her sister Zettie helped their mother Hazel (Cousins) Frost make egg salad and roast beef sandwiches. The families supplied the makings. They also made coffee. Other women who cooked were Dora (McGraw) Frost and Bertha Dwellely. Frank Dwellely was in Township 19. Leon Scribner and Lyston Frost delivered the food. Even with this homemade food, many of the men remember eating Spam sandwiches and sardines.

About 40 students from Calais Academy came out on a bus one Saturday. (The Academy had burned, so these kids were taking classes in the gym and at the South Street School). Most went home on the bus that night, but some stayed including Bernie Donahue, Louie Hill, Gerald Carter, Norman Blaney, and Frankie Hill.

Austin Gray and a bunch, maybe 15 or 20, from Wesley went over to fight the fire. They were met at Sally Corner in Crawford, and rode on the back of Carleton Davis's truck down the 19 Road. James Patrick Day, Roger Gray and Richard Hayward (the mailman) were in the group. Lil Polk of East Machias came up the 19 Road from Route 191 with a load of sandwiches for the crew. She wasn't

supposed to be there in a car, the road was quite rough and was reserved for official vehicles. The crew from Wesley hung around most of the day, were fed a corn beef dinner, and went home. Apparently they weren't needed. Even though they never saw the fire, they got paid.

Several shared memories of other fires as a result of our call for help in an earlier newsletter.

Brad Hunnewell was in the National Guard and was returning from two weeks training at Wellsfleet, Massachusetts (Camp Edwards?) when his group was stopped and put to work fighting a fire.

Roy Magoon was also in the National Guard. The Calais Unit was sent to Machias to help fight a fire. They rode over in open 2-ton rack body trucks and about froze to death. While in Machias they stayed at the Grange Hall. They worked four hours on and four hours off and were there for a couple of weeks. The State of Maine Guard had been disbanded in Calais and a National Guard unit established on March 17, 1947. A private's pay was \$2.67/day. Ron O'Neill was a sergeant.

Wilma (Church) Dray said her dad, Chuck Church, was stationed at Dow Air Force Base in Bangor. He and others were sent to Bar Harbor to fight that fire and that's where Chuck met Kaye Cushing. They eventually married and Wilma is their daughter.

Luther Thornton remembers a fire in the mid-50s at Allen Stream Heath. Orris Cousins was working for Entwistles' on Crawford Lake and that day the northwest wind pushed up huge waves on the lake. Orris used a canoe to move men and equipment to the fire. Everett Grant was some scared on that trip up lake!

Charlie White remembers a fire on Pokey Lake in 1948. The crew took a pump and hoses to the site by boat. They pumped water from the lake and had the fire out in one day.

Fletcher Perkins was working at the Portland Terminal Company in Portland in October 1947. He remembers seeing the glow from their 3rd floor apartment and that the air was thick with smoke.

Sources: Only in Maine by Rita Ramrath, Wildfire Loose by Joyce Butler, Forest Commissioner's Report 1947-48, A COUNTRY BOY'S VIEW, Growing up in Crawford during the Depression and World War II by Gordon Lord

T19 MD BPP

Montregal Pond, Peaked Mountain 525 feet

Shadagee Road

1881 C. F. Packing Co ½ + Perry & Tibbetts ¼ + John Puffer of Columbia + Pennell + "Commissioners Line"

1976 construction of OTH (Over the Horizon Back Scatter Radar Station by USAF.

Communications via the Shadagee Rd. and Airline built by Union River Telephone Co.

1986 Washington County placed culverts in Shadagee Road, the landline system failed the URT customers at Montregal Pond so URT installed a tower on the Airline in Devereaux to reconnect TWP 19 MD BPP to the world

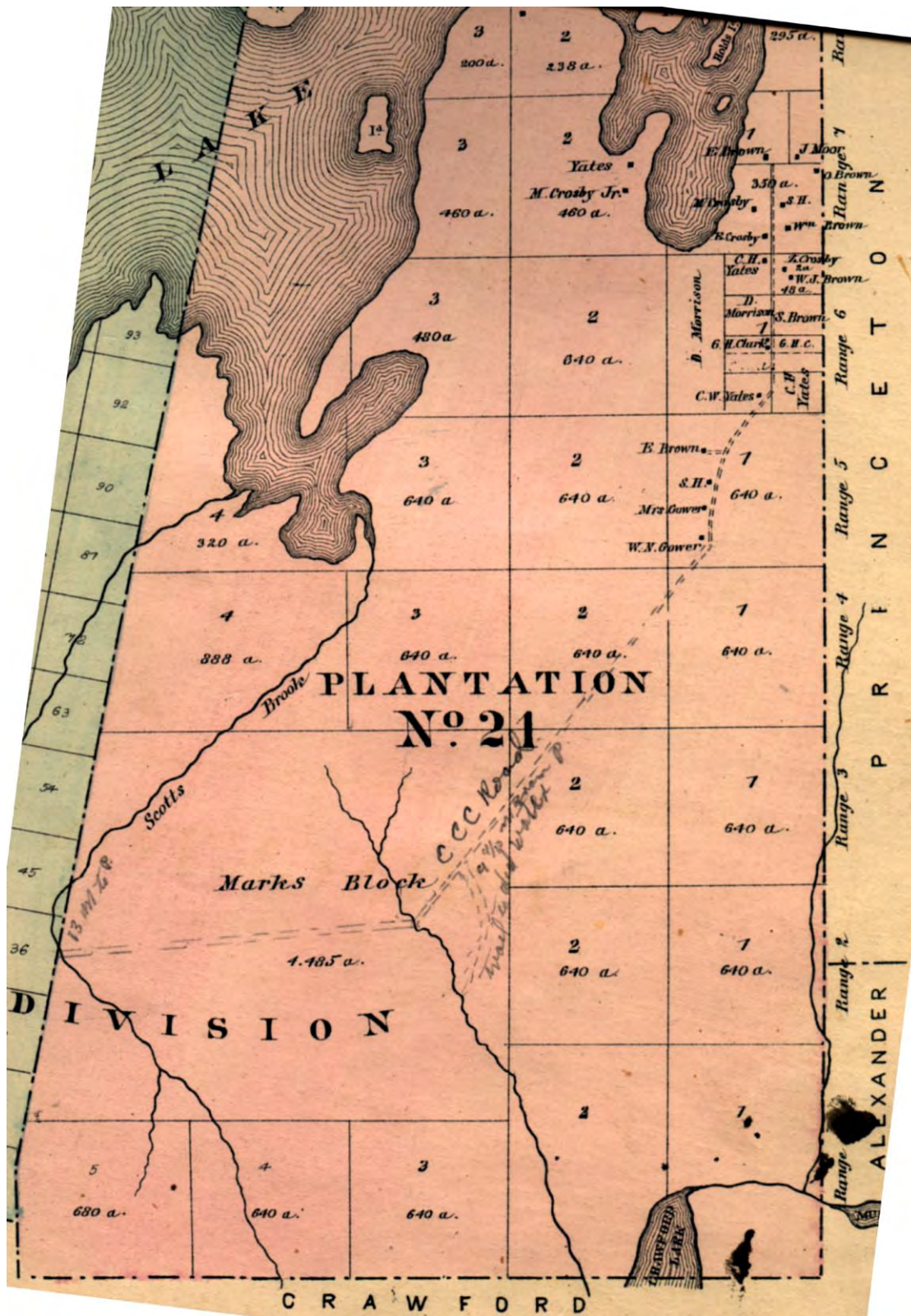
T21 ED BPP

BIG LAKE TWP

127 People

Big Lake, Huntley Ridge 531 feet

West St. Clifford Dam, Big Lake Camp Meeting Ground, Stud Mill & Pokey Cut-off Roads



1859 organized by petition of James Brown & 7 others – 1983 deorganized
1861 to 65 – Seven men off to Civil War
1881 settlers lots, Barney Hay Road, Marks Block (Nehemiah Marks of St Stephen?)
1895 Willis Dresser of Princeton & 187 others petitioned for a road from PLT 21 to TWP 26. Denied by County Commission. (some later called it the CCC road)
1903 forest fire also in Alex, Pctn, Crawford & TWP 27
1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 mostly GP
1983 deorganized as Plantation #21
2009 new name given on January 8 by County Commissioners
2016 County Roads = West St. from Princeton Line to Stud Mill Rd/ Pokey Cut-off Rd, Camp Ground & Sand Beach roads
Population – 1837 = 10; 1840 = 26; 1850 = 53; 1860 = 85; 1870 = 168; 1880 = 109; 1890 = 81; 1900 = 86; 1910 = 81; 1920 = 79; 1930 = 88; 1940 = 110; 1950 = 84; 1960 = 56; 1970 = 83; 1980 = 127; 1990 = 127

T 22

JONESBORO is an incorporated town

1809 Incorporated
2000 population = 594

T23 ED BPP

CENTERVILLE TWP

30 People

Machias River

Centerville Rd & Station Rd – Blue Hill Academy Grant

1786 Plan drawn by Putnam as one of the fifty Massachusetts Land Lottery townships

1787 Tickets were drawn in June and eight lots were drawn totaling 1920 acres.

Ticket 624 - Lot 23 of 160 acres went to Jonathan Glover of Marblehead.

Ticket 226 - Lot 28 of 160 acres went to Joseph Russell and Judah Hayes of Boston

Ticket 157 - Lot 30 of 160 acres went to Charles Turner of Situate

Ticket 189 - Lot 33 of 160 acres went to Jonathan Dwight of Springfield.

Ticket 154 - Lot 37 of 320 acres went to Charles Turner of Situate.

Ticket 733 - Lot 43 of 320 acres went to William Powell of Boston.

Ticket 1849 - Lot 47 of 320 acres went to Robert and Alexander Barr of Portland

Ticket 797 - Lot 48 of 320 acres went to Eben Foster of Boston

1793 Lottery land sold to Bingham by error did not include Public Lots of 320 acres each

1806 Western half granted by Massachusetts to Blue Hill Academy – each settler already there allowed 100 acres

1822 One Fourth to Massachusetts in the 1822 Division & One fourth to Maine

The south half of the eastern part (7290 acres, reserving 304 acres for public use) was purchased by Nathan Longfellow of Machias. The northeast portion, including the Great Falls mill site, was purchased by Samuel Lewis. This part of Centerville has remained mostly unpopulated and owned by big lumber operators.

1842 organized – 2003 deorganized

1861 to 65 – Thirteen men off to Civil War

1881 west part settlers lots

1915 Part of Centerville was set off to Northfield

1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.

1947 forest fire here & Jonesboro burned 17,410 acres; rain finally came November 8th

1948 St. Regis

2016 County Roads = All local public roads

Population – 1840 = 122; 1850 = 178, 1860 = 191; 1870 = 145; 1880 = 137; 1890 = 114; 1900 = 91; 1910 = 91; 1920 = 104; 1930 = ? ; 1940 = 86; 1950 = 63; 1960 = 47; 1970 = 19; 1980 = 28; 1990 = 30; 2000 = 26;

T23 MD BPP

Beddington is an organized town

1833 Incorporated – named after place Alexander Baring grew-up

2000 population = 29

T24 ED BPP

NORTHFIELD is an organized town

1838 organized

2000 population = 131

T24 MD BPP

15 People



Wilderness Lodge ca 2014

Mopang Stream, Pleasant River, Beech Hill 511 feet, The Middle Grounds
Airline Rd, Shadagee Road - truck pull-off - Wilderness Lodge, 40-acre development
along Airline

1835 Seth Tisdale, Ellsworth to Charles Ellis, Boston - Lottery lots

1837 Road agent hired

1846 Timber harvest permits for public lots issued.

1862 Olive Pope, East Machias & widow of James to E. E. Church hemlock bark

1871 Wm Holway of Machias to Milton G. Shaw of Bath 4380 acres of hemlock

1881 O. S. Tibbetts camp on Pretty Pond

1882 Pope of East Machias to Wm Holway of Machias

1882-3 logging operations - Charles Hadley with 4 horses and 10 men; John Hayward with 6 horses and 12 men; Hugh Dougherty with 2 oxen and 7 men; Hillman Allen & Sons with 2 horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men. W. H. Foss with 2 horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men; Charles Calor with 4 oxen and 10 men; Wm. Smith with 2 horses, 2 oxen, and 8 men.

1884 forest fire

1899 John K. Ames of Machias to Machias Lumber Co. 4380 acres

1899 Wm Holway of Machias to MLC 3/14 of Twp

1903 forest fire

1907 MLC petitions to place poles & wire from Wesley to Mopang Stream.

1914 Howe & Haycock petition to place poles & wires from Beddington to Mopang

T25 ED BPP WESLEY is an organized town

1833 incorporated named for Methodist leader John Wesley

2000 population = 114

T25 MD BPP

Machias River, Sam Hill Barrens

1882-3 logging operations - L. S. & Zina Bridgham with 4 horses and 10 men; C. Bridghan & H. Palmer with 2 horses and 8 men; Frank McLaughlin with 5 horses and 12 men.

1910, May 28 – Halley’s Comet passed over all townships

T26 ED BPP

? People

Clifford Lake, Chain Lake, Harmon Mountain 750 ft

Airline Rd, Chain Lake Blvd - John Blasidell Mill on Chain Lake

1846 Timber harvest permits for public lots issued.

1861 map - Travis home sites on Airline

1870.families were Joel. Day, Mark Dudley and Harrison Crockett

1881 mostly settlers lots – the southern most 1 mile strip became part of Wesley

1885 Joel Deless Day & family lived south of Airline. Seventeen pictured, did they all live in that 3-bay cape?



1895 Willis Dresser of Princeton & 187 others petitioned for a road from PLT 21 to TWP 26, near Wesley line. Denied by County Commission.

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 Most all GP

2002 five families have homes off Chain Lake Boulevard

Population – 1830 = 8; 1840 = ? 1850 = 8; 1860 = 11; 1870 = 8; 1880 = 6; 1890 = 0

T27 ED BPP

GREENLAW CHOPPING TWP

? People

Clifford Lake, Big Lake

Big Lake Road from GLS, Goulds' Landing -Stud Mill Road (CCC RD?)

1860 – 1900 Gould family only residents = Gould's Landing

1861 map – dam on Little River

1881 settlers lots

1903 forest fire also in Alex, Pctn, Crawford & TWP 21

1905 Charles Rolfe petitioned for a road from the Milford Turnpike in GLS to the Steamboat Landing in TWP 27 at a place called Greenlaw Chopping. The road had been in use by Shaw Brothers Tannery for years, ie a private road.

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 almost all GP

2009 new name given on January 8 by County Commissioners

2016 County Roads = Big Lake Rd from GLS township line and Gould's Landing Rd

Population – 1860 = 18; 1880 = 3, 1900 = 8; 1910 = 5; 1950 = 2; 1960 = 2;



TWP 29 – Airline Road bridge over Canoe Brook – June 1924

Pleasant Mt. (1374 ft) Mopang Lake & Stream, Pleasant River Lake

Airline Rd – Springfield Tote Road – Orson Abbott – Lovejoy Hill – 2 towers -

1835 Bingham Heirs to George St Devereaux of Salem Mass. Except public lots, lottery rights and settlers lots. The name Devereaux was not given by the Legislature

1861 to 65 - one man off to Civil War – Orson Abbott

1862 Olive Pope, East Machias & widow of James to E. E. Church hemlock bark

1871 Wm Holway of Machias to Milton G. Shaw of Bath 2166 acres of hemlock

1881 A. Campbell & Co. of Cherryfield & others undivided

1882 Pope of East Machias to Wm Holway of Machias

1899 John K. Ames of Machias to MLC 2166 acres

1899 Wm Holway of Machias 3/14 of 5/24 of Twp to MLC

1914 Howe & Haycock petition to place poles & wires from Beddington to Mopang

1928 Maine Highway Commission proposed a less steep way east from Canoe Brook

1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.

1935 Washington County Commissioners approved \$855.00 for maintenance of the Airline in this township.

1948 St. Regis

1959 New Road avoided steepness of Lovejoy Hill

1997 Airline rebuilt

Population –1830 = 28; 1837 = 46 in 8 families; 1840 = 28; 1850 = 18; 1860 = 9; 1870 = 8; 1880 = 7; 1890 = 5; 1900 = 2; 1910 = 5; 1920 = 3; 1930 = 1 ; 1940 = 4; 1950 = 1; 1960 & after = 0

Pleasant Mountain tops out at 1374 feet above sea level. The Airline used to go farther north over the mountain and, if memory serves me correctly, the easterly hill was called Lovejoy Hill. It has been only recently that I found out the source of that name. William Schoppee told me that there are cellars up on that old road. The present road passes a short tower at its highest point. This is a microwave tower that allows customers of

Union River Telephone Company at Montegail Pond to talk with the rest of the world. Down on the flat, on the left, we go by the road to Mopang Lake that starts in a gravel pit. Not far from that is an old picnic site (Devereaux) with a block of granite marking the place. Several roads to Pleasant River Lake go off to the south.

T30 MD BPP



Camp Stobie – TWP 30 ca 2000



Dam on Upper Cranberry Lake – TWP 30 ca 1930



Bridge over Crooked River ca 1930

Peaked Mt. 938 feet (fire tower site), Tug Mt. Machias River, Crooked River, Cranberry Lakes

Airline, CCC Road to Fletcher Field, Robinson Dam Tote Road

1835 Seth Tisdale, Ellsworth to Charles Ellis, Boston Lottery lots

1846 Timber harvest permits for public lots issued.

1857 – Before that year: Read John P. Hayward's words written in 1952.

“Allen C. Hayward, my grandfather, married Thankful Smith, in New Brunswick apparently before he came to Maine. They lived in Cooper, Maine for a time and then moved to a spot on Tug Mountain, which is situated about ten miles west of Wesley Corner and in Township No. 30 Middle Division, Washington County, Maine. There were no public ways in the Tug Mountain area at that time, just a tote road leading from Wesley, which crossed the Machias River by a ford at the foot of Bryan's or Brynes Riffings so called. The move to Tug Mountain, by Allen and Thankful with baby John Wesley, was prompted by the information that a highway was planned to pass through that way soon.

“Allen cleared some land on Tug Mountain, planted apple trees and built a cabin. The remains of the fireplace and chimney are still there, a large birch now growing in center of split granite fireplace. I saw it there about 1945.”

We now know the 'stage' road followed its present route around Tug and crossed the Machias River by Bacon Riffings and Eban's farm where stagecoach horse teams were changed.

1881 J. Hayward Camp + N. Bowker camps – 2 dams on Mopang – owner John F. Harmon of Machias

1882-3 logging operations - Isaac Heaton with 5 horses and 10 men; Isaac Albee with 2 Horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men; Andrew Bridgham with 4 horses and 10 men; Isaac Leighton with 4 horses and 9 men; Otis Foss with 2 Horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men; and A. W. Bowker with 4 horses, 4 oxen, and 14 men.

1884 & 1903 forest fires

1907 MLC petitions to place poles & wire from Wesley to Mopang Stream.

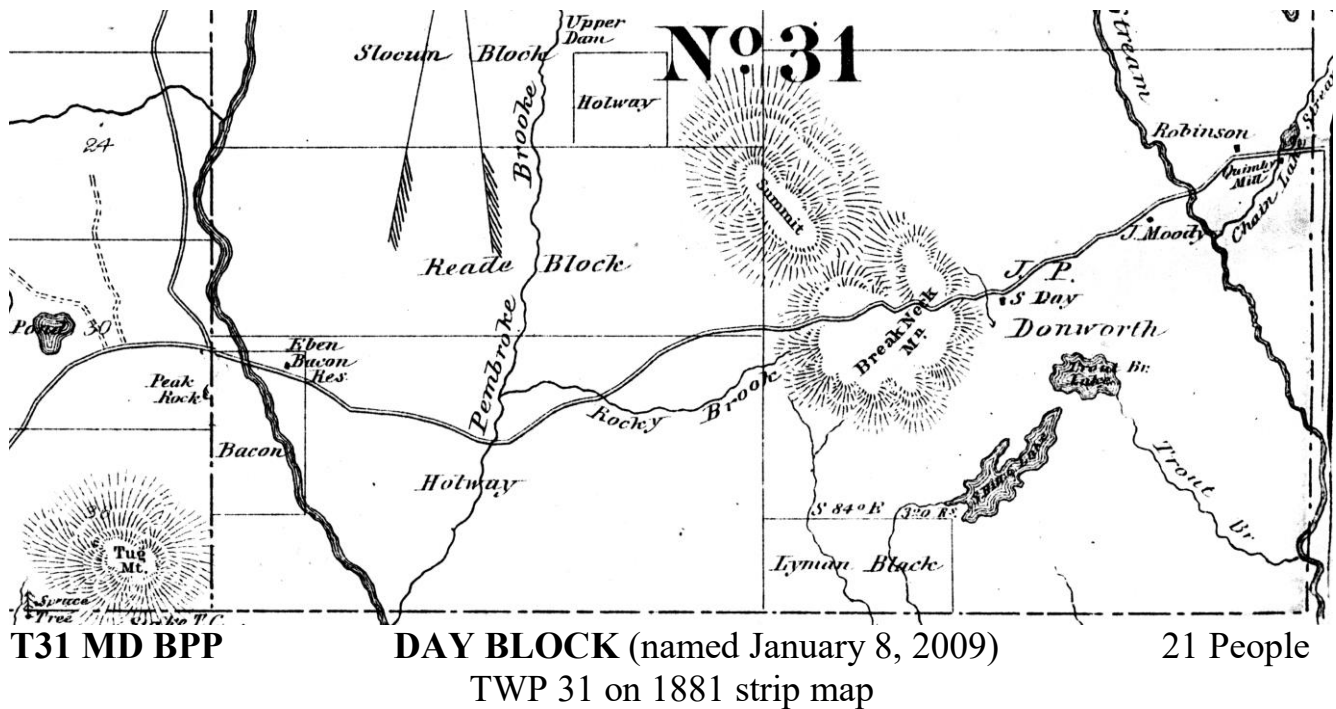
1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.

1931 Camp Stobie built for game warden use; I.F. & W. Commissioner = George Stobie
1943 or 1944 Fred "Ted" Pennall had worked for 35 years for St Regis when he retired in 1963. He was at the central storehouse at Whitneyville and delivered "wangan" to woods camps by truck, wangan was food for men & horses, tools, etc. Darrell, his son, often went with him. Ted got a piece of metal off the jet plane that crash landed on the "raceground", a burned over place between CCC Road and Machias River. The plane was dismantled and hauled back to Dow Field by truck.

1948 St. Regis owned

2002 SP Forest LLC owned 24308 acres

2006 Drug Bust – marijuana grow operation busted in August





Eben Bacon Farm ca 1900



Now a MEMORY ca 1998

Pembroke Stream, Old Stream, Breakneck Hill 630 feet
Airline & Breakneck Rd to Sam Day's, Chain Lake Boulevard with Day Cemetery and
Bacon Cemetery south of Airline, east of Machias River
Evidence of prehistoric occupants near Old Stream along Airline – stone tools
1857 – 1887 Airline Stage: Breakneck Hill named for stage driver George McCurdy
who broke his neck when break lever broke on west side of hill

1857 DEED book 73 page 24 from Nancy Robinson to Hannah S. Niles both of TWP #31 land with all buildings & improvements bounded by west end bridge over chain lake stream on Blacks road at GROVER MILL.

1861 map – Bacon Place east of Machias River & on Airline

1862 Olive Pope, East Machias & widow of James to E. E. Church hemlock bark

1871 Wm Holway of Machias to Milton G. Shaw of Bath 7870 acres of hemlock

1881 owners Pope + Holway + J. P Donworth + Reade Block + Slocum Block + Lyman + settlers E Bacon _ S Day _ Robinson + J Moody + Quimby Mill on Chain Lake Stream

1882 Pope of East Machias to Wm Holway of Machias

1882-3 logging operations - H. T. Gardner with 8 horses, and 15 men; Day & Co. 2 horses and 8 men.

1899 John K Ames of Machias to MLC 7870 acres

1899 Wm Holway of Machias to MLC $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of Twp

1899 Wm. Holway of Machias to MLC $\frac{3}{14}$ of Slocum & Reade lots

1905 Two grandsons of Eben Bacon take photographs and mount them in an album.

These may be viewed on **Airline Road** on web, link in TWP 31

1907 MLC petitions to place poles & wire from Wesley to Mopang Stream

1930 AT&T petitions for same, passing by Paradise Farm

1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.

1948 St. Regis

1992 Maine Historic Preservation Commission completed a survey of archaeological sites along the soon to be rebuilt Airline. A stone foundation was found about 130 feet west of Chain Lakes Stream, excavation yielded evidence that the building had burned.

Probably home of Justin Day who had a dam and mill on the stream. Near Old Stream three prehistoric artifacts of Munsungan chert were found.

1994 MHPC again was in the area and worked around the cellar of a 19th century home we know as the William Higgins Place.

Population – 1850 = 46; 1860 = 35; 1870 = 6; 1880 = 23; 1890 = 17; 1900 = 18; 1910 = 7; 1920 = 2; 1930 = 3; 1940 = 2; 1950 = 2; 1960 = 2; 1970 =

T36 MD BPP

Fletcher Peak, Elwell Ridge 853 feet, Fifth Machias Lake

[Stud Mill Road] - Fletcher Field Site _ CCC Road

1846 Timber harvest permits for public lots issued.

1881 Machias 5th Lake – owner Prentiss

1882-3 logging operations - C. B. Albee with 7 horses, 4 oxen, and 15 men; John R. Geary with 4 horses, 2 oxen, and 12 men; Harrison Smith with 6 horses, 6 oxen, and 14 men; John Perry with 5 horses, 2 oxen, 12 men; Thomas McReavey with 4 horses, 4 oxen, and 12 men; Leverett Albee with 2 horses, 2 oxen, and 9 men; Wm. Kilton with 5 horses and 10 men; and Gilbert Smith with 6 horses, 4 oxen, and 14 men.

1884 forest fire

1899 John K. Ames of Machias to MLC right to cut timber & grass on public lots

1899 John K. Ames of Machias to MLC 1/5 of Twp

1899 James Bailey of Machias to James Hall of Mass 3/20 of Twp

1899 James Bailey of Machias to MLC 1/20 of Twp

1899 Wm Holway of Machias to MLC

1940s Farms in the woods were inactive before this time. Fletcher Field was owned by St Regis that had a long log saw mill there, a woods camp for men, hovel for horses, blacksmith shop, store house, cook house, and the necessary out house. Today (2016) the site is located above Stud Mill Road and on the north side of Fletcher Brook. This road went through the Fletcher Field and has grown to woods.

T37 MD BPP

First & Second Machias Lakes, Machias River

Stud Mill Road – Breakneck Hill Road?

1871 Wm Holway of Machias to Milton G. Shaw of Bath 21760 acres of hemlock

1881 Old Stream – dams between 1st & 2nd Old Stream lakes. Owner Wm Duran

1882 Pope of East Machias to Wm Holway of Machias

1882-3 logging operations - G. L. Harmon with 8 horses, 4 oxen, and 18 men; Leonard and Ellis smith with 4 oxen and 9 men.

1899 John K Ames of Machias to MLC 21700 acres

1899 Wm Holway of Machias to MLC 3/14 of Twp

1948 St. Regis

2009 In August a big pot garden found – ownership of township forfeited.

Mr. Ames is on the right in this picture taken at the Whitneyville mill yard. We see above that John K. Ames transferred his ownership to the Machias Lumber Company in 1899. We see in the picture that the logs came from Township 37 and probably lost their bark in the log drive. For years MLC had Littlefield Lumber Company operate this Whitneyville mill.



T42 MD BPP



The Eagles Nest on Washington Bald Mountain ca 1930



State camp from the Eagles Nest ca 1930

Third & Fourth Machias Lakes, – Washington Bald Mt. Slewgundy Ridge

1786 “The Grand Prize” in Massachusetts Land Lottery

1871 Wm. etc Pope of East Machias to F. Shaw of Mass. hemlock

1881 rd to 4th Machias Lake –dam on lot 28 foot of lake owner Holway

1882-3 logging operations - Wm. McReavey with 4 horses, 4 oxen, and 14 men; Morris & Sullivan with 2 horses, 4 oxen, and 12 men; C. Sullivan with 4 horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men; and V. Dunning & Co. with 6 horses and 10 men. A woods camp was on 3rd Lake Machias at Farm Cove. That camp had running water, gravity feed from a spring up on the side of the mountain (Washington Bald?)

1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.

Another woods camp was on 3rd Lake Machias at Farm Cove - TWP 42 MD BPP. That camp had running water, gravity feed from a spring up on the side of the mountain (Washington Bald?). A garage was there. There were other camps all over, 5th lake, Holmes falls (up Smith Falls Road) to & beyond Mattamo Place, on ridge to Pembroke Stream. From Darrell Pennall - 2016

1948 St Regis



WASHINGTON BALD

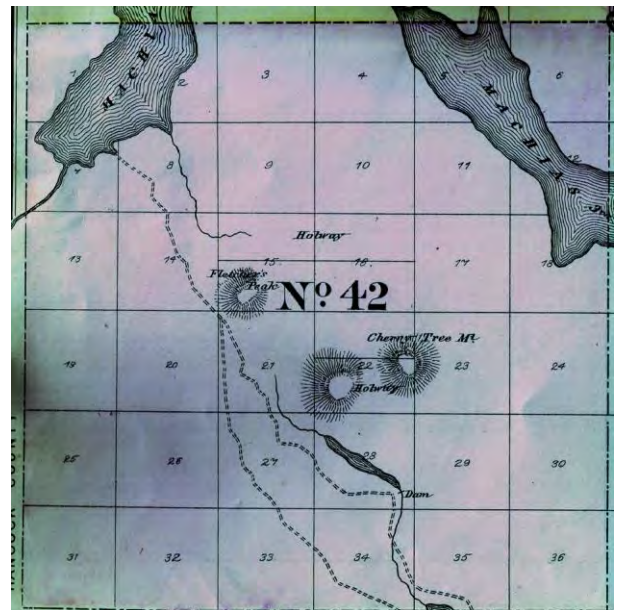
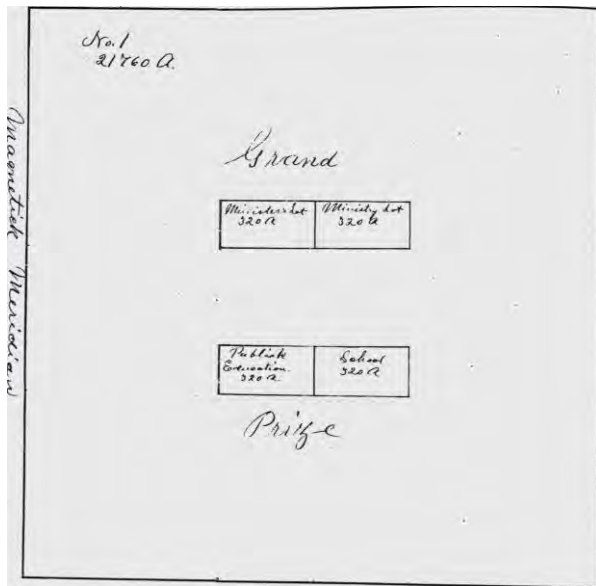
Location Map from Washington Bald Fire Tower (1923) A. G. Norcross, Engineer. East at top of map at Baring. The farthest north place (on the left) is Prentiss. South is at Columbia and west at Greenfield. These maps have great details that unfortunately can not be seen at the size. Map from Maine State Archives -

1871 Wm. etc Pope of East Machias to F. Shaw of Mass. hemlock
 1881 rd to 4th Machias Lake –dam on lot 28 foot of lake owner Holway
 1882-3 logging operations - Wm. McReavey with 4 horses, 4 oxen, and 14 men; Morris & Sullivan with 2 horses, 4 oxen, and 12 men; C. Sullivan with 4 horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men; and V. Dunning & Co. with 6 horses and 10 men. A woods camp was on 3rd Lake Machias at Farm Cove. That camp had running water, gravity feed from a spring up on the side of the mountain (Washington Bald?)
 1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.
 1948 St. Regis

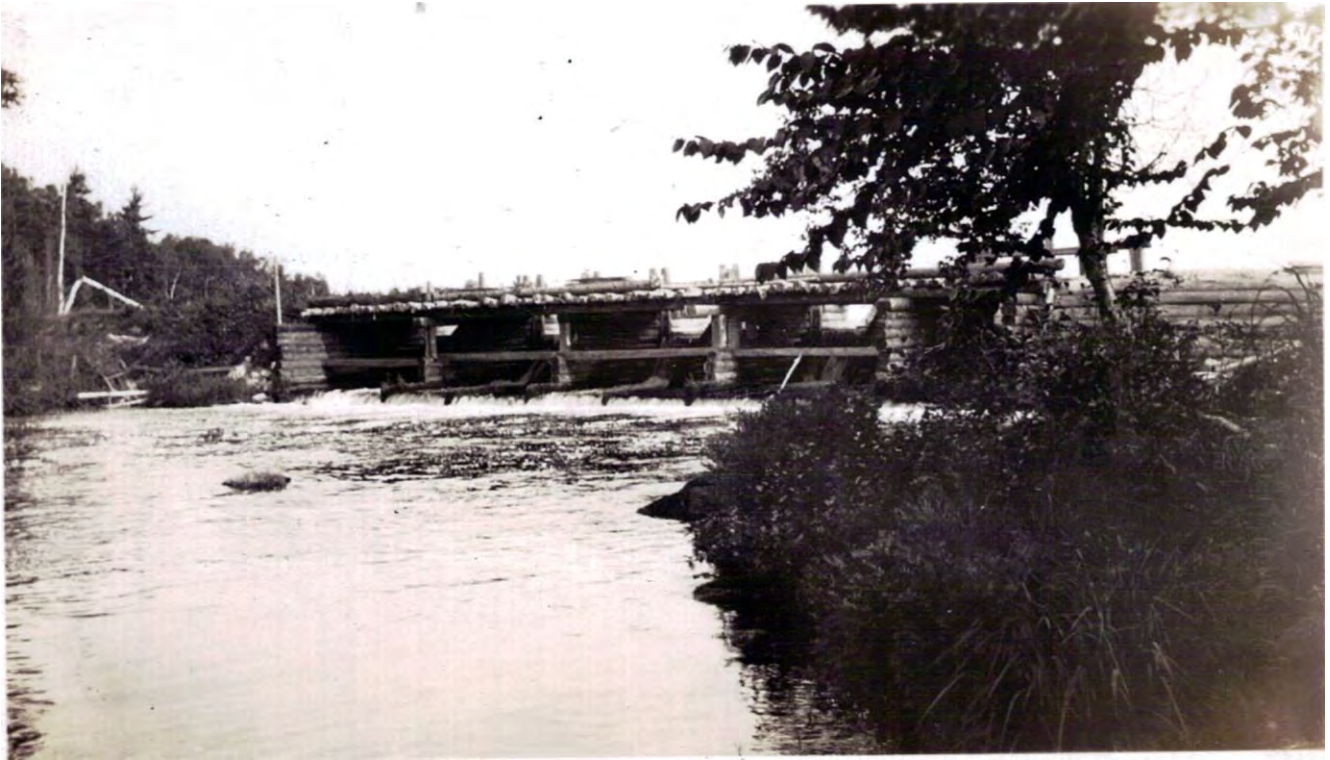
MFS 1923? Map from T42 MD Washington Bald fire tower from Maine State Archives.

TWP 42 “The Grand Prize in Mass. Land Lottery – 1786

TWP 42 showing lakes, roads and 36 lots - 1881



T43 MD BPP



Dam on Third Machias Lake ca 1930

Wabasses Lake, Little River (part man made), Third Machias Lake, Wabasses Mountain
870 ft

Little River Road

1861 map Little River Mt & Heath

1862 Olive Pope, East Machias & widow of James to E. E. Church hemlock bark

1871 Wm Holway of Machias to Milton G. Shaw of Bath 1280 acres of hemlock

1872 Wm. etc Pope of East Machias to F. Shaw of Mass. hemlock

1882 Pope of East Machias to Wm Holway of Machias

1882-3 logging operations - Stephen Smith with 2 horses, 2 oxen, and 10 men.

1899 John K Ames of Machias to MLC 10240 acres

1899 Wm Holway of Machias to MLC 3/14 of Twp

1963 SCPC to GP, 1978 east half GP

1930 MLC to ME Seacoast Paper Co.

1948 St. Regis

Danforth Tract - No Number - Danforth is an organized town.

It was and is a population center that relates closely with the unorganized townships to its north, east, west and south. It bounds Aroostook County on the north.

1699 Thomas Danforth died. He had served the Crown as President of the District of Maine. His heirs were granted an unlocated half township for his service.

1804 Park Holland located and surveyed the bounds of the Danforth Tract.

1829 Danforth Tract settled – Greenleaf states on p 408 of Survey of Maine, township near Schoodic Lake of 11,520 acres not taxed.

1837 William Anson's map of St. Croix shows "Danforth Heirs" Half Township

1860 incorporated on March 17

1871 European & North American Railroad passed through village at Tewksbury Rips. Soon after Bennet had a steam powered mill sawing box shooks for the fruit market. Later he operated a spoolbar mill using white birch. The rail gave a way to get his products to market.

1885 a part of Weston annexed. John Weatherbee sawed long lumber

1887 most of T 9, R 4 (Eaton, Crooked Brook) annexed

1898 Weatherbee sold to Henry H. Putnam. Putnam, a Civil War Soldier who had driven the Stage from Houlton to Princeton, three round trips a week, soon was a store owner in Danforth, had mills and dams and forest land including the 29,000 acre recently acquired Prentiss lands. He sold out to the Baskahegan Company in 1920.

Weston is an organized town in Aroostook County north of Danforth.

Its history is closely associated with Danforth.

1804 Park Holland surveyed the bounds of the Hampden Academy Grant

1820 Hampden Academy Grant settled by Smith, Davenport and Gilpatrick who was on the Portage between Baskahegan Stream (Cleaves Landing) and *East Grand Lake*

1827 William Butterfield arrived in Weston.

1835 incorporated from Hampton Academy Grant, part of Monroe Gore and part of Nelson Tract

2000 population = 203

A STORY OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES

SOURCES & APPENDICES

Sources

An International Community on the St. Croix –1604 to 1930 by Harold Davis

Atlas of Washington County 1881 by George Colby Co.

Forest Protection and Conservation in Maine – 1917 & 1919 reports

Historical Atlas of Maine by Stephen Hornsby and Richard Judd

A History of the Baskahegan Coupany by Roger Milliken, Jr.

History of Lumbering in Maine by Richard Wood , 1820 to 1861 – UM Studies

History of the Maine Woods by Philip T. Coolidge

King Pine, Queen Spruce and Jack Tar, An Intimate History of Lumbering on the Union River by Mark E. Honey, This has five volumes

Machias Union January 30, 1883 “1882-3 logging operations” copied by Austin Gray

‘Somebody’s a Talkin’ – History of Union River Telephone Co, Aurora ME H. T Silsby & Tim Plouff

Sunrise at Sipayik by David Frances

Wallings 1861 Map of Washington County

Washington County Commission Ledgers – 1789 to 1934 - Six volumes, 3200 pages

What do the letters that follow a TWP numbers mean?

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| ED BPP | EASTERN DIVISION Bingham's Penobscot Purchase: the plan 1784 to 86 – All in Lottery; Bingham purchased all but TWP 23 (Centerville) |
| EUR LS | East of Union River - Livermore Survey in early 1763 – Steuben, Narraguagus and Addison in Wash, Co. - none in Lottery or Bingham |
| MD BPP | MIDDLE DIVISION BPP: the plan 1786 – All Lottery and Bingham |
| ND BPP | North Division Bingham's Penobscot Purchase – TWP 2 thru 6 were in Lottery; all to Bingham plus a two mile wide strip to their north, |
| NBPP | North <u>of</u> Bingham's Penobscot Purchase – None of these were in Lottery and none was sold to Bingham; land purchased from Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All deeds after 1789 at Register's office in Machias. |
| PS | (Rufus) Putnam Survey 1784 & 85 –TWP 1 thru 7 in first year, only #7 (Baileyville) was part of Lottery: TWP 8 thru 13 in second year only #13 (Marion) was in Lottery. Only TWP #9 (Trescott) went to Bingham. |
| TS | (Samuel) Titcomb Survey 1794 – None part of Lottery; not owned by Bingham |

**NAMES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY POLITICAL UNITS
NAMES FOLLOWED BY ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP NUMBER
OR NAME OF TOWN SET-OFF FROM**

Prepared by John Dudley – 2014

Addison – 6 EUR LS
Alexander – 16 ED BPP
Baileyville – 7 PS
Beals - Jonesboro
Beddington – 23 MD BPP
Charlotte – 3 PS
Cherryfield – 11 SD BPP
Columbia – 12 SD BPP
Columbia Falls – 13 SD BPP
Cooper – 15 ED BPP
Crawford – 20 ED BPP
Cutler – 11 ED BPP
Danforth – T8R4 NBPP & T9R4 NBPP
Deblois – 17 MD BPP
Dennysville 2 PS
East Machias - Machias
Harrington – 5 EUR LS
Jonesboro – 22 ED BPP
Jonesport - Jonesboro
Lubec 8 PS - Eastport
Machias
Machiasport - Machias
Marshfield - Machias
Meddybemps – Baring, Charlotte &
Cooper
Milbridge – 5 EUR LS
Northfield – 24 ED BPP
Pembroke 2 PS
Perry 1 PS
Princeton – 17 ED BPP
Robbinston 4 PS
Roques Bluff - Jonesboro
Steuben – 4 EUR LS
Talmadge – T3R2 TS
Topsfield – T8R2 NBPP

Vanceboro – T11R3 NBPP & T1R3 TS
Waite – T2R2 TS
Wesley - 25 ED BPP
Whiting - 12 ED BPP
Whitneyville - Machias

CITIES

Calais - 5 PS
Eastport - 8 PS

NAMED TOWNSHIPS

Berry – 18 ED BPP
Big Lake – 21 ED BPP
Brookton – T9R3 NBPP
Cathance – 14 ED BPP
Centerville – 23 ED BPP
Devereaux – 29 MD BPP
Dyer – T1R2 TS
Edmunds 10 ED BPP
Forest – T10R3 NBPP
Forest City – T9R4 NBPP
Fowler T1R1 TS
Greenlaw Chopping – 27 ED BPP
Indian - T2R1 TS
Kossuth – T7R2 NBPP
Lambert Lake - T1 R2 NBPP
Marion – 13 ED BPP
Sakom – T5 ND
Trescott - 9 ED BPP

PLANTATIONS

Baring - 6 PS
Codyville - T9R2 NBPP
Grand Lake Stream T3R1 TS

PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS - According to Attwood, except where noted*
Some places once carried another name.

Addison	Englishman River, Pleasant River
Brookton	Jackson Brook
Calais	Saint Croix
Centerville	Blue Hill Academy Grant
Cherryfield	Narraguagus
Codyville	South part - Hingham Academy Grant & Robbins
Crawford	Adams
Cutler	Washington Academy Grant
Danforth	Danforth Tract
Deblois	Annsburgh
Dennysville	Pennamaquan
Eastport	Passamaquoddy, Moose Island
Edmunds	Kenalelin
Grand Lake Stream*	Hinckley Plantation
Harrington	Narraguagus
Jonesboro	Chandler River, Jones
Machias	Megeis
Pembroke	Pennamaquan
Perry	Pleasant Point
Princeton	Mdamiguk
Whiting	Orangetown

SOURCES

HISTORY OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

There exists a strong relationship among the various Organized Townships and the Unorganized Townships. Basically the towns and cities supplied the money and labor for much of the activity in the UT. These historical groups are run by volunteers and contact is subject to change.

Historical Societies

Alexander Crawford Historical Society
216 Pokey Road
Alexander ME 04694

Beals Historical Society
PO Box 280
Beals ME 04611

Border Historical Society
PO Box 95
Eastport ME 04631

Charlotte Historical Society
36 Goodeill Rd
Charlotte ME 04666

Cherryfield Narraguagus HS
PO Box 96
Cherryfield ME 04622

Dennys River Historical Society
80 Belyea Rd
Dennysville ME 04628

East Machias Historical Society
PO Box 364
East Machias ME 04630

Grand Lake Stream Historical Society
PO Box 52
Grand Lake Stream ME 04637

Jonesport Historical Society
PO Box 13

Jonesport ME 04649

Lubec Historical Society
135 Middle St
Lubec ME 04652

Machias Historical Society
PO Box 754
Machias ME 04654

Machiasport Historical Society
PO Box 301
Machiasport ME 04655

Meddybemps Historical Society
9 Sand Cove
Meddybemps ME 04657

Milbridge Historical Society
PO Box 194
Milbridge ME 04658

Pembroke Historical Society
170 Leighton Point Rd
Pembroke ME 04666

Pleasant River Historical Society
PO Box 300
Addison ME 04606

Robbinston Historical Society
PO Box 39
Robbinston ME 04671

Roque Bluffs Historical Society
3 Roque Bluffs Rd
Roque Bluffs ME 04654

Ruggles House Society
PO Box 116
Columbia Falls ME 04623

St. Croix Historical Society
PO Box 242
Calais ME 04619

Steuben Historical Society
PO Box 153
Steuben ME 04680

Trescott Historical Society
PO Box 1
Whiting ME 04691

Vanceboro Historical Society
PO Box 200
Vanceboro ME 04491

Washington County Geneo & HS
PO Box 28
East Machias ME 04630

Wesley Historical Society
4248 Airline Road
Wesley ME 04686

Whiting Historical Society
PO Box 77
Whiting ME 04691

Publications

Alexander <www.mainething.com/alexander> plus newsletters

Baring – Baring History - Clifford Chase

Calais - St. Croix HS – NL & Beginnings by Knowlton + Holmes Cottage

Eastport – Eastport and Passamaquoddy - Kilby

Charlotte – Downeast Community – Lewis Fisher + NL

Charlotte – Charlotte, Maine Sesquicentennial

Dennysville – **Edmunds** NL – Dennysville & Edmunds, too – Rebecca Hobart

East Machias – History of East Machias Henry S. Whitter

Grand Lake Stream - NL – Hinckley Township – Minnie Atkinson + museum

Machias – History of Machias - George Drisko + Burnham Tavern

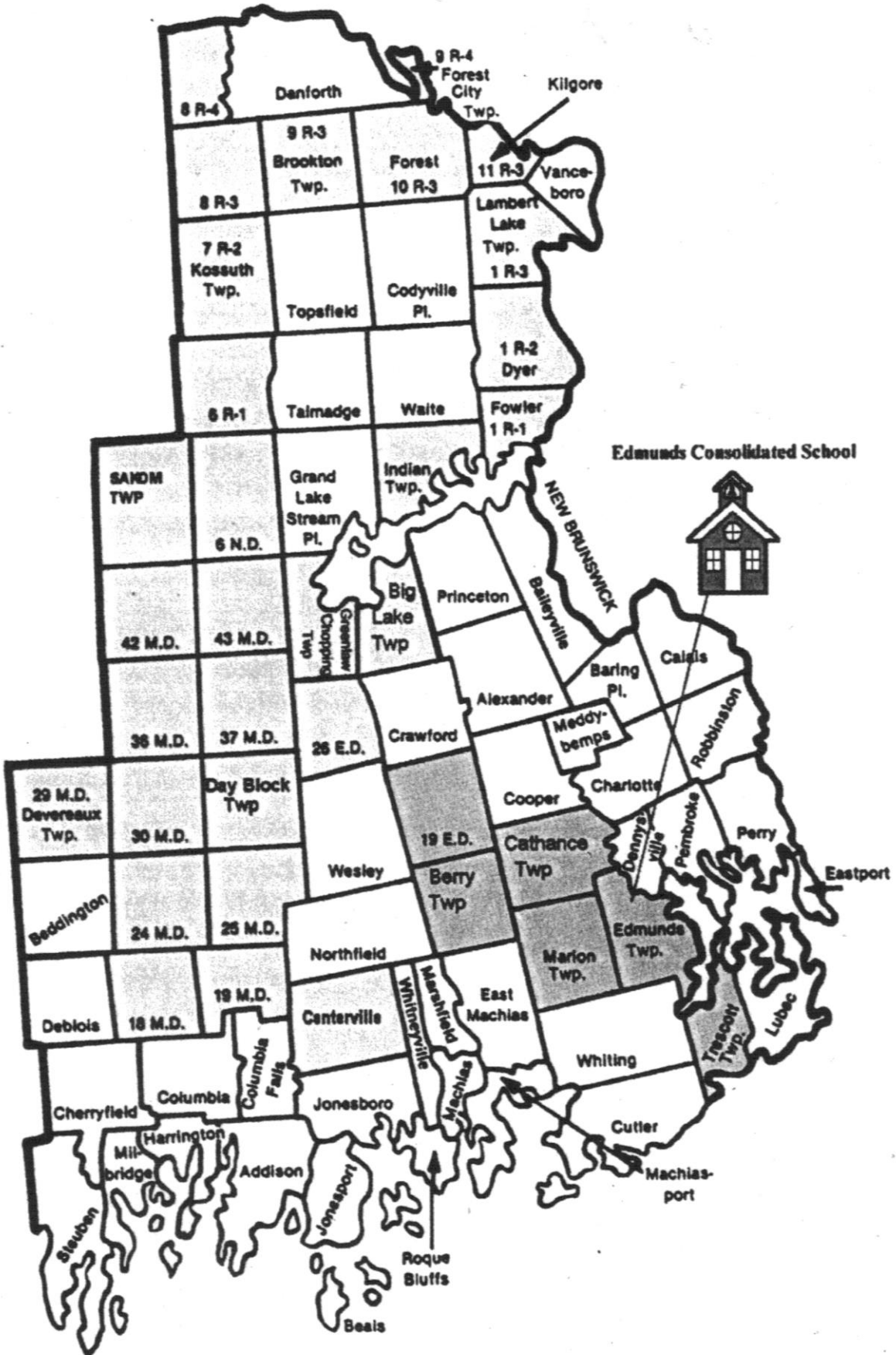
Machiasport – NL + museum

Meddybemps – NL

Pembroke – NL & Pembroke 1832 – 2007 + museum

Princeton - Early Princeton – Bruce Belmore

Princeton & ITS – Pulpwood & Guard Towers
Waite – Talmadge - Waite – Talmadge - Mary J. Williams
Washington County - NL





Trascott – Jones Surveys 1806 to 1834 – at Osher