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AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ORIGIN OF PLACE ²⁰
NAMES OF TOWNS IN
PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

By

WILLIAM F. FOX

A.B., Harvard College, 1950

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts (in History)

Division of Graduate Study

University of Maine

Orono

August, 1956

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES
OF TOWNS IN PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

By William F. Fox

An Abstract of the Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts
(in History). August, 1956.

A study was made of the origin of place names of towns in Penobscot County, Maine. Each of the sixty-one town names is taken up in chronological order. A list of the previous designations of each town, beginning with the survey designation, is included and an attempt has been made to find the origin of these wherever possible as well as the name used today. In many cases the dates of the first settlements, names of early settlers, and brief outlines of the towns' histories have been included, particularly if these had any bearing upon the origin of the names.

The study has been divided into three periods (roughly including about one-third of the towns in each division). Towns were named for the following reasons: after early settlers, after proprietors of the townships, as geographical descriptions or for outstanding traits, after Indian names, after classical and Biblical names, after towns the settlers had come from, after political figures, after land agents, after famous people, and for foreign places.

PREFACE

The main aim of this study is to find out just why the towns in Penobscot County have their present-day names. Most of these towns were known previously by other names or designations and these have also been included as far as possible. In many cases the dates of the first settlements, names of early settlers, and brief outlines of the towns' histories have been included, particularly if these had any bearing upon the names used.

Having delved into this subject somewhat, it reminds me of my favorite description of an education -- the more you know, the less you know. The study has raised literally hundreds of questions, most of which are beyond the scope of this inquiry. My education has been broadened, however, since my research has brought me into contact, by letter and by interview, with people ranging from the Rt. Rev. Norman Nash, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, to local characters who for the price of a beer would give me their bit of information; and has taken me as far afield as the State of Washington.

At the time this subject was picked in the spring of 1951, neither I nor Dr. York, my Major Instructor at the University of Maine, knew of the plans of Miss Ava Chadbourne to bring out a book entitled Maine Place Names and The Peopling of Its Towns, which was printed in 1955. The only use made of this book was as a reference for ten towns for

which I could find no documentary proof, only hearsay, as to why they were so named.

The subject of place names is extremely interesting, but is also one that requires hard work and long hours of research. Any student of this subject should be aware of this. To illustrate just two of the problems run into, lack of primary sources because people are unaware of the value of historical materials around their own homes, and poor spellers, I have included two letters in Appendix A and Appendix B.

I have used Stanley Bearce Attwood's The Length and Breadth of Maine exclusively for the chronological listing of town incorporations in Maine. These town incorporations were granted by the General Court in Boston, Massachusetts, for the District of Maine up to 1820 and by the Legislature of the State of Maine after that date.

Finally, it is impossible to list all of the people who have so kindly and graciously helped me in various ways in preparing this paper. Most people seemed genuinely interested in the subject. Two people especially, who by their advice, patience, and push, have made the finishing of this paper possible -- my wife, Ann, and Dr. Robert York of the History and Government Faculty at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine -- and to them go my heartfelt thanks.

Lincoln, Maine, July, 1956

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Chapter I
THE OAK SPREADS ITS ROOTS
(1788-1820)

If one looks at a map of present-day Penobscot County, he can picture the Penobscot River as the trunk of a tree with the Bangor area as its base. The roots of this tree spread into the hillside west and northwest of the area. Then as one looks up the Penobscot, he can see the branches of the tree formed by the roads leading to towns which spread east and west of the River.

At the beginning of the year 1788, this area was a vast wilderness which pioneers were just beginning to penetrate. The lure to settlers was the fine forests and good farm land. The impetus was furnished by the government of Massachusetts which gave grants of land to deserving soldiers of the Revolution and sold large tracts of lands to promoters.

With the incorporation of Orrington on March 21, 1788, the roots of settlement spread west and northwest of Bangor with the exceptions of Orono, Eddington, and Brewer. By February 15, 1820, nineteen towns had been incorporated with Etna being the last before the District of Maine was separated from Massachusetts. Eddington and Brewer were the only two incorporated to the east of the Penobscot River while Orono was the farthest one north on the River to be incorporated. The Acts of Incorporation for these nineteen towns were granted by the General Court of Massachusetts in

Boston. Thus in this period of thirty-two years, strong roots were spread from which settlements would spread northward in the next period following the Penobscot and its branches.

ORRINGTON - The year was 1788. American pioneers were just pushing across the Ohio River and the new Constitution was about to go into effect for the United States. The District of Maine was still part of Massachusetts whose Governor was John Hancock. The area that is the present-day Penobscot County was the frontier, a wilderness that pioneers were just beginning to penetrate. Orrington was incorporated as a town on March 21, 1788, the first in what is now Penobscot County, and the fifty-third in the District of Maine.¹ At that time it also included Brewer and Holden. Previously it had been called Plantation No. 9, New Worcester, and China.² Colonel John Brewer began the first settlement in the summer of 1770 and soon it was called New Worcester after the Colonel's original home in Massa-

¹Stanley Bearce Attwood, The Length and Breadth of Maine (Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print Shop, 1946), p. 213.

²Ibid.

chusetts.³

Two theories were found on how the town was named. An agent was sent to Boston to procure the act of incorporation for the town from the General Court of Massachusetts. When asked what name should be filled in on the act, he picked up a book and found the name Orrington which he liked and thus by accident did the town receive its name. However, the name was so rare that this theory does not seem probable.⁴

More likely it was named after Orangetown, Maryland.⁵ Captain James Ginn, a Revolutionary soldier and early settler in New Worcester, had petitioned for land in 1783 which was granted him in 1786. He served as Clerk for the Plantation before incorporation and was acting in that

³History of Penobscot County, Maine (Cleveland: Williams, Chase and Company, 1882), p. 469; William D. Williamson, The History of the State of Maine (Hallowell, Maine: Glazier, Masters and Company, 1832), II, 538.

⁴History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 470; George S. Wasson and Lincoln Colcord, Sailing Days on the Penobscot (Salem, Massachusetts: Marine Research Society, 1932), p. 223; Williamson, History of the State of Maine, II, 539; "Early History of Orrington and Brewer," The Bangor Historical Magazine, I (July, 1885 - June, 1886), 19.

⁵Nathan H. Dole and Irwin L. Gordon, Maine of the Sea and Pines (Boston: L.C. Page and Company, 1928), p. 204; Henry Gannett, American Names, A Guide to the Origin of Place Names in the United States (Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1947), p. 233; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 470; George J. Varney, A Gazetteer of the State of Maine (Boston: B.B. Russell, 57 Cornhill, 1886), p. 418; Fred L. Tower Companies, Maine Register, State Year-Book, and Legislative Manual No. 84 (Portland, Maine: Fred L. Tower Companies, 1952), p. 680 (Hereafter referred to as Maine Register.)

capacity at the meeting of the people when they decided to ask for incorporation. His native home had been Orangetown, Maryland, which he suggested to the meeting as the new name and the people agreed. However, the Captain, like many others in those days, was not a good speller and he wrote in "Orrington" for "Orangetown". Because of his connection with the naming of Bangor, it is of interest to note that Parson Noble was delegated as the agent to go to Boston to secure the act of incorporation for Orrington.⁶

BANGOR - The year was 1790. General Josiah Harmar was defeated by the Ohio Indians near Fort Wayne. There were still only thirteen states in the United States. The First Census which was taken this year, listed the population of the U. S. as 3,929,214. In the Plantation of Sunbury, at the junction of the Kenduskeag and Penobscot Rivers, the population had reached about 500 people.⁷ In the days of the early European explorations, this was supposed to have been the site of the fabulously wealthy city of Norumbega. However, in 1604 when Samuel de Champlain visited this area

⁶See Bangor, infra.

⁷Janie S. Smart, "Bangor," Maine: Past and Present (Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1929), pp. 152-53; Varney, op.cit., p. 98; Williamson, op.cit., pp. 552-53.

he found only a small Indian village called Kadesquit or Conduskeag.⁸

Bangor was incorporated as a town on February 25, 1791, the second in what is now Penobscot County, and the seventy-third in the District of Maine. It had previously been called Kenderguit, Conduskeag, Kenduskeag, Kadesquit, Kedesquit Settlement at Kenduskeag Stream, Sunbury, and Sunnyside.⁹ The first white settler was Jacob Bussell (or Buswell) and his family in 1769.¹⁰ Soon others followed and the area was known as Kenduskeag Plantation until 1787. The designation, Kenduskeag, was derived from the Indians, meaning "eel-weir place".¹¹ In 1786, a most re-

⁸Smart, loc.cit.

⁹Attwood, op.cit., p. 102; Ernest E. Bisbee, The State of Maine Scrapbook (Lancaster, New Hampshire: The Bisbee Press, 1940), p. 54.

¹⁰Williamson, op.cit., II, 552.

¹¹F. H. Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names of the Penobscot Valley and the Maine Coast (Orono, Maine: The University Press, 1941), pp. 15-16.

"Kenduskeag", 'eel-weir place.' The tributary to the Penobscot which flows through Bangor.

1604 Kadesquit - Champlain

1616 Kadesquit - Father Biard

'Kat', the Maliseet name for an eel (changed to 'kad-'); 'esog', or 'esogw', Maliseet for a weir (changed to '-esq-'); and a locative ending.

The name is pure Maliseet. Commenting upon it, Lewey Ketchum remarked, 'It seems as if the Quoddies must have named it' - which in fact they did, the Indians whom Champlain and Biard met here being Etchemins, or Maliseets.

The change to modern 'Kenduskeag' is accounted for by a nasal in the word 'kat-', or 'kaht,' which appears in English pronunciation as an 'n;' and the ending has been changed to the more local '-eag' (the 'k' belongs with the root). An earlier spelling, used by the first white settlers

markable man came to Bangor - the Reverend Seth Noble.¹² He was one of the Whig refugees who had to flee with Colonel Jonathan Eddy from Nova Scotia in 1776.¹³ Apparently he served as a chaplain in Washington's army and in return for his services was granted, by the General Court of Massachusetts, a lot of 350 acres in Eddington.¹⁴ He was the first installed pastor in Bangor. In a settlement of rough and ready frontiersman he seemed very popular, well-liked, and a man who could sway a crowd by his oratory.¹⁵ In 1787 he

was 'Condeskeag'. When these came, the Indian village was near the present Penobscot Exchange Hotel, beneath which used to be a large spring; their planting grounds were on the hillside back towards Broadway and the eel-weirs were on the rapids from State to Franklin Streets."

¹²Edgar Crosby Smith, "Brief Notes on the Early Settlement of Bangor," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, I (April 1, 1913 - April 1, 1914), pp. 34-35.

¹³Williamson, op.cit., II, 552-53.

¹⁴A. Hyatt Verrill, Romantic and Historic Maine (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1933), pp. 120-22.

¹⁵History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 531. "On March 27, 1787, the people of Sunbury (as Mr. Noble had now taught them to call the place) were so well pleased with their preacher that, in a meeting for village purposes, they voted to build a meeting-house forty by thirty-six feet at Condeskge, and Captain Budge, who was Moderator of the meeting with Mr. Smart, his brother-in-law, agreed to give an acre of land upon which it was to be built."

Stewart H. Holbrook, "The Flowering of A Lumber Town," Henry Beston (ed.), White Pine and Blue Water, A State of Maine Reader (New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1950), p. 190. "The Reverend Seth Noble was a local divine whose voice was such that it could be, and often was heard above the drone of four hundred and ten saws and the combined howls of wolves and loggers on carouse."

"Statement of William Hasey, One of the First Settlers of Bangor, 1781-1844," The Maine Historical Magazine,

suggested to the people the name Sunbury as appropriate for the sunny banks of their village and so it was called until 1791 when it became Bangor upon incorporation.

The accounts of how the name Bangor was chosen vary. One thing seems certain, however, that the petitioners for incorporation chose their "preacher", Parson Noble, to be their agent to present their petition for incorporation. One account says, "Entrusted with an agency in procuring the incorporation of the town, he was directed by a vote of the plantation to have Sunbury inserted in the act, as appropriate to the pleasing appearance of the place. But the name displeased him or escaped his recollection; for when the Legislative committee enquired what the town should be called; he being passionately fond of the church-tune 'Bangor', told them to insert that name."¹⁶ Another account says, "It is said that, while the clergyman was attending to the town's registration, he was humming the old hymn tune known as 'Bangor'. When the clerk, filling out the necessary

VII (July, 1891 - June, 1892), 148. "Rev'd Mr. Noble was settled in Bangor some 6 or 7 years after I came here [March, 1781]. He was a pretty good preacher, a most gifted man in prayer, especially on funeral occasions, he excelled. Indeed I never heard his equal, so touching, so affecting. A most excellent singer. He could drink a glass of grog and be jovially merry. When out of the pulpit he ought never to go in, and when in never to go out. His religious friends had scruples of his vital piety, and after Mr. N. went away to Con't., he wrote to Dea. Boyd, saying he had never experienced religion till after he had left Bangor. A very handsome man, of middle stature, dark brown hair, quite a gentleman."

¹⁶Williamson, op.cit., II, 552.

papers, asked Noble the name of the community, the pastor misunderstood the question and replied with the name of the hymn, and thus the latter name was written into the incorporation papers."¹⁷

A third account says,

The citizens of the humming city on the Penobscot wanted a town charter, in 1791, so they drew up a highly official and legal application. The name of their new home in the forest, they decided, should be Sunbury, which handsome name was inscribed in the application and the document turned over to the Reverend Seth Noble to carry to Boston, where the Great Seal and the governor's signature might be put upon it... But the Reverend Seth cared little for the chosen name, which smelled of paganism. He erased it and inserted in a neat round hand the name by which his favorite hymn was known in the old hymnals, 'Bangor'.¹⁸

These erroneous accounts may have their foundations in the fact that several petitions were forwarded to the General Court asking for incorporation. It is true that in 1787 the inhabitants sent a petition asking to be incorporated into a town by the name of Sunbury. It was addressed as follows: "To the care of Dr. Cony, Hallowell. Sir, please to forward this Petition to the great and general Court, and you will oblige your Friends, the Petitioners."¹⁹ However,

¹⁷Federal Writers' Project, Maine: A Guide "Down East", written by Workers of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Maine (Cambridge, Mass.: The Riverside Press, 1937), p. 131. Hereafter referred to as Maine: A Guide "Down East.")

¹⁸Holbrook, loc.cit.

¹⁹"The Municipal History of Bangor," The Bangor Historical Magazine, I, 5.

this apparently produced no results. Another petition was sent in 1790 asking that they be incorporated "into a town by the name of Bangor."²⁰ The original copy of this petition is on file in the archives of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and I have a photostat of it in my possession. This eliminates the first two accounts about the name being inserted into the act instead of Sunbury inasmuch as the petition which brought about the act of incorporation specifically asked for the name "Bangor". The Archives Division of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts informs me that this is the only petition concerning the incorporation of Bangor that they could find. Thus it seems probable that this is the petition which was acted upon. The third account about Parson Noble erasing the name "Sunbury" and inserting "Bangor" also seems erroneous inasmuch as the petition is in the handwriting of Andrew Webster, Clerk. The Archives Division assures me that there is no erasure discernible where the word "Bangor" is written. Thus it appears that the petitioners of Sunbury asked that the town be named "Bangor" if the act of incorporation were to be granted. The custom in those days was to change the plantation name when asking for incorporation as a town. The following P.S. appears on the petition: "The inhabitants of said plantation at sundry legal meetings for two years past have unanimously voted to be incorporated, without which we have

²⁰See Appendix H.

no benefit of our school or ministerial land." So it seems that the inhabitants had decided at one of these meetings since 1787, when they asked for the name "Sunbury", to change and ask for the name "Bangor". It is quite probable that the Reverend Seth was the one that proposed the name and convinced the inhabitants to ask for it. Having had earlier petitions turned down, it is possible that the Parson argued that "Bangor" had a more dignified sound than "Sunbury" and would help convince the General Court in Boston that the plantation was ready for incorporation. And since the hymn was a popular one in the general locality at that time, he probably had little trouble convincing the meeting.²¹ At any rate, the act of incorporation for Bangor passed the House on February 24, 1791, the Senate on February 25, 1791, and was approved by John Hancock, the Governor.

HAMPDEN - The year was 1794. At the Battle of Fallen Timbers, General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians in the Ohio region. Jay's Treaty with Great Britain was signed, one provision of which set up a commission to settle the Canada-Maine boundary. On the Penobscot the population was steadily increasing and on February 24, 1794, Hampden

²¹History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 539.

was incorporated as a town, the third in what is now Penobscot County, and the eighty-sixth in the District of Maine.²² It had previously been called Township 1 Range 1 North of the Waldo Patent, Sowadabscook, Wheelersborough, Wheeler's Mills, Wheelerborough, Wheeler's borough, and Sowerdabscook.²³ Between 1767 and 1772 Benjamin Wheeler arrived here from Durham, New Hampshire, picked out a favorable mill site on Sowadabscook Stream, and when the settlement became a plantation, it was called after him, Wheelersborough Plantation.²⁴ Sometimes it was referred to as Sowadabscook Plantation by the settlers themselves; in fact, the Act of Incorporation refers to it as "the Plantation called Sowerdabsecook."²⁵ Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm gives the Indian derivation of the word as follows:

²²Attwood, op.cit., p. 161.

²³Ibid., Nathan H. Dole and Irwin L. Gordon, Maine of the Sea and Pines (Boston: L.C. Page and Company, 1928), p. 203; "Town of Hampden," The Bangor Historical Magazine, II (July, 1886 - June, 1887), 29; George S. Wasson and Lincoln Colcord, Sailing Days on the Penobscot (Salem, Massachusetts: Marine Research Society, 1932), p. 329; Williamson, op.cit., II, 566.

²⁴"Hampden Families," The Bangor Historical Magazine, VI (July, 1890 - June, 1891), 247.

²⁵Town of Hampden," The Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 29.

Sawad-apsk'-ek (officially, but less correctly, 'Sowadabscook' or 'Souadabscook') "at the sloping ledge." Western tributary to the Penobscot, entering in Hampden.

.....
 The word comes from 'sawade', "sloping"; "-apskek", "ledge", with the locative ending; '-ticook', "stream", is understood. "The Sloping Ledge Stream."

The influents to a river were named from some characteristic feature near the mouth by which they could be identified. This name is no longer applicable. When the first settler, Benjamin Wheeler, the writer's ancestor, built his home at the mouth of this stream, in 1768, near its entrance to the river the stream ran over a high, smooth, sloping ledge. Upon this the settler built a mill. Later, wishing to have both a grist mill and a sawmill, he started to make a canal around the other side of the outcrop of rock; but a great freshet took the stream out of bounds and sent it pouring down his ditch and forever changed its course, so that for a century and a half the sloping ledge has been high and dry. Thus runs the family tradition. The name, however, had become fixed in use and is still retained.²⁶

The name Hampden was chosen in memory of the English patriot, John Hampden (1594-1643), who was a Parliamentary leader and statesman and who was killed in the Battle of Chalgrove Field during the Rebellion which dethroned Charles I.²⁷

²⁶Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names of the Penobscot Valley and the Maine Coast (University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 55; Orono, Maine: University Press, 1941), pp. 6-7.

²⁷Dole and Gordon, loc.cit.; Gannett, American Names, p. 148; Irma Getchell, "History of Hampden," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, XIII (April, May, June, 1925), 114; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 370, 541; Varney, Hazetteer, pp. 265-66; Wasson and Colcord, loc.cit.; Williamson, loc.cit.

ORONO - The year was 1806. Congress authorized the Cumberland Road to run from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Ohio River. Zebulon Pike was exploring the West. In the District of Maine the population was steadily increasing although not at so great a rate as it had in the decade following the Revolutionary War (1785-1795). In fact, only one town was incorporated in the whole District that year.

Orono was incorporated as a town on March 12, 1806, the fourth in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and sixty-first town in the District of Maine.²⁸ At that time it also included what is now the City of Old Town. It had previously been called Deadwater, Stillwater, Colborntown, Still Water, Cobentown, No. 5 Old Indian Purchase West Side of Penobscot River, Colbornton, Colburntown, and Colburnton.²⁹

About 1774, Joshua Ayres and Jeremiah Colburn became the first settlers in this wilderness. Soon after John Marsh arrived and settled on Arumsunkhungan or Nerumsuckhangan Island which later bore his name.³⁰ At first the

²⁸Attwood, op.cit., p. 213.

²⁹Ibid.; "Arrest and Trial of Joseph Inman of Orono, for Murder in 1801," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III (July, 1887 - June, 1888), 54; "The Incorporation of Towns in Penobscot County," The Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 240; "Notes and Fragments," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, II (July, 1914), 96; "Some Pioneer Settlers on Upper Penobscot River," The Bangor Historical Magazine, VI, 30; "Samuel White's Complaint, 1798," ibid., p. 119.

³⁰Varney, op.cit., p. 417.

settlement was called Stillwater Plantation (or Deadwater). This name apparently was derived from the Indian term for the Stillwater Branch of the Penobscot River. The Indian name for this branch was Skiticook which was the usual term for a deadwater.³¹

While officially the settlement was known as Stillwater Plantation, there is evidence that, at the turn of the century (1800), it was known as Colburntown Plantation locally at least.³² It was named after one of the above mentioned first settlers, Jeremiah Colburn.³³ The various spellings of this name are accounted for by the poor spellers of that time. Jeremiah Colburn himself while "Clerk" of the plantation used to spell it "Cobentown" in his certificates.³⁴

The following extract from the first volume of the Bangor Historical Magazine accounts for the designation,

³¹Eckstorm, op.cit., p. 32.

³²The title of the Act of Incorporation by the General Court of Massachusetts was: "An Act to incorporate the Plantation heretofore called Stillwater, in the County of Hancock, into a town by the name of Orono."

³³"Families of Early Settlers in Blue Hill, Me.," The Bangor Historical Magazine, V (July, 1889 - June, 1890), 186. "Jeremiah Colburn. From Dunstable, Mass., to Pownalborough about 1760. He married Frances Hodgkins. He was selectman in Blue Hill 1768. In Orrington, 1772-3. Then to Orono in 1774, where he died, 1808."

³⁴"Marriages by Col. Jona. Eddy, of Eddington," The Bangor Historical Magazine, I, 56.

No. 5, Old Indian Purchase, West Side of Penobscot River:

"...By this treaty (1796) the Indians agreed to resign all their rights to lands from Nichols' Rock in Eddington, thirty miles up the river, excepting Old Town Island, and those in the river above it. The territory relinquished by the treaty, was in 1797 surveyed under the direction of Hon. Salem Towne into nine townships, containing 189,426 acres, by Park Holland, John Chamberlain and Jonathan Maynard, as surveyors. This was called the old Indian Purchase, and comprises what is now Orono, (Old Town), Bradley, Milford, Greenbush, Argyle, Passadumkeag, Edinburg, Howland, and Lagrange. Marsh Island, containing 5,000 acres was confirmed by the Government to John Marsh, the first settler for a small consideration, he exhibiting a pretended purchase from the Indians..."³⁵

By 1806 Stillwater Plantation had approximately 300 settlers and desired to become a town.³⁶ One reference was found that the early settlers of Bangor proposed the name of "Lunenburg" for Stillwater.³⁷ However, the name chosen was "Orono" in honor of a friendly chief of the Tarratine

³⁵"Early Settlements on Penobscot River, Now Orono, Milford, Argyle, Bradley," ibid., I, 207-8.

³⁶"Notes and Fragments," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, II (July, 1914), 96.

³⁷John Wesley Freese, Freese Families (Published Jointly by the Author and Benjamin Marsh Frees and Edwin Abraham Freese All Great-Grandsons of Abraham Frees), p. 70. A copy of this book is in the possession of Mrs. E. Velna Cowing, Town Clerk of Lagrange, Maine.

Indians, Joseph Orono, who had been a friend of the colonists during the Revolutionary War.³⁸ He reputedly lived to be 113 years old, dying in 1801. According to Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, the noted Indian etymologist, "No one has been able to explain the name, and some Indians have said it was not Indian."³⁹

DIXMONT - The year was 1807. Aaron Burr was brought to trial in the circuit court at Richmend, Virginia, before Chief Justice Marshall and was acquitted on the ground that he was not present when the overt act was committed. Robert Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont", began its first trip up the Hudson River, from New York to Albany, a trip of 32 hours. In the District of Maine there was great speculation in the wild lands owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Dixmont was incorporated as a town on February 28,

³⁸"The Abnaki Indians," Maine: A Guide "Down East," p. 26; Ava H. Chadbourne, "Indian Names in Maine Towns," The Maine Townsman, XV (July, 1953), 4; Dole and Gordon, Maine of the Sea and Pines, p. 197; Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 26; Reverend John M. Harrington, "Orono-Catholic Indian Chief," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, V (April, 1917 - April, 1918), 15; Ethel Hueston, Coasting Down East (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1924), p. 184; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 444; Maine Register, p. 679; "Notes and Fragments," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, II, 96; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 417; Percia Vinal White, "Orono"; Maine: Past and Present, pp. 185-86; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 601.

³⁹Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 26.

1807, the fifth in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and sixty-seventh in the District of Maine.⁴⁰ It had previously been called Township 3 Range 1 North of the Waldo Patent, Bowdoin College Grant, Collegetown, and College Town.⁴¹ The township was originally granted to help Bowdoin College by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hence the designation "Bowdoin College Grant". This also accounts for the name "Collegetown". On July 12, 1801, Dr. Elijah Dix of Boston bought from the college 20,040 acres of the township for the sum of \$21,431.⁴² Dr. Dix was an owner of large tracts of wild lands in both eastern and western Maine.⁴³ The town was named in honor of this

⁴⁰Attwood, op.cit., p. 137.

⁴¹Ibid.; John Francis Sprague, "Dr. Elijah Dix," Sprague's Journal of Maine History, XIV (October, November, December, 1926), 188.

⁴²Varney, Gazetteer, p. 202.

⁴³Sprague, loc.cit. "...Dr. Dix was a man of distinction in his day and a strong and forceful character. He was born in Watertown, Mass., August 24, 1747. He was self-educated and yet became a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery, settling in Worcester, Mass., in 1770, where he remained until 1795, when he removed to Boston. Acquiring eminence in his profession he amassed considerable wealth."

Sprague, "Bangor Historical Society," op.cit., p. 55. "...He was the grandfather of that wonderful American woman whose memory Maine delights to honor as a native daughter of our State, Dorothea Lynde Dix."

principal owner coupled with "mont" from the mountain located in the southerly part of the town.⁴⁴

EXETER - The year was 1811. John Jacob Astor, a New York merchant, established a fur trading post at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. Ever since the close of the Revolution, settlers were being attracted by the fine agricultural lands to be found north of and west of Bangor. Exeter was one such place. It was incorporated as a town on February 16, 1811,⁴⁵ the sixth in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and seventy-ninth in the District of Maine.⁴⁶ It had previously been called Township 3 Range 4 North of the Waldo Patent, Marblehead Academy Grant, Blaisdelltown, Blasdeltown, and Blasdel Town.⁴⁷

The township had been granted to Marblehead Academy on March 11, 1793, which accounts for the designation,

⁴⁴Ibid.; Harrie B. Coe (ed.), Maine, A History (New York: The Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1928), II, p. 895; Gannett, American Names, p. 106; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 325; Maine Register, p. 659; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 202. Dixfield in Oxford County, Maine, also derives its name from Dr. Elijah Dix.

⁴⁵Charleston and Garland were incorporated as towns on this date also.

⁴⁶Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 146.

⁴⁷Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 872; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 617.

"Marblehead Academy Grant". It was then sold to various proprietors, among the early ones being Benjamin Jay (or Joy) and William Turner of Boston. These proprietors hired Dr. John Blaisdell of Dixmont to help promote settlements in the township and so it was called "Blaisdelltown" up until incorporation.⁴⁸ Lemuel Tozier had been the first settler in 1801;⁴⁹ soon he was followed by others including some from Exeter, New Hampshire.⁵⁰ It was in memory of the town from which some of these settlers had come that "Exeter" was chosen when they asked the General Court for incorporation as a town.⁵¹

⁴⁸Lyndon Oak, History of Garland, Maine (Dover, Maine: The Observer Publishing Company, 1912), p. 53; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 225.

⁴⁹"Bangor Families", The Bangor Historical Magazine, VI, 293. "Lemuel Tozier was born at Pownalborough, now Dresden, Aug. 17, 1756. He married Sarah Lancaster at Fort Halifax now Winslow, Jan. 19, 1780. She was born Oct. 29, 1761; I think he came to Bangor about 1798. I find on Bangor records the dates of birth of his children. He went to Glenburn, then Corinth, then to Exeter where he made the first chopping in 1801 removing his family there in Robert Campbell's ox team..."

⁵⁰"Barker Family of Exeter and Bangor," The Bangor Historical Magazine, VI, 77. "Nathaniel Barker was the son of Daniel Barker, born in Exeter, N.H. The family moved to Limerick, Me., in 1776 and from thence to what is now Exeter, Maine, 1803-06. Nathaniel Barker married Sally, daughter of Joseph Pease, 1806..."

⁵¹History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 874; Maine Register, p. 662; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 225; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 617.

CHARLESTON - The year was 1811. The Russians landed at Bodega Bay above San Francisco where they built Fort Ross which became the center of an agricultural colony and of the sea otter trade. In the District of Maine, settlers were moving into another fine agricultural spot. Charleston was incorporated as a town on February 16, 1811,⁵² the seventh in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and eightieth in the District of Maine.⁵³ It had previously been called Township 2 Range 5 North of the Waldo Patent, New Charlestown, Charlestown, New Charleston, Charleston Settlement, and Newcharleston.⁵⁴

The township had been purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by a group of Boston gentlemen in March, 1794, along with what is now Dexter, Ripley, Cambridge, Atkinson, and Dover. They agreed to settle so many families within a specified time in the township.⁵⁵

⁵²Exeter and Garland were incorporated as towns on this date also.

⁵³Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 124.

⁵⁴Ibid.; "Intentions of Marriage on Bangor Records," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 94; N. H. Rich, "Scrapbook" (Charleston, Maine: Consists of newspaper clippings); Williamson, op.cit., II, p. 618.

⁵⁵N. H. Rich, "Scrapbook" (Charleston, Maine: Consists of newspaper clippings). "...The terms of the transfer by the state of Massachusetts included the condition that the purchaser must settle in each township 15 families in four years, 25 in six years, and 40 in eight years. In the case of Charleston, the proprietors were unable to do this in the time specified and had to petition for an extension of time, which was granted in 1797."

Charles Vaughn (or Vaughan) was their agent and began trying to get settlers as early as 1795. That settlers were hard to get is indicated by this offer that Mr. Vaughn made to prospective settlers, "400 acres for improvement of roads, £ 50 annually for four years for the support of a minister or schoolmaster, and glass and nails for a meetinghouse or school house."⁵⁶ By the turn of the century, however, settlers were coming in rapidly and by 1810 the settlement had about 210 people.⁵⁷ Charles Vaughn was active in helping to make the settlement prosperous.⁵⁸

There is evidence that the settlement was called "Charleston" before the act of incorporation in 1811 and in view of the efforts of Mr. Charles Vaughn to promote the new settlement, it seems entirely likely that it derived this designation from his name.⁵⁹ As it was the custom to change the name of a settlement when asking for incorporation as a town, it may be that the villagers simply added "New" to signify the change in status to a

⁵⁶Ibid.

⁵⁷Ibid.

⁵⁸Ibid. "At first it had been necessary to take corn to the mill at Kenduskeag. But early in 1804, Chas. Vaughn, by the offer of 80 acres of land and the water privilege induced Mark Trafton to build a saw and grist mill where Bacon's mill now is."

⁵⁹"Intentions of Marriage on Bangor Records," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III, pp. 93-94.

town. In 1827 the townspeople petitioned the Legislature of the State of Maine to change the name from "New Charleston" to "Charleston" which request was granted and so the town has ever since been known.⁶⁰

GARLAND - The year was 1811. Along with Charleston and Exeter, Garland was incorporated as a town on February 16, 1811, the eighth in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and eighty-first in the District of Maine.⁶¹ It had previously been called Township 3 Range 5 North of the Waldo Patent, Williams College Grant, Lincolntown, and Lincolnville.⁶²

⁶⁰The bill was signed by Governor Enoch Lincoln who mistakenly spelled "Charleston" as "Charlestown". The Town Clerk's office in Charleston has the town records from 1811 on and in the summer of 1955 I checked these through rather carefully. In these records the town is called "New Charleston" from 1811 right up to February, 1827. The Town Clerk uses "Charlestown" in 1827, 1828, and 1829, but begins to use both "Charlestown" and "Charleston" interchangeably in 1830. He continues this through 1831, 1832, and 1833. Beginning in 1834 all of the Town Clerk's records use "Charleston". However, popularly with the people it has always been "Charleston". As there never was a "New Charlestown", I have never seen a reference to such a designation except in S.B. Attwood's, The Length and Breadth of Maine which seems to be in error as the 1811 act of incorporation itself was entitled, "An act to incorporate...into a town by the name of New Charleston."

⁶¹Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 153.

⁶²Ibid.; "First Settlement of Garland. From The Maine Farmer, Nov., 1867," The Bangor Historical Magazine, IV (July, 1888 - June, 1889), 13.

On June 2, 1798, the General Court of Massachusetts passed a resolve granting two townships of land in the District of Maine to Williams College, located at Williamstown, Massachusetts.⁶³ Thus Township 3 Range 5 North of the Waldo Patent received the designation "Williams College Grant". Two days later, said township was conveyed by the Treasurer of the College to a group of Massachusetts citizens, one of whom was Levi Lincoln who later in 1808 became Governor of Massachusetts.⁶⁴ As Levi Lincoln was the most prominent of the original proprietors, the new settlement became known as "Lincolntown".⁶⁵

In 1802 came the first settlers, Joseph Garland, Isaac Wheeler, and Josiah Bartlett who were soon followed by others from the western part of Maine and from New Hampshire. By 1810, the plantation had about fifty legal voters and

⁶³The two townships granted were the present towns of Garland and Lee in Penobscot County.

⁶⁴Lyndon Oak, History of Garland (Dover, Maine: The Observer Publishing Company, 1912), pp. 10-11. "...The said land so granted to the said Levi Lincoln, his heirs and assigns as aforesaid now lying in common with undivided lands of Seth Hastings of Mendon in the County of Worcester aforesaid, Gentlemen, Samuel Sanger of Sherburne in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth aforesaid, Gentleman, Calvin Sanger of said Sherburne, Yeoman, Elias Grout of same Sherburne, Blacksmith, and Samuel Sanger, Jr., of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, Merchant..."

⁶⁵History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 353; Oak, History of Garland, p. 53; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 250; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 618. The Maine Farmer of November, 1867, says that the settlement was called "Lincolntown", but this is the only reference found of such a designation.

the settlers met to draw up a petition asking the General Court for incorporation as a town. Lyndon Oak, Garland's historian, describes the event very vividly, "The most important event of 1810 was the petition for an Act of Incorporation.... This important point having been decided in the affirmative, the question--What shall be the name of the prospective town? now confronted the citizens. Standing upon the stone step, which had been fashioned by Nature's hand, and placed in front of Joseph Garland's house, Deacon John S. Haskell moved that the word "Garland" should be inserted in the petition as indicating the choice of the inhabitants of the township in regard to name.⁶⁶

The motion was heard with great satisfaction and carried without opposition."⁶⁷ Thus was Garland named after one of her first settlers.⁶⁸

⁶⁶Oak, History of Garland, p. 26. "...There was a tradition among the old settlers of a good natured rivalry between Josiah Bartlett and Joseph Garland relating to the name that should be given to the township when incorporated. Mr. Bartlett claimed the honor of giving it his name for the reason that his opening was the first therein. Mr. Garland claimed the honor upon the ground that he had established the first family in the township. The parties to the dispute finally agreed that the one who presented the first son to the township, born within its limits, should be allowed to give his own name to the future town. An event soon after occurred in the family of Mr. Garland that decided the question in his favor, and when it was incorporated in 1811, it took the name of Garland by unanimous consent."

⁶⁷Ibid., pp. 114-15.

⁶⁸Gannett, American Names, p. 134; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 353-54; Oak, History of Garland, pp. 26, 115; Maine Register, p. 662; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 250; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 618.

EDDINGTON - The year was 1811. The "New Orleans", first steamboat launched in the Mississippi Valley, left Pittsburg and headed down the Ohio River for New Orleans. In the District of Maine settlers had begun to push east of the Penobscot River. On February 22, 1811, Eddington became incorporated as a town, the ninth in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and eighty-third in the District of Maine.⁶⁹ It had previously been known as Eddington Plantation, Eddy's town, Eddy's Grant, Eddytown, Plantation, and Col. Eddy's Township.⁷⁰

The General Court in June of 1785 granted to Colonel Jonathan Eddy and others for their services during the Revolutionary War a 9,000 acre tract of land, part of which was in the township now called Eddington. It thus was known for a while as "Eddy's Grant" and among the settlers in the vicinity as "Col. Eddy's Township". The First U.S. Census, 1790, lists it as "Eddytown Plantation" with a population of 110. So it was named after Colonel Eddy, one of the early settlers and a most prominent one.⁷¹ The

⁶⁹Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 144.

⁷⁰"Early Settlements on Penobscot River," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 231; O.M. Harrison, Historical Sketch of East Eddington Area ([n.p.]:Morse-Norris Press, 1942), pp. 5-6; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 335; "The Incorporation of Towns in Penobscot County," The Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 239; "Population of Towns in Hancock County According to the First U.S. Census, 1790," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 100.

⁷¹Gannett, op.cit., p. 114; Harrison, op.cit., pp. 5-6; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 335; John Francis Sprague, "Canadian Refugees in Maine and New England During the American Revolution," Sprague's Journal of Maine

spelling became "Eddington" before long probably from the way people pronounced "Eddytown". Beginning in 1786 references are found listing it as "Eddington" right up to the time of incorporation, when the popular spelling was inserted in the act of incorporation. There is a granite monument erected in honor of Colonel Eddy at Eddington Bend with the following inscription: "Jonathan Eddy, 1726-1804. A captain in the French and Indian war. A colonel in the Revolutionary war. A representative to the Massachusetts Great and General Court, 1783. First magistrate on Penobscot river. This town of Eddington named in his honor and part of the original grant to himself and soldiers. This memorial erected by his descendants in 1892."⁷²

CORINTH - The year was 1811. At the Battle of Tippecanoe on the Wabash River, General William Henry Harrison won a victory over Tecumseh's Indians. In the District of Maine, two towns were incorporated with distinguished names on the same day.⁷³ One was Corinth, incorporated on June 21, 1811,

History, XII (January, 1924 - December, 1924), pp. 18-19; Maine Register, p. 660; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 214.

⁷²Sprague, op.cit., p. 19.

⁷³Carmel and Corinth.

the tenth in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and eighty-fifth in the District of Maine.⁷⁴ It had previously been known as Township 2 Range 4 North of the Waldo Patent, Ohio, New Ohio, and Ohio Settlement.⁷⁵

It received its Plantation name when two men, Mr. Abner Tibbetts and Mr. Daniel Budge, were exploring the area and, being well pleased with it, decided to settle there instead of going out to the State of Ohio. Hence it was called Ohio.⁷⁶ It was sometimes referred to as New Ohio and Ohio Settlement.

By 1811 there were thirty-two families settled here and the townspeople asked to be incorporated as "Corinth".⁷⁷ No one knows for sure just how it received this name. Mr. George L. Hawes of Corinth says, "About that time there was a fad of naming towns for classical and Biblical places in towns to the west."⁷⁸ The settlers were a high type of men.⁷⁹

⁷⁴Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 130.

⁷⁵Ibid.; "Intentions of Marriage on Bangor Records," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III, pp. 93-94.

⁷⁶Mason S. Palmer, Early Gleanings and Random Recollections of the Town of Corinth, Maine, from 1792 to 1883 (Bangor, Maine: Press of B.A. Burr, 1883), p. 4.

⁷⁷See Appendix H.

⁷⁸Athens, Bethel, Carthage, Gilead, Rome.

⁷⁹The following men signed the petition asking for incorporation, several of whom were quite remarkable people: Robert Campbell, William Tibbetts, Abner Tibbetts, Benjamin Tibbetts, Daniel S. Rainer, Elijah Skinner, Richard Palmer, Jacob Wheeler, Simon Prescott, Rufus Inman, Jr., Asahel Skinner, John Grant, Mark Trafton, Isaac Hodsdon, Joshua

Ancient Corinth was an up and coming place and maybe one of these men hoped this Corinth would be. Also it is said that ancient Corinth was a wicked place. Anyway, I like to think that this is how our town got its name."⁸⁰ As Mr. Hawes has done a considerable amount of research trying to find out how Corinth got its name and has been unsuccessful, it seems that this explanation by one of her proud citizens can be accepted, as it is unlikely documentary proof will be found in the near future.

CARMEL - The other town incorporated the same day as Corinth, June 21, 1811, was Carmel, the eleventh in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and eighty-sixth in the District of Maine.⁸¹ It had previously been known as Township 3 Range 2 North of the Waldo Purchase.⁸² The settlers who came into this area of the District of Maine seem to have been quite religious.⁸³ The neighboring towns

C. Thompson, Phineas Stevens, William Hammond, Andrew Goodhue, Joseph Stevens, William Marshall, Joseph N. Thompson.

⁸⁰ Statement by George L. Hawes, personal interview.

⁸¹ Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 122.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ "Carmel", Maine, A Guide "Down East," p. 298.
 "Carmel...is one of the oldest farming towns in Penobscot County. Bearing a name of Biblical derivation, Carmel,

of Hermon and Levant were soon to receive names derived from the region where Christ spent his life. We are told that Paul Ruggles, one of the first settlers in Carmel, was an original member of the Baptist Church in what is now Etna and its deacon from 1807 till 1811 when he was ordained as a minister at his own house in Carmel.⁸⁴ So it seems natural that, when the time came for incorporation, the people should choose a name of Biblical derivation - after Mount Carmel in Palestine.⁸⁵

BREWER - The year was 1812. The United States declared war upon Great Britain. In the District of Maine the population in the town of Orrington, which then also included present-day Brewer and Holden, had reached such proportions and extended over such an area that the people in the northern part of the town asked to be separated and to be

aptly enough, was the birthplace of a curious religious sect known as the Higginsites. The Reverend George Higgins, a local Methodist pastor in the early 19th century, started the sect; a village in the neighboring town of Levant is still called Higginville. The Higginsites did not eat pork and believed in their ability to heal by faith. Tales of their religious activities were widely circulated and one, concerning the whipping of children in efforts to drive out the Devil, aroused the indignation of the townspeople, who determined to rid the town of Mr. Higgins. Calling him from his home late one night, a group tarred and feathered and drove him away."

⁸⁴"Reverend Paul Ruggles of Carmel, Me., and Family," The Bangor Historical Magazine, V, 104.

⁸⁵"Carmel", loc.cit.; Gannett, American Names, p. 69.

incorporated as a town.⁸⁶ Thus on February 22, 1812, Brewer became the twelfth town in what is now Penobscot County, and the one hundred and ninetieth in the District of Maine.⁸⁷ It had previously been called New Worcester and Knapps Square.⁸⁸ Colonel John Brewer had been an early settler in 1770 and gave the whole area the name "New Worcester" after the town of Worcester in Massachusetts from which he came.⁸⁹ In September, 1785, part of the township was granted to Moses Knapp and associates who were original proprietors of Orrington.⁹⁰ His brother, Samuel Knapp, moved to Orrington from Mansfield, Massachusetts, in December, 1785, remaining here and raising a family until he moved to what is now Bradley in 1800.⁹¹ Apparently it was from this family that the part of Orrington which became Brewer received the designation "Knapps Square".⁹²

⁸⁶ See Appendix H.

⁸⁷ Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 115.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 260; "Petition from New Worcester Plantation, Now Orrington and Brewer, 1788," The Bangor Historical Magazine, V, pp. 240-41; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 626; "Early History of Orrington and Brewer," The Bangor Historical Magazine, I, 17.

⁹⁰ Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 626.

⁹¹ "Brewer and Holden Families," The Bangor Historical Magazine, VI, pp. 94-95.

⁹² "Incorporation of Brewer, Feb. 22, 1812," The Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 213. "An act to Establish A Town By the Name of Brewer. Section 1. Be it enacted...

The name "Brewer" was chosen in honor of the original settler of 1770, Colonel John Brewer.⁹³

LEVANT - The year was 1813. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry won a battle with the British on Lake Erie. On June 14, Levant was incorporated as the thirteenth town in what is now Penobscot County, the one hundred and ninety-seventh in the District of Maine.⁹⁴ It had previously been called Township 2 Range 3 North of the Waldo Patent and Kenduskeag Plantation.⁹⁵

The first settlers arrived about 1789. When Major Moses Hodsdon came in 1801 from South Berwick, Massachusetts, his was only the twelfth house to be built.⁹⁶ But

That the town of Orrington, in the County of Hancock, laying on the east side of Penobscot river, be divided, and that the northerly part thereof (commonly known by the name of Knapp's Square); with the inhabitants thereon be incorporated into a town by the name of Brewer..."

⁹³Mary A. Burr, "Brewer", Maine: Past and Present, p. 157; Harrie B. Coe (ed.), Maine, A History (New York: The Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1928), II, 894; Dole and Gordon, Maine of the Sea and Pines, p. 197; Gannett, American Names, p. 56; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 258; Maine Register, p. 648; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 129; Wasson and Colcord, Sailing Days on the Penobscot, p. 223; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 626; "Brewer", Maine: A Guide "Down East", p. 229; "Early History of Orrington and Brewer," The Bangor Historical Magazine, I, 20.

⁹⁴Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 179.

⁹⁵Ibid.

⁹⁶Williamson, op.cit., II, 632.

he was energetic, starting a number of industries and soon other settlers began to flock in. At this time, it was called Kenduskeag Plantation, taking the name of the stream flowing through the territory.⁹⁷ In about ten years, the plantation had grown enough to be thinking of incorporation as a town. Just why or how the name "Levant" was chosen has been very difficult to determine. We do know that it was the custom then to drop the plantation name and pick a new one for the town. Also it seems that there was a fad about that time of naming towns for classical and Biblical places.⁹⁸ Thus it seems plausible that the town was named after that area on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean stretching from Turkey to Egypt.⁹⁹

HERMON - The year was 1814. General Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama, thereby breaking their power. The British entered Washington, D.C. and burned the Capitol, the White House, and other public

⁹⁷For the Indian derivation of this name see Bangor, supra.

⁹⁸See Carmel, supra.

⁹⁹The History of Penobscot County, Maine, refers to Levant as "the promised land near the Penobscot" and certainly it must have seemed so as it became a very prosperous settlement within a few short years after 1801. So perhaps in this prosperous community the name was chosen because the Levant of the Near East brought to mind a picture of wealth and riches.

buildings. In the District of Maine towns continued to spring up despite the war. On June 13, 1814, Hermon was incorporated as a town, the fourteenth in what is now Penobscot County and the two hundred and sixth in the District of Maine.¹⁰⁰ It had previously been called Township 2 Range 2 North of the Waldo Patent.¹⁰¹

Hermon had been settled near the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783. Most of the early settlers came from Hampden but it was not until 1814, when there were forty families in the plantation, that the townspeople felt the need for incorporation.¹⁰² In their petition, they specifically asked for the name Hermon,¹⁰³ after Mount Hermon in Palestine.¹⁰⁴ Thus we have two towns side by side

¹⁰⁰ Stanley Bearce Attwood, The Length and Breadth of Maine (Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print Shop, 1946), p. 164. Attwood says that Hermon was the 199th town to be incorporated, but this obviously is a mistake as he has already listed Phippsburg as the 199th which is correct chronologically. He has failed to list a 206th town which is where Hermon belongs chronologically. He also gives the date of incorporation as June 14 which again seems to be an error as other sources give the date as June 13 which is the date the Governor of Massachusetts approved the Act of Incorporation.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Centennial Souvenir and History of Hermon, Penobscot County, Maine, 1814-1914 (Carmel, Maine: The Carmel Print, 1914), pp. 1-8.

¹⁰³ See Appendix H.

¹⁰⁴ The towns of Carmel, Hermon, and Levant all border on each other and their early townspeople seem to have been quite religious as many of them still are today.

named for mountains in the Holy Land.¹⁰⁵

NEWPORT - The year was 1814. Francis Scott Key wrote the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore. General Jackson arrived in New Orleans to take command of the American troops. In the District of Maine, settlers were still fanning out west and north from the Bangor area. Another town to the west was added when Newport was incorporated on June 14, 1814, the fifteenth in what is now Penobscot County and the two hundred and eighth in the District of Maine.¹⁰⁶ It had previously been called Township No. 4 Range 3 North of the Waldo Patent, Great East Pond, East Pond Plantation, Great East-pond Plantation.¹⁰⁷ This plantation name apparently originated from the great 4,500 acre pond which lies in the town.

The first settlers came in 1807 and Mr. Williamson tells us that in 1809 there were 94 families in the plantation.¹⁰⁸ The name "Newport" was chosen because here

¹⁰⁵Carmel and Hermon.

¹⁰⁶Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 206.

¹⁰⁷Ibid.; Maine Register, p. 673; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 638.

¹⁰⁸Ibid.

was found a short portage connecting the waters of the Penobscot with those of the Kennebec.¹⁰⁹ We of today, with our speedy cars and our crisscross of roads, our fast trains and jet airplanes, may fail to understand how such an inland town could be thought of as a port. Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm in her excellent study of Indian place-names of the Penobscot Valley has fully explained the importance and significance of this portage in the days gone by as follows:

Sebesteguk River, "passage river," "almost-through river". Tributary of Kennebec River in Winslow.

The "Sebasticook", better written as "Sebesticook" or "Sebesteguk," was a section of one of the most important travel-routes of ancient times, the shortest way of going "via" Arnold's Trail from the Penobscot to Quebec. Though not a translation of the word, the best English equivalent is "The Short Route".

.....
 To appreciate why the Sebesteguk was of such importance in Indian communications we should note the topography of its drainage basin.

The Sebesteguk fans out in wide-spreading branches. The longer but lesser branch, rising in Sangerville and Dover, was known as Main Stream; the shorter and more important branch, with its chief head in Newport, was called the East Branch. Probably originally only the main river and its East Branch were known as 'Sebesteguk', 'the almost-through river', because this was the shortest and easiest route to the Penobscot. The Reverend Paul Coffin, in his 'Missionary Journeys in Maine' at the end of the 18th century, noted that it was but a mile overland from Penobscot to Kennebec waters by the Sebesteguk and Sawadapskek. By following different tributaries, six important objectives could be

¹⁰⁹Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 436.

reached. One could go

1. by Twenty-mile Stream and Unity Pond to Belfast on Penobscot Bay to get to Castine.
2. by Sawadapskek Stream to Hampden to strike any point on the lower tidal part of the Penobscot.
3. by Kenduskeag Stream to Bangor, to reach any point near the head of tide.
4. by Pushaw Lake to Old Town, entering the Penobscot above the falls section, for the routes to Machias and St. Croix.
5. by Main Stream to Piscataquis River for the upper Penobscot and routes through to Mattawamkeag and St. Croix.
6. by Main Stream and upper Piscataquis waters to get to Moosehead Lake and Penobscot headwaters, keeping in a food and hunting country and avoiding the hard and dangerous route up the Kennebec.

Thus the Sebesteguk was a main highway of aboriginal travel and the principal route by which the French missions communicated with one another in the days when a mission was a palisaded town defending a strategic point in the French plan of occupying the country against the English.¹¹⁰

DEXTER - The year was 1816. This was "the year in which there was no summer" in New England.¹¹¹ On June 6 the snow was ten inches deep in the Berkshires, Vermont and New Hampshire. In July and August there was ice half an inch thick. In the District of Maine, Penobscot County was set off from Hancock County and incorporated on February 15 as

¹¹⁰Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, pp. 11-13.

¹¹¹Irving S. and Nell M. Kull, A Short Chronology of American History, 1492-1950 (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1952), p. 88.

the ninth county and the last before the separation from Massachusetts. On June 17, 1816, Dexter was incorporated as a town, the sixteenth in Penobscot County and the two hundred and seventeenth in the District of Maine.¹¹² It had previously had the plantation name of Elkinstown and the survey designation of Township 4 Range 5 North of the Waldo Patent.¹¹³

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts sold the township to James Bridge of Augusta in 1794. It passed into and through several other hands before Andrew Cragie, owner of the famous Cragie House in Cambridge, Massachusetts, purchased it.¹¹⁴ To promote settlement he sent Samuel Elkins of Cornville to find mill sites in 1800. Soon Ebenezer Small and John Tuckler arrived to make clearings and in 1801 Mr. Small brought his family from New Hampshire, the first family to enter the township. Mr. Elkins, because of failing health, soon left, but in 1802 his brother, John Elkins, came and completed the mills Samuel had started. Thus the township was called "Elkinstown" while a

¹¹²Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 137.

¹¹³Ibid.

¹¹⁴Mr. James Bridge of Augusta sold the township to Charles Vaughn who was acting as land agent for a company in Massachusetts, but he soon had to give it up as he couldn't meet the conditions of the purchase. This was the same Charles Vaughn who was so instrumental in helping to get Charleston settled.

plantation.¹¹⁵

When it came time to choose a name for the new town, considerable interest was aroused and it seems that three names were proposed. The first was Alton, suggested by Mrs. Small, wife of the first settler, after her home town in New Hampshire; the second being Gower, in honor of the Governor of Massachusetts at that time, a Federalist; while the third was Dexter, in honor of Samuel Dexter, a well-known and highly respected lawyer, who had been the Republican candidate at the previous election for Governor of Massachusetts.¹¹⁶

The Hon. Stanley Plummer in the historical address given at Dexter's Centennial in 1901 said: "The name given the town was undoubtedly suggested by the death of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, on May 4, 1816, about six weeks before the passage of the act of incorporation...Samuel Dexter was a leading Republican of his time and had been defeated as the candidate of his party for governor of Massachusetts the year before his sudden and premature death, which was a sad blow to his party. The township was strongly anti-Federalist in sentiment...and

¹¹⁵History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 862; Thelma Lowell, "Early History of Dexter" (paper read at the Eighth Grade Graduation, Dexter, Maine, June, 1928); Oak, History of Garland, p. 53; Stella King White, "Dexter", Maine: Past and Present, p. 229.

¹¹⁶History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 862; Thelma Lowell, "Early History of Dexter" (paper read at the Eighth Grade Graduation, Dexter, Maine, June, 1928).

it was not unnatural that the name of the Republican candidate for Governor, who had recently been defeated, and then passed away under circumstances which strongly appealed to the sympathy of his friends, should be selected for the new town."¹¹⁷

CORINNA - The year was ~~1816~~. The "Ontario", the first steamboat on the Great Lakes, was launched at Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario. Indiana entered the Union without slavery as the nineteenth state. In the District of Maine, Corinna was incorporated as the two hundred and twentieth town on December 11, 1816, the seventeenth in Penobscot County.¹¹⁸ It had previously been called Township No. 4 Range 4 North of the Waldo Patent and Warren Township.¹¹⁹

The original proprietor was Dr. John Warren of Boston to whom the Commonwealth of Massachusetts transferred the township on June 30, 1804. He never visited his property but he always encouraged settlement there.¹²⁰ In May of

¹¹⁷Clipping from The Eastern Gazette, Thursday, August 15, 1901, in Scrapbook History of Dexter, Maine, Vol. II (Abbott Memorial Library, Dexter, Maine).

¹¹⁸Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 130.

¹¹⁹Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 295.

¹²⁰Lilla E. Wood, A Brief History of Corinna, Maine, from Its Purchase in 1804 to 1916 (Bangor, Maine: J.P. Bass Publishing Company, 1916), p. 5.

1815, the townspeople sent a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts asking for incorporation into a town by the name of "North Wood".¹²¹ It was over a year and a half later before the act of incorporation was granted (December 11, 1816) and by then the name had been changed to "Corinna".¹²² Dr. Warren had died on April 4, 1815, and one authority tells us that his son, Henry, came to Maine and built a house on Warren Hill in Palmyra and that he gave the names Corinna and Palmyra¹²³ to the two towns out of respect for his two sisters.¹²⁴ However it was accomplished, it seems to be true that the town of Corinna received its name from a daughter of Dr. Warren, the original proprietor.¹²⁵

¹²¹Ibid., p. 8. "...We, therefore, pray your honors would incorporate us into a town by the name of North Wood, with all the privileges and powers which other towns possess, and as in duty bound will ever pray..."

¹²²Ibid., p. 8. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same that...as contained within the following described boundaries be and hereby is incorporated as a town by the name of Corinna, viz:..."

¹²³Palmyra is in Somerset County, Maine, and was incorporated on June 20, 1807, the 168th town in the District of Maine.

¹²⁴History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 303.

¹²⁵Ibid., p. 295; Wood, loc.cit. Gannett gave the following account of how Corinna received its name: "Corinna; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for the Greek poetess of Boeotia." Gannett, American Names, p. 92. However, I could find no other reference to back this up.

NEWBURGH - The year was 1819. The Missouri Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to enable Missouri to draft a constitution and to prepare for statehood. Massachusetts consented to separate statehood for the District of Maine and Maine thereupon asked for admission into the Union as a state. Only five towns were incorporated in the District that year, one being Newburg which was incorporated on March 13, 1819,¹²⁶ the eighteenth in Penobscot County, and the two hundred and thirty-second in the District of Maine.¹²⁷ It had previously been called Township 2 Range 1 North of the Waldo Patent.¹²⁸ Three spellings of the name have been used at various times--Newberg, Newburg, and Newburgh.¹²⁹ The correct spelling is Newburgh and this gives the origin of the name which depicts the town as "a new town".¹³⁰ This was an apt description as it was surrounded by incorporated towns at that time.¹³¹

¹²⁶Attwood gives the date of incorporation as February 15, 1819.

¹²⁷Attwood, Length and Breadth, pp. 205-6.

¹²⁸Ibid.

¹²⁹Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 427; "Description of No. 2, First Range North of Waldo Patent Now Newburg," The Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 40; "Memoir of Col. Jonathan Lowder, of Bangor, Me.," ibid., VI, p. 298; Maine Register, p. 673; Williamson, History of State of Maine, p. 674.

¹³⁰Ava Harriet Chadbourne, Maine Place Names and The Peopling of Its Towns (Portland, Maine: The Bond Wheelwright Company, 1955), p. 478.

¹³¹Carmel, Hampden, Frankfort (part that is now the town of Winterport), Monroe, and Dixmont.

ETNA - The year was 1820. The Census Bureau reported the population of the United States as 9,638,453. On March 15, Maine entered the Union as the twenty-third state. The last town to be incorporated in the District of Maine before the separation was Etna on February 15, 1820, the nineteenth town in Penobscot County and the two hundred and thirty-sixth in the District of Maine.¹³² It had previously been called Township 4 Range 2 North of the Waldo Patent, Crosbytown, and the Bowdoin College Grant.¹³³

The township was settled in 1807, among the early settlers being Dr. Benjamin Friend and Phineas Friend. The township at that time was owned by General John Crosby of Hampden and from this proprietor it received its early name of Crosbytown.¹³⁴ When it came time for incorporation, it is said that Dr. Benjamin Friend selected the name from Webster's old spelling book,¹³⁵ taking it from Mt. Etna in Sicily.¹³⁶ Thus we find three towns in a row west of Bangor

¹³²Thus 236 towns were incorporated before Maine became a separate and independent state. Attwood lists Etna as the 235th town and Hartland as the 236th town, but this seems in error inasmuch as Hartland was incorporated on February 7 and Etna on February 15, 1820. Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 145.

¹³³Ibid.

¹³⁴Maine Register, p. 661; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 223.

¹³⁵History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 348. "This was a very prominent school-book at that time, the higher classes having the American Preceptor and the Columbian Orator."

¹³⁶The next two towns east of Etna, Carmel and Hermon, had already been named after mountains; so this fact may have helped Dr. Friend to have decided on the name of a mountain and the spelling-book supplied the specific one.

named after mountains--Hermon, Carmel, and Etna. Attwood tells us that the town was incorporated as "Aetna" but that the name was changed almost immediately to "Etna".¹³⁷

¹³⁷Attwood, loc.cit.

Chapter II
THE OAK GROWS
(1820-1839)

On March 15, 1820, Maine became separated from Massachusetts and entered the Union as the twenty-third state. From this date on the Acts of Incorporation for towns were granted by the Maine State Legislature.

During this period twenty towns were incorporated in Penobscot County. Some of these were west and northwest of Bangor, but beginning in the early thirties, we find the towns springing up along the Penobscot. Good farm land was still sought, but the big attraction was the forests and towns sprang up at favorable millsites on the Penobscot and its tributaries. By the end of the period, the line of incorporated towns had reached as far north as Chester and Lincoln and as far east as Springfield. With twenty-one towns incorporated in this span of nineteen years, this period was one of rapid growth and expansion.

GLENBURN - The year was 1822. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company was organized by William Henry Ashley of Virginia. The Florida Territory was organized which combined East and West Florida. In the State of Maine, the town of Glenburn was incorporated on January 29, 1822 under the name of

Dutton, the twentieth in Penobscot County and the two hundred and forty-sixth in the State.¹ It had previously been called, before Dutton, Township No. 1 Range 3 North of the Waldo Patent.²

The township was settled about 1806 and when it became incorporated, it took the name Dutton in honor of Judge Samuel E. Dutton of Bangor who had a great interest in it.³ Fifteen years later, however, the townspeople had a change of heart and a petition was sent on January 2, 1837, to the State Legislature asking that the name be changed from Dutton to Glenburn.⁴ This request was granted by a resolve of the Legislature on March 18, 1837. The name is

¹Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 154.

²Ibid.

³History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 360; Maine Register, p. 662; Varney, Gazetteer, pp. 252-53; "Col. Samuel Dutton and Family, and Samuel E. Dutton and Family," Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 151. "Samuel E. Dutton was born in Hallowell...In 1801 he came to Bangor and settled...the first Judge of Probate for Penobscot County..."

⁴"To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Maine:
The undersigned, a committee chosen at a legal town meeting to petition your honourable body, ask leave respectfully to represent; that Sundry causes, which, to your petitioners, are obvious, have served to retard the growth and prosperity of the town; and that its interests would be greatly promoted by a change of its name. They therefore ask that the town may henceforth take the name of Glenburn.

Dutton January 2d 1837.

Chs. B. Abbot
Aaron Clark
Elisha Gibbs
Jonathan Vickery
Moses Parsons
Elisha Tibbets"

of Scottish origin, combining two words--"Glen" meaning a secluded narrow valley and "burn" meaning a stream. Thus it meant a stream (the Kenduskeag) in a narrow valley.⁵

MAXFIELD - The year was 1824. South Pass, the gateway of the Rocky Mountains, was discovered by Jedediah Strong Smith of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. In the State of Maine settlers were pushing steadily up the Penobscot River and its branches. On February 6, 1824, Maxfield was incorporated as the two hundred and fifty-seventh town in the State, the twenty-first in Penobscot County.⁶ It had previously been called the Bridgton Academy Grant.⁷

Eleven thousand acres of the township were granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to the Trustees of Bridgton Academy to help support it. In 1814, the first settlers began to arrive, and soon after came Mr. Joseph McIntosh of Hingham, Massachusetts. The township was then called the Bridgton Academy Grant. Mr. McIntosh bought this grant about 1817 from the Trustees of the Academy. He had a large farm on the south side of the Piscataquis River known as "Mac's Field" by the settlers. Mr. McIntosh was a

⁵Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 135.

⁶Attwood, op.cit., p. 193.

⁷Ibid.

leading citizen of the community, building the first saw-mill, being actively engaged in a large lumbering business, and later on, in 1826, serving in politics as Representative, to the State Legislature.

On November 1st, 1823, a petition was sent to the State Legislature, signed by Joseph McIntosh and 24 others,⁸ asking for incorporation into a town by the name of "Ma xfield". I checked the original petition on file at the State House in Augusta and found the word Maxfield written as above.⁹ The "Ma" appeared to be the same as the rest of the petition; but, the "xfield" was written over an erasure. It was impossible to make out what was underneath except the last two letters looked like "ld". It seems to me that might possibly lend some credence to the story that "Maxfield" was a corruption of "Mac's Field".¹⁰ Mr. McIntosh's name is the first signed on the petition, his large farm was commonly known as Mac's Field, and he was a leading citizen of the community. The writer of the petition could easily have been debating on how to spell the word, finally ending up with "Maxfield", spelling it as it sounded.

⁸Including Stephen McIntosh, 2nd, Samuel McIntosh, and Stephen McIntosh.

⁹See Appendix H.

¹⁰History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 420.

HUDSON - The year was 1825. The cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid by Lafayette and Daniel Webster gave the oration. The Erie Canal was completed, connecting New York City with the Great Lakes. In Maine, the present town of Hudson was incorporated with the name of Kirkland on February 25, 1825. It was the twenty-second town incorporated in Penobscot County and the two hundred and sixty-third in the State of Maine.¹¹ It had previously been called Township No. 1 Range 4 North of the Waldo Patent and had the plantation name of Jackson and the town name of Kirkland.¹²

The township was organized as a Plantation in 1824, being so named in honor of Andrew Jackson who was running for the Presidency of the United States that year.¹³ The town name of Kirkland is of Scottish origin. In 1854 this name was dropped and that of Hudson substituted. The new name was in honor of Hudson, a town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts.¹⁴

¹¹Attwood, op.cit., p. 168.

¹²Ibid.; Maine Register, p. 666; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 286.

¹³Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 161.

¹⁴Ibid.

HOWLAND - The year was 1826. A high school for girls was opened in Boston, but, proving to be too popular, it was closed two years later. Jedediah Smith, a fur trader, left Great Salt Lake on the first overland expedition to California, going to San Diego. In the State of Maine, we find the settlers pushing up the Penobscot River, and it is not at all surprising that the first town north of Orono on the river to be incorporated should be located at the junction of the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers. Howland was incorporated on February 10, 1826, and the twenty-third town in Penobscot County, and the two hundred and sixty-ninth in the State.¹⁵ It had previously been called Township No. 1 Range 7 North of the Waldo Patent.¹⁶

There were some scattered settlements in this area before 1818 at a place called Board Eddy.¹⁷ From 1818 on we know settlers began to fill in near Sebeois Stream and the mouth of the Piscataquis River. Among them was Major William Hammett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who with William Emerson had purchased land in Howland some time

¹⁵Attwood, loc.cit.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷"Reminiscences of Penobscot River, by the late Col. Aaron Haynes, of Passadumkeag," Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 101. "At the time we moved up river, [Feb., 1813?] there was some settlements up the Piscataquis river, in what is now Howland and Maxfield, at what was called Board Eddy, so called on account of that being a stopping place for rafts that they used to run from Sebec and other towns above there..."

before 1820. Major Hammett himself came here in 1824, built a mill on Seboeis Stream, and became one of the leading citizens in the community.¹⁸ Major Hammett's mother was descended from John Howland, the Pilgrim, who first had charge of the trading post which the Pilgrims established at Cushnoc (now Augusta) on the Kennebec River in 1628.¹⁹ Thus in their petition of October, 1825,²⁰ the townspeople asked the State Legislature "to incorporate said Township into a town by the name of 'HOWLAND' in memory of John Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, and in duty bound, will ever pray."²¹ This request the Legislature granted and was approved by the Governor on February 10, 1826, thus giving to Howland a name more distinguished than most people are aware of.

PLYMOUTH - The year was 1826. The last of the eight towns incorporated in the State that year was Plymouth, which, on

¹⁸"History of the Town of Howland." (Mimeographed.) (Two copies may be found in the Town Library, Howland, Maine.)

¹⁹Letters of Laura Howland Dudley Saunderson (Mrs. Henry H.) to Mr. H. F. McCloskey, October 9, 1953, and November 19, 1953. (In possession of Mrs. Frances D. McCloskey, Town Clerk, Howland, Maine.)

²⁰William Hammett was one of the thirty-seven signers of this petition.

²¹See copy of petition in Appendix H.

February 21, became the twenty-fourth in Penobscot County and the two hundred and seventy-first in the State of Maine.²² It had previously been called Township No. 5 Range 2 North of the Waldo Patent and Chandlerville.²³

Part of Etna and part of Chandlerville (now Detroit) were taken to form the new town. The Etna part had been settled in 1807 and by 1812 the Chandlerville part was also settled. Among the early settlers in this latter part were Joseph and Amos Chandler who presumably gave their name to the town.²⁴ Part of this township was owned by Dr. Elijah Dix of Boston who owned large tracts of wild lands in Maine.²⁵ As his land agent Dr. Dix employed a Col. Butman who was an early settler of Plymouth and its most influential citizen. The Colonel's wife was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of Plymouth, Massachusetts. There were also other descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims in the township and the first church was Congregationalist.²⁶ Thus it seems that the town was named in honor of the original Pilgrim settlement.

²²Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 221.

²³Ibid.

²⁴History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 482-83.

²⁵The same Dr. Dix for whom Dixmont is named.

²⁶Letter from Mrs. Mary A. Payne, Newport, Maine, August 14, 1955.

LINCOLN - The year was 1829. Andrew Jackson was about to be inaugurated as President. The western frontier was still just beyond the Alleghenies; Abraham Lincoln became a pioneer in Illinois the following year; while the town of Chicago was laid out at Fort Dearborn. In the State of Maine settlers were still pushing up the Penobscot River. On January 30, 1829, Lincoln was incorporated, the twenty-fifth town in Penobscot County and the two hundred and eighty-fourth in the State of Maine.²⁷ It had previously been called River Townships 2 and 3, Mattanawcook, and Foxcroft Academy Grant.²⁸

The first settlers came sometime between 1822 and 1824. Enoch Lincoln of Paris, Maine, purchased a tract of land here after first making a trip to explore the area. As the town was well situated on the Penobscot for lumbering,²⁹ it grew quickly and was ready for incorporation about five years after the first settlers arrived. The town was then called Mattanawcook from the Indian names for a lake, stream and island located near the present business

²⁷Attwood, op.cit., p. 180.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹"Early Mills on Penobscot River", Bangor Historical Magazine, V, 86. "In 1825, Ira Fish from Wakefield, N.H., went to Lincoln and commenced the building of a saw mill. They got the mill up the first of the winter, and used two puncheons and one barrel of New England rum and had not enough to finish raising and completing the mill, which was not done until the next year, 1826. This was then the uppermost saw mill on Penobscot River."

section of Lincoln. The meaning of the name is quite confusing as will be appreciated after reading Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm's explanation which follows:

Mata-naw'-cook. A lake, a stream, and an island in Lincoln.

Though all three lie very near together and the names are very similar insound, the lake and the island names come from quite different roots.

.....
Matanawcook Stream, the outlet of the lake.

... 'At-the-end-of-it-an-island' is the idea. Matanawcook Stream enters the Penobscot behind one of the largest islands in the river.

Matanawcook Lake, for which Peter W. Ranco gave the name 'Madagam', with the meaning, 'lake which runs way down almost to the river'. Its outlet is extremely short, there being hardly a half mile in a direct course between the lake and the river, a feature presented by no other lake on Penobscot waters. 'Madagam' has nothing to do with Matanawcook. The first element is the familiar 'mata', 'at the end of', and the other, '-gam', is a short form of '-gamok,' 'a lake'. The meaning is somewhat forced, but quite understandable: you are at the lake very soon; the stream stops shortly.

Matanawcook Island. This large island near the mouth of Matanawcook Stream has a peculiarity. At its lower end is a trail of small islets, slightly separated from it... 'Metinahguk' means, as Father Vetro-mile puts it, "full of many small, broken islands." It is not the name of the large island alone, but of the whole group, though most of them are insignificant, alluvial islets; that is, it is a 'feature' by which the large island could be identified and the voyageur would know where to turn off to get upon a route to some place beyond. Always in Indian travel the route was of more consequence than any place upon it, and the names were largely sign-boards, read from natural features of the place, indicating a choice of routes.³⁰

³⁰Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, pp. 53-55.

In 1829 when it was incorporated, the name chosen was in honor of one of the original proprietors, Enoch Lincoln, who was the Governor of the State of Maine at the time.³¹

Lincoln has a large area consisting of two and one-half townships and is still divided today into four or five rather distinct settlements. It is interesting to note that one section is known as Trans Alpine ("Beyond the Alps"), being separated from Lincoln village by a long ridge. This designation was a creation of Mr. Henry Edwards, a local writer and poet, about whom the following amusing story is told:

In about the year 1885 the people in there [Trans Alpine] were trying to get a road through the valley to Lincoln Village... Mr. Edwards and Charles Brown, 1st Selectman of Lincoln were having a discussion through the Up River News in regard to this road. Being unsuccessful in getting the road, Mr. Edwards said: 'I have this last request to make: that this place be called Trans Alpine, and that this legend be placed on the sign-board at Douglas Corner, with its finger pointing tipsilly up the hill: 'Let him who enters here leave hope behind.''³²

³¹George F. Bacon, Northern Maine, Its Points of Interest, and Its Representative Business Men (Newark, New Jersey: Glenwood Publishing Company, 1891), pp. 74-75; Mary E. Buzzell, "Lincoln", Maine, Past and Present, p. 256; Dana Willis Fellows, History of the Town of Lincoln, Penobscot County, Maine, 1822-1928 (Lewiston, Maine: The Dingley Press, Inc., 1929), p. 18; Gannett, American Names, p. 187; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 410; "Lincoln", Maine, A Guide "Down East", p. 294.

³²May Edwards Bailey, History of Trans Alpine, The Southernmost Part of the Town of Lincoln, Maine, Beyond the Alps ([n.p.], [n.n.], 1950.).

STETSON - The year was 1831. The first steamboat trip on the upper Missouri River was made by the American Fur Company's "Yellowstone". The Indian leader, Black Hawk, agreed to withdraw the Sauk and Fox Indians to lands west of the Mississippi. In Maine, the first town incorporated that year was Stetson on January 28, 1831, being the twenty-sixth in Penobscot County, and the two hundred and eighty-eighth in the State of Maine.³³ It had previously been called Township No. 3 Range 3 North of the Waldo Patent and Leicester Academy Grant.³⁴

Stetson was settled about 1800³⁵ and was called Stetson Plantation for years, being named for Major Amasa Stetson of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who was an original proprietor.³⁶ When the town became incorporated it retained the plantation name, an unusual event when naming towns in Penobscot County.

³³Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 248.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Walter Goodwin Davis, The Ancestry of James Patten, 1747?-1817 of Arundel (Kennebunkport) Maine (Portland, Maine: The Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1941), p. 40. "...About the year 1800 he [Robert Patten] became the first settler of Stetson, Maine, building a cabin back of a picturesque ledge, on what in 1931 was known as the Green Demeritt place."

³⁶Gannett, American Names, p. 290; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 491; "Notes and Fragments", Sprague's Journal of Maine History, III (April, 1915-April, 1916), 129; Maine Register, p. 683; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 526.

BRADFORD - The year was 1831. "America", written by Samuel Francis Smith was first sung at Worcester, Massachusetts. In the State of Maine, with the incorporation of Bradford on March 12, 1831, we find that the first five ranges of townships surveyed and designated as North of the Waldo Patent are now entirely composed of incorporated towns. This filled in the southwestern area of Penobscot County with twenty-two towns, leaving only five towns out of twenty-seven incorporated so far outside of this area. From now on the settlements begin to push north and eastward from the Bangor area.

Bradford was the twenty-seventh town to be incorporated in Penobscot County and the two hundred and ninety-second in the State of Maine.³⁷ Previously it had been called Township 1 Range 5 North of the Waldo Patent and Blakesburg.³⁸

Bradford was settled about the year 1803 or 1804 by John White and Robert Marshall. In 1820 the township, having eleven registered voters and a population of eighty-three, was organized into a Plantation with the name of Blakesburg.³⁹ I could not find the origin of this name but apparently it was called Blakesburg for a number of

³⁷Attwood, op.cit., p. 114.

³⁸Ibid.

³⁹See Appendix G for copy of Census of Maine, 1820, Penobscot County.

years before this. We find on the Bangor Records of Intentions of Marriage for February 3, 1811 the names of Peter Davis and Philena Wilbur of Blakesburg.⁴⁰ Ten years later at a legal meeting held on Monday, September 13, 1830, the people designated a committee composed of Alvin Trask, Elial Coy, and Moses Stevens to secure the incorporation as a town by the name of Bradford. They forwarded a petition on September 23, 1830, to the State Legislature asking for incorporation "into a town by the name of Bradford".⁴¹ This designation was in honor of Bradford, Massachusetts.⁴²

LEE - The year was 1832. The Oregon Trail, running from Independence, Missouri, by way of the Platte and Snake Rivers to the Columbia River, was becoming the main route for settlers going to the Oregon country. In Maine settlers were still pushing up the Penobscot and were branching out from its banks. One branch was running out from Lincoln on the Penobscot when on February 3, 1832, Lee was incorporated as a town, the twenty-eighth in Penobscot County

⁴⁰"Intentions of Marriage on Bangor Records," Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 194.

⁴¹See Appendix H for a copy of this original petition.

⁴²Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 162.

and the two hundred and ninety-eighth in the State.⁴³ It had previously been called Township 4 Range 2 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase and Williams College Grant.⁴⁴

The township had been granted by the General Court of Massachusetts back in 1798 to Williams College, Williams-town, Massachusetts. Apparently it was then sold to parties who lived in Cumberland County. However, it was not until 1824 that the first settler arrived when Jeremiah Fifield moved there from Howland.⁴⁵ The settlement grew and in January, 1832, the inhabitants sent a petition to the State Legislature asking for incorporation under the name of Lee. This was signed by John Carpenter and twenty-three others, including Nathan Lee.⁴⁶

There are four versions of how the town received its name. One says that the people were unable to agree on a name, so they decided that the next child born would receive the honor. The Lees had the next child born.⁴⁷ A second version says that Stephen Lee, one of four brothers, suggested his own name,⁴⁸ although this seems unlikely.

⁴³Attwood, op.cit., p. 178.

⁴⁴Ibid.

⁴⁵Maine Register, p. 667.

⁴⁶See Appendix H.

⁴⁷Vinal A. Houghton (ed.), The Story of an Old New England Town. History of Lee, Maine (Wilton, Maine: Nelson Print, 1926), p. 17.

⁴⁸Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 888.

Another account says that Stephen suggested the name of General Lee, a patriot of the Revolutionary War and to make sure that this would be accepted offered to treat with a barrel of rum.⁴⁹ The fourth account was related to me by Percie E. Lee, a descendant of the Lee brothers now living in Lee,⁵⁰ as follows:

There was a group gathered in Prentiss's store. Arthur Prentiss suggested that they name it after the Lees as they would buy rum. Stephen Lee said to go ahead and he bought a barrel of rum. These four brothers were the sons of Nathan Lee.⁵¹

Thus Lee was named for the four Lee brothers, Nathan, Stephen, Purchase, and James.⁵²

LAGRANGE - The year was 1832. Nathaniel J. Wyeth led a party of New Englanders along the Oregon Trail to set up a fishing and trading post on the Columbia River. In Maine another branch from the Penobscot River was started when Lagrange was incorporated as a town on February 11, 1832,⁵³

⁴⁹Ibid., Houghton, loc.cit.

⁵⁰Percie Lee still lives on the old original Lee homestead and has collected many articles of historical interest.

⁵¹Statement of Percie Lee, personal interview.

⁵²Mr. Stewart Lord of Burlington, Maine, says that the Malletts came and built mills in Lee and that the Post Office was called Mallett's Mills for a few months; then it was changed to Lee.

⁵³The Town Clerk's official seal carries the date as March 11, 1832, which appears to be an error.

the twenty-ninth town in Penobscot County and the three hundred and first in the State of Maine.⁵⁴ It had previously been called Oxford and Hammond.⁵⁵

Sometime in the early 1800's Josiah Bennock of Orono cleared some land in the township for the purpose of getting hay to use in his lumbering camp on Dead Stream. When the State laid out a road from Orono up to Lagrange it became known locally as the Bennock Road. The first permanent settler was Capt. John Freese who cleared some land in 1821 and then moved his family there in 1822.⁵⁶ From 1822 on other settlers kept arriving until in 1832 the inhabitants felt the need of becoming a town. In the petition asking for incorporation, the people designated themselves as:

"Inhabitants of an unincorporated place called Hammond Tract, also an unincorporated place called No. 2, or Oxford, adjoining said Hammond Tract..."⁵⁷ The Act of Incorporation called them Oxford plantation and Hammond plantation.

As to the name "Lagrange",⁵⁸ the local inhabitants report a legend. Mrs. Marion Cook said that local

⁵⁴Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 177.

⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 399-400.

⁵⁷See Appendix H.

⁵⁸In both the Petition of the Inhabitants for Incorporation and the Act of Incorporation the name is spelled "Lagrange", but today the spelling one usually sees is "LaGrange".

tradition opines: "Two Frenchmen were coming up what is now the Bennock Road and as they came over a hill they saw a barn and they said, 'La Grange'".⁵⁹ This barn was on the property of what is now the Hinckley place next to the high school in Lagrange. However, Miss Chadbourne says that the name was taken from that of Lafayette's estate in France which was near Paris.⁶⁰

BURLINGTON - The year was 1832. Captain Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville began a three-year exploration of the West. In the State of Maine, a third branch of settlements reaching out from the Penobscot that year was started when, on March 8, Burlington was incorporated as the three hundred and second town in the State and the thirtieth in Penobscot County.⁶¹ It had previously been called Township 2 Range 1 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase and Hurd's Ridge.⁶²

Tristram Hurd is reported to have been the first settler about 1824 and it was called Hurds Ridge after him.

⁵⁹Statement by Mrs. Marion Cook, personal interview.

⁶⁰Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 119.

⁶¹Attwood, op.cit., p. 118.

⁶²Ibid.

About 1830 the Post Office was called Burlington.⁶³ When it became incorporated in 1832, this name of an old Massachusetts town was chosen.⁶⁴

MILFORD - The year was 1833. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as President of the United States for a second term. In Maine the only town incorporated that year in Penobscot County was Milford on February 28, becoming the thirty-first town in the County and the three hundred and eighth in the State.⁶⁵ It had previously been called No. 3 Old Indian Purchase East of the Penobscot River, Sunkhole, Sunkhaze, Sunkhaize, Sunk Hayes, Sunk-haze, and Sunkhase.⁶⁶

There were settlers in Milford as early as 1796.⁶⁷ It was called Sunkhaze very early after the Indian name given to the stream which enters the Penobscot in the township from the east. This name it carried as a plantation.

⁶³Statement by Mr. Stewart Lord, Town Clerk of Burlington, Maine, personal interview.

⁶⁴Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 163.

⁶⁵Attwood, op.cit., p. 197.

⁶⁶Ibid.; "Names of Towns in Eastern Maine With Ancient or Indian Names," Bangor Historical Magazine, V, 29; Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 44; "Petition of the Inhabitants to the Legislature of the State of Maine," October 26, 1832.

⁶⁷"Extract From Park Holland's Field Book, 1797," cited by Joseph W. Porter (ed.), Bangor Historical Magazine, V, p. 208.

Mrs. Eckstorm explains the Indian derivation as follows:

Wetchi-san-kas' sek, 'concealing outlet'.

The topography of Sunkhaze bears out the interpretation. The stream runs for a short distance almost parallel with the river, then, just before crossing Highway Number 2, turns almost at a right angle and enters the river very shortly, shutting off any view above this bend. In addition, between the highway and the mouth of the stream are two small, muddy islets which so block the outlet that from the river it looks like a mere indentation of the riverbank.⁶⁸

Among these early settlers who lived along the river banks at that early date were Lawrence and William Costigan at what became known as Costigan Brook. The post office in this section of Milford is still called Costigan and the name appears on road maps, sometimes as a separate town which, of course, is an error.

The designation "Sunkhole" may have been applied by some because in very wet weather, especially in the spring, the land is so low that a good deal of it in the area near the Stream is submerged. This still occurs even today.

With the excellent falls site between Old Town and Milford, mills soon began to spring up along the banks. The plantation had grown so that on October 26, 1832, a petition was sent to the State Legislature by the "...Inhabitants of the plantation of Sunkhase." which had "...been long settled and contains about four hundred Inhabitants..." asking to "...be incorporated into a Town by the

⁶⁸Eckstorm, op.cit., pp. 44-45.

name of Milford." This was signed by John Butterfield and thirty-nine others.⁶⁹ The name was chosen for Milford, Massachusetts, as some of the early settlers of Sunkhaze had come from there.⁷⁰

GREENFIELD - The year was 1834. The Reverend Jason Lee of Boston established a Methodist mission to the Indians on the Willamette River in Oregon. Weekly steamboat service was begun between Buffalo and Chicago. In the State of Maine, Greenfield was incorporated on January 29 as the thirty-second town in Penobscot County and the three hundred and tenth in the State.⁷¹ At that time Greenfield was a part of Hancock County, but on March 15, 1858, it was annexed to Penobscot County. It had previously been called Township 38 Middle Division Bingham's Penobscot Purchase, Plantation No. 38, and Greenfield Plantation.⁷²

⁶⁹See Appendix H.

⁷⁰History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 904. However, Varney says that the name was taken from the mills on the Oldtown Falls, "the best water-power in the United States." Varney, Gazetteer, p. 363.

⁷¹Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 157.

⁷²Ibid.; "Petition of the Inhabitants to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine" (see Appendix H). Attwood says that Greenfield had also been called Olamon previously; as a reference he cites Bangor Historical Magazine, Volume V. This gives a long list of "Names of Towns in Eastern Maine with Ancient or Indian

The first settlers came about 1812 mostly from Massachusetts and were interested in the forests and the lumber to be had therefrom. Two theories have been advanced on how the Plantation received the name of Greenfield.⁷³ One says that it received the name from its general appearance, its large green fields. The other says that the name was taken from Greenfield in Massachusetts. The latter theory may be the correct one inasmuch as we know some of the settlers came from the western part of Massachusetts where Greenfield is located; while here in Maine we know this general area along the Penobscot was covered by extensive, forest lands. The plantation name was asked for in the petition of the townspeople to the Maine State Legislature and that body complied by naming the town Greenfield.⁷⁴

SPRINGFIELD - The year was 1834. The branching of settlements eastward from the Penobscot from Lincoln to Lee and beyond was continued when on February 12, Springfield was incorporated as the three hundred and fifteenth town in the

Names." It would seem that the town should have been Greenbush instead of Greenfield, inasmuch as Olamon village is located in Greenbush, an error easy enough to make in compiling such a list.

⁷³Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 446.

⁷⁴See Appendix H.

State, the thirty-third in Penobscot County.⁷⁵ Previously it had been called Township 5 Range 2 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase and Foxcroft Academy Grant.⁷⁶ The first settlers were James Bartlett and Elder Samuel Lewis, a roaring Baptist, who arrived about 1829. They plotted out land and then brought their families from Hiram. The northern half of the township was granted to Foxcroft Academy, hence its earlier designation. On August 24th, 1833, a petition was addressed to the State Legislature, signed by Charles Lowell and twenty-nine others, asking "...to be incorporated into a town by the name of Springfield...."⁷⁷ Miss Ruth Lewis, a descendant of the Elder Samuel Lewis, says that the name was chosen because of the natural intervals (openings) and the number of springs to be found in the locality.⁷⁸

CHESTER - The year was 1834. In this year a branch was started on the east bank of the Penobscot which has never become very strong, being still sparsely populated even

⁷⁵Attwood, op.cit., p. 246.

⁷⁶Ibid.

⁷⁷See Appendix H.

⁷⁸Statement by Miss Ruth Lewis, Springfield, Maine, personal interview.

today. On February 26 Chester was incorporated as the three hundred and sixteenth town in the State and the thirty-fourth in Penobscot County.⁷⁹ Previously it had been called Township 1 Range 8 North of the Waldo Patent.⁸⁰

The first settlers came about 1823. Four years later Samuel Chester arrived from Chester, New Hampshire, and soon became an active leading citizen of the community. Thus when it came time to ask for incorporation, the name asked for came from Samuel Chester.⁸¹

GREENBUSH - The year was 1834. Nathaniel J. Wyeth began the first settlement in Idaho at Fort Hall on the Snake River. The Department of Indian Affairs, and Indian Territory West of the Mississippi River, was set up by Congress. In the State of Maine, the thirty-fifth town in Penobscot County was created when, on February 28, Greenbush was incorporated as the three hundred and seventeenth town in the State.⁸² It had previously been called

⁷⁹Attwood, op.cit., p. 125.

⁸⁰Ibid.

⁸¹Mabel Libby Booker (comp.), History and Genealogy of Chester, Maine (n.p. , n.n. , n.d.), pp. 2, 15; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 286.

⁸²Attwood, op.cit., p. 157.

Township 2 Old Indian Purchase East of the Penobscot River.⁸³

There were settlers here probably as early as 1813, living at Stanley Point and at the foot of Olamon Island.⁸⁴

At the present time, the main village in Greenbush is Olamon which name is taken either from Olamon Island or Olamon Stream.⁸⁵ The word "Olamon" is Indian and means "red paint", deposits of which are found on the island and along the stream and were used by the Indians to paint themselves.⁸⁶

The name of Greenbush, given the town upon its incorporation, is derived from the forests which abounded there and gave the townspeople their main occupation.⁸⁷ The original petition of the inhabitants asking for incorporation, signed by Benjamin Stanley and twenty-five others, is written in the same shade of ink and the same hand-

⁸³Ibid.

⁸⁴"Reminiscences of Penobscot River, by the late Col. Aaron Haynes, of Passadumkeag," Bangor Historical Magazine, II, pp. 101-2; "Some Pioneer Settlers on Upper Penobscot River," Bangor Historical Magazine, VI, 30.

⁸⁵Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 46.

⁸⁶Ibid., pp. 41-2. "Olamon Island. A very large island, formed by Olamon Stream dividing near its mouth into two channels which enter the river nearly two miles apart. 'Oolamon-ooosuk,' that is, 'Oulammon-i-suk,' 'red paint his place' was the Indian full name of it. 'Oulammon' was the word for 'vermillion', from 'oule,' 'good, pretty.' Deposits of red hematite, found on the island and stream, were much in demand for pigments and personal adornment. Hon. R. G. Leonard has told me that in paddling up Olamon Stream at very low water, the blade of his paddle was dyed red where he had driven it into the mud in rounding bends of the stream."

⁸⁷Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 496.

writing except for the word "Greenbush".⁸⁸ This word is written in the same shade of ink as Benjamin Stanley's signature and the handwriting appears to be the same. So it seems that Benjamin Stanley, who was one of the earliest settlers, inserted the name "Greenbush" on the petition, but whether he originated the name or not is a matter of conjecture.

ENFIELD - The year was 1835. In Florida the Second Seminole War Began which lasted until 1843. The Cherokee Indians of Georgia ceded all of their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States Government for \$5,000,000 plus land in the Indian Territory. In Maine the State Legislature incorporated three towns in Penobscot County on the same day. One was Enfield which, on January 31, became the three hundred and twentieth town to be incorporated in the State and the thirty-sixth in Penobscot County.⁸⁹ It had previously been called Township 1 Range 7 North of the Waldo Patent, Treats Tract, Cold Stream, Treats Grant, Treat's Mills, and Township No. 1, east of the Penobscot River.⁹⁰

⁸⁸See Appendix H.

⁸⁹Attwood, op.cit., p. 145.

⁹⁰Ibid.; "The Incorporation of Towns in Penobscot County," Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 239; Mitchell, Daggett, Curtis and Gould (comp.), The Lincoln and Enfield Register, 1905 (Brunswick, Maine: H.E. Mitchell Company,

Settlers began arriving about 1820, most of them from below on the Penobscot River and from Oxford County. The designations Treats Tract and Treats Grant came from the fact that General Joseph Treat of Bangor was granted 5,000 acres of land in order to erect mills to help settle the area.⁹¹ The village which grew up around these mills was called Treat's Mills or Cold Stream Village.⁹² This latter name was taken from that of the stream upon which the mills were erected. This area was in the southern part of the present town. The northern part was known as Township No. 1 east of the Penobscot River.

Two possibilities have been advanced as to how Enfield received its town name.⁹³ The first settler to make a clearing was John Wood and he made it near the southern boundary of the town, so the name Enfield (the end field) was given. A second possibility is that the name came from an old English town in Middlesex.

It is of interest to note that the present village of West Enfield, which is located on the Penobscot River, was once known as the village of Montague. These are post-office names, but they have been used by the villagers as

1905), pp. 26-29; "Petition of the Inhabitants to the Senate and House of Representatives" (see Appendix H).

⁹¹Ibid.

⁹²Ibid.

⁹³Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 448.

the name for their part of the town.⁹⁴ In 1887 the Piscataquis Falls Pulp and Paper Company constructed a pulp mill at the village of West Enfield. The company's President was Samuel Montague and, beginning in 1888, the village was known by that name in his honor. In August of 1898 the International Paper Company bought this mill.⁹⁵ It seems that the same company had a mill in Montague, Massachusetts, and shipments became so mixed up that it was necessary to change the address from Montague, Maine, to West Enfield in 1904. And so it has remained ever since.⁹⁶

EDINBURG - The year was 1835. Edinburg was one of three towns incorporated by the Legislature on January 31, the three hundred and twenty-first in the State and the thirty-seventh in Penobscot County.⁹⁷ It had previously been called Township 1 Range 6 Old Indian Purchase West of the Penobscot River.⁹⁸

⁹⁴Mr. Stewart Lord of Burlington, Maine says that what is now called West Enfield had the following post-office names: East Howland, 1829-35; Enfield, 1835-44; West Enfield, 1844-88; Montague, 1888-1904; West Enfield, 1904-

⁹⁵Mitchell, Daggett, Curtis and Gould (comp.), op.cit., p. 30.

⁹⁶Statement of Mr. Herbert V. Lord, West Enfield, Maine, personal interview.

⁹⁷Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 144.

⁹⁸Ibid.

The first settlers were in what is now Edinburg as early as 1813.⁹⁹ Miss Chadbourne gives the origin of the town's name as follows: "...this town was doubtless given the name of the Scottish capital at the request of John Bennoch, previously mentioned as the builder of Bennoch Road. Nearly six miles of this road are in Edinburg, and settlement is largely in its northern part..."¹⁰⁰

However, I have a different theory. During the 1820's and early 1830's, this area on the Penobscot River was known as Eddysburg among the settlers, presumably after Jonathan Eddy who had owned timberland there. In fact the original petition of the inhabitants dated October 1, 1834, to the State Legislature asked that the township "be incorporated into a town by the name of Edingburg."¹⁰¹ Eddy's Town had become Eddington¹⁰² and now Eddysburg had become Edingburg. The original act of incorporation was entitled: "An Act to incorporate the town of Edingburg."¹⁰³ Finally, the name was corrupted again with the dropping of the first "g" and ended up as Edinburg.

⁹⁹"Reminiscences of Penobscot River, by the late Col. Aaron Haynes, of Passadumkeag," op.cit., II, 100.

¹⁰⁰Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 136.

¹⁰¹See Appendix H for a copy of this original petition of the inhabitants asking for incorporation into a town.

¹⁰²See Eddington supra.

¹⁰³See Appendix H.

PASSADUMKEAG - The year was 1835. Passadumkeag was the third of the three towns incorporated by the Legislature on January 31 of that year. It was the three hundred and twenty-second in the State, the thirty-eighth in Penobscot County.¹⁰⁴ It had previously been called Township 1 Old Indian Purchase East of the Penobscot River.¹⁰⁵ The name was taken from the small river that runs into the Penobscot here.¹⁰⁶ The name is Indian meaning "above the gravel bar"¹⁰⁷ and Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm explained its Indian derivation as follows:

The topographical peculiarity in this place is that the stream does not take its name from something at or in its mouth, but from rips some distance below it. Passing over these rapids on his way up river, the canoeman knew that he was near this stream, which was one of the most important routes to the eastward-- a place he must not fail to identify. By way of the Passadumkeag one could go to the headquarters of Union River, Narraguagus, and branches of the Machias, and through two routes to places on St. Croix waters.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁴Attwood, op.cit., p. 216. The History of Penobscot County, Maine and the Maine Register both give the date of incorporation as January 1, 1835.

¹⁰⁵Ibid.

¹⁰⁶Ava H. Chadbourne, "Indian Names in Maine Towns," The Maine Townsman, XV (July, 1953), 4; Gannett, American Names, p. 239; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 475.

¹⁰⁷Chadbourne, "Indian Names in Maine Towns," loc. cit.; Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 47.

¹⁰⁸Ibid., pp. 47-48.

BRADLEY - The year was 1835. With the incorporation of Bradley on February 3, the line of settlements on the east bank of the Penobscot River was completed from Brewer up to Lincoln. It was the thirty-ninth town in Penobscot County and the three hundred and twenty-third in Maine.¹⁰⁹ It previously had been called Township 4 Old Indian Purchase East of the Penobscot River.¹¹⁰

There were settlers here before 1800 as Captain John Chamberlain recorded them when he surveyed the area in 1797.¹¹¹ Among the first settlers was Bradley Blackman from Walpole, Massachusetts. On November 14, 1834, the townspeople sent a petition, signed by Jeremiah B. Boynton and twenty-two others including Bradley Blackman, to the Legislature asking to "be Incorporated into a Town by the name of Waldo..."¹¹² But this name was already being used by a plantation in Waldo County and was embodied in the name of Waldoboro. Thus it could not be used. On the original petition, in a small handwriting different from that which wrote the body of the petition, appear the words "Bradley" and "Champlain" on the right hand side as if written in as suggestions to replace the designation

¹⁰⁹Attwood, op.cit., p. 114.

¹¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹¹"Copy Capt. John Chamberlain's Field Notes, October, 1797," Bangor Historical Magazine, I, pp. 209-210.

¹¹²See Appendix H for a copy of this petition for incorporation.

"Waldo". This petition was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Incorporation of Towns on January 16, 1835, and this committee seven days later reported favorably a bill to incorporate "a town by the name of Bradley". I have been unable to determine who wrote in the words "Bradley" and "Champlain" but it seems reasonable to accept the idea that the name was chosen to honor one of the first settlers and a signer of the petition, Bradley Blackman,¹¹³ it being a strong custom to name towns after either an early settler or an early proprietor.

LOWELL - The year was 1837. Michigan entered the Union as the twenty-sixth state and the Republic of Texas was recognized by President Andrew Jackson after being approved by Congress. In Maine, two years had passed since a town was incorporated in Penobscot County when on February 9 Lowell became the three hundred and thirty-eighth town incorporated in the State, the fortieth in Penobscot County.¹¹⁴ It had previously been known as Township 1 Range 1 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase, Huntressville

¹¹³History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 857; "The Town of Bradley, Maine," Bangor Historical Magazine, III, 79.

¹¹⁴Attwood, op.cit., p. 187.

and Huntersville.¹¹⁵

The first settlers were Alpheus Hayden and Levi Doane (or Deane) who came here early in 1819 from Canaan in Somerset County, Maine. Soon others followed including F. D. Huntress. By 1836 the settlement had grown enough that the townspeople asked for incorporation into a town by the name of "Huntressville" in honor of that early settler, F. D. Huntress, and this was granted by the Legislature on February 9, 1837.¹¹⁶ However, about a year later a petition was sent to the Legislature by Alpheus Hayden and twenty others asking that the name be changed from "Huntressville" to "Lowell".¹¹⁷ Apparently Mr. Huntress had fallen into disfavor among the townspeople and the petition also complained that the great length of the name made it "inconvenient and troublesom."¹¹⁸ This request was granted and on March 22, 1838, the name was changed to Lowell. It is said that the name was chosen in honor of the first-born male child in the settlement, Lowell Hayden, who had been born July 16, 1821.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵Ibid.; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 341.

¹¹⁶History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 147; "Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Huntressville to the Senate and House of Representatives" (see Appendix H)

¹¹⁷Ibid.

¹¹⁸Ibid.

¹¹⁹Bailey, History of Trans Alpine, p. 10; Gannett, American Names, p. 191; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 270, 417; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 341.

On February 20, 1841, part of the Pages Mills settlement was annexed to Lowell. The first school teacher in what is now Lowell was Mary C. Dean and the first minister was the Rev. Pinder Field. It was in honor of these two people that the plantation name was changed from "Pages Mills" to "Deanfield"¹²⁰, which was its designation for many years before being annexed to Lowell.¹²¹

On March 17, 1842, Cold Stream Settlement, Two Mile Strip, or the "Strip" north of Township No. 1, Bingham's Penobscot Purchase, was added. Mr. Stephen Messer and his brother-in-law, Samuel Darling, both of Blue Hill, Maine had moved into this area next to Cold Stream Pond as early as June, 1818.¹²² Part of this Strip was set off to Burlington on July 28, 1847, which left Lowell with its present area.

¹²⁰Mr. Stewart Lord of Burlington, Maine, has in his possession a Hymnbook presented to the Congregational Church at Deanfield by Rev. Pinder Field with Mary C. Dean's name in it dated 1827.

¹²¹Varney, loc.cit.

¹²²"Stephen Messer, of Blue Hill and Lowell, Maine," Bangor Historical Magazine, IV, 162.

Chapter III
THE OAK REACHES MATURITY
(1839-1955)

With the incorporations of Patten and Mount Chase, our imaginary tree reaches its highest height during this period. Twenty-one towns were incorporated in this one hundred and sixteen-year period. This emphasizes the fact that by 1835, thirty-nine towns had been incorporated in the forty-seven-year span since Orrington became a town in 1788. Only twenty-one towns were incorporated during the eighty-six-year span from 1835 to 1921 when Drew became a town.¹

Altogether there have been sixty-one towns incorporated in Penobscot County from 1788 through 1955. Seven of these towns have surrendered their Town Charters and now have the Plantation form of government, leaving fifty-four incorporated towns at present.

MATTAMISCONTIS - The year was 1839. John Sutter began a settlement at Sutter's Fort on the present site of Sacra-

¹If we use 1788 as a beginning and 1921 as an ending, we find that approximately two-thirds of the towns in Penobscot County were incorporated in the first third of this time, that is up to 1835; and that one-third of the towns were incorporated in the last two-thirds of this period of time.

mento, California. In Maine, two years had again gone by in Penobscot County before another town was incorporated. On March 8, 1839, Mattamiscontis was incorporated as the forty-first town in Penobscot County and the three hundred and forty-fifth in the State.² It was formerly a part of Howland and carried the same designation as Township 1 Range 7 North of the Waldo Patent.³

Apparently this section was settled about 1829 and received its name upon incorporation from a tributary of the Penobscot which flows through the town.⁴ Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm explains the Indian derivation of the word as follows:

Mad-am-as-cont'-es, "alewife stream". In
Mattamiscontis Plantation.

.....
Any one of these forms is preferable to the official name of the plantation, which wholly disguises the meaning of the word. This is not a 'mata-' word, indicating some feature at the mouth of the stream, but an alewife-abundance word. It comes from 'madamas', "alewife", and 'kañntti', indicating a place of occurrence, with the softened Penobscot locative '-es' rather than the diminutive '-sis', "little".

That this is the correct meaning is assured by finding, some twenty-five years since, an old man who could remember that in his youth alewives came to this stream in such numbers that early settlers carted them off by the horse-sled load...⁵

²Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 193.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 419; Maine Register, p. 686.

⁵Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 51.

ARGYLE - The Year was 1839. The Aroostook War took place in February and March in the boundary dispute with British trespassers in Aroostook County. On March 19, three days after Aroostook had been made a separate county, Argyle was incorporated as the three hundred and forty-sixth town in the State, the forty-second in Penobscot County.⁶

Previously, it had been known as the Maine Literary and Theological Institute Grant, Birch Stream, Argyle Plantation, and No. 3, Old Indian Purchase.⁷

Argyle had been a part of the ancient Birch Stream Settlement. The earliest settlers were in Argyle as early as 1797.⁸ Upon incorporation the plantation name of Argyle was retained. The name comes from that of an old county in Scotland.⁹

OLD TOWN - The year was 1840. The Census Bureau listed the population of the United States as 17,069,453. In Maine only three towns were incorporated that year. The last of

⁶Attwood, op.cit., p. 98.

⁷Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 249-50; "The Incorporation of Towns in Penobscot County", Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 239.

⁸"Early Settlements on Penobscot River, Now Orono, Milford, Argyle, Bradley," Bangor Historical Magazine, I, pp. 207-8.

⁹Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 136.

these was Old Town, incorporated on March 16 as the three hundred and fiftieth town in the State and the forty-third in Penobscot County.¹⁰ The town was originally a part of Orono until set off and incorporated; so it had the same previous designations as mentioned above for Orono.¹¹

In 1839 a petition was sent to the Legislature signed by Nath'l Treat and 161 others who lived in the southern part of the town of Orono asking that that part of the town be set off from the northern part, "and incorporated into a town by itself bearing the name of Stillwater."¹² This was not acted upon, but a town meeting was called on Monday, February 17, 1840. The inhabitants of Orono voted at this meeting to have the Selectmen of the town forward a petition to the Legislature asking for a division of Orono, "and to incorporate the Northerly part into a town to be called Old Town and the Southerly part into a town to be called Stillwater."¹³ This the Selectmen, Nath'l Treat and Timothy Mays, did on the very next day, February the 18th. The original bill passed the House of Representatives dividing Orono into Old Town (the northerly part) and Stillwater

¹⁰Attwood, op.cit., p. 212.

¹¹See Orono supra.

¹²"Petition of the Inhabitants of Orono to the Senate and House of Representatives" (see Appendix H).

¹³"Proceeding of a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Orono on Monday, February 17, 1840" (see Appendix H).

(the southerly part). On March 3, 1840, the Senate amended this bill but retained the same names. Then on March 7 the House passed the bill with an amendment marked "B" which said, "An amendment. Strike out the word Stillwater wherever it occurs and insert Orono except the words 'Stillwater river'". The Senate accepted this amendment on March 9, 1840. Thus it appears that members of the House decided to keep the name Orono which it still retains today.¹⁴ Probably few people living in present-day Orono realize how near they came to getting the original plantation name back again.

The name "Old Town", which was given to the northern division, came from the Indian village on Indian island.¹⁵ Some claim that the name is not of Indian origin, but comes from the white man and was only used after Colonel Thomas Westbrook made his expedition against the fort on Indian Island in 1722-23. It is true that after Westbrook's expedition we find various references made to Old Town; but this does not prove that the Indians may not have themselves referred to it as the "old town". Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm has this to say about the name:

Ne-gan-o-den'-ek, "old town". The Indian village on Indian Island.

¹⁴See Old Town under Appendix H.

¹⁵Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 31; Gannett, American Names, p. 230; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 458; Georgia Pulsifer Porter, "Old Town", Maine: Past and Present, p. 188.

Gatschet gives the form 'Nganudene', from 'neganie', something "old, worn out", and 'oudene', a "town" ('Handbook of the American Indian,' II, 118).

Though the name may have been applied after Colonel Westbrook burned the town in 1723, evidence that the Red Paint people had occupied the place for centuries before makes it probable that it was the "old town" ages before the white man came.

It is also probable that the word comes from one of the older languages. Father Pacifique gives in Micmac the word 'ngani otan', 'old town', and Lacombe has the Cree word, 'nikan, devant, en avant, premier', indicating that this was not a worn out and deserted town, but the 'first' town, the earliest. The form we give seems better than Gatschet's.¹⁶

PATTEN - The year was 1841. The first emigrant train to California, by way of the Oregon Trail, Humbolt River, and the Sierras, reached Sacramento that year. In Maine only four towns were incorporated during the year, one being in Penobscot County. Patten was incorporated on April 16, the northernmost town in the County up to that time,¹⁷ being the three hundred and fifty-fourth in the State and the forty-fourth in the County.¹⁸ It had previously been

¹⁶Eckstorm, loc.cit.

¹⁷Only Mount Chase, which became a town in 1864, has been north of Patten, but it surrendered its incorporation in 1935 and became a plantation, so that today Patten is still the northernmost town in Penobscot County practically surrounded by wild land townships.

¹⁸Attwood, op.cit., p. 216.

called Township 4 Range 6 West of the Easterly Line of the State.¹⁹

The town was settled about 1828. Many of the early settlers came from Lincoln, Maine, and it was Ira Fish who sent a couple of men up who built the first log house in Patten.²⁰ For a while the town was called Fish's Mills after Ira Fish.²¹ In 1840 the settlement was incorporated as Patten Plantation and it retained that name the following year when it became a Town. The name was chosen in honor of Amos Patten who had purchased the township from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.²²

ALTON - The year was 1844. Colonel John C. Fremont's expedition, which spent four years exploring the Far West, reached Sutter's Fort in the Sacramento Valley. In Maine three years had passed since a town was incorporated in Penobscot County when, on March 9, Alton became the forty-fifth town in the County and the three hundred and sixty-

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Ira Fish had come to Lincoln in 1825 from Milton, New Hampshire, and built a mill there for a Boston lumber firm.

²¹Statement of Mr. C. W. Scribner, Patten, Maine, personal interview.

²²Ibid.

third in the State.²³ As Alton was a part of Argyle Plantation before being set off, it has the same previous designations of the Maine Literary and Theological Institute Grant, Birch Stream Settlement, Argyle Plantation, and No. 3 Old Indian Purchase.²⁴

Stephen Tourtelott and his family were the first settlers to arrive in Alton in 1818. In 1815 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had granted a part of the township to the Maine Literary and Theological Institute in Waterville. Birch Stream forms the eastern boundary of Alton, hence the designation Birch Stream Settlement.²⁵ The origin of the name Alton is in doubt.²⁶ Miss. Chadbourne says that the name is English and could have been taken from the English town Alton in Southampton, England.²⁷ The original petition from the inhabitants asked the Legislature "...to incorporate the Plantation of Argyle into a Town by the

²³Attwood, op.cit., p. 97.

²⁴Ibid., pp. 97-98; George P. Gould, Alton, Maine: A Bit of History. From the Annual Report of the Municipal Officers of the Town of Alton, Maine, 100th Anniversary, 1844-1944, for the Year 1943-1944, p. 46; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 249-50; "The Incorporation of Towns in Penobscot County," Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 239.

²⁵Gould, Alton, Maine: A Bit of History, p. 46; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 248.

²⁶Mr. George P. Gould, Clerk of Courts, Bangor, Maine, who wrote the Centennial Address for Alton, said that he could find nothing on how Alton received its name.

²⁷Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, p. 111.

name of Allton...²⁸ The original Act of Incorporation written in the handwriting of William T. Johnson, Clerk, reads: "...is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Al~~l~~ton," with the second "l" crossed out as shown.²⁹

CARROLL - The year was 1845. Florida entered the Union as the twenty-seventh state while Texas entered as the twenty-eighth state. In Maine the line of settlements that branches off to the east from the Penobscot River at Lincoln and runs through Lee and Springfield was completed as far as the end of the Penobscot County boundary when Carroll was incorporated on March 30 as the forty-sixth town in Penobscot County and the three hundred and sixty-eighth in the State.³⁰ It had previously been designated as Township 6 Range 2 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase.³¹

Settlement in the township began about 1830 and approximately fifteen years later had reached sufficient proportions that the inhabitants felt the need of becoming incorporated as a town. Accordingly, a petition was drawn up on December 23, 1844, signed by Thomas Lindsay and

²⁸See Appendix H.

²⁹See Appendix H.

³⁰Attwood, op.cit., p. 122.

³¹Ibid.

nineteen others, to be forwarded to the legislature.³² In it they listed the following reasons for desiring to be incorporated at that time:

...First: That we have in Said Township a population varing but Little from four hundred. Second: That we have nearly eighty Voters. Third: That We have about one hundred and fifty Scholars over four years Old, And Fourth that we have but one Road through the Township.

The final paragraph of the petition stated that the names of Greenwood, Greenville, and Sparta had been proposed for the town but that the Legislature would "Insert either or any other that you in youre wisdom may think more appropriate."

The Legislature did not use any of these proposed names. Thirty years earlier the name Sparta had been suggested in another petition for incorporation of another town, but the town received the name of Woodstock on February 7, 1815. The following year, the town next to Woodstock in Oxford County was incorporated as Greenwood, so this name could not be used.³³ The third name was also rejected as Greenville in Piscataquis County had been incorporated on February 6, 1836. Thus it seems that the Legislature picked the name and according to local tradition the name was in honor of the famous Carroll family

³²See Appendix H for a copy of this petition.

³³Was this just a coincidence?

of Carrollton.³⁴

CLIFTON - The year was 1848. Gold was discovered in California and Wisconsin entered the Union as the thirtieth state. In Penobscot County three years had passed since the last town was incorporated when Clifton became a town under the name of Maine on August 7.³⁵ It was the three hundred and seventy-eighth town in the State and the forty-seventh in Penobscot County.³⁶ It had previously been called The Gore East of Brewer, Jarvis Gore, Maine, and Jarvis's Gore.³⁷

A gore has been defined as an area, triangular or irregular in shape, formed by diverging survey lines, often the result of inaccuracies.³⁸ Such a shape was bounded by the present towns of Bradley, Clifton, and Eddington, subsequently being annexed to Bradley on February 10, 1859. This area was known as The Gore East of Brewer from its

³⁴Statement of Mrs. F. M. Tolman, Carroll, Maine, personal interview.

³⁵Attwood, op.cit., p. 127.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Ibid.; O. M. Harrison, Historical Sketch of East Eddington Area ([n.p.]: Morse-Norris Press, 1942), p. 7; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 290; Maine Register, p. 654.

³⁸Attwood, op.cit., p. 14.

geographical location. This big tract of land was owned by Leonard Jarvis of Surry, hence it was also known as Jarvis Gore.³⁹ This area was settled as early as 1803.⁴⁰ The people in the southwest section of Jarvis Gore petitioned the Legislature to be allowed to join Eddington and in 1823 this request was granted. The present town was incorporated on August 7, 1848 with the name of Maine, apparently so called after the State. But this designation did not prove to be very satisfactory.⁴¹ One can imagine the difficulties it would entail to the Post Office Department, for instance. Within six months when the warrant was issued for the March town meeting in 1849, the fifth article stated: "To see if the town wants to alter the name and if so what shall it be called."⁴² The meeting was held on the first Monday in March and the people voted to change the name from Maine to Clifton. It seems that this name was derived from the cliffy sort of hills to be found in the town.⁴³ This change in names was granted by the Legislature on the ninth of June, 1849.

³⁹Harrison, Historical Sketch of East Eddington Area, p. 7; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 291.

⁴⁰Harrison, op.cit., pp. 7-8.

⁴¹Varney, Gazetteer, p. 176.

⁴²See Appendix H.

⁴³History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 290.

KENDUSKEAG - The year was 1852. The first through train from the East Coast reached Chicago. It has been four years since a town was formed in Penobscot County, but on February 20, Kenduskeag was incorporated as the three hundred and eighty-fifth town in the State and the forty-eighth in the County.⁴⁴ As it was made up of parts of Levant and Glenburn, its previous designations were the same as theirs.⁴⁵

This area had been called Kenduskeag Plantation soon after the first settlers arrived, among these being Major Moses Hodsdon in 1801 and Decallis Clark in 1803.⁴⁶ Levant was incorporated as a town in 1813 and Glenburn in 1822. Then in 1852 the Legislature set off a part of each of these two towns to form the present Kenduskeag. The name chosen was that of the old plantation days which had been derived from the river which flows through the town.⁴⁷ The derivation of this Indian name for the river has been fully explained before in the section on Bangor,⁴⁸ its meaning being "eel-weir place".⁴⁹

⁴⁴Attwood, op.cit., p. 174.

⁴⁵See Levant and Glenburn supra.

⁴⁶History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 393, 404; Williamson, History of State of Maine, II, 632.

⁴⁷Chadbourne, "Indian Names", The Maine Townsman, p. 4; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 392.

⁴⁸See Bangor supra., pp. 5-6.

⁴⁹Chadbourne, loc.cit.; R.A. Douglas-Lithgow, Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England (Salem, Mass: The Salem Press Company, 1909), p. 18; Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 15.

HOLDEN - The year was 1852. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe was published and, later that same year, was produced for the first time on the stage. In Maine a second town was founded in Penobscot County that year when Holden became incorporated on April 13 as the three hundred and eighty-ninth town in the State and the forty-ninth in the County.⁵⁰ It was formerly a part of Brewer and so had the same previous designations as that town.⁵¹

The area which now comprises the towns of Orrington and Holden and the city of Brewer was once known as New Worcester Plantation, named by Colonel John Brewer after his home in Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1788, Orrington was incorporated as the first town in the present Penobscot County and in 1812 Brewer was incorporated, being named after the original settler, Colonel Brewer.⁵² The area which embraces these three places was also called Plantation No. 9 or Township No. 9 from its number in the surveys.⁵³

The area which is now Holden was settled by people from Massachusetts. General John Blake of Wrentham, Massachusetts, explored this section in 1786 and moved here in 1787 with his family. In the Records of Deeds in Lincoln County we find that John Blake of Wrentham bought

⁵⁰ Attwood, op.cit., p. 166.

⁵¹ See Brewer supra.

⁵² See Orrington and Brewer supra.

⁵³ History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 384.

part of a tract of land "in the Plantation of China, so called on River Penobscot, April 10, 1787..." which is in present-day Holden.⁵⁴ General Blake called this settlement New Wrentham after his home town in Massachusetts.⁵⁵ After Brewer became a town in 1812 this part of the town was known as East Brewer.⁵⁶

As in the case of Brewer being separated from Orrington when the distance between the settlements was given as the reason for the request, so it seems this was the same situation between Brewer and Holden. A petition was addressed to the Legislature on April 18, 1851, signed by Charles Winchester and one hundred others, asking that the easterly part of Brewer be incorporated into a town by the name of Holden.⁵⁷ On the original petition another name had been written in first but then scratched out and "Holden" was written over it. It is believed that it was named after Holden in Massachusetts, a town lying near the city of Worcester in the general area of which many of the early settlers came from to Orrington, Brewer, and Holden.⁵⁸

⁵⁴"Records of Deeds in Lincoln County, Now Hancock County, 1768", Bangor Historical Magazine, V, 25.

⁵⁵Charles Morris Blake, "Memoir of Major General John Blake, of Brewer, and His Descendants," Bangor Historical Magazine, II, pp. 6-7.

⁵⁶Attwood, loc.cit.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 384; Blake, loc.cit.

⁵⁷See Appendix H for a copy of this petition.

⁵⁸Postcard of July 27, 1955, from R. R. Sawyer, Town Clerk of Holden, Maine.

VEAZIE - The year was 1853. The Territory of Washington was formed, being set off from Oregon Territory. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stretched as far as Wheeling, on the Ohio River. In Maine only one town was incorporated in 1853 and that was Veazie which, on March 26, became the three hundred and ninetieth town in the State and the fiftieth in Penobscot County.⁵⁹ It had previously been called North Bangor.⁶⁰

This area was formerly a part of the Seventh Ward in Bangor, but about 1852 the people living in this section felt they were too distant from the seat of government and petitioned the State Legislature to be set off from Bangor into a town to be called Veazie. It was named after General Samuel Veazie of Bangor who owned mills and extensive property in the area.⁶¹ He moved to Veazie in 1854, building a fine house and becoming a leading citizen of the town. That same year he also bought the old narrow gauge Bangor, Milford, and Oldtown Railroad which was soon known as the Veazie Railroad and gave the town some fame.

⁵⁹Attwood, op.cit., p. 260.

⁶⁰Ibid.

⁶¹Gannett, American Names, p. 309; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 496; Maine Register, p. 683; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 552; "Veazie", Maine, A Guide "Down East", p. 297; "Rev. Samuel Veazie and Family, of Duxbury and Hull, Mass., and Harpswell," Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 73.

WINN - The year was 1857. A country-wide celebration was held to observe the connecting of St. Louis with New York by railroad. That year in Maine three towns were incorporated, one being in Penobscot County. On March 21 Winn became the three hundred and ninety-eighth town in the State and the fifty-first in Penobscot County.⁶² It had previously been called River Township 4, Snowville, Five Islands, and Bridgetown.⁶³

Winn was settled as early as 1820 when Joseph Snow came up the river from Orrington and started a farm.⁶⁴ At that time, his was the only house on the Penobscot River from the Falls at Howland to Mattawamkeag and also on the mail route up as far as Houlton.⁶⁵ It was after this first settler that the community became known as Snowville.⁶⁶ Settlement was made very slowly. By 1843, most of Winn was owned by John Fiske of Boston and a Mr. Bridge of Milford. It seems that the site of the village was called Bridgetown for a while.⁶⁷

We must now switch to Salem, Massachusetts, where we

⁶²Attwood, op.cit., p. 270.

⁶³Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 503.

⁶⁴Bacon, Northern Maine, p. 79; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 498; "Roads on the Penobscot River Above Bangor," Bangor Historical Magazine, V, pp. 77-78.

⁶⁵Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 498.

⁶⁶Ibid.; Bacon, loc.cit.

⁶⁷History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 503.

find that in the middle of the last century David Pingree of that town was engaged in shipping all over the world. In the period from about 1832 to 1862 he also had extensive land operations in Maine. One of his business managers was John M. Winn who resided in Bangor. He purchased the land owned by Fiske and Bridge which made him the principal proprietor of the township.⁶⁸

About 1852 the settlement was organized as Five Islands Plantation apparently after the "Five Islands" which are in the Penobscot at that point.⁶⁹ Settlement picked up now as steamboat navigation began on the Penobscot and a landing was established at Five Islands. By 1856 the inhabitants felt the need of incorporation and this was granted by the State Legislature on March 21, 1857. The name chosen for the new town was in honor of the principal proprietor, John M. Winn.⁷⁰ It is said that about this time, Mr. Winn got himself into financial difficulties, losing every cent that he had. He then returned to Salem, Mass., where he lived with two sisters and died on charity.⁷¹

⁶⁸Ibid.; Elizabeth Ring, A Reference List of Manuscripts Relating to the History of Maine, Part II (University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 45. Orono, Maine: University Press, 1938-41), p. 60.

⁶⁹Bacon, Northern Maine, pp. 78-79; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 500.

⁷⁰Bacon, op.cit., p. 79; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 503.

⁷¹Ibid.; Bacon, loc.cit.

PRENTISS - The year was 1858. Minnesota entered the Union as the thirty-second state. The Overland Stage, on its first trip from San Francisco, reached St. Louis in twenty-three days and four hours; the Westbound stage, which left at the same time, reached San Francisco in twenty-four days, twenty hours, and thirty-five minutes. The first town incorporated in Maine that year was Prentiss which, on February 27, became the fifty-second town in Penobscot County and the three hundred and ninety-ninth in the State.⁷² It had previously been called Township 7 Range 3 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase.⁷³

The first settlers in this area came about 1836 or 1838,⁷⁴ but others followed slowly for it was over twenty years before incorporation as a town was sought. Most of the land in the township was owned by the Hon. Henry E. Prentiss of Bangor. Mr. Prentiss had been Mayor of Bangor at one time and was a man of considerable wealth. It was after this principal owner of the township that the people named their town.⁷⁵ Mr. Prentiss was pleased with this honor and helped the new town in various ways, one of which was to present the townspeople with a library of three hundred volumes.⁷⁶

⁷²Attwood, Length and Breadth, p. 224.

⁷³Ibid.

⁷⁴Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 486.

⁷⁵Ibid.; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 470.

⁷⁶History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 486.

MATTAWAMKEAG - The year was 1860. The Census Bureau listed the population of the United States as 31,443,321. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, was elected President of the United States with Hannibal Hamlin of Maine as Vice President. Four towns in Maine were incorporated that year, one being in Penobscot County. On February 14 Mattawamkeag became the fifty-third town in the County and the four hundred and seventh in the State.⁷⁷ It had previously been called Township 1 Indian Purchase; Township No. 1, East Indian Purchase; Township No. 1, Indian Purchase, east side of the Penobscot River; Matawamkeag, Montawamkeag; Mederwomkeag; Mederwomkeeg; and Meddewamcaige.⁷⁸

The town was located on the site of an old Indian village and the name was taken from the river which flows through the town emptying into the Penobscot.⁷⁹ Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm gives the derivation of the Indian name for the river as follows:

'Mata-wamk'-eag', 'at the mouth a gravel bar'. This was the mark by which to recognize Mattawamkeag River, tributary to the Penobscot from the east.

⁷⁷Attwood, op.cit., p. 193.

⁷⁸Ibid.; Bacon, Northern Maine, p. 83; Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, "History of the Chadwick Survey From Fort Pownal in the District of Maine to the Province of Quebec in Canada in 1764", Sprague's Journal of Maine History, XIV, pp. 72, 82; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 897.

⁷⁹Ibid.; Chadbourne, "Indian Names", The Maine Townsman, p. 4; Bacon, op.cit., p. 82.

The Indians named the affluents to a river by some easily recognized natural feature near its mouth. 'Matawamkeag' pictured to him a point of gravel on the upper side of the entrance where the current of the main river had crowded the wash of the smaller entering stream into a pointed bed of gravel. 'Matawamkeunk' would be an entering stream with a bed of gravel 'inside' its own mouth. 'Passadumkeag' was a stream entering 'above', or 'beyond', a gravel bar across the main river. Except at very high water one would never miss locating a gravel bar. Thus the little rivers named themselves.⁸⁰

The various spellings of Mattawamkeag - Meddewamcaige, Mederwomkeeg, Mederwomkeag - which are found in the "Journal and Maps of Joseph Chadwick, Survey of 1764 of Route from Fort Pownal on the Penobscot to Quebec" are examples of how some of our ancestors spelled the names of various places by sound and illustrate what might come out of such attempts.

MOUNT CHASE - The year was 1864. General Sherman made his destructive march across Georgia. Nevada entered the Union as the thirty-sixth state. In Maine only two towns were incorporated that year. In Penobscot County it had been four years since the last town was incorporated when, on March 21st, Mount Chase became the fifty-fourth town in the County and the four hundred and fifteenth in the

⁸⁰Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, pp. 58-59.

State.⁸¹ It had previously been known as Township 5 Range 6 West of the Easterly Line of the State, Monterey, and Mount Chase Plantation.⁸²

The township was first settled in 1838.⁸³ During the time of the Mexican War (1846-48) the area was known by the name of Monterey.⁸⁴ It was organized as Mount Chase Plantation and when it became a town this name was retained. The name was taken from the mountain in the northern part of the town.⁸⁵ One account tells us that the mountain received its name from a man named Chase who was in the area as early as 1825. He was probably hired by the State as an agent to drive timber thieves off the public lands. There was a great fire that year in the northern woods and Mr. Chase was caught in it; however, he fled to the safety of the mountain which has, since that time, been known as Mount Chase.⁸⁶ The town has the distinction of being the

⁸¹Attwood, op.cit., p. 202.

⁸²Ibid.; Maine Register, p. 686; Varney, Gazetteer, pp. 376-77.

⁸³Attwood, loc.cit.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 425.

⁸⁴Statement of Mr. C.W. Scribner, Patten, Maine, personal interview. On June 26 of 1846 Commodore John Drake Sloat took possession of Monterey where he hoisted the U.S. flag and proclaimed California a part of the United States.

⁸⁵History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 425; Maine Register, p. 686; Varney, loc.cit.

⁸⁶History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 425.

northernmost incorporated town in Penobscot County. This incorporation was given up on March 22, 1935, and once again it was organized as a Plantation on April 6, 1936.

KINGMAN - The year was 1873. The Great Bonanza silver mine was discovered in Nevada. In Maine nine years have passed since the last town was incorporated in Penobscot County when, on January 25, Kingman became the four hundred and twenty-ninth town in the State, the fifty-fifth in the County.⁸⁷ It had previously been called Township 6 Range 4 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase, Waterson and Pray Purchase and Camden Grant, McCrillis, and Independence.⁸⁸

About 900 of the 15,000 acres in the township were included in the Waterson and Pray Purchase while the remainder of the township was granted by Massachusetts to the town of Camden to help build a bridge across Duck Trap Stream. Even before settlers had moved in, the township was organized as McCrillis Plantation on July 4, 1859. This name was given apparently in honor of William H. McCrillis, a lawyer in Bangor, who devoted a lot of time to speculation in timberlands.⁸⁹ It is supposed that the first settlers

⁸⁷Attwood, op.cit., p. 176.

⁸⁸Ibid.

⁸⁹"Historical Notes", Bangor Historical Magazine, VII, 59.

arrived about 1864.

About seven years after its first incorporation, the township was reorganized on March 28, 1866, and given the name of Independence Plantation, perhaps because of the date of the first incorporation.⁹⁰ In another seven years the settlement was large enough to ask to become a town and this request was granted on January 25, 1873. The name given to the new town was in honor of Mr. R. S. Kingman of the firm of Shaw and Kingman.⁹¹ This firm had established a large tannery in the settlement which gave the town a considerable amount of prosperity for a time.⁹² On April 13, 1935, Kingman gave up her incorporation and once again was organized as a plantation, retaining the town name.

MEDWAY - The year was 1875. Gold was discovered in Deadwood Gulch, South Dakota. The States of Michigan and Minnesota granted school suffrage to women. In Maine only

⁹⁰ History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 396-97.

⁹¹ Ibid.; Bacon, Northern Maine, p. 85; Gannett, American Names, p. 175; Maine Register, p. 686; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 303.

⁹² The Shaw Brothers controlled tanneries in about half a dozen towns in Penobscot and Washington Counties at this time. Their business was large and they hoped to control the sole leather business for the whole United States. Their schemes were too big and they failed and with this the bark tanneries disappeared from such towns as Kingman, Vanceboro, and Grand Lake Stream.

one town in Penobscot County was formed that year. On February 8 Medway was incorporated as the four hundred and thirty-eighth town in the State and the fifty-sixth in the County.⁹³ It had previously been called Township A Range 6 West of the Easterly Line of the State, Nicatow, Nicatou, Tract Z, and Pattagumpus.⁹⁴

The town was settled in 1838 and enough settlers were there by 1852 to be organized as a plantation under the name of Nicatow (or Nicatou).⁹⁵ Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm gives the Indian derivation of the name as follows:

Nicatow, "fork of a river." The old name for Medway, which lay at the great fork of the West and East branches of the Penobscot.

The word is entirely simple -- 'nik-', 'two,' indicating an even division, or branches of equal importance, and a remnant of '-tegeve,' inseparable ending meaning a "river," "stream with a current."⁹⁶

It was almost twenty-five years later before the settlers numbered enough for incorporation as a town. When this was done on February 8, 1875, Pattagumpus Plantation (formerly known as Letter Z or Tract Z) lying in Township 2 south of Nicatow was added to the new town.⁹⁷ The name

⁹³Attwood, op.cit., p. 195.

⁹⁴Ibid.; R.A.Douglas-Lithgow, Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England, p. 37; Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 63; Richard A. Hebert, Modern Maine (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1951), II, 475; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 423-24; Varney, Gazetteer, p. 360.

⁹⁵Ibid.; Attwood, loc.cit.; Hebert, loc.cit.

⁹⁶Eckstorm, loc.cit.

⁹⁷History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 424.

given to this new area was Medway. This seems to be derived from the fact that the town lies about midway, as the crow flies, between the northern line of the County and the southern line near Bangor.⁹⁸

For a number of years one of the post offices in Medway was called Pattagumpus. This is a corruption of the Indian name for a stream which enters the Penobscot River from the west in Medway. Mrs. Eckstorm explains the Indian derivation of the name as follows:

The best explanation of the word found was given in 1914 by Joseph Francis, one of the finest of our Indian guides, who said it meant "a sharp turn in the river where the bottom is gravelly". Another informant said that at low water there is a curving sandy beach near the mouth of the stream.

.....
 The spelling 'Patagunkis' is greatly to be preferred to Patagumpus, or to the illiterate Paddygumpus of the rivermen. The correct 'Petekankis' can hardly be restored at this late day.⁹⁹

WOODVILLE - The year was 1895. The insurrection against Spanish rule broke out in Cuba. The first automobile race in the United States took place in Chicago and was won by J. F. Duryea who averaged 7 1/2 miles per hour for 54 miles. In Maine, twenty years had passed since the last town was

⁹⁸ Ibid., p. 423.

⁹⁹ Eckstorm, op.cit., pp. 63-64.

incorporated in Penobscot County when Woodville, on February 28, became the four hundred and sixty-first town in the State and the fifty-seventh in the County.¹⁰⁰ It had previously been called Township 2 Indian Purchase, West Indian Township, and Indian Township No. 2.¹⁰¹

The first settlers came in 1832 but it was 1854 before the township was organized as a plantation with the name of Woodville.¹⁰² It is said that a member of the family of Benjamin Stanwood suggested the name which seems appropriate as wood has been its greatest commodity down through the years.¹⁰³ Forty years later when the legislature finally incorporated the settlement as a town, the name Woodville was continued.

MILLINOCKET - The year was 1901. Carrie Nation made her hatchet raid upon Kansas saloons in Wichita. President William McKinley was assassinated and Vice President Theodore Roosevelt took office as President. Only two

¹⁰⁰Attwood, op.cit., p. 271.

¹⁰¹Ibid.; Hebert, Modern Maine, II, p. 479; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 512; Maine Register, 684.

¹⁰²Attwood, loc.cit.; Hebert, loc.cit.

¹⁰³History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 512.

towns were incorporated in Maine that year.¹⁰⁴ One was in Penobscot County which had seen six years pass since the last town incorporation. On March 16 Millinocket became the four hundred and sixty-seventh town in the State and the fifty-eighth in the County;¹⁰⁵ in addition, it was the first town in the State to be incorporated in the 20th century.¹⁰⁶ It had previously been called Township 3 Indian Purchase, Indian Township No. 3, Millinokett, and Milnokett.¹⁰⁷

When the town was incorporated in 1901, it was set off from Indian Township No. 3. The name chosen was taken from Millinocket Lake and Millinocket Stream.¹⁰⁸ The stream flows from the lake through the town and empties into the West Branch of the Penobscot River. Miss Ava H. Chadbourne gives the Indian derivation of the word as follows:

"...The word means 'dotted with many islands', and is a description of the lake which bears the name..."¹⁰⁹ Others give approximately the same meaning to the name.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁴The other was Crystal in Aroostook County, incorporated on March 21, 1901.

¹⁰⁵Attwood, op.cit., p. 198.

¹⁰⁶See Appendix E.

¹⁰⁷Attwood, loc.cit.; Maine Register, p. 672.

¹⁰⁸Chadbourne, "Indian Names", The Maine Townsman, p. 4; Josepha Virginia Evans, "Millinocket", Maine, Past and Present, p. 268.

¹⁰⁹Chadbourne, loc.cit.

¹¹⁰Douglas-Lithgow, Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England, p. 29; Evans, loc.cit.; Gannett, American Names, p. 208.

EAST MILLINOCKET - The year was 1907. The largest number of immigrants ever to come to the United States in one year, 1,285,349 arrived. The U.S. fleet of 16 battleships left Hampton Roads, beginning its trip around the world. In Maine, six more years had passed before another town was incorporated in Penobscot County. This was East Millinocket which shows just how fast this area of the County was growing at the turn of the century. On February 21 it became the four hundred and seventy-second town in the State and the fifty-ninth in the County.¹¹¹ It had previously been called Township A Range 7 West of the Easterly Line of the State and when incorporated was set off from this township.¹¹² The name chosen was given because of the geographical location of the new town in relation to Millinocket.¹¹³

DREW - The year was 1921. War with Germany was officially declared at an end, while the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments opened that year. In Maine, only two towns were formed, one being in Penobscot County.¹¹⁴

¹¹¹Attwood, op.cit., p.143.

¹¹²Ibid.

¹¹³Chadbourne, "Indian Names", The Maine Townsman, p. 4.

¹¹⁴The other was Owls Head in Knox County, incorporated on July 9, 1921, under law of April 9, 1921.

Drew was incorporated on April 5 as the four hundred and eighty-third town in the State and the sixtieth in the County.¹¹⁵ It had previously been called Township 7 Range 4 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase.¹¹⁶

The area was settled about 1825 but it was thirty years before it was organized as a plantation, on September 8, 1856, with the name of Drew.¹¹⁷ The township had been purchased on the 16th of June, 1829, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Thomas Drew of Bangor who acted as assignee for Waterson, Pray and Company, Merchants of Boston.¹¹⁸ His name was chosen for the new plantation and when a town was formed some sixty-five years later the same name was retained. The Act of Incorporation was repealed on March 24, 1933 effective March 1, 1934 and Drew again became a plantation.

There is in Drew Plantation a post office with the name of Wytovitlock. This name was taken from Wytovitlock Stream which runs into the Mattawamkeag River. This is the Indian designation for the stream and Mrs. Eckstorm gives

¹¹⁵Attwood, op.cit., p. 139. (Date of incorporation should be 1921, not 1821 as Attwood has it.)

¹¹⁶Ibid.

¹¹⁷Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, pp. 506-507.

¹¹⁸"Copies of deeds from Penobscot Co. records relating to Thomas Drew's Transactions" (Manuscript copy in the Bangor Public Library, Bangor, Maine), 974.13.10.

the meaning as "alder place".¹¹⁹

STACYVILLE - The year was 1953. On March 26 of that year Stacyville was incorporated as the sixty-first town in Penobscot County. It previously had been called Township 3 Range 6 West of the Easterly Line of the State and Stacyville Plantation.¹²⁰

About 1850 James Stacey became the first settler in this township.¹²¹ In 1860 when Staceyville Plantation was organized on July 30, the name of this first settler was honored.¹²² The spelling was changed from Staceyville to Stacyville at the time the Post Office was set up.¹²³ This name was continued upon incorporation as a town.

¹¹⁹Eckstorm, Indian Place-Names, p. 57.

¹²⁰Attwood, op.cit., p. 247; Maine Register, p. 687.

¹²¹History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 510; Statement of Mrs. Theodora Tracy Boulier, Stacyville, Maine, personal interview.

¹²²Ibid.; History of Penobscot County, Maine, p. 510.

¹²³Statement of Mrs. Theodora Tracy Boulier, Stacyville, Maine, personal interview.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Letter of September 17, 1879, from William Henry Kilby,
Boston, Massachusetts, to P. E. Vose, Dennysville, Maine.

W. H. KILBY, Agent. Office of
INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
End of Commercial Wharf.

Boston, Sept. 17 1879

Friend Vose

Can you ascertain when Mr. B. R. Jones first published his map of Passamaquoddy. The copy which I have places Dennysville and Perry among the incorporated towns. From some things I have heard, I think the first edition must have been issued several years earlier than the incorporation of those places.

I have recently got possession of a lot of valuable historical matter which I should like to have you examine. A lot of old paper stock from St. John was landed from one steamer and one bag burst open. One of our officers came along and told me it contained old letters and documents dated in 1790. I ran out and soon found papers worth saving. The old Chipman house at St. John is being remodelled and the executor of the estate sold to this junk dealer a mass of old account books legal papers and other matter which had accumulated there. The first Ward Chipman graduated at Harvard in 1770 and was the leading man of the Loyalist settlers at St. John, and his son Ward Chipman who graduated at Harvard in 1805 became Chief Justice of the Province and died within my recollection without issue, and these were their papers. It is strange that they were not examined and those of historical value put into some public institution or kept by some antiquarian. The father was the agent of the British government before the commission appointed to settle the Eastern boundary after the first treaty with Great Britain and the son held the same position before the commission for similar purpose after the Treaty of Ghent and I got out of the bag a lot of papers connected with these two treaties, throwing a good deal of light upon the early history of Moose Island and the other places in Passamaquoddy Bay, and giving the points in the rival claims of the Schoodiac and Magguguadavic as the true St. Croix. The examination has been a feast to me and my only regret is that I did not secure the whole bag for overhauling at leisure.

We are all very well. With kind regards to Lydia May and the rest, I am

Very truly yours,
W. H. Kilby

(In possession of Keith Kilby, Dennysville, Maine.)

APPENDIX B

Letter of July 28, 1787, from Reuben Colburn,
Pittston, Maine, to Governor John Hancock
of Massachusetts

(Addressed on outside)

his Exselenze John hancock, Asquier, in Boston:

Pittson, July 28, ye 1787

Dear Sur:- I have shiped forrten stiks of Pine timber
A Greabel to your Directions, on Bord of Willium Porter,
Marked J. H. Sur, I have Not Colected one Bit of Lumber of
Col. North. he has Bin In Boston some time. As soon As he
Returns I shall Doe my In Dever to Colect the other Lumber,
and send it to you. I had A Gread with Adum Gardner for
your Lumber, But his soding Death Disapinte Me. I Am veari
sorri that It has Not Bin in My Power to Sind you your
Lumber. Mr. harri quinse has got him a Clever Loge hows
And Moved In with a smart Famely, And has Got to work on
the Lot, And I hope with what Assistance And Som Directions
I shall give him, he will Doe well.

from your hombel Sirvaent,
REUBEN COLBURN

to his Exselenze John hancock, Asquier.

Note: Major Reuben Colburn went from Dunstable, Mass., to
Pittston in 1761. He was brother to Jeremiah Colburn who
settled in Orono. His daughter Abiah was the mother of
Prof. William Smyth of Bowdoin College, father of Rev.
Newman Smyth, D.D., formerly of Bangor.

APPENDIX C

Chronological List of Town Incorporations in
Penobscot County, Maine

1. 1788, March 21: Orrington
2. 1791, February 25: Bangor
3. 1794, February 24: Hampden
4. 1806, March 12: Orono
5. 1807, February 28: Dixmont
6. 1811, February 16: Exeter
7. 1811, February 16: Charleston
8. 1811, February 16: Garland
9. 1811, February 22: Eddington
10. 1811, June 21: Corinth
11. 1811, June 21: Carmel
12. 1812, February 22: Brewer
13. 1813, June 14: Levant
14. 1814, June 13: Hermon
15. 1814, June 14: Newport
16. 1816, June 17: Dexter
17. 1816, December 11: Corinna
18. 1819, February 15: Newburgh
19. 1820, February 15: Etna (Last town
incorporated before Separation
from Massachusetts.)
20. 1822, January 29: Glenburn
21. 1824, February 6: Maxfield
22. 1825, February 25: Hudson
23. 1826, February 10: Howland
24. 1826, February 21: Plymouth
25. 1829, January 30: Lincoln
26. 1831, January 28: Stetson
27. 1831, March 12: Bradford
28. 1832, February 3: Lee
29. 1832, February 11: Lagrange
30. 1832, March 8: Burlington
31. 1833, February 28: Milford
32. 1834, January 29: Greenfield
33. 1834, February 12: Springfield
34. 1834, February 26: Chester
35. 1834, February 28: Greenbush
36. 1835, January 31: Enfield
37. 1835, January 31: Edinburg
38. 1835, January 31: Passadumkeag
39. 1835, February 3: Bradley
40. 1837, February 9: Lowell
41. 1839, March 8: Mattamiscontis
42. 1839, March 19: Argyle
43. 1840, March 16: Old Town
44. 1841, April 16: Patten
45. 1844, March 9: Alton
46. 1845, March 30: Carroll

Continued:

Chronological List of Town Incorporations in Penobscot
County, Maine

47. 1848, August 7: Clifton
48. 1852, February 20: Kenduskeag
49. 1852, April 13: Holden
50. 1853, March 26: Veazie
51. 1857, March 21: Winn
52. 1858, February 27: Prentiss
53. 1860, February 14: Mattawankeag
54. 1864, March 21: Mount Chase
55. 1873, January 25: Kingman
56. 1875, February 8: Medway
57. 1895, February 28: Woodville
58. 1901, March 16: Millinocket
59. 1907, February 21: East Millinocket
60. 1921, April 5: Drew
61. 1953, March 26: Stacyville

APPENDIX D

Alphabetical List of Town Incorporations in
Penobscot County, Maine

1. Alton: March 9, 1844
2. Argyle: March 19, 1839
3. Bangor: February 25, 1791
4. Bradford: March 12, 1831
5. Bradley: February 3, 1835
6. Brewer: February 22, 1812
7. Burlington: March 8, 1832
8. Carmel: June 21, 1811
9. Carroll: March 30, 1845
10. Charleston: February 16, 1811
11. Chester: February 26, 1834
12. Clifton: August 7, 1848
13. Corinna: December 11, 1816
14. Corinth: June 21, 1811
15. Dexter: June 17, 1816
16. Dixmont: February 28, 1807
17. Drew: April 5, 1921
18. East Millinocket: February 21, 1907
19. Eddington: February 22, 1811
20. Edinburg: January 31, 1835
21. Enfield: January 31, 1835
22. Etna: February 15, 1820
23. Exeter: February 16, 1811
24. Garland: February 16, 1811
25. Glenburn: January 29, 1822
26. Greenbush: February 28, 1834
27. Greenfield: January 29, 1834
28. Hampden: February 24, 1794
29. Hermon: June 13, 1814
30. Holden: April 13, 1852
31. Howland: February 10, 1826
32. Hudson: February 25, 1825
33. Kenduskeag: February 20, 1852
34. Kingman: January 25, 1873
35. Lagrange: February 11, 1832
36. Lee: February 3, 1832
37. Levant: June 14, 1813
38. Lincoln: January 30, 1829
39. Lowell: February 9, 1837
40. Mattamiscontis: March 8, 1839
41. Mattawamkeag: February 14, 1860
42. Maxfield: February 6, 1824
43. Medway: February 8, 1875
44. Milford: February 28, 1833
45. Millinocket: March 16, 1901
46. Mount Chase: March 21, 1864
47. Newburgh: February 15, 1819

Continued:

Alphabetical List of Town Incorporations in Penobscot
County, Maine

48. Newport: June 14, 1814
49. Old Town: March 16, 1840
50. Orono: March 12, 1806
51. Orrington: March 21, 1788
52. Passadumkeag: January 31, 1835
53. Patten: April 16, 1841
54. Plymouth: February 21, 1826
55. Prentiss: February 27, 1858
56. Springfield: February 12, 1834
57. Stacyville: March 26, 1953
58. Stetson: January 28, 1831
59. Veazie: March 26, 1853
60. Winn: March 21, 1857
61. Woodville: February 28, 1895

APPENDIX E

Chronological List of Town Incorporations
in the District of Maine and in
the State of Maine

1. 1652, November 20: Kittery
2. 1652, November 22: York
3. 1653, July 5: Wells
4. 1653, July 5: Biddeford; as a City February 10, 1855.
5. 1653, July 5: Kennebunkport as Cape-Portas; name
changed to Arundel June 10, 1719; name
changed to Kennebunkport February 19,
1821.
6. 1658, July 14: Scarborough
7. 1658, July 14: Falmouth
8. 1680, February 20: North Yarmouth
9. 1713, June 9: Berwick
10. 1716, June 13: Georgetown
11. 1737, June 24: Brunswick
12. 1760, February 13: Wiscasset
13. 1762, June 15: Windham
14. 1762, September 18: Bowdoinham
15. 1764, February 4: Topsham
16. 1764, October 30: Gorham
17. 1764, November 3: Boothbay
18. 1765, June 21: Bristol
19. 1767, June 17: Lebanon
20. 1768, February 27: Sanford
21. 1771, April 26: Hallowell; as a City February 17,
1852, under Act of August 29, 1850.
22. 1771, April 26: Vassalborough
23. 1771, April 26: Winslow
24. 1771, April 26: Winthrop
25. 1772, July 14: Buxton
26. 1773, June 29: Belfast; as a City August 17, 1850.
Charter adopted April 3, 1852.
27. 1773, June 29: Waldoboro
28. 1774, March 9: Edgecomb
29. 1774, March 9: New Gloucester
30. 1775, August 23: Newcastle
31. 1775, August 23: Harpswell
32. 1775, August 23: Woolwich
33. 1775, August 23: Saco as Pepperrellborough; name
changed to Saco February 23, 1805.
Incorporated as a City February 18,
1867, under law of February 5, 1867.
34. 1775, August 23: Cape Elizabeth
35. 1776, November 7: Warren
36. 1777, January 11: Fryeburg
37. 1777, March 20: Thomaston
38. 1778, March 11: Lyman as Coxhall; name changed to
Lyman February 26, 1803.

39. 1778, June 19: Gray
40. 1779, February 4: Pittston
41. 1781, February 17: Bath; as a City June 4, 1847.
42. 1784, June 23: Machias
43. 1785, March 5: Shapleigh
44. 1785, March 9: Parsonsfield
45. 1784 [1785], November 30: Standish
46. 1786, July 4: Portland; as a City March 22, 1833,
under law of February 28, 1832.
47. 1786, July 7: Turner
48. 1786, October 20: Union
49. 1787, February 23: Penobscot
50. 1787, March 6: Limerick
51. 1787, March 6: Waterboro
52. 1788, March 21: Bowdoin
53. 1788, March 21: Orrington
54. 1788, June 18: Norridgewalk
55. 1788, June 18: Greene
56. 1788, June 18: Fairfield
57. 1788, June 18: Canaan
58. 1788, November 20: Nobleboro
59. 1789, January 14: Sedgwick
60. 1789, January 30: Cushing
61. 1789, January 30: Islesboro
62. 1789, February 2: Blue Hill
63. 1789, February 2: Deer Isle
64. 1789, February 14: Freeport
65. 1789, February 16: Trenton
66. 1789, February 16: Gouldsboro
67. 1789, February 16: Sullivan
68. 1789, February 17: Mount Desert
69. 1789, February 17: Durham
70. 1789, June 25: Frankfort
71. 1789, June 25: Vinalhaven
72. 1791, February 17: Camden
73. 1791, February 25: Bangor; as a City February 12,
1834.
74. 1791, March 11: Readfield
75. 1792, January 20: Monmouth
76. 1792, January 30: Sidney
77. 1792, February 9: Limington
78. 1792, March 6: Hebron
79. 1792, June 27: Bucksport as Buckstown; name changed
to Bucksport June 12, 1817.
80. 1792, June 28: Mount Vernon
81. 1793, March 16: Buckfield
82. 1793, June 20: Paris
83. 1794, February 1: Farmington
84. 1794, February 7: Bridgton
85. 1794, February 24: Prospect
86. 1794, February 24: Hampden
87. 1794, February 26: Newfield
88. 1794, February 27: Cornish

89. 1794, June 20: New Sharon
 90. 1794, June 25: Dresden
 91. 1794, June 25: Alna as New Milford; name changed to Alna February 28, 1811.
 92. 1795, February 17: Poland
 93. 1795, February 18: Litchfield
 94. 1795, February 18: Lewiston; as a City March 15, 1861.
 95. 1795, February 26: Jay
 96. 1795, February 27: Steuben
 97. 1795, February 28: Fayette
 98. 1795, February 28: Livermore
 99. 1795, February 28: Starks
 100. 1795, February 28: Clinton
 101. 1796, February 3: Belgrade
 102. 1796, February 3: China as Harlem; parts of Harlem, Albion, and Winslow set off to form China February 5, 1818 the 223rd town. Remainder of Harlem annexed to China January 15, 1882.
 103. 1796, February 8: Columbia
 104. 1796, February 10: Castine
 105. 1796, February 13: Northport
 106. 1796, February 22: Bar Harbor as Eden; name changed to Bar Harbor March 5, 1918, under law of March 5, 1913.
 107. 1796, June 10: Bethel
 108. 1797, February 14: Addison
 109. 1797, February 20: Augusta as Harrington; name changed same year to Augusta. Incorporated as a City July 23, 1849.
 110. 1797, March 2: Waterford
 111. 1797, March 9: Norway
 112. 1797, June 17: Harrington
 113. 1798, February 12: Wayne
 114. 1798, February 19: Otisfield
 115. 1798, February 24: Eastport; as a City March 3, 1893.
 116. 1798, February 24: Cornville
 117. 1798, February 27: Hollis as Phillipsburg; name changed to Hollis January 22, 1812.
 118. 1798, March 1: Anson
 119. 1798, June 13: Hartford
 120. 1798, June 13: Sumner
 121. 1799, June 22: Lisbon as Thompsonborough; name changed to Lisbon February 20, 1802.
 122. 1800, February 21: Rumford
 123. 1800, February 21: Orland
 124. 1800, February 26: Ellsworth; as a City February 27, 1869, under Act of February 6, 1869.
 125. 1800, November 15: Lovell
 126. 1801, January 31: Strong
 127. 1801, February 16: Leeds

128. 1802, February 18: Minot
 129. 1802, February 20: Chesterville
 130. 1802, February 20: Brownfield
 131. 1802, February 20: Vienna
 132. 1802, February 22: Avon
 133. 1802, February 22: New Vineyard
 134. 1802, March 6: Danville as Pejepscoot; name changed to Danville February 1, 1818. Annexed to Auburn February 26, 1865.
135. 1802, June 23: Baldwin
 136. 1802, June 23: Lincolnville
 137. 1802, June 23: Waterville; as a City January 23, 1888, under law of February 28, 1883.
138. 1803, February 7: Saint George
 139. 1803, February 17: Gardiner; as a City August 11, 1849.
140. 1803, March 7: Athens
 141. 1803, June 15: Harmony
 142. 1803, June 20: Temple
 143. 1803, June 20: Albany. Act of incorporation repealed October 29, 1937. Organization surrendered November 20, 1937.
144. 1803, June 20: Industry
 145. 1803, June 21: Raymond
 146. 1803, June 21: Surry
 147. 1803, June 21: Dixfield
 148. 1803, June 22: Wilton
 149. 1804, March 7: Rome
 150. 1804, March 7: Madison
 151. 1804, March 9: Albion
 152. 1804, June 22: Unity
 153. 1804, June 22: Embden
 154. 1804, June 22: Mercer
 155. 1804, June 23: Hope
 156. 1804, June 23: Palermo
 157. 1804, June 23: Andover as East Andover; name changed to Andover June 13, 1820.
158. 1804, June 23: Gilead
 159. 1805, March 8: Harrison
 160. 1805, June 15: Newry
 161. 1806, March 12: Orono
 162. 1807, February 18: Montville
 163. 1807, February 20: Denmark
 164. 1807, February 20: Porter
 165. 1807, February 24: Jefferson
 166. 1807, February 25: Friendship
 167. 1807, February 28: Dixmont
 168. 1807, June 20: Palmyra
 169. 1808, February 25: Alfred
 170. 1808, March 3: Pownal
 171. 1808, March 4: Freeman. Incorporation repealed April 9, 1937. Organization surrendered January 1, 1938.

172. 1808, March 9: New Portland
 173. 1809, February 23: Solon
 174. 1809, March 3: Windsor as Malta; name changed to Gerry March 10, 1821; name changed to Windsor January 19, 1822.
 175. 1809, March 4: Jonesboro
 176. 1809, June 16: Calais; as a City November 18, 1850, under law of August 24, 1850.
 177. 1809, June 19: Whitefield
 178. 1810, March 1: Eliot
 179. 1811, February 16: Exeter
 180. 1811, February 16: Charleston as New Charlestown [New Charleston]; name changed to Charlestown February 23, 1827.
 181. 1811, February 16: Garland
 182. 1811, February 18: Robbinston
 183. 1811, February 22: Eddington
 184. 1811, February 27: Washington as Putnam; name changed to Washington January 31, 1823.
 185. 1811, June 21: Corinth
 186. 1811, June 21: Carmel
 187. 1811, June 21: Lubec
 188. 1812, February 6: Bingham
 189. 1812, February 12: Troy as Kingville; name changed to Joy, 1814; name changed to Montgomery January 23, 1826; name changed to Troy February 10, 1827.
 190. 1812, February 22: Brewer; as a City March 30, 1889, under law of February 2, 1889.
 191. 1812, February 22: Dearborn. Organization surrendered April 20, 1841. Annexed to Waterville March 17, 1843.
 192. 1812, February 25: Phillips
 193. 1812, February 28: Sebec
 194. 1812, February 29: Foxcroft. United with Dover March 1, 1922, under Act of March 23, 1915.
 195. 1813, February 26: Sweden
 196. 1813, June 11: Freedom
 197. 1813, June 14: Levant
 198. 1813, June 14: Saint Albans
 199. 1814, January 26: Phippsburg
 200. 1814, February 5: Searsmont
 201. 1814, February 5: Belmont
 202. 1814, February 5: Bloomfield. Annexed to Skowhegan March 4, 1861, under law of February 19, 1861.
 203. 1814, February 12: South Berwick
 204. 1814, February 14: Westbrook as Stroudwater; name changed to Westbrook June 9, 1814. Incorporated as a City February 24, 1891, under law of March 1, 1889.
 205. 1814, June 13: Sangerville

206. 1814, June 14 [13]: Hermon
 207. 1814, June 14: Hiram
 208. 1814, June 14: Newport
 209. 1815, February 7: Woodstock
 210. 1816, January 24: Kingfield
 211. 1816, January 30: Moscow
 212. 1816, February 1: Wales
 213. 1816, February 2: Greenwood
 214. 1816, February 8: Weld
 215. 1816, February 8: Guilford
 216. 1816, February 9: Cherryfield
 217. 1816, June 17: Dexter
 218. 1816, June 20: Brighton as North Hill; name changed to Brighton January 29, 1827. Incorporation surrendered April 8, 1895, under law of March 6, 1895.
219. 1816, December 10: Brooks
 220. 1816, December 11: Corinna
 221. 1816, December 11: Ripley
 222. 1817, June 13: Brooksville
 223. 1818, February 5: China
 224. 1818, February 12: Monroe
 225. 1818, February 12: Perry
 226. 1818, February 13: Mexico
 227. 1818, February 13: Dennysville
 228. 1818, February 19: Swanville
 229. 1818, June 12: Jackson
 230. 1819, February 12: Atkinson
 231. 1819, February 12: Knox
 232. 1819, February 15: Newburgh
 233. 1819, February 15: Thorndike
 234. 1819, June 19: Pittsfield as Warsaw; name changed to Pittsfield February 14, 1824.
235. 1820, February 7: Hartland
 236. 1820, February 15: Etna as Aetna; name changed almost immediately to Etna.
237. 1820, June 21: Williamsburg. Incorporation repealed February 8, 1939.
238. 1820, June 14 effective July 31, 1820: Kennebunk
 239. 1821, January 25: Concord. Incorporation repealed and organized as plantation March 15, 1921. Organization repealed March 22, 1935. Organization surrendered July 6, 1935.
240. 1821, February 5: Peru
 241. 1821, February 5: Canton
 242. 1822, April 2: Cumberland, under act of March 19, 1821.
 243. ?
 244. 1822, January 19: Dover. United with Foxcroft March 23, 1915, effective March 1, 1922.
245. 1822, January 29: Parkman
 246. 1822, January 29: Glenburn as Dutton; name changed to Glenburn March 18, 1837.

247. 1822, February 6: Cooper
 248. 1822, February 8: Monson
 249. 1823, January 10: Salem as North Salem; name changed to Salem February 28, 1834.
 250. 1823, January 21: Milo
 251. 1823, February 5: Skowhegan as Milburn; name changed to Skowhegan March 25, 1836.
 252. 1823, February 10: Richmond
 253. 1824, January 31: Medford as Kilmarnock; name changed to Medford March 21, 1856. Incorporation repealed April 8, 1939. Organization surrendered August 25, 1939.
 254. ?
 255. 1824, February 3: Brownville
 256. 1824, February 4: Burnham
 257. 1824, February 6: Maxfield
 258. 1825, January 19: Alexander
 259. 1825, January 19: Baring. Incorporation repealed February 18, 1941.
 260. 1825, January 19: Charlotte
 261. 1825, January 24: Franklin
 262. 1825, February 15: Whiting
 263. 1825, February 25: Hudson as Kirkland; name changed to Hudson March 17, 1855.
 264. 1826, January 24: Machiasport
 265. 1826, January 24: East Machias
 266. ?
 267. 1826, January 26: Cutler
 268. 1826, February 10: Sebago
 269. 1826, February 10: Howland
 270. 1826, February 20: Carthage
 271. 1826, February 21: Plymouth
 272. 1827, January 31: Liberty
 273. 1827, January 31: Abbot
 274. 1827, February 7: Trescott
 275. 1828, February 5: Westport
 276. 1828, February 7: Edmunds. Incorporation repealed March 29, 1937. Organization surrendered November 26, 1937.
 277. 1828, February 11: Crawford as Adams; name changed to Crawford February 23, 1828.
 278. 1828, February 19: Bremen
 279. 1828, February 19: Baileyville
 280. 1828, February 19: Detroit as Chandlerville; name changed to Detroit March 18, 1841.
 281. 1828, February 21: Hancock
 282. 1828, February 23: Wellington
 283. 1829, January 28: Appleton
 284. 1829, January 30: Lincoln
 285. 1829, February 27: Oxford
 286. 1830, March 6: Acton
 287. 1830, March 16: Cranberry Isles

288. 1831, January 28: Stetson
 289. 1831, February 1: Aurora as Hampton; name changed to Aurora February 6, 1833.
 290. 1831, February 5: Amherst
 291. 1831, March 8: Houlton
 292. 1831, March 12: Bradford
 293. 1831, March 17: Blanchard
 294. 1831, March 22: North Berwick
 295. 1832, January 31: Orneville as Milton; name changed to Almond February 19, 1841; name changed to Orneville January 24, 1843. Incorporation repealed April 8, 1939.
 296. 1832, February 3: Princeton
 297. 1832, February 3: Jonesport
 298. 1832, February 3: Lee
 299. 1832, February 4: Pembroke
 300. 1832, February 11: Hodgdon
 301. 1832, February 11: Lagrange
 302. 1832, March 8: Burlington
 303. 1833, January 24: Wesley
 304. 1833, January 24: Byron
 305. 1833, January 28: Stow
 306. 1833, January 29: Waltham
 307. 1833, January 31: Beddington
 308. 1833, February 28: Milford
 309. 1833, March 4: Lexington. Incorporation repealed February 24, 1885. Organization surrendered March 16, 1885.
 310. 1834, January 29: Greenfield
 311. 1834, January 31: Marion. Incorporation repealed February 25, 1939. Organization surrendered March 8, 1939.
 312. 1834, January 31: Stoneham. Name changed to Usher February 19, 1841. Name changed to Stoneham March 11, 1843.
 313. 1834, February 8: Barnard. Incorporation repealed February 7, 1877.
 314. 1834, February 8: Cambridge
 315. 1834, February 12: Springfield
 316. 1834, February 26: Chester
 317. 1834, February 28: Greenbush
 318. 1834, March 4: Shirley
 319. 1834, March 4: Naples
 320. 1835, January 31: Enfield
 321. 1835, January 31: Edinburg
 322. 1835, January 31: Passadumkeag
 323. 1835, February 3: Bradley
 324. 1835, February 19: Elliotsville. Incorporation repealed March 26, 1858.
 325. 1835, March 17: Weston
 326. 1835, March 17: Roxbury
 327. 1835, March 19: Otis

328. 1836, January 29: Madrid
 329. 1836, February 6: Greenville
 330. 1836, February 29: Mariaville
 331. 1836, March 7: Mayfield. Incorporation repealed February 25, 1887. Reorganized July 5, 1892. Organization surrendered April 9, 1937.
 332. 1836, March 19: Amity
 333. 1836, March 19: Linneus
 334. 1836, March 22: Kingsbury. Incorporation repealed February 24, 1885. Reorganized as plantation July 20, 1886. Organization ratified March 5, 1895.
 335. 1836, March 29: Wilson
 336. 1837, February 7: Dedham
 337. 1837, February 8: Eastbrook
 338. 1837, February 9: Lowell as Huntressville; name changed to Lowell March 22, 1838.
 339. 1837, March 18: New Limerick
 340. 1838, February 24: Topsfield. Incorporation repealed April 8, 1939.
 341. 1838, March 8: Seaville. Annexed to Mount Desert and Tremont February 24, 1859.
 342. 1838, March 21: Northfield
 343. 1839, March 4: Bowerbank. Incorporation repealed February 15, 1869. Incorporated again February 28, 1907 as the 473d town.
 344. 1839, March 7: Smyrna
 345. 1839, March 8: Mattamiscontis. Incorporation repealed and organization surrendered February 21, 1907.
 346. 1839, March 19: Argyle. Incorporation repealed April 15, 1937.
 347. 1839, March 21: Masardis
 348. 1840, February 29: Smithfield
 349. 1840, March 7: Webster
 350. 1840, March 16: Old Town; as a City March 30, 1891, under Act of February 19, 1891.
 351. 1841, February 20: Meddybemps
 352. 1841, March 2: Arrowsic
 353. 1841, March 18: Casco
 354. 1841, April 16; Patten
 355. 1842, February 12: Southport as Townsend; name changed to Southport June 12, 1850.
 356. 1842, February 24: Auburn; as a City February 12, 1868
 357. 1842, March 16: Benton as Sebasticook; name changed to Benton June 19, 1850.
 358. 1842, March 16: Centerville
 359. 1843, February 3: Mason. Incorporation repealed April 6, 1935. Organization surrendered July 6, 1935.
 360. 1843, February 14: Hanover

361. 1843, March 20: Livermore Falls as East Livermore; name changed to Livermore Falls March 15, 1929, and adopted March 3, 1930.
362. 1844, February 14: West Bath
363. 1844, March 9: Alton
364. 1845, February 10: Whitneyville
365. 1845, February 13: Searsport
366. 1845, March 17: Waldo
367. ?
368. 1845, March 30: Carroll. Incorporation surrendered June 28, 1937, under law of March 26, 1937.
369. 1846, June 30: Marshfield
370. 1846, June 30: North Haven under law of March 1, 1846, as Fox Isle; name changed to North Haven July 13, 1847.
371. 1846, July 29: Monticello
372. 1847, June 24: Perkins. Incorporation repealed March 26, 1917. Organization surrendered March 1, 1918.
373. 1848, March 15 under Act of July 26, 1847: Damariscotta
374. 1848, June 3: Tremont as Mansel; name changed to Tremont August 8, 1848.
375. 1848, July 14: Milbridge
376. 1848, July 28: Rockland as East Thomaston; name changed to Rockland July 17, 1850. Incorporated as a City June 3, 1854, under Act of April 17, 1854.
377. 1848, July 28: South Thomaston
378. 1848, August 7: Clifton as Maine; name changed to Clifton June 9, 1849.
379. 1849, June 9: Brooklin as Port Watson; name changed to Brooklin July 23, 1849.
380. 1849, August 20 under law of August 8, 1849: Yarmouth
381. 1850, March 1: Chelsea
382. 1850, July 17: Tilden. Reannexed to Mariaville March 23, 1852.
383. 1850, August 8: West Gardiner
384. 1850, August 12: Manchester as Kennebec; name changed to Manchester April 18, 1854.
385. 1852, February 20: Kenduskeag
386. 1852, March 4: Deblois
387. 1852, March 19: Grafton. Incorporation repealed February 27, 1919.
388. 1852, April 3: Farmingdale
389. 1852, April 13: Holden
390. 1853, March 26: Veazie
391. 1854, April 7: Dayton
392. 1855, March 3: Morrill
393. 1855, March 29: Rangeley
394. 1856, March 18: Littleton
395. 1856, April 9: Orient

396. 1857, February 11: Long Island as Islandport. Incorporation repealed March 27, 1858.
397. 1857, March 13: Stockton Springs as Stockton; name changed to Stockton Springs February 5, 1889.
398. 1857, March 21: Winn
399. 1858, February 27: Prentiss. Incorporation repealed February 14, 1939. Organization surrendered October 30, 1939.
400. 1858, March 2: Bridgewater
401. 1858, March 11: Fort Fairfield
402. 1858, March 25: Somerville. Incorporation repealed April 17, 1937. Organization surrendered February 1, 1938.
403. 1859, April 4: Presque Isle; as a City January 1, 1940, under law of March 8, 1939.
404. ?
405. 1859, April 5: Caribou
406. 1860, February 9: Upton
407. 1860, February 14: Mattawamkeag
408. 1860, March 12: Winterport
409. 1860, March 17: Danforth
410. 1861, February 18: Verona
411. 1861, February 25: Washburn
412. 1862, January 28: Sherman
413. 1862, February 18: Ashland. Name changed to Dalton February 19, 1869. Name changed to Ashland February 3, 1876.
414. 1863, March 25: Columbia Falls
415. 1864, March 21: Mount Chase. Incorporation repealed March 22, 1935. Organized April 6, 1936.
416. 1864, March 21: Ludlow
417. 1865, February 24: Easton
418. ?
419. 1867, February 21: Mars Hill
420. 1869, February 23: Frenchville as Dickeyville; name changed January 26, 1871.
421. 1869, February 23: Fort Kent
422. 1869, February 24: Madawaska
423. 1869, February 26: Limestone
424. 1869, March 2: Grand Isle as Grant Isle; name changed to Grand Isle February 9, 1872.
425. 1870, February 17: Lamoine, effective March 1, 1870.
426. 1871, February 16: Deering; as a City March 5, 1889. Annexed to Portland March 8, 1889.
427. 1871, February 18: Eustis
428. 1872, February 27: Island Falls
429. 1873, January 25: Kingman. Incorporation repealed April 13, 1935, under Act of April 6, 1935, and reorganized as a plantation.

430. 1873, January 25: Eaton
 431. 1873, January 25: Hersey
 432. 1873, February 1: Benedicta
 433. 1873, February 26: Oakland as West Waterville; name changed to Oakland March 10, 1883.
 434. 1874, February 10: Blaine
 435. 1874, February 28: Isle au Haut
 436. 1874, March 4: Vanceboro
 437. 1875, February 8: Talmage
 438. 1875, February 8: Medway
 439. 1876, February 18: Haynesville
 440. 1876, February 22: Waite
 441. 1876, February 23: Kossuth. Incorporation repealed February 5, 1895.
 442. 1878, February 7: Hurricane Isle. Incorporation repealed March 29, 1921. Organization surrendered July 9, 1921.
 443. 1880, March 5: Mapleton
 444. 1880, March 5: Woodland
 445. 1881, February 11: Van Buren
 446. 1881, February 22: Willimantic as Howard; name changed to Willimantic February 3, 1883.
 447. 1883, February 20: Old Orchard Beach as Old Orchard; name changed to Old Orchard Beach July 13, 1929 under Act of March 23, 1929.
 448. 1883, March 2: Brookton. Incorporation repealed February 24, 1941.
 449. 1887, March 4: Randolph as West Pittston; name changed to Randolph March 17, 1887.
 450. 1887, February 15: Forest City. Incorporation repealed March 1, 1924, under Act of March 16, 1923.
 451. 1889, February 5: Bancroft
 452. 1889, February 16: Boothbay Harbor
 453. 1891, February 25: Rockport
 454. 1891, March 12: Roque Bluffs
 455. 1891, March 21: Dyer Brook
 456. 1893, March 22: Mechanic Falls
 457. 1895, January 29: New Sweden
 458. 1895, March 8: Sorrento
 459. 1895, March 15: South Portland; as a City December 5, 1898, under law of March 22, 1895.
 460. 1895, February 21: Winter Harbor
 461. 1895, February 28: Woodville
 462. 1897, February 18: Stonington
 463. 1897, February 24: Oakfield
 464. 1897, March 26: Perham
 465. 1897, March 26: Swan's Island
 466. 1899, March 17: Saint Agatha
 467. 1901, March 16: Millinocket
 468. 1901, March 21: Crystal

469. 1903, February 25: Castle Hill
470. 1905, February 21: Southwest Harbor
471. 1905, March 7: Westfield
472. 1907, February 21: East Millinocket
473. 1907, February 28: Bowerbank
474. 1909, March 24: Portage Lake
475. 1911, March 4: Merrill
476. 1911, June 30: Eagle Lake under Act of March 16, 1911.
477. 1911, June 30: Stockholm under law of February 27, 1911.
478. 1913, July 12: Wade under law of March 4, 1913.
479. 1913, July 12: Connor under Act of March 18, 1913.
480. 1915, March 11: Chapman
481. 1915, April 1: North Kennebunkport
482. 1915, July 3: South Bristol under law of March 26,
1915.
483. 1921, April 5: Drew. Incorporation repealed March 24,
1933, effective March 1, 1934.
484. 1921, July 9: Owls Head under law of April 9, 1921.
485. 1922, March 1: Dover-Foxcroft. Formed by union of
Dover and Foxcroft by Act of March 23,
1915, effective March 1, 1922.
486. 1925, April 7: Beals

APPENDIX F

List of Governors of Massachusetts,
Which Included Maine, 1629-1820.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Under the First Charter:

John Endicott, 1629, '44, '49, '51 to '54, '55 to '65.
 John Winthrop, 1630 to '34, '37 to '40, '42 to '44, '46 to
 '48.
 Thomas Dudley, 1634, '40, '45, '50.
 John Haines, 1635.
 Sir Henry Vane, 1636.
 Richard Bellingham, 1641, '54, '65 to '73.
 John Leverett, 1673 to 1679.
 Simon Bradstreet, 1679 to '86, 1689 to '92.
 Sir Edmund Andros, 1686 to 1689.

Appointed by the King, under the Second Charter:

Sir William Phips, 1692 to 1694.
 William Stoughton, 1694 to 1697.
 Earl of Bellemont, 1697 to 1701.
 Joseph Dudley, 1702 to 1715.
 William Tailer, (Acting Gov.,) 1715.
 Samuel Shute, 1716 to 1722.
 William Dummer, 1722 to 1728.
 William Burnet, 1728 to 1730.
 Jonathan Belcher, 1730 to 1741.
 William Shirley, 1741 to 1757.
 Thomas Pownal, 1757 to 1760.
 Francis Bernard, 1760 to 1769.
 Thomas Hutchinson, 1769 to 1774.
 Thomas Gage, 1774 to 1776.

Elected Under the Constitution:

John Hancock, 1780 to '85, 1787 to '93.
 James Bowdoin, 1785 to 1787.
 Samuel Adams, 1794 to 1797.
 Increase Sumner, 1797 to 1799.
 Moses Gill, (A.G.,) 1799.
 Caleb Strong, 1800 to 1807, 1812 to '16.
 James Sullivan, 1807 to 1808.
 Levi Lincoln, Sen. (A.G.,) 1808.
 Christopher Gore, 1809 to 1810.
 Elbridge Gerry, 1810 to 1812.
 John Brooks, 1812 to 1823.

APPENDIX G

Copy of the Census of Maine, 1820,
for Penobscot CountyCENSUS OF MAINE, 1820
- - -

Marshal's Office, Feb. 7th, 1821.

A list of the towns, plantations and settlements in the State of Maine, with the whole number of persons in each of every description, except Indians not taxed, as returned by my assistants, 1821.

T. G. THORNTON, Marshal.
- - -

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Hampden	1478	Plt.No.3,6th range,Dover	215
Dixmont	515	" No.2,7th range [Medford]	61
Carmel	153	" No.6,8th range [Guilford]	172
Eddington	276	Gore state land	37
Township No. 2	18	Plantation No.1	60
Township No. 3	146	*Metawascah [Madawaska]	1114
Newburg	328	Newport	512
Etna	194	Brewer	734
Jarvis' Gore [Clifton]	139	Bangor	1221
Township No. 4	125	Dexter	461
Township No. 1	99	Foxcroft	211
Hermon	277	Garland	275
No. 3, 3d range	131	N. Charleston	344
Orrington	1049	Sangerville	310
Atkinson	245	Williamsburgh	107
Corinth	296	No.1,4th Range,Hudson,	72
Exeter	583	No.1,6th Range,Orneville,	2
Guilford	325	No.1,7th Range	150
Levant	143	No.3,7th Range [Milo]	87
Orono	415	No.6,9th Range [Katahdin]	12
Sebec	431	Plantation No.2	108
Plt.No.1,3d range	207		
" No.1,5th range	83		
			12,931

*Metawascah is a French settlement or Parish near Canada.

APPENDIX H

Excerpts from the Original Petitions Asking for Incorporation and from the Original Acts of Incorporation of Towns in Penobscot County, Maine; Taken from the Files at the Secretary of State's Office, Augusta, Maine, Except as Otherwise Noted

Alton

Petition:

...January 1844...We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Argyle Plantation...petition...to incorporate the Plantation of Argyle into a Town by the name of Allton;...

William J. Thomas
[and 15 other petitioners]

Act of Incorporation:

Be it enacted...is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Alton.

Wm. T. Johnson, Clerk

Bangor

Petition of 1787 (Bangor Historical Magazine, I, 5):
To the Honourable...and incorporate us into a Town: by the name of Sunbury;...

Endorsement on the back of the above petition:

To the care of Dr. Cony, Hallowell.

Sir, please to forward this Petition to the great and general Court, and you will oblige your Friends, the Petitioners.

Petition of 1790 (Bangor Historical Magazine, I, 6):
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court Assembled.

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of and living upon a tract of land in the County of Lincoln by the name of number one, second range, lying on the west side of Penobscot river....Humbly sheweth that there is living on said land 45 families and are possessed of about two-thirds of the property of what is called Kenduskeag plantation, or the plantation from the Widow Wheeler's mills, and upward...therefore humbly pray your Honors...incorporate us into a town by the name of Bangor. We have no justice of the Peace for 30 miles on this side of the river, no grand jurymen, and some people not of the best morals. Your Honors know what the consequences must be...

Andrew Webster, Clerk.

P.S. The inhabitants of said plantation at sundry legal meetings for two years past have unanimously voted to be incorporated, without which we have no benefit of our school or ministerial land.

Bradford

I Isaac Davis Clerk of the Plantation of Blakesburg do hereby certify that at a legal meeting holden...on Monday the 13th of September 1830 it was a vote of the Plantation to petition the Legislator...for an act of incorporation...by the name of Bradford and Alvin Trask Esq. Moses Stevens and [?] Coy were chosen a Committee to act in behalf of the Plantation in the Incorporation there-of.

Isaac Davis-P-Clerk.

Petition:

To the Honorable.... The Inhabitants of No. 1, fifth range, or Blakesburg Plantation, feeling desirous of participating with the people in a free country in equal rights, and being satisfied from experience that while remaining unincorporated these privileges are not guaranteed to them... humbly pray that they may be incorporated into a town by the name of Bradford with all the privileges appertaining to other towns in this State. All which is respectfully submitted.

Sept^{ember} 23, 1830

Alvin Trask) comittee chosen
Elial Coy) to act in behalf
Moses Stevens)of the town

Bradley

To the Honorable Sennet and house of Representatives in Legislator assembled January 1835
The inhabitants of Township No. four East side of Penobscot River humbly pray That they may be Incorporated into a Town by the name of Waldo.--with all the privilegs of other Towns in th the State of Maine.

Great Works No. four Old Indian Purchase East of Penobscot Riveer
Nov. 14, 1834.

Jeremiah B. Boynton
Joseph W. Williams
Ira Linnell
Geo. Vincent
Mathew Spenser
Jacob Spenser
Wm. Delvin [?]
[?] Barker
Daiel Spenser
Horace Blackman

Thos. S. Cram [?]
Thos. t [?] Cram
Wane E. Collins [Wm.?
William Collins
Moses Collins
Gorden Spenser
Asa Spenser
Ebener [?] Spenser
Nelson C. Smart [?]

Bradley
Champlain

Bradley Blackman
 Adam Blackman
 Ephraim Oliver
 Samuel M. Oliver

[The words "Bradley" and "Champlain" are written on the right hand side of this petition in small handwriting different from that of the petition. The handwriting looks something like that of Bradley Blackman's signature. These are possibilities perhaps since "Waldo" may have been used already.]

[On January 16, 1835, this petition was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Incorporation of Towns.]

Report on Pettition of Jerh. B. Boynton
 State of Maine.

The Committee on Incorporation of Towns to whom was referred the Petition of Jeremiah B. Boynton and others pray that Township No. four East side Penobscot River old Indian purchase, may be incorporated into a town by the name of Bradley have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill which is herewith submitted.

Reuben Bartlett Chairman.
 In Senate, Jan. 23, 1835

Read and accepted.
 Sent down for concurrence.

Josiah Pierce President.

Brewer

Petition (Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 211):
 To the Honorable.... The subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Orrington in the County of Hancock being a committee legally chosen by said town at the annual meeting in April last beg leave respectfully to represent and give this Honorable Court to understand that the extensive situation of said Town of Orrington is such as renders it extremely difficult for the inhabitants thereof to attend to their publick business, being about thirteen miles in length on Penobscot river.--That ever since the first settlement of said Town the inhabitants have had it in contemplation to divide it and make that part of it commonly known by the name of Knaps Square into a separate town, and have accordingly erected two meeting houses in said town nearly in the center of each section thereof. That said Town of Orrington at their annual meeting of April last voted that it was expedient it should be divided...and that the part of said

Town above described be incorporated into a Town by the name of _____ that the publick property....

Act of Incorporation (Bangor Historical Magazine, II, 213):
An Act to Establish A Town By the Name of Brewer. Section 1. Be it enacted...That the town of Orrington, in the County of Hancock, laying on the east side of Penobscot river, be divided, and that the northerly part thereof (commonly known by the name of Knapp's Square); with the inhabitants thereon be incorporated into a town by the name of Brewer....

Burlington

Petition:

To the Honorable...assembled 1832.... Your petitions beg leave...and cause said township to be incorporated into a town by the name of Burlington, that we may enjoy privileges like unto other towns. As in duty bound will ever pray.

28 October 1831

Thomas Page
Ezra Richardson
Samuel Coomb
Noah Barker
Moses Hanson
Hanson Houghton
[?]
Dean Page
Theodore Taylor

Carroll

Petition:

No 6 Plantation December 23 A D 1844.

To the Hon.... Your Petitioners Inhabitants of Township No. Six Range 2 North of Bingham's Penobscot Purchase ask leave to represent. First: That we have in Said Township a population varing but Little from four hundred. Second: That we have nearly eighty Voters. Third: That We have about one hundred and fifty Scholars over four years Old, And Fourth that we have but one Road through the Township. In view of the foregoing reasons we wanto represente to your hon'e body that we want roads we need School-Houses and Schools and for this purpose we wish to be laid under an obligation to raise money for the Education of our Youth. We therefore pray your Hon'e body to Incorporate Sd Township with its inhabitants into a Town that We may no longer remain deprived of the priveledges of an incorporation for the reasons above named. And as in duty bound Will ever pray. the name Greenwood and that Greenville and likewise that of Sparta have bin proposed you will Insert either or any other that you in youre wisdom may think more appropriate.

Thomas Lindsay [and 19 other petitioners]

Clifton

To Luther T. Hayes a constable of the Town of Maine in the County of Penobscot

Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town of Maine qualified by law to vote in town affairs to assemble at the schoolhouse near Thomas Parke's in said town on the first Monday of March at one o'clock afternoon, to act on the following articles to wit:

.....
Fifth, To see if the town wants to alter the name and if so what shall it be called.

Given under our hands at Maine this twenty sixth day of February A.D. 1849.

Rufus Rooks [?])Selectmen of
Shepherd A. Goodwin [?]) Maine

A true copy of the Record of the Warrant

Attest Geo W. Goodwin (Town Clerk of
(Maine

The following is a true copy of the record of the doings at the meeting of the town held in pursuance of the foregoing warrant so far as relates to the fifth article.

Art. fifth Voted to alter the name of the town
Voted to Call it Clifton

A true Copy attest Geo. W. Goodwin Town Clk.

Corinna

Petition to Massachusetts Legislature in May, 1815 (Lilla E. Wood, A Brief History of Corinna, Maine, p. 8):

...We, therefore, pray your honors would incorporate us into a town by the name of North Wood, with all the privileges and powers which other towns possess, and as in duty bound will ever pray....

Act of Incorporation, December 11, 1816:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same that...as contained within the following described boundaries be and hereby is incorporated as a town by the name of Corinna, viz:...

Corinth

Petition:

To the Honorable... January session 1811. Your petitioners, inhabitants of Township No. 2 in the 4th Range of the north

of Waldo Patent in the county of Hancock...and that there are now residing in said township thirty-two families exclusive of several settlers without families...by incorporating said township No. 2 into a town by the name of Corinth...We will ever proceed your humble petitioners.

Robert Campbell	John Grant
William Tibbetts	Mark Trafton
Abner Tibbetts	Isaac Hodsdon
Benjamin Tibbetts	Joshua C. Thompson
Daniel S. Rainer	Phineas Stevens
Elijah Skinner	William Hammond
Richard Palmer	Andrew Goodhue
Jacob Wheeler	Joseph Stephens
Simon Prescott	William Marshall
Rufus Inman, jr.	Joseph N. Thompson
Asahel Skinner	

Edinburg

Petition:

To the Honorable...assembled January 1833.
The Undersigned Inhabitants of River Township numbered One in the sixth range of Townships West of the Penobscot River, Old Indian Purchase in the County of Penobscot respectfully represent that they are labouring under many embarassments and inconveniences in consequence of living in an unincorporated place, and therefore pray that Said Township may be incorporated into a town by the name of Edingburg Together with the Inhabitants thereon with all the usual powers and privileges enjoyed by other Towns and as in duty bound will ever Pray.

October 1, 1834

Elbridge G. Haynes
John Davis
John Knowlen
Jacob T. Carr
Cyrus Farnham
Ob [?] Haynes
David W. Haynes
Robert Nichols
Samuel [?] Nichols
B. F. Tarbox
R. B. Tarbox
Obed H. Haynes
Samuel Nash
Jacob [?] Loekendorf [?]

Act of Incorporation:

State of Maine In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

An Act to incorporate the town of Edingburg

Be it enacted...That River Township No one in the 6th

Range of townships West of the Penobscot River Old Indian Purchase...is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Edingburg, vested....

In Senate January 22, 1835.

.....
Josiah Pierce President.

House of Representatives
Jan. 26, 1835

.....
Thos. Davee Speaker.

Enfield

Petition:

To the Honourable....

The Inhabitants of Treats tract and the remaining part of Township No. 1 River Township East side of Penobscot River.. ..humbly pray that they may be incorporated into a Town by the name of Enfield with all the privileges...

John Miller
John Wood
Hercules Dam
Samuel Brown
Lemuel Messer
John Buck
[?] Darling
John Perkins

Charles M. Ford
Abijah Buck
Thomas S. Buck
John Elkins
David Boynton
Isaiah McKenney
Levi Darling
Walker Darling
Hiram Wotton

Daniel Roberts
Ansel W. Perkins
James Haskell
[?] Messer
Jacob Clark
Smith Gilman
David G. Elkins [?]
Sullivan S. Perkins
N. Webster
Joshua Wotton

Glenburn

Petition:

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Maine:

The undersigned, a committee chosen at a legal town meeting to petition your honourable body, ask leave respectfully to represent; that Sundry causes, which, to your petitioners, are obvious, have served to retard the growth and prosperity of the town; and that its interests would be greatly promoted by a change of its name. They therefore ask that the town may henceforth take the name of Glenburn.--

Dutton January 2d 1837.

Chs. B. Abbot
Aaron Clark
Elisha Gibbs
Jonathan Vickery
Moses Parsons
Elisha Tibbets

Greenbush

Petition:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled January 1834.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Township Number two old Indian Purchase on the east side of Penobscot River, represent that they suffer much inconvenience for want of corporate capacity to support schools, roads, etc. They, therefore, pray your honorable body to incorporate said Township into a Town by the name of Greenbush--bounded west by the Penobscot River, north by Township Number one, east by the Bingham purchase and south by Milford.

Benjamin Stanley [and 25 other
petitioners]

[The petition is written in the same ink and handwriting, except the word "Greenbush", which has the same shade of ink as Benjamin Stanley's signature and the handwriting seems to be the same. Looks as if Stanley inserted the name "Greenbush" on the petition.]

Greenfield

Petition:

To the honourable...assembled, January Session, 1834.

Humbly shews--

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Plantation No. 38, or Greenfield in the County of Hancock; that it would add much to their convenience and interest to have incorporated into a town the following described territory on which they reside: viz. beginning at the North-east corner of No. 32; thence running West on the north line of said No. 32. to the East line of Sunkhaze; thence North by the said line of Sunkhaze to the South line of No. 1; thence East by the said line of No. 1. to the West line of No. 39; thence South by the said line of No. 39. to the place of beginning.

Wherefore, your petitioners desire that the territory above mentioned and described may be incorporated into a town by the name of Greenfield, with all the privileges and immunities belonging thereunto; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Rufus Hodgdon [and 22 other petitioners]

The above is the copy of a Petition which has been put into my hands but which I have mislaid.

S. Clapp.

Act of Incorporation:

Be it enacted by...That the Plantation called Greenfield in the County of Hancock, being township numbered thirty eight on the Bingham Purchase...be and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Greenfield.

In Senate Jan'y 17, 1834

House of Representatives January 22d 1834....

Hermon

Petition (Centennial Souvenir and History of Hermon, Penobscot County, Maine, 1814-1914, pp. 8-9):

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

We the humble petitioners feel to labor under disadvantages in acting in the capacity of an unincorporated Plantation and as we have had a State and County tax assessed upon us for two years, and there are forty families living on said Plantation, we, as the obedient subjects and obedient petitioners, would entreat your goodness to grant us the act of incorporation and the name of Hermon if your honors see fit and best, we in duty bound would ever pray.

Daniel Neal	John Blagdon
Ebineezer Garlin	Jaramiah Swan
Benjamin Page	Paoli Hewes
Gustaveus Swan	Charles Blagdon Jr.
Charles Blagdon	William Hewes
Joseph Pomroy	Julius Hewes
Joseph Pomroy Jr.	John Swan
James Pumroy	John Smith

Holden

Petition:

To the Senate and...We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Brewer and State of Maine, believing the location of said town is Such that the interests of the same will be greatly enhanced by its division, therefore humbly petition your Hon. body to divide the Said Town of Brewer at the first division line, according to the Survey and plan of Said town, and incorporate the easterly part into a town by the name of Holden [~~something was written first; then crossed out in ink thusly~~ and "Holden" written above it, apparently in the same handwriting] An we further ask your Hon. body to grant us a division of all the public property belonging to Said town of Brewer, together with the debts, and the permanent paupers, according to the valuation of the Same. as in duty bound will ever pray.

Brewer April 18, 1851.

Charles Winchester [and 100 other petitioners]

Howland

Petition:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine.

The undersigned inhabitants and proprietors of Township Number One, in the Seventh Range of Townships West of the Penobscot River and North of the Waldo Patent, most respectfully solicit your honorable bodies to incorporate said Township into a town by the name of "HOWLAND" in memory of John Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, and in duty bound, will ever pray:

Joshua Carpenter	Jonathan Chase
Dennis Carpenter	John Bryer
William Crosby	Nehemiah Emery
John Lindsay	Isaac Gould
Jeremiah Douglas	William Lee
Soloman Small	Nicholas Buswell
Ezekiel Chase	Howard
Peter Folson	Aaron Hook
Bartholomew Moulton	Joseph Emery
John Bumpass	John Turner
Charles Davis	John Lamb
Stephen Tourtillott	Duty Inman
John Page	Francis Chase
Francis Smart	Jacob Doe
Thomas Tourtillott	John Shaw
David Clezen [?]	James Spencer
Daniel Inmann	William Spencer
William Hammett	John Babcock
William Douglas	

Lagrange

Petition:

To the Honorable...assembled, A.D. 1832:

The undersigned, Inhabitants of an unincorporated place called Hammond Tract, also an unincorporated place called No. 2, or Oxford, adjoining said Hammond Tract, both in the County of Penobscot, respectfully represent that in their present situation they labor under many inconveniences and disabilities in the transacting of their public business. they therefore pray, that they may be incorporated into a Town by the name of Lagrange. and endowed with all the privileges belonging to incorporations of the kind. and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Thomas H. Bates

Welcom [?] Bishop	Bryant Libby
Wm. T.[?] Jackson	Joshua [?][Herter, Hertir]
John Frees	Thompson Pratt

Retire Frees	Anjel B. Frees
Zadok Bishop	Isaac Watts
John H. Fuller	Joseph B. Banton
Orin Fuller	Asa C. Emery
John Gray	Thomas Chase, Jr.
Wm. Sherman	Silas Coburn
Ichabod [?] Cary	Jonathan Arbeton
	[Orbeton?]
Simon S. Henderson.	Hugh P. Kealisher
	[Kealisher?]
Brice Jameson Jr.	Linus Chase
Moses Gage	James L. Bishop
[?] Brackett	Samuel Chase
John Waterhouse	Thos. H. Bishop
Wm. Young	Aaron Libby
Samuel A. Davis	Partriah [Patriot?]
Cyrus Carver [?]	David Hinkley Jr.
Reuben Knowles [?]	

Act of Incorporation:

Be it enacted...that the plantations called Oxford and Hammond, adjoining each other...be and hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Lagrange....

In Senate Feby 2, 1832
House of Representatives Feby 4, 1832.

Lee

Petition:

To the Senate...in Legislature assembled January 1832
The memorial of the inhabitants of No. 4 plantation East and adjoining the town of Lincoln respectfully represent that they are disirous of enjoying the priviledges of a town... pray...be incorporated into a town by the name of Lee....

John Carpenter [and 23 other petitioners,
including one Lee, Nathan
Lee]

Lowell

Petition:

To the Honorable...in Legislature Assembled. 1838
The undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Huntressville in the County of Penobscot, respectfully represent, that our Town was incorporated by the name of Huntressville, out of respect to an Individual then residing in Town; and Since that time many events have transpired, which render said name very dissatisfactory to its Citizens; They further represent that said name from its great length is inconvenient and troublesom. We therefore pray your Hon'e body that it may be changed to Lowell, and as in duty bound we'll ever

pray.

Alpheus Hayden [and 20 other petitioners]

Maxfield

Petition:

To the Honorable...assembled, January 1824

We the subscribers, inhabitants of a certain tract of land granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Trustees of Bridgton Academy, north of Waldo Patent, in the County of Penobscot, respectfully represent that we labor under all the inconveniences incident to unincorporated towns; to remedy which we respectfully request the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives to incorporate the said tract of land into a town by the name of M a xfield with all the powers privileges and immunities which other towns in this State enjoy. As in duty bound we ever pray

November 1st

Joseph McIntosh [and 24 other
petitioners, including
Stephen McIntosh, 2nd,
Samuel McIntosh, and
Stephen McIntosh]

[The "Ma" in the name "Maxfield" is the same as the rest of the petition. There was an erasure and then "xfield" written over it. Couldn't tell what was under it although the last two letters looked like "ld".]

Milford

Petition:

To the Legislature of the State of Maine.

The undersigned Inhabitants of the plantation of Sunkhase in the County of Penobscot Respectfully represent That they Suffer many inconveniences in the transaction of business from the want of corporal powers, that said place has been long settled and contains about four hundred Inhabitants wherefore they pray the Legislature that said plantation may be in corporated into a Town by the name of Milford.

Sunkhase Oct 26, 1832.

John Butterfield
William S. Trisham [?]
Benj. Johnston
Joseph Butterfield
Jacob O. Rogers
Ebenezer Toothaker
William Howan [Howard]

Paul Dudley
Nathaniel Gerrish
Samuel Dudley
Daniel A. Cressy
Joseph Read
John Dudley
Alexander Harthorn
Charles Brown

Richard Blaisdell	Caleb D. Cleavland	Charles Bailey
Daniel Bailey	P.S. Dearborn	Nathan Winslow
Isaac Stevens	Joshua gonlee [?]	David Bailey
Parlin F. Hildreth	Ezra Philbrick	Ebenezer Sleeper
Charles Fiske	Bingham Stowe	[?] [?]
Samuel Woodman	Joseph Carlton	Alexander Woodard
Glen [?] Hildreth	Thos. C. Burleigh	
George H. Taylor	Nathl Smart	
Joseph R. Hutchins	Draper [Drapier?] P. Brew [Drew?]	
	Wm. B. Dudley	

Old Town

Petition:

To the Honorable...for the political year 1839.

The undersigned Inhabitants of the Southerly part of the town of Orono, respectfully represent, that it would meet the wishes of said Inhabitants, and be greatly to the advantage of the whole town, that they should be set off from the northerly part of said town by a line drawn as follows...or such other division as may be more beneficial to all parties, and incorporated into a town by itself bearing the name of Stillwater....

Nath'l Treat [and 161 other petitioners]

At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Orono holden at the School House in District No. 7 in Sd. Orono, pursuant to previous notice on Monday the Seventeenth day of Feby 1840:

Henry Richardson was chosen Moderator.

Voted, to divide the town of Orono according to the line petitioned for by Nathanal Treat and others in their petition presented to the Legislature in 1839 and referred to the present Legislature.

Voted, That the Selectmen of this town be instructed to petition the Legislature in behalf of the inhabitants...and to incorporate the Northerly part into a town to be called Old Town and the Southerly part into a town to be called Stillwater.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting together with the petition of the Select-men be Signed by the Moderator and Clerk and forwarded to our Representative.

Henry Richardson Moderator

[?] Fred A. Fuller, Town Clerk

Petition of Selectmen:

To the Hon....in Legislature assembled.

The undersigned...petition...for a division thereof according to the line petitioned for by Nath'l. Treat and others...and to incorporate the Northerly part into a town by the name of Old Town and the Southerly part to be called Stillwater....

Orono Feby 18th 1840

Nath'l Treat) Selectmen of
Timothy Mays) Orono

Act of Incorporation:

[Original Bill passed the House dividing Orono into Old Town (Northerly part) and Stillwater (Southerly part).

The Senate amended this on March 3, 1840, but still read to divide town into Old Town and Stillwater.

Then the House passed the Bill on March 7, 1840, with an amendment marked "B" (a piece of paper marked "B" saying: "An amendment. Strike out the word Stillwater wherever it occurs and insert Orono except the words 'Stillwater river'"). So apparently the House decided to keep the name Orono.

The Senate accepted this amendment on March 9, 1840.

The Senate on March 10 reconsidered the March 9 vote and added amendment "C" changing the Title of the Act (a piece of paper marked "C" saying: "An Act to divide the Town of Orono and incorporate the North part into a Town by the name of Old Town").

On March 11, 1840, the House accepted Amendments A,B,C.]

Plymouth

Petition:

Your Petitioners, Inhabitants of Etna in the County of Penobscot and of Plantation Number five in the second range North of the Waldo Patent in the County of Somerset ask leave respectfully to Represent; that in their present corporate situation they never can be conveniently situated as Towns, on account of a large portion of the center of said Town and Plantation being Swampy and Boggy land so that in their present situation; the centre part of said Town and Plantation never can admit of settlement, or convenient roads, and their other local interests render it necessary that the following described tracts of said Town and Plantation be set off from said Etna and said Number Five and incorporated into a Town by the name of Plymoth...and the westerly part of the Town of Etna...be set off from said Town, with the Inhabitants on the Easterly part of said Plantation...be incorporated into a town by the name of -- Plymoth

Etna October 3 1825--

Batchelor Hussey [and other
petitioners]

["Plymotth" and "Plymoth" were both inserted in differently shaded ink and in a different handwriting from the rest of the petition. Can't tell if one of the signers wrote them in.]

Act of Incorporation:

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

An act to incorporate the town of Plymouth.

Springfield

Petition:

The undersigned Subscribers, Inhabitants of an unincorporated place called Township No. 5 in the second range of townships north of the Bingham Purchase, east of Penobscot river, being desirous of possessing the privileges enjoyed by inhabitants of an incorporated town, wish to be incorporated into a town by the name of Springfield as in duty bound will ever pray

No. 5 August 24th 1833

Charles Lowell [and 29 other
petitioners]

BIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER

William Frederick Fox was born in Calais, Maine, on April 26, 1921. He received his early education in public schools in Calais, Maine, and was graduated from Calais Academy in 1938. Following graduation he took a post-graduate course at Calais Academy. Then he spent two years in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In September, 1941, he entered St. Stephen Business College, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, and received a Stenographic Diploma upon graduating in June, 1942. Following graduation, he enlisted in the Coast Guard for four years.

In 1946, upon receiving an honorable discharge from the service, he entered Harvard College and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History in March, 1950.

In July, 1950, he was enrolled for graduate study at the University of Maine. In the school year 1951-52, he served as Principal of Allagash High School, Allagash, Maine. In 1952, he married Greta Ann Palmer. Then followed four years of teaching at Mattanawcook Academy, Lincoln, Maine. He received a Master of Arts degree in History from the University of Maine in August, 1956.