

HISTORY OF THE WILD LANDS OF MAINE  
FROM THE  
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In arriving at a correct solution of the ancient grants and land titles in what, before the Act of Separation in 1820, was the District of Maine, and is now the State of Maine, it is necessary to outline early history.

From the very earliest times the territory of the District of Maine was in contention, and it would seem to be not too far a stretch of the imagination to assert that, from one time to another, there was a conflict over every foot of land in the District.

The part of this report which deals with these early titles and grants was taken from the chapter on "Grants and Sales of Lands," in a book entitled "Survey of Maine," written by Moses Greenleaf, Esq., and published in 1829, and from a composition in the Fourth Revision of the Maine Statutes upon the "Sources of Land Titles in Maine," of which the Hon. Charles W. Goddard of Portland, an eminent jurist and scholar, was the author.

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In the year 1606 James I, of England, granted all the lands from the 40th to the 48th degrees of north latitude to the council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of the affairs of New England. The first exercise of the powers of the council as respects any of the lands within the present territory of Maine, appears to be a grant in the year 1624, of all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahock, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason.

From a misunderstanding of this grant, or some other cause, the council made a number of other grants, and some of them as clearly outside. Most of them, however, conflicted with the Gorges and Mason rights, and long disputes were caused which retarded the settlement of the lands many years.

At the time when power was in the hands of Charles I, and the colonies for a time in his hands, a charter was granted to Gorges in 1639 of all the territory between the rivers Piscataqua and Kennebec, and the territory was designated by the name of the Province of Maine. This included all the territory claimed by Massachusetts, and many of the intermediate grants made by the council of Plymouth, but it did not long hold good. Massachusetts coming into favor again, took possession of the country and the settlers being willing to live under her jurisdiction, she for a time governed them. But after the death of Gorges grandson, to settle the claims of the heirs, and probably because the title to the lands was felt to be insecure, Massachusetts was enabled, through John Usher, to purchase the patent of Gorges for the insignificant sum of 1250 pounds sterling. In 1691, under William and Mary, the charters and rights were revised so that Massachusetts held, not only this land, but all which lay between this Province of Maine and Nova Scotia, and the limits of this land, as then laid down, were renewed and confirmed in the treaty of 1783, as the northeastern limits of the United States.

From the time of this purchase in 1674 to the peace in 1763 the Province of Maine was frequently in danger from the Indians, and, in order to protect the widely scattered settlements, Massachusetts was obliged to keep armed forces, and to expend great sums of money. Just how much no one can tell, as no records have been preserved. The outlay in the district must, however, have greatly exceeded any income. While the value of this District to Massachusetts was no doubt of political value, it was, in a pecuniary sense, a bad investment.

## ACTS OF COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH.

The Council of Plymouth seem to have understood very little of the geography of the country over which they exercised their jurisdiction; for it cannot be reasonably supposed that they wholly disregarded the titles they had themselves conferred; or that they intended to sow the seeds of contention among their different grantees. In the year 1629 they granted to Richard Vines, and Thomas Oldham, a tract on the west side of Saco river, extending from the sea 8 miles up the river, and 4 miles in width. Under this grant the lands in Biddeford are still holden. They also granted a tract of similar extent, on the east side of that river, to Thomas Lewis and Richard Benyhton, which is the origin of the present titles in the town of Saco; and another to Thomas Comstock, or Cammock, of 5000 acres at Black point, under which lands are now holden in the town of Scarborough.

The next year (1630) the Council made a grant to John Dy, John Smith, and others, of all the lands from Cape Porpoise 40 miles east, and extending 40 miles into the country; to which was given the name of the Province of Lygonia. This grant not only infringed the original patent to Gorges and Mason, but included the whole of those above mentioned at Saco and Scarborough. It was soon after transferred to Sir Alexander Rigby, who sent over agents to settle and govern the country. These agents made a number of grants to different persons, of lands in what are now the towns of Falmouth, Portland, Westbrook, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, and Kennebunk port. The title to the lands, under some of these grants, became extinct by the neglect of the grantees, and the interference of other claims; but some were occupied, and the titles to the lands conveyed under the most of them has descended to the inhabitants at the present day.

In 1629 the Council made a grant to the Colony of Plymouth of a tract on the Kennebeck, extending 15 miles from the river on each side. This tract was transferred, in 1661, to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow. Their descendants and assigns afterwards associated under the name of the Kennebeck Company, and the lands are still holden under that title. The ambiguities and obscurities as to limits, usual in the grants of this council, produced long, expensive, and severe contests between the claimants under this grant, and those on its borders; the effects of which exist, in some degree, to the present day. Its southern limits were finally settled so as to leave the towns of Topsham and Woolwich, with other towns below them, on the sea coast, to other claimants; and its northern were extended to what is now the south line of Anson and Madison, and of other towns on the same parallel. Different modes of determining the distance on each side of the river, also produced disputes as to its eastern and western limits; and the conflicting claims to boundaries between this and other grants, on almost every side of it, have been the fruitful sources of law-suits, expense, and unhappiness, for more than half a century. They have however been at length principally determined, either by judicial decision or compromise; and the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country since, evinces the beneficial result.

In the same year the Council also granted to Beauchamp and Leverett, a tract of about 30 miles square, on the west side of Penobscot bay and river, extending westward to Muscongus river, and northward to a line which now constitutes the southern limit of the towns of Hampden, Newburgh, Dixmont and Troy. This tract came afterwards into possession of Brigadier General Waldo, and from him descended to the family of the late General Knox. The title under this grant has been held good; but the limits assigned to it having been found too small, the deficiency was supplied by the legislature of Massachusetts, since the revolution, by a grant of all the vacant lands, then belonging to the Commonwealth, in the towns of Hampden, Bangor, Newburgh, and Hermon.

Besides the foregoing, the Council of Plymouth made but one other grant, under which any important claim has been set up and sustained, to a title in the lands. This was in 1631, to Robert Alsworth and Gyles Elbridge, of 12,000 acres at Pemaquid, with an addition of 100 acres for each settler they should procure. The title of Alsworth and Elbridge descended to Shem Drowns and others, who, in 1741, made a survey of about 70 or 80,000 acres as within their patent, including the town of Bristol, with part of the towns of New-Castle and Nobleborough. Opposed to this were claims under grants made by Colonel Dunbar, or Dungan, Governor of the colony of Pemaquid, under the authority of the Duke of York; also other grants and deeds, from Indians to Walter Phillips and others, subdivided and transmitted to different claimants, known in late days under the names severally of the Brown, Tappan, Vaughan and Waldo claims. These different claims conflicted with each other, as well as with others in their vicinity, and eventually produced much perplexity, expense, and distress, both to the inhabitants and the claimants; but at length were generally settled by mutual compromise, under a resolution of Massachusetts, passed in 1811; the Commonwealth agreeing, in order to relieve and quiet actual settlers, to indemnify the claimants, in certain specified cases, by grants of an equivalent in other unoccupied lands.

The amount of the lands of which the titles, derived from the foregoing grants and patents, have been holden to be good, or which have been established to the possessor, appears from the inventory of 1820, to be about 1,758,545 acres, including however some small parcels, derived from Indian deeds, of lands bordering on and intermixed with some of them; and including also some part of the part of the larger parcels under Indian deeds between the Kennebeck and Pemaquid, and south of the Plymouth patent. It is known however, that of the inventories returned by the several towns in 1820, many were deficient; and a computation of the amount of this deficiency, in each county, is given in the recapitulation of table I of this chapter. The proportion of this computed deficiency, which belongs to the towns included under the grants before mentioned, cannot be accurately ascertained; but is supposed to be rather over 179,000 acres; which, added to the quantity actually returned, makes about 1,965,000 acres, to which neither the sale to Massachusetts by Gorges, nor the charter of William and Mary, ever actually gave the right of soil, but only the jurisdiction.

Besides this, there were other tracts, the right to the soil of which had passed away, and therefore need not be here noticed.

#### RETROSPECT OF HISTORY.

From a retrospect of the history of that period, it will appear that, antecedent to the establishment of the title of Massachusetts by the charter of William and Mary, that colony had found it expedient to encourage the purchase of lands from the Indians, at least so far as to allow<sup>of</sup> some degree of validity to their deeds, especially when accompanied with actual possession and continued occupancy.

The Indian deeds which have been allowed to be valid, and under which lands are still holden, are stated by Governor Sullivan, whose professional researches gave him the most extensive means of ascertaining correctly, to be the following.

The first in the year 1643, to Humphrey Chadbourne, of a tract now in the town of South Berwick. In the same year another tract to Broughton. In 1650 another to Thomas Spencer. These were all in Kittery, which then included also the towns of South Berwick, and Berwick, though the limits, as they at present exist, do not appear to have been exactly defined.

Proceeding eastward, the next conveyance by the Indians is of two tracts on Saco river, made in 1660 and 1661, to Walter Phillips. These grants were very indefinite in their limits, and the extent of country intended to be conveyed is not easy, at the present day, to ascertain. They cover the former grant to Vines and Oldham, and probably that to Lewis and Benython, but do not appear to have been used as adversary to those grants. Three other deeds from the Indians, viz., one to Bush and Turbell of 4 miles square, in the present town of Lyman, one to Francis Small, of the lands between the great and little Ossipee rivers, and another to Francis Small and Nicholas Shapleigh, of lands in Shapleigh, appear some of them to set some limits to the indefinite extent of those to Phillips, and, with that, included nearly the whole of the interior of the present county of York, with the exception of some few smaller tracts and parcels, which were afterwards sold by Massachusetts. Eastward of these, was a grant to John Alger, of a tract in Scarborough, the title under which is still good.

In 1654, a deed was obtained from the Indians to Thomas Purchase, of a tract on Androscoggin river, which has since been known by the name of the Pejepscot claim. The limits of this tract interfered with other titles, and were strongly contested; and after long and expensive law-suits, were finally determined to extend as high up the river as to Minot, on the west, and Leeds on the east sides. Besides this, the towns on the Kennebeck, and the sea-coast, to Damariscotta, were all covered by different purchases from the Indians, in smaller parcels, between the years 1643 and 1666. The boundaries of these purchases, being, in general, loosely defined, and interfering with each other, as well as with the grants from the Council of Plymouth, formed fruitful sources of litigation and distress; and it was not until long after the revolution, that the conflicting claims became, in any degree, defined and limited, so that the inhabitants under them could feel assured that they were not liable to be disturbed in the enjoyment of their possessions, by new claims continually arising, after they had once supposed all to be settled.

The whole territory covered by these Indian grants, so far as they have been adjudged valid, and constitute the basis of the titles under which the present possessors hold their lands, appears by the inventory of 1820, to contain about 491,000 acres. This inventory, however, falls below the true quantity, which, from such data as could be obtained, is supposed to be not far from 540,000 acres, including however some smaller parcels intermixed with them, as before mentioned.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch of the grants from the crown, and Council of Plymouth, and the claims under Indian deeds, that, out of the territory purchased of Gorges, by Massachusetts, in 1674, and the additional territory included in the charter of William and Mary, in 1691, about 2,500,000 acres were covered by previous grants, the titles under a part of which were then admitted, and the remainder have been since adjudged to be good; and which, of course, never passed into the hands of the colony, as proprietors of the soil. These lands, with but trifling exceptions, occupy the whole of the present county of York, all the sea-coast of Cumberland, the whole of Lincoln and Waldo, the greatest part of Kennebeck, and upwards of 200,000 acres in Somerset, embracing the whole of that part of the country which was settled prior to the war of 1756, and much the largest part of that which was settled before the revolution. The province therefore derived no benefit whatever from any sales of the lands for nearly 100 years from the first purchase, and very little for many years afterwards.

Besides grants and Indian deeds before mentioned, which have been acknowledged to be valid, as conveying the titles to the soil of so large a portion of the State, there were several made under the authority of the crown of France, in the eastern part of the State, while it remained in her possession. The records of these however were all removed at the final evacuation of the country by the French, and no claim has since been made to any title under them, except in one instance. After the revolution, while the grateful feelings of the American people towards France were at their height, and they were disposed to view, with the most favorable eye, any claims of that nation, an application was made to the government of Massachusetts, for confirmation, or indemnity, for a grant made in April, 1691, by Louis XIV of France, to Monsieur de la Motte Cadillac. This grant had become obsolete, and a part of the land now claimed under it was occupied under the authority of Massachusetts. The feelings of the government however, were friendly to the applicants, and their claim was admitted so far as to release, to Monsieur and Madame De Gregoire, the latter of whom was a descendant and heir of Cadillac, all the land, within its limits, which then remained at the disposal of the Commonwealth. This included the present town of Trenton, with part of the towns of Sullivan, Ellsworth, Hancock, Eden and Mount Desert, with the islands in front of them to the main ocean; containing, exclusive of the lands occupied by settlers and by grants which had been previously confirmed, about 50,000 acres.

Notwithstanding the annexation of Acadia to the province of Maine, and its assignment to Massachusetts, by the charter of William and Mary; still the titles to its soil and jurisdiction were at times contested by the French, who had made settlement at and eastward of the Penobscot. Massachusetts derived no benefit from the lands; but was engaged in disputes and contests with the French settlers and claimants, for many years; and there were no effective settlements nor grants of land made by the province, until near the close of the war of 1756. At this time grants were made, embracing all the towns on the navigable waters of the east side of Penobscot river, and the sea coast, from Bucksport to Machias inclusive, with the exception of the town of Jonesborough. The power of the province being restricted by the charter of 1691, these grants were conditional, being incomplete unless subsequently confirmed by the crown; but the troubles which preceded the revolution soon came on, and the grants remained until after the peace of 1783, when they were confirmed by Massachusetts. The whole quantity of the land contained in them, in the aggregate, including also the French grant confirmed to De Gregoire, and the lands within them occupied by actual settlers previous to the confirmation, is stated, in the inventory of 1820, to be 354,912 acres. These returns however exhibit deficiencies, which are, partly ascertained, and partly computed to be, about 46,000 acres; making the whole of the lands, east of the Penobscot, alienated prior to the revolution, to be about 400,900 acres; about 60,000 of which was for a claim originating prior to the charter of William and Mary.

#### OTHER GRANTS.

In the western parts of the State, there were other grants made during the same period. These were made absolutely, and were principally subsequent to the peace of 1763, though some were earlier. A considerable part of the whole of those granted during this period, both absolutely and conditionally, were as indemnities for claims, of various descriptions, against the Province, for military and other services; though some were sales for present or future considerations; and most of them were made with a view to promote immediate settlements, and actually were settled to a considerable extent.

These grants included all the present county of Cumberland, except the towns on the sea coast, which had been granted under Gorges and Rigby, and a few detached strips and parcels of small amount; with 12 townships, amounting to about 310,000 acres, in Oxford; and several tracts in York, some of which were of considerable extent, not covered by the claims under the Indian deeds and other grants, before alluded to, which occupied the principal part of that county. The whole quantity contained in these grants collectively, in the western section of the State, as near as can be at present ascertained, is nearly 750,000 acres.

Those acquainted with the inaccuracy of a large portion of the original surveys made in all parts of the State, will perceive the difficulty of obtaining a correct account of the quantity of the lands included in the various ancient grants which have been mentioned. It might be supposed, however, that the law requiring a statement under oath, of the quantity of land, of every description, in every town, would have produced an amount, so far at least as respected the towns which have been sometime settled, and repeatedly surveyed, which might be relied on as perfectly accurate; yet it is found that, in about 60 towns respecting which there were other means of determining the true quantity, the account rendered in the returns of 1820 were, in the aggregate, about 191,000 acres deficient. This deficiency has been made the basis of computing that of the rest; yet, even with this aid, there is still much uncertainty, and different modes of computation give somewhat different results. From the method which is considered the most nearly accurate, it is computed that the quantity of land contained in the tracts which are now holden under the ancient grants from the Council of Plymouth, and those under purchases originally from the Indians, including also some smaller tracts intermixed with them, and which could not easily be ascertained separately, is not far from 2,481,000 acres; and the quantity alienated by the Province of Massachusetts, after the charter of 1691, and prior to the peace of 1783, is computed to be about 1,304,500 acres, making, in the whole quantity alienated before the territory came fully into the possession of the Commonwealth, 3,785,000 acres. Other modes of estimating the quantity make it about 130,000 acres less, and some make it rather more; but the former is thought to be nearest the truth.

#### LATER SALES AND GRANTS.

The foregoing account, though comparatively of less moment at the present day, yet it is thought will not be uninteresting nor improper as introductory to a more specific and detailed account of the sales and grants which have been since made, and which form part of a system or systems in the political economy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and more recently, of the State of Maine, respecting which their citizens have, at times, felt a strong interest, and the results of which may have had, and may still have, important relations to their fiscal concerns, and to the general wealth and resources of the State.

As the termination of the long and arduous struggle for the independence of the nation, Massachusetts found herself a sovereign state, it is true; possessing in common with the other states, her proportion of materials for a great and powerful empire; but at that time, exhausted by the efforts and sufferings of the war--her people borne down with the weight of taxes--her treasury empty--her credit that of a bankrupt--her paper currency worth, in the market, scarcely 10 per cent of its



normal value--her commerce next to nothing--her utmost exertions barely able to discharge the ordinary expenses of government, in time of peace; and no resources for the payment of the debts created by the war, except what might possibly be derived from the sales of her wild lands, or from direct taxes on the people. The latter they had already borne to the extent of their ability, and they could not be increased. The former seemed to promise some relief.

#### THE LOTTERY SALE.

The attention of the legislature was, at an early period, called by Governor Hancock, to the eastern lands, as a fund from which they might hope to obtain some relief from the pressure of the public debt. Accordingly in 1783 a land office was established, and measures were taken to survey the lands, and open them to the market. In 1786, finding that the sales proceeded slowly--the public debt still unpaid, and accumulating--and the credit of the Commonwealth below par, the legislature resolved to make an effort to redeem the public debt, by a lottery sale of 50 townships, which had been recently surveyed, between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. The land intended to be sold was represented by 2720 tickets, the price of each of which was fixed at 60 pounds, payable partly in specie, and partly in evidence of the public debt, or what were termed consolidated securities; by which it was expected to redeem upwards of half a million dollars of the debt.

The effects of the war, however, were too recent, and the value of the lands too little known, and too lightly esteemed, to encourage very extensive purchases at that time, and the tickets in the land lottery were not all disposed of. At the conclusion of the sales it was found that but 437 tickets were sold, which had produced the sum of 26,220 pounds, or equal to \$87,400. On the drawing of the lottery the prize lots amounted to 165,280 acres. The average price therefore received for these lands, was nearly 52 cents per acre.

The sales still continued slowly, for a number of years, until the increasing prosperity of the country, and a farther acquaintance with the intrinsic value of land, excited the attention of purchasers and speculators; when sales were made so extensively that, in 1795, the legislature found it expedient to put a stop to them entirely.

About the year 1790, the value of the lands was rising fast in the public estimation, and the attention of those who were interested in the establishment of literary, and other public institutions, was attracted towards them, as a fund from which the legislature might easily endow those institutions, without any burden upon the community. Applications were accordingly made for those objects, and lands were readily granted.

After the sales were suspended in 1795, the thirst for speculation not subsiding, and having no longer any opportunity to gratify itself, by purchasing from the Commonwealth, it incorporated itself with the ardor which was then exhibited for the establishment and endowment of literary institutions; and applications for grants of land, for their endowment and support, increased, and were not frequently rejected. Other objects however soon came in for their share; and, for a time, the legislature was continually, and, in general, successfully importuned, not only for grants to colleges, academies and schools; but to roads, bridges, canals and other purposes. A large proportion of these grants were immediately purchased of the trustees of the institutions to which they were made; but some of them still remain in the hands of the original grantees. It was found after a time, that more land had been thrown into the market than the exigencies of the country, for the time, required; more purchases had been made with a view to a speedy profit from re-sales in smaller parcels to actual settlers, than was sufficient to meet the



demand of the increasing population; and more families were contracted to be placed, in a given time, on the lands thus purchased, than could easily be obtained. Of course the fever for speculation abated, and the purchasers were left at leisure to employ themselves in improving the value of their property, or waiting until the progress of the population of the country should bring it again into demand.

### MAINE'S PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

The present State of Maine at the time of this consolidation, consisted of three principal divisions:

I.--The original "Province of Maine" granted by Charles I to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1639, extending from the New Hampshire line to the Sagadahock or Kennebeck and one hundred and twenty miles into the interior, which his grandson Ferdinando Gorges sold to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1677.

II.--The Province of Sagadahock between the Kennebeck river and Nova Scotia, and extending "Northward to the river of Canada," or latitude 48°, embracing not only the second principality in the eight great divisions of 1635, lying between the Kennebeck river and Pemaquid, but the ducal province of James II, (as Duke of York) being the rest of the whole territory between Pemaquid and the St. Croix, which had reverted to the crown on his abdication in 1688.

III.--The territory north of the original grant to Gorges, between the northern limit of his patent and the Canada line.\*

As the Palatine Province of Maine was limited to one hundred and twenty miles from the sea, it may be asked how the Colony of Massachusetts Bay could, either by its purchase from Gorges or under the charter of William and Mary, acquire title to that considerable territory in the northwestern corner of the present State of Maine, between the northerly line of Gorges' Province and the Canadian boundary, as conceded by the treaty of independence.

Perhaps no better answer can be readily given than that of the learned attorney general of Massachusetts, in the first year of this century; the question "is not of much consequence."†

The Province Charter of Massachusetts Bay continued to be the foundation and ordinance of civil government in Massachusetts and Maine for eighty-eight years, until the adoption of a Republican Constitution by the parent Commonwealth, October 25, 1780. (N.S.)

With the consolidation of 1692 disappeared the ephemeral counties of Somerset, Cornwall and Devonshire, and the county of York which was created by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Lord Palatine of the Province of Maine, in 1640, and the first volume of whose records begins with the court opened at Saco, June 25, under the charter of Charles I embraced the whole of Maine until November 2, 1760, when the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were created by an act of the Provincial Legislature.

The formation of a Republican Constitution by the people of Massachusetts Bay and the recognition of that Commonwealth as an independent state within three years afterward seem to have inspired in the inhabitants of Maine a desire for a separation. Indeed, as early as 1778 the Continental Congress had divided Massachusetts into three districts, the Southern, Middle and Northern, the last embracing the three eastern counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, which thus acquired a distinctive name, "The District of Maine," which it retained until the separation. Twelve years later the First Federal Congress re-established the same division under the National Constitution.

\* Ibid., pp. 590-603

† Sullivan, p. 48

## MAINE BECOMES A STATE.

By an act passed June 19, 1819, the General Court directed the voters of Maine to vote on the question July 24, and if the majority in favor of separation should exceed 1,500, the governor was authorized to proclaim the result and to direct the towns at the September election to choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

August 24 Governor Brooks made proclamation that separation had been carried by the requisite majority of 9,959 to 7,132, and issued his call for a Convention. The delegates chosen the next month assembled in Convention at Portland, October 11, and organized by electing William King, President, and Robert C. Vose, Secretary.

The Convention completed the proposed Constitution October 29 and adjourned to January 5, 1820, after submitting it to the people in townmeeting to be held December 6, 1819.

On re-assembling, the Convention found that the Constitution had been adopted by a large majority and announced the result to the people of Maine as did Governor Brooks in his message to the General Court of Massachusetts. The Convention also applied to Congress for admission which was granted by act of March 3, 1820, and Maine became an Independent State of the Union March 15, 1820.

During its connection with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, six new counties were incorporated within the District of Maine, viz.: Hancock and Washington, May 2, 1790, by act of June 25, 1789; Kennebeck, April 1, 1799, by act of February 20, 1799; Oxford, by act of March 4, 1805; Somerset, June 1, 1809, by act of March 1, 1809; Penobscot, April 1, 1816, by act of February 15, 1816.

Since its independent existence, seven other counties have been organized in Maine, viz.: Waldo, July 4, 1827, by act of February 7, 1827; Franklin, May 9, 1838, by act of March 20, 1838; Piscataquis, May 1, 1838, by act of March 23, 1838; Aroostook, May 2, 1839, by act of March 16, 1839; Androscoggin, March 31, 1854, by act of March 18, 1854; Sagadahoc, April 2, 1854, by act of April 4, 1854; Knox, April 1, 1860, by act of March 5, 1860; being in all sixteen counties.

In conclusion it may be said that private land titles in Maine are derived from six principal sources.

I--Possession.

II--Indian deeds.

III--The patent of the French King Louis XIV, in 1603, to Monsieur de la Motte Cadillac, substantially confirmed by a Resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay passed July 6, 1787.

IV--The Great Charter of New England granted by James I, King of England, to the North Virginia or Plymouth Colony, issued November 3, 1620; through divers grants from the Plymouth Council before the surrender of its charter in 1635, viz.:-- between 1622 and 1632.

V--The Provincial Charter granted by Charles I, King of England, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, April 3, 1639; through sundry grants from Gorges peior to the sale of his charter by his grandson Ferdinando Gorges to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1677, and through grants directly from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and the Province and state of Massachusetts after said sale.

VI--The Royal Charter issued by Charles I to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, March 4, 1628; through grants directly from the colony after its assertion of a claim thereunder to latitude  $43^{\circ} 43' 12''$  and to  $43^{\circ} 49' 12''$  in 1652 and 1673.

The Political Sovereignty and Authority of Government in Maine is derived of course, directly from the act of Congress admitting Maine into the Union, passed March 3, 1820, and the consent of Massachusetts expressed in the act of its General Court passed June 19, 1819.

The Independence of Massachusetts itself rests upon the Declaration of the Continental Congress, adopted July 4, 1776.

But the Province of Massachusetts Bay which sent its delegates to the Congress was chartered by William and Mary, October 7, 1691, which charter is, strictly speaking, the basis of the government of the states of Massachusetts and Maine.

Yet the germs of the State of Maine are to be found in King James' grant to the North Virginia of Plymouth Colony, issued November 3, 1620, and to the Pilgrim Colony of Massachusetts, dated June 1, 1621, and what is known as the Warwick Patent to the Pilgrims issued in 1629 30;--in the two grants of his son Charles I, one to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, dated April 3, 1639, and purchased by Massachusetts Bay in 1677, and the other to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, March 4, 1628-9; in the extinction by conquest of the claim maintained by France to the eastern part of Maine until the capture of Canada by the British government in 1759; and in the terms of the Treaty of Independence of September 3, 1783, by which Great Britain conceded to the United States a boundary which included within the limits of the District of Maine a portion of territory in the northwest extending beyond the terms of any prior grant from the British Crown, but which was curtailed on the northeast by releasing to Great Britain its territory northerly of the river St. John, in the settlement of the northeastern boundary in 1842.

(Note--Those who are interested in the subject of these ancient grants and titles will find of value a report written by Oliver Frost in pursuance of a resolve of the legislature of 1838. This article will be found in the Public Documents of that year, and also in connection with the report of the land agent for that date.

#### SALES AND SETTLEMENT.

Attention of the people of Maine has frequently been called to the so called wild lands of the State. It is a matter of great importance and one upon which from time to time much has been written.

The history of these lands, their sales and their settlement, is probably known comparatively to few people, although this history is plainly and accurately recorded. But the complicated and widely scattered records have made it a tedious study, and hard to gather up, and the matter has been left to comparative obscurity. On this account there has been more or less misunderstanding of this subject which has led to erroneous statements, and false conclusions. From the time Maine became a state in 1820 to the present time the State has never parted with a single acre of land, except upon legislative authority.

When the District of Maine was a wilderness, and adjunct of Massachusetts its wild lands, covered at that time with unbroken forests, were recognized as a valuable resource which could be turned to the benefit of the State. In that early time, grants of lands varying in size and proximity to the settlements in northern Massachusetts, were used, instead of cash payments, in the settlement of debts incurred by the state. In fact, the lack of ready money often made it necessary for Massachusetts to offer grants of lands in the District of Maine for almost every conceivable purpose of trade.

Grants of lands were given the widows of soldiers in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, in lieu of pensions. Schools and academies were endowed with acres of forest lands, and, in such cases whole townships were laid out in the unknown wilds of Maine. State improvements like roads, the building of mills and the promotion of other enterprises were often paid for by the selling of lands in this region, and

the custom became quite prevalent of petitioning the legislature of Massachusetts for a section of some township of the District of Maine, in recognition of services rendered the state of Massachusetts by individuals, or by corporate bodies. Even payments for the preaching and the spread of the Gospel was paid for with wild lands, and the records contain resolves for the granting of these lands for ministerial purposes.

So firmly fixed had become this custom, that in later years, when Maine had become a separate state, her citizens depended largely upon the revenue from the wild lands. For years the new state depended upon the sales of lands and timber for money to pay current expenses. Public institutions, like schools and colleges, were endowed with lands, citizens were by this means helped individually and collectively, and, when the state house was constructed, twelve townships of land were sold by act of the legislature, the proceeds being used for the erection of the building.

Even after Maine became a state little was known of the great tracts of lands in the northern and eastern sections. Very erroneous opinions were held in relation to the value of these lands. Some considered they were of little value, and others looked upon them as being very rich in resources. It is an interesting fact that, when the famous Bingham purchase was made in 1793, the price per acre was only 12½ cents an acre. This tract comprised 1,000,000 acres on the Kennebec, and 1,107,396 between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. In 1816, one supposed to be an authority, in writing of this tract, said: "In the tract on the Kennebec are a few good townships, but most of it is mountainous and barren." This man estimated that the land was not worth over 17 cents an acre, and declared its entire value was not over 12 cents per acre.

In later times the wild lands were not regarded as being of what might be termed great value. In 1860 a commission was appointed by the legislature to ascertain the number of acres of land in the State and its value. The chairman, E. Wells, reported as follows on the lands in the eight counties where the most of them were located:

Counties	Acres	Valuation
Aroostook.....	2,859,497	\$679,921
Franklin.....	428,520	88,350
Hancock .....	344,520	210,875
Oxford .....	271,934	57,500
Penobscot .....	847,442	167,100
Fiscataquis .....	1,768,683	374,575
Somerset .....	1,190,425	259,020
Washington .....	762,840	447,645
<b>Grant total .....</b>	<b>8,473,861</b>	<b>\$2,284,986</b>

**ESTIMATES OF VALUE OF LAND.**

The entire amount of lands were thus valued at a little over 26 cents an acre. At that time the State tax was .00125, and the revenue to the State from these lands was \$28,562.10.

In 1906 the State board of assessors gave the amount and value of the wild lands in the same eight counties as follows:

Counties.	Acres.	Value.
Aroostook .....	2,596,856	\$9,269,912
Franklin .....	552,731	2,810,969
Hancock .....	362,634	1,078,109
Oxford .....	344,965	2,479,273
Penobscot .....	846,509	3,087,757
Piscataquis .....	2,011,528	8,653,633
Somerset .....	1,734,942	7,119,707
Washington .....	658,954	1,923,941
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,129,119</b>	<b>\$36,423,301</b>

The State tax is now three mills, and the revenue to the State from these lands is \$109,269.91. The valuation placed on the lands is about \$4 per acre.

Shortly after the Revolutionary War the legislature of Massachusetts established a land office, and agents were appointed, with authority to survey and sell lands to the best advantage. About that time some men came to the conclusion that investments in wild lands were surest and best for speculative profit, and so in a few years there were sold to various men 80 townships, besides small parcels, and two large tracts comprising over 2,000,000 acres sold in 1793 to William Bingham. In 1795 it was found that the sales of lands had become so enormous that the legislature voted to suspend further sales of the lands only so far as it was necessary to carry out existing contracts. From 1785 to 1812, inclusive, Massachusetts sold 4,086,292 acres of land for which the state received \$818,691.14. During that time the lowest price received for land was 12½ cents an acre, the Bingham purchase, and the highest amount received was \$3.10 per acre in the year 1810 when only 189 acres, which were evidently of some particular value, were sold. The average price during that period was 20 cents an acre.

It is interesting to note the estimates which were made of the value of these lands in those early days. One of the earliest writers and authorities on this subject of wild lands was Moses Greenleaf of Williamsburg, who was one of the early settlers of the District of Maine, coming when a lad of 13 with his parents from Newburyport to Gloucester. He became intensely interested in the development of the District of Maine and devoted his life to its betterment. In 1816 he wrote a work entitled, "Statistical View of Maine," which attracted widespread attention, and no doubt did more to furnish knowledge regarding the District of Maine than any other thing which had been done up to that time. In 1828 was published another book, of which he was the author, "A Survey of the State of Maine, Reference to its Geographical Features, Statistics and Political Economy." With this he published a map, the first correct one ever made of the District. Mr. Greenleaf has justly been called the "Maker of the State of Maine," and also "Maine's First Map-maker."

In 1813, Charles Hammond, Esq., in behalf of the legislature of that time, which had appointed a committee to obtain information about the District of Maine, on account of the information possessed by Mr. Greenleaf propounded to him the following questions:

- "What is the quantity of land in the District of Maine, probable estimate?
- "What proportion of that land is settleable, supposing it laid in 100 acre lots?
- "Where is the largest body of good land--what is its quantity, and its distance from navigation?
- "What is the proportion of settleable land, as above--where is the second largest quantity,--and its distance--what quality?
- Proportion
- 3rd largest quantity--
- Proportion
- 4th largest quantity--

"What proportion, encouragement being equal, will find its nearest mart at Bangor--Hallowell--Passamaquoddy--Frederickton--Quebec?

"What is the opportunity for diverting the current from Frederickton and Quebec to ports within this district?

Mr. Greenleaf in a communication dated Williamsburg, December 29, 1813, answered these questions. He stated that the District of Maine then comprised about 34,680 square miles of which 16,175 square miles are already sold and located. There was then still in the possession of the Commonwealth 18,508 square miles, of 11,845,200 acres, out of which about 430,000 acres had been reserved for the Penobscot Indians, and probably about 45,000 were occupied by a number of French on thh St. John which was then in the county of Hancock. Mr. Greenleaf gave it as his opinion that 11,000,000 constituted the disposable fund of the Commonwealth in eastern lands. He gave it as his opinion that the five nearest markets would probably attract to themselves the populations of sections containing very nearly the number of acres subjoined:

Augusta--on the Kennebec .....	619,000	acres
Bangor--on the Penobscot .....	3,745,300	"
Passamaquoddy .....	220,800	"
Frederickton .....	5,913,600	"
Quebec .....	1,344,000	"

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Total ..... 11,843,000

Mr. Greenleaf urged that unless measures were taken to open in the best possible manner communication by land and water from Bangor and Augusta into the heart of the territory, the people would be obliged to depend upon foreign markets for their supplies, and that "this state, as well as the nation, will thus lose all the benefit resulting from the interchange of products between this part of its own commercial and agricultural population."

Mr. Greenleaf said that the central part of this body of land due north of Bangor, distant about 100 miles in a straight line. The most central point of communication with much of the largest part of the interior is about ten degrees west from Bangor, and distant about 100 miles in a straight line. On account of the intervention of lakes and mountains the nearest practicable route to this point must pass between the Spencer mountains, north. Mr. Greenleaf continuing this report says:

"From this point there are good water communications in different directions exceeding 290 miles, through the state lands alone, with only four portages, the longest of which does not exceed two miles. Considering the country in sections, referring to the quality of the good land and proportion, it appears that of the section immediately west of Moosehead lake containing about 276,000 acres, one-third is good land. The whole tract west of this, (about 849,000 acres, including that in the county of Oxford,) is mountainous, and about one-fourth good land.

"Between Mooshead lake and the East Branch of Penobscot, including a tract north of this, about the heads of the Aroostook, about 1,160,000 acres, of which one-third may be considered good land; this tract is generally mountainous, and not so rugged as the tract last mentioned.

"Between Penobscot, Schoodic and Mattawamkeag, generally level, say about 640,000 acres, one-half good land.

"North of Mattawamkeag is a tract of low, swampy land, about 300,000 acres of which probably not more than one-fourth is good land, and about 1,400,000 of which one-half is good.

"In the N.E. corner of the district is a mountainous tract probably 780,000 acres, quality unknown.

"The remaining land, about 6,400,000 acres, on the waters of St. John and the northwestern branches of the Penobscot, is a continued body of good land, extending

from the eastern to the northwestern frontier of which three-fourths is good land. The eastern part is generally level, the western rises in large swells, there are no mountains of consequence from the ten townships laid out on the Kennebec road until very near the northeastern extremity. The most central part of the good land in this tract is rather west of the meridian of Bangor.

"The tract on the eastern frontier can be made most easily accessible to settlers, only from the St. John. The remainder may be easily made accessible both by land and water, from parts already settled within the district.

"In estimating the different proportions of good land as above described, reference is had only to land of the first quality in the several sections, the proportions between third, fourth, and so on, have not been so much the objects of my research and therefore I can only conjecture them. They may perhaps be the best by comparison of the parts of the district already known.

"From ten years of interested observation and the concurrent opinion of all with whom I have had opportunity to converse and on whose judgment I could rely, I am convinced that to fill the interior of the District rapidly with inhabitants, nothing is more necessary than good roads, and liberal terms of sale--that on this subject parsimony is real waste, and an extensive, liberal and vigorous system of improvement the only true economy.

GREENLEAF'S REPORT.

Mr. Greenleaf was among those who were intensely and partisanly interested in the proposed separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and, in 1816, when this matter was before the legislature, published his first book, one of the objects of which was to give the members of the General Court information regarding the District. This report was recognized as containing extremely valuable and accurate statements concerning the District about which at that time comparatively very little was known by Massachusetts people. Even those who were the best informed thought of Maine, if they thought about it at all, as an unknown and almost useless annex of their Commonwealth, Mr. Greenleaf in this report among other things said:

"More than three-fourths of the land in Maine is yet a wilderness, and is owned principally by the state of Massachusetts; the remainder by different individuals, who have purchased wholly with a view to profit by resales, and not for the purpose of cultivation. The rest may be considered generally as in the hands of the cultivators. It will be necessary to consider these two as separate classes; and it will be sufficiently exact for the present purpose if all the land in the incorporated towns and plantations is classed, as in the hands of the cultivators, and valued according to its estimated net income; and the remainder as belonging to the State, and to be valued only by the product of its future sales. The quantities belonging to each class are as follows:

Counties	In towns and pl. not incorp'd	Not incorporated or settled (Acres)		Totals
		Owned by private persons	Owned by State	
York	472,563			472,563
Oxford	604,230	859,273	1,127,000	2,660,533
Cumberland	471,705			471,705
Lincoln	643,782			643,782
Kennebec	647,179	36,000		683,179
Somerset	561,023	920,965	3,198,800	4,680,498
Hancock	570,490	115,200		685,700
Penobscot	487,040	1,281,860	6,233,400	8,003,100
Washington	392,314	1,039,000	1,220,500	2,651,814
Total	4,350,356			4,850,356
1st class				
Total 2d class		4,252,298	11,779,700	16,031,998



"There is yet in Maine unsettled land enough for about 650 good townships, the largest part of which belongs to the State."

At that time Mr. Greenleaf estimated the 16,000,000 acres of wild lands in the district to be worth 17½ cents an acre. Writing from Williamsburg on March 31, 1825, five years after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, Mr. Greenleaf said in relation to the value of lands in that part of the state: "Twenty years ago land in this vicinity was worth or would sell for, one dollar per acre by the township, and everybody thought it would be rising. For fifteen years it has been constantly on the decline, however, and can now be bought in abundance for from 15 to 30 cents per acre. We may look for the cause of this in something beside the intrinsic value of the land, for that is the same now as ever, and to inquire whether the same or any other reason will operate to keep it down longer."

**SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.**

In order to show the sentiment of the people of that time in relation to the manner of conducting the business of the public lands the following from this communication of Mr. Greenleaf is of interest:

"During the high excitement of political parties, the subject of the management of the public lands, and the selling of them to large proprietors afforded a very convenient argument in the hands of one party, to array the multitude of Maine against old Massachusetts and against all non-resident proprietors. When the question of separation came up the same argument was renewed and pressed with great force, and it has long been maintained by the large majority of the people of Maine, and its government are wrought by the belief, which is supported by their pride, their prejudice as well as by their judgment, (they suppose) that it is morally as well as politically wrong to sell land in any quantity larger than for the immediate improvement by one man, and that it is morally and politically right to compel every person who is so fortunate as to own a township, to sell it at any rate and at the lowest prices, whether he can afford it or not. And the sin of owning, or being agent for a township of land, is one not to be forgiven, (with many). This manifests itself in our elections, our laws, and our trials by jury. I say this in general, though there are instances in which it does not apply."

**LAND ALIENATED BY MASSACHUSETTS.**

The following tables, compiled by Mr. Greenleaf, give a statement of all the lands which had been alienated in Maine prior to 1820:

**YORK COUNTY**

Biddeford .....	15,608 (	
Eliot .....	11,239 (	
Rittery .....	11,160 (	
Kennebunk .....	17,414 (	Ancient Grants from Crown and Lords Proprietors
Saco .....	19,720 (	
Wells .....	28,379 (	
York .....	31,788 (	
	<u>135,308</u>	

Kennebunkport..... 18,953 Crown Proprietors and Indian Grants.

YORK COUNTY (Cont'd)

Alfred .....	12,058(
Berwick.....	25,769(
Buxton .....	22,617(
Cornish .....	10,378(
Hollis.....	26,260(
Lebanon .....	23,558(
Lyman .....	21,630(
Limerick .....	12,683(
Limington .....	23,375(
Newfield.....	14,427(
Parsonsfield .....	29,502(
Shapleigh.....	43,212(
Sanford.....	20,015(
South Berwick .....	9,655(
Waterborough .....	26,358(
	<u>321,587</u>
Total of the county.....	475,848

Chiefly, or wholly, Indian deeds, adjudged valid

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Cape Elizabeth .....	12,881(
Falmouth.....	14,918(
Portland.....	2,153(
Scarborough.....	30,634(
Westbrook .....	17,063(
Freeport .....	18,661(
North Yarmouth.....	35,373(
Pownal.....	12,224(
	<u>143,912</u>

Ancient Crown, Proprietors, and Indian Grants.

Brunswick.....	23,009(
Danville.....	12,873(
Durham .....	16,091(
Harpwell .....	11,435(
	<u>64,368</u>

Indian Deeds.

Baldwin.....	44,865(
Bridgton.....	25,590(
Gorham.....	26,387(
Gray.....	25,256(
Harrison .....	21,271(
Minot.....	35,561(
New Gloucester.....	25,373(
Otisfield.....	28,075(
Poland .....	26,958(
Raymond .....	32,057(
Standish.....	40,779(
Windham.....	23,249(
	<u>360,423</u>

Province Grants from 1691 to 1783, including some small parcels since 1783.

Thompson Pond Plantation and small tracts not in- cluded above .....	<u>6,986</u>
Total of the county.....	575,689

LINCOLN COUNTY.

<u>Towns</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Original Titles</u>
Alna	12,001(	
Part of Bowdoinham	21,681(	Ancient Crown's and Proprietor's Grants
Part of Bowdoin	13,281(	
Dresden	17,234(	
Litchfield	24,667)	
Part of Jefferson	15,580)	Kennebec Purchase
Part of Lisbon	12,760)	
Part of New Castle	7,564)	
Wales	7,697	
Whitefield	19,229	
Wiscasset	9,117	
	<hr/>	
	160,820	
Cushing	9,820(	
Friendship	7,198(	
St. George	8,303(	
Thomaston	20,377(	Waldo Patent
Part of Union	15,110(	
Part of Waldoboro	24,798(	
Warren	23,717(	
	<hr/>	
	109,303	
Bristol	29,379(	
Boothbay	16,022(	
Edgecomb	12,404(	
Part of Jefferson	7,790(	
Part of Newcastle	7,565(	Mixed Claims
Putnam	18,575(	
Nobleborough	14,995(	
Part of Union	7,555(	
Part of Waldoboro	24,798(	
	<hr/>	
	138,983	
Bath	7,015	
Part of Bowdoinham	10,841	
Part of Bowdoin	13,281	
Georgetown	12,305	
Part of Lisbon	12,768	
Lewiston	17,606	
Phippsburg	13,085	
Topsham	21,883	
Woolwich	19,963	
	<hr/>	
	127,897	
In or near Jefferson	11,520	Grant to Lincoln Academy
	<hr/>	
Total of the county	548,523	

**WALDO COUNTY**

Appleton	13,009
Belfast	24,357
Belmont	19,694
Brooks	13,744
Camden	24,062
Frankfort	31,463
Hope	17,619
Islesborough	6,747
Jackson	15,697
Lincolntonville	19,093
Liberty	21,140
Monroe	21,941
Knox	15,642
Montville	16,024
Northport	16,129
Prospect	21,569
Swanville	24,747
Searsmont	23,355
Thorndike	30,519
Waldo	6,214
	<hr/>
	382,765

**Ancient Crown Grants**

**Waldo Patent**

Burnham	13,920
Freedom	13,302
Palermo	23,119
Unity	19,141

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Troy	21,681
<b>Total of the county</b>	<b>473,928</b>

**Sold since 1783 to W. Brooks, et al.**

**HANCOCK COUNTY**

Blue Hill	28,472
Brooksville	14,337
Bucksport	37,435
Castine	3,810
Eden	17,166
Mount Desert	25,527
Trenton	17,101

**Province Grants, and to Settlers.**

**Chiefly anc. French Grant**

Gouldsborough	31,561 (
Orland	26,297 (
Penobscot	13,799 (
Sedgwick	14,124 (
Sullivan	12,831 (
Surry	12,763 (
	<hr/>
	255,223

**Province Grants, and to Settlers**

Deer Isle	18,420
Ellsworth	46,886
Vinalhaven	16,373
No. 8, No. of Ellsworth	45,000

**Sales and Grants since 1783.  
To Settlers, chiefly  
Leonard Jarvis, and others  
Settlers  
L. Jarvis and others**

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES
No. 20	23,478 (	
No. 26	22,856 (	
No. 27	24,864 (	Lottery and Bingham included in inventory of 1820
No. 8 and 9	22,039 (	
No. 14	23,024 (	
No. 15	<u>20,694</u> (	
	136,955	
Total inventory of 1820	518,857	
132 small islands in Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, sold before 1820	29,275 (	Sundry persons
44 small islands, chiefly in Hancock and Washington and sold since 1820 per resolves before that time	2,270 (	Sundry persons
Lands sold by lottery in va- rious towns in Hancock and Washington counties	165,280 (	Sundry persons
Residue of lottery town- ships sold to Wm. Bing- ham, in Hancock and Washington	1,107,396	
Reserved lands in 9 towns in Hancock, granted to Harvard College	2,700	
Additional to settlers in Steuben, etc.	1,437	
Reserved lands in 3 towns in Hancock, granted to Harvard College	900	
34 small islands in Hancock and Washington, sold by Mass., since division	2,023	
Do. by Maine, supposed	2,023	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Addison	17,766 (	Province Grants.
Harrington	18,070 (	
Steuben	20,876 (	
Machias	<u>42,977 (</u>	
	99,689	
<b>SALES AND GRANTS SINCE 1783</b>		
Baring	19,130	Waterman, Thomas.
Columbia	24,407	
Calais	22,702	
Cherryfield	27,003	
Charlotte	20,734	
Cutler	30,431	
Cooper	25,120	
Dennysville	27,350	
Eastport	1,793	
Lubec	10,457	
Perry	17,032	John Locke and others.
Robbinston	16,154	
Jonesborough	42,874	
Trescott	19,030	Washington Academy and others
Whiting	33,000	B. Lincoln
Alexander	25,000	
Towns		Settlers and others
No. 7	21,960	
No. 10	<u>17,130</u>	
	402,307	B. Lincoln
		E. H. Robbins and others.
		J. C. Jones and others
		John Allen and others
		Aaron Hobart
Add for deficiency in Steu- ben, etc.	35,149	
Total in settled towns	437,456	
No. 23	18,570	Part in Blue Hill Academy
No. 13	23,040	
No. 14	26,240	
No. 18	<u>21,160</u>	
	70,440	
1, 4th range, Schoodic	23,040	Williams College
3, 2d " "	23,040	B. Talmadge
3, 1st " "	30,770	S. Hineley
1, 1st " "	24,050	Justin Ely
2, 3d " "	11,520	Hingham Academy
5, 1st r. N. lottery lands	11,520	Amherst Academy
6, 1st r. N. lottery lands	11,520	Lenox Academy

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES
½ township near Schoodic lake	11,520	Heirs of T . Danforth
Adjoining Schoodic lake	500	Amasa Smith
Near Schoodic lake	11,520	Hampden Academy
Eastport and Lubec	11,564	Settlers
Whiting	500	Settlers
On Eastern boundary line, First Range No. of Monmouth		
½ township	11,520	Westford Academy
½ township	11,520	Groton Academy
Houlton Plant	11,520	New Salem Academy
1 township	23,040	Williams College
½ township	11,520	Framingham Academy
½ township	11,520	Portland Academy
½ township	11,520	Bridgewater Academy
Adjoining do	1,000	Lemuel Cox
Mars Hill	23,040	Appropriated to Soldiers
Second Range		
1 township	23,040	Town of Plymouth
1 township	23,040	Mass. Agricultural Society
½ township	11,520	Limerick Academy
½ township	11,520	Belfast Academy
½ township	11,520	Deerfield Academy
½ township	11,520	Westfield Academy
Part township	<u>10,000</u>	Gen. Wm. Eaton
Total not settled	398,424	
Stauben, Harrington, Addison, Columbia, part of		
	20,506	Settlers
	<u>14,643</u>	John Peck
	35,149	
From lottery and Bingham lands, in Hancock and Washington		
	1,272,676	
Deduct six townships taxed separately in Hancock, and ten towns taxes separate in Washington		
	136,955	
	233,090	
	<u>370,045</u>	
Balance of Bingham lottery lands to be added to sales etc., in Washington and Hancock		
	902,683	



KENNEBEC COUNTY

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES
Augusta	36,011 (	
Belgrade	15,680 (	
Clinton	31,145 (	
China	9,560 (	
Harlem	14,064 (	
Dearborn	10,161 (	
Fairfax	20,874 (	
Gardiner	20,884 (	
Hallowell	24,328 (	
Monmouth	24,520 (	Plymouth Company Grants
Mount Vernon	11,567 (	
Pittston	16,776 (	
Readfield	19,810 (	
Rome	19,379 (	
Sidney	23,445 (	
Vassalborough	26,204 (	
Waterville	17,929 (	
Winthrop	23,000 (	
Winslow	21,703 (	
Windsor	18,819 (	
	<u>405,819</u>	
Green	17,611	
Leeds	21,919	
	<u>39,530</u>	Mixed Titles
Farmington	27,538	Sales, etc., since 1783
New Sharon	25,782	Dummer Sewall and others
Chesterville	16,952	Prince Baker and others
Vienna	12,162	Dummer Sewall
Fayette	17,206	Prescott and Whittier and others
Surplus in account of sales of three above towns	17,451	
Wayne	9,212	
Wilton	22,524	William Tyng and others
Temple	18,020	William Phillips, Jr.
	<u>166,867</u>	
Totals returned in 1820	612,316	



TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES
No. 1, 1st range	22,552	Moses Abbott
" 2, "	20,080	Thomas Sewise
" 3, "	29,440	Thomas Sewise
" 5, "		
" 2, 2d range	23,040	John Peck
" 3, "	21,000	W. & G. Gilbert
" 2, 3d "	21,000	John Peck
" 3, "	21,000	Ed. Blake, Jr.
" 4, "	21,000	Dunlap and Grant
" 5, 4th range	23,040	Josiah Quincy
" 5, "	23,436	Samuel Watkinson
	<u>462,176</u>	

Townships not in Inventory of 1820

½ No. 1, 3d range	11,520	Canaan Academy
½ " 1, 4th "	11,520	Bath Academy
" 5, 2d "	20,904	Huntington and Pitkin
" 5, 3d "	22,717	Abel Cutler
" 5, 5th "	5,760	Hallowell Academy
" 5, 5th "	11,520	Farmington Academy
Surplus of C	12,206	John Peck
Tract S. of Gilead	28,822	Joseph Bachelder
Tract between Hartford and Livermore	1,286	Monmouth Free School
Sundry small grants not before included	8,200	Various persons
9 islands in Androscoggin	214	Monmouth Academy
	<u>134,669</u>	

SOMERSET COUNTY

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES
Bloomfield	11,282	
Canaan	26,920	
1-5th Cornville	5,520	
Eastpond Plantation	1,255	
Industry	12,462	
Fairfield	27,347	
1-5th Madison	5,769	Plymouth Company Grant
Mercer	15,869	
Norridgewock	23,381	
Pittsfield	31,428	
Starks	23,117	
Sebasticook Pl., say	5,000	
Adj. Hartland, say	4,000	
	<u>193,350</u>	

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES
		Sold and Granted since 1783
Abbot	3,708	Bowdoin College
Anson	12,078	Samuel Titcomb
Athens	23,608	Berwick Academy
Avon	26,048	John Phillips
4-5th Cornville	22,080	Moses Barnard and others
Corinna	21,509	John Warren
Embden	19,742	Taunton Academy
Freeman	16,946	
New Portland	24,689	Sufferers of Falmouth
Harmony	20,026	Hallowell Academy
4-5ths Madison	23,078	Moses Barnard and others
Monsay, say	23,040	Hebron and Monson Academies
New Vineyard	30,838	Smith and Knowlton
Phillips	22,501	Jacob Abbot
Parkman	68,743	Samuel Parkman
Palmyra	27,177	John Warren
Ripley	28,673	John S. Fary
Solon	20,625	Props. Warren and Groton
Strong	22,279	Reed and Eaton
St. Albans	28,802	John Warren
No. 5, 2d range	12,540	Monmouth Academy, J. Barrett, et al.
	483,899	
Bingham	19,362	
Brighton	22,435	
Concord	19,360	
Kingfield, say	29,220	
Moscow	23,000	
No. 2, W. side 1st range	12,540	
	125,907	
Residue Bingham purchase	884,093	
No. 8, 8th range	23,040	Samuel Parkman
" 8, " "	3,000	Mass. Medical Society
" " "	11,520	Heirs of Wm. Vaughan
" " "	5,760	Saco Free Bridges
" 9, " "	3,000	William C. Whitney
" 7 & 8, 10 range	46,080	Bowdoin College
" 9, 10th range	11,520	Saco Academy
" " "	5,760	Saco Bridge
¼ No. 1, 1st range N. of B.	11,520	Taunton and Raynham
2, " "	11,520	Sandwich Academy
5, 3d "	23,040	Sandy Bay Pier Co.
1, 4th "	23,040	Town of Plymouth
2, 4th "	7,680	Town of Pittston
New Moosehead Lake		
1 township	23,040	Prop's Kennebeck Purchase
2 "	46,080	Prop's Middlesex Canal
-1-2 "	11,520	Day's Academy
	287,160	

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

TOWNS	ACRES	ORIGINAL TITLES Since 1783
Bangor	18,740	Grant to proprietors of Waldo patent to make up deficiencies, 43,832, and residue to settlers.
Hampden	22,288	
Hermon	24,360	
Newburgh	17,497	
	<hr/>	
	82,885	
Atkinson	23,017	E. Sigourney
Brewer	23,808	Moses Knapp and others
Orrington	11,759	Brown and Fowler
Brownville	21,320	Brown and Hills
Blakesburgh, say	23,040	J. Blake.
Carmel	22,623	M. Kinsley
Corinth	23,010	John Peck
Charleston	24,794	John Lowell
Dixmont	21,284	Bowdoin College
Dutton	22,692	H. Jackson
Dover	22,444	Hallowell and Lowell
Dexter	25,522	Amos Bond and others
Exeter	22,682	Marblehead Academy
Eddington	9,834	Johnathan Eddy and others
Etna	25,708	Bowdoin College
Foxcroft	17,915	Bowdoin College
Guilford	6,633	Bowdoin College
Garland	22,536	Williams College
Jarvis Gore	15,000	Leonard Jarvis and others
Kirkland	23,085	H. Jackson
Levant	22,325	Williams Wetmore
Maxfield	10,950	Bridgton Academy
Milo	21,920	Johnathan Hastings
Newport	21,104	David Greene
Orono	21,946	Settlers and others
Sangerville	24,216	John S. Fary
Sebec	22,228	Bowdoin College
Sunkhaze Plantation	23,040	Leicester Academy
Williamsburgh	23,204	Williams Dodd
No. 4 E of Penobscot	3,795	J. Brackett and others
Stetson Plantation	23,040	Leicester Academy
Kilmarnock	20,625	Boyd, Weston and others
	<hr/>	
	637,148	

Townships taxed and not settled in 1820

No. 1, 6th range	23,040	J. P. Boyd
Oxford Pl., adj. Kilmarnock	11,520	R. Gilmore and others
No. 3, 8th range	11,520	W. C. Whitney and others
No. 5, 9th range	23,040	Town of Boston
No. 2, 2d range N. of lottery lands	11,520	J. E. Foxcroft
No. 3, 2d lottery lands	33,040	Williams College
No. 6, 9th range No. of Waldo patent	11,520	Warren Academy
No. 7, 8th range	<u>23,040</u>	Thomas Monkhouse
	138,240	

Townships not Taxed

Gore adj. Eddington	1,000	T. Harding
No. 1, West side Penobscot	505	Settlers
No. 2 and 3, W. side "	5,000	John Bennock
Residue of No. 3 "	29,164	Waterville College
No. 4, Residue of Orono	9,303	Sundry persons
No. 1, E. side	961	Settlers and others
Cold stream Pl	5,000	Joseph Treat
No. 6, 4th range No. of lottery lands	<u>5,760</u>	Prop's Duck Trap Bridge
Not taxed	56,693	

SUMMARY

Land in Towns and Plantations Settled and Incorporated Before 1820.

	ACRES	SQUARE MILES	POPULATION PER SQ. MILE 1820
York	523,432	818	49
Cumberland	632,559	987	50
Lincoln	602,113	940	49
Waldo	519,901	811	27
Kennebeck	670,245	1,047	30
Somerset	871,949	1,360	16
Oxford	786,385	1,228	22
Penobscot	739,428	1,142	12
Hancock	544,379	850	22
Washington	665,025	1,239	10
	<u>6,555,596</u>	<u>10,230</u>	<u>29</u>

Average population for the whole State, 8 2/3.

Grants of land by Massachusetts, prior to the year 1820, for the aid of Literary and other public Institutions, and charities. In Massachusetts Proper.

For what purpose granted.	Number Acres	Present designation of the land.
To Literary Institutions.		
Leicester Academy	23,040	Stetson Plantation, Penobscot County.
Marblehead Academy	23,040	Exeter, Penobscot County
Taunton Academy	24,231	Bubden, Somerset County

Williams College	23,040	Garland, Penobscot County
Williams College	23,040	Near Eastern boundary
Williams College	23,040	Near Eastern boundary
Williams College	23,040	( No. 3, 2d range, N. of Lottery lands, ( Penobscot County
Phillips Academy	11,520	Part of Greenwood
Dummer Academy	11,520	Part of Woodstock
Milton Academy	11,520	No. 2, between Woodstock and Peru
Monson Academy	15,360	Part of Monson
Day's Academy	11,520	East side of Moosehead Lake
Sandwich Academy	11,520	Part of No. 2, 1st range, north of Bingham tract
Berkshire Academy	11,520	No. 1, 6th range N. of Lot lands
Derby Academy	11,520	No. 2, 3d range, on St. Croix
Amherst Academy	11,520	No. 5, 1st range N. of Lottery lands
Westford Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary
Groton Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary
Framingham Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary
Bridgewater Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary
New Salem Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary (now Houlton)
Deerfield Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary
Westfield Academy	11,520	Near Eastern boundary
Harvard College	3,600	Detached lots in various places.
	<u>354,230</u>	

To what purpose granted. To other Public objects.	Number Acres	Present designation of the land.
Town of Boston for a hospital	23,040	No. 5, 9th range, N. of Waldo pat.
Town of Plymouth for repair of its harbor	23,040	On the Aroostook, near East bound
Town of Plymouth for repair of its harbor	23,040	No. 1, 4th range No. Bingham tract
Gen. Wm. Eaton reward of value	10,000	On the Aroostook
Agricultural Society	23,040	Now Linneus, near Eastern boundary
Agricultural Society	23,040	Uncertain
Middlesex Canal	46,080	2 townships near Moosehead Lake
Town of Gloucester for piers at Sandy Bay	<u>23,040</u>	No. 5, 3d range, N. of Bingham tract
	195,320	
Acres granted to Literary Institutions	<u>354,230</u>	
Total granted for Massachusetts	<u>549,550</u>	



BY MAINE

To Literary Institutions.

Bowdoin College	20,688
Bowdoin College	92,160
Bowdoin College	23,040
Bowdoin College	46,080

Dixmont  
Sebec, Foxcroft, Guilford and Abbot  
Etna and part of Plymouth  
Townships No. 7 and 8, 10th range, north of  
Waldo patent

Assigns of same for  
deficiency

Waterville College	29,160
Berwick Academy	23,040
Hallowell Academy	23,040
Hallowell Academy	5,760
Washington Academy	23,040
Fryeburgh Academy	18,617
Monmouth Academy	1,286
Monmouth Academy	10,020
Monmouth Academy	214
Monmouth Academy	800
Portland Academy	11,520
Hampden Academy	11,520
Phillips Limerick Academy	11,520
Belfast Academy	11,520
Lincoln Academy	11,520
Bluehill Academy	12,320
Gorham Academy	11,520
Bath Academy	11,520
Hebron Academy	11,520
Bridgton Academy	11,520
Saco Academy	11,520
Warren Academy	11,520
Canaan Academy	11,520
Farmington Academy	11,520

½ township, No. 2, 2d range, N. of Lottery lands  
No. 3, west side of Penobscot river  
Athens  
Harmony  
Part No. 5, 5th range W. Bingham tract  
Cutler  
3 tracts near Bryeburgh  
Tract between Hartford and Livermore  
Part of Chandlerville  
9 small islands in Androscoggin river  
Surplus of same  
Near eastern boundary  
Near eastern boundary  
Near eastern boundary  
Near eastern boundary  
Near and in Jefferson  
Part of No. 23, near Machias  
Part of Woodstock  
No. 1, 4th range W. of Bingham tract  
Part of Monson  
Maxfield  
No. 9, 10th range, N. Waldo patent  
No. 6, 9th range, N. of Waldo patent  
No. 1, 3d range, W. Bingham tract  
No. 5, 5th range W. of Bingham tract

490,545

To other public charitable  
objects.

Sufferers Falmouth	46,040
Duck-trap bridge	5,760
Saco Free bridges	5,760
Saco Free bridges	5,760
	<u>63,320</u>

New Portland and Freeman  
Part 6, 4th range N. Lottery lands  
Part No. 9, 10th range Waldo patent  
Part of No. 8, 9th range N. Waldo patent

Total grants by Maine 553,865

Granted by Massachusetts 549,550

Total of public uses 1,103,415 exclusive of grants alluded to hereafter.

OTHER GRANTS

Besides the lands granted to various corporations in aid of purposes of public benefit, before mentioned; considerable quantities have been granted to discharge claims against the Commonwealth for services rendered, or losses sustained in its service; also to relieve and quiet those who had settled on them, under the expectation of a free grant or easy purchase of lots for their own cultivation, others for the purpose of making roads to and over different parts of the public lands. Other grants also have been made, by way of compromise, to satisfy conflicting claimants under some of the ancient Crown grants or Indian deeds, and to put an end to lawsuits, and restore quiet to the inhabitants and others interested in or affected by them. It is not at present easy to discriminate exactly the amount of the lands granted for each of these several purposes; nor will it be of much importance. Their gross amount may be discovered after deducting the amount of grants and sales made for other purposes, from the whole quantity alienated.

The following table exhibits the sales which were made as mere business transactions, for consideration in money; (exclusive of small lots for the personal use of actual settlers,) the time when the contracts were completed; and final conveyances made; and the average price per acre, of the sales completed in each year, from 1785 (which was the first) to 1812; with the amount, of this description, conveyed from that time to 1820.

AGGREGATE OF ANNUAL SALES, EXCLUSIVE OF FREE GRANTS,  
ETC.

DATE	ACRES CONVEYED	AMOUNT OF CONSIDERATION	AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE
1785	33,440	\$ 13,967.20	49½
1786	113,850	66,820.48	58½
1787	51,842	17,052.34	32½
1787	*165,280	87,400.00	52
1788	74,615	29,529.98	39
1789	37,508	9,219.77	24½
1790	46,538	9,237.36	19½
1791	76,789	15,551.35	20
1792	2,060	604.28	32
1793	2,130,469	272,024.84	12½
1794	324,684	61,253.96	19
1795	110,653	36,022.72	32½
1796	106,212	17,577.24	16½
1797	46,080	12,979.04	27
1798	6,185	717.62	11½
1799	188,420	42,272.06	24
1800	23,040	6,175.00	26½
1802	148,406	35,745.10	24
1803	49,920	11,499.50	23
1804	255,330	60,011.61	23
1805	69,120	21,503.17	31
1806	69,120	34,962.84	50½

DATE	ACRES CONVEYED	AMOUNT OF CONSIDERATION	AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE
1809	28,322	\$ 4,803.66	16 2/3
1810	193	600.00	\$3 10
1811	57,384	17,755.50	31
1812	35,674	20,804.43	58½
From 1812 to 1820	60,045	17,780.00	25 3/4
	4,320,617	923,871.14	22 3/4
From 1783 to 1820	79,010	acres sold to actual settlers, generally about 100 acres to each settler.	
	28,407	in 131 islands from Penobscot to Passaq'dy.	

\* Sold by lottery.

The amount of consideration for these lands is conjectural; being supposed to be probably equal to the average of the preceding sales, exclusive of the large tracts sold to Wm. Bingham, viz for about 23 3/4 per acre.

The account of sales in the foregoing table, except the lands sold by lottery, and those conveyed from 1812 to 1820, is condensed from a detailed account furnished some years since by the land agent of Massachusetts. The quantity stated as conveyed during the latter period is abstracted from the printed report of the Land agent in 1820, but the amount of consideration and average price per acre is only an estimate from the average of the preceding sales. In February, 1814, a report of a committee of the Legislature gives a different result; but this is to be accounted for upon the supposition that the report omitted lands which had been contracted for and not fully conveyed, and included, in the account of money received, payments of interest as well as of principal. In the table are included all the lands sold, and no account of interest on the original purchase money; the result therefore shows correctly the average price per acre of the land conveyed in each year.

If the account of interest on each year's sales were brought down to the close of the period, it would exhibit fairly the then present worth of the sales to the Commonwealth.

Besides the lands sold and conveyed, as in the preceding table, there were others under contracts, which were not fully executed until since the separation of the States, and are not included in the table. Their amount as stated in the report of the Land agent, February 1st, 1820, is as follows:

	ACRES	CONSIDERATION	AVERAGE PER ACRE
In Penobscot County (lots to settlers)	5,418 3/4	\$6,139.08	\$1.12
Hancock (4 islands)	1,185½	2,131.00	1.80
Washington (18 islands)	1,314	751.70	57
Oxford	320	400.00	1.25
Total	8,301½	9,421.78	1.13

In addition to the foregoing, there were lands sold and conveyed (exclusive of free grants) between February 1st, 1820, and February 1st, 1826, in pursuance of Acts and Resolves passed in or prior to 1820, the account of which belongs to that of the sales before the separation. The amount of these lands is as follows:

	ACRES	CONSIDERATION	AVERAGE PER ACRE
In Oxford County	16,280	3,023.10	18½
Penobscot	3,697	2,291.45	62
Hancock and Washington	3,042	2,264.77	74½
Hancock in 33 islands	2,023½	1,771.39	87½
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,042½</b>	<b>\$9,350.71</b>	<b>37 1/3</b>

The Acts of separation provided that the public lands, within the then District of Maine, should, as soon as convenient, be surveyed, and divided equally between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of Maine; each to hold its own share in severalty; and while Maine of course must possess the jurisdiction, Massachusetts retained the soil, of the part assigned to her, in fee simple, exempt from all kinds of taxes so long as it should remain in her possession; and reserved also all rights to protect her lands from depredations, and to punish trespassers upon them, which existed when the separation took place.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, Commissioners were appointed, who from time to time have caused surveys to be made, and divided different portions of the lands, as equally as the nature of the case would admit, having regard to the situation, quality, and value, as well as to the quantity of the several portions.

The particular tracts and townships assigned to each State respectively in the several divisions hitherto made, are exhibited in the following table:

**DIVISIONS AND ASSIGNMENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.  
FIRST DIVISION 28th DECEMBER, 1822.**

Assigned to Massachusetts.

Assigned to Maine

Townships and Tracts	Acres	Townships and tracts	Acres
Ranges north of the Lottery townships		Ranges on St. Croix. (Titcomb's survey.)	
No. 3, 3d range river towns	17,062	No. 1, 1st range	22,900
6, 3d range	22,264	2, 1st range	23,040
7, 3d range	23,040	1, 2d range	23,700
		Ranges north of Lottery lands	
8, 3d range	23,040	No. 1, 1st range river township	14,648
9, 3d range	23,040	1, 1st range ½ township	12,191
10, 3d range	25,811	2, 1st range	25,401
11, 3d range	8,347	3, 1st range	26,010

Assigned to Massachusetts  
Townships and Tracts  
Ranges north of the Lottery Townships

4,4th range river town	25,997
6,4th range	9,992
7,4th range	23,040
8,4th range	23,040
9,4th range	23,583
2,9th range north Waldo patent	28,656
3,9th range north of Waldo patent	28,656
2,7th range tract N.W. part	<u>2,415</u>
Total equalized in value	308,154

No. 1,7th range north of Wal- do patent	28,041
6, 9th range, south part	11,520
2,8th range	25,225
4,8th range	<u>23,040</u>
Total equalized	87,820

Old Indian purchase on Penobscot

No. 1, west side of river, total acres	<u>20,062</u>
Acres under contract	1,139
Money due on contract	<u>\$1,061. 23</u>

No. 2, west side of river, total acres	19,900
Deduct acres sold	<u>3,000</u>
Balance assigned	<u>16,900</u>

No. 4, west side total acres	20,148
Deduct acres sold	16,968
Balance assigned	<u>3,180</u>
Acres under contract	101
Money due on contract	<u>\$109.98</u>

No. 5, west side total acres	8,510
Deduct acres sold	<u>3,050</u>
Balance assigned	<u>5,460</u>

No. 3, east side total acres	24,714
Deduct acres sold	<u>14,577</u>

Assigned to Maine  
Townships and tracts  
Ranges on St. Croix (Titcomb's survey.)

4,1st range	38,424
6,1st range ½ township	11,520
2,2d range river township	17,695
5,2d range	23,040
6,2d range	26,773
<del>7,2d range</del>	<del>39,000</del>
8,2d range north of lottery lands	29,350
9,2d range	19,360
Total equalized in value	344,053

No. 1,8th range, North of Wal- do patent	17,831
7,9th range	23,040
4,9th range	23,040
3,8th range west part	11,520
8,9th range south part	<u>4,476</u>
Total equalized	79,907

Old Indian purchase in Penobscot

No. 1, east side of river, total acres	16,716
Deduct acres sold	<u>362</u>
Balance assigned	<u>16,354</u>

Acres under contract	1,367
Money due under contract	<u>\$1,318.41</u>
Acres under contract	480

Money due on contract	<u>\$244.63</u>
No.4, east side total acres	28,680
Deduct acres sold	<u>3,861</u>
Balance assigned	<u>24,819</u>

Acres under contract	482
Money due on contract	\$493.31

Balance assigned.....10,137  
Acres under contract..... 6,082  
Money due on contract.....\$613,87

Lots in town of Penobscot.... 1,150  
Total acres assigned..... 58,889  
Money due on contracts.....  
assigned.....1,785.08

In Surry..... 7,804  
Lubec..... 3,845

Total acres assigned.....62,806  
Money due on contracts  
assigned.....\$2,056 35

In Ellsworth remaining  
lands computed at.....14,156

### VALUE OF LANDS NOT APPRECIATED.

From the date of the Act of Separation in 1820 the public domain was regarded of importance, although it is evident that by many the value of this great heritage was not fully appreciated. One of the early governors expressed it as his opinion that the territory which belonged to the State should be used as a means of public revenue, and "to supply ample endowments to many of those benevolent institutions for relieving the infirmities, or alleviating the sorrows of the unfortunate and for advancing the interests of religion, science and literature more than commercial wealth or martial conquest evince the true elevation of a community."

In his first message to the legislature in 1820 Gov. King wisely suggested that a system should be adopted by the State which would prevent speculation, but which would also encourage the settlement of the lands by a hardy and reliable class of men who would help to build the commonwealth.

Evidently Gov. King's knowledge of the wild lands, so-called, was not extensive. In referring to those owned by the State he said: "A part of the land is covered with timber, which hereafter will be valuable; at the same time the land itself is not generally well calculated for settlement. The preservation of the timber wherefore will be highly interesting to the State."

### MASSACHUSETTS PROPOSE TO SELL.

In 1821 Gov. King under date of January 29 presented to the legislature a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts in which it was proposed that Maine should purchase the lands owned by Massachusetts within the territory of Maine. In conformity with this resolve was passed, "That James Bridge, Benjamin J. Porter, and Lothrop Lewis, together with one member to be appointed by the Senate, and one member to be appointed by the House of Representatives, be a committee on the part of this State, to meet a committee to be appointed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which committee on the part of this State, shall have full power and authority to negotiate, settle, adjust and determine with the committee of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having similar and competent powers, for that purpose, and on that behalf, all the stipulations, terms and conditions of a contract, by which the right, title and interest of the said Commonwealth, in the lands in this State, which have become the property of said Commonwealth, by the provisions of the act, entitled 'An Act relative to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate state,' may be transferred to this State; which contract, when made as aforesaid, shall by the said committee be submitted, as soon as may be, to the legislature of this State and of Massachusetts, respectively, for their approbation and ratification."

The House elected Nicholas Emery a member of this committee, and the Hon. Daniel Rose, was chosen on the part of the Senate.

The committees of the two states met and came to an agreement for the purchase by Maine of the lands belonging to Massachusetts, and on March 19, 1821, a resolve ratifying this agreement was introduced. The agreement which was made by the representatives of the states was in accordance with the following schedule:



Schedule	Estimate
Reserved lands, 53,320 acres at 25 cts.	\$13,320
In Lubec, 9,000 acres at 20 cts.	1,800
In Ellsworth, 13,000 acres at 25 cts.	3,250
In Orangetown, 6,000 acres at 20 cts.	1,200
No. 23 adjoining Machias, 11,000 acres at 10 cts.	1,100
Indian lands, 120,000 acres at 15 cts.	18,000
3 acres in Portland estimated at cost	1,500
Unlocated lands, 8,000,000 acres at 4 cts.	<u>320,000</u>
Amount	\$361,680
One-half of which is	180,840
2/3 of notes and securities to be assigned to Massachusetts, estimated to be worth \$12,124	<u>8,082</u>
	<u>\$188,922</u>

The Maine representatives urged that this agreement be ratified by the State for the reason if Maine purchased the lands there would at once be "destroyed a perpetual source of collision and difficulty between the respective states." The committee called attention to the price and said that "it is much larger than was generally anticipated." The committee stated that: "It is readily admitted, that to incumber our infant State with a public debt, is an evil that ought, unless in cases of necessity, to be avoided. But the committee are also fully convinced, that greater and more serious evils would necessarily result to this State, should not the proposed agreement be carried into effect."

Neither of the state legislatures would ratify the agreement and so the board of joint commissioners proceeded to divide the lands between Maine and Massachusetts.

The price for which this magnificent domain was offered to the State of Maine was, looking upon it from this distance, a mere bagatelle. If the lands could have then been bought it would have saved endless disputes and misunderstandings, and been of priceless value to Maine.

#### THE LANDS, MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

The public lands continued to be a subject of great importance. In 1828 Gov. Enoch Lincoln in his annual message to the legislature called attention to the matter, referring to the lands as "a wild and fertile territory, embracing about six millions of acres. At that time (1828) according to the statement made by Gov. Lincoln, the State had disposed of soil and its produce amounting to more than \$70,000. The proceeds of 160,000 acres, sold under the sole authority of Maine, amounting to \$63,000. In addition to this 56,000 acres had been granted to academies. Gov. Lincoln appreciated the value of the public domain and endeavored to impress upon the people the importance of preserving them and wisely managing them, saying: "It is to pronounce the State unfit for self government to say millions of goodly hills and dales, watered by long and boatable streams, are of no value. Whether, however, of value or not, in regard to the treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of giving them away is worth more, than without it, would be the richest mine of gold."

The early legislators differed in their views as to the best policy to pursue in the management of the public lands. Some desired to sell only to settlers; others thought they should be used primarily as a means of revenue; others argued that there should be a conservative policy which would not only furnish the State with needed funds, but also give the pioneers an opportunity to buy lands at a fair and reasonable price. The system of disposing of large tracts to individuals for speculative purposes was deprecated by those who had the future welfare of the State at heart.

The first legislatures adopted a liberal policy in the appropriation of lands for the building of roads and bridges. It was recognized that in order to extend settlements good roads were imperative, and the system of extending aid in this direction was pursued for many years. At first Massachusetts was also liberal in aiding those improvements.

In March, 1828, the Maine legislature passed a resolve to aid in the construction of a road north of the Bingham Purchase. The Land Agent selected Township No. 1, 2d range, north of the Purchase, containing 18,284 acres. This was sold for thirty cents an acre, \$5,605.20 being realized, and \$4,137.60 more was obtained for this purpose by the sale of a township granted by Massachusetts. The Aroostook road was built by the sale of granted lands. The building of 61 miles of that very important highway cost \$1,000 a mile. The legislative resolve for the building of roads, keeping them in repair, and like improvements, occupy many pages of the public documents and attest to the liberal policy favored by the first law makers of the State.

In other directions the policy of liberality was adopted. When the State House was built in 1828 ten townships and a half were appropriated to aid in the construction. From the sale of this land \$66,266.80 was realized. It is an interesting bit of history that, when later more money was needed to complete the building, lands were bringing such a low price that the legislature would not appropriate any of them, but instead borrowed \$25,000 for the purpose.

Large grants of land were given for the common schools, and to academies and colleges. This policy was approved by the governors, the legislators and the people generally. In looking over the legislation since 1820 it will be found that the idea of giving all possible aid to the cause of education and a general diffusion of knowledge was one which was deep seated. It may be that some of those who favored large grants to academies and other educational institutions were influenced by motives not entirely deprived of self-interest, but the plan of the very large majority of the people was that the children of the State should have the advantage of securing an education given, and a minimum of cost.

Liberality was displayed towards those who had served the country in time of war, and in 1834 the legislature passed an act granting 200 acres of land to every non-commissioned officer and soldier who had served for not less than three years in the Revolutionary War, and who were at that time residents of the State. The widows of soldiers, who would come under the provisions of this act, were also entitled to the same amount of land. The lands to carry out the provisions of this act were selected from Indian Township at the mouth of the Mattawankeag river, on the east side of the Penobscot river, in the county of Penobscot, and also included Township No. 7, second range of townships north of Bingham's Purchase, in the county of Washington. Those who were entitled to benefits under this legislation quickly availed themselves of the favor.

The rapid sale of the lands and the large grants made for one purpose and another opened the eyes of the people to the fact that the large amount of lands which were owned by the State were fast disappearing, and so on the 12th of January, 1835, the House of Representatives called upon Land Agent John Hodgdon for an abstract of the transactions of the land department from the separation of Maine to the first of January, 1835. This report embraced the sales of land, the price of each particular tract, and the average price per acre, for each year, the yearly expenses of the department of every description, the amount annually paid into the State treasury, and a list of all securities on hand. Mr. Hodgdon called attention to the loss of the books of the department which "are supposed to have been burnt, when the office of the late agent was consumed by fire in the autumn of 1833."

Mr. Hodgdon in his report commented as follows: "The average price per acre, of sales for the respective years, may lead to very erroneous conclusions, unless the quality is taken into consideration. In the years 1830-31 and 1832, there were large sales of the most valuable timber lands, whereas, sales the past two years, with the exception of about 3,000 acres, have been confined to land of an inferior quality."

The following statement shows "The amount of sales each year, with the average price per acre, "from the separation of Maine from Massachusetts to January 1, 1835, including half the amount of the undivided lands.

Year	Number of Acres	Consideration	Average price per acre
1823	16½	82.47	51 cents per acre
1824	1,175¾	1,012.37	86 cents per acre
1825	36,811½	18,346.92	50 " " "
1826	11,393	4,970.83	44 " " "
1827	100,810½	22,770.90	23 " " "
1828	264,709	82,492.44	31 " " "
1829	127,603	26,732.71	21 " " "
1830	161,173	44,022.95	28 " " "
1831	25,980½	14,569.44	60 " " "
1832	126,244¾	100,933.78	85 " " "
1833	71,170½	31,307.12	44 " " "
1834	76,216	45,776.69	60 " " "
<b>Total amt. of sales</b>	<b>1,003,450</b>	<b>\$393,018.62</b>	
<b>Grants</b>	<b>108,939</b>		
<b>Total number of acres conveyed 1,112,389.</b>			

#### THE SPECULATION IN LANDS.

In this same year (1835) the legislature was disturbed over the speculation in the wild lands, and adopted measures which were designed to promote the settlement of the public domain, and to prevent the State's broad acres of tillage and timber from going into the hands of combinations of speculators. In 1834 the sale of lands had amounted to 230,146 acres at an average price of \$.46 an acre. Lands were passing rapidly from one owner to another and from speculation in the lands many fortunes were accumulated. As one writer of the town graphically expressed it: "Lands have passed rapidly from hand to hand--fortunes have been acquired as if by magic."

Maine was beginning to see the dawn of a new day so far as its agricultural development was concerned. Its possibilities for farming were recognized, and knowledge was being widely disseminated of the value of the rich lands of Aroostook for tillage purposes. In earlier times there was a deep seated prejudice among Massachusetts people against the District of Maine. Several causes had contributed to this. There were the results following the war of 1812, the embargo, and the difficulty of communication on account of the lack of roads. Added to this a succession of cold seasons was followed by the phenomenal cold summer of 1816, and it was generally the belief that the District, especially the eastern section, was unfitted for the raising of crops. The entire District was thinly settled, as is illustrated by the fact that in 1820, when Maine was admitted to the Union, Penobscot county, now so rich and prosperous, had only about 1,200 population.

Following the separation state roads were built up the Penobscot, and 1828 the general government built the Military road through to Houlton. The tide of immigration turned towards the east. A succession of favorable seasons demonstrated that wheat, potatoes and other crops could be raised as well here as in other parts of New England. Aroostook County was coming into great favor and it was being generally regarded as the favored spot of New England. State roads were opened from the tide waters of the St. Croix to Houlton, up the Aroostook river, through the valley of the Kennebec to the head waters of the Du Loup in Canada. Many branch roads were built by public and private enterprise.

It naturally happened that those who owned timber lands began to realize large profits from them. In the meantime lumber in other states had become exhausted, and the price of pine timber stumpage went with one bound from \$4 to \$5 a thousand. Maine was looked upon as the only place from which to secure white pine, and those who held lands with this valuable timber upon it came rapidly into wealth. There, however, was an end of this speculative fever, and a reaction set in which was disastrous and for the time hampered the prosperity of the new State.

Alluding to this matter in his report of 1836 Land Agent John Hodgdon wrote: "The wild spirit of speculation, which so recently swept like a desolating pestilence over the community, turning industry and capital from their natural channels, has at length spent its fury, and men are beginning to return to their respective occupations."

#### DEPREDACTIONS UPON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

From the earliest history of the State extensive depredations were made upon its timber lands, especially in the eastern and northern parts. Men from over the border cut and stole the timber and much of it was floated down the St. John river. Thousands of dollars of the most valuable timber was lost to the State by these depredations. It became necessary for Massachusetts and Maine to act jointly to prevent these invasions upon the timber lands. To many men it was no doubt an easy matter for them to satisfy their conscience that it was no great crime to steal this timber, especially as much of it was in territory claimed by two countries. It finally became necessary to establish armed bodies of men in the northern parts to prevent the timber from being stolen by the wholesale.

In 1838 Ebenezer Webster of Orono was sent by Land Agent Elijah L. Hamlin upon the St. John and Aroostook rivers for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of timber cut by trespassers during the past winter. In his report Mr. Webster among other things said: "I have no doubt that timber cut on the disputed territory on the St. John and Aroostook rivers, amounts to ten thousand tons. As the largest trees only are selected, such as will square from twenty to thirty inches, and nothing but clear stuff cut, there is a great waste of the timber. I have it from good authority, that within the last fifteen years there has been taken from the disputed territory several hundred thousand dollars worth of stumpage. The merchants on the St. John river fit out teams and supply men, who go on and plunder the timber. The timber is driven below the line, and marked and rafted with timber cut under permits.

"I was upon St. John and Aroostook seven years ago, when I saw beautiful groves of pine timber standing on the banks of these rivers now all plundered and carried off, and for thirty miles in extent upon the Aroostook river, every pine tree fit for ton timber has been carried off, and every halfmile presents some old timber landing, where the trespassers made a winter's work."

The depredations of these lawless men from New Brunswick and their associates became so frequent and were conducted with such audacity that in the beginning of the winter of 1838-39 the matter attracted so much attention that Gov. John Fairfield ordered an armed body of men to proceed to the scene of the trouble and drive out the depredators. John Harvey, the provincial governor, resented what he called an invasion. One act quickly followed another. Militia was hurried to the frontier from the Kennebec under the command of Gov. Batchelder. The State militia from Bangor and vicinity was called out, and the expedition was given in command of Gen. Isaac Hodgdon. An encampment was made at Fort F airfield, and a rifle company stationed at Bridgewater. Rufus McIntire of Parsonsfield was at that time the Maine land agent. He was taken by force to Frederickton and thrown into jail. Later the Provincial land agent, McLaughlin, was captured and carried to Bangor, where he was given quarters at the Bangor House.

Excitement ran high but no blood was spilled. At this time the government at Washington interfered and Gen. Winfield S. Scott was sent to Maine. A truce was called, and the result was that negotiations followed which resulted in the treaty of 1842, known as the Washington treaty, by which the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine was definitely settled. In 1842 the land agent of that year reported that there had been no trespassing that year upon the lands along the St. John river. The stealing of timber did not entirely stop but it was thereafter in the nature of pilferings, rather in wholesale depredations.

#### COMPLAINTS AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS

It was plainly understood by the terms of the Act of Separation that Massachusetts should do her part in making improvements upon the lands which the Commonwealth and Maine owned in common. For a long time the Massachusetts legislatures were liberal in this manner, and there was no cause for complaints. Gov. Kent in his message of 1838 wrote: "It has long been a source of regret that the time of the separation from our parent Commonwealth, we did not acquire a title to all the lands within our limits. But we may congratulate ourselves and the people, that Massachusetts, in her legislation and in her acts in relation to her lands in Maine, has exhibited the same high minded, honorable and liberal policy, which has always characterized her, and gives her the high distinction and enviable reputation which she enjoys. If the past is a guarantee for the future, we may confidently trust that Massachusetts will concur and aid in all reasonable and feasible schemes of improvement in relation to the public domain."

This spirit of fair play on the part of the other state was not destined to continue. Probably from a desire to secure as much as possible from her lands in Maine with the least possible outlay a far different course was adopted. Complaints were made that Massachusetts was not doing her part in the building and repairing of roads and bridges and in making such improvements as were demanded by the settlers, and to open up new country for settlement. In 1850 the Hon. Anson P. Morrill, who was then Land Agent, in his report under date of December 31, called the attention of the legislature to the evident intention of Massachusetts not to expend any money for making improvements in Maine. Mr. Morrill said:

"By reference to the map which presents a view of the lands divided with Massachusetts, it will be seen that the territory, or much of it which we can rely on as our best settling lands, has been so divided with the state, as to leave through all the ranges of townships, up to the seventh inclusive, alternate towns belonging to her.

"The policy and interests of the two states are widely and entirely different in regard to these lands."

Mr. Morrill then shows that, while it was the policy of Maine to have the lands settled by people who would prove to be valuable citizens, it was the plan of Massachusetts to expend no money unless it was to be returned with usury. This is a radical change from her former liberal policy. As the lands of Massachusetts were located in the midst of those owned by Maine it followed that what was expended by the latter benefited the former.

Mr. Morrill further said: "Were the settling lands of Massachusetts not free from taxation, the whole tract of which I have been speaking would be of no value to her; and if she ever received any considerable amount from the sale of these lands, it will be done by holding them for years, unsettled, while Maine is improving around them.

"It may with much force be asked, would it be honorable--would it be generous in Massachusetts to adopt such a course?

"She has already received two million of dollars from her sales of lands and timber in Maine, since the separation; she can, therefore, well afford to be generous in the future management of these lands, and throw them open to settlement on the most liberal terms.

"If she is not disposed to go with us, as joint owners, in making improvements, which must be made, to advance the settlement of the country, let her release her interest in those lands to Maine, that they may be thrown open to settlement, without money and without price."

By a law passed in 1832 the lands owned in common by Massachusetts and Maine were left to the joint action of the Land Agents of the two states. In 1850 Massachusetts enacted a law that the land agent be given authority to sell permits to cut timber, but, in no case, to sell and convey the soil.

In his report in 1851 Mr. Morrill said that the law of 1832 having been abrogated by Massachusetts, it now only remained for Maine to take such action as would best protect her interests in the public domain.

Mr. Morrill said: "I may not go back and examine the justness of that provision in the act of separation, which gave to Massachusetts that vast territory in Maine, that has already yielded to her some two millions of dollars, but it may not be improper for me to say, that, if a consideration were paid in any form it is difficult to determine what that consideration was, other than her consent that the then District of Maine might become an independent state, and cease to be an appendage to Massachusetts."

Speaking of a plan for Maine to buy the lands of Massachusetts, Mr. Morrill commented: "A purchase of Massachusetts' interest in these lands has been suggested, but I cannot believe it could be bought at such a price as this State could afford to pay."

## MAINE BUYS TOWNS OF MASSACHUSETTS

At this time it was fortunate for Maine that she had John Hubbard for governor. He was a man of remarkable ability, strong in his convictions, with the courage to sustain them, and he had a terse and emphatic way of expressing his thought which made his public utterance of value and which commanded attention. He was at once impressed with the fact that Maine was being wronged by the manner in which Massachusetts was treating her in connection with the management of the public lands which they owned in common, and he was convinced that the only solution of the matter was for Maine to purchase these lands, if they could be bought for a price which was just and equitable. Governor Hubbard's part in the transactions through which this State finally became possessed of all the public lands has gained for him the title of the land governor. From the fact that he signed the first prohibitory liquor law he is also known as the temperance governor.

The legislature on April 3d, 1852, passed a resolve which made it the duty of the "governor to lay before the authorities of Massachusetts the grievances of which Maine complains in regard to the management and disposition of the lands, which that state owns in common and severalty in this State." Governor Hubbard addressed a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives in which he reviewed the entire matter of the joint and equal ownership of Massachusetts and Maine in the public domain from the date of the separation. Governor Hubbard showed that Massachusetts had realized an amount she should not have received consistently with the rights and duties of equal ownership. He showed how this was by the following statement:

Massachusetts has received in cash from the lands here from 1820 to 1852 \$2,075,880.04--in good securities \$335,636.55--besides large grants of lands for her own public uses, approaching in value to one million more--making a sum total up to the present time realized by her of \$2,411,516 apart from grants.

"She has paid out during the same period for roads and bridges, for all improvements of the aforementioned description, \$70,676.04.

"From 1831 to the present time, Massachusetts has received in cash \$1,927,719.54--in securities the whole of the above mentioned amount, (\$335,636.55,) as is supposed, and has been paid for improvements \$69,939.49.

"Assuming that the receipts of Maine have been the same, and they cannot have been greater, my present object will be answered by stating, that Maine has paid out for improvements of the character above described, since 1832, the sum of \$183,116.23--added to which, grants of land to a large extent have been made to her own citizens, for the same objects."

"The ratio of expenditures for these purposes prior to 1832, must probably have been still more favorable to Massachusetts."

A lengthy correspondence followed, and in addition work of great value was done by A. P. Morrill and John A. Poor, who represented Maine for Gov. Hubbard in transactions with the Massachusetts representatives. Finally Gov. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts tendered to Gov. Hubbard an offer for the sale of all the interest of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in and to the lands lying within the State of Maine.

Although the legislature was not in session Gov. Hubbard took upon himself the authority to inform Gov. Boutwell that "I now propose to purchase said lands at such price as may be agreed upon by the executive authorities of the two states--deeming the value of said lands to Maine far greater than it can be to Massachusetts or to any private speculators."

Gov. Hubbard purchased the lands belonging to Massachusetts for \$362,500. The amount of land was 1,198,330 acres, and the price paid was about 30 and one-third cents per acre. The complete schedule of these lands thus purchased will be found in House Documents, No. 14 of the Public Documents of 1854.

It was necessary that this purchase of Gov. Hubbard be ratified, and so on September 1, 1853, Gov. Crosby issued his proclamation convening the legislature in special session on September 20. The memorandum of the agreement between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of Maine was signed on the part of Massachusetts by E. M. Wright, Jacob H. Loud, commissioners, and Samuel Warner, Jr., land agent. On the part of Maine it was signed by the commissioners, who were Ruel Williams, W. P. Fessenden, and Elijah L. Hamlin.

The legislature "Resolved, That the contract for the purchase of all the lands belonging to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts situate in the State of Maine, entered into at Boston on the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, by and between E. M. Wright, Jacob H. Loud, David Wilder, Jr., commissioners, and Samuel Warner, Jr., land agent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in behalf of said Commonwealth, and Ruel Williams, W. P. Fessenden, and Elijah L. Hamlin, commissioners of Maine in behalf of said state, be and same is hereby ratified and confirmed." The full text of this resolve which will be found in Chapter 80 of the Acts and Resolves of the special session of 1853 published in connection with the Acts and Resolves of 1854, was approved, September 23, 1853.

In his message to the legislature January 6, 1855, Gov. Anson P. Morrill said: "The purchase of lands made by this State, has added more than a million acres to our domain, for which a large debt has been created, for the payment of which, in due time, provision must be made. However, that purchase may be considered, as a commercial transaction, involving the question of immediate loss or gain, it was certainly very desirable to divest Massachusetts of the title to those lands, even if it be found desirable to sell them again, as fair prices can be had, and the wants of the Treasury may demand."

"By extinguishing her title, we dissolve connection with a co-tenant who had interests not felt in common with ours, and therefore would bear none of the burdens of building roads and bridges in the territory owned in common; and by the act of Separation, Maine could tax no lands owned by Massachusetts, for any purpose whatever. It was an object then of considerable importance to have the fee pass from that State, that those lands might ultimately be held liable for taxation, for the usual purposes for which other lands are assessed in the State."

#### LANDS ALIENATED.

The following table shows the quantity of land conveyed by the State of Maine, annually, by legislative action with the amount received, and aggregate average price, beginning A. D. 1824, (and amount received for timber from year 1834,) terminating Dec. 31, 1855.



Year	Acres	Annual acre average	Amount	Maine in severality	In common with Mass. Maine's part
1824	1,448	\$0 84	\$1,219 84		
1825	36,711	50	18,369 92		
1826	12,092	40	4,822 83		
1827	101,909	22	22,920 90		
1828	263,676	31	82,206 51		
1829	129,483	21	26,627 79		
1830	162,282	28	45,234 45		
1831	21,661	68	14,779 64		
1832	92,393	66	61,091 73		
1833	70,989	42	30,469 27		
1834-5	230,146	1 45	335,478 62	\$21,069 13	\$5,042 93
1836	2,630	99	2,612 80	7,552 80	75 00
1837	3,274	1 66	5,447 00		
1838	12,837	74	9,504 77	3,283 66	6,153 98
1839	33,558	1 48	49,718 79	9,213 99	14,963 71
1841	18,050	88	*15,915 92	42,058 48	14,608 71
1842	17,868	43	7,876 27	36,165 72	41,260 24
1843	1,661	28	465 77	5,115 18	807 23
1844	147,637	1 08	159,924 64	43,893 26	14,553 80
1845	48,459	45	22,230 26	58,034 34	63,046 19
1846	47,310	60	28,514 90	57,848 84	59,337 78
1847	105,625	86	91,678 04	26,314 35	17,392 02
1848	101,220	77	78,451 95	8,552 32	7,535 44
1849	145,708	46	67,074 20	2,074 92	11,407 34
1850	342,913	49½	169,538 99	2,319 14	5,956 05
1851	39,823	0 31	12,446 42	2,464 37	5,921 13
1852	310,802	47	145,714 01	1,402 58	4,296 50
1853	316,926	49	155,520 21	2,081 61	596 01
1854	5,050		1,431 00	625 00	620 44
1855	10,456		4,150 45	7,402 64	
	<u>2,834,597</u>		\$1,671,437 89	\$337,472 33	\$273,574 50
			611,046 83		
			<u>\$2,292,484 72</u>		

Total received for land and timber

\*1840-1

Gov. Lot M. Morrill in 1860, in his message to the legislature said: "In 1853 this State purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its interests in the public lands, for the sum of \$362,500, of which sum \$250,000 remains unpaid, and which will be paid in yearly installments, the last of which matures in 1872. By this purchase the State is disencumbered of the interests of a foreign jurisdiction and left free to adopt a policy in regard to its public domain, in accordance with its interests, which was the principal consideration urged for closing the joint interests in the public lands.

The lands having regard to the State's interest therein are:

1. Lands bargained by the State and to be conveyed upon payment of the purchase money.
2. Lands encumbered by permits to cut the timber thereon.
3. Lands to which the State's title is absolute.
4. Lands bargained by Massachusetts, to be conveyed upon condition of payment, that State retaining the fee.

Of this first class there are, in round numbers, 1,000,000 acres; of the second, 240,000 acres; of the third, 1,500,000 acres; and about 450,000 acres of the fourth class."

From 1860 to 1867 inclusive Maine disposed of lands by grants and sales as follows:

Year	Acres
1860	94,449
1861	69,875
1862	75,315
1863	207,620
1864	84,299
1865	83,760
1866	148,015
1867	175,786
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>944,119</u> acres

The legislature by an act approved March 4, 1868, set aside ten townships of land, comprising 242,366 acres, which were reserved for the common schools, this made the total of lands alienated and including 1860, 1,186,485 acres.

#### GIFT TO EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

In 1868 Maine had about one million acres of public lands. In that year the legislature voted a most munificent gift to the European and North American Railway, by which that company came into possession of 700,000 acres of the public lands, practically about all that the state held of the eight million or more acres which she had owned at one time and another since the date of the act of separation.

For years there had been a project under consideration of the building of a railroad, to be called the European and North American, to run from Bangor to the New Brunswick line. In 1864 the state granted to this company all the lands of the state to aid in the building of a railroad from Bangor to New Brunswick, provided the company would pay the debt then due Massachusetts on these lands, which, with interest in time of payment, would amount to \$280,000. The lands were supposed to be worth a great deal more than this sum, and the road had the promise of this aid and also whatever could be secured from Massachusetts and the General Government. In the winter of 1868 the people of Bangor, and of Eastern Maine generally, who were greatly interested in the road, applied to the legislature to remove these conditions under which the land was granted, in 1864, and let the company have the same without paying the debt due Massachusetts.

The senate passed the bill but the house refused to concur, and the measure was lost. In 1869 the matter was again brought before the legislature and the bill giving the lands free of charges, and compelling the state to pay the \$280,000 due Massachusetts, passed both branches without a division upon party lines.

This is the only instance in the history of the state in which she directly aided in building a railroad.

Governor Dingley stated in his inaugural address of January 8, 1874, that the State gave away "not far from 700,000 acres of land, valued at more than \$300,000." What remained of the State's once great and magnificent domain of 8,000,000 acres or more was, upon resolve of the legislature sold at public auction.

The conditions which existed at the time of these sales is given in a condensed and comprehensive manner by Land Agent Parker P. Burleigh in his report of 1873;

"By the act of March 24, 1864, chapter 401, and the subsequent act of March 3, 1868, chapter 604, all the timber and lands belonging to the State, situated upon the waters of Penobscot and St. John rivers," were granted to the European and North American Railway Company, to aid in the construction of its line of railway, except the lands and timber, granted by that or previous legislatures; also, all lands set apart, and designated for settlement under the existing laws. By resolve of March 21, 1864, chapter 326, the timber upon ten townships was appropriated for the permanent school fund, with the right in the State to take it off in ten years, the term being afterwards extended until 1884.

"All the land then belonging to the State upon the Penobscot and St. John rivers, except, only those specially reserved, passed to the Railway Company. This grant embraced about 700,000 acres. A few small tracts alone remain, located in the northerly part of Oxford and Franklin counties, and containing, as nearly as can be estimated, about 17,000 acres in all. These are relatively of little value, and a sale of them is advisable, as soon as a reasonable opportunity offers."

"In addition to these, about 114,000 acres remain unsold in townships set apart for settlement, only one-fifth of which is supposed to be fit for the purpose. These are the remnants of many townships heretofore set apart for settlers in various parts of the State and are much scattered. So far as they are unfit for settlement, it would undoubtedly be advisable to have these lands sold as soon as may be, either at auction or private sale.

"Besides the lands last described there are about 146,000 acres of lands of the same class, which have been actually taken up by settlers, but who have not yet fully performed their settling duties, and hence, have not yet received their deeds from the State. With respect to these it is the duty of the Land Agent to see that these duties are performed, and deeds given.

"Lands set apart for the permanent school fund, and remaining unsold, contain about 82,880 acres. These remain to be sold as the legislature may provide."

The legislature of 1874 passed a resolve authorizing the sale of State Lands and Timber. This resolve directed the Land Agent under the direction of the Governor and Council, to sell at public auction all the remaining timber lands, and the interest of the state in all timber lands held in fee by the state, all lots set apart for settlement which should be found unfit for that purpose; also all lands held by the state for a permanent school fund, and other lands and rights in lands which were specified.

The sale of these lands took place in Bangor, September 23, 1874. The sale was conducted by members of the Governor's council. By this sale the state parted with 118,034 acres of land. The amount received was \$145,553.

After this sale there were about 146,000 acres left in the townships of the state, and the legislature directed these lands to be sold by the Land Agent, under the direction of the Governor and Council. The act was approved by Governor Dingley February 24, 1875.

The sale occurred at Bangor, October 23, 1875, Governor Dingley and his Council being present to superintend the sale. The number of acres sold was 96,110 for which was received \$43,438.54. The right to cut timber and grass on the lots reserved in grants from the state was also sold for \$3,934.03. Some of the bidders at this sale did not comply with its terms and 5324 acres were forfeited to the state, and these lands were sold, to the highest bidders, at a sale held in Bangor, November 29, of this same year.

After these two sales only a few parcels of land were left in the ownership of the state, and these were disposed of by sales and grants under authority of acts and resolves of the legislatures. In 1878 the Land Agent in his report stated "that all the public lands of the state having been disposed of, no further favors are now within the power of the state to grant for homesteads to settlers."

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS CONVEYED BY MAINE  
AND MASSACHUSETTS.**

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The islands of the state have always been the source of much controversy and there is still much interest taken in them. The bulk of the islands in which the state has or had an interest have been disposed of by deed or grant.

In 1876 an act was passed by the legislature authorizing and requiring the land agent to sell, under the direction of the Governor and Council, all the islands on the coast belonging to the state. Acting under that order the majority of the unsold islands were disposed of.

Little account was taken at that time of many small islands and ledges. Owing to the general increase of values in coast property for summer resort purposes there has of late years sprung up a demand for even the smaller of these. It has however, become the settled policy of the governor and council to refuse all applications for these small islands and ledges, deeming it of more general interest to retain these resting or landing places for the general use of fishermen and the public.

Frequent inquiries for information as to what islands have been sold by the state, and the date of sale, are received at the land office. With the idea of supplying this information the following tables are printed, giving a list of sales of islands as made by Massachusetts or Maine and recorded in this office:

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
A island	Frenchman's Bay	June 15, 1786
A island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
A island	South Jonesport	April 19, 1788
A island	South East Jonesport	April 19, 1788
A island	Machias Bay	January 17, 1820
A island	North of Great Isle au Haut	September 15, 1824
A island	North Mt. Desert Island	November 24, 1876
A or Luke's	South Misphecky Reach	March 6, 1820
Adams Ledge	Penobscot River	August 15, 1833
Allen's	Mouth St. George River	July 17, 1823
Appledore	Off Portsmouth Harbor	March 6, 1883
Ash or Saddleback	South Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Ash or Sholldrake	Flanders Bay	July 15, 1907
B island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
B island	South Jonesport	April 19, 1788
B island	South East Jonesport	April 19, 1788
B island	One Misphecky Islands	March 6, 1820
B island	Narraguagus Bay	March 6, 1820
B island	Machias Bay	January 17, 1820
B island	South Black Island	September 14, 1824
B island	North Mt. Desert Island	November 29, 1876
Babson	Eggmoggin Reach	September 6, 1824

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS.

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
Bald Porcupine	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Bar	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Bar	Muscle Ridge Channel	May 27, 1884
Bar	South of Bar Harbor	June 10, 1789
Bare Rocks	Penobscot Bay	June 3, 1879
Barr	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Barred	South West Hay Island	October 30, 1877
Barred	South West Little Deer Island	November 24, 1876
Barred	West Side Deer Island	November 29, 1876
Barred	Penobscot Bay	November 29, 1876
Basket	Saco Bay	December 13, 1880
Beach	Blue Hill Bay	July 6, 1786
Beach	South Cape Rosier	February 7, 1787
Beals'	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Beans	Frenchman's Bay	June 15, 1786
Bear	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Bear	North East Sheldrich Island	October 30, 1877
Bear	North Great Isle au Haut	February 17, 1825
Bear	South of Deer Island	January 29, 1828
Big Dunbar Ledge	Town of Penobscot	February 24, 1881
Big Wood	Phillpsburg	July 3, 1890
Big Lake Islands	Washington County	1793
Bills	Deer Isle Waters	November 29, 1876
Birch A	Pleasant River Bay	March 6, 1820
Birch B	Pleasant River Bay	November 10, 1825
Birch Point		September 10, 1824
Black	South Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Black	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1876
Part of Black	Eggenoggin Reach	November 24, 1876
Part of Black	Eggenoggin Reach	November 24, 1876
Black	West of Mt. Desert	November 29, 1876
Black	Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Blake's	Saw Pond	May 16, 1901
Block	Frenchmans Bay	November 24, 1876
Blueberry	Long Pond	November 3, 1902
Bluff head	South Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Bowbear	Near Pigeon Hill Bay	January 25, 1819
Bradbury's	Between Little Deer & Fox	January 4, 1787
Bragdon's	Frenchman's Bay	June 15, 1786
Brimstone	Between Fox & Seal Is.	November 14, 1831
Bumpkin or Bunkers	Kennebunkport	November 3, 1902
Burnt	Cobascook Bay	March 7, 1786
Burnt	Deer Isle	February 26, 1816
Burnt	Frenchman's Bay	November 24, 1876
Burnt	East Stave Island	November 29, 1876
Burnt	Mouth St. George River	August 10, 1825
Burnt Coat	Phillpsburg	October 20, 1891
Burnt Coat or Coal	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1876
Butter	Penobscot Bay	February 17, 1787

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS.

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
C island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
C island	South Jonesport	April 19, 1788
C island	S. E. Jonesport	April 19, 1788
C island	Eggemoggin Reach	December 19, 1789
C island	Machias Bay	January 17, 1820
C island	Narraguagus Bay	March 6, 1820
Camp	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Camp	South Deer Island	September 2, 1825
Camp	Muscle Ridge Group	March 3, 1903
Campbell's	Near Deer Isle	February 20, 1824
Cape	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1897
Carnne	Near Deer Isle	June 6, 1811
Carrying Place	Pleasant River Bay	October 30, 1877
Castle	Hockomock Bay	August 9, 1905
Cedar	Isle of Shoals Group	December 29, 1876
Chaunsey's	Machias Bay	June 22, 1787
Clam Ledge	Penobscot Bay	March 25, 1880
Clark's Ledge	Above Todd's Head	March 11, 1889
Compass	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Cow	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Cow	Casco Bay	September 23, 1882
Crabtree Point Ledges	Fox Island Thoroughfare	February 4, 1907
Cross	N. Side Fox Island Thoroughfare	September 5, 1899
Crotch	Penobscot Bay	February 23, 1801
Crow	N. Side Deer Isle	March 16, 1882
Crow	Eggemoggin Reach	November 24, 1876
Crow	Burnt Coat Division	November 24, 1876
Crow	Frenchmen's Bay	November 24, 1876
Crow	Milbridge	October 30, 1877
Crow	Swan's Island Plantation	May 12, 1888
Crow	Outer Muscle Ridge	July 9, 1884
Crow	Middle Bay	October 21, 1896
Cushings	Mouth Weskeag River	March 7, 1889
D	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
D	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
D	S. E. of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
D	Blue hill Bay	September 17, 1823
D	Eggemoggin Reach	September 14, 1824
D	S. of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Two Islands	Meddybemps Lake	June 4, 1906
Deer	Moosehead Lake	October 27, 1843
Deer	Hancock Co	February 20, 1810
Deapsir	Kennebec Bay	October 30, 1877
Douglass	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Dram	Cobscook Bay	March 7, 1786
Dram	South of Sullivan	November 24, 1876
Driscoe's or P	N. side Mispercky Reach	July 14, 1836
Dry or Yellow Ledge	Swans Island	May 12, 1888
Duck	Isle of Shoals	August 8, 1884
Duck Ledges	Harpwell	July 21, 1884
Duck Puddle Pond	Nobleborough	December 19, 1904
Duck	Deer Isle	October 19, 1905

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS.

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
Dudley's	Passamaquoddy Bay	March 17, 1785
Dumpling	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Dyer's	Narraguagus Bay	April 19, 1821
E Island	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1908
E Island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
E Island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Eagle	Pleasant River Bay	March 6, 1820
Eagle	West of Deer Isle	February 17, 1787
Eastern	Gouldsboro Bay	November 29, 1876
Easterly Calf	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Eben	Mouth Weskeag River	March 7, 1889
Egg Rocks	Near Phippsburg	June 11, 1880
English	S. E. of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Ensign	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Ensign	Penobscot Bay	November 20, 1839
Eve	Deer Isle Waters	November 24, 1876
F Island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
F Island	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
F Island	SE of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
F Island	South of Mispecky Reach	March 6, 1820
F Island	North Pt. Isle au Haut	February 17, 1825
F or Harbor	Eggenoggin Reach	May 26, 1825
Fall	Cobscook Bay	March 7, 1786
Farm	Moosehead Lake	July 1, 1840
Fisherman's	South Thomaston	August 7, 1884
Fishing	Pepperill's Cove	March 5, 1885
Fishing	E. Side Portsmouth Harbor	July 17, 1897
Five	Mouth Great Marsh Bay	October 30, 1877
Flagg	Muscle Ridge Channel	June 10, 1884
Flake	North of Isle au Haut	August 5, 1815
Flat	Deer Isle	February 1, 1881
Flat	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Flat	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Flats	Frenchman's Bay	February 26, 1859
Fling	West of Deer Isle	February 17, 1787
Flying Place	West Shore Beal's Island	October 30, 1877
Folly	Pretty Marsh Harbor	November 24, 1876
Folly	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1897
Fort	Mouth Pleasant River	October 30, 1877
Foster's	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Four Acre	Narraguagus Bay	March 6, 1820
Four Acre	Bluchill Bay	September 24, 1832
Fullen Rock	Phippsburg	November 21, 1883
G Island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
G Island	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE:
G island	S.E. of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
G island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
G island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Garden	Muscle Ridge Channel	October 15, 1897
Gibbs	Pleasant River Bay	October 30, 1877
Goat	Thompson Pond	November 21, 1883
Goose	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Gooseberry	Near North Boothbay	November 13, 1888
Gooseberry	Burnt Coat Division	November 24, 1876
Gooseberry	Deer Isle waters	November 24, 1876
Goose Rock	Rockport Harbor	September 17, 1900
Goose Rock	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Goose Rocks	Knox County	March 11, 1889
Gourd	Narraguagus Bay	August 17, 1837
Seven Small Islands	Muscle Ridge Group	September 18, 1905
Goosebury Nubble	Muscle Ridge Channel	September 18, 1905
Grafton or Graffam's	Penobscot Bay	September 7, 1908
Grassy	Penobscot River	June 20, 1837
Great	Passamaquoddy Bay	March 6, 1820
Great Duck	Hancock County	June 5, 1857
Great Green	Penobscot Bay	July 14, 1823
Great Placentria	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Great Porcupine	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Great Spruce Head	Bt. Little Deer & Fox Islands	January 4, 1787
Greatworks	Penobscot River	July 21, 1832
Green	Bt. Beal's & Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Green	Cape Porpoise	June 30, 1902
Green	Frenchman's Bay	November 29, 1876
Green	South of Coudsboro	November 24, 1876
Green	Near Swan's Island	March 6, 1885
Green	Long Pond	December 4, 1891
Green Island Ledge	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	September 24, 1903
Green's Ledge Island	Penobscot Bay	November 21, 1878
Greely's	Snow Pond	June 30, 1902
Grey's Ledge	Near Deer Isle	May 14, 1881
Grog	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 29, 1876
Gull or Egg Rock	Mouth Frenchman's Bay	February 21, 1866
Gunny Rocks	SW of Mosquito Island	February 13, 1866
H island	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
H island	SE of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
H island	S of Addison	September 17, 1823
H island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Half Way or Salisbury	Upper Branch Pond	April 6, 1905
Harbor	Eggemoggin Reach	January 1, 1833
Harbour	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Harbour	North of White Island	October 26, 1825



**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

<b>NAME OF ISLAND</b>	<b>WHERE SITUATED</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Jaguish Ledges	Harpswell	July 21, 1884
Jim's	Deer Isle	July 21, 1884
Jim's Ledges	Deer Isle	July 21, 1884
Jobs	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Jobs	Penobscot Bay	November 20, 1839
Johns	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
John's	Bt. Beal's & Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
John's	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 29, 1876
Jordan's	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Jordan's Delight	Narraguagus Bay	April 19, 1821
Junk of Pork	South Sheldrake Island	April 4, 1899
K island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
K island	South of Mispecky Reach	March 6, 1820
K island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Kemp's Folly	Back Bay, Milbridge	October 30, 1877
Kemsunkhugon	Penobscot River	June 4, 1801
Kennobec	South of Machias	April 19, 1788
Kimball's	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	December 29, 1876
Knight's	Machias Bay	February 28, 1787
Knowls Knight Cap	Pleasant River Bay	March 6, 1820
Knox or Nichols	Narraguagus Bay	February 19, 1789
L island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
L and Small	Addison	March 6, 1820
Ladle	S. E. Wass Island	October 30, 1877
Lane or Schoodic Point	Adjoining Gouldsboro	June 16, 1820
Larraby's (2)	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Lassell's	Penobscot Bay	November 29, 1876
Lazygut	S. E. Stinson's Neck	November 24, 1876
Ledge	Ames Cove, Islesboro	November 28, 1902
Ledge	Penobscot River	October 11, 1834
Ledges	South Horse Island	August 25, 1891
Lime	Penobscot Bay	March 7, 1838
Lime	Penobscot Bay	March, 1838
Lime	Isle au Haut Bay	November 24, 1876
Little	Penobscot Bay	June 22, 1883
Little	Quohog Bay	December 1, 1903
Little	North of Robbinston	March 6, 1820
Little	Mosquito Harbor	March 6, 1908
Little Barred	Near Rogers Island	October 30, 1877
Little Bermuda	Penobscot Bay	November 20, 1839
Little Bermuda	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Little Deer	East Side Penobscot Bay	January 4, 1787
Little Dunbar Ledges (5)	Town of Penobscot	March 11, 1881
Little Green	Westerly Great Green	July 28, 1833
Little Hurricane	Muscle Ridge Group	October 11, 1904
Little Hog	South Cape Rosier	February 7, 1787
Little Mark	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Little Mark	Englishman's Bay	October 30, 1877
Little Mark	Harpswell Sound	May 9, 1827
Little Marsh	Entrance Pig Island Gut	October 30, 1877

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
Little Marshal or Ringtown	Blue Hill Bay	November 18, 1892
Little Marshals	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Little Pig	Entrance Pig Island Gut	October 30, 1877
Little Placentia	South Bar Harbor	June 10, 1789
Little Pond	Muscle Ridge Group	September 17, 1900
Little Porcupine	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Little Ram	Englishman's Bay	October 30, 1877
Little Sheep	Stonington	Aug. 11, 1897
Little Spoon	S. E. Great Isle au Haut	February 17, 1814
Little Spruce Head	South Cape Rosier	February 17, 1787
Little Wood	Phippsburg	January 7, 1884
Lobster Ledge	Gouldsboro	June 7, 1882
Long	Bluchill Bay	January 4, 1787
Long	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Long	South Bay, Eastport	December 26, 1805
Long	Masconugus Bay	April 1, 1892
Long Ledge	S. E. Sheldrake	April 4, 1899
Look's	Mason's Bay	October 30, 1877
Lowell's Rock	Camden, Rockport Harbor	Aug. 1, 1883
M island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
M island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
McCobb's	Mouth St. George River	September 17, 1823
McGlatharys	Penobscot Bay	February 23, 1801
McKenney's K	Kennebec River	February 1, 1795
Mahoney	Eggemoggin Reach	November 29, 1876
Major's Head	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Malaga	West of Phippsburg	December 11, 1888
Manana	Near Monhegan Island	July 23, 1823
Man's	Entrance Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Mark	South East of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Mark	Casco Bay	January 3, 1884
Mark	Penobscot Bay	May 23, 1844
Mark	East Penobscot Bay	December 20, 1839
Mark	Gouldsboro	March 12, 1856
Mark	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Marsh	Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Marshall	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Masons	East of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Matinic	Off St. George	July 31, 1824
Matinic Green	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Matinicus		August 10, 1825
Matinicus Rock	South East Matinicus	November 3, 1826
Merchants	North of Isle au Haut	March 29, 1831
Middle Porcupine	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Milk	Cape Porpoise Harbor	June 30, 1902
Mink	Pleasant River Bay	October 30, 1877
Mink	North of Ballast Island	October 30, 1877
Mink	Bt. Beals & Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Molly's	Bagaduce River	January 8, 1901
Monhegan	Lincoln County	July 23, 1923

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
Moose	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	December 31, 1822
Moose	Bluehill Bay	March 16, 1824
Moose	Moosehead Lake	May 12, 1836
Moosepeckick or Rogers	South East of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Mosquito	South of St. George	July 9, 1884
Mount Desert Rock	Near Mt. Desert Island	May 4, 1829
Mouse	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Mouse	Drisko's Point	October 30, 1877
Mouse	N. E. of Sheep Island	October 30, 1877
Munroe's	South Thomaston	July 9, 1884
N island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
N island	South of Miskecky	March 6, 1820
North Black Snake	Entrance Horse Head Harbor	October 20, 1891
Narrows	Machias Bay	January 17, 1820
Narrows	South Narraguagus Point	October 30, 1877
Nashes or C	Entrance Miskecky Bay	March 6, 1820
Nashes or D	Entrance Miskecky Bay	March 6, 1820
Nathans	Isle au Haut	July 25, 1883
Ned's	South of Grdinstone Neck	November 24, 1876
Nettle	Muscle Ridge Channel	March 7, 1889
No. 3 Pond	Bluehill	December 19, 1904
No-man's-land	South of Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
No-man's-land	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Norton's or Wass	Pleasant River Bay	March 6, 1820
No. 1	Shad Pond in T. 3 I.P.	October 10, 1837
Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Penobscot River	May 31, 1804
Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,17	Stillwater Falls	February 14, 1807
Nos. 4,5,6,7,8,10	Old Town Falls	February 4, 1807
Nos. 11, 12	Old Town Falls	February 4, 1807
One	Masons Bay	October 30, 1877
Overset	Casco Bay	April 24, 1888
Outer	Sebago Lake	March 3, 1903
Outer Bar	Mouth Indian Harbor	November 24, 1876
Outer Green	Casco Bay	April 24, 1888
P island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
P island	N. Gt. Isle au Haut	February 17, 1825
Partridge	Entrance Back Bay Milbridge	October 30, 1877
Peabody	Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Peggy's	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Perkins	Kennebec River	September 5, 1896
Pickerings	Little Deer Isle	January 4, 1787
Pig	Casco Bay	March 15, 1881
Pine	Long Pond, Naples	February 3, 1893
Pine	Great Pond, Belgrade	September 16, 1892
Pine or No. 4	Old Town Falls	October 11, 1834
Pleasant	West Penobscot Bay	October 5, 1883

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS

2

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
Pond	South of Cape Rosier	February 7, 1787
Pond Island Ledges	Muscle Ridge	April 13, 1904
Pond	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Pond	Narragungus Bay	April 19, 1821
Pond	Harpwell	July 21, 1884
Pond Cove	Englishman's Bay	March 4, 1878
Poor	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Porcupine	South West Eagle Island	August 23, 1860
Potato	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 29, 1876
Pound of Tea	Freeport River	March 7, 1889
Prebels	Frenchman's Bay	June 20, 1815
Pumpkin	N. W. Little Deer Island	March 27, 1854
Pumpkin Knob	Casco Bay	September 16, 1881
Q island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
R island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
R island	N. Great Isle au Haut	September 15, 1824
Ragged	S. E. of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Ragged A	South Matinicus Island	November 11, 1831
Ram	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Ram	Deer Isle Waters	November 29, 1875
Ram	Deer Isle Waters	November 24, 1876
Ram	Boothbay	November 30, 1887
Ram	Harpwell	July 21, 1884
Ram	Camden	April 17, 1883
Ram	Kennebec River	September 13, 1895
Ram	W. of Phipps Point	April 25, 1898
Reddins	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1897
Ripley's	South of Five Islands	October 30, 1877
Robertsons	Bluehill Bay	March 20, 1786
Robertsons Bar	Bluehill Bay	March 20, 1786
Robinsons Rock	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Rodicks Or Bay	Frenchman's Bay	April 4, 1901
Rolling	Wansqueak Bay	November 24, 1876
Round	Machias Bay	February 28, 1787
Round	N. Gt. Isle au Haut	February 17, 1825
Round	Muscongus Bay	April 1, 1892
Round Porcupine	Frenchman's Bay	December 29, 1876
Row (8)	Penobscot Bay	February 17, 1787
S island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Saddle	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Saddle	Penobscot Bay	December 20, 1839
Saddleback Ledge	Penobscot Bay	August 5, 1837
Sallie	Mouth Gouldsboro Bay	November 24, 1876
Sam Crocket	Penobscot Bay	March 25, 1883
Sand Pond Island	Monmouth	June 16, 1903
Savin Bush	Cape Porpoise Harbor	June 30, 1902

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
Savages or B	Kennebec River	February 2, 1795
Scot's	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Scrag	Deer Isle Waters	November 24, 1876
Scrag	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
Seal	Phippsburg	November 21, 1883
Seal Rock	Tremont	June 9, 1884
Seavey's	Mouth St. George River	September 17, 1823
Sebohegonet or Cross	S. E. Machias Bay	March 7, 1795
Second	W. of Deer Isle	November 24, 1876
Seguin	Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Shabbed	S. E. of Hay Island	October 30, 1877
Shad or No. 5	Penobscot River	October 11, 1834
Sheep	Mouth Gouldsboro Bay	November 24, 1876
Sheep	S.W. of Little Deer Island	November 24, 1876
Sheep	Muscle Ridge Channel	June 22, 1883
Sheep	Hancock County	February 20, 1810
Sheep	E. of Deer Isle	August 14, 1815
Sheep	Pleasant River Bay	March 6, 1820
Sheep	N. of Great Isle au Haut	March 6, 1820
Sheep	W. of Deer Isle	November 24, 1876
Sheep (2)	Dyer's Bay	October 30, 1877
Sheep	Bt. Beal's and D. Island	October 30, 1877
Sheep	N. W. Head Harbor Island	October 30, 1879
Sheldrich	N.E. of Hay Island	October 30, 1877
Shell Drake and Ash	Flanders Bay	July 15, 1907
Ship	Bluehill Bay	September 17, 1823
Shipstern	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Sister	Casco Bay	March 25, 1892
Slate	West of Beal's Island	October 30, 1877
Sloop	West of Deer Isle	July 1, 1881
Small Ledge	Green's Landing	July 1, 1881
Smith's	Old Town Falls	June 25, 1835
Smutty Nose	Naskeag Point Hancock Co.	March 7, 1889
Smutty Nose	Isle of Shoals	August 8, 1884
Sow	Casco Bay	March 15, 1881
Sowards	Flanders Bay	November 10, 1825
Sparks	Bagaduce River	January 8, 1901
Spectacle	Eggemoggin Reach	November 24, 1876
Spectacle	Eastport	January 29, 1808
Spectacle	Bt. Beal's & Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Spectacle	Frenchman's Bay	February 26, 1859
Spectacle	E. Side Sheepscot River	May 2, 1889
Spider	Sebago Lake	April 25, 1900
Spring Point Ledge	Portland Harbor	September 13, 1895
Stage	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1879
Stave	Frenchman's Bay	March 26, 1788
Stave	E. Little Deer Island	January 10, 1804
Steel's Harbor	Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Stern	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Steven's	Kennebec River	March 25, 1829
Stone's	Machias Bay	February 28, 1787
Sugar	Moosehead Lake	April 22, 1835

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
Sugar	Aroostook River	April 9, 1841
Sugar Loaves (2)	Mouth of Kennebec River	August 19, 1884
T Island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Ten Pound	Near Matinicus Island	March 2, 1832
Ten Pound	St. George's River	September 7, 1905
The Brothers	St. George	February 13, 1866
The Nub	Bluehill Bay	April 12, 1907
The Nubble	Penobscot Bay	July 15, 1907
The Small or Rocks	Frenchman's Bay	September 22, 1882
The Neck	Muscle Ridge	December 27, 1904
Three Point Ledges	Bartlett's Narrows	April 26, 1884
Thumb Cap	Eden	March 6, 1883
Thumb Cap	Frenchman's Bay	April 21, 1865
Thumb Cap	Green's Landing	August 25, 1891
Thumb Cap	Boothbay	March 13, 1883
Toamy's	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Torrey's	Eggemoggin Reach	December 19, 1789
Trade	Passamaquody Bay	March 17, 1785
Trafton's	Narraguagus Bay	August 17, 1837
Trott's	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1897
Tubut's or O	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Tumble Down Dick	Gilkey's Harbor	January 25, 1902
Turkey	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Turnip	Harpowell	July 21, 1884
Turtle	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Twin Ledges	Mark Island	February 24, 1885
Two Buch	Outer Muscle Ridge	July 9, 1884
Two Buch	N.E. Matinicus	April 17, 1883
U Island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
U Island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Upper Bar of Carlos	Eastport	February 18, 1805
Upper Birch	North Birch Island	October 30, 1877
Upper Mark	Sheepscot River	March 7, 1889
V Island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
V Island	Near Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
V Island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856
Virgin's Breast (2)	N. W. Mark Island	October 30, 1877
W Island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
W Island	Near Deer Island	September 17, 1823
W Island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856
Water	Near Head Harbor Island	October 30, 1877
Webbs	East of Isle au Haut	February 25, 1818
Westerly Calf	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1716
Western	Mouth of Indian Harbor	November 24, 1876
Western	South of Cape Rosier	February 1, 1787
Western Head or Ear	Extremity of Isle au Haut	November 24, 1876
Wheaton's	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876

**LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS**

NAME OF ISLAND	WHERE SITUATED	DATE
White	S. Gerrish's Island	March 5, 1885
White	Off Boothbay	March 13, 1883
White	Eggemoggin Reach	August 28, 1824
White Head	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Whittum	Sheepscot River	March 7, 1889
Williams	Freeport	April 15, 1895
Wood	Mouth Kennebec River	April 2, 1883
Wood	S. E. Gerrish's Island	March 5, 1885
Wood or Third	Bluehill	December 19, 1904
Wooden Ball (4)	S. E. Matinicus Island	July 21, 1824
Wooden Ball (4)	S. E. Matinicus Island	December 1, 1823
X island	Near Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
X island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856
Yellow Island	Frenchman's Bay	November 29, 1876
York Island Ledges	East of Isle au Haut	February 23, 1885
Z island	Narraguagus Bay	March 6, 1820
Z island	Near Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
Z island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856