1837

List of Mines and Minerals Belonging to the Maine Mining Company which have been Explored and Reported on by Charles T. Jackson, M.D. Whilst Employed by the Company and the Legislature of Maine and also the Reports of Their Agents

Charles Thomas Jackson

Jackson, Charles Thomas
List of mines and minerals belonging to the Maine Mining Company.

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BELONGING TO THE

MAINE MINING COMPANY,

WHICH HAVE BEEN EXPLORED AND REPORTED ON,

BY

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

Member of the Geological Society of France; of the Imperial Mineralogical Society, St. Petersburg; of the Boston Society of Natural History; and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York; Albany Institute; Natural Historical Society, Montreal; Providence Franklin Society.

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AND THE

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

AND ALSO THE

REPORTS OF THEIR AGENTS.

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REPORT.

In presenting a list of the Mines and Minerals belonging to the Maine Mining Company, it is necessary to state the object of the association. This will fully appear by reference to the charter, which creates a corporation "for the purpose of digging and mining Copper, Lead, Slate, Soapstone, Coal and other Minerals, on lands owned by said Corporation within the State of Maine, and to convert them into useful manufactures," and is without limitation as to amount of capital, extent of territory, or duration of time. Pursuant to said charter, the Company through their Agents, have been, and still are, purchasing and securing, Mines and Minerals throughout the State, and have very extensive leases, containing many thousand acres of black, white and variegated Marbles, hydraulic and common Limestone, Lead Ore, mountain and bog Iron Ore, grey and black Copper Ore, brown and red Freestone, grey Sandstone, Iron and Copper Pyrites or Alum and Copperas Slate, Mica, Talcose and Argillaceous or Roof Slate, Ribbon Jasper, Granite, Felspar, &c. &c. &c. most of which are leased to the Company at six per cent. of the nett profits; the remainder belong to the Company by purchase.

White Marble.

At Brunswick, four miles S. E. of the town and within a mile of navigable water, three or four beds of the Marble occur, which are contained between layers of gneiss rock, and are from nine to twenty-two feet wide. This marble is a very pure crystalline carbonate of lime, containing 99.6 carbonate of lime, and 0.4 siliceous foreign matter, derived from the rock in which it occurs. I have no doubt that this marble will prove very valuable not only for a building stone, but also for the manufacture of lime, the fragments being burned for the latter purpose, it being worth $1.25 per cask in Brunswick.

The marble resembles that found at New Rochelle, of which the new Custom-House in New York is built, but it is more compact and superior to that marble, and smooth hammered or fluted, it is equal to the best marble for architecture in the world, and will defy, for ages, the action of the elements, without, in any degree, suffering from decomposition or disintegration. Lime, obtained by burning the fragments struck off in working, will be of the very best and strongest character, and it will require more than the usual quantity of sand for mortar, and will also make a perfect white-wash and stucco. Blocks of marble twenty feet thick, and of any length and breadth may be easily split out, by working away the lower side of the gneiss rock, and clearing off the marble from the wall by chisels.—*Dr. Jackson's Report.*

Spotted Marble.

At Starboard's Creek, near Machias, the Company possess an extensive quarry of marble of great value, not only for the rich and various colors it contains, but also for the manufacture of Lime; which can be made of the fragments to great advantage, while large blocks of marble may be sent into the market, of varieties unknown and altogether new, being the Lumachelli of Maine, and presenting many curious specimens of shells of extinct species, interesting to the naturalist, and curious and valuable for their rarity. Starboard's Creek, is a small but secure bay, having an island of high rocks on the S. E. connected with the main land by a sand bar, covered at high water. This island forms a shelter on the S. E. The bottom is sandy, and is good anchorage. A small stream, which turns a small saw-mill, empties its waters into this bay. My principal object in visiting this place was to examine the marble cliff, which is a mural precipice from 20 to 26 feet high, and 612 feet broad immediately on the water's edge, being washed at its base by the sea, and extending across the promontory to the little Kennebec, and it can be shipped immediately from the quarry on board a vessel, for transportation. There is a variety of colored strata, composing the mass, the principal of which are red, green, and spotted white marbles.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Red Marble.

Red Marble, of a beautiful chocolate colored ground, with spiral white figures, formed by petrified shells, and another variety having oval white spots, present the first variety.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Clouded Red.

Clouded red, like the celebrated ancient Rouge Antique, and some kinds brought from Languedoc, in France, is the next variety.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Red Spotted.

Red spotted, a beautiful variety, colored by the oxide of Manganese, and different from the others, next occurs.—*Dr. Jackson.*

White or greyish white. This contains from ten to twenty per cent. of the carbonate of Manganese, and makes an excellent Lime, but becomes slightly brown, on burning—the Manganese being converted into the black oxide. This is a new variety of Limestone, but its quality for mortar is not in the least injured, it slacking rapidly and perfectly, and making a very strong and durable cement. Masons who have used this Lime, declare that it takes an unusual quantity of sand, and makes excellent mortar.—*Dr. Jackson.* White, or Greyish White.

Green spotted occurs at this point, and is a very rich variety, but is hard to cut and polish, from the hard points of Jasper which it contains. It is, however, worth the trouble, as it is a very delicate and beautiful marble, suitable for internal architecture and ornamental work.—*Dr. Jackson.* Green Spotted.

Green and bluish green, of a compact structure, and very fine grain, next occur, containing alumina, or clay, and oxide of iron, as coloring matters. This bed is one hundred feet wide and will become of considerable commercial value, since it contains the requisite elements for making the very best hydraulic cement, or water lime, and is very valuable for this purpose alone, being easily converted, by a very simple operation. I made a chemical analysis of a specimen from Starboard's Creek, and obtained the following results. One hundred grains of the stone yield— Green and Bluish Green.

Carbonate of Lime . .	59.5
Carbonate of Iron . .	6.0
Silica " . .	14.0
Alumina " . .	15.0
Oxide of Manganese . .	4.0
Water " . .	1.5
	———100.0.

Dr. Jackson.

At Orr's Island, near Portland, the Company possess a fine bed of Soapstone. It occurs in talcose Slate, and is from 14 to 15 feet wide, running through the island for a mile or more in a N. N. E. 1-2 E. direction. On the south west side of the island, it is below high water, and may be worked at half tide, and hoisted on board ships at full sea. Or it may be worked near Mr. Orr's house, as nearest the landing. This soapstone is of an excellent quality for fire places, grates, and furnaces; although it is somewhat hard to work, and does not receive so good a polish as that from Francistown. It will, however, resist the action of fire better than any other soapstone known, and may even be used for melting-pots for foundries. This locality is very Soapstone.

valuable, and the stone is considered to be worth $5 per ton in the quarry, and that price has been actually paid for some of the same kind, and it should immediately be brought into the market.—*Dr. Jackson's Report.*

Conglomerate, or Millstone Grit.

There is, at Starboard's Creek, near the marble quarries, a conglomerate composed of flinty slate, hornstone chert, and porphyry of jasper, cemented together into an exceeding hard and compact mass, admirably suited for mill stones and for grinding wheat, and which, from its great solidity, and its hardness, far surpasses the French buhrstones such as are now imported; it can be obtained in very large masses, and will be very valuable: it can be easily shipped, and, when known, will insure a demand. The rocks at Starboard's Creek, belong to the red marl, or new red sandstone formation, and it is not improbable that Coal will be discovered beneath them. The Limestone found there, may be referred to the Lias Limestone, of Great Britain, a formation which, in that country, overlays the Coal deposites.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Lead.

At Lubec the company possess several leases of lands which contain Lead. On the land of John Ramsdell, there are three or four veins of Lead ore, which average from one to three feet in thickness on the surface. The ore is the Galena or Sulphuret of Lead, the remainder being sulphur and silver. On the large scale it will yield seventy per cent. of Lead. This ore is rich in silver, and may be worked for that metal, the Lead being converted, at the same time, into Litharge. A globule of the Lead obtained from this ore, not larger than a duck shot, yields a visible globule of silver, when cupelled before the blow pipe, and from this circumstance, it may be ranked as a highly argentiferous ore of Lead. The veins will prove richer and wider, as the work proceeds downwards.—*Dr. Jackson's Report to M. M. Company.*

The following is from Dr. Jackson's report to the Legislature of Maine. "Arrived at the Lead mines, we examined their situation, beginning at the north, and proceeding southerly. These mines are situated on the estate of Mr John Ramsdell, on the western side of South Bay, and four miles west from Lubec. They are contained in an argillaceous limestone, like that formerly noticed, and the veins are found at the points where that rock has been traversed by dykes of trap. The strata of limestone run N. W. and S. E. and dip S. W. 35°. These veins of lead ore were discovered in 1832, and have been wrought during the summer months of two years.

1st. The northern vein runs in an E. and W. direction, and dips S. 80°. It is mixed with yellow sulphuret of zinc and calcareous spar, the whole vein being THREE FEET WIDE. In exploring this vein a drift

or gallery was excavated, in a westerly direction, following the vein in its course. This drift we measured, and found that it extended into the rock, to the distance of sixty feet. A perpendicular shaft or well was sunk, in the middle of the gallery, to the depth of sixteen feet, and another at the mouth of the mine twelve feet deep. These pits were sunk for the purpose of attacking the vein at a lower level. They were both filled with water, so that we could not enter them. It was observed by the miners, that the vein widened as it descended. But this we could not determine at this mine, but such is certainly the case with a small vein of the same ore in the cliff by its side, which is six inches wide at the bottom, while it is nipped out, at the height of six feet, showing that the vein must have been injected from below.

2d. Seventy yards south from this mine, is found another vein of Galena, contained in a blue limestone, at the junction of that rock with the greenstone trap. This vein is TWO AND A HALF FEET WIDE, and is contained in a gangue of quartz and compact felspar, and is known to the miners by the name of hard vein. It intersects an abrupt precipice of limestone, which is nearly one hundred feet high, and is seen on the face of the cliff. A drift has been excavated into this rock, following the vein in a westerly direction, to the distance of one hundred and fifty-five feet. The miners found, in their operations, that this vein had been thrown out to the south by a shift or fault, and, proceeding in that direction, it was recovered and pursued. The vein was found to have been dislocated, to the extent of five or six feet. A perpendicular shaft was also sunk to the depth of fourteen feet, for the purpose of striking the vein lower down, where the ore is supposed to be wider and more pure. (It has increased to over four feet.) From twenty to thirty tons of pure galena have been obtained from this vein, much of which still lies near the mouth of the mine, covered with earth, to prevent its being furtively taken away. A considerable quantity of sulphuret of copper and iron, carbonate of copper, &c. are found associated with the lead ore. If, hereafter, this mine should be wrought, it will be advisable to separate the ores of copper, zinc and lead into distinct heaps, and then to smelt them for their several metallic contents.

3d. Three hundred yards south-west from the mine we have just described, occurs another vein of the same kind of ore, which differs from that only in the color of the blende or sulphuret of zinc, which, in this vein, is of a dark brownish black color. This vein is ONE FOOT WIDE, and is contained in limestone, at its juction with the trap rocks. Its direction we found to be E. and W. and its dip 64° 5′. A gallery has been cut through this vein, and carried on towards those we have de-

scribed ; but owing to the death of the chief miner, Featherstonhaugh, who was drowned in the wreck of the Eastport packet Sarah, the work was discontinued, and has never been resumed.

4th. At Leighton's Point, on Denbo's Neck, the argillaceous limestone was observed running N. W. and S. E. and dipping 36° N. E. It has been broken up by the intrusion of trap dykes, and near their point of contact we found a vein of the sulphurets of lead and zinc. The vein is FOURTEEN INCHES WIDE, and the lead ore is nine inches in thickness ; the remainder of the vein consists of black blende, or sulphuret of zinc, and calcareous spar. The walls of the vein are incrusted with yellow ochreous oxide of iron, to the thickness of three or four inches on either side. This vein has been exposed by the action of the sea, and the shore is strewed with rounded masses of lead ore, which have thus been detached. The direction of the vein is N. N. E. and S. S. W. Since its upper surface is covered with soil, it was impossible for us to trace its extent through the rocks. The following results were obtained by analysis of this ore : one hundred grains contain—

Lead	83.000
Sulphur	15.000
Zinc and Copper . .	1.800
Silver	0.010.—*Dr. Jackson.*

The Company possess some others in the same vicinity, and some estimate of their value may be formed, when it is known that the Rossie mine in the State of New York, has been sold for several hundred thousand dollars, and it is believed these may more than equal that.

Lead Ore.

At Exeter the Company possess between six and seven hundred acres of land from which large masses, and great quantities of Lead ore have been dug and ploughed up in the fields; one person with a hoe having dug one hundred and fifty pounds of lead in less than two hours, which yielded, on analysis, eighty-five per cent of Lead. They are said to resemble the Missouri Lead fields. This location has not been scientifically explored, but, from every indication, the ore is most abundant.

Sulphuret of Zinc.

Sulphuret of Zinc is found at the Lubec Lead mines, and is valuable and will hereafter be wrought for Zinc.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Copper Pyrites.

Copper Pyrites is also found at Lubec, and will become an article of value, to be selected from the other ores, when the mines are wrought. —*Dr. Jackson.*

Grey and Black Copper Ore.

A vein of grey copper ore is found also on lands of the Company at Lubec, as also masses of black copper ore.

Graphite, Plumbago, or Black Lead, occurs in Turner, where the Company have several hundred acres of it, and it is in inexhaustible quantities and of a good quality. Graphite, Plumbago, or Black Lead.

Hydraulic Limestone, of an excellent quality, occurs on lands of the Company at Lubec, of an argillaceous nature, and may be converted into hydraulic cement, a substance which is imported for the construction of subaqueous works, and is also manufactured from a similar rock in the State of New York. This substance is used extensively in the construction of canals and aqueducts, also in the formation of artificial reservoirs for water, and in the manufacture of an artificial sandstone.—*Dr. Jackson.* Hydraulic Limestone.

Granite is found at Mount Desert and Machias, as also at the Fox Islands, where it occurs in great abundance, and of a very fine quality, large masses lying in detached blocks. Granite.

A fine quarry of beautiful Limestone, occurs near Lubec, reticulated with veins of yellow, white, and rose colored calcareous spar, and which will make a rich Marble, equal in beauty to the variety of marble known and prized under the name of Egyptian, or Verd Antique. Like that marble it presents rich veins of white, yellow, and red, and will be valuable in the arts.—*Dr. Jackson.* Verd Antique.

At Brunswick there occur very extensive beds of large crystals of Felspar, of great value as an article for the manufacture of Porcelain, or China ware. It is immediately on the river, and is very pure, and will make a most perfect porcelain of snowy whiteness. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that this mineral is exported to England from Connecticut, to be made into China ware, and there is no reason why a location of so great value cannot be wrought to advantage here, wood being cheap, and the material abundant, and immediately on navigable water. Some from a locality owned by the Company, in Topsham, made into mineral teeth by a distinguished dentist in Boston, in order to test it for this purpose, made a most perfect porcelain, which was of a pure semi-transparent appearance.—*Dr. Jackson.* Felspar.

Egyptian Jasper is found in large quantities, on navigable water, near Machias, and when polished makes the most beautiful ornamental stones, fully equal to the Egyptian, and presenting a greater variety of colors, such as stripes of red, brown, green and blue. Huge masses may be obtained, and will ultimately be sought after, and introduced for ornamental work. In Germany or Italy, where the lapidaries are accustomed to work hard stones, such a quarry as this would be of inestimable Egyptian Jasper

value, and would furnish an abundance of useful and ornamental articles, such as vases, mosaic tables, &c. &c.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Red Felspar. Red Felspar occurs in a mountain mass near Starboard's Creek; it is crystalline, and the rock presents the appearance of a bright red granite. It is valuable for frames of windows, doors, &c., and for finer ornamental work in architecture, and is easily quarried and shipped.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Red Sandstone, or Freestone. Red Sandstone or Freestone occurs in Perry and Pembroke, and is valuable for fire-places, hearth-stones, furnaces, &c., and it will also make a beautiful stone for the casement of windows, doors, &c. &c. It also makes very fine whet-stones, or hones, for tools; and the fine kinds are fully equal to the Turkey oil stones for this purpose. Large slabs of this stone will also be valuable to stone cutters and polishers of marble, for the purpose of smoothing down their marble before polishing it.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Brown Freestone. Brown Freestone is secured to the Company, in Machias Bay, where it occurs near navigable water.

Grey Sandstone, or Honestone. Grey Sandstone, or Honestone, a superior article for hones for razors, knives and cutlery generally, is found in large quantities on lands of the Company, near Machias, which is said to be very fine for these purposes, by those who have used it, and is considered of value.

Black Jet Marble. A quarry of jet black Marble is owned by the Company, near Machias.

Red and Yellow Ochre. Red and yellow Ochre are found in quantities in Albion, and are extensively used in the neighborhood for paint, incorporating freely with oil. The ochre is said to be very durable in resisting the action of the weather, and merely requires digging.

Milk Quartz. Veins or beds of milk white Quartz are found near Machias in great quantity, being one fourth of a mile in width, and forming a mass of great extent, where it may be profitably manufactured into flint glass; wood, for the supply of the furnace, being abundant. The Quartz may be prepared for glass making, by heating it to redness, and quenching it with water; after which it grinds easily under the wheel, and, on being sifted, is ready to mix with the potash, or soda and red lead, to melt into glass. This locality is of value.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Bog Iron Ore. Bog Iron Ore is found in great abundance, and very rich in iron, in Dixmont, fifteen miles from the Penobscot river, with woodlands all around it, and contiguous to water power. It forms a complete bed or crust under the turf, and presents a great field for the manufacture of iron. The Portland and Bangor railroad, as surveyed, passes directly through

it. The Company also possess other beds of bog ore, of value, in Scarboro', and on Mount Desert and vicinity.

Mountain Iron Ore, of good quality, is secured to the Company at Bass Harbor, and on Mount Desert, and is said to be abundant. The Company have about seven thousand acres under lease on Mount Desert, and a Company are now said to be making iron from the ore taken from the mines belonging to the Maine Mining Company. Mountain Iron Ore.

Kaolin, or Pipe Clay, is found on Sebago Pond in abundance, and of a good quality. Kaolin, or Pipe Clay.

The Company possess several thousand acres of Pyritiferous Slate, in four several localities, viz., Casco Bay, Vinal Haven or Fox Islands, Albion and China. That at Fox Islands is in abundance, forming a cliff near the sea, and is suitable for the manufacture of Alum, and Copperas. The latter substance forms naturally on the surface of the decomposed rock, and exudes and crystalizes. But the most valuable locality is that at Albion, containing several thousand acres, and being the richest known. It is surrounded by wood, and near navigable water, and presents a great opportunity for the investment of capital, in the manufacture of Alum and Copperas, the manufacture of which has yielded a large per centage to those engaged in it. The Slate is quarried and broken up into pieces as large as an egg, and laid in a heap on wood, which, being fired, is saturated with water and decomposes; after which it is leached, and the lie boiled down in leaden vats, and the Copperas extracted, the residuum being then roasted, will form Alum when thrown into water and treated with sulphate of potash, or lie from wood ashes.—*Dr. Jackson.* Pyritiferous Slate.

Copper Pyrites occur at Troy and Gray in quantities, and the Copperas forms naturally, and in such abundance on the surface of the rocks, that the neighbors gather it and use it in dying their wool and cotton. Copper Pyrites.

At Lubec is a Mineral Spring, highly medicinal in its effects, and valuable for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic and other similar complaints.—*Dr. Jackson.* Mineral Spring.

At Machias there is a Salt Spring, which is said to be very strong. Salt Spring.

At Albion there is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and much esteemed for its sanative qualities. It has not been analysed as yet; but, when the springs of this description are recalled, and their benefit considered, it will be perceived that a spring of this nature is very valuable. Sulphur Spring.

Mica Slate. Mica Slate, of good quality, occurs at Harspwell, besides which, the Company possess others of the same kind elsewhere, as well as good quarries of roof Slate.

The foregoing comprise those mines and minerals which the Company have had explored, but they possess others that, upon examination, may prove even more valuable than those enumerated.

The Company own about *three hundred acres* of land at Starboard's Creek, and have expended *several thousand dollars* in the erection of *houses, sheds, kiln, wharves, roads*, &c. &c., and the place is now in condition to prosecute the manufacture of the most beautiful Marbles and the Hydraulic Cement, as well as the manufacture of the Mill Stones found there, or the Grindstones and Hones, and getting out the Ribbon Jasper. This location is also admirably situated for the prosecution of the fisheries, the harbor being good and never frozen, and presenting fine situations for making fish, and for trading.

The Company also own *two thousand four hundred acres* of very heavily timbered hard wood land, for settling, on the main road from Machias to Cooper, in plantation 14, through which a first rate road has just been made, and which is settled all around by good, thrifty farmers; and it is thought coal may be found there.

MINING DEEDS TO MAINE MINING COMPANY.

1	William Thayer	*Saco.*
2	Seth Storer	*Scarborough.*
3	Joseph Robinson	*Lubec.*
4	Sewell Milliken	*Saco.*
5	J. S. Wyer	*Harpswell.*
6	Henry M. Eaton	*Lubec.*
7	Francis Colwell	*Cutler.*
8	Joseph Orr	*Harpswell.*
9	Alfred Milliken	*Saco.*
10	S. Perley Eaton	*Lubec.*
11	Daniel Leighton	*Falmouth.*
12	James Senat	*Harpswell.*
13	Joseph Kelly	*Lubec.*
14	John Briggs	*Turner.*
15	Arthur Read	*Harpswell.*
16	Ebenezer McCloud	*Cutler.*
17	Henry Milliken	*Scarboro'.*
18	Paul Snow	*Harpswell.*
19	William Cary	*Turner.*
20	Abigail Orr	*Harpswell.*
21	Stephen W. Waterhouse	*Machias.*
22	Simeon Orr	*Harpswell.*
23	John A. Coomb	*Brunswick.*
24	Charles Read	*Harpswell.*
25	John Staples	*Turner.*
26	John Orr	*Harpswell.*
27	Nathaniel Leighton	*Falmouth.*
28	L. L. Tolman	*Harpswell.*
29	Robert Jordan	*Brunswick.*
30	Isaac Leighton	*Falmouth.*
31	William Barstow	*Harpswell.*
32	Oliver I. Rodsdon	*Turner.*
33	Samuel Britham	*Saco.*
34	David Orr	*Harpswell.*
35	Chandler Bradford	*Turner.*
36	Edward Leighton	*Falmouth.*

37	Charles Staples	*Turner.*
38	Trueworthy Palmer	*Eaton.*
39	Solomon Reekards, Jr.	*Turner.*
40	Benjamin Pettigrew	*Machias Port.*
41	Jonathan Holbrook	*Harpswell.*
42	Michael W. Stevens	*Turner.*
43	John Balch, Jr.	*County of Washington.*
44	Daniel Ackley et als.	*Cutler.*
45	Jonathan Batchelder	*Saco.*
46	Sewell Milliken	*Scarboro'.*
47	Alden Blossom	*Turner.*
48	James Marston	*Cutler.*
49	Edward H. Wiswell	*East Machias.*
50	Matthias Nutter	*Lubec.*
51	Elisha S. Tolman	*Harpswell.*
52	Samuel Bangs, Jr.	*Saco.*
53	Robert Barstow	*Harpswell.*
54	Thomas Winslow	*Falmouth.*
55	William Doughty	*Harpswell.*
56	William Parrit	*Lubec.*
57	Benjamin Smith	*Machias Port.*
58	Solomon Denbow	*Lubec.*
59	Mary Libbey	*Starboard's Creek.*
60	John Larrabee	*Machias Port.*
61	Ebenezer Ramsdell	*Lubec.*
62	Abner Larrabee	*Machias Port.*
63	Robert Huddleston	*Lubec.*
64	Stephen Boynton	*Machias.*
65	Hartwell Leighton	*Lubec.*
66	Benjamin Benson	*Mount Desert.*
67	Daniel Galt	*Mount Desert.*
68	Seth Thomas	*Vinal Haven.*
69	Jonathan Marston	*Machias Port.*
70	Mehitable Marston	*Machias Port.*
71	Ichabod Briant	*Hebron.*
72	Peter M. Ramsdell	*Gray.*
73	Otis Libbey	*Machias Port.*
74	John Larrabee	*Starboard's Creek.*
75	Otis Libbey	*Starboard's Creek.*
76	William Coolidge	*Machias Port.*
77	Samuel A. Morse	*Machias.*
78	William Coolidge	*Point of Maine.*

79	William Coolidge	*Starboard's Creek.*
80	" "	*Seward's Neck.*
81	John Ames	*Vinal Haven.*
82	Benjamin Bucknam	*Mackey Island.*
83	John Dayall	*Cousin Island.*
84	Hezekiah Hill	*Cousin Island.*
85	" "	*Little John Island.*
86	Joel Ricker	*Great Jebeig Island.*
87	Jacob Hamilton	*Cousin Island.*
88	Jonathan Webber	*Great Jebeig Island.*
89	John Hill, Jr.	*Cousin Island.*
90	Joel Ricker	*Cousin Island.*
91	Samuel Grove	*Little John Island.*
92	" "	*Cousin Island.*
93	Ammi R. Mitchell	*Little John Island.*
94	" "	*Cousin Island.*
95	David Keazer	*Great Jebeig Island.*
96	Robinson Dyer	*Great Jebeig Island.*
97	Jacob Hill	*Little John Island.*
98	Samuel Ross	*Great Jebeig Island.*
99	James Hamilton	*Great Jebeig Island.*
100	David Wilson	*Harpswell Island.*
101	Samuel Hutchinson	*Great Jebeig Island.*
102	Waitstill Marryman	*Harpswell Island.*
103	Phinehas Shorey	*Albion.*
104	Elew Shaw	*China.*
105	Robert Abbot	*Albion.*
106	Daniel Hussey	*Albion.*
107	Silas Hussey	*Albion.*
108	Frederick A. Butman	*Dixmont.*
109	Jeremiah Marsh	*Exeter.*
110	Francis Hill	*Exeter.*
111	Elihu Hayes	*Exeter.*
112	Levi Stevens	*Exeter.*
113	D. S. and James Couillard	*Corinna.*
114	Rufus Leighton	*Mount Desert.*
115	William Bennett	*Mount Desert.*
116	Robert Gott	*Mount Desert.*
117	Daniel Hamblin	*Mount Desert.*
118	Ann Benson	*Mount Desert.*

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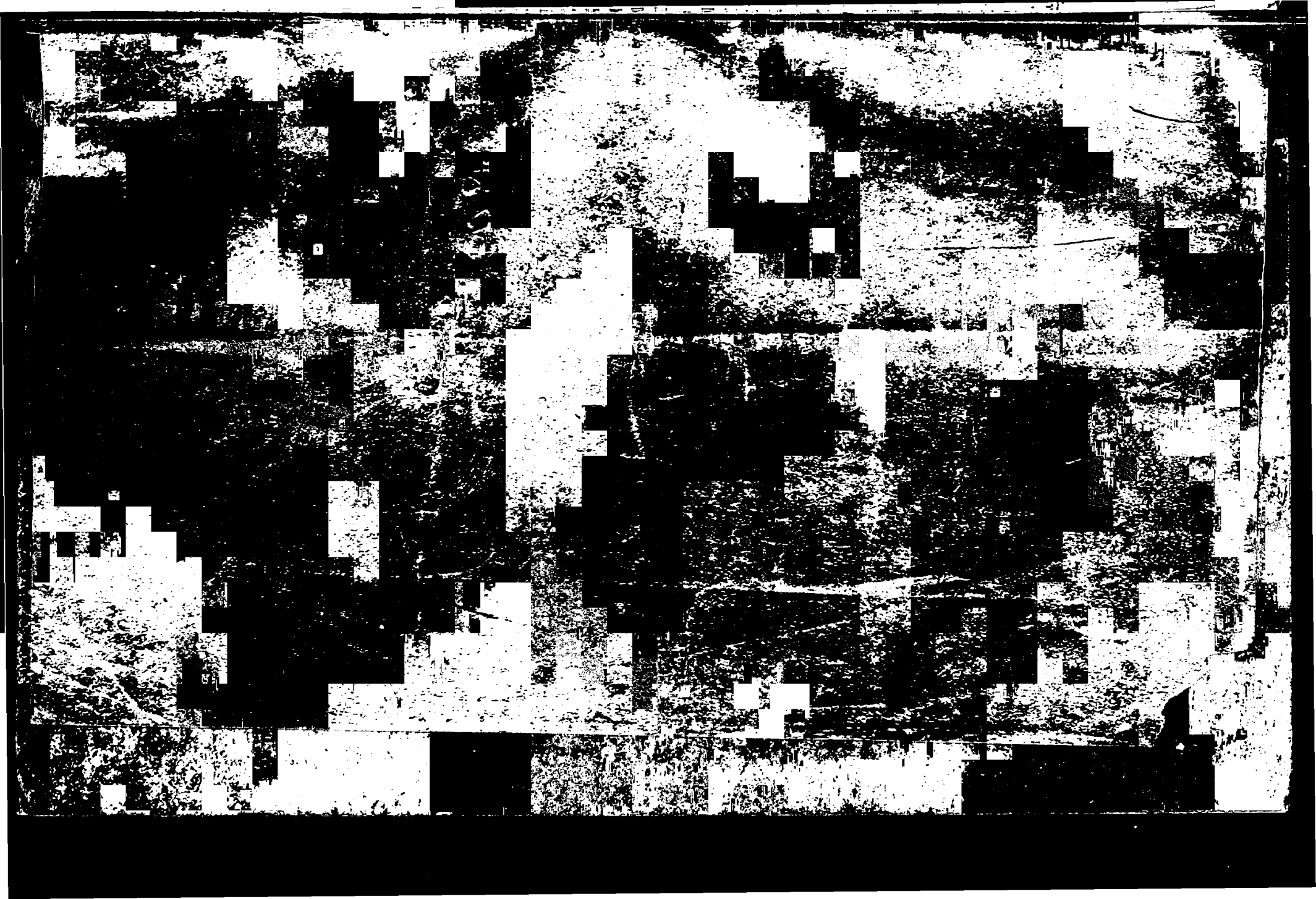

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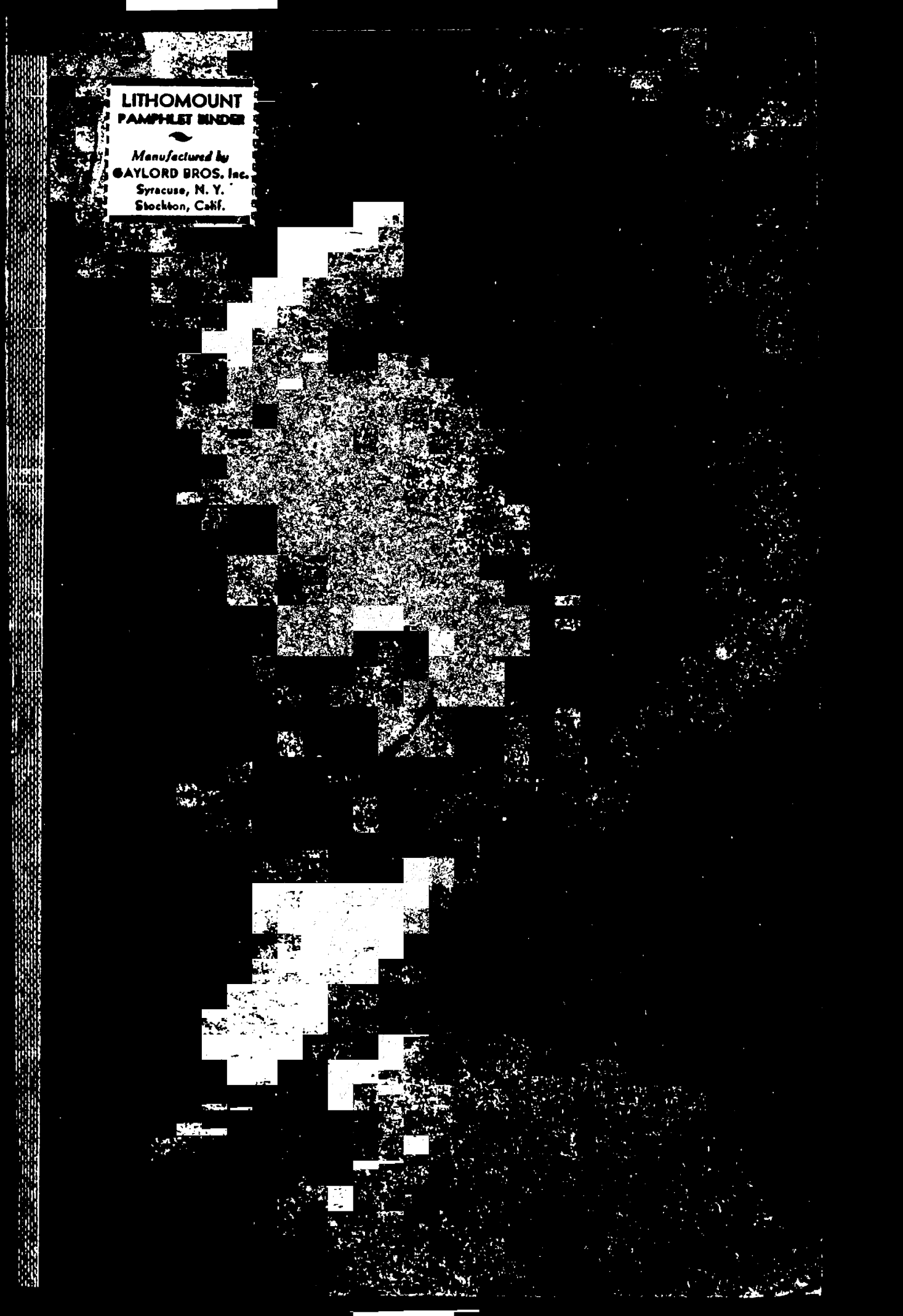
Bangor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