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Schoodic Cove: A History, Chapter 1, A Path through History to Schoodic Cove

Mary A. Y. Gallagher

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Schoodic Cove: A History

by Mary A. Y. Gallagher



Schoodic Cove: A History
Chapter 1: A Path through History to Schoodic Cove
(Pre-History to 1940)

Introduction to Chapter 1

Penobscots were the first to hunt and fish in the area around Schoodic Lake (T4 R9 NWP). After the American Revolution, an influx of land-poor settlers, many of them war veterans, pressured Massachusetts to acquire their lands by treaties concluded without making the federal government a party to them, an omission that provided the basis for the Indian Land Claims Settlement of 1980. New settlers gradually moved into central Maine. In the mid-nineteenth century members of a powerful Bangor family, the Stetsons, bought Township 4 Range 9 north of Brownville. This family of bankers and entrepreneurs subsequently helped to finance the construction of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, whose tracks, completed in 1894, bordered the northernmost cove on Schoodic Lake – ‘Schoodic Cove.’ The railroad brought wealthy sportsmen and women by train from Boston and beyond to hunt and fish in the area. Beginning early in the twentieth century, several local entrepreneurs successively leased shorefront land on the Cove from the Stetsons and built sporting camps where they provided comfortable accommodations for their guests until the Great Depression and other economic developments brought this era to an end. This chapter traces the developments that preceded and followed the coming of the railroad to Schoodic and explores the history of the sporting camps that emerged between 1897 and 1940.

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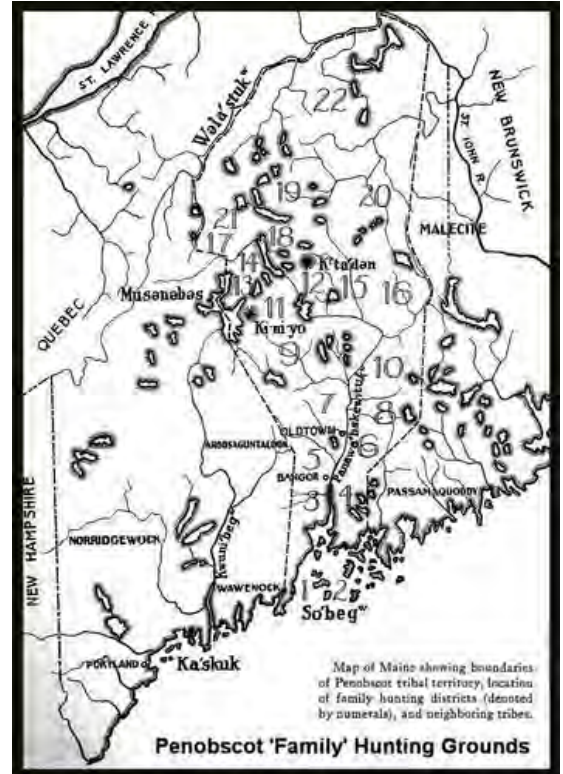
Graphics by Phil Gallagher

Chapter 1, Part 1: The Path Through History to Schoodic Cove

First Peoples

Archeological evidence suggests that humans were present in what is today the state of Maine about 12,000 years ago.² Over time, they organized themselves into tribes—the Penobscots, the Passamaquoddy, the Maliseet, the Abenaki, and the Mi'kmaq—that formed the Wabanaki Confederacy.

The Penobscots inhabited a loosely defined and sparsely populated area spread over 5,000,000 acres on both sides of Penobscot Bay and River that followed the River's extensive watershed (the Piscataquis and Pleasant Rivers to the west and the Mattawamkeag and Passadumkeag Rivers to the east); it then reached north beyond the Katahdin Range. While they practiced some agriculture the Penobscots largely sustained themselves as hunter-gatherers. They summered on the seacoast where they harvested the ocean's resources. During the fall and early winter they dispersed along the inland rivers to the hunting territories³ of the twenty-three "families" – Schoodic Lake was within the territory of the Ninth (Whale) Family. As spring approached all the families reconvened along the Penobscot River where most of their villages were.



English Settlers Move North into Penobscot Lands

At the beginning of the seventeenth century French missionaries from Canada were already present in what would become the northeastern area of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1630, ten years after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, the Council for New England, acting in the name of King Charles I, issued a major patent to John Beauchamp of London, England, and Thomas Leverett of Boston, England. Called the Muscongus Patent, it conferred on the patentees the exclusive right to trade with the Wabanaki, mostly Penobscots, in a ten-league square area⁴ west of the Penobscot Bay and River.⁵

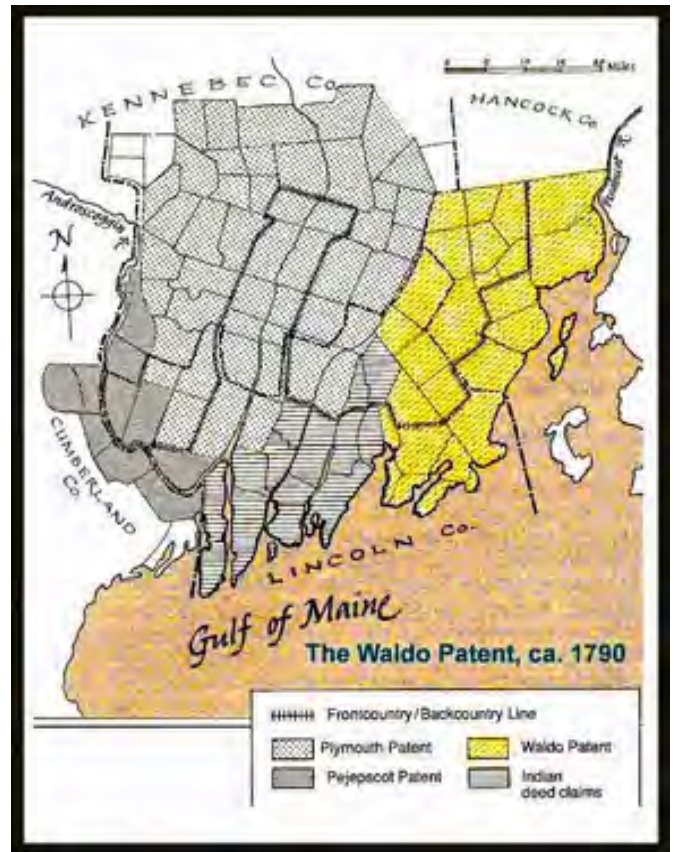
English settlers gradually moved north along the Maine coast bringing diseases that took a heavy toll on the indigenous peoples⁶ who nevertheless resisted their incursions. In 1675, King Philip's War broke out between the settlers and the Indian nations in southern New England and rapidly spread north. A treaty ended the conflict in the south in 1676, but intermittent warfare

between the English and the Wabanaki continued until 1693, when William Phips, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, pressured Wabanaki sagamores Madockawando and Egeremet to sign a treaty that bound the “Eastern Indians” to cut their ties to the French and to respect English settlements in the “eastern parts of Massachusetts.” Madockawando also agreed to sell the English land around the St. George River (which originates in Lake St. George, approximately 20 miles due west of Belfast). Other Penobscot chiefs claimed that he had no authority to alienate this land, considered the 1693 treaty invalid, and continued to attack English settlements.

Subsequently, in the Treaty of Portsmouth (1713), the British provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire compelled the “Eastern Indians” to end the hostilities, accept blame for the war, refrain from future attacks on English settlements, and to subject themselves to the British crown. In return, the English agreed to save “unto the said Indians their own Grounds, and free liberty for Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, and all other their lawful liberties and privileges”⁷

In 1727, the Penobscots and the colony of Massachusetts concluded another pact known as Dummer’s Treaty. It confirmed the cessions of land

Madockawando had made in 1693,⁸ including the Muscongus Patent lands (enlarged and renamed the Waldo Patent in 1729 when Samuel Waldo gained control of it).⁹ The patent’s territory then covered about a million acres between the Medomak River on the west and Penobscot Bay on the east (present day Knox County and part of Waldo County). Its northern boundary was the “head of tide” (approximately Bangor) of the Penobscot River.¹⁰ The treaty again reserved to the Penobscots “. . . all their lands, Liberties and Properties not by them conveyed or Sold to or Possessed by any of the English Subjects,” – that is, the lands above the head of the tide on the Penobscot River.¹¹



The Costs and Benefits of Independence

In the 1760s, the British Parliament passed new taxes which, along with an unfavorable balance of trade, drained the colonies of hard currency, made them resist increased taxation, and led to war with Britain and to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The Continental Congress and the individual states struggled to raise an army to fight the British and to arm, feed, clothe, and pay their troops.¹² They often came up short. Soldiers, some of whom fought for seven years,

received little or no pay during the war. The Treaty of Paris ended the war in 1783. It gave the United States a vast amount of public land, some of it under the jurisdiction of the national government, and some of it under that of individual states – the area that is now the state of Maine was then part of Massachusetts. None of the Indian nations were present at the peace conference nor were their interests and claims recognized.

At the war's end, soldiers were discharged with certificates to cover three months pay and a promise that their accounts for the remainder of what was owed to them for their years of service would be settled and paid off in the future.¹³ The worth of these pay notes and promises depended on the tenuous ability of the national and state governments to honor them. Many of the men were forced to sell their pay notes to speculators for a pittance of their face value to finance their way back home. When they arrived there, they often found that creditors had foreclosed on their family's farms.¹⁴ Some states had used land bounties to encourage men to enlist, but the lands assigned to satisfy them were almost always in remote, undeveloped areas, and once again soldiers had little choice but to sell their claims to speculators. The states were also heavily burdened by substantial war debts to creditors who had loaned them money or supplied their soldiers. Massachusetts imposed heavy taxes on its citizens that fell especially hard on penniless veterans and struggling farmers who were often forced to sell their property to pay them or face foreclosures or imprisonment for debt. Their response was an armed uprising in 1786 – Shays's Rebellion – suppressed a year later by General Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary of War during the American Revolution.¹⁵

Conflicting Land Claims in Post-Revolutionary Massachusetts

Massachusetts tried to raise money to pay its major creditors by selling large blocs of the land in Maine that it had acquired through the treaty and by confiscating properties from loyalists. Speculators bought them at bargain prices and often paid for them with pay notes that they had bought from desperate soldiers for a pittance, but which the state accepted at face value. The speculators then subdivided the land into lots and sold them at far more than their original cost. Veterans and others believed that their patriotism and sufferings entitled them to a share of these lands and moved there to occupy them without obtaining title. They claimed that the lands had belonged to King George, who had lost them by the Revolution, and that they had become the property of the people who won the war. "The General Court did wrong and what they had no right to do," they asserted, "when they granted them in such large quantities to certain companies and individuals and the bad acts of government are not binding on the subject."¹⁶ They also squatted on and improved the unsurveyed lands owned by the "Great Proprietors" of the Plymouth, Pejepscot and Waldo Patents and resisted owners' attempts to collect rents or to force them to purchase them.¹⁷

The Waldo Patent had remained intact after General Waldo's death in 1759. Waldo's granddaughter, Lucy Flucker, married Henry Knox in 1774. Her parents, who were loyalists, had

title to three-fifths of the Patent. At war's end they and their loyalist partners fled to England. Massachusetts confiscated their shares. General Knox, now U. S. Secretary of War, used his prestige and political influence to persuade the state legislature to confirm his ownership of the thirty square mile, 576,000 acre plot his inlaws had owned. In 1793, he acquired the remaining two-fifths of it, and then continued to buy yet more land, far outstripping his resources. He insisted that settlers on the Patent who lacked title, including veterans, pay him for lots they had cleared and improved.¹⁸

The United States Congress, Massachusetts, and Penobscot Lands

In 1786, Massachusetts began negotiations to obtain yet more land from the Penobscots. Lincoln¹⁹ was on the commission sent to close a deal with them. The commission argued that Dummer's Treaty had guaranteed the Penobscots only six miles on either side of the river, suggested that they had more land than they needed, and pressed them to sell territory that was especially suitable for settlement – the land on the west side of the Penobscot up to the point where the Piscataquis River entered it, a distance estimated to be forty-three miles. In return, the commissioners offered gifts of blankets and ammunition and a guarantee that the Penobscots would keep possession of the land *above* the Piscataquis. The Penobscots resisted for ten years. They asserted that Dummer's Treaty gave them “the whole width of the land as far as the waters of this river [the Penobscot] extended East and West” and refused to sign the treaty.

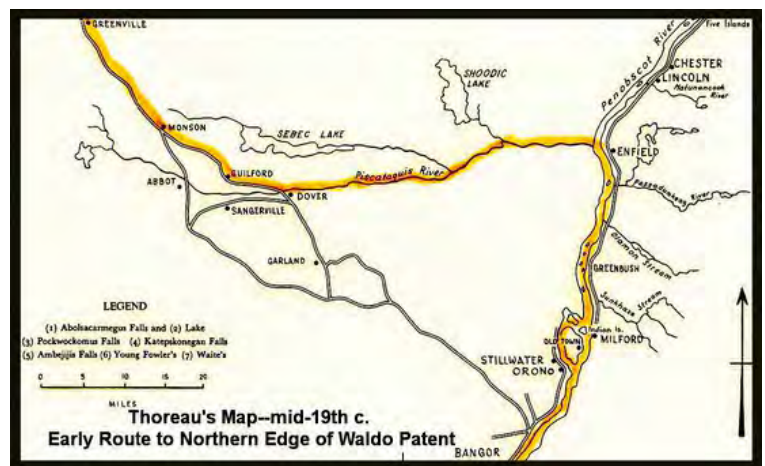
The United States adopted a constitution and began to govern itself under it in 1789. Congress was concerned that an uncontrolled rush of settlers onto lands obtained from Britain by the peace treaty would lead to widespread warfare with Indian nations. On July 22, 1790, six years before Massachusetts finalized the treaty with the Penobscots, it passed the Indian Non-Intercourse Act which provided that “no sale of lands made by any Indians . . . within the United States, shall be valid to any person or persons, or to any state, whether having the right of pre-emption to such lands or not, *unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty, held under the authority of the United States.*”²⁰ Knox, whose Waldo Patent lands reached into Penobscot territory,²¹ considered the act's primary purpose to be conflict avoidance, not a defense of Indian sovereignty. Although he held that the Indians, as prior occupants, possessed “the right of soil” and that land could not be taken from them unless by their “free consent, or by the rights of conquest in case of a just war,” he anticipated that, as white settlement moved nearer to Indian lands, the game on which they depended would be “diminished,” their land would become less valuable to them, and they would then be willing to sell it voluntarily.²² At the turn of the century, however, the national debate about the degree to which Indian sovereignty (“nation within a nation”), should be recognized gained momentum. In 1823, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Indians could occupy and control lands within the United States but could not hold title to them. In 1825, President James Monroe announced the adoption of a policy authorizing the removal of southeastern Indians to lands west of the Mississippi.²³

Acting as though the 1786 negotiations with the Penobscots had resulted in a treaty, in 1792 Massachusetts arranged to have the southernmost lands of what would become Piscataquis County surveyed, title boundaries confirmed, and townships laid out. Range 6 (the Dover area) was “run out” in 1792 by Ephraim Ballard²⁴ and Samuel Weston. Weston and his brother Steven later surveyed Ranges 7 and 8 (Milo and Brownville).²⁵ Martha Ballard’s diary entry for April 19, 1792, notes: “mr Ballard & Es^{qr} Wesson went to Es^{qr} Coney^s²⁶ & Engagd to Lay ou^t 21 Town Ships, between the rivers PenobScott & Kenebeck. It is Land which belongs to this Commonwealth.” On April 30, Martha noted that Mr. Ballard had left on his “tour of Surveying.” On June 2 she added that he had “returned from his Survey in health.” On August 27, Ballard set out again “on his Surveying business (for y^e Commonwealth),” a trip from which he returned on September 6, 1792. Surveyors, however, were often targets of settler protests. In 1795, a group of “White Indians” confronted a survey party Ballard led, and forced him to hand over his compass and survey data at gunpoint. In 1802, armed and “blacked” settlers again destroyed his compass and survey data to prevent him from surveying the southeast corner of Plymouth Patent.²⁷

In 1796 Massachusetts concluded a treaty with the Penobscots who ceded land ranging thirty miles north of Bangor on the Penobscot River²⁸ with the exception of the islands in it.²⁹ Again acting without Congress’s authority, the state negotiated another treaty in 1818 in which the Penobscots sold all their lands on both sides of the river *above* the 1796 grant with the exception of four townships and the islands in the river.³⁰ The total amount of land (including Schoodic Lake) acquired from the Penobscots through these treaties amounted to 10,000,000 acres.³¹ Here the matter rested until the mid 1970s, when the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Nations argued in court that the 1790 federal act invalidated the treaties, asserted their ownership of these lands, and demanded to be compensated for them.³²

Settlements in the Piscataquis Watershed

By 1800, using the Penobscots’ land and canoe routes,³³ settlers from Massachusetts were moving up the Penobscot River to the Piscataquis, and following it inland to the west. As seen above, surveyors hired by the state had already divided much of the land in the Piscataquis watershed into townships and lots. The state required those who purchased townships to settle them with a certain number of families by a given date or face the possibility that it would reclaim them. Jonathan Hastings and a Mr. Wells of Boston purchased T3R7 (Township 3 Range 7), soon to be known as Milo, at the junction of the



Piscataquis and Sebec Rivers. The first settlers began to arrive there in 1802, cleared their lots and planted crops of corn, wheat and potatoes. Since travel from Bangor was arduous, the population increased slowly for several decades. In 1823, Captain Winborn A. Sweat built a dam over Trafton Falls in the Sebec River that powered a saw-and-grist mill. In 1824, stage service direct from Bangor to Milo was established.³⁴ These and other new enterprises attracted more settlers and spurred development.³⁵

Milo's proprietors were neither as aggressive nor as successful as Moses Brown and Josiah Hill of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who bought the township of Brownville, T5R8, in 1805 from the state after its previous owner, Samuel Fowler, had failed to pay the full price and settle forty families on it within the period specified by the terms of purchase. The very next year the new



owners sent workmen to build a dam and mills on the falls of the Pleasant River at Brownville. Members of the Brown family resided in the township and Josiah Hill himself came to take charge of the operation.³⁶ The proprietors also "sent and sustained" Hezekiah May, a Congregational minister, to serve the growing population – proprietors preferred them over evangelical preachers who were known to encourage settlers to resist proprietary claims.³⁷

In 1820, Maine negotiated its separation from Massachusetts and its statehood was recognized by the national government.³⁸ As part of the settlement, Maine and Massachusetts divided ownership of the substantial amount of unsold public land in the new state between them.³⁹

By the 1820s, roads had been built to connect the towns along the Piscataquis River – Medford, Milo, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, and Abbot – and tote roads were cut through the woods to facilitate logging operations. Farmers worked their fields in the summer and logged during the winter and early spring. Farms, logging operations, and transportation improvements fed each others' development. Loggers found lodging for the night, food for themselves and fodder for their draft animals at shanties established at approximately ten-mile intervals (a day's journey), along the tote roads. The shanties and their clientele provided markets for neighboring farms. On March 23, 1838, Piscataquis County was formed from lands taken from Penobscot and Somerset Counties.⁴⁰

Settlement and Development Reach Schoodic Lake

By 1830, the Nahmakanta Tote Road, a "highway" through the woods, brought loggers from Brownville within a mile of the western shore of Schoodic Lake at what came to be known as Knights Landing.⁴¹ The Road continued northward past Norton Pond along Norton Ridge, skirted

the edge of Schoodic Cove and headed past Upper Ebeemee Lake toward Upper Jo-Mary Lake.⁴² Permanent lodging facilities sprang up in Brownville, at Knights Landing, and at Upper Ebeemee.⁴³ Mills processed logs into boards and shingles. In the 1820s mapmaker and surveyor Moses Greenleaf discovered veins of slate and iron ore in the region.⁴⁴ In 1843, the Bangor and Piscataquis Slate Company began operations in Brownville. Three years later, the Merrill Slate Company opened there.⁴⁵ Together, they employed 140 men. At the same time, a blast furnace, kilns and other facilities were built to process iron ore at the Katahdin Iron Works, located in the northern half of T6R9. Medicinal springs at the Iron Works, whose waters were “strongly yet not unpleasantly impregnated with iron,” also attracted many people there for “rest and rejuvenation.”⁴⁶

Railroads Spur Economic Development

The post-Civil War period was a time of railroad building throughout the nation. The appearance of railroads in central Maine stimulated the region’s economy. In 1833, a consortium of men from the Brownville region headed by Moses Greenleaf and Francis Brown received a charter for a railroad to connect the local slate mines with Bangor; the line, however, was not



built.⁴⁷ In 1864, a group of Bangor businessmen obtained a charter from the State of Maine to build the Bangor & Piscataquis line, which ran from Old Town through Milo to Greenville. In 1868, its tracks reached Milo, which had “encouraged” the railroad by contributing \$6,000.⁴⁸ The Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway was built in 1881 and ran from Milo through Brownville to the Iron Works. The tracks of both railroads appear on the 1882 Colby Atlas.⁴⁹ Steamboats also began to appear on Maine lakes where they hauled logs and took passengers. In 1883, Charles Howe gave excursion rides on Schoodic on his steamboat *Tilly*, and two years later Zebulon

Stanchfield was towing logs and offering pleasure trips on the *Patrol*.⁵⁰ Milo also served as a supply hub for the northern tote roads. The town received another economic boost in 1889, when the Merrick Thread Company opened a spool mill at Lake View and built a hotel there.⁵¹ The same year, a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad crossed the Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway at Brownville Junction and stimulated its development as a town.⁵²

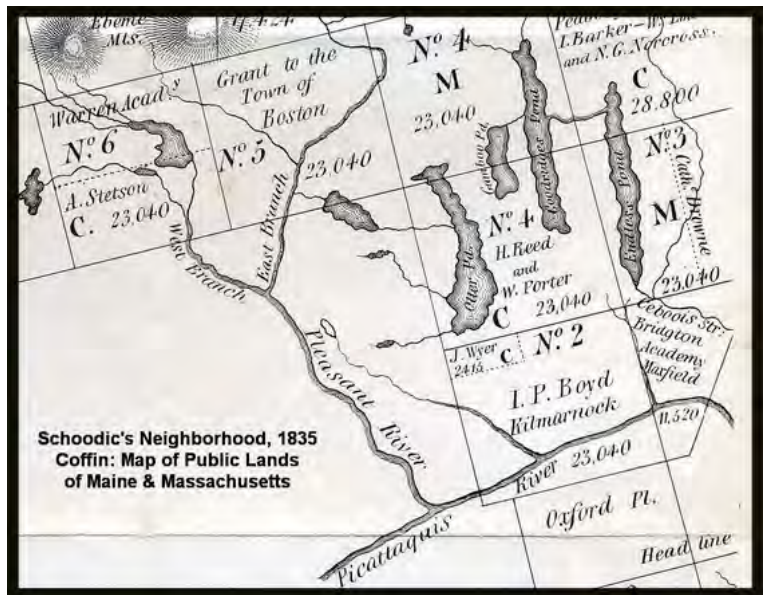
The Stetsons and their Business Interests

A prominent Bangor family, the Stetsons, destined to be at the center of twentieth-century developments in Schoodic Cove, exercised a significant amount of power in banking, politics, real estate, logging, utilities, insurance, shipping, and the ice trade from the early 19th century, power that enabled its members to play a critical role in bringing railroads to central and northeastern Maine. The family traced its ancestry to Robert Stetson (d. 1703), who had arrived in Massachusetts in 1634. His descendants' interest in central Maine can be traced to Amasa Stetson (1769-1844), a wealthy Massachusetts entrepreneur who purchased the township about fifteen miles northwest of Bangor that today bears his name. George Coffin's 1835 *Map of Public Lands of Maine and Massachusetts* (below), shows that Amasa also owned the southern half of T6R9; the Katahdin Iron Works was located in the northern half.⁵³

Amasa invited his brother Simeon (1770-1836), to move from Massachusetts to settle in his township. Realizing that it was too remote from the Penobscot to offer any opportunity for commerce, Simeon relocated to Hampden where he expanded his initial venture in the grocery business into enterprises that included lumber products, mills, and shipbuilding. He was active in politics and known for his support of education. He served as a trustee of Hampden Academy, where many of his sons and grandsons began their education.⁵⁴

Simeon's sons and grandsons took full advantage of the educational, financial, and political opportunities their father's success provided. Charles Stetson (1801-1883), a Yale graduate, prominent lawyer, and one-term representative to the U. S. Congress, became the largest owner of real estate in Bangor. In 1850, George Stetson (1807-1891), and his younger brother, Isaiah (1812-1880), formed Stetson and Company,

which carried on business in timberlands and real estate. In 1880, Edward (1854-1913) and his brother, Isaiah Kidder Stetson (1858-1940) formed E. and I. K. Stetson, a firm that carried on an extensive wholesale ice business, built ships, owned a shipyard and marine railways.⁵⁵



For a sixty-two year period beginning from its foundation in 1863, Stetsons were both board members and officers of the First National Bank of Bangor.⁵⁶ George Stetson, the Bank's first president, served as such until his death in 1891.⁵⁷ His son, Edward, was elected vice president of the Bank in 1887 and succeeded his father as president.⁵⁸ Irving Gay (I. G.) Stetson (1885-1969), Edward's nephew, was made a director in 1911, was elected vice-president on Edward's death and served until 1925.⁵⁹ The Bank's charter authorized it to print bank notes that, with two exceptions, were legal tender for all debts, public and private.⁶⁰ Its importance as a financial institution can be measured by the fact that, over a 66-year period (1863-1928), it printed about \$8,000,000 worth of paper money, one of the larger totals of all the National Banks in Maine. Note (above) the signatures of Edward Stetson and I. K. Stetson respectively on the \$20 and \$10 bank notes.

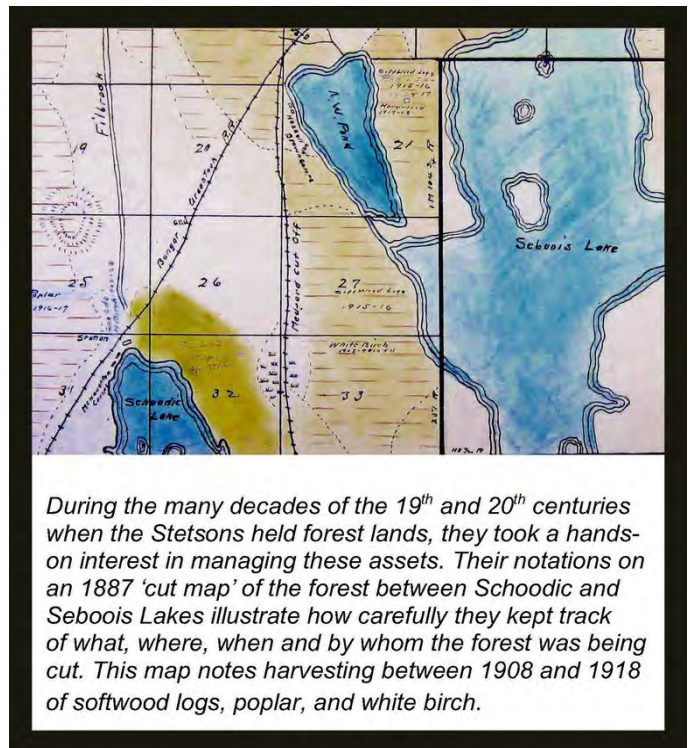
1882 Series \$20 First National Bank of Bangor



1902 \$10 National Bank of Bangor, Maine



Stetson family members also purchased forest lands. By the middle of the nineteenth century they had acquired most of T4R9 NWP,⁶¹ the southwest portion of which Schoodic Cove occupies. George and Isaiah Stetson together bought a three-fourths share of the northern half and southwest corner of T4R9 from a Maine land agent on September 9, 1863; Charles Stetson bought the other fourth of these portions on the same date. In 1865 the three Stetsons purchased timber and grass rights on the reserved public portions of land within the areas they had bought.⁶² Stetsons would own significant portions of T4R9 until 1957.



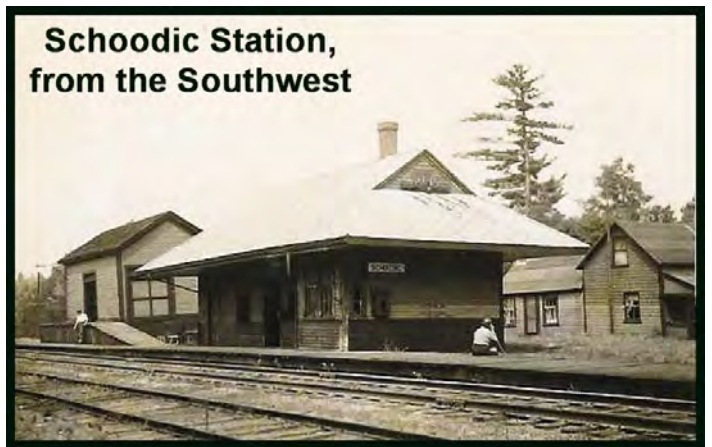
During the many decades of the 19th and 20th centuries when the Stetsons held forest lands, they took a hands-on interest in managing these assets. Their notations on an 1887 'cut map' of the forest between Schoodic and Seboois Lakes illustrate how carefully they kept track of what, where, when and by whom the forest was being cut. This map notes harvesting between 1908 and 1918 of softwood logs, poplar, and white birch.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, Stetsons were actively involved in establishing several railroads, among them the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad (1868), the Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway (1881), and the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad (1891). Isaiah Stetson was the first president of the Bangor & Piscataquis and held the office for a number of years. A grandson, Charles P. Stetson (1835-1899),⁶³ was a

member of its board when it leased the Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway in 1887, and in 1891, when the Bangor & Katahdin merged with the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad ⁶⁴ to form the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad (hereafter B&A).⁶⁵

Businessmen in Aroostook County had been pressing for a rail connection with southern Maine. The Railroad Commissioners of Maine approved the Articles of Association of the Bangor and Aroostook Company on February 13, 1891.⁶⁶ Albert A. Burleigh,⁶⁷ of Houlton, held the largest number of shares (1050, valued at \$100 apiece), and served as the B&A's president for 10 years. Frederick H. Appleton (1844-1927), the Stetsons' lawyer and a distant relative, was another of the B&A's first directors.⁶⁸ He and George Stetson each held 525 shares of stock. Edward G. Wyman, Cashier of the First National Bank, testified that \$52,500 had been deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Railroad's provisional directors.⁶⁹ The very next year, the B&A acquired the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad.⁷⁰ Appleton later served as secretary of the B&A and as its attorney while Edward Stetson was both the railroad's treasurer and president of the First National Bank of Bangor.⁷¹ Isaiah K. Stetson was treasurer of the Aroostook Construction Company, the firm that built the B&A Railroad in the 1890s, and the Medford Cutoff in 1907.⁷² He served as its president from 1919-1925.

In November, 1892, the Stetsons sold a right of way through T4R9 NWP to the B&A .⁷³ By December, 1893, the railroad had laid track from Brownville, put in a siding at Schoodic Cove, and built a station and housing there for a section crew and their families. On January 1, 1894, its tracks reached Houlton.⁷⁴ The B&A recognized that it could derive considerable revenue by providing passenger service to upper class individuals interested in fishing and hunting opportunities at sites along its route, purchased 25 new passenger cars to accommodate them, and advertised heavily to attract them.⁷⁵ From the late 19th century until 1957 it published a substantial (164-196 pages) 'book,' *In the Maine Woods*, with articles that eulogized the natural beauty of Maine, mapped canoe routes, advertized camps, provided specific information on the types of fish and game found near them, and published lists of all the deer and moose shipped from stations along its route. "Schoodic section", it claimed,



has long been known as a favorite haunt of deer, while many big moose are seen here every season. The visiting sportsman will find comfortable quarters close by the station, and he will not have to go far from camp in quest of game, there being, in all probability, hundreds of fine buck deer within sound of the locomotive whistles as they signal each day for Schoodic station.

The publication reported a total of 3,882 deer and 259 moose loaded on trains at all stations along the route during the 1901 season, when Schoodic Station brought in a very acceptable total of 105 deer and 1 moose. In 1903 Schoodic's total rose to 111 deer and 7 moose; and in 1904, 103 deer and 3 moose.⁷⁶

An interesting essay by the Rev. Charles E. Brugler in the 1905 edition entitled "Vacation Life at Schoodic Lake,"⁷⁷ offered a turn-of-the-century rationale for a summer sojourn in the Maine Woods:

Vacations are sought today not so much for pleasure as because of the vital need of mental and physical upbuilding. What was a luxury in the past is now a necessity. . . . Labor, to succeed, has swallowed up much of sleep and practically all of recreation, in a nerve-racking competition that amounts almost to a survival alone of the fittest. The powers of the strongest are limited; . . . one turns to vacations as no longer a luxury but a stern mandate of reason.

The Schoodic area met this need for rejuvenation, Brugler continued: "It must be the woods, far from civilization, deep and cool, with waterways for canoeing, with game and fish in abundance, the smell of balsam and the crackling campfire." He was reassured by one of his friends that "in the heart of Maine, in the 'big game' districts, [there] were 'sporting camps' where one could be accommodated with all the lack of civilization that greeted the first voyagers to these shores."

Brugler was also enthusiastic about the people who patronized the same camps in the woods as he did. They were, he said "worth while: Generals of the army, leaders of finance, professors, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, travellers," who enlivened the camp-fire "with conversation that would render attractive the most select salons or dinner tables." He also approved of the women he met at camp; they had, he said, "the air of old campaigners – are able to discuss the better fly, the more interesting trail, and in the ease and comfort of woods clothes, handle a paddle quite as skillfully as the men."⁷⁸ His description of those who patronized sporting camps held true for a number of years.

1. This essay owes much to Bill Geller whose research and publications on logging and sporting camps in central Maine inspired me to attempt a history of the camps at Schoodic Cove; Bill has continually supported my efforts for which I am deeply grateful. I am also grateful to Bill and Kay Gourley's daughters, Ellen Gourley Hinman and Mary Gourley Mastin, for answering endless questions about life at Schoodic Lake Camps between 1940 and 1971. Ellen has generously shared with me a treasure trove of Schoodic documents and photographs including her father's diaries. For her work in helping to bring life to some of the elusive characters encountered in this essay I thank Robin Abourizk who generously contributed time and expertise in ancestry.com. Thanks are also due to R. Michael White for sharing photos and his knowledge of all things related to the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad; to Dan McClanahan for calling my attention to photos of the hearth and dining room of McNaughton's Lodge; to Will Clachrie for photographs dating to about 1908 of the Reeds and guests at their Schoodic Lake camp; to Michael J. Hueston for photographs of the original Milan Ross camp on Ross Island; to the Robson family for providing access to family documents and photographs of their family's "Schoodic Lake Lodge" on Dean Island; to Dan Walters for creating the map of the Appleton lease, to Harry A. Lanphear, III, for sharing photographs and memories of his family's early twentieth-century experiences at Schoodic Cove; and to Tom and Mike Donovan and Tom Weeks for sharing their postcards, snapshots, and other memorabilia of Schoodic Cove. Lastly, I am deeply grateful to my husband, Phil Gallagher, who edited the text, and chose, processed and set all of the essay's images.

2. See Bruce J. Bourque, "Prehistoric Indians of Maine" in *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present*, ed. Richard R. Judd, Edwin A. Churchill, and Joel W. Eastman (Orono: University of Maine Press, 1995), 13-28.
3. Hunting territories were loosely defined and not exclusive. Indians considered their lands, as a "collective resource to be used by the members of the local communities," not as private property in the European sense. They sometimes interpreted the sale of land to Europeans as "permission . . . to use a piece of their land for some period of time in exchange for certain gifts." These differing understandings often led to bloody conflicts between the two cultures about land rights. On tribal land-holding systems, see Harald E. L. Prins, "Turmoil on the Wabanaki Frontier, 1524-1678;" and David L. Ghere, "Diplomacy & War on the Maine Frontier, 1678-1759" in *Pine Tree State*, 97-134; Frank G. Speck, *Penobscot Man: The Life History of a Forest Tribe in Maine* (Orono: University of Maine Press, 1997), 6-7, 212-224; and Neil Rolde, *The Interrupted Forest: A History of Maine's Wildlands* (Gardner, Maine: Tilbury House Publishers, 2004), 75-76.
4. Approximately 44,284 acres.
5. Kings used patents to privatize colonization because public revenues were not sufficient to support it. The Muscongus Patent was one of several granted in Maine. Grantees helped monarchs to secure territories against claims from rival European nations. They also exercised a measure of governmental powers, collected rents from settlers, and had the right to exploit resources that might be discovered. For the early history of the Muscongus Patent, see Rolde, *Interrupted Forest*, 169-173. The area covered by the Patent approximates present-day Knox and Waldo counties. See *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Vol. 1 (1831), p. 17; and James S. Leamon, "Maine in the American Revolution: 1763-1787," *Pine Tree State*, 145.
6. See Prins, "Wabanaki Frontier," *Pine Tree State*, 108.
7. On King Philip's War, see Prins, *ibid.*, Ghere, "Diplomacy and War," *Pine Tree State*, 114-8, 127-130; and Christopher J. Bilodeau, "Creating an Indian Enemy in the Borderlands: King Philip's War in Maine, 1675-1678," *Maine History*, vol. 47 (January 2013), 10-41; For the text of the treaty of 1693, see http://www.1713treatyofportsmouth.com/treaty_1.cfm.
8. See Ghere, "Diplomacy and War," *Pine Tree State*, 133.
9. On Dummer's Treaty, see "Passamaquoddy/Penobscot Land Claims" in the Bradley H. Patterson Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library: History of treaties between Maine Indians and British/Massachusetts governments, www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/document/0142/1103...pp.4-18. On the Waldo Patent, see Alan Taylor, *Liberty Men and Great Proprietors* (Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1990) 12-13, 37-40.
10. See the map of "The Waldo Patent, ca. 1790" (above, p. 2), from Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 42.
11. On misleading translations by the English during negotiations involving Abenaki status vis-à-vis the English and the amount of land they claimed, see Ghere, "Diplomacy and War," *Pine Tree State*, 133.
12. On the Continental Congress's inability to raise money to support the war effort, see John Catanzariti *et al.*, eds., *The Papers of Robert Morris, 1781-1784* (Pittsburgh: 1988), 7: 361-371. On the states' inability to do so, see *ibid.*, 150-152.
13. On the disbandment of the army, see *ibid.*, 701-02, 767-80.
14. For a first-person account of a Connecticut veteran's sufferings during the war, and his settlement on the Waldo Patent after the war was over, see J. P. Martin, *Private Yankee Doodle*, ed. George E. Scheer (Eastern Acorn Press: 1962).
15. See David B. Mattern, *Benjamin Lincoln and the American Revolution* (Columbia, SC: 1995), 161-176. Lincoln served as the Continental Congress's Secretary at War from 1781 until 1785, when Henry Knox replaced him and held the post until 1794.

16. See Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 17-18, 93-96; and Rolde, *Interrupted Forest*, 211-13.
17. See James Vickery, Richard W. Judd, and Sheila McDonald, "Maine Agriculture, 1783-1861," *Pine Tree State*, 246-249.
18. Knox also exerted himself to attract workers for the many agricultural, logging, manufacturing, and maritime enterprises he undertook. He was a better general than a developer. Many of the projects he started were poorly planned and underfunded. His imprudent attempts to acquire even more land and his personal extravagance drove him to bankruptcy, and he was forced to surrender his unsold lands (117,000 acres) to his four principal creditors in 1806. See Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 14-15, 18-21, 38-47, 213, and Rolde, *Interrupted Forest*, 209-215. On the huge mansion he built for himself at Thomaston (Montpelier), see Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 43-44, 47, 122, 159, 244.
19. On Lincoln's acquisition of Passamaquoddy lands, see Mattern, *Lincoln and the American Revolution*, 154-6; and Neil Rolde, *Unsettled Past, Unsettled Future: The Story of Maine Indians* (Tilbury House, Gardiner, Maine: 2004), 160-69.
20. Act of July 22, 1790, Pub. L. No. 1-33, § 4, 1 Stat. 137, 138. Congress subsequently passed five other acts articulating the same principle: Act of March 1, 1793, Pub. L. No. 2-19, § 8, 1 Stat. 329, 330; Act of May 19, 1796, Pub. L. No. 4-30, § 12, 1 Stat. 469, 472; Act of March 3, 1799, Pub. L. No. 5-46, § 12, 1 Stat. 743, 746; Act of March 30, 1802, Pub. L. No. 7-13, § 12, 2 Stat. 139, 143; Act of June 30, 1834, Pub. L. No. 23-161, § 12, 4 Stat. 729, 730.
21. Knox subsequently purchased land from Massachusetts that "brought him into the Passamaquoddy realm." See Rolde, *Unsettled Past*, 22-23.
22. See Stanley Elkins & Eric McKittrick, *The Age of Federalism* (New York and Oxford: 1993), 437.
23. The policy was implemented under President Andrew Jackson. For a summary of the policy, see Greg Grandin, *The End of the Myth* (New York, 2019), pp. 47-67.
24. Ballard was the husband of Martha Ballard, a midwife made famous by Laurel Thatcher Ulrich's Pulitzer Prize winning book, *A Midwife's Tale, The Life of Martha Ballard, Based on Her Diary, 1785-1812* (New York, 1990). Weston's wife was Martha's friend. The Ballard name appears again at the end of the century at Schoodic Cove. See below at note 75, p. 19.
25. The date when Range 9 was surveyed by John Boardman is not specified. See Amasa Loring, *History of Piscataquis County, Maine: From Its Earliest Settlement to 1880*, <http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainehistory>, 25-26.
26. Daniel Cony was an agent for the Kennebeck Proprietors, owners of the Plymouth Patent. See Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 267.
27. See Robert R. McCausland and Cynthia MacAlman McCausland, eds. *The Diary of Martha Ballard 1785-1812* (Maine Genealogical Society, Special Publication No. 10, [Camden, Maine: 1992]), 229, 230, 234, 243, 244, 350-51; and Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 11-59, 96, 193, 265-66.
28. Thirteen miles less than Massachusetts had originally demanded.
29. For the suggestion that Knox may have considered that the 1790 Non-Intercourse Act applied only to what was then the American West and not to Maine, see Rolde, *Unsettled Past*, 22-23.
30. The state of Maine took possession of these remaining four townships in a final treaty in 1833. See "Passamaquoddy/Penobscot Land Claims," 19-29, <https://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/document/0142/1103413.pdf>. For a discussion of the contrasting manner in which New York dealt with Indian landholding and sovereignty, see "Indian Affairs under Jay's Governorship," *The Selected Papers of John Jay*, Vol. 7, forthcoming.

31. For a description of the tactics used by Maine to forcibly dispossess the Penobscots of these lands and the suggestion that the fire that devastated their lands north of Bangor in 1825 had been intentionally set to drive off the Indians, see Jacques Ferland, "Tribal Dissent or White Aggression?: Interpreting Penobscot Indian Dispossession Between 1808 and 1835," *Maine History*, vol. 43 (August, 2007), 140-164, esp. 150.
32. See "Passamaquoddy/Penobscot Land Claims," 31-32, cited above, n. 30. Resolution of this issue will be described at the chronologically appropriate place below.
33. See David S. Cook, *Above the Gravel Bar: The Native Canoe Routes of Maine* (Solon, ME, 2007), 70-84. Thoreau's Map, mid-19th c., shows the early route to northern edges of the Waldo Patent. See Robert F. Stowell, *A Thoreau Gazetteer*, William L. Howarth, ed. (Princeton, 1970), 14.
34. See Loring, *Piscataquis County*, 66-72; and "Milo", Wikipedia.
35. See William W. Geller, Piscataquis Project: "Sporting Camps in the Piscataquis River Watershed, Katahdin Iron Works Area" (3-2017), Section B: 7-8, <http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainehistory>
36. In 1810 Brownville had 131 inhabitants; Milo had only 34. Loring, *Piscataquis County*, 135-7.
37. See Susan Merrill, ed., *The Pioneer*, "Historical Sketches of Brownville, Maine," Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1911, p.1, <https://ia801305.us.archive.org/16/items/pioneerhistoricamerr/pioneerhistoricamerr.pdf>; Loring, *Piscataquis County*, 135-37; Taylor, *Liberty Men*, 85-101, 123-53; and William R. Sawtell, *Of Brownville and the Junction* (Milo Printing Company: n.d.), 6-9.
38. Maine's admission as a free state balanced Missouri's as a slave state. The Missouri Compromise was designed to keep the number of free and slave states equal. On Maine's movement to seek statehood, see James S. Leamon, "Separation Politics in the Post-Revolutionary War Era" and Richard R. Wescott & Edward O Schriver, "The Separation Movement in the Federal Period," *Pine Tree State*, 170-192.
39. See Coffin's Map of 1835, p. 8, above. "M's" on the townships indicates that they were the property of Maine, and "C's," the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1853, Maine purchased all of Massachusetts's unsold public land within its boundaries.
40. See "Piscataquis County," Wikipedia.
41. The landing was named for Zacariah B. and Augusta Knights, who had moved from Stetson, Maine by about 1900 and had begun farming near Norton Pond. See Geller, Piscataquis Project: "North from Bangor to Milo and Brownville to the Eastern Portion of the Watershed," (1-2017), Section A, 15, <http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainehistory>.
42. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section B, 15-16. It is likely that the present-day Wildwoods Trail and Jo-Mary Trail camp road follow this route.
43. The Philbrook Shanty, near Upper Ebeemee, operated from 1833 to the mid 1890s. The Howard Hotel opened at Knights's Landing about 1850. See Geller, Piscataquis Project, Section A: 35-36, 50-54.
44. See "Greenleaf, Moses," <http://maineanencyclopedia.com/greenleaf-moses>.
45. The slate mines attracted a large settlement of Welsh migrants. On the quarries, see Sawtell, *Brownville*, 12-20.
46. The 1830 census showed a Brownville population of 402; 1840: 568; and 1850: 787. The population leveled off until 1890, when there was another spurt that reached an all-time high of 1,964 in 1950 and then declined to its present level of about 1,200. Production at the Iron Works began in 1845 and came to an end in 1890 after richer ores were discovered in Pennsylvania. The last slate quarries closed in 1917. Thereafter its population found employment on the railroads and in logging and the paper mills. See Wikipedia, "Brownville," and "Katahdin Iron Works;" and "The Vacationers' Guide Book," 1905, p. 43,

published by the B&A, <https://archive.org/details/inmainewoods1905bang>.

47. Greenleaf died in 1834. See *Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Map-maker, A Biography*, ed. Edgar Crosby Smith (Bangor, 1902), 31-32.

48. The railroad subsequently located a large railroad car shop and repair facility at Milo Junction, now Derby, a company town south of Milo, where it built 72 employee houses, a 40-room hotel and stores. See "Milo," Wikipedia.

49. Milo became a junction after tracks reached Greenville, Brownville, and the Katahdin Iron Works. The Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway carried large quantities of freight from the Brownville slate quarries and the Katahdin Iron Works. Service on it ended in 1922. See Loring, *Piscataquis County*, 71, 139; Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 12; and Wikipedia, "Katahdin Iron Works," and "Bangor and Aroostook Railroad."

50. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 27.

51. See William R. Sawtell, *A History of Lake View Maine* (Milo, 1975), 3-8. Twelve years later, the American Thread Company moved to Milo from Willimantic, Connecticut. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 20-21. The spool mills were attracted to the area by an ample supply of birch, which had grown up in the aftermath of the Great Fire which began on October 7, 1825, and spread from Guilford, Parkman, Monson, Medford and beyond, destroying the native growth of pine. See Loring, *Piscataquis County*, 105, 160-1, 166, 188, 191, 231-2, 246; and Bill Geller, *Within Katahdin's Realm: Log Drives and Sporting Camps* (Mountain Explorations Publishing Company, Farmington, ME: 2018), 31-32; and *832,000 Acres: Maine's 1825 Fire & Its Piscataquis Logging Aftermath* (Mountain Explorations Publishing Company, Farmington, ME: 2020).

52. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 23.

53. See <https://www.mainememory.net/artifact/11854>. Amasa Stetson's deed for the T6R9 property, issued by the Massachusetts land agents Joseph Sewall and George W. Coffin, is dated March 8, 1831. Amasa sold it to Seth Bryant and Cushing Mitchell on February 2, 1835. Geller to Mary Gallagher (hereafter cited as 'MG'), 5/2/2017.

54. See "Stetson family: containing a short account of the family origin and a genealogical and biographical sketch of descendants of Simeon Stetson," <https://archive.org/stream/stetsonfamilycon00stet/stetson>.

55. On Edward, see "Biography," Stetson Family Papers, Raymond H Fogler Library Special Collections Department, University of Maine, Orono, 4. Isaiah Kidder Stetson graduated from Yale "in the scientific department." See "Stetson Family," <https://archive.org/stream/stetsonfamilycon00stet/stetson> and "Series Outline and Description," Stetson Family Papers, 7. The firm is described as "devisee" of the estates of George, Isaiah and Charles Stetson in the Stetson lease to Frederick H. Appleton, August 1, 1904, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 11, Raymond H. Fogler Library Special Collections Department, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. On Appleton, see below, note 68.

56. Congress established a National Banking System in 1863 and 1864 to provide a mechanism to finance the Civil War. National Banks had to have a third of their capital invested in U. S. Securities, and were authorized to issue bank notes up to 90% of these bonds. See "National Bank Act," Wikipedia.

57. See Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box #14 (E. & I. K. Stetson correspondence: permits and leases; subseries #5), Fogler Library, University of Maine; and "Stetson Family," Wikipedia.

58. Edward had earned a degree from Harvard Law School. In addition to his position at the Bank, he also served on the Bangor City Council. See "Biography," Stetson Family Papers, Raymond H Fogler Library Special Collections Department, University of Maine, Orono, 4.

59. I. G. (1885-1969), as he frequently signed, was the son of Isaiah Kidder Stetson, and a graduate of the Yale Forest School. In addition to his positions at the Bank, he was a member of Stetson and Alpaugh, a firm that logged spruce and pine. The firm's name was later changed to I. G. Stetson & Company. In

1911, I. G. was appointed a director of the Penobscot Log Driving Company. See *Biographical Record of the Graduates and Former Students of the Yale Forest School*, Yale University Department of Forestry, 1913, p. 256.

60. The exceptions were import duties and interest on the public debt. See "United States Notes" Wikipedia. The First National Bank of Bangor was the second National Bank to be chartered in Maine and the 112th in the nation. A second National Bank of Bangor was chartered a year later and printed over \$2,000,000 in a 53-year period. See "Old Money from The First National Bank Of Bangor," <http://www.antiquemoney.com/national-bank-notes/maine/old-money-from-the-first-national-bank-of-bangor-112/>.

61. Geller to MG, May 12, 2017. "NWP" is an abbreviation for "North of Waldo Patent."

62. Stetsons also owned the East Middlesex Canal Grant Township (TWP), on the northeast side of Moosehead Lake, and T4R8 WELS, north of Katahdin Lake and bisected by Wassataquoik Stream. Frederick H. Appleton owned the neighboring township (T4R9 WELS) to the west, north of Mt. Katahdin.

63. He followed his father to Yale and became a distinguished lawyer. In 1887, he was also on the Board of Directors and Clerk of the Corporation of the European and North American Railway, whose tracks went from Bangor to Vanceboro. In 1891, he was its president and chairman of its board of directors. On his service with the European and North American Railway, see the 30th *Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine, 1888*, 16-17, 23-25; and 33rd *Annual Report, 1891*, (Augusta, Burleigh and Flynt, 1892), 426.

64. On the Bangor & Piscataquis, see above at note 48 xxx. See also the 33rd *Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine: Decisions of the Board made during the Year 1891* (Augusta, Burleigh and Flynt: 1892), 84-95.

65. See *ibid.*, 399-406. Its Articles of Association were approved by the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine on February 13, 1891.

66. On the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, see George F. Mulherin, *A Brief History of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad* (1900), *Books and Publications*, Book 3, http://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs/3. This work is not paginated. Track was laid from Brownville to Houlton in 1893. The first train ran on January 1, 1894. The line's business included shipping slate from the Brownville quarries, logs and spoolwood. The stations at Schoodic and West Seboeis were built to handle both passenger and freight service. The new line had 16 new engines and 25 new passenger cars.

67. Burleigh (1841-1918), the B&A's first president, served in that capacity from 1891-1901. See *Ibid.*

68. Appleton was a member of the law firm of Appleton and Chaplin. He practiced law in Bangor starting in 1873. He served as City Solicitor from 1878-1879, as Penobscot County Attorney from 1883-88, and as United States Commissioner. See *Who's Who in New England: Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men* (Chicago, 1916), 44; National Archives and Records Administration, WDC; Roll 97 (Certificates 16331-17230, 22 Nov 1909-20 Dec 1909); U.S. Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959; Bangor City Directories, 1882-1892; and U. S. Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704-1930, Ancestry.com, Provo, UT, USA. On the relationship between the two families, see the "Appleton Family" entry in "Political Graveyard.com." Frederick's father, John Appleton, Jr., (1804-1891), Chief Justice of Maine's Supreme Judicial Court, pronounced a eulogy for Charles Stetson (d.1883). On John Appleton, Jr., see <https://www.geni.com/people/John-Appleton-II/6000000024447902136>.

69. See the 33rd *Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine: Decisions of the Board made during 1891* (Augusta: Burleigh and Flint, 1892), 14-15, 399-406.

70. See 33rd *Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine for 1890/1891, Decisions of the Board*, 84, 179, 399-401; and Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 12.

71. See the *Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine: 1894*, Appendix, p. 9.

72. See "Series Outline and Description," Stetson Family Papers, 7, cited above. The Medford Cutoff (or extension) ran for 32 ½ miles between Packard's siding near NW Pond (Seboeis) and the maintenance yards at Northern Maine Junction (a few miles west of Bangor). Used mostly for southbound freight traffic, it allowed heavily loaded southbound trains to avoid the steep grade at Schoodic Hill and the congestion at Milo Junction (Derby).

73. On November 15, 1892 the Trustees of the Stetson Trust, namely Sarah Jewett Stetson, Edward Stetson and Isaiah K. Stetson sold a Right of Way 6 rods wide, that is, "a strip of land 49 ½ feet on each side of the center line" to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company for \$1 for the purpose of "the location, construction and convenient operation of the railway . . ." They reserved to the Trust the right to remove all of the timber along the right of way prior to the construction of the railroad. Should the railroad not be built, the land would revert to the grantors. The deed was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the three grantors, and witnessed by F. H. Appleton, Justice of the Peace. Stetson Papers.

74. See George F. Mulherin, *Bangor and Aroostook Railroad*, cited above, note 66. Mulherin notes that the elevation of Schoodic Station was 482 feet, and that of Schoodic Lake was 440 feet.

75. Ibid. "Train No.1 came North at approximately 5 a.m., train No. 3 came North at 9 a.m., and train No.7 came North about 4:30 p.m. South bound trains, No.2 arrived around 11 a. m., No.4 at 4:30, meeting there with the North bound train and train No.8 came South around 9 p.m." Benjamin C. Cole, *It Happened in up in Maine* (Stonington, Maine: 1980), p. 12.

76. Authors, *Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company*, Fred H. Clifford. Publisher., Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. 1902. See <https://books.google.com › Sports & Recreation › Fishing>; and *In the Maine Woods: Canoe Routes reached by the B & A Railroad*. 1905, <https://archive.org/details/inmainewoods1905bang>.

77. The Reverend Brugler describes arriving at Schoodic station and then finding his trail some three miles up the track to his camp. This suggests that, despite the title of his essay, he was staying at the camps run by Haskell and Brown on Northwest Pond of Seboeis Lake and not those run by N. W. McNaughton on Schoodic.

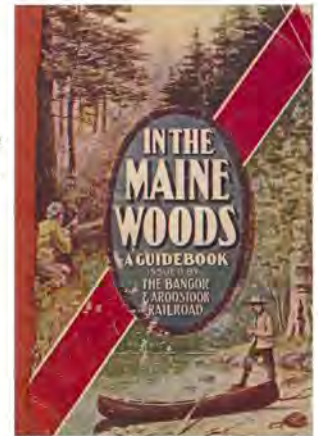
78. Rev. Charles E. Brugler, "Vacation Life at Schoodic Lake," *The Vacationers' Guide Book*, published by B&A R. Co. Bangor. *In the Maine Woods*, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, 1905., 13-16. For specific examples of people who fit Brugler's description, see the discussion of the Reeds, Rosses, and Appletons below.

Railroads and the Sporting Camps in the Early 20th Century – a Photo Essay

In the early 20th century railroads and Maine sporting camps worked together to foster shared interests: sporting camps provided railroads with well-to-do passengers, and railroads made it possible for men and women from distant cities such as Philadelphia, New York and Boston to travel conveniently to sporting camps in the Maine Woods, for in many instances there were few or no roads. Such was the case for Lakeside/Schoodic Lake Camps, Philbrook Camps, and the camps on Northwest Pond run by Haskell and Brown.

To achieve these ends, sporting camps ran advertisements in magazines and in publications sponsored by railroads such as 'In the Maine Woods,' published annually for over half a century by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. And railroads advertised their ability to quickly transport sports and their luggage from the city to camps. "You can leave New York at night and be in camp next day."

"To reach the Maine woods in these days is an easy matter, owing first to the location of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad through the wilderness, and secondly to the development of routes from the railroad to the best hunting regions in the interior, where first-class sporting camps have been built. In the old days, when the Maine forest was an almost unknown region, a long and hard journey from Bangor by stage, bateau and canoe was necessary to get there. Now one may ride from Bangor . . . in the same Pullman car that has brought him from Boston. . . . His vestibuled train takes him, by the main line of the road, straight up into the wilderness, over as fine a roadbed as will be found on any railroad in the country, and puts him down at any convenient station he may select as a point of embarkation by stream or buckboard to more remote hunting or fishing regions."



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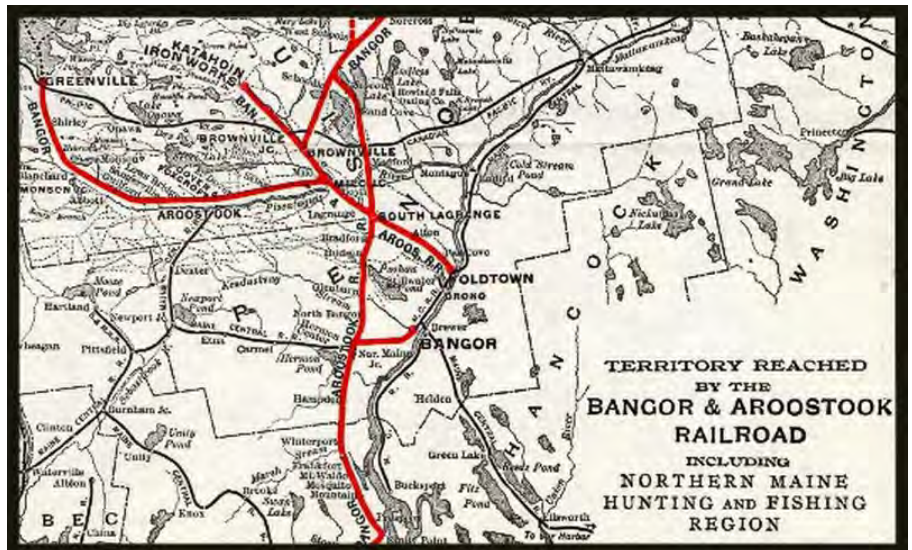


Though railroads were well aware that the bulk of their income came from hauling logs, potatoes, and fuel, they also became adept at supplementing their revenues by attracting vacationers to the Maine Woods.

In the general vicinity of Schoodic Lake, the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad maintained stations in Milo, Brownville, Katahdin Iron Works, Schoodic and West Seboois.

The railroad published articles that celebrated the abundance of good hunting and fishing regions, and accompanied these with maps that informed the reader how to reach them.

Most issues of 'In the Maine Woods' provided charts designed to make it easy for the fisherman to find what he was looking for. The railroad also posted annual data on how many deer and moose were shipped from these stations.




KATAHDIN IRON WORKS.	West Chairback	Trout	6 miles	Team and walk
	Lost pond	"	7 "	Walk
	Spruce Mt. pond	"	7 "	Buckboard 2 1-2, walk 1 1-2
	East Chairback	"	8 "	Team and walk
	Long pond	"	9 "	Team
	B pond	"	12 "	"
	Little Lyford	"	13 "	"
SCHOODIC	Horseshoe pond	Trout, Togue	15 "	Tote road
	Yoke pond	Trout	17 "	Team and walk
	Big Lyford	"	18 "	Team
	West Branch pond	"	20 "	"
	Schoodic lake	Landlocked Salmon, Trout, Black Bass, Togue	At station
WEST SEBOOIS	Seboois lake	Pickarel, White Perch	3 miles	Walk
	Lost pond	Trout	10 "	Buckboard
	Ebeeme pond	"	10 "	"
	Jo Mary lakes	"	10 "	Team and walk
WEST SEBOOIS	Cedar pond	"	10 "	"
	Seboois lake	Pickarel, White Perch	2 1-2 miles	Road
	Ragged Mountain pond and stream	Trout	3 "	"
	Bear brook	"	3 "	"
	Patrick brook	"	4 "	"
Seboois stream	"	100 yards	"	

Bangor & Aroostook RR Fishing Guide: Left to Right—Where to get off the Train, Nearby Lakes, What to Catch there, How Far away, and How to get there. 'In the Maine Woods,' 1903, p. 56

Enterprises such as Nelson McNaughton's Lakeside Camps, Cole's Camp Philbrook (above Upper Ebeemee Lake), and Haskell and Brown's Moosehorn Camps (on Northwest Pond of Seboeis Lake) depended on the Bangor & Aroostook and Canadian Pacific railroads to bring fishermen, hunters and seekers of tranquility, including women, to their establishments. The railroads and camps advertised their services.

Nelson McNaughton's brochure touted the fact that his camps were but a minute's walk from the train station: "Schoodic Lake, ... teeming with Lake Trout and land-locked salmon, ... commencing at your camp door, at Schoodic Depot on the Bangor and Aroostook R.R., and stretching down to Lake View, on the Canadian and Pacific RR. You are met at the depot by a courteous guide and escorted to your Camp, only a minute's walk and you have all the rest of the time to enjoy yourself." Sports coming to Lakeside Camps, as well as those bound for Camp Philbrook, debarked at Schoodic Station; those bound for Camp Moosehorns got off at Packard's Siding, a few miles to the northeast, just a short paddle to the camps. Below are some ads from sporting magazines such as *Forest and Stream* in 1914.

Camp Philbrook: "Main Camp 6 miles from Schoodic Station on the B. & A. R.R. in one of the best Hunting and Fishing Regions in Maine.... All parties met at station." **Camp Moosehorns:** "On Little Seboeis Lake, 20 minutes by canoe from N. West Pond Station. Record Fishing all year round.... Parties met at Northwest Pond Station (Packards) on arrival of B. & A. trains...."




Swing-Dirig at the Old Log House at the Philbrook Farm. 1906-1908.

CAMP PHILBROOK,

SCHOODIC, MAINE.

Main Camp 6 miles from Schoodic Station, on B. & A. R. R. in one of the best **Hunting and Fishing** regions in Maine. Good accommodations for ladies; separate camps; high, dry location; fine scenery; pure water, fresh milk, eggs and vegetables. Branch camp at Big Lost Pond west of Jo Mary mountain where **Deer and Moose abound**. Write for full particulars and references to:

All parties met at station. **COLE & SON, Schoodic, Maine.**



"Plenty of Room and Conveniences for Everybody." Special Outing Attractions in September.

— YOU WILL FIND IT AT —

CAMP MOOSEHORNS

On Little Seboeis Lake, 20 minutes by canoe from No. W. Pond Station

RECORD Fishing all the year round. Splendid Early Trout Fishing at Branch Camp, Cedar Pond. Abundance of Deer, Moose and Small Game Handy to Camp. Early Brook Trout Fishing **HERE** at Home Camp. "Home Colony" includes 14 separate sleeping lodges, all comfortable and cosy. Parties met at Northwest Pond Station (Packards) on arrival of B. & A. trains Nos. 1 and 4, when notified in advance. Write us for circulars and rates.

HASKELL & BROWN, Proprietors, Schoodic Post Office, Maine



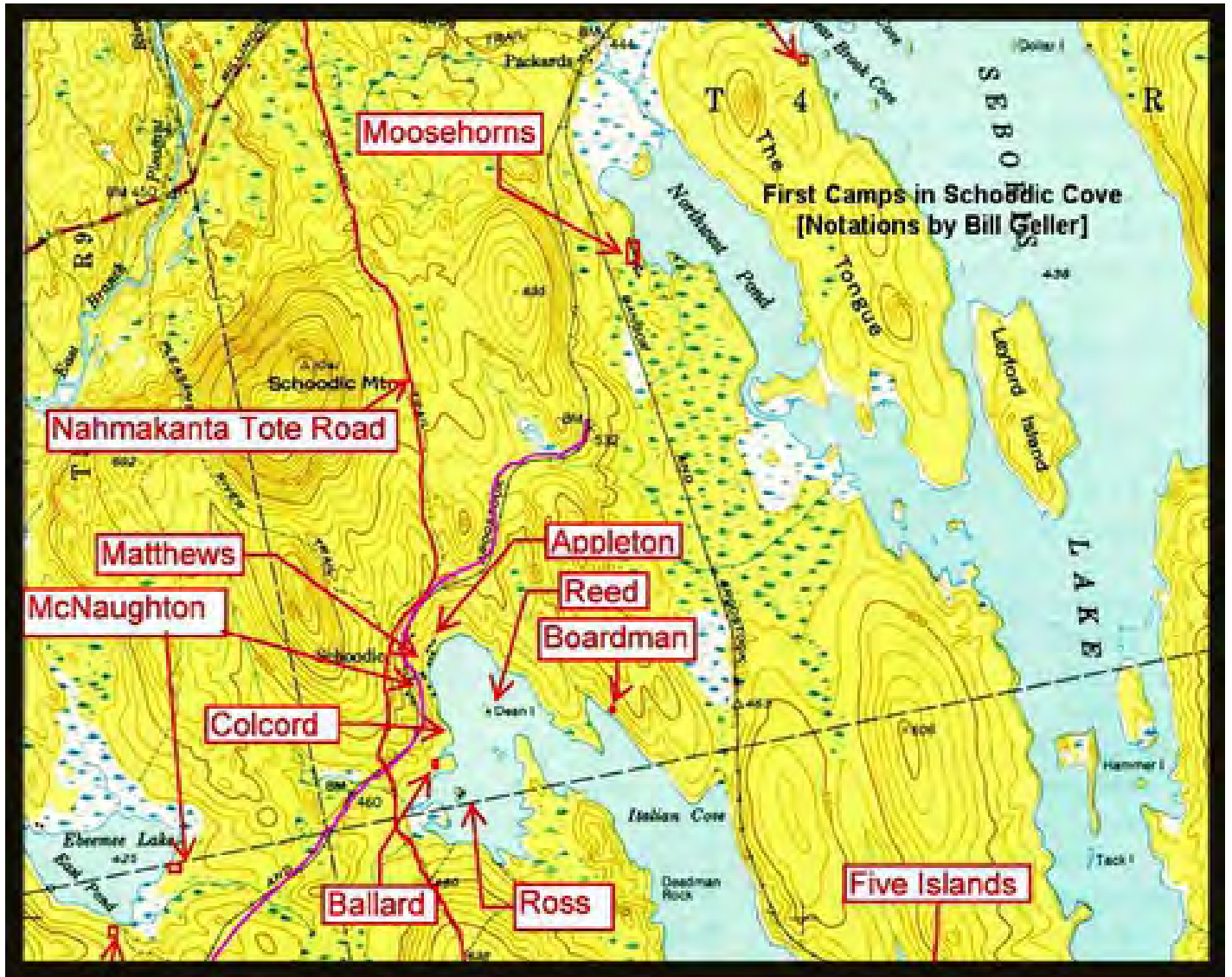
Above: the game pole at Camp Philbrook.

Part 2: The First Sporting Camps in Schoodic Cove



The first commercial sporting camp in Schoodic Cove was an outgrowth of a logging operation permitted to Benjamin Ballard (1849-1924) by the Stetsons. In 1894, a few months after the tracks that passed Schoodic Cove were laid, Ballard arrived from Old Town⁷⁹ to cut cedar posts in the vicinity.⁸⁰ In 1895, he and his wife, Elsie Ada Bither Ballard (1858-1917),⁸¹ opened "Schoodic Lodge" located south of the railroad station on the square-shaped point immediately above the town line.⁸² J. P. Chadwick (1857-1898) of Brewer⁸³ invested in the project in 1896, lived at the camp and served the guests. He was joined the next year by Ballard's friend, Edward B. Weeks. Ballard also served as postmaster at Schoodic siding from 1896-1898, and then relocated to Boston, ending his involvement in the camp,⁸⁴ which was advertised in 1898 as "Schoodic Lodge at Schoodic siding" by "Matthews and Fuller." Little is known about its operation and the camp apparently fell into disuse. A note dated May 15, 1915 on a lease to N. W. McNaughton referred to a stake set on the cove northeast of the "old Ballard campsite," suggesting that there was no longer a structure there.⁸⁵

There was a sprinkling of camps owned by individuals as well. It seems to have been a practice for men working on the railroad or logging in the vicinity to build simple camps for themselves without leases and for the Stetsons to allow such men to stay on thereafter.⁸⁶ Some of



these camps existed over a period of years with successive occupants. In the early 1900s, “Davis and Rogers” built a camp near the Cove when they were cutting wood. Its precise location has not been determined. In 1939, a very elderly man named W. E. Wright of Schoodic was still living in the building. Stetsons allowed him to stay rent-free, but instructed William Gourley to burn the camp after his death.

In about 1906, while the Medford cutoff was being constructed, James A. Boardman built a camp in the deep cove on the east shore of Schoodic Lake, a mile and a half southeasterly from Schoodic Station. After Boardman’s death, the camp



was occupied by Maud F. Aymar and by Edward J. Wingler of Milo. In 1936, Lawrence A. McDonald of Milo got a lease from the Stetsons for it. In 1943, the lease was given to George Bears of Millinocket. On June 26, 1947, the Stetsons transferred the lease to William J. Gourley,⁸⁷ who passed it on to the Anderson family. Currently, the camp and land is owned by Roger Moore of Abington, Massachusetts.

Lincoln Ross Colcord (1883-1947) also established himself at the Cove early in the twentieth century. Colcord was born on the *Charlotte A. Littlefield*, captained by his father, as it rounded Cape Horn. He spent his childhood at sea. In his teens, he attended Searsport High School and, intermittently between 1901 and 1906, the University of Maine at Orono, where he majored in civil engineering. He worked for a while as a surveyor for the B&A Railroad on its Searsport connection, completed in 1905, and possibly on the Medford Cutoff, completed in 1907. These projects brought him into contact with Edward Stetson, treasurer of the railroad, from whom, in 1909, he obtained a lease for his camp in Schoodic Cove on the lake shore between the Ballard campsite and the McNaughton lease.⁸⁸ Colcord subsequently abandoned surveying and became a writer of maritime fiction, a correspondent for a Philadelphia newspaper, an editor of *The Nation*, and a maritime historian. His career took him to Washington, D.C., to Brooklyn, New York, where he had relatives, and to Minneapolis, so he probably had very little use of his camp. He did not return to Searsport permanently until 1930.⁸⁹

In September, 1918, the Stetsons gave Lewis Bell, originally from Canada, a five-year lease near Schoodic Station on the east side of the right of way at the northerly end of the siding, for a campsite that he had occupied as early as 1907. The annual rent was five dollars per year.⁹⁰ The lease allowed Bell to erect and occupy buildings to be used only as his personal camp. In 1923, he transferred it to his wife, Annie R. Bell. In 1935, she had it transferred, rent unchanged, to Roland Tweedie who built the still-standing but now-remodelled camp there.⁹¹ Tweedie held the lease until 1941, when it was



Building the Medford Cutoff, 'In the Maine Woods,' 1908, B & A RR. The Medford Cutoff ran down the east side of Schoodic Lake, not very far from James Boardman's camp.



The Camp Built (ca. 1935) by Roland Tweedie on the original Lewis Bell Lease

assigned to Samuel A. Cole III of Schoodic. As had the previous leases, its terms sternly forbade any commercial uses. In 1943, Samuel informed the Stetsons he had sold the camp to his mother, Mona Wyse Cole of Lewiston who, he said, intended to use it only for short vacations.⁹² Mrs. Cole held the camp until the 1960s, when she sold it to Hugh and Eleanor Stearns of South Portland, Maine. They held it until 1999 when it was purchased by Michael and Lorry White of Hampden, Maine. In 2004, when the Durant family of Brownville bought a portion of the railroad right-of-way⁹³ adjacent to the Schoodic Cove Corporation lease, it was discovered that Tweedie's lease, which appears on the 1910 Chapman Plan as clearly outside the B&A right of way, was in fact on the railroad's property, though the lessees had been paying rent to the Stetsons and their successors for many years.⁹⁴

On the Islands: The Reeds, English and Rosses

While Colcord's career brought him a measure of fame that reached far beyond Schoodic Cove, the others described above were more local and of lesser social stature. From the beginning of the twentieth century, however, the railroad brought many men and women from afar whose wealth and professions allowed them the time and the money to afford vacations to the central Maine



woods at commercial sporting camps. There, aided by guides, served by cooks, and waited on by other support staff drawn from the local population, they hunted, fished, and enjoyed the beauty its lakes and streams provided. Some of them patronized established camps run by proprietors. Others were so enamored of the environment they built their own.⁹⁵

The first such establishment at Schoodic Cove, still standing today, was offshore. In 1896, Dr. Edwin B. and Eva Reed, from Asbury Park, N. J.⁹⁶ in conjunction with John B. DuMond of Boston, Eva's cousin,⁹⁷ Albert C. Twining, a banker,⁹⁸ and Howard D. Leroy, the latter two also from Asbury Park, hired Milo native, Andrew Whitney,⁹⁹ to build them a seven-room, two-story cottage¹⁰⁰ and a separate kitchen on the "most northerly island in the cove at the head of Schoodic Lake."¹⁰¹ On January 1, 1900, Stetsons issued a five-year lease for the island in Reed's name alone.¹⁰² It gave him the right to erect buildings or camps for sportsmen's lodges, specified that

rent would be \$10 per year, and allowed him to cut wood on other lands owned by the lessor at the rate of fifty cents per cord.

The Reeds, Twinings, and LeRoys took great delight in entertaining their many friends, including Dr. Bruce Smith Keator, Secretary of the New Jersey Board of Health;¹⁰³ Senator Oliver H. Brown;¹⁰⁴ J. Edward Davis; Miss Jessie Vanderveer; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Harry VanSant.¹⁰⁵ Eva Reed noted that, although her guests were not used to manual labor, they managed to build a dock and the large stone fireplace for the spacious living room (24 x 26 feet) that still stands today. Trophies soon decorated the living room walls – moose and deer antlers, snake skins, an owl, birds' nests, and hornets' nests of all sizes.



Dr. Reed & His Guests, by July 1908 (EE Clement photo)



Camp Twileremond's Fireplace



Great Snowy Owl

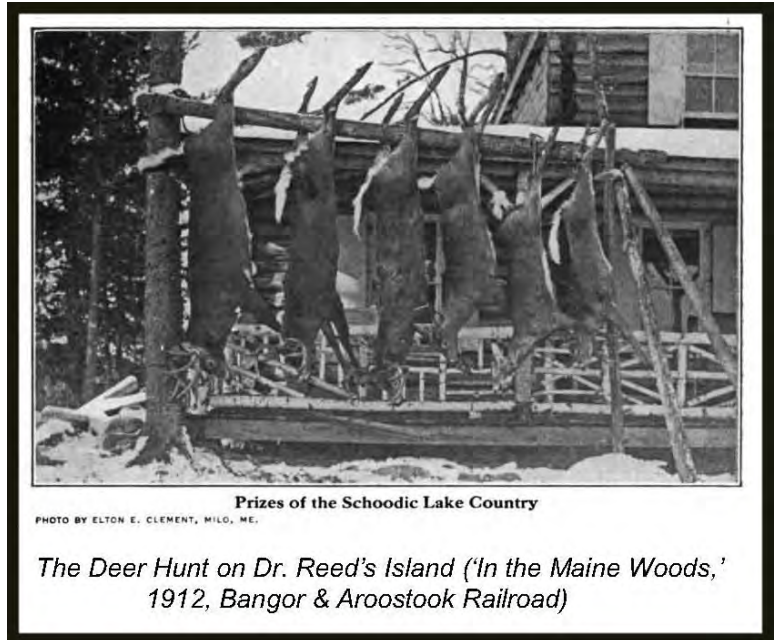


Part of Camp Twileremond's Collection of Hornet Nests

Since they had six guest bedrooms, the Reeds usually limited the number of guests to twelve. On occasions when they hosted twenty-two, men and boys were relegated to “bunk rooms.” The cook was a pretty young French woman, Maude, with whom the men liked to banter. Although the Reeds allowed neither liquor nor card games played for money, camp life was lively and informal. Men let their beards grow until they resembled the weeds around camp, and women dressed in knickers and riding breeches. One of their guests, Mr. Tom Winkler, supplied both candy and the ingredients to make more from his store in New Jersey. They also popped corn. There was a piano in the living room and Eva, formerly a concert pianist, played everything from Chopin to rags. The guests sang and Dr. Reed played the guitar.

They did not spend all their time having fun indoors. Dr. Reed and Eva were both “champion” hunters. He kept the camp supplied with meat and, although Eva never got her deer, she shot rabbits, partridge and an occasional owl. One hunter brought in a caribou. They fished: Eva boasted about landing a two-pound square tail brook trout and a five-pound land-locked

salmon. Her husband's trophy fish was a ten-pound lake trout. Boating was also popular: twenty-eight-foot and eighteen-foot launches were available as were a motor-canoe and other canoes and boats. There were sober moments as well. On one occasion embers from an outdoor fire blew under the camp and nearly set it afire. There were forest fires on the main land. The island was not threatened, but Eva mentioned that some the fires burned to the edge of the water, and that the smoke was thick enough to obscure vision of the shore.¹⁰⁶



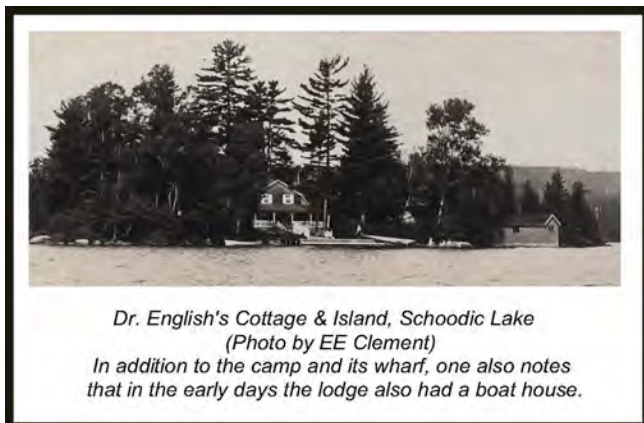
Dr. Reed died in Asbury Park on March 1, 1920.¹⁰⁷ On August 10, the Stetsons gave Eva an "indenture" allowing her to enter and occupy the lease premises and transferred the lease to her on June 1, 1921.¹⁰⁸ Three years later, the Stetsons allowed Eva to assign the lease for the island to Dr. Ross B. and Maude W. English, also of Asbury Park. The bill of sale, dated January 15, 1924, conveyed the island's buildings,

furnishings and boats to Dr. English; it noted, however, that "one half interest in the large launch is reserved, interest being owned by Milan Ross,¹⁰⁹ Asbury Park, N.J." Stetsons issued a new lease to Ross English on June 1, 1925. It restricted the use of the island's "lodges" to Dr. English and his friends and gave them the right to pass over other lands owned by the lessors. Rent was \$30 per year and wood for fuel cost \$2 per cord.¹¹⁰

In 1924, the B&A Railroad curtailed express train service to Schoodic Station. Maude protested the decision in a letter to the



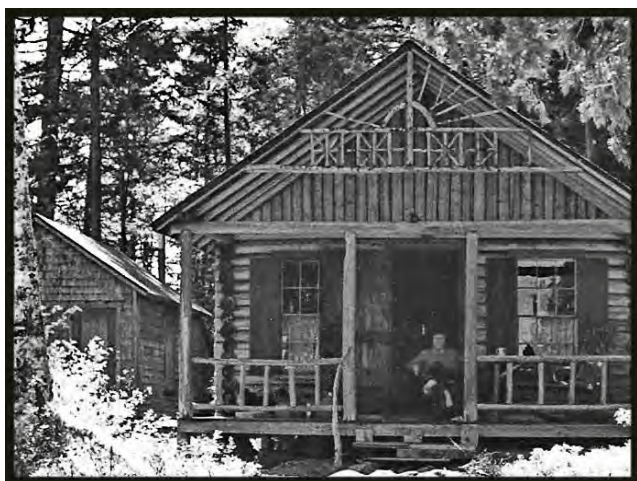
railroad's general manager, W. K. Hallet. Hallet responded two days later, assuring her he wanted to take care of "you people at Schoodic," and pledged to provide express service on the No. 7 train from Milo two days per week, three if she thought necessary, despite its inconvenience to the railroad.¹¹¹ Maude's equally spirited daughter, Betty English Robson and her husband, Army Air Force Colonel Bill Robson, inherited the camp, purchased the island from Oxford Paper Company in 1983, and passed it on to their four children, Michael, Deborah, Peter, and Robin.



*Dr. English's Cottage & Island, Schoodic Lake
(Photo by EE Clement)
In addition to the camp and its wharf, one also notes
that in the early days the lodge also had a boat house.*

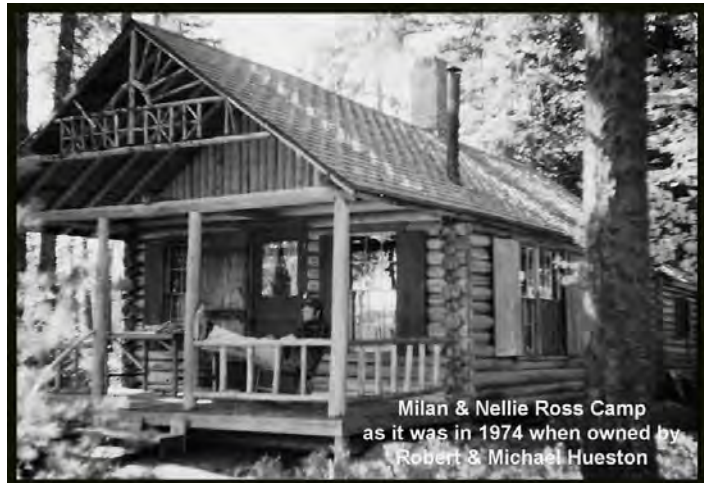


The island at the southern end of Schoodic Cove was claimed in 1907 by Milan Ross (1860-1931), a real estate and insurance broker and his wife Nellie Wyckoff Ross (b. 1865), friends of the Reeds from Asbury Park. Their 1911 lease gave them the right to build sportsmen's lodges for themselves and their friends and to take wood for construction and fuel from the lessors' property at the rate of fifty cents per cord. Annual rent was \$15.¹¹² Ross used the same builder, Andrew Whitney, for his camp and boathouse as the Reeds had.¹¹³ The original camp consisted of a "living room" with a large fire place, a bedroom, and a porch. Another section, divided into two bedrooms, was added later to the rear of the building, after which the middle room became a kitchen. An article in the *Asbury Park Sunday Press*¹¹⁴ notes that Reed summoned the Rosses to



Milan & Nellie Ross Camp (rear view)

breakfast on his island by blowing on a copper bugle to signal that the meal was ready. This suggests that, at least until their camp was expanded, the Rosses probably spent a good deal of time on Reed's island.



Ross's lease was renewed every five years until 1935 when it was transferred to Milan's estate, and then reissued in 1942 to his sons, Milan, Jr., (1891-1962) and Rodney (1905-1994). The brothers ran the Milan Ross Real Estate Agency in Asbury Park until they retired in 1949 and separately moved to Brownville.¹¹⁵ They competed against each other in the 1962 Republican primary for state representative. Rodney won the primary by a 3-1 margin and handily defeated his Democratic opponent in the election for the seat. Milan died soon afterwards.¹¹⁶ In the early 1970s Rodney sold the camp to Gene Smith of Brownville Junction. In April 1974, Smith sold it to Robert and Michael Hueston. The original camp and boathouse were destroyed by fire in May, 1980. A bunkhouse and the outhouse survived the blaze. On April 18, 1983, Oxford Paper Company deeded to the Huestons the "one and one-half acre island... along with the right-of-way... across... the Jo-Mary Trail... commencing at Route #11, southerly to Schoodic Cove." Peter Robson's company replaced the original camp in July of that year with a Katahdin log home kit.¹¹⁷

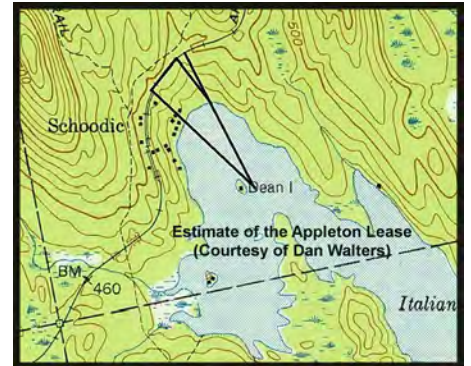
The Appleton and Heebner Camps

By 1897, E. and I. K Stetson had given Frederick H. Appleton, long associated with the Stetson family and the B&A,¹¹⁸ a lease on a choice site on the mainland in Schoodic Cove with an unimpeded view of the lake as far as the eye could see, and permission to build a large two-story camp on it. Frederick and (Mary) Alice Gibson Davidson Appleton (1864-1937), whom he married in 1892,¹¹⁹ were both "sports" who enjoyed lengthy guided trips in the Maine woods during which Alice fished and Frederick hunted. They and John Appleton, a son by Frederick's first wife,¹²⁰ used the camp regularly at the turn of the century to host their wealthy and well-educated friends, both male and female.¹²¹

The two-year lease granted to Appleton in 1904¹²² defined its boundaries by cedar stakes labeled 1897 and by reference to the most prominent of four rocks showing above the surface of

the lake east of the island where the “Reed Club House” was located. The western boundary was the railroad.¹²³ Appleton’s annual rent was \$10 per year. His lease followed a standard pattern. The lessor paid the property taxes; the lessee paid the taxes on the structures. Lessors and those

Commencing at a Cedar Stake on the North West shore of Schoodic Lake marked A on Northerly side and D on Southerly side, 1897 on side facing the lake. From this post, bearing South 42 degrees, 30' East is a rock in the Lake about one half mile distant and being the most Easterly one of four which show above the surface of the Lake, easterly of an Island on which now stands the Reed Club House: thence from said post North 42 degrees 30' West to the Easterly line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company's location: commencing again at first described post thence about 38 degrees along the shore of the lake 443 feet to a Cedar post marked A on the Southerly side 1897: from this post the aforesaid described rock bears South 27 degrees East: thence from this post North 42 degrees 30' West to the Easterly line of said railroad location: thence Westerly on said railroad location to the intersection of the first described line.



associated with them retained the right to pass over the premises, to log them, and to use the shore for a variety of purposes. Lessees were required to be careful about fires and to warn if they discovered one. They also agreed not to assign or sublet any part of the lease without the lessor’s written consent. On termination of the lease, they were to quit the premises quietly and to leave all the buildings erected on the premises as the property of the lessors without cost or liability for any improvements made.¹²⁴ If the terms of the lease were violated, the lessor had the right to terminate it without legal proceedings. The lessee was to be preferred to all others when it came time to renew the lease’; the Stetson signatories promised to use their best efforts to have it renewed.¹²⁵

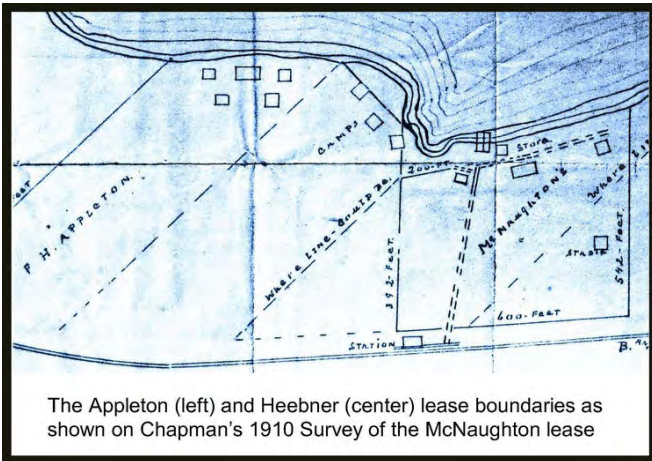


The ‘Appleton Cottage,’ as it came to be called, had a rustic elegance, exemplified by the fine joinery of its log work and the stately stonework of its fireplace. Andrew Whitney completed the structure in 1897. Some of its windows were taken from the First Parish Church of Bangor, which had been torn down in 1895.¹²⁶ The doors were thick and heavy, and locked with very large keys. Its granite fireplace had a two-inch thick slate mantle. The “Cottage” and the four small outbuildings shown encircling it on Chapman’s 1910 Plan appear closer to the lakeshore than they were in reality and the placement of the outbuildings in relation to the Cottage is inaccurate. The outbuildings’ original purposes are not certain and may have changed over time. Initially some or

all of them, such as the one-room log structure with a front porch (below, left), may have served either as sleeping quarters for guests or for service personnel. The small cabin north of the Cottage (below, right) was at one time used as a guide's camp until it was moved down to the lake's edge at the northern end of the lease sometime after 1940. When stoves and refrigerators fueled by liquid propane became available in the 1950s, bedrooms were appended to these two buildings which evolved into Winter Camp and Camp Cheerio. Cheerio's front room and the long room in Winter camp then served as kitchens.¹²⁷ By 1930, an outbuilding used as a laundry and as

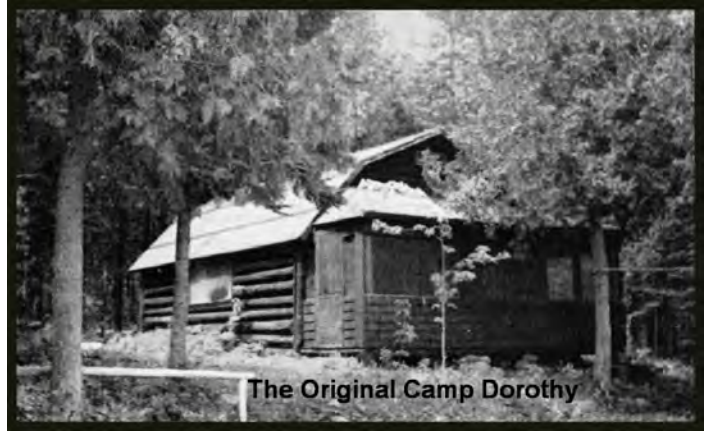


sleeping quarters either for female employees or for the hired man had been constructed to the south rear of the Appleton Cottage and an ice house had been built near the lake shore to the south.



In 1904, the Stetsons granted another lease at the Cove to William J. Heebner (1869-1932).¹²⁸ Its southern boundary began at the northern border of McNaughton's lease (see above, left) and extended 300 feet in a northeasterly direction until it reached the southern boundary of the Appleton lease. As had Appleton's, Heebner's lease gave him the right to erect buildings or camps for his own use and that of his friends but "*not to entertain sportsmen.*" It also specified stumpage fees for the various types of trees (pine, spruce, fir and hardwood) used to build camps. Heebner

built three camps, Dorothy, Dragon, and Doris, all close to the shore. He may have intended the northernmost and largest of the three, Dorothy, for his own use and the two smaller cabins as



sleeping quarters for his friends. The term of the 1904 lease was two years with a provision that it could be extended for another three. An undated note on the lease reads “Cancelled,” “1906.”¹²⁹ Both Appleton and Heebner complied with the clause in their leases that required them to leave their buildings as the property of the lessor.

79. Benjamin does not seem to have been a direct descendant of Ephraim Ballard, the surveyor mentioned above, note 24, but he may have descended from another member of the Ballard family that had settled in the vicinity of Hallowell and Augusta, where he had ties.

80. See William Geller, *Maine Sporting Camp History on the Piscataquis River Tributaries* (Farmington, ME, 2020), 37-38.

81. *The Boston Globe*, 22 August, 1917.

82. The point on the mainland north of Ross's/Hueston's Island.

83. <https://www.findagrave.com>. *Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current*; Bangor, Maine City Directories, 1882-1892.

84. While in Boston and vicinity, Ballard worked as a telephone pole inspector for a number of years. He occasionally hunted in the vicinity of Schoodic Lake and subsequently owned a private camp on Webber Pond near Augusta that was destroyed by fire in December, 1916. *The Boston Globe* reported that Ballard had taken two deer in the vicinity of Norcross, and one from Eagle Lake. See Ancestry.com, United States Federal Censuses for 1900, 1910, and 1920; and *The Boston Globe* 24 November, 1910; 19 December, 1916, and 11 October, 1918.

85. Ballard's operations were noted in E. & I. K. Stetson's Day Book, p. 5, Raymond Fogler Library, Special Collections, Stetson Family Papers.

86. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A, 49-50. Stetson files contain the following record: "A. J. Goodrich. (Formerly Raymond H. Rector and later Claud E. Bubier.) Not exceeding one-half acre where Davis & Rogers built their camps when they cut cord wood. (This is apparently at or near Schoodic Station, west of the Railroad.)" In the course of his visit to Schoodic Cove on 10/11/36, I. G. Stetson indicated that the rent of \$10 per year had been paid to 4/33. He added "Tell Andrews to burn this camp if not occupied."

87. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A, 46-47. Documentation on the McDonald-Bears-Gourley leases is found in Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 21.

88. Stetson's 1912 lease to McNaughton refers to a lease given to Colcord "about twenty years ago," at which time Colcord would have been 9 years old. The 1924 lease the Stetsons gave Neil Cable reference it as having been issued 15 years ago. The precise location of Colcord's camp has not been determined. On McNaughton's lease, see below, pp. 35-36 and note 138.

89. Donald F. Mortland, "Lincoln Colcord: At Sea and at Home," *Colby Quarterly*, vol. 19, no. 3, (September 1983), 125-143; the Stetsons' lease to Cornelius S. (Neil) Cable, 6 July, 1924, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 10; and Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 39, 42.

90. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 49-50.

91. See Stetson lease to Annie R. Bell, August 22, 1923, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 18. A note on the lease indicates it was transferred to Roland Tweedie on June 4, 1935. For Stetsons' lease to Tweedie, see *ibid.*, Box 14, Folder No. 19. In his notes of 10/11/1936, I. G. Stetson commented: "Roland Tweedie. (Formerly Mrs. Annie R. Bell) 'A camp-site situated near Schoodic Station on the easterly side of the right of way of the B&A R. R., near the northerly end of the siding.'" He added: "([Frank] Andrews says he is O. K.);" and: "Tweedie has cut a good deal of wood, also recently some fir trees for a small new camp. Think some of the fir was cut on Andrews' lease." Tweedie's camp appears in the 1936 annotations made by I.G. Stetson on J.L. Chapman's 1910 Survey of the McNaughton lease.

92. On the Cole lease, see Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 20. The original lease was dated September 22, 1941.

93. In addition to its right of way, 49.5' wide, the railroad owned two adjoining strips of land each 150.5' wide and approximately 2200' long situated on either side of the right of way to allow it to build a station and other tracks and buildings. This was a common arrangement since the right of way alone is wide enough only for the grade and tracks themselves. The combined width of 49.5' (three rods) and the 150.5' gave the railroad a total of 400' through the 2200' area." This information courtesy of Mike White.

94. J. L. Chapman surveyed the McNaughton Lease. He is listed as a "Civil Engineer" associated with the Milo Realty Company in the *Maine Register, State Year-Book and Legislative Manual*, (Tower Publishing Company, 1921), 982. He was also a chief fire warden of the Penobscot Region, and was in charge of the East and West Bowdoin College Grant, T7R9; Elliottsville Plantation; the Katahdin Iron Works, T5R9; White Cap Mountain, T7R10, and several other regions. See *Public Documents of the State of Maine; Being the Reports of the Various Public Officers and Departments for the year 1910*, vol. 2, 23, 46, 53-54.

95. The Reverend Brugler, whose essay is cited above, was one such person. He ended his essay with the note that, after two summers' experience, he was "happy in the thought that upon a point of land commanding a fine view of lake, forest, and mountain, we are building our own camp." See above, p. 11, and note 78.

96. Reed had hunted in the area in 1894 and dreamed of having a camp in the area. See Geller, *Maine Sporting Camp History*, 36.

97. The year after the camp was completed, DuMond went hunting in the woods north of Schoodic, was mistaken for a deer and shot to death by a guide using a gun DuMond had given him. The first of two notable hunting casualties at Schoodic, his fate prompted Reed and his guests to wear red kerchiefs to keep from getting shot. See Elias S. Longstreet, "Those Happy Hunting Grounds," *Asbury Park Sunday Press*, Vol. LVI, no. 19 (4 November, 1934). Longstreet's account of life at the camp seems largely based on an interview with Eva Reed. It is reprinted in *Schoodic Lake Revisited*, compiled by Bill Sawtell, (Greenville, Me: 2008), 140-147.

98. See Geller, *Maine Sporting Camp History on the Piscataquis River Tributaries*, 36. Twining, President of Monmouth Trust Company, went bankrupt in 1903. He and another man were indicted for fraud. When they refused to testify against themselves, claiming Fifth Amendment protection, a New Jersey jury convicted them because of their refusal to testify. They appealed the verdict to the U. S. Supreme Court, which heard the case, *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 78, in November, 1908 and ruled that Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination applied only to cases originally heard in federal courts. The Supreme Court reversed this decision in 1964. See Wikipedia, *Twining v. New Jersey*.

99. Whitney also built the Appleton cottage and Milan Ross's camp on the other island in the Cove, both discussed below. He probably worked with his brother, Will, who was a boat builder. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 40.
100. The camp's name, "Twi-Le-Re-Mond," incorporated elements of the names of the four partners.
101. For reasons unknown, the island appears on contemporary maps as "Dean Island," but no "Dean" connection has been found. I. G. Stetson's 1936 annotations on Chapman's 1910 Plan of the McNaughton Lease refer to the island as belonging to "Dr. English." A copy of Chapman's 1910 plan also labels the island: "English" but that can't be in Chapman's handwriting; the island at that time was leased to Dr. Reed.
102. See the Stetson's five year lease to Edwin Reed, January 1, 1900, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folders No. 9 and 10. No lease prior to 1900 has been found.
103. See *Journal of Medical Society of New Jersey*, Vol. 7, 1910; and *New Jersey Biographies*, http://genealogytrails.com/njer/bio_keator.html
104. Senator Brown (b. 1852) began his career in the New Jersey legislature as a member of the Assembly, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900, and served as mayor of Spring Lake, N.J. In 1882 he established "O.H. Brown's Furniture," a store that catered to "people of refinement and culture." He also served as president of the First National Bank of Spring Lake. See <http://springlaketheatre.com/building/building-history>.
105. For a list of the many guests, among them several "Rockafellers" (Rockefellers?), see Longstreet, "Those Happy Hunting Grounds," 142.
106. The comment that there were forest fires on the mainland raises a question that can't be answered: did one of them destroy Nelson McNaughton's Lodge, pictured below (pp. 36 & 38). All that is known is that it and several other nearby structures were no longer extant by 1936. See I. G. Stetson's remark that "camps marked red only ones there in 1936," made that year on J. L. Chapman's Plan of 1910, below, p. 45.
107. See the *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*, Volume 17, 142.
108. See Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 10.
109. On Milan Ross, see below, note 112.
110. *Ibid.*, note 108.
111. Hallet to Mrs. Ross English, July 31, 1924, Robson Archives. Maude's July 24 letter has not been found. The railroad maintained some flexibility about passenger service until the late 1950s.
112. For leases to Milan Ross, see Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 8.
113. On Whitney, See above, note 99.
114. Vol. LVI, no. 19, Nov. 4, 1934.
115. Rodney and his wife, Harriet, purchased a farm off Schoodic Lake Road in Brownville in 1945. See *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, New Jersey), January 7, 1946, p. 2.
116. See "Milan (Ted) Ross Jr. Dies: Active in Maine Politics," in *Asbury Park Press*, Asbury Park, New Jersey, Aug. 20, 1962, 1-2; "Brownville Brothers Spark Political Feud," in *Biddeford-Saco Journal* (Biddeford, Maine), June 18, 1962; 1; "Kid Brother is Winner," in *The News-Palladium* (Benton Harbor, Michigan), June 19, 1962, 1; "Rodney Ross Easily Wins Election to Maine House," *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, New Jersey), Nov. 7, 1962, 1.

117. In 1983 Oxford Paper Company was owned by Boise Cascade; Hueston's check in payment for the island was made out to Boise Cascade. The current "boat storage building" was constructed by Booboo Rolfe in the summer of 1988.

118. On Appleton, see above, note 68 on p. 16.

119. A second marriage for each. Frederick was 48 years old, Alice was 27. See Ancestry.com: Maine, Marriage Records, 1713-1922; 1900 U. S. Federal Census.

120. John Appleton (1879-1914) is listed as Chief Warden of the Maine Forestry District on Penobscot West Branch waters north of Pemadumcook Lake for 1910. See *Public Documents of the State of Maine; Being the Reports of the Various Public Officers and Departments for the year 1910*, vol. 2, 22; and Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College: Deceased During the Academic Year 1914, 906-907; and 1880, Census Place: Bangor, Penobscot, Maine, Roll 485, p, 172A; Enumeration District: 027.

121. The Appletons' use of the camp in 1897, 1898, and 1899 was documented in the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*; and in Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 38.

122. The 1897 lease has not been found.

123. In the last extant lease to Appleton, Edward and I. K. Stetson promised that, at its end, they would endeavor to have it extended until 1909. See Stetson lease to Frederick H. Appleton, August 1, 1904, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 11. Appleton lease map (above, right) created by Dan Walters.

124. This was a standard clause for buildings erected on leased land.

125. The J. L Chapman "Plan of N. W. McNaughton Lease" of 1910 implies that the Appleton 1904 lease was not renewed; it expired in 1909. Heebner's 1904 lease had been cancelled in 1906. The Stetsons included the land covered by both of these leases in the lease they gave to Nelson McNaughton in 1912. See below, p. 35 and note 131.

126. See Gladys Swan, "The Days Before" (n.d.), p. 7.

127. Camps Dragon and Doris, mentioned and pictured below on p. 31, were similarly enlarged.

128. Heebner, Millinocket's first pharmacist, built a large home there in the early years of the twentieth century. By 1920, Heebner and his wife had relocated to Lee, Massachusetts, where they had grown up. In the 1950s Heebner's Millinocket home was owned by Dr. Ernest Young, and later became a Bed and Breakfast known as the "Young House." See Geller, *Milo Sporting Camp History*, 38, and <http://www.theyounghousebandb.com/TheYoungHouse/TourTheHouse.html>.

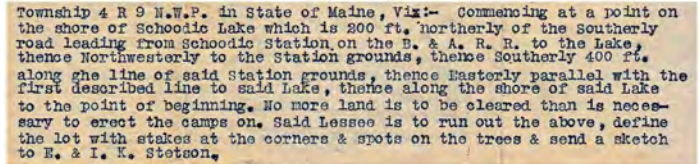
129. See Stetsons' lease to W. J. Heebner, August 1, 1904, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 11.

Part 3: Nelson and Emma McNaughton's Lakeside Camps

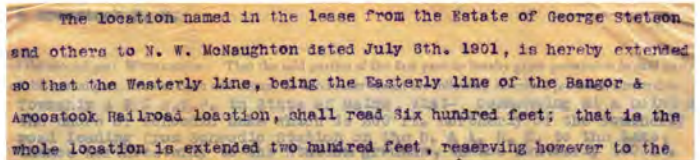
The next commercial camp on Schoodic Cove made its appearance in 1901. On July 6 of that year Milo residents Nelson W. (1858-1919) and Emma Dodge McNaughton (1860-1955), who had previously managed Hammer Island Camp on Seboeis Lake and Five Islands Camp on Schoodic Lake, obtained a 5-year lease from the Stetsons and established "Lakeside Camps" at the Cove.¹³⁰ In the first decade of the 20th century the northern boundary of their lot was 200 feet north of the path leading from Schoodic Station to the lake; the southern boundary was 400 feet south of the path.¹³¹ The lease charged McNaughton to run out the lines, post stakes at the corners, make "spots" on the trees, and send a sketch to the Stetsons. It gave him the right to erect buildings or camps for use by sportsmen but specified that no more land was to be cleared than was necessary to put camps on.

McNaughton first built an impressive three-story vertical log lodge south of the path from the railroad to the lake, described in 1936 by I. G. Stetson as the "Original main camp." It had twelve guest rooms and a "big veranda or piazza that went clear around it." The back side of the building served as a storage place for wood and other supplies. The land from there to the railroad tracks was completely cleared.¹³² In addition to running his camps, McNaughton also served as postmaster for Schoodic from 1901 until October of 1914.¹³³

On July 6, 1912, the Stetsons gave McNaughton a new five-year lease at an annual rent of \$75 that included the Appleton and Heebner leases and the buildings on them.¹³⁴ McNaughton also added Camp Humphrey,¹³⁵ a stable, and a store near the wharf to the northeast of his lodge; probably Camp Kenfield,¹³⁶ north of Humphrey; then Camp Fordyce and perhaps Dodge, south of the path from the station to the lake—and



Township 4 R 9 N.W.P. in State of Maine, viz:- Commencing at a point on the shore of Schoodic Lake which is 200 ft. northerly of the southerly road leading from Schoodic Station on the B. & A. R. R. to the Lake, thence Northwesterly to the Station grounds, thence Southerly 400 ft. along the line of said Station grounds, thence Easterly parallel with the first described line to said Lake, thence along the shore of said Lake to the point of beginning. No more land is to be cleared than is necessary to erect the camps on. Said Lessee is to run out the above, define the lot with stakes at the corners & spots on the trees & send a sketch to E. & I. K. Stetson.



The location named in the lease from the Estate of George Stetson and others to N. W. McNaughton dated July 8th. 1901, is hereby extended so that the westerly line, being the easterly line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad location, shall read six hundred feet; that is the whole location is extended two hundred feet, reserving however to the

McNaughton's Lease seems initially to have been a more or less rectangular lot that ran 400 feet along the lake front, 200 feet on each side of the path between the RR and the lake, but was soon extended to 600 feet as Chapman's 1910 Survey shows.



By 1910 McNaughton had built a number of structures: a Lodge and a Store, both of significant size of which we are fortunate to have photographs probably made by E.E. Clement; Camp Humphrey; a Stable and a Wharf; and perhaps other buildings. The survey also indicates that to the north there were 3 camps on the Heebner lease—namely (right to left) — camps Doris, Dragon and Dorothy. Further to the north are shown buildings on the lease of Frederick Appleton. Chapman's survey is one of the most important documents to survive from the McNaughton era as it allows us to relatively date some structures and, by comparison with I.G. Stetson's 1936 notations on the survey, to see what had changed over a quarter century.

maybe Camp Pacawagi¹³⁷ – significantly increasing the number of camps he operated. The same lease also extended his lot southward to a point thirty feet north of Colcord's camp.¹³⁸



The Lakeside Camps, operated by N. W. McNaughton, were located on Schoodic Lake, famous for its large lake trout. This photograph shows one of the large fireplaces found here.

In these photos, probably made by Elton E. Clement of Milo, we get an unfortunately limited view of the interior of McNaughton's Lodge. Remains of the fireplace can still be found, all that's left of this impressive building of the first decade of the 20th century. Below, the dining room of his establishment. Donald A. Wilson, *Images of America: Maine Lodges and Sporting Camps* (Arcadia Publishing, 2005), p. 25.



This camp operated a sizeable dining area, and it advertised an "unsurpassed table."

Two Very Early Photos of Camp Kenfield

Camp Kenfield photo by EE Clement, very likely from the first decade of 20th century



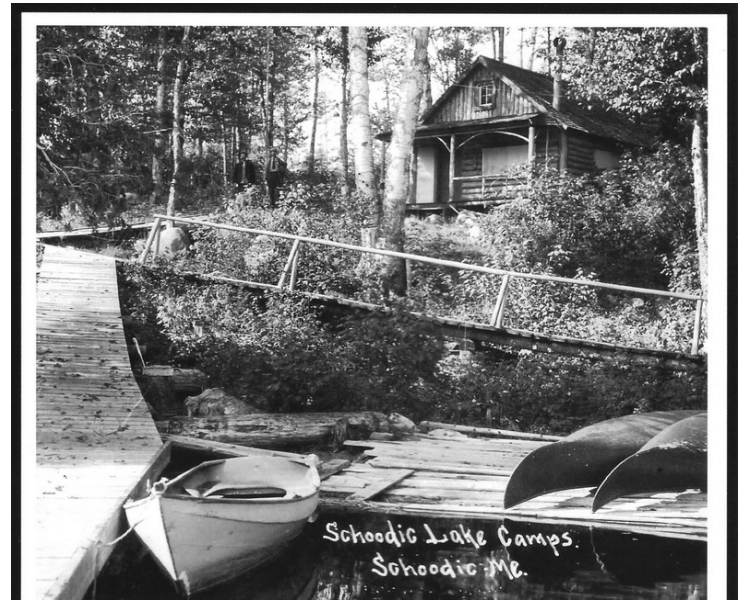
Below, Camp Kenfield photo from postcard, postmarked in 1907 (from Mike Donovan)



Although the south porch is gone in the top photo (or not yet built), the high south window is clearly the same and the boardwalk appears in both photos. Although the photos were taken from slightly different positions, the large trees (yellow birch?) very much appear to be the same as does the support and railing work on the east-facing porch. If only the sign over the south window of the bottom photo were clear!

In 1915, the Stetsons added an additional strip of land two rods (33 feet) wide measured from the south line of McNaughton's 1912 lease "along the West shore of Schoodic Lake from a stake marked 'R. H. C. 1915'¹³⁹ set on the shore of the cove N. E. of the old Ballard camp-site to north line of present lease; also from South of line of present lease to south line of Twp. 4 Range 9." Together the leases extended his control over the entire western shore of the Cove and its camps from the north to the south as far as the point opposite Ross Island.

Below: Other camps built while Nelson McNaughton was proprietor of Lakeside Camps (but not all by 1910; Camp Dodge does not appear on Chapman's 1910 Survey of McNaughton's lease).




McNaughton advertised his camps in B&A publications and elsewhere but also had his own undated brochure: "Lakeside Camps, Schoodic, Maine." In it, he described the beauty of the surrounding environment in poetic language and promised sportsmen that trophy specimens were there for the taking, not only at Schoodic but at other nearby lakes as well. He promised "The Comforts of a Home in the Primaeval Forest" and assured "Hunters, Fishermen, Tourists and Families Seeking health and recreation coming here" that they would "find a haven of rest,¹⁴⁰ with every attention paid them for their comfort and pleasure." Families who stayed for the summer qualified for special rates.¹⁴¹ He also built a boardwalk over the path from the railroad station to the wharf to accommodate guests who came either by train or on lake ferries as well as local folk who wished simply to recreate and dance for an evening at his lodge. McNaughton's

Elton E Clement's photo from early in the 20th century shows Camp Humphrey as well as the boardwalk which ran between Schoodic Station and the lake. Note also the boardwalk with railing running (left to right) parallel with the lake in an area that is steep.

operations were originally centered near his lodge, store and stable, all of which were but a two-minute walk from the railroad station. McNaughton's brochure appears below, after p. 41.

LAKE SIDE CAMP

Guides
Steamboat
Canoes
Row Boats



Everything
First Class.
Prices to
Suit All.

"THE FINEST SPORTING CAMP in Maine, located on the shore of a lake fed by springs, 11 miles long, and stocked with Bass, Trout and Pickerel."

Schoodic is in the heart of the woods and yet only 2 hours from Bangor. The Schoodic Station of the Bangor & Aroostook R. R. is 2 minutes walk from the camp. Mail and newspapers received daily. Telegraph service day and night.

Lakeside Camp, which has just been completed, is the largest as well as the finest of Maine's Sporting Camps. In addition to the spacious hall with its huge fireplace and a dining room as long as the building, there are 12 sleeping rooms.

N. W. McNAUGHTON, Proprietor, SCHOODIC, MAINE.

Lakeside Camps ad, 'In the Maine Woods' 1903 Edition, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, p. 155.



One of Our Private Camps

An ideal place for
Fishing, Hunting, Rest and Recreation


LAKE SIDE CAMPS

Maine's Leading Camps on
Schoodic Lake

First-Class in every detail. Cosy, Private Camps. A most delightful resort at any season. Canoes, Row Boats, Launch
Terms and booklet on application.

N. W. McNaughton, Proprietor
Schoodic, Maine

*McNaughton's Ad: 'In the Maine Woods,' 1911
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad*



LAKE SIDE
CAMPS,
SCHOODIC,
MAINE.

N. W. McNAUGHTON
PROPRIETOR

Unsurpassed Game Country Fine Trout Waters A Great Summer Resort

Partridges
Trout

Beaver
Black Bass

Mooses
Pickerel



One of Our Camps.

See what there is at and Around... McNaughton's Camps and Decide to come here This Year

Camps are convenient to station; are ideally located for summer guests. Send for our booklets; that tells the whole story. **EP** Reliable guides furnished.

N. W. McNAUGHTON, Schoodic, Me.

Clean Sanitary Camps
Best of Table Board
Canoes, Rafts and Steam Launch

Camp Pacawagi is a problem for the historian because it is mentioned nowhere in the McNaughton or Cable leases and it does not appear in J.L. Chapman's 1910 survey of the McNaughton lease. Yet it must have existed no later than 1910 because it appears in the 1911 edition of the B & A's 'In the Maine Woods' as an ad for McNaughton's camps. Where it was located is also a mystery. Perhaps it was an outlying camp. We may never know for sure. See note 137.

THE COMFORTS OF A HOME

IN THE
PRIMAEVAL FOREST.

HUNTERS,
FISHERMEN,
TOURISTS AND
FAMILIES

Seeking health and recreation coming here, find a haven of rest, with every attention paid them for their comfort and pleasure.

SPECIAL RATES to families who may come to board for the Summer.

At a date not yet determined, the lodge was destroyed, probably by fire, and not rebuilt¹⁴² perhaps because the Appleton Cottage was available to serve as its replacement. Its large interior

room with its magnificent fireplace provided an alternate place for camp headquarters, dining, and social gatherings for guests. A postcard (above, p. 29) shows a group of women seated on the Cottage's expansive porch enjoying the sun and the view of the lake. One of them, known only as Josephine sent a postcard (right) to a friend that reads:



“This is one of the camps we spent so many happy hours at. This is just a little way from Reed’s Camp. We had this picture taken the last time we were up there.” The woman to whom the postcard was addressed, Grace J. Stockholm, was a resident of 74 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.¹⁴³ Like many others, the camp on Kennebago Lake in the Rangeley area where Miss Stockholm was staying was patronized by prominent people including President Herbert Hoover and Governor Percival Baxter.¹⁴⁴ Such were the visitors to Maine sporting camps in the early 20th century.¹⁴⁵

Judging from advertisements and stories that appeared in sports magazines during this decade, there were many women who came to the Maine Woods, some to hunt, some to fish. An article in the May 5, 1910 issue of *Maine Woods and Maine Sportsman* describes a lively opening day of the fishing season at Lakeside Camps in mid April. The ladies were quite successful: Emma McNaughton caught the first fish of the season for the third year running, and then brought in two more fish later that day; a Mrs. J. B. Crocker landed the heaviest, a five pounder. John E. Lynch of East Boston, however, caught more than anyone else: a large trout and three black bass each weighing 4 pounds. This same article also noted the arrival of seven men at Lakeside Camps: two from East Boston, four from Milo and Lakeview, and R. H. Cable, from Brooklyn, N.Y. of whom we will see more below.¹⁴⁶



As previously noted, Lakeside Camps promised its clientele – hunters, fishermen and families seeking health and recreation – a “haven of rest.” Hunters, however, were sometimes a rowdy bunch. One of them, John J. Simmons, composed “Poems in Verse,” a baffling, after-the-fact account of a hunt that began in disappointment at Schoodic and moved on to “Treasy” (Tracy), New Brunswick in search of better luck. The initial members of the party were Humphrey G. Albee,¹⁴⁷ who had previously gained fame as a hunter at McNaughton’s camps, John Erwin,¹⁴⁸ and McNaughton himself. After hunting for four days at Schoodic without success, on October 20, the trio boarded B&A Train No. 9 at Schoodic for Bangor, where they were joined by John Lynch,¹⁴⁹

who brought with him an ample supply of liquor. The group then changed to the Maine Central Railroad and headed for "Treasy," where a guide loaded their luggage onto a wagon and took them on a twelve-mile trek "Over hill through swamp and wood" to Little Lake. There, he promised, they would have "forty moose brought Before another day" and some partridge as well.

While the cook prepared dinner – "coffee, potatoes, biscuit and deer" – Albee and McNaughton went out in search of "bars." When they did not return, the others, well fortified by the booze and "ready to fight for Humphrey's life," went out to find him. They spotted him running at break-neck speed away from an animal which was discovered to be "only" a 20-pound bear. The next day each of the men shot a moose from a group of "thirty five" that walked into their view while they were eating lunch. Several days later, they walked fifteen miles to the station, chartered a freight car, loaded their game on it, and headed home. Their happiness ended, however, when a Canadian customs officer boarded the train at the Maine border and charged them \$100 duty on their kill, an amount that made McNaughton "wrathy." Thus ended their Canadian adventure and Simmons's doggerel account of it, "nearly all composed on facts" and "expressly dedicated" to the four men.¹⁵⁰

130. See McNaughton Lease, 1901, Stetson Family Papers, SpC, MS 0480, Folder 14-8; and Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 30, 38.

131. The 1901 lease set the southern boundary 200 feet south of the path as the distance, north to south, along the railroad totals only 400 feet. Included among the Stetson papers with the 1901 lease, however, is a signed statement indicating that the westerly line along the railroad "shall read six hundred feet; that is the whole location is extended two hundred feet, . . ." Thus, very early on McNaughton's lease extended 600 feet along both the railroad and the lake front (as the two east-west sides are parallel). This is confirmed by the Chapman survey of 1910. See the "Plan of the McNaughton Lease" by J. L. Chapman, November, 1910, Stetson Family Papers, SpC, immediately above.

132. See Benjamin C. Cole, *It Happened in up in Maine* (Stonington, Maine: 1980), 19.

133. See Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 40-42.

134. Standard leases contained a clause specifying that, when a lease as terminated, all the buildings erected on them became the property of the lessors without cost or liability for any improvements the lessee had made. McNaughton thus acquired the Appleton Cottage (and its associated buildings) and the three camps on the Heebner lease: Doris, Dragon, and Dorothy. When Camps Fordyce and Dodge were built is not known, though Fordyce appears on Chapman's 1910 plan of the McNaughton Lease; Dodge does not.

135. Probably named for Humphrey G. Albee, described in McNaughton's brochure as the "celebrated hunter" who "made his famous shot [from Albee (Deadman) Rock], "killing a large buck while swimming [sic] one mile on the other shore." For more on Albee, with whom McNaughton hunted, see below, note 147.

136. Named for Hiram B. Kenfield (1862-1935), a publisher from Brooklyn, N.Y. who came to Schoodic in 1905. By 1910 he had moved to Chicago. See Geller, *Maine Sporting Camp History*, 42. The camp was subsequently acquired by the Lanphear family, on which see below, pp. 42-44.

137. Camp Pacawagi does not appear in any documentation of McNaughton's camps. Perhaps it was one of the outlier camps that McNaughton refers to in his brochure (pp. 4-5): "Outlying camps in the heart of Sebois Forest, . . . some few miles from Schoodic, where the tired hunter can rest himself after his day's travel, and thus avoid the weary homeward journey after sunset." See McNaughton's 1911 advertisement featuring Camp Pacawagi on p. 38 above.

138. On the leases, see Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No. 14, Folder No. 9. The 1912 lease reads: "Also the entire point of land lying south of the following described line, to wit: Commencing at a small spruce tree on the shore of Schoodic Lake, 30 feet North of the camp erected by L. R. Colcord about 20 years ago; thence easterly to the shore of said lake." This statement confused I. G. Stetson. Notes of his visit to the area on 10/11/36 read: "Andrews says [he] has no idea where this point of land is. I told him to ask Cable. I do not see how there can be any line from a tree 'on the shore of the lake' to the lake!" On Andrews, see below, note 183, p. 49.

139. Possibly the surveyor's initials.

140. The obituary for Elizabeth McNaughton notes that her death on January 23, 1911 "occurred at Lakeside Camps, Schoodic, at the home of her son, Nelson W. McNaughton, where she had made her home for some months." Elizabeth was 82 years old. See *Piscataquis Observer*, February 16, 2011.

141. Unlike Camps Dragon and Doris and the outbuildings that surrounded the Appleton Cottage, at least some of the camps McNaughton built on his original lease were large enough to accommodate families or groups of sportsmen.

142. Remains of its fireplace are still visible in the woods between Camps Humphrey and Fordyce.

143. In 1913 and 1914, Grace studied at the New York School of Philanthropy, renamed the New York School of Social Work in 1917. It affiliated with Columbia University in 1940. Wikipedia.

144. See <http://grantscamps.com/history/>.

145. The postcards on pp. 29 and 39 – courtesy of Tom and Mike Donovan.

146. The dateline on the article was April 28, 1910. It notes that ice had left the lake on April 15, about a month earlier than usual. On R. H. Cable, see below, pp. 42-43.

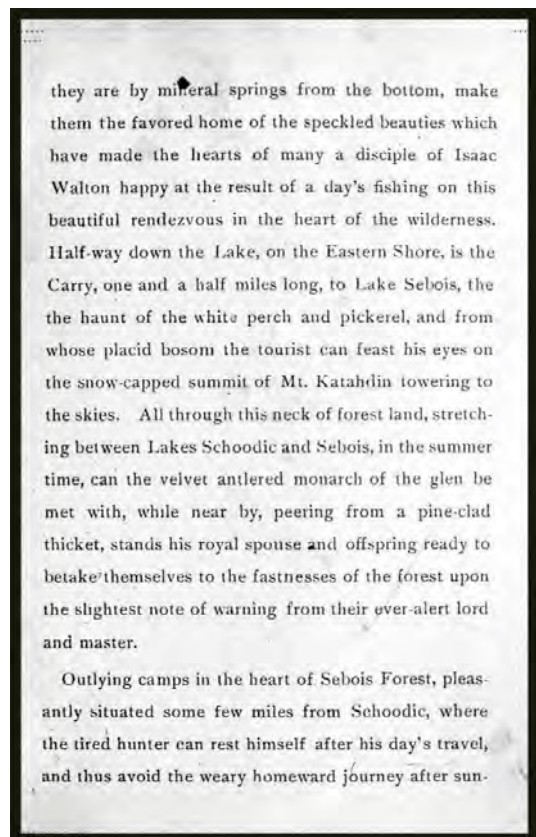
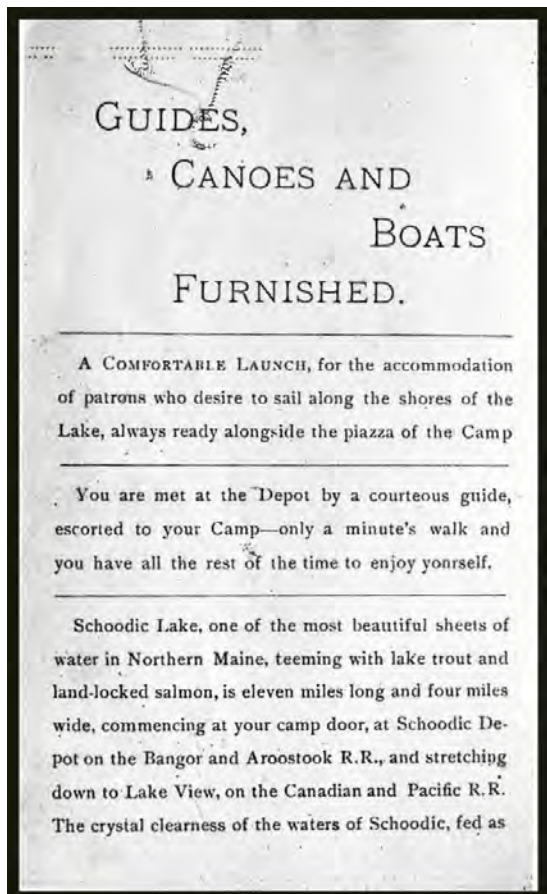
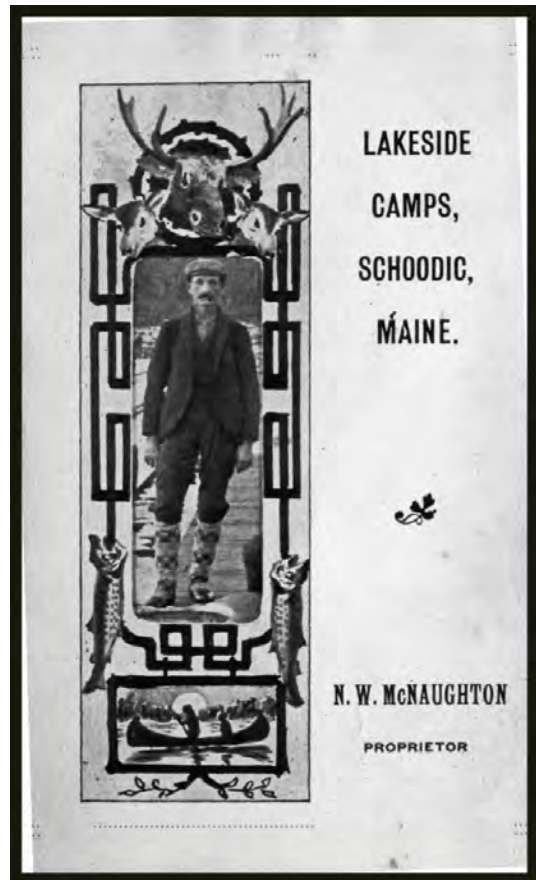
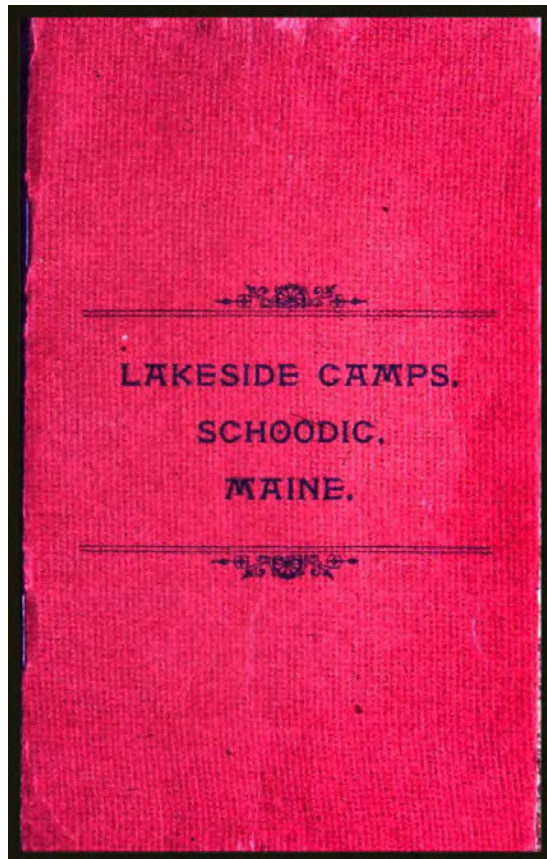
147. Initially given as "Albee Humphrey." Simmons says Albee was "connected with the American House, East Boston." On his exploit, see note 135, above.

148. Simmons identified Erwin as "proprietor of a fishery station in Dorchester, Massachusetts and connected with the New York Baseball association," and described the pair as "well known sporting men from Boston."

149. The proprietor of the Hobbs Boyle Works, East Boston.

150. *Maine Woods and Maine Sportsman*, November 23, 1911. His dateline: "Flushing, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1911." He claimed his account was written at Lakeside Camps, "a few weeks ago."

Appendix – N.W. McNaughton's Brochure for Lakeside Camps



set. Here in the solitudes of this wilderness, the lordly moose can browse upon his favorite food, until the unerring rifle brings to earth the massive head and antlers to adorn the den of the hunter who makes himself the proud owner of this most highly prized trophy of the chase.

Numerous streams, abundant with brook trout, can be reached easily from Schoodic Camps where the most fastidious angler can fill his basket with crimson spotted, silvery gems of the finny tribe.

Ebeeme Pond, with its unsurpassed Bass Fishing, only a mile west of Schoodic, can be readily reached from our Camps.

McClellan Cove, a sheltered nook to the north-east of Five Island House, where the well known tourist Wm. F. McClellan, lauded a 30 lb. speckled beauty, making the record fish of Northern Maine.

Near Camp is Albee Rock, a gigantic boulder on shores of Schoodic, from which the celebrated hunter Humphrey G. Albee made his famous shot, killing a large buck while swimming one mile down on the other shore.

THE COMFORTS OF A HOME

IN THE

PRIMAEVAL FOREST.

HUNTERS,

FISHERMEN,

TOURISTS AND

FAMILIES

Seeking health and recreation coming here, find a haven of rest, with every attention paid them for their comfort and pleasure.

SPECIAL RATES to families who may come to board for the Summer.

LAKESIDE CAMPS, SCHOODIC, ME.

On the Line of the Bangor and Aroostook R. R.



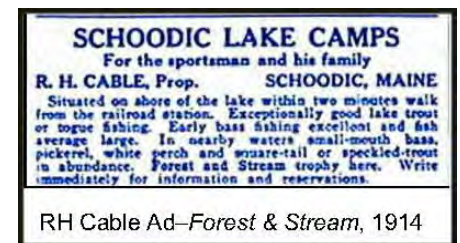
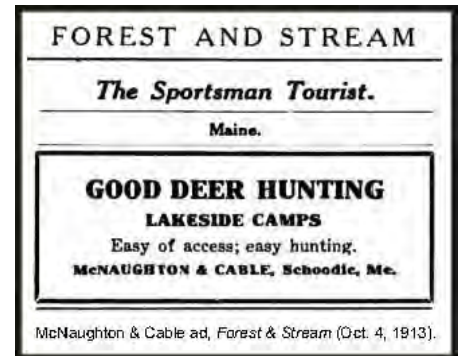
SUPERB HUNTING AND FISHING.

NELSON W. McNAUGHTON,

Proprietor.

Part 4: The Cables and Schoodic Lake Camps

Robert H. Cable, mentioned above,¹⁵¹ had lived in Brooklyn from at least 1905 with his mother, Mary, and stepfather, James Hillhouse Fuertes, a civil engineer who employed him on occasion.¹⁵² What may have begun as a simple fishing trip to Schoodic in 1910 turned for Cable into a more substantial relationship with Lakeside Camps. McNaughton needed help to run his business and hired him.¹⁵³ Two years later, in 1912, Robert's connections with Maine deepened when he married Eleanor Louise Mason, a native of Old Town.¹⁵⁴ As the first advertisement (right) shows, by 1913¹⁵⁵ Robert Cable and Nelson McNaughton were partners in running Lakeside Camps. A year later, in 1914, as another advertisement (right, below), shows,¹⁵⁶ the name of the camps had been changed from "Lakeside Camps" to "Schoodic Lake Camps," and R. H. Cable was now identified as its 'Proprietor.'¹⁵⁷



The Stetsons seem never to have been informed about this transaction, which McNaughton financed,¹⁵⁸ nor did the Stetsons renew the lease, which would have expired in 1917. Robert almost certainly made the annual lease payments required by the 1912 lease, so the change of ownership was not detected. He seems never to have had a lease in his own name, and this probably contributed to the confusing situation described below.¹⁵⁹ In 1919, Nelson (age 60), and Robert (age 42), both died.¹⁶⁰ Neil Cable,¹⁶¹ Robert's brother, probably assisted by Nelson's widow, Emma, ran the camps after Nelson and Robert died. The B&A's *In the Maine Woods* annually published a list of sporting camps and their proprietors. All editions from 1921 to 1936 list Neil as the proprietor of Schoodic Lake Camps.¹⁶²

Neil's ownership of the camps from the time of his brother's death was, however, called into question by Harry A. Lanphear, Jr. (1928-2007) in two essays published in William R. Sawtell's *Schoodic Lake Revisited* in which Harry, Jr. claimed that his father and uncle had bought Schoodic Lake Camps and then sold them to an unidentified purchaser before Neil Cable came to own them. In the first essay entitled "Harry Lanphear," Harry, Jr. says that his parents first came to Schoodic Lake "around 1920 or 1921 on their wedding anniversary."¹⁶³ "Somewhere in between 1922 and '24," he continues, Harry, Sr., (1889-1950) "*bought, with my uncle the cottages there which they planned to run as a sporting camp. That did not work out.*" He continues:

There were family problems that were too great to overcome, so he sold the cottages back to a gentleman that I believe was a general in the Army (I'm not sure of that), but he did keep one of the cottages [Camp Kenfield] at the lake, and we used that cottage every year until 1939. . . . Sometime after he sold the cottages, *they changed hands again to a gentleman by the name of Neil Cable. . . , a*

guide and a camp owner at the head of the lake, and he ran that business for some time.¹⁶⁴ And as time went by, *he lost the camps.*¹⁶⁵

The situation is described somewhat differently in “More of Harry Lanphear, Jr.’s Memories,” an essay that appears to be Sawtell’s summary of another conversation with Harry Jr.

“Later,” Sawtell wrote,

Harry Jr’s folks and his aunt and uncle would buy a set of camps at the head of the lake, with the aunt and uncle running the camps while Harry Sr. continued his career in New Jersey¹⁶⁶ . . .

Eventually, Neil Cable assumed control of the camps. Just how Cable entered the picture is unclear to Harry Jr.¹⁶⁷ Cable was to shoot and kill a man while hunting,¹⁶⁸ later selling the camps to a former military man,¹⁶⁹ who in turn sold to Bill and Kay Gourley.¹⁷⁰

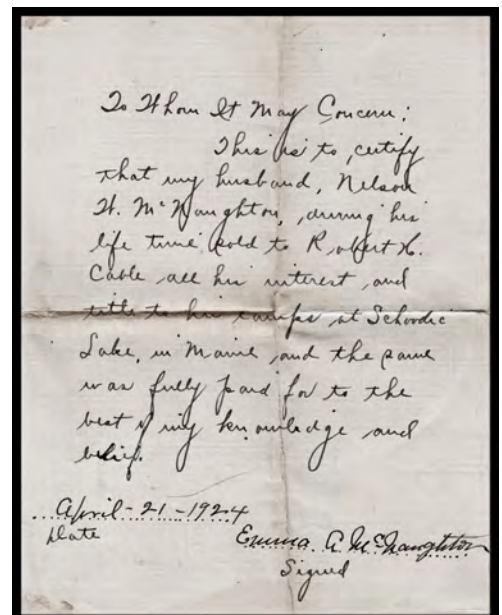
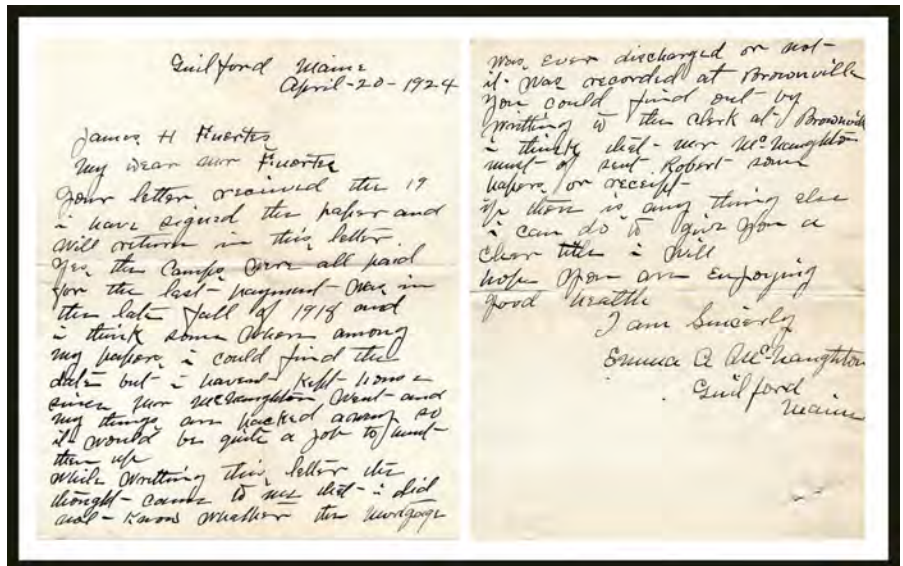


Unfortunately, there is no evidence to support this sequence of ownership.

The fact that Robert Cable had not informed the Stetsons that he had bought the camps from Nelson meant that, in the early 1920s, there was no lessee of record, nor was there a current lease.

Correspondence between Emma McNaughton and Robert Furtés, the Cables’ stepfather, suggests that they intended to correct this situation. In a letter of April 20,

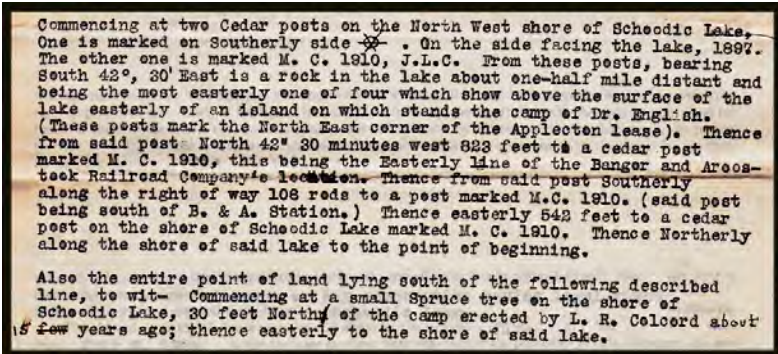
1924, Emma told Furtés that Robert had made the final payment on the mortgage that Nelson had granted him in the fall of 1918, but said she was not sure if the mortgage had been “discharged.” She suggested that Furtés write to the clerk at Brownville to confirm that it had been, and added that if there was anything else she could do to give Neil a clear title, she would.¹⁷¹ On April 21, she wrote a letter “To whom it may concern,” attesting that, during his life, Nelson McNaughton had sold “all his interest and title to his camps” to Robert and that, to the best of her knowledge, “the same was fully paid for.” A week later, on April 28, Furtés sent Emma’s letter with her “signed acknowledgment that the camps were paid for” to Neil.¹⁷² The letters then made their way into



the Stetsons' files. Satisfied that Neil was his brother's lawful heir, on June 10, 1924, Stetsons issued him a lease that combined the Appleton/Heebner/McNaughton leases and all of the camps on them, a lease they labeled a "transfer of the lease issued to McNaughton in 1912."¹⁷³

This lease was renewed in 1929 and 1933.

Neil Cable did not favorably impress Harry Lanphear, Jr., who remembered him as "a funny guy," whose favorite expression was "hokey pokey." Harry Jr. also remembered that Neil refused to eat

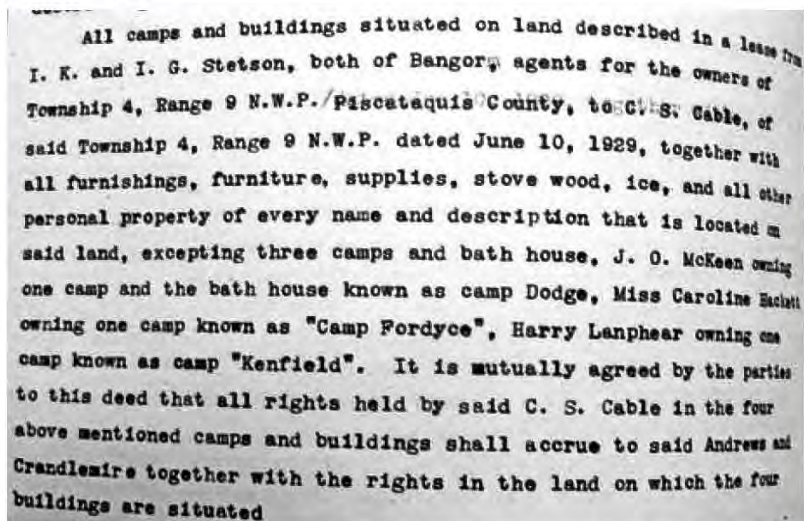


Commencing at two Cedar posts on the North West shore of Scheodic Lake. One is marked on Southerly side ~~33~~. On the side facing the lake, 1897. The other one is marked M. C. 1910, J.L.C. From these posts, bearing South 42°, 30' East is a rock in the lake about one-half mile distant and being the most easterly one of four which show above the surface of the lake easterly of an island on which stands the camp of Dr. English. (These posts mark the North East corner of the Appleton lease). Thence from said post North 42° 30 minutes west 823 feet to a cedar post marked M. C. 1910, this being the Easterly line of the Banger and Aroostook Railroad Company's location. Thence from said post Southerly along the right of way 108 rods to a post marked M.C. 1910. (said post being south of B. & A. Station.) Thence easterly 542 feet to a cedar post on the shore of Scheodic Lake marked M. C. 1910. Thence Northerly along the shore of said lake to the point of beginning.

Also the entire point of land lying south of the following described line, to wit- Commencing at a small Spruce tree on the shore of Scheodic Lake, 30 feet North of the camp erected by L. R. Colcord about 15 years ago; thence easterly to the shore of said lake.

food that he thought had come from a can, but said that he considered the B&M baked beans that Harry's mother served him when he came for dinner on Saturday nights the best beans he'd every had.¹⁷⁴ Whatever the relationship between the Lanphears and Neil had initially been, Neil sold one of the camps, Camp Kenfield, to the Lanphears, who held it until 1939.¹⁷⁵ His decision to allow the Lanphears to acquire Camp Kenfield and the fact that he dined with them weekly suggests that they had reached a mutually acceptable accommodation.¹⁷⁶ Neil may have lacked the business skills and experience Robert may have had, and he clearly lacked the sophistication of his guests. Bob Malkovsky of Chester, Pennsylvania, who had stayed at the camps in 1934, saw him for what he was: a "short and wiry woodsman, . . . an excellent shot," who supplemented his income from the camps by feeding part of the railroad maintenance crew.¹⁷⁷

During the Depression Era, Neil sold camps to three individuals who did not have their own leases from the Stetsons, a clear violation of the clause in his lease that forbade "underletting." On March 26, 1932, Caroline Hackett (1878-1959), then living in Auburn where she was a matron at a home for elderly women¹⁷⁸ bought Camp Fordyce. Some time prior to July 20, 1936, Cable sold Camp Dodge and its bathhouse to James McKeen (1879-1956) and his wife, Luvey Hackett McKeen (1875-1950), Caroline's sister.¹⁷⁹ Less than a month later, on August 17, 1936, Neil sold Camp Doris to Caroline Hackett.¹⁸⁰



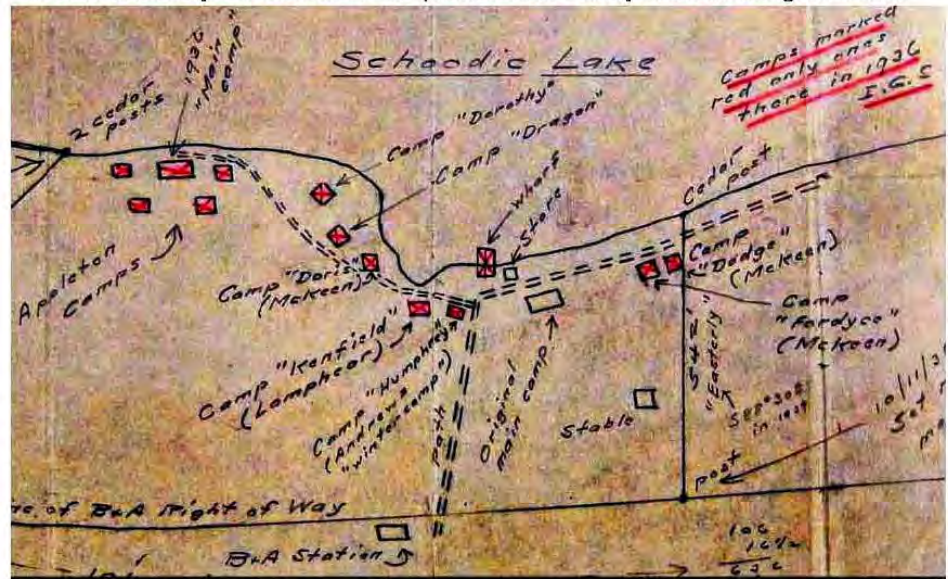
All camps and buildings situated on land described in a lease from I. K. and I. G. Stetson, both of Bangor, agents for the owners of Township 4, Range 9 N.W.P./Piscataquis County, to C. S. Cable, of said Township 4, Range 9 N.W.P. dated June 10, 1929, together with all furnishings, furniture, supplies, stove wood, ice, and all other personal property of every name and description that is located on said land, excepting three camps and bath house, J. O. McKeen owning one camp and the bath house known as camp Dodge, Miss Caroline Hackett owning one camp known as "Camp Fordyce", Harry Lanphear owning one camp known as camp "Kenfield". It is mutually agreed by the parties to this deed that all rights held by said C. S. Cable in the four above mentioned camps and buildings shall accrue to said Andrew and Crandlemire together with the rights in the land on which the four buildings are situated

From the Bill of Sale, July 20, 1936: Neil Cable sold his camps to Frank A. Andrews & Bessie Crandlemire with the exception of the buildings owned by James McKeen, Caroline Hackett, and Harry Lanphear, which in 1946 became the property of William Gourley.

On July 20, 1936, before the sale of Camp Doris was finalized, Neil Cable surrendered all rights to his lease from the Stetsons,¹⁸¹ and the remaining camps on it¹⁸² to Millinocket residents Frank Allan Andrews, his wife Ethel Andrews, and Bessie Crandlemire.¹⁸³ Cable, who had reportedly been drinking heavily, accepted Andrews's offer of \$500 for Schoodic Lake Camps¹⁸⁴ and signed the bill of sale (p. 44).¹⁸⁵ It specifies clearly that Camps Dodge, Fordyce, and Kenfield were not included in the sale, but does not mention Camp Doris, the sale of which to Hackett had not yet been finalized.¹⁸⁶ Cable also transferred to the Andrews and Crandlemire any remaining rights he held in those buildings as well as all his remaining rights to the land on which they were situated.¹⁸⁷

At this point, the Stetsons intervened to bring some of the area into conformity with their requirement that those who owned buildings must be also be lessees. I.G. Stetson himself seems to have re-surveyed the area, carved out 2.5 acres at the southern end of the McNaughton/Cable lease,¹⁸⁸ and made them into a separate lease on which were situated Camp Dodge and its bath house, owned by the McKeens, and Camp Fordyce, owned by Hackett.¹⁸⁹ For the moment, Stetsons left untouched the non-lessee-owned buildings

1936 Notations by I.G. Stetson on Chapman's 1910 Survey of the McNaughton Lease



In 1936 I.G. Stetson used Chapman's Survey to document the current situation on what was originally McNaughton's lease. Over the years the lease had been transferred, first in 1924 to Neil Cable, and then in 1936 to Frank and Ethyl Andrews and Bessie Crandlemire. Stetson's notes show that by 1936 McNaughton's Lodge ("main camp"), his stable and his store no longer existed and that the Appleton Cottage had become the Main Camp. South of Camp Fordyce another camp had been built: Camp Dodge. Stetson notes that Camp Humphrey was functioning as the new owner's winter camp and that immediately to its north there was another camp not noted by Chapman in 1910: Camp Kenfield. Furthermore, not all camps were owned by the lessee: Camps Dodge, Fordyce, and Doris were owned not by Andrews but by the McKeen family, Camp Kenfield by the Lamphears [sic—the Lanphear family].

parties of the first part, hereinafter called the lessors, and James O. McKeen, of Fort Kent, Maine, and Caroline Hackett, of Auburn, Maine,

les

parties of the second part, hereinafter called the lessees, WITNESSETH: That the said parties of the first part do hereby grant permission to said part^{ies} of the second part to enter upon and occupy in the manner and subject to the conditions and restrictions hereinafter stated, the following described premises, situate in said township, to wit: a lot of land with the buildings thereon located on Schoodic Lake near Schoodic Station, said lot being bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a cedar post marked § 1939 and stones marking the southwest corner of the Andrews lot at the easterly edge of the Bangor & Aroostook right of way; thence southerly along the edge of said right of way thirteen (13) rods more or less to a cedar post marked 1936 § and stones; thence south eighty eight degrees thirty minutes east (S 88° 30'E) magnetic thirty three (33) rods more or less to a cedar post marked § 1939 and stones on the shore of Schoodic Lake; thence northerly following the shore of said lake thirteen (13) rods more or less to a cedar post marked § 1939 and stones; thence north eighty eight degrees thirty minutes west (N 88° 30' W) magnetic thirty one (31) rods more or less to the place of beginning, containing two and one half (2-1/2) acres more or less,

(Camps Kenfield and Doris), both north of the path from the RR Station to the lake, now on the Andrews/Crandlemire lease. These things stood for four years until Andrews arranged for the transfer of his lease to a young couple, Bill and Kay Gourley, who purchased his camps in July, 1940.¹⁹⁰

The first sign that the Gourley era was about to begin can be found in correspondence related to the McKeen-Hackett lease for the land on which Camps Dodge and Fordyce are located. On February 27, 1940, James McKeen informed the Stetsons that he had agreed to transfer his lease to Ralph S. Perkins.¹⁹¹ He also told them that Frank A. and Ethel Andrews, owners of the Schoodic Lake Camps who held the lease for the land extending north of the path from the railroad to the lake, were still at Schoodic, "alho they are expecting that the deal" [the sale of their camps to the Gourleys] "will go thru." McKeen assured the Stetsons that Perkins would see that Camp Doris, located on the Andrews lease but owned by Hackett, was torn down and removed.

On July 20, 1940, Frank Andrews wrote to the Stetsons: "I have sold all my rights in and to the lease from you of the camps on Schoodic Lake, Twp. 4 R 9, N.W.P., to William J. Gourley. . . . you may date the lease to Mr. Gourley July 20, 1940, and he will pay the rent commencing that date." At about this same time Harry A. Lanphear sold Camp Kenfield to the Gourleys.¹⁹² The Lanphears then moved down the lake to a site near Knights's Landing and began building their own camps, which they ran for a number of years.¹⁹³

Neil Cable became a presence at Schoodic again when, in 1942, the Stetsons gave him a three-year lease, rent \$1.00 per year, for a 10' x 12' camp built six years previously by

Commencing at two cedar posts on the North West shore of Schoodic Lake, one is marked on southerly side ~~X~~, on the side facing the lake, 1897. The other one is marked M.C. 1910, J.L.C. From these posts, bearing South 42 degrees, 30' East is a rock in the lake about one-half mile distant and being the most easterly one of four which show above the surface of the lake easterly of an island on which stands the camp of Dr. English. (These posts mark the North East corner of the Appleton lease). Thence from said posts North 42 degrees 30' West 223 feet to a cedar post marked M.C. 1910, this being the easterly line of the Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co's location. Thence from said post southerly along the right of way 108 rods to a post marked M.C. 1910. (Said post being South of B&A Station). Thence easterly 542 feet to a cedar post on the shore of Schoodic Lake marked M.C. 1910. Thence northerly along the shore of said lake to the point of beginning. Also the entire point of land lying south of the following described line, to wit:- Commencing at a small spruce tree on the shore of Schoodic Lake, 30 feet North of the camp erected by L. R. Coleord about 20 years ago; thence easterly to the shore of said lake. This lease is intended to cover the same land covered by lease to C. S. Cable dated June 10, 1929, whose rights have today been assigned to the present lessee.

Stetson's Lease to Frank A. Andrews, July 20, 1936

Fort Kent February 27/40

I. K. & I. G. Stetson
Bangor.

Dear Sirs -

In reply to your letter of February 21st. It is satisfactory to me to have the lease transferred - Mrs. Mc Keen has been to Schoodic and found Mr. & Mrs. Andrews still there alho they are expecting that the deal will go thru - It is our sincere wish that the Perkins family get a part of the pleasure that we have had at Schoodic - It has been home for years and a peaceful home Mr. Perkins will see that Camp Doris is torn down and cleared satisfactorily to you and Mr. Andrews .
Thanking you for all kindnesses shown us and wishing the best for all -

Sincerely

J. O. McKeen

July 20, 1940

I. K. & I. G. Stetson, Agents,
Bangor, Maine.

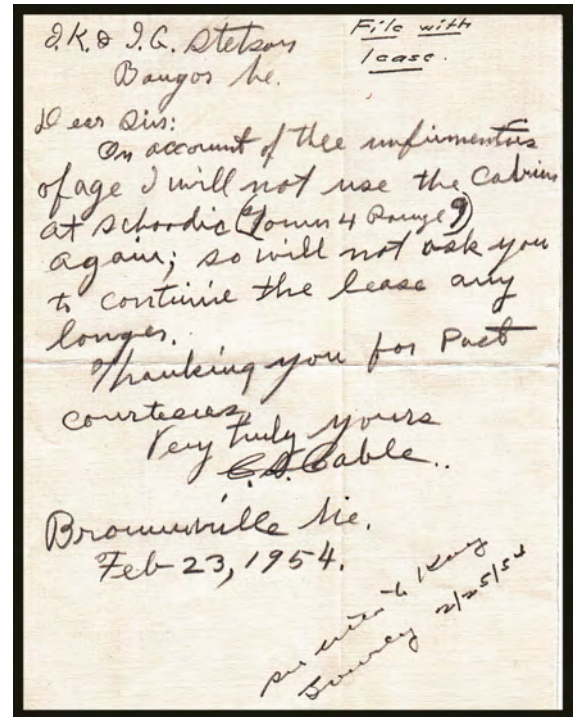
Gentlemen:

I have sold all my rights in and to the lease from you of the camps on Schoodic Lake, Twp. 4 R 9, N.W.P., to William J. Gourley, of Sebec Lake, Maine, and this is your authority to transfer same to him and to issue lease to him accordingly. As this is the anniversary date of my lease, you may date the lease to Mr. Gourley July 20, 1940, and he will pay the rent commencing that date.

Yours very truly,

Frank A. Andrews

an unknown person on the channel side of the peninsula at the head of Schoodic Lake, 200 yards north of the south line of T4R9, a camp he had "come into possession of" soon after it was built. In 1954, he told the Stetsons to cancel the lease as he anticipated that the infirmities of age would no longer allow him to use it, and he thanked them for their previous courtesies to him.¹⁹⁴ Neil Cable died four years later, age 76, and was buried in Pine Tree Cemetery, Brownville Junction.



A handwritten letter on aged, yellowed paper. At the top right, there is a stamp that reads "File with lease." The letter is addressed to "J.K. & J.G. Stetsons Bangor Me." The main text of the letter reads: "Dear Sirs: On account of the infirmities of age I will not use the cabins at Schoodic (Town & Bangor) again; so will not ask you to continue the lease any longer. Thanking you for past courtesies, Very truly yours, E.A. Cable..". Below the signature, it says "Brownville Me. Feb 23, 1954." At the bottom right, there is a handwritten note: "see also - 61 page Summary 2/25/54".

151. See p. 39.

152. See the 1905 New York State Census. Robert Cable (1877-1919) was born in Kentucky. Fuertes (1863-1932), was born in Puerto Rico.

153. The 1910 U. S. Census describes Robert Cable as a "boarder" at McNaughton's home in Milo.

154. See Maine Marriage Records, 1713-1922. The wedding took place on September 23, 1912. Eleanor died on 1/22/1918 in Swan Lake, NY and was buried two days later in Bangor, ME. See Mount Hope Burial [Cemetery] Index, 1861-2012.

155. That same year, Robert's brother, Neil, accidentally shot and killed Emma's McNaughton's brother, Charles Winslow Dodge, in a hunting accident. See "Maine Guide Mistaken by Neal [sic] Cable for a Deer," *New York Times*, November 13, 1913.

156. The ads appeared in *Forest and Stream* in 1913 and 1914 respectively.

157. Robert Cable also replaced McNaughton as postmaster at Schoodic and held that post until March, 1916. Postal service at Schoodic was discontinued on January 31, 1919, shortly before Robert's death. Service thereafter was based at Norcross.

<https://www.doubledaypostalhistory.com/postmaster/Maine/Piscataquis.pdf>.

158. On McNaughton's mortgage to R.H. Cable, see below, note 171.

159. See below, note 173, p. 48.

160. Robert Cable died on 2/23/1919 and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. He does not seem to have left a will. See New York, N.Y. Extracted Death Index, 1862-1948. Nelson McNaughton died on 5/2/1919 and was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Milo. The cause of death of these men is unknown, but the Spanish flu was at its height at this time.

161. Neil Cable (1882-1958), like his brother, was born in Kentucky. In 1901, he enlisted in the Army from which he was honorably discharged. Thereafter, when not at Schoodic, he also worked for Fuertes. See New York, Spanish-American War Military and Naval Service Records, 1898-1902. Both Robert and Neil took off-season trips to the Caribbean,

perhaps at Fuertes's expense. The New Orleans Passenger Lists, 1813-1963, indicate that Robert arrived from Bocas Del Toro and Colon, Panama, on the *Turrialba* on December 5, 1911. New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957, show Neil as having returned from St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands on the *Empress of Britain* on February 17, 1922.

162. Copies of the 1919 and 1920 editions have been unavailable.

163. Massachusetts State Vital Records, 1841-1920, indicate that they were married on 4/24/1920. If Lanphear, Jr.'s account is accurate, Harry, Sr., and his wife did not arrive at the camps until sometime in 1921, approximately two years after the deaths of Nelson and Robert.

164. Each paragraph of this essay begins with quotation marks, suggesting that Sawtell may have transcribed it directly from a tape recording.

165. Neil sold the camps in 1936. See below, p. 44.

166. Lanphear, Sr., was an employee of the American Can Company in Newark, N.J. where he is said to have developed the first cardboard milk carton and invented the keg line beer can.

167. This sentence suggests that Sawtell is here commenting on Lanphear, Jr.'s recollections.

168. The accident occurred in 1913, long before Neil was running the camps. See above, p. 47, note 155.

169. Frank A[llan] Andrews of Brewer and Bessie Crandlemire bought the camps from Neil Cable in 1936. See below, p. 44. To date, no evidence of Andrews's military service or rank has been found. Malkovsky identifies him as a "former conductor on the B&A." See Gladys Swan, "The Days Before" (n.d.), p. 6.

170. See "Harry Lanphear," and "More of Harry Lanphear, Jr.'s Memories," in Sawtell, *SLR*, 127, 129-130, 135. The Lanphears later built Cove End Camps on Schoodic Lake near Knights Landing and operated them for a number of years.

171. This suggests, perhaps, that Fuertes had financed Robert Cable's purchase of the camps from McNaughton. A note on this document in the Stetson files reads: "file with McNaughton lease."

172. Fuertes said he thought he had the receipt for the payment, but told Neil to consult the clerk at Brownville to confirm that the bank considered the mortgage to have been paid in full.

173. A note on a copy of the lease issued by the Stetsons to McNaughton in 1912 reads "*Transferred to C. S. Cable July 6, 1924.*" The Stetsons' lease to Cornelius S. (Neil) Cable, 6 July, 1924, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 10; Nov. 22, 1932, extending lease to July 6, 1933, reducing rent to \$40.00 per year as per note on back of lease. A note indicates that lease was transferred to Andrews on July 7, 1933. See SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 18.

174. See Sawtell, *SLR*, 127.

175. No details about the transaction have been discovered. Cable's lease carried the same prohibition found in all Stetson leases against a lessee assigning or underletting the premises or any part thereof to any other person. From this point forward, however, Stetsons seem to have quietly accepted sale of the camps on their property by the lessee.

176. *Ibid.* For Neil Cable's relationship with the Stetsons, see note 194 below.

177. See Gladys Swan, "The Days Before" (n.d.), p. 6. A Bob Malkovsky, possibly the son of the person describing Neil Cable, stayed at the Gourley camps in 1960, 1964, and 1969. See WJGD, 5/8, 5/27, 5/30, 6/1 & 6/2, 8/20 & 8/27 in 1960; 9/6 in 1964; 6/2 & 6/26-27 in 1969.

178. Caroline had previously worked as a fitter in a dry goods store, a seamstress and then a forewoman in a shirt factory.

179. McKeen was a railroad conductor and Luvey a college graduate and school teacher. The couple lived in Milo until the railroad transferred James to Fort Kent. They later returned to Milo. See U.S. Federal Census, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1940; and "Find A Grave," and Geller, "Piscataquis Project," Section A: 44.

180. Fordyce and Dodge were the two camps south of the path from the station to the lake, on land that later became the Perkins lease (see note 191). Doris was north of it, on the lease later assumed by the Gourleys (see note 192). On Cable's sale of the three camps, see Geller, *Maine Sporting Camp History*, 43. I. G. Stetson labeled all three camps "McKeen" on 10/11/1936 on his copy of J. L. Chapman's 1910 "Plan of the McNaughton Lease." See above, p. 45.

181. By 1930, Neil was working on a railroad section while running the camps. He owned a home valued at \$700, which he shared with a boarder, Ralph W. Linnell, identified by Lanphear, Jr., as a man who worked at the railroad at the head of the lake and who may have been a section head. See Sawtell, *SLR*, 127. In 1936, after Cable sold the camps and had his lease transferred, he worked as a guide and lived in a rented home in Brownville. See the 1930 and 1940 U. S. Federal Censuses.

182. The Appleton Cottage and its satellite camps – today Winter Camp and Cheerio – and Humphrey, Dorothy, and Dragon.

183. Frank and Bessie had previously worked for the railroad. At some undetermined date, the Andrews bought out Crandlemire. See Geller, *Maine Sporting Camp History*, 43. In the 1940 chattel mortgage covering the sale of the camps to William Gourley, Andrews is described as coming from Brewer.

184. Malkovsky asserted that Neil Cable had been drunk when Andrews, whom he identified as a former conductor on the Bangor & Aroostook, offered him \$500 for the Schoodic Lake Camps. See Swan, "The Days Before" p. 6.

185. The Bill of Sale appears in Piscataquis County records, witnessed and notarized by Hiram Gerrish, Notary Public; entered and compared by Arthur C. Dyer, Registrar.

186. I. G. Stetson's 10/11/36 review of Chapman's "Plan of the McNaughton Lease," labels Camp Doris, located on the Andrews/Crandelmire lease, as owned by "McKeen." See also below, note 189.

187. See Cable's 1936 Bill of Sale to Andrews and Crandlemire, above, p. 44.

188. Posts defining the boundaries are marked "1936" and "1939."

189. In 1936 I.G. Stetson again labeled McKeen, not Hackett, as the owner of Fordyce on Chapman's 1910 "Plan of McNaughton's Lease." The lease on which Camps Dodge and Fordyce stood, however, lists both McKeen and Hackett as lessees. See Stetsons' lease to McKeen and Hackett, 12/11/1939, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 20.

190. See Frank Allan Andrews lease and cover letter (below, p. 49) to Stetsons, July 20, 1940, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No., 14, Folder No.19.

191. On February 28, Stetsons transferred the McKeen-Hackett lease to Perkins: "No new lease made." Stetsons had renewed the lease with Perkins on 1 December, 1942, and 7 November, 1945. A note on the lease reads "Cancelled 5/24/46 and added to Gourley lease." See letter to Gourley, May 7, 1946.

192. Harry Lanphear, Jr., recalls that Bill Gourley came to his father and asked him to sell Camp Kenfield because it was "right in the middle of all the other cottages" and made a "rather crazy setup." Lanphear gives the date of the transaction as "About 1939." See "Harry Lanphear," in Sawtell, *Schoodic Lake Revisited (SLR)*, 127, 129, and Harry Atwood Lanphear, III to MG, 5/9 & 5/15/2018.

193. See Sawtell, *SLR*, 129-130.

194. See Stetson lease to Cornelius S. Cable, February 10, 1943, cancelled February 10, 1954, Stetson Family Papers, SpC MS 0480, Box No.14, Folder No. 41. Neil died in 1958.