A collection of source materials on the state of Maine

DeCourcy, Bernard Joseph

Boston University

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Boston University
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Service Paper

A COLLECTION OF SOURCE MATERIALS ON THE STATE OF MAINE

Submitted by
Bernard Joseph DeCourcy
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INTRODUCTION

The author feels that the secondary school pupil should be familiar enough with his state to converse intelligently about its geography, government, modes of transportation, industries, climate, people and educational systems.

The majority of the pupils in Maine schools will remain in Maine and will depend on it to furnish them a means of livelihood. It is important for them to know the opportunities offered by industries near them. If they are to live within Maine, the students should become acquainted with the governmental make-up of their state so as to become an intelligent and well-informed part of that machinery. Also a person's happiness depends on the degree of friendliness and cooperativeness there is between him and his neighbor. He should know the people who live in Maine and their habits. Today with labor demanding shorter hours we find man having much leisure time. The wise use of this leisure time is essential. Maine offers her citizens the beauty of nature in its finest form. Transportation is modern and readily available. The people of Maine should know of these places of beauty and the ways of traveling to them.

In writing this paper the author does not attempt to
draw together a recognized unit of study. He does attempt to bring together source materials which may be broadened and presented in individual classrooms by individual teachers.
GENERAL PURPOSES

1. The pupils should gain a more specific knowledge of the geography of Maine relating to the boundaries, size, and topography which will aid them to visualize and discuss intelligently the state in which they live.

2. The pupils should become familiar with place geography within their state which will enable them to locate quickly any specific part of the state.

3. The flora and fauna should become recognizable by the students giving them a feeling of pride and pleasure in the richness of natural wealth Maine has to offer its citizens and visitors.

4. The river and lake systems will be located by the pupils allowing them to realize the important industrial, civic and transportational value of the water systems as well as their beauty.

5. The working of the state and municipal governmental machinery will be discussed and criticized which should help the pupils to understand their part in becoming responsible citizens.

6. The transportation systems of Maine including automobile highways, railroads, and air routes will be located, described, and criticized to help the pupils to realize the benefits derived from these systems in different parts of
the state.

7. The industries of Maine including all the important ones and the more important of the smaller ones will be discussed concerning their value to the state in terms of people they attract, in financial assets, and in potential security for the state and its people.

8. The people of Maine and their varied national backgrounds will be discussed to give the pupils a better acquaintance with problems arising in sections which have not become well assimilated.

9. The climate of the state and its variability will be discussed in its relationship to the part it takes on the agricultural and industrial pursuits of the people in various sections of the state.

10. Famous names of Maine, both past and present, will be discussed to give the pupils a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of Maine's sons and daughters.

11. The educational facilities of Maine will be studied and discussed so that each pupil may realize the opportunities offered to him as he seeks to attain his vocational and personal goals.
CHAPTER ONE

GEOGRAPHY OF MAINE

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CHAPTER ONE

THE GEOGRAPHY OF MAINE

Location and size — The exact boundaries of Maine as given by the Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Maine in their book entitled Maine, A Guide 'Down East'

Maine, the extreme northeastern state in the Union, is the only one adjoined by but a single sister state. The southern boundary of the state is the Atlantic Ocean; the eastern boundary follows the St. Croix River to its source, then due north to the St. John River; the northern boundary extends roughly from the St. John Grand Falls along the river to Crown Monument; the western boundary extends from Crown Monument to the sea at the mouth of the Piscataqua River near Kittery Point.

The above description of the boundaries of Maine is accurate, but omits factors which might clarify the location and size of the boundaries considerably. The following description may be best understood if a map is used with it.

The southernmost point on the coast is Kittery Point. Starting from there and following along the coast, one notices the great irregularity to which the coast conforms. This irregularity is quite remarkable. Wallace Nutting says,


2 Wallace Nutting, Maine Beautiful, Framingham, Massachusetts: Old America Company, 1924, p. 22.
"The coast of Maine is unique on the Atlantic coast as the entire coast from Maine to Mexico is a practically unbroken low shore." The first large indentation along the coast is Casco Bay. The bay is noted for the great number of beautiful islands which dot its surface. At one time it was thought that there was an island for every day in the year. Portland, the largest city in Maine, is located on the shore of Casco Bay. At approximately the center of the coast is located Penobscot Bay. This bay is the largest bay on the Maine coast. It is also dotted with many beautiful islands. Just above Penobscot Bay is the famous Mount Desert Island which separates Blue Hill Bay from Frenchman's Bay. The beginning boundary between Maine and Canada is Passamaquoddy Bay which is found at the extreme eastern section of Maine. It is interesting to know that, "Between Eastport and Portland there is proportionally the greatest number of good harbors found anywhere along the United States coast."\(^1\) The approximate distance or length of the Maine coast is 250 miles, however the actual distance if every indentation is followed is over 8500 miles.\(^2\) A good example of this irregularity is found in this statement, Eastport to Lubec by water is three miles; the very


shortest route possible by land is forty miles; the regular automobile route is one hundred miles. The boundary now follows the St. Croix River to its headwaters. From the lakes it follows a man-made boundary to approximately the Grand Falls of the St. John River. The boundary now follows the course of the St. John River through the magnificent scenery of the St. John Valley. This section of Maine is populated by French-speaking people who are descendants of the Acadians. From the time the boundary started following the St. Croix River, the boundary on the east of Maine has been the Canadian province of New Brunswick. At the town of St. Francis the boundary follows the St. Francis River, a tributary of the St. John River. This river is followed until Crown Monument is reached. Now the boundary follows a man-made course in a southwestern direction until it comes to the southwest branch of the St. John River. It follows this river for a short distance, then follows roughly the height of land to a point just a short distance north of Parmachenee Lake. The Province of Quebec, Canada, has bounded the state on the west from the St. Francis River. Now a man-made boundary goes due south with New Hampshire bounding the State on the west. New Hampshire is the only state in the Union which touches the boundaries of Maine.

At Grand Lake the Piscataquag River, often called Salmon Falls River, becomes the boundary and remains so until it reaches the ocean at Kittery Point.

The exact size of Maine as taken from the World Book Encyclopedia is:

Width ----- 210 miles  
Length ------ 380 miles 
Area ------ 33,040 square miles

Maine ranks among the states as thirty-eighth. In other words, there are thirty-seven states larger than Maine and nine states smaller than Maine. In comparing Maine with the other New England, it is found to be larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire combined.

Topography — Over two-thirds of Maine is 800 feet or more above sealevel. The nature of the state is rough and hilly for the greater part. The mountain peaks are very picturesque and have great scenic value. One of the reasons for the beauty of Maine mountain peaks can best be described by mentioning Mount Katahdin. "Mount Katahdin rises from a plain eight hundred feet above sea level to a height of five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven feet thus giving the impression of being as high as the Rockies." The four

1/ Adapted from *The World Book Encyclopedia*, *loc. cit.*, p. 4226.


highest peaks in Maine are:

Mount Katahdin —— 5267 feet high,
Hamlin Peak —— 4751 feet high,
"Old Spec" —— 4350 feet high, 1
Sugarloaf —— 4337 feet high.

These peaks are the four highest points of land in Maine.

Five other peaks in Maine are over 4000 feet in height, and 37 peaks are over 3000 feet in height. 2 It is not always the highest peaks which are the best known. Mount Kineo, on the shore of Moosehead Lake, rises abruptly from the surface of the lake and has been known and loved by tourists for many years. Near Farmington is Mount Blue, a well-known peak which overlooks the tranquil Sandy River valley. Mount Cadillac on the coast is the highest point of land on the eastern seaboard north of Rio de Janeiro. 3 It is 1532 feet high. Nearly all of these mountain peaks are of granite composition and because of their hardness were able to withstand the corroding action of the glaciers during the Ice Age.

Besides leaving the picturesque peaks, the glaciers were responsible for several other natural phenomena in Maine. One of these is the remarkable system of eskers or kames which occur throughout the state. They are gravel deposits from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in length.

1/ Ibid.
2/ Ibid.
3/ Ibid.
From them are obtained most of the road building material for the State's roads. The roads often follow these ridges. In Maine the ridges are usually called "horse-backs."  

Another vestige of the glacier which is found in Maine is displayed in its coastline. The excellent harbors which Maine has in abundance were formed when the tremendous pressure resulting from the weight of the glacier forced the level of the land far below its former level. When the ice receded, the water from the ocean rushed in and covered the land. In time, over a period of many years, the land has slowly risen to its former level. However, in places it is still lower than it once was. Where this has happened on the location of a river the river bed, being lower than the surrounding land, has been transformed into a long deep harbor. We call these river mouths "sunken river mouths."  

A unique feature of the topography of Maine is located in the northern section of the State. In this section all the land, with the exception of the St. John River valley, is over eight hundred feet in height. The region is different from any other part of New England. The western part is wild and consists of almost wholly virgin forest. The entire eastern side, however, is recognized as one of the most fertile sections of land in the United States for

1/Ibid.
2/Ibid., p. 8.
the growing of potatoes. The land is a level plateau with a width and grandeur which might be compared to the prairies of our West. Again the size of Maine can be compared with that of New England by realizing that Aroostook County, which this region is called, is almost as large as the entire state of Massachusetts. It is one hundred and twenty miles long and has a maximum width of one hundred and five miles, comprising six thousand eight hundred square miles. Massachusetts has seven thousand two hundred square miles.

**Rivers and Lakes** -- In the winter of 1775-1776 an army of intrepid American soldiers led by a great leader, Benedict Arnold, went through the wilderness of Maine to the Canadian city of Quebec in an attempt to conquer that fortress. A large part of their journey was made a bit easier by the use of the Kennebec River up to the height of land where they were forced to carry their huge bateaux overland to the Canadian Chaudiere River. Today it is possible to duplicate their exact trip by canoe. The river, however, would be found to have changed a great deal since 1776. Power dams, bridges, artificial lakes, and many cities and towns would be seen where before it was wilderness.

Maine has a great amount of water surface on its land. More than one-tenth of Maine's 33,040 square miles is

covered by water. The state map has more than 5100 rivers and lakes on it. This water surface provides Maine with a handsome revenue from power, and from tourist trade, not to mention the intangible wealth of health and satisfaction it gives to all those who enjoy the recreation they afford.

The largest of the Maine rivers is the Penobscot. It is 350 miles long. The two most important tributaries are the West and East Branches. Medway, Maine, is the location of the joining of these two branches to form the Penobscot River proper. The sources of the Penobscot are a series of small ponds near Canada Falls Deadwater and near Green Mountain at the northern end of Moosehead Lake for the West Branch. The sources of the East Branch are Webster and Telos Lakes. Some of the important towns found on the Penobscot River are: Bucksport, Bangor, Orono, Oldtown, Brewer, Howland, Lincoln, Mattawaskeag, East Millinocket, and Millinocket.

The next largest river within Maine is the St. John River. The length of the river in Maine is 211 miles. Of our large rivers, this one is unique in that it flows to the north for most of its length in Maine. It leaves

1/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 5.
2/ Ibid.
3/ Ibid.
4/ Ibid.
Maine at approximately the Grand Falls just below Van Buren. For the greater length of its course in Maine it is used as the international boundary between Canada and the United States. The Allegash River is a tributary to the St. John River and is famed for its canoe trip. The sources of the St. John River are small ponds and lakes just north of Moosehead Lake; among them are, Baker Lake, St. John Pond, and the chain of lakes near Allegash Lake. It is interesting to know that a very slight height of land separates the Penobscot River from the St. John River. The canal at Webster Lake and Telos Lake was constructed in order to divert the water into the Penobscot River for logging purposes. The water from Telos Lake had formerly flowed into the Allegash River and then into the St. John River. Some of the important towns along the river are: St. Francis, Fort Kent, Madawaska, Keegan, and Van Buren.

The Androscoggin River is the next longest river. It is 175 miles in length. The Rangeley Lakes are the source of the river. An interesting fact is that the headwaters of the river are in Maine and it flows through New Hampshire for a short distance before again coming into Maine. It re-enters Maine near Gilead and flows east to Livermore Falls; then it flows to the coast at Brunswick where it joins the Kennebec River at Karrymeeting Bay. The

1/ Ibid.
Androscoggin is the Maine river which has the greatest developed water power. Important cities and towns located along its banks are: Brunswick, Lisbon Falls, Lewiston, Auburn, Livermore Falls, Rumford, Bethel, and Gilead.

The next river is size is the Kennebec River. This river is probably the best known of Maine Rivers. Rich in history it holds a treasure of stories and adventure. The Kennebec River is 150 miles in length; its source is the great Moosehead Lake. The longest tributary is the Dead River which carried Benedict Arnold's men to the height of land before they came to the Chaudiere River. Important towns and cities found along its shores are: Bath, Gardiner, Winthrop, Waterville, Fairfield, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Madison, Bingham, and The Forks.

The Saco is the next important River. It is 104 miles in length. The sources of the river are found in Lovell Pond and Moose Pond. The river flows through the lower tip of Maine south of Portland. Important cities and towns along its shores are: Biddeford, Saco, West Buxton, Hiram, Cornish, and Kezar Falls.

The last river to be located is one used as a boundary between United States and Canada. It is the St. Croix River.

1/ Ibid.
2/ Ibid.
which is 75 miles in length.\(^1\) The sources of this river are in the Chiputneticook Lake and East Grand Lake. Important towns along the river are: Calais, Woodland, and Vancsboro.

Maine's great acreage of water cover is composed of many beautiful lakes. It is largely the beauty of these lakes which gives Maine the right to claim the title of "The Nation's Playground." The visitors they attract each year spend a great deal of money while in Maine. The Maine Development Commission estimated in 1936 that approximately $100,000,000 were spent in Maine by 1,000,000 tourists. An interesting survey proves that the "...normal visitor spends 25 per cent of each dollar in retail stores; 31 per cent for food (and perhaps drink); 20 per cent for living accommodations; 8 per cent for amusements; and 6 per cent for bonbons, lollipops, and ice-cream."\(^2\)

The largest of the lakes is Moosehead Lake. The drainage of this lake is 1,240 miles.\(^3\) Moosehead is also the largest freshwater lake wholly within the United States.\(^4\) It stretches for more than forty miles in length and has

\(^1\) Ibid.
\(^3\) Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Lealiie Gordon, *op. cit.*, p. 236.
\(^4\) Ibid.
over three hundred miles of wooded shore. 1/

The best known of the Maine Lakes are the six Rangeley Lakes which cover an area of approximately seventy-five square miles in Franklin and Oxford Counties in Maine and Coos County in New Hampshire. 2/ These lakes are easily reached by the tourists and have become a favorite spot for the visitor wishing sport, recreation, or just plain rest.

The largest of the lake systems is the Penobscot chain consisting of Chesuncook and the lakes connecting on the west, the Allegash, Chamberlain, and others on the east, with the Sebois and others farther east all emptying into the West Branch. These lakes are situated in what is one of Maine's wildest, inaccessible regions. Far from the good highways of southern Maine they have not become as well known as the lakes in the southern and western regions of Maine. During recent years the use of the airplane has opened many of these lakes to the sportsman. It is thought that these lakes will become the center of a great tourist playground in the future.

Other important and large lake systems are the Schoodic system in southeastern Maine consisting of Sysladobis Lake, Nicatous Lake, Grand Lake, the Machias Lakes, Pocumcus, and other lakes; the head water lakes of the St. Croix river

1/ Adapted from Federal Writer's project, op. cit., p. 411.
2/ Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 239.
including Spedmic, Crooked Brook, East Grand Lake, and Chiputneticook Lake. In northern Aroostook are found a series of lakes famed for their excellent fishing. They are: Portage, St. Froid, Square, Crown, Mud, and Long Lakes. These lakes are all connected and form a continuous route of canoe travel.

It would be difficult to locate or name all of the lakes and ponds in Maine. There are over 2200 lakes and ponds in Maine. There are, however, a few more which are so well known they should be mentioned. The Belgrade Lakes near Waterville, located in the center of beautiful country, have a great tourist trade. On their shores are located many camps for boys and girls. Sebago Lake just above Portland has been known as a beautiful and clear lake for many years. It is the water supply of Portland, and has many summer homes on its shore. Nathaniel Hawthorne, when a boy, loved this lake and spent many summers on its shores.

The lakes of Maine attract many people with their peculiar and beautiful names. Most of the names are ones which have been given by the Indians who frequented their shores. This poem illustrates well the names of Maine's lakes.

\[1/\text{Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 5.}\]
THE LOVELY RIVERS AND LAKES OF MAINE

0, the lovely rivers and lakes of Maine!
I am charmed with their names, as my song will explain;
Aboriginal muses inspire my strain,
while I sing the bright rivers and lakes of Maine —
From Cupsuptic to Cheputmeticook,
from Sagadahock to Pokenegamook —
'gamook, 'gamook,
Pokenegamook,
From Sagadahock to Pokenegamook.

For light serenading the "Blue Roselle,"
"Bonnie Doon" and "Sweet Avon" may do very well;
But the rivers of Maine, in their wild solitudes,
Bring a thunderous sound from the depth of the woods:
The Aroostook and Chimenticook,
The Chipmansec and Chinquassabamtook —
'bamtook, 'bamtook,
Chinquassabamtook,
The Chipmansec and Chinquassabamtook.

Behold how they sparkle and flash in the sun!
The Mattawamkeag and the Mussungun;
The kinglly Penobscot, and the wild Koolastook,
Kennebec, Kennebago and Sebasticook;
The pretty Presumpscut and gay Tulanbic;
The Ess'quilsagook and little Schoodic —
Schoodic, Schoodic,
Little Schoodic,
The Ess'quilsagook and little Schoodic.

Yes, yes, I prefer the bright rivers of Maine
To the Rhine or the Rhone or the Saone or the Seine;
These may do for the Cockney, but give me some nook
On the Ammonoosuc or the Wytopadiook.
On the Umsaskis or the Ripogenis,
The Ripogenis or the Piscataquis —
'aquis, 'aquis,
The Piscataquis.

"Away down South," the Cherokee
Has named his river the Tennessee,
The Chattahoochee and the Ocmulgee,
The Congaree and the Chooppee;

1/ The Best Loved Poems of the American People, selected by Hazel Fel£leman, New York: Garden City Publishing Company, Garden City, 1936, pp. 643-44.
But what are they, or the Frenchy Detroit,
To the Passadumkeag or the Wassatoquoit --
'Toquoit, 'Toquoit,
The Wassatoquoit,
To the Passadumkeag or the Wassatoquoit.
Then turn to the beautiful lakes of Maine
(To the Sage of Auburn be given the strain,
The statesman whose genius and bright fancy makes
The earth's highest glories to shine in its lakes);
What lakes out of Maine can we place in the book
With the Matagommon and the Pangokomock,
'Omook, 'Omook,
The Pangokomock,
With the Matagommon and the Pangokomock?
Lake Leman, or Como, what care I for them,
When Maine has the Moosehead and Pangokwhem,
And, sweet as the dews in the violet's kiss,
Wallahgosquegamonock and Telesimis;
And when I can share in the fisherman's bunk
On the Moose-tuckmaguntic or Mol'tunkamunk --
'Amunk, 'Amunk,
Or Mol'tunkamunk,
On the Moose-tuckmaguntic or Mol'tunkamunk?
And Maine has the Eagle Lakes, Cheppawagan,
And the little Sepic and the Scapan,
The spreading Sebago, the Congomgomoc,
The Milliemet and Motesoinloc,
Carobou and the fair Anmonjenegamonock,
Oquassac and rare Wetokenebacook --
'Acook, 'Acook,
Wetokenebacook,
Oquassac and rare Wetokenebacook.
And there are the Pokeshine and Fatquongomis;
And there is the pretty Coscogonnnosis,
Romantic Umbagog and Pemadumcook,
The Pemadumcook and the old Chesuncook,
Sepcs and Moosteuck; and take care not to miss
The Umbazookskus or the Sysladobsis --
'Dobais, 'Dobais,
The Sysladobsis.
The Umbazookskus or the Sysladobsis.
O, give me the rivers and lakes of Maine,
In her mountains or forest or fields of grain,
In the depth of the shade or the blaze of the sun,
The lakes of Schoodic and the Baconegeun,
And the dear Waubasosas and the clear Aquassuc,
The Cosbosecentic and Millenkikuk --
    'kikuk, 'kikuk,
The Millenkikuk,
The Cosbosecentic and Millenkikuk!

George B. Wallis

Suggested Activities for Chapter One.
1. Have students draw map of Maine to use during the study of the chapters. This may be done by following instructions given by teacher, by tracing over another authentic, by enlarging by squares from a smaller map. All the students should have the same size finished product.
2. Locate on your map the "sunken river mouths" you can find on the coast. Print the names carefully on your map.
3. Locate and print carefully on your map the names of the four highest peaks in Maine. Also the names of the better known peaks.
4. Illustrate by coloring a map the physical contours of Maine.
5. Locate and print in carefully on your map the important towns along each river.
6. Locate on your map the rivers of Maine. Print them and their names carefully on the map.
7. Locate and print carefully on your maps the lakes of Maine and their names.
8. Have students list all interesting facts they know about
Maine which are not well known by the average person.


10. Describe to the class a "horse-back" of which you know.

11. Have one of the class members tell about his trip on a river in Maine.

12. Have a student prepare and give orally a special report of Benedict Arnold's march through Maine.


14. Have the students tell of their experiences in a boys' or girls' camp in Maine.

15. Write an essay on your trip to a mountain in Maine.


17. Write an essay about your camping trip to a lake.

16. Invite a Maine guide to the classroom to tell of his experiences in the deep woods.

19. Have a group of boys plan a canoe trip on one of the Maine rivers. Have this trip planned down to every possible detail such as, cost of provisions, equipment, hiring of guide, number of days to take, possible dangers to avoid.

20. Construct a model from clay, papier mache, or sand showing the topography of Maine.
21. Send to State Survey Commission, Augusta, Maine and request copies of contour maps of your local region.

22. Send to Maine Development Commission, Augusta, Maine for their material advertising the State of Maine. Have this material available on library shelf in the classroom.

Bibliography: — Asterisks denote books obtainable at Maine State Library.


*Dunnack, Henry Ernest, *The Maine Book*, Augusta, Maine: 1920, pp. xiii + 338. A book written by the State Librarian for the centennial celebration of Maine's statehood. It was written with intentions of answering inquiries which had been received by the State Library. It is an excellent reference book and very easy reading for students.


Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Maine, *Maine, A Guide 'Down East'*; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1937, pp. xxvi + 476. One of the best and most comprehensive descriptions of Maine to be found. A factual book which has been written to give a detailed description of Maine to both the resident and the out-of-stater. For both adults and students.


Excellent description of the early days of Maine Indians, their customs, and the early towns of Maine.

Fiction Bibliography:

Dramatization of this novel is an annual event at South Berwick, Maine, the home of the novelist.


Locale is the Rangeley Lakes. Autobiographical.

Setting at Arundel, Maine; tells story of Benedict Arnold's march to Quebec, and weaves in a history of the Kennebec River Indians.

Setting at Arundel, Maine. Story of the sea.

Story of Roger's Rangers and their search for a northwest passage to the Pacific during the time of the French and Indian wars. The Indian village of St. Francis is destroyed by Rangers after torturous march through Maine woods.
CHAPTER TWO

FLORA AND FAUNA OF MAINE

I. Flora
   A. Trees
      1. Names
      2. Location
      3. Proportion of growth
   B. Flowers
      1. Names
      2. Location
      3. Proportion of growth

II. Fauna
    A. Animals
       1. Names
       2. Where found
       3. Proportionate number
    B. Birds
       1. Names
       2. Where found
       3. Proportionate number
CHAPTER TWO

FLORA AND FAUNA OF MAINE

The people of Maine have always loved the out-of-doors. Fishing, hunting, swimming, hiking, mountain climbing and various other out-door activities are popular with many people. To many of them the cry of the loon on a lonely lake in the darkness of a quiet night is a thing of beauty worth traveling many miles to hear. To others the thrill of catching a glimpse of the Red-eyed Vireo as it feeds its young in the low-slung nest cannot be equaled. The song of the reel, the bobbing flag of the white-tailed deer, the falling of a huge tree, these are to the lovers of nature the essence of life as it should be.


"Maine's flora falls into two classifications: Canadian in the colder sections, and Transition in the warmer. Isolated areas of one type of flora are sometimes found well within the confines of the other."
"Alpine flora occurs on the upper reaches of Mount Katahdin and other high peaks. A blue-leaf birch is known to occur in these regions; and mountain white birch and mountain alder are found on Katahdin. Among the more hardy plants in Alpine areas are Lapland diapensia, Alpine bearberry, Greenland starwort, lance-leaved Labrador tea, blue spear-grass, Lapland rose-bay, and fir club-moss.

"The Transition flora grows below Cape Elizabeth on the coast, in all of York County, and in the southern sections of counties west of the Penobscot River, a great wooded area of pine and oak. The Canadian flora is found along the coast north of Scarboro, and inland above an imaginary line running from Umbagog Lake in the Rangeley section to Mars Hill in lower Aroostook County.

"The white pine, sometimes called the 'masting pine' because in Colonial times the larger trees were reserved for the Royal Navy, is displayed on the State seal and gives Maine its name of 'the Pine Tree State.' These pines are known to reach a height of two hundred and forty feet, and a diameter of six feet at the butt. Once abundant in groves throughout the State, they now exist for the most part only in second growth.

"Hemlock, its bark valuable for tanning, is plentiful. Balsam fir, sometimes grown commercially for the Christmas-tree trade, runs wild all over the State; the wood, imparting no flavor, is commonly used in making butter-tubs. Red oak occurs in all parts of Maine except the extreme north. The burr oak is common in the central part of Maine. White or paper birch is prevalent throughout all but southern Maine, often appearing in nearly pure stands of considerable area. The yellow birch is the largest native birch, though often not so tall as the white."
"There is an abundance of sugar or rock maple. Mountain maple is seen all over Maine; and box elder (also a maple), planted as an ornamental tree in southern sections, grows wild in Aroostook County. Tupelo, or black gum, is not found north of Waterville.

"Pitch pine is the principal tree appearing on large tracts of the Brunswick district. On the shore of Bauneg Beg Lake in North Berwick there is a large stand of pitch pine, many of the old trees of great size. Coast white cedar is found only in York County, as is butternut, an introduced tree and only a species of walnut growing in Maine. Shagbark is found occasionally in southern sections and as far east as Woolwich, and the nuts are sold in market.

"Maine's oldest and most valuable trees are the white oaks, some of them well over five hundred years old. The bark is used for tanning. Black or yellow oak is confined to the southerly coastal regions, and the swamp white oak and the chestnut oak are found locally in southern Maine. Chestnuts are not common, most of them having been destroyed by the chestnut-bark disease. The slippery elm, so named because of its mucilaginous inner bark, and the sassafras are little known. The sycamore or buttonwood is found along streams in southern Maine. Poison sumach is found as a shrub in the Transition area.

"Trees common throughout the State are tamarack, locally called by its Indian name of hackmatack; red spruce, most abundant of Maine's conifers, growing as high as eighty feet, and valued as the principal wood used for paper pulp (it also supplies spruce gum which is gathered from September to June); white spruce, called 'skunk spruce' by lumbermen because of its odor; white cedar or arborvitae, growing in dense stands on swamp grounds; and
black willow, the largest and most conspicuous American willow.

"The rapid-growing aspen poplar, used for book-paper pulp, is abundant, being often found in nearly pure stands. The large-tooth aspen and the balsam poplar are common throughout the State. Ironwood, or hornbeam, is widely distributed, though not abundant. Common beech is plentiful.

"The white or American elm, one of Maine's largest and most graceful trees, is common throughout this State, as it is through all of New England. It is generally planted near houses, many persons believing that it diverts lightening. Fully as beautiful is the mountain ash; wild cherry, found in every section, is of little value except as cover for burned-over areas. But the wild black cherry, widely distributed though not abundant, provides one of the State's most valuable furniture woods. The red plum is occasionally grafted and often used as an ornamental tree. Striped maple or moosewood is a lovely tree found all over Maine. The silver maple grows near the coast, its sap being used to make an inferior maple syrup. Red maple is the most abundant, growing in swamp lands. The basswood, a species of linden, is attractive for its flowers, which are popular with honey bees. The black ash and white ash, the latter a valuable timber tree, are prominent all over the State.

"A rare shrub called the prostrate savin or trailing yew is found on Monhegan Island, and other islands east of Casco Bay; on Mount Desert Island it is called the Bar Harbor juniper.

"Among the common shrubs of Maine are the speckled alder, in swamp and pasture lands; witch hazel, bordering most forest areas; several nearly indistinguishable varieties of shad-bush, whose
white sweet-scented flowers are the first harbingers of spring and whose wood is used in making fishing rods; the hawthorn or thorn apple; the chokecherry, found along farm fencerows; and the staghorn sumach.

"Trees introduced into Maine with marked success include the Norway spruce, the Colorado or blue spruce, and three poplars — the white poplar, the cottonwood poplar or Caroline poplar, and the Lombardy poplar. The European beech, the copper beech, and the English elm have been introduced largely as ornamental trees, as has the European mountain ash or rowan tree, superior to the native mountain ash in brilliancy of coloring, its bright red berries remaining well into the winter. The black locust and the honey locust were brought into the southern part of Maine, and the latter is now common in the vicinity of Paris and elsewhere. The horse-chestnut was introduced from Asia by way of southern Europe.

"In Washington and Hancock Counties low-bush blueberries have developed considerable commercial importance. Mountain cranberries grow abundantly in the Mount Desert region, having long since given their name to the Cranberry Isles, and the large bog cranberry is widely distributed in marshlands over the State. Most flowers and blossoming shrubs common to the north temperate zone can be found, generally more brilliantly colored along the shore than in the interior. Among the more widely distributed species of the Mount Desert region are American wood anemone, New England aster (introduced), seaside aster, swamp aster, wild bergamot, American bittersweet, black-eyed Susan, bluet, tall meadow-cup, clover, sweet clover, white ox-eyed daisy, and dandelion. Others are blueflag, Canada blue-eyed grass, harebell, orange hawkweed, false heather, hepatica, and Indian pipe.

"Familiar are Jack-in-the-pulpit, Joe-pye, seaside knot-grass, sea lavender, and wild lily-of-the-valley or Canada mayflower. The most
common wayside lilies are the Canada lily and American turk's cap (introduced. Mayflower, the trailing arbutus, ushers in the spring. Of the many orchids native to Maine, the best known are the arnica, common and yellow lady-slippers, rose pogonia, and the small purple and white orchids.

"Devil's paintbrush grows in profusion, spreading through the fields to the grief of the farmer and the joy of the passer-by. Other bright flowers are the scarlet pimpernel, the sea or marsh pink, the swamp pink, pitcher plant and pokeweed (rare). Maine's two rhododendrons are not common, but the well-known rhodora, immortalized by Emerson, is no less beautiful. Best known of the wild roses are the swamp rose, meadow rose, and wild brier rose. Purple trillium and painted trillium, yellow violet, common purple violet, blue marsh violet, and sweet white violet, giant sunflower (escaped from gardens), aglantline or sweetbrier, woodbine, and yellow wood-sorrel are all commonly found.

"In the wide areas still untouched by urban civilization, Maine is today rich in many of the species of birds, mammals, and fish that attracted the early explorers. On the other hand, man's continual slaughter of wild life has caused extinction of the great auk, the passenger pigeon, the heath hen, and the Eskimo curlew, and has driven the timber wolf, the panther, the wild turkey, and swan out of the State. Northern white-tailed deer, first noticed in numbers about 1900, have increased in the State. Northern white-tailed deer, first noticed in 1900, have increased in the State. Some believe that the migration of the caribou, not seen south of the Canadian border for nearly thirty years, is due to the close cropping of forest vegetation by the deer. The Maine State Planning Board reports that even with an annual kill of more than sixteen thousand, deer are more plentiful now than they were a hundred years ago. American elk,
commonly called moose from the Indian musk are found in all the northern counties. Since they have been protected by law, they have even been seen along the coast, particularly in the marshy woodlands of Waldo County. Black or cinnamon bear, sometimes of large size, are numerous along the beech ridges of northern Aroostook. Bay lynx or bobcat are known in every county, especially in Aroostook. But panther, and catamount are no more; and the gray wolf, once known all over Maine, was last seen in 1930 in Bluehill. The Canada lynx, the so-called loup-cervier, is not uncommon in the Magalloway region.

"Except in the extreme southwestern part, Canadian beaver are increasing throughout the State. There are more than two thousand of them in the Penobscot east country alone. It is now considered that the damage done by beaver to streams and woods is more than offset by the value of their dammed-up pools in aiding fire-fighters. Muskrat, American otter, American mink, fisher and marten (known as American sable) are all to be found in Maine. The Maine weasel is the only animal to which the State has given its name. Raccoon are increasing. Skunk are common, as are red foxes in all their color variations -- cross, silver, and black. The hare (commonly called snowshoe rabbit), gray rabbit, confined principally to York and Cumberland Counties, northern red squirrel, and chipmunk are plentiful. Woodchucks abound; but hedgehogs, generally known as American porcupine, have been nearly exterminated since a bounty was placed on them. The common shrew and the mole or short-tailed shrew are known generally, and a rare species of shrew, Sorex thompsoni, has been found in Brunswick, Norway, and Waterville. Maine has the brown bat, the little brown bat, hoary bat, and silver-haired bat; as well as the wood mouse, field mouse and house mouse. In the Alpine areas are found the chickaree, northern flying squirrel, Canada porcupine, Labrador jumping mouse, and Canadian white-footed mouse.
"Pickering's tree frog sounds the first note of spring; there are also the bullfrog, yellow throated green frog, marsh or pickerel frog, woodfrog, common or leopard frog, and tree frog -- the latter often erroneously called tree toad. Maine has several varieties of turtle -- the snapping turtle, mud turtle or painted terrapin, yellow-spotted or speckled tortoise, wood tortoise, and box tortoise -- the latter very rare this far north. According to Dr. Ditmars, of the New York Zoological Park, there are no poisonous snakes in Maine, but there are, of course, the small garter snake, striped snake, ribbon snake, green snake, water snake, and an occasional milk adder.

"Seals abound along the coast above Casco Bay, and there is a bounty on them in the Passamaquoddy Bay region. Finback whales are increasing along the lower Maine coast; in 1936 as many as thirty were seen at a time off Wells and Kennebunk early in March. Maine has a wide variety of game fish. There is an abundance of lobster and clams along the coast, the small white scarboro clam being particularly succulent. Shore or rock crabs, scallops, shrimp and mussels are all plentiful.

"Of the three hundred and twenty-one known species of birds within the State, twenty-six are permanent residents. In Maine's Canadian areas are the Acadian Chickadee and the eastern snow bunting, while Bicknell's thrush is known to breed on the upper reaches of the mountains. From Labroadar to the Everglades, the nests of only twenty northern bald-headed eagles have ever been discovered, and of these two are at Georgetown and one at Newcastle; they are occupied each year. There are known to be at least twenty-five giant eagles in the hills near Cherryfield. A great golden eagle was reported as seen on Eagle Cliff at Carrying Place near Bingham in 1933, and others have been seen at Penobscot in the past. The Canada ruffed grouse, erroneously called partridge, is Maine's highly prized game bird. The Fish and Game Commission annually liberates thousands of ring-necked pheasants.
along the coastal range from North Berwick to Cherryfield, and this species is increasing rapidly. The common mallard or wild duck and the common black duck breed here, and are the most popular game birds among the waterfowl.

"The more common birds of Maine's Canadian fauna are the brown creeper, American golden-eye, eastern goshawk, rusty grackle, Holboell's grebe, Canada jay (known otherwise as moosebird and whiskey jay), slate-colored junco, eastern golden-crowned kinglet, common loon, red-breasted nuthatch, old-squaw, snowy owl, spruce partridge, northern raven, red-poll, red-backed sandpiper, white-winged scoter, pine siskin, Acadian sharp-tailed sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, white-throated sparrow, olive-backed thrush, water thrush, black-poll warbler, myrtle warbler, yellow palm warbler, eastern winter wren, and lesser yellow-legs.

"A partial list of the birds of Maine's transition fauna includes the eastern least bittern, rare, red-winged blackbird, eastern bluebird, bobolink, eastern bob-white, black-capped chickadee, American crosbill, eastern crow, yellow-billed cuckoo (very rare), eastern mourning dove, alder flycatcher, olive-sided flycatcher, bronzed grackle, ruffed grouse, blue jay, eastern belted kingfisher, eastern meadowlark, white-breasted nuthatch, Baltimore oriole, orchard oriole (very rare), barred or hoot owl, screech owl, short-eared owl, saw-whet owl, domestic pigeon, eastern or American robin, spotted sandpiper, eastern field sparrow (uncommon), Savannah sparrow, sharp-tailed sparrow, starling, bank swallow, barn swallow, cliff swallow, tree swallow, scarlet tanager, brown thrasher or song thrush, wood thrush (rare), and hermit thrush, towhee, Philadelphia vireo, black-throated blue warbler, black and yellow or magnolia warbler, whippoorwill, northern downy woodpecker, northern hairy woodpecker, northern pileated woodpecker (uncommon), and eastern house wren. The domestic pigeon, the pheasant, the English sparrow and the starling have been introduced into the state.
"The islands off the Maine coast constitute the great nursery of the North Atlantic sea birds. Green Island, six or seven miles out from Cliff Island in Casco Bay, is a favorite breeding place for gulls. Of one hundred and eleven offshore islands visited in 1931, seventy-seven has nesting colonies of American herring gulls, which are so common in Washington County as to be an annoyance to blueberry growers. In 1934 herring gulls decimated a colony of double-crested cormorants on a Penobscot Bay island, and have wiped out other colonies. Great numbers of them breed inland on Gull Island in Moosehead Lake, and many others on Rangeley waters. The black guillemot was found breeding on twenty-four islands. The American merganser stays close to fresh water, and is a coast resident in winter only. The red-breasted merganser or sea robin, common in coastal waters of Canadian fauna, is found inland in summer. Leaches petrel is the only known representative of its order known to breed along the Maine coast. The northern raven is common along the upper coast, but is rarely seen inland. The great black-backed gulls are just returning to Maine after an absence of many years. Double-crested cormorants breed regularly on Penobscot Bay islands.

"American eider duck, the largest of Maine sea ducks, now breed here and are seen frequently near the outer islands in January. Canada goose, commonly called wild goose, was once known to breed as far south as Kere Point, instead of entirely in northern Quebec, and the Arctic as at present. Merrymeeting Bay is one of the most important way stations on the coast for them in the spring. From early March until the middle of May, they gather there in great numbers.

"Terns are often blamed for the mischief done by herring gulls, but this is a mistake since they eat live gamey food only. The common tern breeds on most of Maine's grassy islands. On Upper Sugar Loaf Island, not far from Popham Beach, there are colonies of
common tern and roseate tern, the latter now increasing from a distinct rarity. Puffins, also called sea parrots, are likewise increasing; the best place south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to see these interesting birds is on Machias Seal Island, where there is a colony of several hundred. On the same island are many razor billed auks, which apparently do not breed there. Although the island belongs to the United States, the light there is operated by the Canadian government, and permission to visit the island must be obtained from the Canadian Department of Marine, at St. John, New Brunswick.

"The laughing gull is rare, but there is a colony of this species in Penobscot Bay. The common loon breeds in inland ponds. The great blue herons are increasing rapidly along the coast; one of their large breeding grounds, Bartlett's Island near Bar Harbor, is protected by the Federal Government. Black-crowned night herons are also more frequently seen than formerly. And the osprey is no longer uncommon on the Maine coast."

Suggested Activities for Chapter Three

1. Construct a bird house and place it in an appropriate location.

2. Construct a bird feeding station and place it in an appropriate location.


4. Make a scrapbook collection of leaf prints.

5. List all the flowers you can find and identify.

6. List all the ferns you can find and identify.

7. List all the trees you can find and identify.

8. List all the species of birds you can locate and name.
9. Write an essay on how a certain species of bird constructs his or her nest.
10. Bring to class a taxidermy exhibit you have made.
11. Collect and bring to class an exhibit of species of wood.
12. Visit a taxidermist in your town and discuss the mounting of animals with him.
13. Plan and go on a field trip observing the different species of trees, birds, and flowers.
14. Secure the aid of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in your town and lay out a nature trail in the vicinity of your town. Use the school shops, if possible, to construct name plates for the trees along the trail.
15. Secure these various visual aids from the Visual Aids Department, 34 Exeter Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Unless otherwise noted the films are all one reel, 16 mm. projector size.

G2 — Fire, The Red Poacher (B). A conservation film. It shows what is being done to educate the public and train children in schools to prevent forest fires. One may see the ranger locate a fire, and then watch the fighters get the blaze under control. Sound.


B30 — Thrushes and Relatives. This shows the habitats,
feeding habits, brooding, development, and activities of representative species of this family of birds. Calls and songs are reproduced. Closeups provide studies of nest life and of the birds in flight. Sound.

For use in a lantern slide projector are the following slides:

K47 — Birds all of us should know.
K48 — Wild Flowers all of us should know.
K49 — Trees all of us should know.

Bibliography:


CHAPTER THREE
GOVERNMENT OF MAINE

I. The Constitution of Maine
A. The articles of the Constitution
B. Three branches of the government
   1. Executive
   2. Legislative
   3. Judicial

II. Local government
A. County
   1. Number
   2. Governing duties
   3. Names
B. City
   1. Types of government
   2. Governing duties
C. Town
D. Plantation
E. Unorganized township
CHAPTER THREE

THE GOVERNMENT OF MAINE

The year 1820 properly begins the government of Maine as it now is. — Before 1820 organized government had been under the control of proprietors and later under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The citizens of Maine on the fourth of March, 1819 voted to become a separate independent state. The towns sent delegates to Portland to draw up a constitution. This was voted for and adopted by the people on the first Monday in December, 1819. Formal application for admission to the Union was made on the first Wednesday of January, 1820. On March 3, 1820, Maine was admitted into the Union as the twenty-second state.1/

The Constitution resembles that of the United States in that it designates the power of its officers and of the people. This is shown by the following adaptations from the Constitution of Maine.

The first article is a declaration of rights having twenty-four sections. These rights guarantee to the people the same inalienable rights which our Federal Constitution guarantees in the first ten amendments.

1/ Adapted from George J. Varney, History of Maine, Portland: Dresser, McLellan and Company, 1877, p. 341.
Article Two pertains to the electors defining them, naming the rules in regard to election days, and giving regulations to be followed in times of military emergency.

Articles Three, Four, Five and Six pertain to the three branches of government, namely: executive, legislative, and judicial.

Article Seven pertains to the military requirements of the state. Under this article all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless they are Quakers, Shakers, justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, or ministers of the gospel, must be a member of the State militia unless he pays an equivalent to be fixed by law.

Article Eight pertains to the public maintenance of schools, and the donation of grants to colleges, academies, and seminaries.

Article Nine gives the general powers of the State. A few of these are: a general valuation to be taken on public estates at least once in ten years; all taxes assessed equally according to the value; taking of public oath or affirmation before taking office in the State; the Legislature shall never suspend or surrender the power of taxation; the Legislature may enact laws excluding the right of suffrage from persons convicted of bribery at an election; the Legislature may be law authorize the dividing of towns into voting districts.
Article Ten gives the Legislature the power to propose amendments to the Constitution and cause a vote to be taken by the people.

**Executive Department** — The supreme executive government of the State is vested in a Governor. He is elected for a term of two years by a popular vote. He must be at the commencement of his term at least thirty years of age, and cannot hold any other office, either Federal or State, at the same time. His salary at present is five thousand dollars a year. Among his specific duties are: commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State and the militia; the nominating and appointing of all judicial officers, coroners, and notaries public; also all military and civil appointments not cared for in the Constitution; give information to the Legislature concerning conditions of the State and recommend all measures he deems expedient; grant reprieves and pardons; see that all laws are faithfully executed. The Governor has a council of seven persons who advise and work with him on all serious matters. He must have the majority consent in the appointing of all officers and in granting pardons. The council members are appointed by a joint ballot of the senators and representatives and must come from prescribed counselor districts.

**Legislative Department** — The Senate has thirty-three members who are chosen by popular vote from their respective
districts for a term of two years. A Senator must be at least twenty-five years of age at the commencement of a term of office. He must be a citizen of the United States for five years previous to his election, a citizen of Maine for one year previous to his election, and must have resided for three months previous to his election in the district he represents. The sole power of impeachment is given to the Senate and no person can be convicted without the vote of two-thirds of the members. The Senate shall choose their president, secretary, and other officers. Vacancies occurring shall be filled by a new election.

The House of Representatives has one hundred and fifty members who are chosen by popular vote from their respective districts for a term of two years. A member of the House of Representatives must be at least twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States for five years previous to his election. He must be a resident of Maine for one year previous to his election and a resident of the district he represents for at least three months previous to his election. If a vacancy occurs in the House, it may be filled by a new election. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, clerk, and other officers. The House also has full power of impeachment.

The Legislature convenes on the first Wednesday of each January at the State House in Augusta. Each session is
limited to one hundred days. There it has full power to make and establish all reasonable laws for its State which are not contrary to the Constitution of Maine or of the United States. Any bill or resolution which passes both houses shall be sent to the Governor. He approves it by signing it, or he may veto it by sending it with his objections back to the chamber in which it originated. The Legislature may pass it over his veto with a two-thirds concurrent vote. If the Governor does not send it back within five days, Sunday excluded, the bill is considered approved. If within five days the legislature is adjourned, the bill is given three days more in the next session.

Each house has the right to determine its rules and regulations and may punish its own members for disorderly conduct. Each shall also keep a journal of its actions and from time to time publish the journal unless it is deemed important to require secrecy. The Houses may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly conduct in the sessions, provided the term of imprisonment is not longer than the period of the session.

The members of both houses shall be paid a sum as set by law. At present the President of Senate and Speaker of House receive $1000, while legislative members receive $850 for each regular session, and $10 a day for special sessions.
Traveling expenses of $2 for every ten miles are paid to and from the sessions. The members are also privileged from arrest going to, during and leaving sessions with the exceptions of cases involving treason, felony, or breach of the peace. The members cannot be held liable for anything said during debate in either house.

All bills pertaining to revenue must be originated in the House.

The members of the Legislature cannot be appointed to any civil office while a member, or can any person holding a civil office, with exceptions of Federal post-officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, coroners, be elected to the Legislature.

Corporations shall be formed by general laws and not by acts of Legislature except in special cases for municipal purposes, or where the corporation cannot be formed otherwise. These corporations shall be forever subject to the general laws of the State.

The Legislature has the power by a two-thirds concurrent vote of both houses to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution.

The Judiciary -- The judicial powers of the State are invested in a Supreme Judicial Court and such other courts as the Legislature shall establish. The Supreme Court now consists of one Chief Justice and seven associate justices
who are appointed by the Governor with the consent of his council for a term of seven years. The Supreme Court when it is sitting as a Law Court is composed of the Chief Justice and five associate justices. The annual sessions of the law court are held in Augusta on the first Tuesday in March, May, September, and December; in Portland on the first Tuesday of January, February, June and October.  

Four superior courts have been established: one at Portland for Cumberland County, one at Auburn for Androscoggin County; and one at Bangor for Penobscot County. These courts have been established to take care of increased business.

During the year forty-four nisi prius terms with a jury are held by the justices in the counties of the state.

The Chief Justice receives a salary of $4000, and the associate justices receive a salary of $8000 which cannot be lowered during their term of office. They are required to give their opinion upon important questions of law when required by the Governor, Council, Senate or House of Representatives. They cannot hold any other Federal or State office while they hold the office of justice.

The State government is centralized and has power over

1/ The Maine Register, Portland, Fred L. Tower Companies, 1944, p. 36.
2/ Adapted from Henry E. Dunnack, op. cit., p. 79.
3/ Ibid.
the entire state. Each part of the state has local government which is direct and controls that specific region.

**Counties** -- Maine is divided into sixteen counties which are the intermediary governing units between the State and the towns or cities. These counties are determined by law and every part of the state is in some county. Each county has a shire town, sometimes called county seat, which is a city or town chosen to be the center for the county's business. Here are erected the court houses and the county jails. In the state department, the county must have leaders. Three commissioners are elected for a term of six years. They take care of assessment, levying of taxes, keeping up the county roads, and taking care of the receipts and expenditures of the county's money. A sheriff, elected for two years, has charge of enforcing the laws, appoints deputies for large towns, and takes care of the county jail. A treasurer takes care of all the money received from towns, fines received from the sheriff, and fees received from the clerk of courts. There is also an office of register of deeds which is important as it handles all the records of deeds, mortgages, and attachments.¹

The following list is the names of the counties with their shire towns. The list is constructed so that the counties begin at the most southern end of Maine and follow

the coast and boundaries. The last four counties are central counties entirely surrounded by the other counties.

| York      |..........................| Alfred       |
| Cumberland|..........................| Portland     |
| Sagadahoc |..........................| Bath         |
| Lincoln   |..........................| Damariscotta |
| Knox      |..........................| Thomaston    |
| Waldo     |..........................| Belfast      |
| Hancock   |..........................| Ellsworth    |
| Washington|..........................| Machias      |
| Aroostook |..........................| Houlton      |
| Somerset  |..........................| Skowhegan    |
| Franklin  |..........................| Farmington   |
| Oxford    |..........................| South Paris  |
| Androscoggin|..................| Auburn       |
| Kennebec  |..........................| Augusta      |
| Penobscot |..........................| Bangor       |
| Piscataquis|.......................| Dover-Foxcroft|

Cities -- The next division of our local government is the city. Maine does not require a location to be a certain size before it can be incorporated as a city. Therefore the cities may be smaller than some of the larger towns. The form of government which each city has often varies from city to city. The usual form includes a mayor, as the executive, working with a board of aldermen, and a common council all of whom form a legislative department. Another type is the City Manager type. Here a trained expert is selected to administer the government of the city. Auburn was the first city in Maine to adopt this City Manager form of government.¹/ There are now over twenty cities having

¹/ Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole, and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 166.
this system. Another form of government is the commissioner plan. In this form each member of the commission is in charge of a specific department such as police or public works.

Each city is divided into wards for the purpose of voting. The chief offices of the city are elected by the people and minor offices are appointed.

**Towns** -- The town government in Maine is one of the purest forms of democratic government. The town meeting, in which all citizens having the voting privilege may participate, is the governing unit. At this meeting are chosen the officers for the town, and money to run the business of the town is appropriated. The town's officials are the selectmen, from three to seven in number, a town clerk, a treasurer, a collector of taxes, a road commissioner, a school committee, superintendent of schools, and a board of health.

**Plantations** -- Maine is unique in having a plantation form of government in her system. It is the only state retaining organized plantations which have a simplified form of town government with charters and school councils, and are free from state taxation.

1/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, *et. cit.*, p. 49.
They are organized for the purposes of schools alone. The officials are assessors, three in number, who take the place of selectmen.\textsuperscript{1/}

Unorganized township -- The last division of local government in Maine is the unorganized township. It is at times confused with a plantation form of government, but is distinct in that it has no actual form of government thus having no officials or local taxation. \textsuperscript{2/} All unorganized townships are governed by the Maine Forestry District which is divided into twenty-eight sub-districts, each in charge of a chief warden; seventy-one watchmen and sixty-five patrolmen are employed from May to September, and seventy-one lookout stations and ninety camps are maintained within the district.\textsuperscript{3/} Some of the townships have a sizable population and have schools and roads. The State Department of Education has direct supervision over the schools, and the roads are taken care of by the county. These unorganized townships make up approximately one-half of the area of the state.\textsuperscript{3/}

Suggested Activities for Chapter Three.

1. Trip to be taken to the State House at Augusta when the legislature is in session. Preparation should be made in

\textsuperscript{1/} Adapted from Henry E. Dunnack, \textit{op. cit.}
\textsuperscript{2/} Federal Writer's Project, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 49.
\textsuperscript{3/} Adapted from Henry E. Dunnack, \textit{op. cit.}
advance by the teacher and students to prepare for specific observations, e.g., one group of students to attend and report on a committee meeting concerning the fishing industries, another group to attend a committee meeting concerning the teacher tenure bill. Both chambers should be observed in session.

2. The local members of the Legislature should be approached beforehand and arrangements made with them to provide for the most suitable schedule.

3. A personal audience may be arranged with the Governor. This may not be possible and should be arranged earlier.

4. Have a classroom legislative assembly. A practical issue such as raising revenue for an addition to the State Capitol building should be used. Have the bill originate in the proper house and carry it through to the signing or veto by the Governor.

5. Invite one of the Senators or Representatives from the local district to the classroom and have him talk on his experiences in the Legislature.

6. Attend a sitting of the State Supreme Court.

7. Attend a meeting of the Superior court at the nearest county seat. Write a journalistic account of the sitting.

8. Invite an associate justice to the schoolroom and have him talk about his position.

9. Invite a local person who has recently served on a jury
to talk to the class about his experience.

10. Place on a mimeographed map the name of all the counties and their shire towns.

11. Visit the county seat of your county and go through the county buildings. Write a report on the conditions you found in the county jail.

12. Invite a county official to your school to explain his position.

13. Visit the office of the city mayor or manager. Inquire about having a representative from your class in attendance at a meeting of the board of aldermen.

14. Visit the Ward officials and observe a voting day. Write an essay on why people should vote.

15. Hold a town meeting in your classroom. Select a moderator, vote for your officials, and appropriate money for the town's business.

16. Write an essay on the part plantations have in Maine government.

17. Attend a town meeting and take notes to bring back to class.

18. If you live in an unorganized township, discuss the necessary steps which would have to be taken to become a town.

19. Construct a blueprint of the seating arrangement of the Legislative chambers.
80. Write to Maine Development Commission, Augusta, Maine for maps of counties and of unorganized townships and plantations.

Bibliography:

The asterisks denote books which may be obtained at the State Library in Augusta.


Maine Register, Portland, Fred L. Tower Companies, 1944. An annual publication having latest statistics on State elections. It also has a copy of the State Constitution. For teachers and students.


CHAPTER FOUR
TRANSPORTATION IN MAINE

I. Highways
   A. Type of roads
      1. Concrete
      2. Macadam
      3. Gravel
   B. Mileage
   C. Maine routes

II. Railroads
   A. Early beginnings
   B. Mileage
   C. Main routes

III. Airlines
   A. Important airports
   B. Northeast Airlines
CHAPTER FOUR

TRANSPORTATION IN MAINE

"From forest trail and canoe to the airplane, every link in the history of American transportation, with the exception of the stage-coach, is being used in Maine today.\(^1\)

Transportation in Maine — The history of transportation in Maine is a story of the progress Maine has made from the early beginnings of small trading posts to the large modern cities such as Portland, Biddeford, and Augusta. Indeed it was not many years ago that Portland, then called Falmouth, became a terminus for mail carried by horseback.\(^2\)

Today, however, the transportation facilities in Maine are modern with smooth paved roads, streamlined railway trains, and fast, powerful airplanes.

Highways — The most commonly used method of travel in Maine is the highways. Bus lines and private cars carry people to all parts of the State. The southern part of the State has a larger share of the first-grade roads, but each year the roads are being extended to the more remote

\(^1\) Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 68.

sections of the State. The majority of the roads are constructed by the towns and are third-class roads, however a great many of the roads are now gravel surfaced; and several hundred miles are concrete paving. 1/ "Of the 22,401 miles of roads in Maine, 8,876 miles are designated as state highways. This state highway system includes 238 miles of concrete, 447 miles of bituminous macadam, 85 miles of bituminous concrete, 5 miles of wood and granite block and 2,004 miles of gravel, a total of 2,779 miles which have been improved." 2/ Today road construction consists for the greater part in macadamising. Much freight is carried over the roads. Especially true is this with the huge tonnage of potatoes now shipped by truck from Aroostook County to the large cities of southern New England.

Many bus lines connect Maine's towns and cities with each other and with cities outside of Maine.

Highway routes -- The principal highway routes of Maine which are used by tourists are those routes which have been taken from a publication of the Maine Publicity Bureau, 3 St. John Street, Portland, Maine, called Motor-ing Thru Maine. 3/

1/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 73.
3/ Adapted from Motor-ing Thru Maine, Maine Publicity Bureau, Portland: pp. 1-30.
United States Route Number One (U. S. Route No. 1)

Kittery, Maine to Fort Kent, Maine, 561 miles. — Part of a route which extends the length of the United States with its southern terminus in Miami, Florida and its northern terminus in Fort Kent, Maine; this route is the longest complete route in Maine. To the visitor, or to the native of Maine, no trip could be better than this beautiful road which extends along Maine's magnificent coast then stretches far up through Aroostook County, the "Garden Spot" of Maine. The route itself is a trunk line and cannot give the traveler all the scenic beauty which lies along the Maine coast. From the route, however, one may take the alternate side-trips into famous summer resorts, quiet fishing villages, or along the rocky, surf-pounded stretches of coastline.

Towns through which the road passes are: Kittery, York Corner, Ogunquit, Wells Beach, Wells, Kennebunk, Biddeford, Saco, East Scarborough, Scarborough, Portland, Falmouth Foreside, Cumberland, Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Woolrich, Wiscasset, Newcastle, Damariscotta, Waldoboro, South Warren, Thomaston, Rockland, Rockport, Camden, Lincolnville, Northport, Belfast, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Hampden, Bangor, Brewer, Lucerne In Maine, Ellsworth Falls, Ellsworth, Hancock, Sullivan, West Goulsboro, Gouldsboro, Steuben, Millbridge, Cherryfield, Harrington, Columbia Falls, Jonesboro, Machias, East Machias,
Whiting, Dennysville, Pembroke, Perry, Robbinston, Calais, Woodland, Princeton, Topsfield, Danforth, Orient, Houlton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Mars Hill, Easton, Presque Isle, Caribou, Van Buren, Madawaska, Fort Kent.

United States Route Number Two (U.S. Route No. 2)

Shelburne, New Hampshire to Houlton, Maine, 279 miles. — This route could be called a "cross-country" route. It takes the traveler through scenic beauty which is hard to equal. Also for the leisurely inclined it avoids the heavy coastal traffic. The towns through which it passes are: Gilead, Bethel, Rumford, Mexico, Dixfield, Milton, Farmington, New Sharon, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Canaan, Palmyra, Newport, Bangor, Orono, Old Town, Milford, Passadumkeag, West Enfield, Lincoln, Wotton, Macwahoc, Island Falls, Smyrna Falls, Houlton.

Route Number Four (Route 4) South Berwick, Maine to Magantic, Quebec, 232 miles. — Route Number Four takes the traveler through the heart of the Rangeley Lakes region. A great part of it goes through the rural, sweet corn region, and the traveler will find it a tranquil, restful journey. However, for the person who wishes to have a city to visit, the route will be found to pass through the twin cities of Auburn and Lewiston which are modern industrial centers. The towns through which Route Four passes are: South Berwick, North Berwick, Hollis Center, Gorham, South Windham, Windham,
United States Route Number 201 (U.S. Route 201) "The Arnold Highway." Brunswick, Maine to Quebec, Canada, 263 miles. — This route takes the traveler along the beautiful and famous Kennebec River. It is called "The Arnold Highway" in honor of General Benedict Arnold who led an army of men through the wilderness of Maine during the American Revolutionary War. The route follows the trail he took along the Kennebec River. It goes through many large towns at its southern end, but from Bingham to the Canadian border it runs through virgin forest. Cities and towns along its route are: Brunswick, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Vassalboro, Winslow, Waterville, Fairfield, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Ladiaon, Anson, Solon, Bingham, Caratunk, The Forks, Lake Parlin, Jackman, Moose River, Quebec, Canada.

United States Route Number 202 (U.S. Route No. 202) East Rochester, New Hampshire to Bangor, Maine, 175 miles. — This route is a "cross-country" route which takes the traveler through parts of Maine which are off the more heavily traveled highways. Many beautiful scenes are found along this route. The region around China Lake is especially beautiful. Towns along the route are: East Rochester, New Hampshire;
Canford, Maine; Alfred, Hollis Center, Har Mills, Gorham, South Windham, Foster's Corner, Gray, Upper Gloucester, Danville, Auburn, Lewiston, Monmouth, Winthrop, Manchester, Augusta, South China, Albion, Unity, Dixmont, Hampden, Bangor.

Route Number 100 (Route 100) Portland to Bangor, 144 miles. -- This is one of the busiest highways in Maine. At Newport one may take the famous "Moosehead Trail" to Greenville at the foot of Moosehead Lake. At Gray is found the alternate route to Poland Spring. Towns through which the route passes are: Portland, West Falmouth, West Cumberland, Gray, Upper Gloucester, Danville, Auburn, Lewiston, Waterville, Fairfield, Burnham, Pittsfield, Newport, Hermon, Bangor.

Railroads in Maine. -- Although Maine was not the first state in the Union to experiment with steam-driven railway trains, it does have the distinction of being the second state to have a railroad in operation. In 1836 a railroad was opened and ran from Old Town to Bangor, a distance of thirteen miles.\(^1\) The Whitneyville to Machiasport railroad was opened in 1840; one of its primitive locomotives is now owned by the Crosley Laboratory at the University of Maine.\(^2\) Unique in railroad history was the Moosehead Lake Railway.

\(^1\) Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 200.

\(^2\) Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 71.
which was a narrow-gauge two-mile road at Northeast Carry. Draft animals supplied its power, and the rails were enormous logs from fifty to sixty feet in length. The locomotive had wheels of huge wooden disks of pine. It was destroyed by fire in 1862. 1/ Two other well known railways in Maine which are objects of interest are the narrow gauge railways from Farmington to Rangeley and the Monson railroad. The tracks at Monson were used until 1948 to carry slate from the quarries to the Bangor and Aroostook Railway. It was a novel sight which never failed to delight the traveler as he saw the tiny locomotive chugging busily along the narrow tracks.

Maine has over two thousand miles of track operated by railway companies. 2/ The railroads reach to practically every section of the state. Those areas not reached are connected to the railways by bus routes.

The Grand Trunk Railway. -- The Grand Trunk Railway of the Canadian National Railroad System which operates between Montreal, Canada and Portland, Maine was opened to travel in 1853. 3/ As Portland is the eastern winter terminus for the Canadian National railway it handles a great amount of grain from the grain fields of southern

1/ Ibid.
2/ Ibid., p. 72.
Canada. The Grand Trunk elevators at the Portland waterfront have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. The mileage of the Grand Trunk Railway in Maine is 95 miles. Towns through which it passes are: Yarmouth, Mechanic Falls, Bethel, Norway and South Paris.

The Canadian Pacific Railway. -- The Canadian Pacific Railway travels across the width of Maine on its way to the great port of St. John, New Brunswick. The mileage of this railway is 177 miles in the State of Maine. At Mattawamkeag the trains begin to run on tracks owned by the Maine Central Railway as far as Vanceboro at the Canadian border. Freight trains carry huge cargoes of wheat from the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the sea at St. John. Opened for travel in 1898 the railway passes through these towns: Jackman, Greenville, Brownville Junction, Mattawamkeag, and Vanceboro.

The Boston and Maine Railroad. -- This railroad was opened in 1873 and is the connecting railroad line for southern New England and Maine. It has a short route in Maine, going only a distance of 133 miles from Portland.

1/ Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 55.
2/ Facts about Maine, op. cit., p. 31.
3/ Ibid.
5/ Facts about Maine, op. cit.,
toward Boston on three separate routes. It, however, is a very important railroad as all travel by rail from Portland to the southern parts of New England must use this line. Towns which may be reached by the Boston and Maine Railway are: Portland, Old Orchard, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, North Berwick, Kittery, South Berwick, Westbrook, Gorham, Hollis, Alfred, Sanford, Springvale, and Lebanon.

The Maine Central Railway. — The Maine Central Railway with a mileage of 893 miles is the longest railway in Maine. In 1881 it consolidated the following railroads: Portland and Kennebec Railway, Coserset and Kennebec Railway, Androscoggin and Kennebec Railway, Leeds and Farmington Railway. Portland is the southern terminus of the line where it makes connections with the Boston and Maine Railroad. At Northern Maine Junction and Bangor, it makes connections with the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The railroad reaches the greater part of central Maine and handles a large passenger service as well as freight. Each section of the railroad might be called a separate line as it serves a specific part of the state. A short part of it is the line from Portland to Fryeburg which passes through the towns of Westbrook, South Windham, Steep Falls, Hiram, and Fryeburg. Another line extends

1/ Ibid.
2/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit.
from Portland to Rumford. It passes through New Gloucester, Auburn, Poland Springs, Mechanic Falls, Canton, Rumford. A third line runs from Portland to Mattawamkeag. From this line run many branch lines. From Portland it goes to Brunswick where a branch line can be taken along the coast through the towns of Bath, Wiscasset, Newcastle, Waldoboro, Thomaston, and Bath. Another branch line can take the traveler from Brunswick through Lisbon Falls, Lewiston, Winthrop, Belgrade, Oakland, Waterville, and Skowhegan. From Oakland a line extends to Norridgewock, Madison, North Anson, and Bingham. From Monmouth Junction a branch line extends to Livermore Falls and Farmington.

At Brunswick the main track extends through to Richmond, Gardiner, Augusta, Waterville, Burnham, Pittsfield, Newport, Bangor, Orono, Old Town, Lincoln, and Mattawamkeag; then through to Vanceboro. From Mattawamkeag to Vanceboro the tracks are also used by the Canadian Pacific Railway. From Bangor the Maine Central Railroad serves the eastern coast towns and passes through these towns: Brewer, Ellsworth, Cherryfield, Machias, and Calais.

The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. — This railroad furnishes transportation to the northern part of Maine. It operates 634 miles 1/4 of track. The southern terminus is Searsport, and from there it extends north on a main line.

\[\text{Facts About Maine, op. cit.}\]
line until it reaches Oakfield where it has two main branches running through the great potato empire of Aroostook. Most of the freight handled by this railroad is the tremendous tonnage of potatoes. Indeed it is often called the "Potato Train." Bangor and Northern Maine Junction are the main southern termini for passenger service as it is at these two places connections are made with the Maine Central Railroad for southern New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Towns through which the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad passes are: Searsport, Stockton Springs, Northern Maine Junction, Bangor, Lagrange, Milo, Derby, Brownville, Norcross, Millinocket, Sherman Station, Smyrna Mills, Island Falls, Oakfield, Houlton, Mars Hill, Presque Isle, Caribou, New Sweden, Van Buren. At Oakfield a line may be taken through the towns of Ashland, Portage, Eagle Lake, Fort Kent, Madawaska. A branch line extends from Milo through Dover-Foxcroft, Guilford, and Greenville.

Air Lines in Maine. -- Aviation in Maine is a rapidly growing business. There are numerous airports in the State which have mushroomed to great size since the beginning of the second World War. One of the most famous is the Presque Isle airport which is controlled by the Army Air Force and is the American Terminus of the "Snowball Route" which transports soldiers back and forth from the European battle fields. It is a magnificent airport, and
may one day become the leading United States airport for European travel. Another large Army airport is Dow Field at Bangor. Other important airports are located at Portland, Augusta, Waterville, Auburn, Caribou, Millinocket (now used by Canadian government for use of their army planes), Rockland and many smaller airports in smaller towns. Air service may be secured privately to any part of the state.

The Northeast Airlines. -- This is the only commercial air line in Maine. It serves northern New England, and the Canadian Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec. The towns in Maine served by the Northeast Airlines are: Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Houlton, and Presque Isle. From these airports the traveler may secure passage to Boston and New York.

Suggested Activities for Chapter Four:
1. Secure from the Visual Aids Department, 34 Exeter Street, Boston, Massachusetts, these visual aids:
   F295 -- Railroadin', three reels, sound, 16mm. film.
   Keystone Slides for lantern slide projector: K29 -- Roads,
   K31 -- The Story of the Iron Horse, K32 -- Transportation Through the Air.
2. Plan in class a railroad trip to Boston. Secure time tables from the Railway Companies on which you will travel. Figure the cost and mileage of the trip from the time tables.
3. Plan a trip by plane from the nearest Northeast Airlines airport to Boston. Secure a time table from the Airlines and figure the cost, time, and mileage of your trip.

4. Write to the Maine Development Commission for a copy of the Highway Map of Maine. Plan a trip to some summer resort and trace the best route possible which you might travel.

5. Locate on the highway map the most important airport towns of Maine.

6. Hold a forum to discuss the benefits which Maine would receive if Presque Isle was officially designated as an Atlantic coast port of entry for international air service.

7. Write an essay in which you expound your arguments favoring more extensive highway construction by the State of Maine.

8. Invite the local highway commissioner to your classroom to speak about his work.

9. Visit the railroad yards and observe the men at work, e.g., the turntable, section gang, station master, telegraph operator, and train crew.

10. Visit the airport and observe the people at work, e.g., radio operator, beacon lights, weather observations, incoming and outgoing planes.
Bibliography:

Asterisk denotes book which may be obtained from State Library at Augusta.


The author takes the reader along the highways of Maine to many spots of interest. Good reading for teachers and students.
CHAPTER FIVE
INDUSTRIES OF MAINE

I. Pulp and paper industry
A. Proportionate size
B. Raw materials
C. Locality of mills
D. Number of employees

II. Boots and Shoes
A. Proportionate size
B. Source of power
C. Locality of factories
D. Number of employees

III. Textile industry
A. Proportionate size
B. Types of manufacture
   1. Cotton
   2. Woolen
C. Locality of factories
D. Number of employees
E. Variety of goods manufactured

IV. Fishing industry
A. Coastal fishing
   1. Amount of catch
   2. Value of catch
B. Lobsters
   1. Importance of lobstering
   2. Methods of trapping and marketing
C. Sardines
   1. Amount of catch
   2. Value of catch
   3. Number of canning factories
   4. Locality of factories
   5. Number of employees
D. Other food products
   1. Types of food
   2. Number of factories
   3. Number of employees

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V. Shipbuilding
   A. History of Industry in Maine
   B. Iron Shipbuilding
      1. Locality of shipyards
      2. Types of ships built
      3. Number of employees
   C. Wooden shipbuilding
      1. Number of shipyards
      2. Locality of yards
      3. Number of employees

VI. Agriculture
   A. Potatoes
      1. Aroostook County
      2. Value of crop
      3. Amount of crop
   B. Blueberries
      1. Washington County
      2. Locality of canning factories
      3. Value of crop
      4. Production of crop
   C. Sweet corn
      1. Locality of crop
      2. Value of crop
      3. Production of crop
   D. Grain crops
      1. Reason for crops
      2. Production of crops
   E. Dairying
      1. Leading counties
      2. Value of dairying
      3. Production of milk
   F. Poultry
      1. Number of chickens
      2. Value of chickens for market
      3. Number of eggs for market
      4. Value of eggs for market

VII. The lumber industry
   A. Timber acreage
   B. Number of mills
   C. Value of manufactures
   D. Number of employees
   E. Specific manufactures and their locality

VIII. Other industries
   A. Starch
   B. Canoes
   C. Quarrying and mining
   D. Water power
   E. Tourist trade
Industries of Maine. — "The estimated wealth of Maine in 1890 was $500,000,000. In 1938 Maine was worth slightly less than $2,000,000,000.\(^1\) Although Maine is ranked thirtieth among the manufacturing states of the Union,\(^2\) it has an abundance of industries which give employment to many thousands of its inhabitants. The industries range from large million dollar industries, such as pulp and paper, to small industries giving employment to only a few people. In 1937 there were reported to be 1,171 manufacturing establishments which showed a total value including manufactures of $151,110,521.\(^3\) Maine protects her workers by laws which prohibit children under 14 years of age from employment in factories or mercantile establishments.\(^4\)

The pulp and paper industry. — This is the largest of the Maine industries.\(^5\) "Paper and allied products account

\(^1\) Lawrence Dame, op. cit., p. 197.
\(^3\) Lawrence Dame, op. cit., p. 204.
\(^4\) Adapted from The World Book Encyclopedia, loc. cit., p. 4230.
\(^5\) Adapted from Federal Writer’s Project, op. cit., p. 56.
for one-fourth of the total of Maine's manufactures.¹/ The
great forests of Maine are comprised for a great part
of soft woods which are used in the manufacture of pulp
and paper. In 1940 it was estimated that the total stand
of fir and spruce, the two main sources of paper and pulp,
was 25,500,000,000 board feet.²/ The great mills which have
been constructed to manufacture the paper and pulp employ
13,135 employees according to compilations of the Maine
Department of Labor and Industry for the year 1943. One
of these mills is located in Millinocket and is the country's
largest manufacturer of newsprint.³/ Another large mill is
the Bucksport paper mill of the Atlantic Seaboard Company
which is capable of turning out 1880 feet of newsprint,
18 feet wide, per minute.⁴/

The process of manufacturing paper and pulp is a
fascinating industry which goes far from the inside of the
paper mill with its huge machines and winding presses
turning out rolls of paper. One may follow this process
from the lumberjack's camp in the deep forests where the
spruce and fir trees are felled, peeled of their bark,
piled on the rivers, scaled, and left waiting for the spring

¹/ Lawrence Dame, op. cit.
²/ Adapted from The World Book Encyclopedia, loc. cit., p. 4287.
³/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 56.
⁴/ Ibid.
thaw. When spring comes and the rivers are swollen with the water from the melting snow, the drive begins. The river drivers range up and down the raging streams keeping the logs from jamming and blocking the progress of the drive. One group "picks the rear" by following the drive down the river pushing all logs which have gone ashore back into the water. When the logs have reached the mill site, they are "boomed" together by huge logs chained together and strung around the four foot spruce and fir logs. Here they await their turn to be taken into the mill, ground into pulp, mixed with sulphite, and emerge from the machines as a sheet of paper. The work is not yet completed, however, as the rolls of paper must be wrapped and transported to the buyer. Today much of the thrill of the spring drive is gone as a great amount of wood is "trucked" from the woods to the mill.

The following list of mills and their locality is taken from a list of Maine industries compiled by the State of Maine Department of Labor and Industry for the year 1943.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.&amp; P. Corrugated Box Corp. Iroquois Mill Division</td>
<td>Mechanic Falls</td>
<td>Paper board</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Corporation (Katadin Mill)</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Fine writing, book, ledger, mimeo papers, bleached sulphite pulp</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>465</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Corporation (Eastern Mill)</td>
<td>South Brewer</td>
<td>Fine writing, book, ledger, mimeo papers, bleached sulphite pulp</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Fraser Paper, Ltd.</td>
<td>Madawaska</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Northern Paper Co.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Groundwood spec. sulphite spec. sulphite pulp</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>388</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Northern Paper Co.</td>
<td>East Millinocket</td>
<td>Newsprint</td>
<td>359</td>
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<td>Great Northern Paper Co.</td>
<td>Millinocket</td>
<td>Newsprint, newswrappers, sulphite pulp</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Hollingsworth &amp; Whitney Co.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Mechanical pulp</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollingsworth &amp; Whitney Co.</td>
<td>Winslow P.C. Waterville</td>
<td>Paper, sulphite pulp</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>1,516</td>
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<td>International Paper Co.</td>
<td>Livermore Falls</td>
<td>Groundwood pulp</td>
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<td>International Paper Co.</td>
<td>Jay-Riley</td>
<td>Groundwood pulp</td>
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<td>International Paper Co.</td>
<td>Jay-Chisholm</td>
<td>Groundwood pulp, sulphite pulp paper</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>760</td>
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<td>Kennebec Pulp &amp; Paper Co.</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>275</td>
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<td>Hudson Pulp &amp; Paper Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keyes Fibre Company</td>
<td>Waterville</td>
<td>Molded pulp plates, dishes, egg packing boxes, fibrous plastic products</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>551</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keyes Fibre Company</td>
<td>Shawsaut P.O. Waterville</td>
<td>Groundwood pulp</td>
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<td>Maine Seaboard Paper Co.</td>
<td>Bucksport</td>
<td>Newsprint</td>
<td>477</td>
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<td>Northern Kraft Corp.</td>
<td>Howland</td>
<td>Pulp &amp; pulp products</td>
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### Paper and Pulp (continued)

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<th>Company</th>
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<th>Products</th>
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<td>Oxford Paper Co.</td>
<td>Rumford</td>
<td>Pulp</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Island Division)</td>
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<td>Oxford Paper Co.</td>
<td>Rumford</td>
<td>Coated paper</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>409</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Maine Coated Division)</td>
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<td>Oxford Paper Co.</td>
<td>Rumford</td>
<td>Pulp and paper</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1,455</td>
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<td>The Old Town Company</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Molded pulp products,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(groundwood pulp)</td>
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<td>Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co.</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Bleached soda</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penobscot Paper Co.</td>
<td>Topsham</td>
<td>Paper specialties,</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>275</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>groundwood specialties,</td>
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<td>Rogers Fibre Company, Inc.</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Fibreboard</td>
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<td>P.O.Rt.1,</td>
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<td>Mechanic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rogers Fibre Company, Inc.</td>
<td>Kennebunk</td>
<td>Fibre, shoe counters, last</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>increasers, fibreboard products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rogers Fibre Company, Inc.</td>
<td>Buxton</td>
<td>Fibreboard</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P.O. Bar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Company</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Croix Paper Co.</td>
<td>Baileyville</td>
<td>Newsprint</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P. O. Woodland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Gypsum Co.</td>
<td>Lisbon Falls</td>
<td>Insulating board</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. D. Warren Company</td>
<td>Westbrook P. O.</td>
<td>Pulp and paper</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1,725</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumberland Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. D. Warren Company</td>
<td>Gardiner</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,371</td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>13,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boots and Shoes. -- "The making of boots and shoes ranks second in Maine's manufacturing."\(^1\) The rivers of Maine with their abundance of water power have created ideal conditions for the establishment of factories. As a result of this situation Maine has a great business in the manufacturing of shoes. It was only fifteen years after the admission of Maine as a state in the Union that the first recorded shoe factory in Maine began operating at West Auburn in 1835.\(^2\) The growth of the industry can be seen by the fact that in 1841 the percentage of the leather industry in Maine was 12.70.\(^3\) The greatest concentration of the industry is in and near the city of Auburn. This city has factories employing nearly 7000 persons.\(^4\) The total production of shoes, boots, and moccasins is nearly $40,000,000 per year.\(^5\)

The quality of boots and shoes manufactured in Maine is high and well-known throughout the country. The Bass Shoe Company at Wilton, Maine, is the manufacturer of famous winter moccasins, ski boots, and sport shoes. The Hazzard Shoe is made in Augusta by H. P. Hazzard Company.

\(^1\) Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 57.

\(^2\) Adapted from Ibid.

\(^3\) Lawrence Dame, op. cit., p. 204.

\(^4\) Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 166.

\(^5\) Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit.
All types of footwear are manufactured including dress shoes, boots, children's shoes, moccasins, slippers, sport shoes, leather tops, hand-sewn moccasins, and machine-sewn moccasins.

It is interesting to note that in the large, many-windowed shoe factories are found more women workers than men. In the compilations of the Maine Department of Labor and Industry for 1943 the number of women employed in shoe factories was 6,212 against 4,735 for men. Today with fewer men because of the war it is highly probable that the proportion is even greater.

The following list of shoe factories and the number of employees is taken from the list of industries in Maine for the year 1943 as compiled by the Department of Labor and Industry.
null
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air-Tred Shoe Corp.</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allied Novelty Shoe Corp.</td>
<td>Springvale</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlas Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker Shoe Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. H. Bass &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>Boots, Shoes, 114 moccasins, leather top rubbers</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>157</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>525</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. E. Cole Co.</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Women's shoes</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Coombs Bangor &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>Moccasins &amp; Indian slippers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Gardiner Shoe &amp; Leather Co.</td>
<td>Gardiner</td>
<td>Men's shoes</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>418</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Gushman Co.</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>490</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daly Brothers Shoe Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>385</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. E. Davis Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Freeport</td>
<td>Men &amp; boys' dress shoes, men &amp; boys' work shoes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Place</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Annual Income</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Other Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>$450,000,000</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Corporate office</td>
</tr>
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<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>$380,000,000</td>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>Movie studio</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>$300,000,000</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Assembly line</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>$250,000,000</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>Department store</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Investment bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>$150,000,000</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Software company</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Hospital clinic</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>University campus</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Elementary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Electronics plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>Federal Shoe Inc.</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>350</td>
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<td>Freeport Shoe Co.</td>
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<td>Women's shoes</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
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<td>The Gardiner Shoe Co.</td>
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<td>Men's &amp; Women's shoes</td>
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<td>475</td>
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<td>Women's shoes</td>
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<td>400</td>
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<td>H. P. Hazzard Co.</td>
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<td>Men's shoes</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>460</td>
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<td>Holmes</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>Women's shoes</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>254</td>
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<td>Stickney &amp; Walker Inc.</td>
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<td>Kessel Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Biddeford</td>
<td>Women's welt shoes</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>Kessel Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Kennebunk</td>
<td>Ladies' shoes</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>263</td>
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<td>Arundel Shoe Kennebunk Co.</td>
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<td>Men's Goodyear welts</td>
<td>192</td>
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<td>325</td>
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<td>Freeport</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Women's novelty shoes</td>
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<td>Lumbard-Watson Co.</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Women's shoes</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>262</td>
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<td>Maine Shoes Inc.</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medwed Footwear Co.</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>Hand sewn mocassins &amp; leather</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitchell Shoe Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Biddeford</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose River Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Moccasins &amp; shoes</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature Footwear Corp.</td>
<td>Brewer</td>
<td>Boots &amp; shoes</td>
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<td>Morrwick Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Morrilligow</td>
<td>Goodyear welt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>Owen-Lawton Shoe Co.</td>
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<td>Shoes</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penobscot Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Sport footwear</td>
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<td>233</td>
<td>316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saco-McC Shoe Corp.</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>Shoes, moccasins</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>Sawyer Moccasin Co.</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>Moccasins</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapiro Bros. Auburn</td>
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<td>Shoes, duffle bags, shovel</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>369</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>covers</td>
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<td>Skow Moccasin Co.</td>
<td>Skowhegan</td>
<td>Machine sewed moccasins</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Abbott Co.</td>
<td>Freeport</td>
<td>Moccasins</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Boot and Shoe (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somerset Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Skowhegan</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Berwick Shoe Co.</td>
<td>South Berwick</td>
<td>Growing girls' sport shoes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Taylor Corp.</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Men's shoes</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. J. Tucker &amp; Son</td>
<td>South Brewer</td>
<td>Moccasins</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Shoe Corp.</td>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus Shoe Mfg. Co.</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Women's shoes</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viner Brothers</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>Leather tops</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood &amp; Smith Shoe Co.</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Children's shoes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 46 plants
Textile industry. -- The textile industry of Maine composed of woolen and cotton manufactures if taken together is more than twice as large as the boot and shoe industry in number of persons employed. The production value of the textiles is more than $30,000,000 more than boots and shoes. However, the Department of Labor and Industry in Maine has the two industries separate which places cotton in third place among Maine industries in value and wool in fourth place.

"Cotton mills have centered west of the Kennebec River on a large scale plan." There are only thirteen cotton mills and one bleachery in the state employing 12,796 persons according to the Department of Labor and Industry for the year 1943. These mills are located on rivers from which they derive their power. Cotton mills were started early in the history of Maine. In 1809 a mill was started in Brunswick, in 1810 at Wilton, and in 1811 in Gardiner. One of the most famous of the Maine cotton mills is the Pepperell Company which was founded in 1850 at Biddeford.

The manufacture of woolen goods has followed a course almost directly opposite that of the cotton manufacturing.

1/ Louis Clinton Hatch, op. cit., p. 670, Vol. III.
2/ Ibid., p. 666.
As has been noted the cotton mills are large and centered more or less in one section of the State west of the Kennebec River. Woolen mills beginning with the small wooden building of John Mayall just above the bridge at Lisbon in 1808\(^1\) have followed a course of locating on small streams.\(^2\) This has given rise to a great many small factories throughout the State which give employment to a small number of people in each plant. A comparison can be made of the size of the woolen mills and the cotton mills by these figures taken from the records of the Maine Department of Labor and Industry for the year 1943. Cotton mills employ 18,796 persons in fourteen plants. Woolen mills employ 13,014 persons in fifty-five plants.

The variety of manufactured goods in the cotton and woolen mills of Maine is great. These include: bedspreads, table covers, pillow cases, cotton yarns, blankets, sheeting, outerwear, underwear, towels, worsted yarns, cloakings, suitings, paper machine felts, dress goods, stockings, mittens, plush, carpets, and other woolen and cotton goods.

The annual production value of the textile industry in Maine is approximately \$60,000,000.\(^3\) The following list taken from the records of the Maine Department of

\(^1\) Ibid., p. 668.
\(^2\) Ibid., p. 670.
\(^3\) Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 58.
Labor and Industry gives the names, locality, number of employees, and specific information regarding the goods manufactured in these plants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Androscoggin</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Rayon Textiles</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Cotton, rayon bedsheets, table covers, cotton sheets, pillow cases, rayon fine goods</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>1,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabot Mfg. Co. (changed to Verney Brunswick Mills Inc.)</td>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>Rayon and spun rayon cloths</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Mills</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Gray cotton cloth</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana Warp Mills</td>
<td>Westbrook</td>
<td>Cotton yarns, novelty yarns</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Cotton cloth</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>1,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Cotton textile</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>1,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.S. Libbey Co.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Cotton blankets, cotton warp piece goods</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood Company</td>
<td>Waterville</td>
<td>Cotton sheetings</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperell Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Biddeford</td>
<td>Sheetings, blankets, towels</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>1,800</td>
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</table>
### Cotton (continued)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pepperell Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Bleaching, finishing cotton fabric</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal River Mills, Inc.</td>
<td>Yarmouth</td>
<td>Seamless cotton grain bags</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware Knitters of Maine</td>
<td>Calais</td>
<td>Cotton Knit Outerwear for U. S. Navy, Cotton Knit Undershirts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>York Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Saco</td>
<td>Fine Coomed cotton grey</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>1,172</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,814</td>
<td>6,982</td>
<td>12,796</td>
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13 cotton mills  
1 bleacher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
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<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pioneer Mills)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Dover-</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Brown Mills)</td>
<td>Foxcroft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fairfield Mill)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Gunegan Mills)</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Skowhegan</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>874</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Anderson Mills)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Woolen Co.</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>329</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vassalboro Mills)</td>
<td>Vassalboro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aines Worsted Co.</td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>Worsted yarns</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ames Abbott Co.</td>
<td>Dexter</td>
<td>Woolen cloth</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. A. Bartlett</td>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>Woolen yarn</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camden Textile Corp.</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Woolen fabrics</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou Woolen Mill</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
<td>4</td>
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**Woolen**
<table>
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<td>380</td>
<td>390</td>
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<tr>
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<td>460</td>
<td>470</td>
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</tr>
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<td>680</td>
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<tr>
<td>690</td>
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<td>710</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>770</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>Ladies’ Cloakings &amp; suitings</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton Woolens Inc.</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>Boys’ suitings</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Bangor Rendering Co.</td>
<td>Trading as S. A. Waxfield Co.</td>
<td>Wool pulling</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotwool Manufacturing Co. (Cowan Mill)</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Woolen</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel E. Cummings Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>Shaddies</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton Woolen Mills</td>
<td>Dexter</td>
<td>Woolen goods</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton Woolen Mills #3</td>
<td>Dexter</td>
<td>Woolen goods</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton Woolen Mills</td>
<td>Sangerville</td>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastland Woolen Mill</td>
<td>Corinna</td>
<td>Woolen cloth</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farnsworth Mills</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>Woolen dress goods</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges River Woolen Mills</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Wool piece goods</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodall Worsted Company</td>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>Mohair fabrics for suitings, draperies, upholsteries</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Woolen (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hughes Woolen Mill</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Boys' suiting</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Earle Hodgkins</td>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>Card &amp; Spinning mill</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagger Brothers, Inc.</td>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>Worsted yarns</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kezar Falls Woolen Co.</td>
<td>P.O. Kezar Falls</td>
<td>Woolen piece</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Paper machine felts</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick Yarn Mills</td>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>Weaving &amp; knitting yarns</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnfield Mills</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Worsted goods</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Woolen piece</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Sheep &amp; Wool Growers Ass.</td>
<td>Dexter</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Spinning Co.</td>
<td>Skowhegan</td>
<td>Worsted yarns</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancey G. Milliken, Inc.</td>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>Wool shoddies</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moosehead Woolen Mills, Inc.</td>
<td>Corinna</td>
<td>Woolen yarn</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>216</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mashua Manufacturing Co. (Bower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Woolen blankets</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Division)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Woolen (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England Waste Process Co.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Wool waste blends</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Berwick Co.</td>
<td>Berwick</td>
<td>Ladies' wear, cloaks and suitings</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Town Woolen Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Tree Blanket Mills, Inc.</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsfield Hand Knitting Co.</td>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>Stockings, mittens, wool yarn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Woolen piece goods</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Gorge Woolen Co.</td>
<td>South Berwick</td>
<td>Women's piece goods</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Sabattus</td>
<td>Men's &amp; women's suitings</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford Mills</td>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>Flush, carpets, cloaks, dress goods and yarns</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>1,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangerville Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Sangerville</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seabright Woven Felt Co.</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Mechanical cloths</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
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### Woolen (continued)

<table>
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<th>Sale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sebago Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Bridgton</td>
<td>Men's &amp; women's wear</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Phillips</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
<td>Yarn, blankets, auto robes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheehy Co.Inc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset Worsted Mills</td>
<td>E. Madison</td>
<td>Men's wear, auto fabric</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striar Shoddy Hill</td>
<td>Brewer</td>
<td>Shoddy</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyandotte Worsted Co.</td>
<td>Waterville</td>
<td>Woolens, ladies' coats</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterville Woolstock Co.</td>
<td>Waterville</td>
<td>Includes Waterville Woolstock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton Woolen Co.</td>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winthrop Mills</td>
<td>Winthrop</td>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worumbo Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,159</td>
<td>4,855</td>
<td>13,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55 Plants
The fishing industry. — The fishing industry of Maine includes a multiple of varied industries starting with the actual fishing done by hardy men on the open sea to the canning and packaging of the fish for market. These many industries, it is estimated, have more than 70,000 persons directly or indirectly dependent upon them. ¹/ "Practically every community along the nearly 2,500 mile coast benefits from some phase of this industry."²/

The fishing industry of Maine dates back to the very earliest days of colonization. The coast of Maine was used as a fishing ground by French and English fishermen before the mainland was settled. After the land was colonized and villages began to dot the coast, there were reports of the abundance of fish which aided the settlers greatly in maintaining an adequate food supply. Indeed, one report reads: "Salmon was formerly so abundant on the Kennebec a law had to be passed to keep masters from serving it to their servants more than three times a week."³/ Today the fishing industries would amaze those early settlers. In 1940 over 100,000,000 pounds of groundfish valued at approximately $2,500,000 were landed.⁴/ "The other principle varieties are

¹/ Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 32.
²/ Ibid.
³/ Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 176.
⁴/ Adapted from Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 33.
clams, scallops, herring, mackerel, crabs and pollock. Cod, haddock, flounders, cusk, and rosefish are abundant.  

The lobsters of the Maine coast are considered the finest available and are in great demand. Up and down the entire coast it is a familiar sight to see the small boats making the rounds of the lobster traps. The bays are dotted with the floating markers which are tied to the traps thus marking the spot for the lobsterman. "The boats, traps, and other paraphernalia of the three thousand two hundred and ninety-one lobstermen are worth more than $13,100,000." Although an enormous catch is made each year the lobsters are increasing along the coast. The Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries protects this branch of the fishing industry by laws designating the legal size of the lobsters which may be kept. They also catch and mark with a small round hole a certain number of female lobsters each year which must be left in the water for hatching purposes. A recent improvement in the shipping of lobsters to the markets is by clipping the jaws together by means of a small clip rather than driving them apart with wooden pegs. This newer method allows the lobster to live much longer thus being fresh for the city market. The traps used for  

1/ Ibid.  

2/ Ibid.  

3/ Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 150.
lobster fishing are simple and cause no waste of lobsters by harming them. They are a crate-like wooden box which serves as a receptacle for bait. When the lobster enters for the bait, he stays there and the fisherman pulls him up with the trap. Maine leads the Union in lobster fishing with more than 12,000,000 lobsters being taken each year along its coast.1/

The canning of sardines is a very important industry of Maine. The pack in 1941 ran over 3,000,000 cases.2/

Each year the industry grows larger and the fame of Maine sardines is spreading further and further from home. There are twenty-seven canning factories which employ, 1943, 3,168 persons. The valuation of the 1941 pack was $7,035,430.3/

A list of the sardine canning factories and the total number of employees both male and female is given here as compiled by the Department of Labor and Industry for the year 1943.

1/ Adapted from Grant E. Finch, New England, New York: Rand McNally and Company, 1933, p. 54.

2/ Adapted from Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 33.

3/ Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison Packing Co.</td>
<td>Southwest Harbor</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Sardine Co.</td>
<td>Machiasport</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast Fisheries Corp.</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth Fisheries Corp.</td>
<td>Lubec</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Brawn Co.</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes Packing Co.</td>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonesport Packing Co.</td>
<td>West Jonesport</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette Packing Co.</td>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machiasport Canning Co.</td>
<td>Machiasport</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machiasport Canning Co.</td>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lubec Mfg. &amp; Canning Co.</td>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lubec Mfg. &amp; Canning Co.</td>
<td>North Lubec</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Peacock Canning Co.</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Peacock Canning Co.</td>
<td>Lubec</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Peacock Canning Lubec Co.</td>
<td>Lubec</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. J. Peacock Canning Co.</td>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riviera Packing Co.</td>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Sardines (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal River Packing Co.</td>
<td>Yarmouth</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Packing Co. #7</td>
<td>So. Portland</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Packing Co.</td>
<td>Robbinston</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Packing Co.</td>
<td>Lubec</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinson Canning Co.</td>
<td>Gouldsboro</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address: Prospect Harbor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunset Packing Co. Inc.</td>
<td>West Pembroke</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trident Packing Co.</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Underwood Co.</td>
<td>West Jonesport</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Underwood Co.</td>
<td>Bass Harbor</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. McKinley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. H. Wilson Fisheries</td>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>3,168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 plants
Other food products derived from fish give employment, according to the State Department of Labor and Industry, to 1,119 employees of whom 664 are women. These products are readied for market in twenty-eight factories. They include canned sea food, fish cakes, boneless herring, clams, crabmeat, smoked herring, dried fish scrap, fish oil, salted fish, flaked fish, clam chowder, clam cakes, Welsh rarebit, clam juice, pickled fish.

By-products principally constitute fish meal, fertilizer, medicinal oils, glue, and dog and cat food. Pearl essence of the best variety is made from herring scales and several plants extract chemicals from kelp which is an abundant marine growth.¹/

Maine is the nearest state to the great fishing banks of the North Atlantic coast. The marketing and manufacturing of fish, both fresh and treated, are potential developments on a large scale not yet attained. The main fish ports of the Maine coast are: Portland, Vinalhaven, McKinley, Eastport, Lubec, Jonesport, and Southwest Harbor.²/

"Maine ranks second only to California in the production of canned seafood products."³/

Shipbuilding. -- Maine has long excelled in shipbuilding. The first ship built and launched on the North American

¹/ Ibid.
²/ Ibid.
³/ Ibid.
continent by Englishmen was the "Virginia" built by the Popham colonists in 1608.\(^1\) In 1762 Captain William Swanton of Bath inaugurated contract shipbuilding and since that time the city has been identified with shipbuilding.\(^2\)

During the course of United States history many famous ships have come from the shipyards of Maine. One of those famous ships was "The Ranger," a Kittery built ship under the command of John Paul Jones, which received the first formal salute ever given to a ship flying the American flag.\(^3\) It was given by the French fleet in 1778 after France had decided to aid the American colonies in their fight for independence. Another ship, "Red Jacket," was a clipper ship built in 1854 during the era in which the United States ruled the speedways of the oceans. It was launched from a Rockland shipyard and made the crossing from New York to England in thirteen days, one hour, and twenty-five minutes, establishing a record that has never been broken by a sailing vessel.\(^4\) "The historic 'Roosevelt,' Rear-Admiral Peary's ship on his dash to the North Pole, was built at Bucksport.\(^5\) Since the days of the clipper ships Maine

\(^1\) Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 52.
\(^2\) Ibid.
\(^3\) Ibid.
\(^4\) Ibid.
\(^5\) Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 204.
shipbuilding has made tremendous strides. At Kittery is found the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the northern base of the Atlantic Fleet, which is surpassed only by Brooklyn, League Island, Boston and Norfolk in size out of the ten government yards of the country. \(^1\) Today the shipyards are swollen with government contracts in the attempt to keep the warring countries of the world supplied with foodstuffs and fighting material. No accurate statistics can be given, for an average, as the fluctuation is so great. However, a comparison between the years of 1941 and 1943 should be of interest in showing the great increase of shipbuilding and employees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1941(^2/)</th>
<th>1943(^2/)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bath Iron Works</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>11,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Shipyard Corporation</td>
<td>2,323</td>
<td>27,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bath Iron Works are engaged in the building of destroyers for the United States Navy. The New England Shipyard Corporation at South Portland is engaged in building cargo ships for the merchant marine of this country. The United States Navy Yard at Kittery employs 20,189\(^4/\) persons. It constructs fighting vessels for the

\(^1/\) Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 30.

\(^2/\) Facts About Maine, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 11.

\(^3/\) Maine Department of Labor and Industry, \textit{Compiled Industries}, 1943, Augusta, Maine.

\(^4/\) \textit{Ibid.}
navy.

Of importance in the shipbuilding industry of Maine since the beginning of the war is the increase of wooden shipbuilding. This industry had begun to be a lost art when the urgent need for vessels revived it in many of the coastal towns. Carpenters who had not touched their tools for years migrated once again to the shipyards and the smell of freshly-shaven wood made the air pungent with the once familiar smell of new wooden ships. There are now, 1945, twenty yards employing 4,284 persons.\textsuperscript{1} The largest of these yards is located in Camden and employs 1,375 persons.\textsuperscript{2} Other yards are located in East Boothbay, Southwest Harbor, Boothbay, Rockland, South Gardiner, and Stonington.

\textbf{Agriculture in Maine.} — "Maine has been in the past and still continues to be primarily an agricultural state.\textsuperscript{3} It is said that fully sixty per cent of her people live in rural towns.\textsuperscript{4} In 1941 there were 39,960 farms of which only 2,518 are rented by tenants.\textsuperscript{5} The soil is well adapted to a diversity of crops so that general farming succeeds quite

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} Ibid.
\item \textsuperscript{2} Ibid.
\item \textsuperscript{3} Federal Writer's Project, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 9.
\item \textsuperscript{4} Adapted from Facts About Maine, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 14.
\item \textsuperscript{5} Ibid.
\end{itemize}
well. "Principal farm products of the state are potatoes, dairy, poultry, hay, sweet corn, blueberries, and grain...."

Potatoes. — The largest and by far the most important crop in Maine is the potato crop. When the people of the United States think of potatoes, it can be safely assumed that the potatoes for the greater part have their origin in Aroostook County in Maine. "This county alone produces more potatoes than any single state, except Maine."

Potato growing in Maine is profitable because the soil and climate of Aroostook County make it possible to produce around 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while the average yield of the United States per acre is only 124 bushels. Aroostook County furnishes over fifty per cent of the certified seed potatoes for the United States.

The investments of the people of Aroostook County in their farms and buildings amounts to $32,937,604. As one travels through the potato land of Aroostook, he would think he is in a state far different from the sections of Maine he has already seen. The broad, flat, rolling land would remind him of the prairie states of the West. Even the towns with their wide main streets, and wooden false-front buildings are similar to a scene in a western motion picture.

1/ Ibid.

2/ Ibid., p. 17.

3/ Grant E. Finch, op. cit., p. 144.


5/ Adapted from Facts About Maine, op. cit.
If one were to talk to the Aroostook people, he would find them expansive and bold in their talk. They are a one-crop people ready to gamble on they have on a favorable growing year. If the crop is good and prices are high, then new cars are purchased along with new farm equipment and better and more certified seed for the next planting season. If, however, the crop is poor, the cars they have for pleasure are sold, and if necessary, the farms are mortgaged. Among the Aroostook farmers are men trained in the science of potato farming. Many are trained by the State University at Orono in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station and through the specialized course in the Agricultural department of the University. Here they learn the most modern methods of farming. Rotation of crops, fertilizers, contour plowing (especially in the St. John Valley), and co-operatives are studied and applied to the farms. The younger people of the State are also benefited by the University with their extension service to the boys' and girls' agricultural and homemaking clubs.¹/ The State has recently begun to advertise their potatoes by placing them in good-looking packages and giving them the trade mark of "State-of-Maine."

Recent trends in potato crop statistics denote a great increase in yield per acre. Also is noted a large increase.

¹/ Ibid., p. 18.
in acreage given over to potato plantation. The following statistics are taken from the 1943 Maine Crop and Livestock Review.\footnote{Maine Crop and Livestock Review 1943, Augusta: State Department of Agriculture, p. 6.}
# POTATOES, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION & VALUE IN MAINE 1929-1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Average Harvested Yield per Acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Season Average Price of Per Bushel Received by Producer</th>
<th>Value of Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>48 472</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>58 651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>44 750</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>32 668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>47 988</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11 997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>40 460</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10 520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>42 000</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>28 980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>55 404</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11 081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>38 622</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>25 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>44 485</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>40 926</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>46 455</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>39 370</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>21 654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>36 190</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>26 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>42 028</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>43 035</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>34 426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>42 560</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>46 926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>73 485</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>81 568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **a/** In thousands of acres
- **b/** In bushels
- **c/** In thousands of bushels
- **d/** In cents
- **e/** In thousands of dollars, the values shown are for the marketing season or crop-year and should not be confused with calendar-year income
- **f/** Preliminary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
<td>Value 4</td>
<td>Value 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the data for various columns. Each column contains numerical values. The table is incomplete and requires further data to be filled in.
ESTIMATES OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE MAINE POTATO CROP 1929-1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sold For Table Starch</th>
<th>Fed to Live Stock, Shrinkage &amp; Loss After Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used in Farm Stock</td>
<td>1929 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>42 123</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>37 495</td>
<td>1 662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>37 720</td>
<td>2 554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>32 631</td>
<td>1 343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>34 951</td>
<td>1 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>38 694</td>
<td>5 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>30 799</td>
<td>1 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>35 854</td>
<td>1 834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>36 437</td>
<td>3 680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>30 435</td>
<td>2 932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>29 110</td>
<td>2 599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>29 205</td>
<td>8 030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>33 495</td>
<td>4 892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>36 155</td>
<td>1 935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>56 984</td>
<td>6 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[a/\] Includes 368,000 bushels for dehydration in 1942. Quantity used for dehydration from the 1943 crop has not been determined.

\[b/\] All figures are in thousands of bushels.

\[c/\] Preliminary.
Blueberries. — The growth of commercial growing of blueberries in Maine has been steadily increasing in recent years. "About 85 per cent of the country's canned blueberries originate in Maine, and almost all of those come from the 'blueberry barrens' of Washington County."¹/⁴

There are at least seventeen canning factories in Washington County. Some of the towns having canning factories are: North Sedgwick, East Machias, Harrington, Liberty, Columbia, Falls, Machias, and Cherryfield. Recent improvements in the marketing of blueberries are the frozen food products, and the shipping of the fresh fruit. The following statistics demonstrate the trend of the blueberry production since 1924.

¹/ Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 66.
### COMMERCIAL BLUEBERRY PRODUCTION AND PACK IN MAINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Cases Canned</th>
<th>Berries</th>
<th>Berries Shipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bought</td>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>Misc. Frozen</td>
<td>#10</td>
<td>#2 Sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>98 473</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>86 17  a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>157 272</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>147 22  a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>169 136</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>150 34  a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>239 666</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>223 47  a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
<td>a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>145 141</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>134 36  a/</td>
<td>1 525</td>
<td>1 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>174 861</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>170 32  a/</td>
<td>2 55</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>368 961</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>354 52  a/</td>
<td>3 805</td>
<td>7 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>235 183</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>224 48  a/</td>
<td>8 234</td>
<td>5 078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>116 416</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>97 28  a/</td>
<td>7 677</td>
<td>a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>194 599</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>181 33  a/</td>
<td>5 979</td>
<td>a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>133 869</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>121 29  a/</td>
<td>9 420</td>
<td>37 033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>144 530</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>113 44  a/</td>
<td>18 671</td>
<td>25 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>176 569</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>151 59  a/</td>
<td>17 730</td>
<td>33 954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>332 268</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>271 88  a/</td>
<td>76 1 046</td>
<td>15 587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>188 780</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>129 50  a/</td>
<td>64 506</td>
<td>48 691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>163 617</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>136 70  a/</td>
<td>34 364</td>
<td>44 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>223 035</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>158 61  a/</td>
<td>83 554</td>
<td>20 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>404 530</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>302 96  a/</td>
<td>164 1 287</td>
<td>17 606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>284 117</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>225 57  a/</td>
<td>2 2 549</td>
<td>12 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>14 170</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>257 95  a/</td>
<td>68 3 808</td>
<td>2 134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a/ Not available  
b/ Per bushel  
c/ Thousands of cases  
d/ Thousands of pounds  
e/ Crates of 32 quarts  
f/ 15 791 pounds dehydrated in 1943
Sweet corn. -- The growing of sweet corn in Maine is of commercial importance in the area extending from east to west through the south-central part of the state, including Oxford, Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Waldo Counties, and the southern parts of Franklin, Somerset, and Penobscot Counties. 1/ "Maine's sweet corn is recognized nationally for its excellence." 2/ In 1941 the farmer of Maine earned well over §900,000 by growing corn for canning. 3/ The following statistics demonstrate the crop production of sweet corn over a period of recent years. 4/

Sweet Corn for Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Yield per Acre in tons</th>
<th>Production in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>48,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>35,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>29,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>29,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>40,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>14,800</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>50,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>15,800</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>61,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>63,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>58,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>53,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>37,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>39,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943*</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 66.
2/ Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 16.
3/ Ibid.
4/ Maine Crop and Livestock Review 1943, op. cit., p. 11.
Grain crops. — The grain crops of Maine are used chiefly as a part of the rotation schedule of potato planting. Oats are by far the largest of the grain crops as they are used by the farmers as food for their livestock. The following tables show the production of grain crops for the years 1930 through 1943. The decrease in oats for the year 1943 is due to the increased acreage of potatoes resulting in a decrease in land used for planting oats.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage (acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Ibid., p. 14.
### Revised Estimates of Crop Production in Maine
**1930 - 1943**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>OATS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>BARLEY</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a/ Acre</td>
<td>b/ Yield per Acre</td>
<td>c/ Production</td>
<td>a/ Acre</td>
<td>b/ Yield per Acre</td>
<td>c/ Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>3,648</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>4,960</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>4,480</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>4,032</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>4,025</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>3,815</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>3,570</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>3,924</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>3,996</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943 d/</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>3,315</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>WHEAT</th>
<th>BUCKWHEAT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a/ in thousands of acres</td>
<td>b/ in bushels</td>
<td>c/ in thousands of bushels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943 d/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**a/** In thousands of acres
**b/** In bushels
**c/** In thousands of bushels
**d/** Preliminary
Dairying. -- "Dairying is an important industry throughout all of southern Maine."\footnote{1/} The average number of milk cows on Maine farms during 1943 was 124,000 head.\footnote{2/}

A peak year for milk cows in Maine was 1933 when there were 146,000 head, since then the number has steadily decreased.\footnote{3/} The counties which lead in the production of milk are: Aroostook, Androscoggin, Cumberland, Hancock, Oxford, Penobscot, Somerset, Waldo, and York. These counties, it is noted, also lead in the production of potatoes and corn. The raising of corn especially creates ideal feed for cows. The milk produced by Maine farmers gives ample supply to the nearby cities and tourists of Maine.\footnote{4/}

The following table shows the trend of milk production and value for a period of years. The increase in value of milk for 1943 following a decrease in production is due to higher prices.\footnote{5/}

\footnote{1/} Federal Writer's Project, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 64.
\footnote{2/} Maine Crop and Livestock Review 1943, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 20.
\footnote{3/} Ibid.
\footnote{4/} Facts About Maine, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 16.
\footnote{5/} Maine Crop and Livestock Review, 1943, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 20.
## Production, disposition and value of milk produced on Maine farms 1929 - 1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Milk cows</th>
<th>Milk Production</th>
<th>Value of sales</th>
<th>Value of products consumed</th>
<th>Gross income from dairy products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a/</td>
<td>b/</td>
<td>c/</td>
<td>d/</td>
<td>e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>4 800</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>15 290</td>
<td>3 744</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>4 970</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>15 042</td>
<td>3 473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>4 770</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>12 463</td>
<td>3 096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4 620</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>10 799</td>
<td>2 746</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>4 380</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>9 854</td>
<td>2 747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>4 380</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>10 837</td>
<td>3 034</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>4 450</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>11 715</td>
<td>3 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>4 470</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>11 896</td>
<td>3 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>4 600</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>12 218</td>
<td>3 075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>4 760</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>12 120</td>
<td>3 025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>4 690</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>11 925</td>
<td>2 843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>4 830</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>12 634</td>
<td>2 852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>5 010</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>14 382</td>
<td>3 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>5 130</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>16 530</td>
<td>3 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>4 980</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>18 861</td>
<td>3 805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**a/** Average number in thousands on farms during year, heifers not yet freshened excluded

**b/** Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms

**c/** In thousands

**d/** In millions of pounds

**e/** In thousands of dollars

**f/** Milk and milk equivalent of cream and farm butter consumed, valued at the average returns for milk utilized in dairy products sold, in thousands of dollars

**g/** Preliminary
Poultry. -- The raising of poultry is big business for the Maine farmer. The total value of poultry and eggs sold is higher than any other income producer for Maine farmers with the exception of potato and dairy products.\textsuperscript{1} The following report and tables are taken from the Maine Crop Livestock Review for 1943.\textsuperscript{2}

Continued heavy demands for chickens and eggs caused Maine poultryment to increase production substantially during 1943. Chicken numbers on January 1, 1944 of 2,897,000 birds compare with 2,658,000 birds on January 1, 1943 and 2,250,000 birds on January 1, 1942. Demands for dressed poultry caused a large increase in the number of chickens produced, totaling 5,154,000 birds during 1943, 19 per cent more than in 1942. Cash income from chicken sales totaled $5,546,000, 58 per cent above the previous year. Egg production in 1943 reached a new high record of 400 million (33,333,000 dozen) eggs. This total is 15 per cent above the previous record of 347 million eggs produced in 1942. Egg prices advanced sharply during the year to the highest average in the period of available records since 1925. Cash income from sales of eggs during the year of $13,620,000 was 36 per cent higher than in 1942.

\textsuperscript{1} Adapted from Facts About Maine, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 18.

\textsuperscript{2} Maine Crop and Livestock Review 1943, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 23.
Chickens: Number on Maine farms, farm production, disposition, and income, 1929 - 1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number on Jan. 1</th>
<th>Producing</th>
<th>Sold</th>
<th>Consumed</th>
<th>Income (Sales)</th>
<th>Consumed Income</th>
<th>Gross Value on Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>3,401</td>
<td>2,856</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>2,942</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>3,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>3,763</td>
<td>3,148</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>2,928</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>3,448</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>3,527</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>3,074</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>3,183</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>2,196</td>
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<td>4,496</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>5,546</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>6,074</td>
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\[ a/ \text{In thousands} \]
\[ b/ \text{In thousands of dollars} \]
\[ c/ \text{Preliminary} \]
# Eggs: Maine Farm Production, Disposition, and Income, 1929 - 1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hens and pullets on hand Jan. 1</th>
<th>Total production of eggs</th>
<th>Total production of pullets</th>
<th>Production per dozen (sales)</th>
<th>Price per dozen</th>
<th>Cash income</th>
<th>Value of eggs come consumed in farm household</th>
<th>Gross and due-income per hens and pullets on hand Jan. 1</th>
<th>Due-income of farm household</th>
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<td>174</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a/</th>
<th>In thousands</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b/</td>
<td>Number of eggs produced during year divided by number of hens and pullets on hand January 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c/</td>
<td>In millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d/</td>
<td>In millions</td>
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<tr>
<td>e/</td>
<td>In cents</td>
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<tr>
<td>f/</td>
<td>In thousands of dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/</td>
<td>Preliminary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The lumber industry. — The lumber industry of Maine has decreased from the earlier days when Maine was one of the leading states in the Union of production of lumber. Bangor does not have the name of being the greatest lumber center in the county any more. Now if one should visit the scenes of Hancock Street which was the "Barbary Coast" of Maine lumberjacks, he would find nothing but a memory of the wild, hell-roaring revelry occasioned by the lumberjacks when they came to town in the spring with their winter's wages burning a hole in their pockets. Neither would he see the great booms of long logs and the myriad of saw mills along the river, nor hear the talk of the timber speculators who gave Bangor the reputation of being a city where more fortunes were made and lost than in any other city.  

Lumber is no longer king in Maine, but it is still a very valuable and important part of the lives of Maine people. "Of the 19,462,301 acres of land surface in the state, approximately 16,049,863 acres are in timber and wood lots." From this great acreage of timber, it is estimated that the total stand of timber may be divided such as this: spruce and fir—5,500,000,000 board feet, pine—5,060,000,000 board feet, cedar—2,790,000,000 board feet.

1/ Adapted from Jonathan Danield, op. cit., p. 237.  
hemlock—380,000,000 board feet, hard woods—5,000,000,000 board feet.1/

"The annual cut of lumber is approximately 236,589,000 board feet."2/ Industries engaged in manufacturing products from wood employ 34 per cent of the total number of employees employed by manufacturing industries in Maine.3/ The amount of capital invested in wood-using industries is 43 per cent of the entire capital invested in manufacturing industries.4/
The industries are varied and numerous. The lumber mills engaged in preparing wood for building purposes such as boards, shingles, clapboards, barrel stock, and boxes are seventy-six in number with 2,329 employees.5/ Other plants engaged in wood industries are numbered to 116 plants engaged in a wide range of manufactures and employing 6,695 persons.6/
Following are some of the manufactured products and the location of their manufacture as given by the State Department of Labor and Industries:

Boxes, crates, and barrels; Bath, Enfield, Biddeford,

1/ Adapted from World Book Encyclopedia, loc. cit., p. 4337.
3/ Ibid., p. 20.
4/ Ibid.
5/ Maine Department of Labor and Industry, Compiled Industries, 1943, Augusta, Maine.
6/ Ibid.

Some of the specific manufactures of these plants are: toothpicks, Strong; candy sticks and toys, Anson; spools, Lincoln; clothespins, Phillips and Paris; broom and mop handles, Freedom; skewers and dowels, Farmington.

Another industry using wood is the Snowcraft Incorporation at Norway, Maine, which is engaged in the manufacture of snowshoes and saw frames. The Paris Manufacturing Company in Paris manufactures high quality skis.

Starch. -- An important industry which has increased rapidly in value and size in recent years is the manufacturing of starch from potatoes. There are at least thirteen plants which in 1945 turned out 6,200,000 bushels of potatoes.
into starch.1/

Canoe factories. -- At Old Town is found the country's leading canoe factories. The Old Town Canoe Company and E. H. White and Company have canoe factories which are nationally famous. Many of the Penobscot Indians from the Indian Reservation at Old Town are skilled workers in these factories.

Quarrying and mining. -- These are old industries in Maine which still provide much employment and a high revenue for the people of the state. Granite from Maine is famous throughout the United States. "On one of the islands in Penobscot Bay on the Maine coast is a quarry which furnished the immense pillars for the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York."2/ Large quarries of granite are found at Jay, Maine. At Monson are found huge slate quarries which have been dug over four hundred feet into the ground. The slate from Monson is of exceptional quality and is shipped to all parts of the United States. The largest lime-producing center in the United States is Rockland, Maine.3/ Close by are also found the great mills of the Portland Cement Company at Thomaston. Feldspar is also quarried in large

1/ Maine Department of Labor and Industry, loc. cit.
2/ Grant E. Finch, op. cit., p. 56.
3/ Ibid., p. 59.
amounds. "There are 83 quarries and plants operating in Maine employing 1,151, distributed as follows; granite, 14 plants, 737 employees; lime, 3 plants, 134 employees; slate, 3 plants, 174 employees; feldspar, 3 plants, 46 employees."\(^1\)

"In mineral production Maine stands about midway among the states, the average annual yield being valued at about \$6,000,000."\(^2\) It has been found that Maine has an abundance of semi-precious stones and other minerals. However, none of these minerals exist in sufficient quality to make the mining of them profitable on a large scale as of yet. Iron has been mined in Maine, but transportation and quality of ore made it too expensive to mine profitably. At the Katahdin Iron Works above Brownville Junction may be seen the once busy machinery of the iron mines. Maine has a few interesting claims concerning her minerals which may some day benefit her if means can be found to operate these findings on a profitable basis. "One mineral, beryllonite, has been found nowhere outside of Maine."\(^3\) "Mount Mica, near South Paris, has the richest tourmaline mine in the world."\(^4\) "Mount Kineo is the largest mountain of porphyritic

\(^3\) Ibid.
rhyolite or flint in the world. Legend has it that Indians from our far western states journeyed overland to Mount Kineo to secure flint for their spears and arrow heads. It can be safely assumed that many Maine Indians secured their flint at this place as many arrow heads and other Indian implements have been found. "A definite attempt to mine tin ore (Cassiterite) is being made at Winslow. This is the only source of tin known to exist in the United States."

Water power. -- "In water power Maine ranks third among the states. 343,096 horse power comes from the wheels of the Kennebec, Androscoggin, Penobscot, and tributaries." It is because of this water power furnishing cheap means of power that Maine has been successful in her manufactures. Future prospects are bright for Maine's water as: "At the present time less than half of the potential water power of the state has been developed. Conservative estimates put the possible water power production at 1,200,000 horse power." Three instances of the water power of Maine are here cited:

The prosperity of Lewiston has been due to the water power developed at Lewiston Falls and

1/ Ibid.
2/ Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 11.
Dear Rips, about two miles further up the river. These combined have an estimated horse power of 30,000 horse power and as yet have been only one-half utilized. The power is uniform and continuous because of the famous Asizcchos Dam on the Magalloway River.1/

The falls at Rumford are said to be the finest water power east of Niagara. They are 183 feet in length.2/ "The presence of unique coastal pools and a twenty-foot average tidal fall at Passamaquoddy Bay makes this one of the very few sites in the world that are feasible for the development of tidal power."3/ The great power dams creating hydroelectric power are used solely to benefit the State of Maine. "In 1929 Maine by popular vote decided to be the only State in which chartered companies are forbidden to export hydroelectric power."4/

Tourist Trade. — The name given to Maine of "The Nation's Playground" is more than just a title. It is recognition of an industry which each year benefits Maine more and more. When Miss Cornelia T. Crosby of Phillips created the slogan,5/ she gave Maine a title which is being lived up to, and which is bringing Maine many visitors and revenue. The Maine Development Commission

1/ Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 165.
4/ Ibid., p. 47.
5/ Motoring Thru Maine, op. cit., p. 56.
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estimated that in 1936 the tourist spent $100,000,000 in Maine.\footnote{Lawrence Dame, op. cit., p. 257.}

Maine has much to offer the tourist; its lakes, streams, ponds, hills, mountains, and seacoast with its rugged picturesque promontories and quiet beautiful beaches are the attractions which Maine offers the tired city dwellers. Here the tourist may fish, swim, hike, ski, skate, snowshoe or do a countless number of other activities in the invigorating air of a wooded state.

Among the obvious attractions of Maine, such as, Mount Katahdin, Moosehead Lake, and the well-known summer resorts on the lakes and beaches are many unique and interesting items of interest to the person who seeks to observe them; old houses of rare beauty, glacial formations, birthplaces of famous people, historical sites, and spots of charm and dignity that appeal to so many tourists. The following list of items may be found by the traveller as he passes along the highways of Maine. All the items unless otherwise noted are taken from Notoring Thru Maine, a publication of the Maine Publicity Bureau, Portland, Maine.

Kittery — the oldest church in Maine (1729).

York — Sewall's Bridge, the first pile draw bridge in America (1761).

Ogunquit — a famous summer theatre, a natural phenomena \footnote{Lawrence Dame, op. cit., p. 257.}
of Spouting Rock, Devil's Kitchen, and Giant Stairway.
Kennebunk -- the Storer House, the birthplace of Kenneth Roberts.
Cape Elizabeth -- Portland Headlight, the oldest light along the Atlantic coast (1790). It was ordered erected by George Washington.
Portland -- The Longfellow Home, Tomb, and Monument.
The Kotschmar Memorial Organ which is the largest municipal organ in the world. The Maine Historical Society and Museum.
Freeport -- The Desert of Maine, natural phenomenon.
Lisbon Falls -- Glacial deposit known as the "Kettle Bottom."
Brunswick -- Bowdoin College.
Phippsburg -- The Marie Antoinette House, supposedly built and prepared for the unfortunate Queen of France.
Damariscotta -- Large oyster shell heaps from twenty to one hundred feet deep. The oldest Catholic Church in Maine (1803).
Thomaston -- Montpelier, the beautiful mansion built by Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War.
Rockport -- A boating regatta each year in the bay.
Camden -- Beautiful civic parks developed by Mrs. Mary Louise Bok.
Belfast -- The geographical center of the Maine coast. The Blaisdell Mansion built from design by Christopher Wren.
The home of Albert Stevens of stratosphere fame.

Bucksport — The Waldo-Hancock Bridge which won recognition as the most beautiful bridge of its type in the United States. Fort Knox, built just prior to the Civil War.

Orland — United States fish hatchery.

Castine — Fort George (1814).

Ellsworth — Black Mansion, a famous brick house filled with priceless colonial furniture, rare dishes and glassware, old books and unusual old carriages rivaling those of Mount Vernon. It is available to the public as a museum at the bequest of George Nixon Black.

Bar Harbor — Acadia National Park, established in 1919 and the only national park bordering the ocean. A bird sanctuary and one of the most beautiful spots in the United States.

Columbia Falls — The Ruggles House in the center of the village is an excellent example of Colonial architecture. In it is hand-carved woodwork of Aaron Sherman. He spent three years on one room.

Lubec — Ravens Gulch, a natural phenomenon.

Eastport — "Old Sow," the largest whirlpool in the western Hemisphere.

Perry — exactly halfway between the equator and the North Pole. The Passamaquoddy Indian reservation.

Princeton — The Peter Dana Indian Reservation.

St. David — landing point on the St. John River where the
Acadian French first settled in the St. John Valley. The spot is marked by a large cross.

Rumford — The Rumford Falls, a magnificent 183 foot drop.

Farmington — Lillian Nordica homestead. Ear muffs were invented here.

Norridgewock — site of Father Sebastian Rasle's mission.

Skowhegan — the famous summer theatre, Lakewood.

Old Town — the Penobscot Indian Reservation. A "double-barrelled" covered bridge.

South Berwick — the birthplace of Gladys Hasty Carroll and each year the dramatization of As the Earth Turns is presented by the townspeople.

Augusta — The State Capitol building. The James G. Blaine Mansion. Fort Western (1754).

Windsow — Fort Halifax (1754).

Gardiner — Edwin Arlington Robinson monument.

Bingham — The Wyman Dam, the largest hydroelectric development in the State.

Rockwood — Mount Kineo on the shore of Moosehead Lake.

A few other interesting comments for the tourist attractions are: "The plans for the military post at Fort Fairfield were drawn up by Robert E. Lee."¹/ "Neutral Island at the mouth of the St. Croix River is where Sieur de Monts colony landed on June 26, 1604."²/ "Eastport is

¹/ Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 224.
²/ Ibid., p. 15.
the most eastern city in the United States."\(^1\) "The Poland Springs House ranks as one of the largest summer hotels in the world."\(^2\) In Parsonsfield is the largest white-pine reforestation project in the United States conducted by a single individual."\(^3\) "A one-mile course lies directly off Rockland where every battleship, cruiser, torpedo boat must have its tests for speed, coal consumption, etc., before it can be accepted by the Federal government."\(^4\) "The first incorporated city in America was York, Maine in 1641."\(^5\) "The Pepperell Mansion is at Kittery and was built in 1682."\(^6\) "Old Orchard became one of the foremost vacation resorts in the United States when the Portsmouth railroad opened in 1848."\(^7\) "Mount Katahdin is the first spot in the United States to greet the morning sun."\(^8\)

\(^1\) Ibid., p. 139.
\(^2\) Ibid., p. 174.
\(^3\) The World Book Encyclopedia, loc. cit., p. 4227.
\(^4\) Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 92.
\(^5\) Ibid., p. 5.
\(^6\) Ibid., p. 29.
\(^7\) Ibid., p. 53.
\(^8\) Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 7.
Suggested Activities for Chapter Five:

1. Locate on your map the towns having pulp and paper mills.
2. Locate on your map the towns having shoe factories.
3. Locate on a map the important fishing ports of Maine.
4. Locate on a map the towns having sardine canning factories.
5. Locate on your map the three large iron shipbuilding centers of Maine.
6. Locate on your map the centers for wooden shipbuilding.
7. Secure the following visual aids from the Visual Aids Department, Boston University, 84 Exeter Street, Boston Massachusetts:

F12 — Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age. Three reels, silent, 16 mm. film. Shows replacement of hand labor by machines; how working conditions for women have improved; points out further possible improvements.

F19 — Cement, "From Mountain to Cement Sack." One reel, silent, 16 mm. film. The most important processes in cement manufacture are shown and described.

F20 — Cement, Portland White. One reel, silent, 16 mm. film. The making and uses of Portland White Cement.

F46 — Leather, "Story of Leather." Two reels, silent, 16 mm. film.

F71 — "The Story of My Life, by Mr. Shoe." Two reels, silent, 16 mm. film.

F37 — Fish, "Harvesting the Deep." One reel, silent, 16 mm.
F38 — Frosted Foods, "Imprisoned Freshness." One reel, silent, 16 mm. film.

F47 — Logging, "The Conquest of the Forest." One reel, silent, 16 mm. film.

F31 — Sugar, "Harvest of the Sugar Maple Tree." One reel, silent, 16 mm. film.

F201 — "All American Choice." Four reels, sound, 16 mm. film. The important part farming plays in our progress. Tractors at work.

Gul9 — General Farming. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film.

Gul30 — Forestry. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film.

F230 — Paper, "Trees to Tribune." Three reels, sound, 16 mm. film.

F355 — Trees and Men. Four reels, sound, 16 mm. film.

US42 — Operation of a Forest Nursery. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film.

US52 — Trout Stream Improvement. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film.

Up16 — Ski Rhythm. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film. Hannes Schneider and group of pupils demonstrate skiing.

Fr4 — French-Canadian Children. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film. Primary grade films, but might possibly be good to use at the home, customs, and language are used.

Gul8 — The Dairy Industry. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film.
8. Plan for and visit a paper mill.
9. Plan for and visit a shoe factory.
10. Plan for and visit a cotton mill, a woolen mill.
11. Plan for and visit a shipyard.
12. Plan for and visit a farm.
13. Plan for and visit a canning factory.
14. Plan for and visit a chicken farm.
15. Invite a textile mill official to your classroom to discuss the textile industry with you.
16. Invite a shipyard worker to the class to describe a modern shipyard.
17. Invite an official of a paper mill to speak to the class.
18. Invite to class an official of a shoe factory to discuss the shoe industry.
19. Draw a line graph from the table on potato production showing the state production from the year 1929 to 1943.
20. Construct a line graph from the table on potato production value showing the value of the potato crop from the year 1929 to the year 1943.
21. Construct a line graph showing the value of dairy products in Maine from the years 1929 to 1943.
22. Construct a line graph of the corn production in Maine for the years 1930 to 1943.
23. Make a chart showing the relative values of these crops:
potatoes, blueberries, oats, corn, hay.

24. Construct a chart showing the relative value of the pulp and paper in Maine as compared to other industries.

25. Show by a line graph the gross income to the Maine farmer of his chickens from 1929 to 1943.

26. Show by a line graph the gross income to the Maine farmer of eggs from 1929 to 1943.

27. Prepare an exhibit for the classroom showing the various finished products of textile manufactures in Maine.

28. Have in class a State of Maine advertisement display of canned fish, packaged and sold in the State of Maine.

29. Bring to class pictures of different types of ships.

30. Bring to class advertisements put out by the State of Maine which advertise potatoes.

31. Construct an exhibit in class showing the process of paper making from the tree to paper.

32. Find and bring to class advertisements of shoes which are made in Maine.

33. Prepare an exhibit showing the process of shoe-making.

34. Collect and bring to class an exhibit of the minerals found in Maine.

35. Write an essay on why the manufacture of shoes is a benefit to Maine.

36. Write an essay contrasting the cotton mills of Maine with the woolen mills of Maine.
37. Write an essay on, "A day at a fish pier."

38. Write an essay comparing Aroostook County with the county in which you live.

39. Write a descriptive sketch of the potato fields in bloom.

40. Using the table on blueberry production and value write an informative essay on the growth of commercial blueberry production in Maine.

41. Write an essay proving why the number of livestock in Aroostook County outnumbers any other county in Maine.

42. Write an essay contrasting the making of canoes today to the making of them during the early colonial days.

43. Prepare a debate: Resolved, the Quoddy Project at Passamaquoddy Bay should be completed by the government as soon as possible.

44. List and locate as many famous Maine sites as you can.

45. Prepare an oral report on your trip to a factory in Maine.

46. Give an oral report on your visit to Aroostook County.

47. Write to the College of Agriculture, University of Maine for information on their extension service to boys' and girls' agricultural and homemaking clubs.

48. Compare the method of farming in Aroostook with that in our West.

49. If you have ever shucked corn, give an oral report to the class.
50. Read and write a report on *A Goodly Heritage* by Mary Ellen Chase.

**Bibliography:**


*Maine Department of Labor and Industry, Compiled Industries, 1943*, Augusta, Maine. An excellent compilation of industries in Maine which gives the names, location, manufactures and number of employees engaged in industry in Maine.


*Nutting, Wallace, Maine Beautiful*, Framingham, Massachusetts: Old America Company, 1924. The scenic attractions of Maine are well described and illustrated. For teachers and students.


CHAPTER SIX
CLIMATE OF MAINE

I. Temperature
   A. Range of temperature
   B. Average temperature

II. Rainfall
   A. Annual amount of precipitation
   B. Amount of snowfall

III. Growing season
   A. Length of growing season
      1. Southern section of state
      2. Northern section of state
   B. Effect on crops
CHAPTER SIX

THE CLIMATE OF MAINE

Fortunate indeed are the people of Maine as they enjoy a climate which has thus far been dependable in not coming forth with any great destructive storms. That there have been severe blizzards and at least one hurricane is admitted, but the occurrence is so rare as to be freakish.

**The temperature of Maine.** — "The mean annual temperature is 44 degrees Fahrenheit in the southern part and 39 degrees Fahrenheit in the extreme northern part of the state."\(^1\) The temperature is spread fairly evenly over the state, and although Maine winters have been spoken of as harsh, the records show that, "the lowest temperatures on record range from about minus 16 degrees on the coast to minus 36 degrees at Greenville in the Moosehead region."\(^2\) The difference in temperature between the southern part and the northern part of the state is quite great and can be explained in part by the coast with its warmth in the southern part. "The longest periods of extreme cold occur near Van Buren, where freezing temperature is recorded on an average of 208 days a year; whereas at Portland, the average

\(^1\) Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 5.

\(^2\) Ibid.
is only 132 days a year. It is the summer climate of Maine which has always been its greatest attraction. For years Maine has been a haven for the heat-ridden, weary city dweller of southern New England and other parts of the United States. These people have gratefully sought the cool bracing air of Maine's coast and inland resorts. It is very seldom a person can sleep without a blanket or two during Maine's summer. "The average temperature from June to October is sixty degrees or higher in most parts of the state." At times during July, which is the hottest month, having an average temperature of sixty degrees on the coast to sixty-nine degrees in the interior, the temperature goes up into the nineties. The hottest day ever recorded in Maine was at Bridgeton in July, 1811 when the thermometer went up to 105 degrees. On the coast the Maine resident and summer visitor is never without the cool breeze from the ocean. The interior resident has his lakes and the great wooded areas which keep him in comfort from the blistering heat of the paved city. However in winter the ocean which contains an Arctic current prevents the region from being warmed by the Gulf Stream.

1/ Ibid.
2/ Ibid.
3/ Ibid.
4/ Ibid.
5/ Ibid.
Rainfall of Maine. -- The rainfall of Maine is advantageous for the agricultural status of the State. The annual precipitation is evenly distributed and averages 43.24 inches.\(^1\) This includes the depth of the snowfall which varies from seventy inches on the coast to about one hundred inches in the most northern part of the State.\(^2\)

The Growing season of Maine. -- "The relatively short growing season in Maine is well adapted to the great potato crop production of Aroostook. The growing season of potatoes is only 90 to 100 days. The farmers do their planting from the first to the fifteenth of May; the digging process may be from the last week in August to the first of October."\(^2\) The growing season throughout the state averages from 150 to 170 days along the coast to about a month shorter in the interior.\(^4\)

According to the State Department of Agriculture in their Crop and Livestock Review the season of 1943 was generally favorable for crop production. The earlier part of the season was not up to normal and the crops got a slow start. This, however, was made up as no adverse

\(^1\) Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 8.
\(^2\) Adapted from Federal Writer’s Project, op. cit., p. 6.
\(^3\) Jonathan Daniels, op. cit., p. 324.
\(^4\) Adapted from Federal Writer’s Project, op. cit.
weather was encountered throughout the season. The following table has been taken from the Crop and Livestock Review 1/ and shows the rainfall and temperature of various parts of the state during the growing season.

### MAINE WEATHER DATA - 1943 SEASON

#### Mean Temperature in Degrees

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<td></td>
<td>1943 Normal</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>33.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>50.4</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>54.8</td>
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<td>54.5</td>
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<td>53.5</td>
<td>57.3</td>
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<td>57.9</td>
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Note: covering Crop Season
## Maine Weather Data - 1943 Season

### Rainfall in Inches

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<tr>
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<td>1.60 2.61</td>
<td>2.09 3.57</td>
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<td>4.23 3.70</td>
<td>4.11 3.47</td>
<td>2.11 3.22</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>3.74 3.72</td>
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<td>4.41 3.10</td>
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### No. Bridgton

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<td>4.11 3.61 4.61</td>
<td>3.15 2.47 3.63</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.87 4.05 6.58</td>
<td>3.63 3.68 3.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4.15 3.53 4.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1.85 3.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>6.65 3.27</td>
<td>6.58 3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29.90 25.51 28.77</td>
<td>23.68 23.68</td>
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Note: Covering Crop Season
Suggested Activities for Chapter Six:

1. Keep a daily record of the temperature for a specific time. Compare it with the average of the State.

2. Follow the weather predictions of a calendar, almanac, and radio. Compare them for accuracy.

3. Invite to your classroom the official weather recorder from the local airport and have him speak of his work with the various instruments used to record weather.

4. Plan a field trip to the local airport to observe the weather instruments.

5. Secure from the Visual Aids Department, 64 Exeter Street, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, the following visual aids:

G16 -- Weather Wizards, one reel, 16 mm. film, sound.
K58 -- Weather and Climate, Keystone slides for lantern slide projector.

6. Write to the Federal Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., for daily weather maps. Interpolate a review of high and low pressure areas, land and sea breezes, and mountain and valley breezes.

7. Read and give an oral report on the novel, Storm. The author of Storm is George Ripley Stewart.

8. Invite a farmer into your classroom to talk on the importance of weather to him and his crops.
Bibliography:

Asterisks denote those books which may be obtained from the State Library at Augusta.


*Maine Crop and Livestock Review, 1943, Augusta: State of Maine Department of Agriculture. Exceptionally good statistics on crops and how the weather affects them. Compiled yearly, but are not ready for the public for approximately two years.*


*Steward, George Rippey, *Storm*, Garden City, New York: Sun Dial Press, 1943, pp. 349. A fascinating novel centered around its heroine Maria, a storm, which is followed from its beginning to its end. The incidents of human life affected by the storm are well written and true to life.*
CHAPTER SEVEN

THE PEOPLE OF MAINE

I. National backgrounds
   A. French-Canadian people
      1. Quebec origin
      2. Acadian origin
   B. Swedish people
   C. Colored people
   D. Indians

II. Famous people of Maine
   A. In field of literature
   B. In other fields
CHAPTER SEVEN

THE PEOPLE OF MAINE

The progress of a state or country depends primarily upon the initiative and industry of its people; the development of natural resources, of educational institutions, and the constructions of cities, towns and memorials to mankind is the work of the people who make up the population of an area. Maine has contributed many men and women whose work and ideals have benefited not only Maine herself but also the entire United States.

Maine people. -- The people of Maine might be called the "pure Yankees." Here we find very little of the cosmopolitan makeup of states such as Connecticut and Rhode Island with their many nationalities. "In 1940 the foreign-born whites represented only 12.8 per cent of the total population of 847,226. Over 73 per cent of this element are French and English Canadians. The remainder are English, Irish, Italian, Scotch, Swedish and Russian."¹ There are, however, several sections in Maine where the people have retained their native customs and language. The largest single group is the French-Canadian people. There are two groups of these French-Canadians. One group is composed of the Saint John Valley Acadian-French. The other group is composed

¹ The World Book Encyclopedia, loc. cit., p. 4935.
of French-Canadians who have come in from the province of Quebec. This latter group is much larger than the former. They have settled for the most part in the factory towns. Lewiston and Biddeford are two industrial centers which have a large proportion of this French element. The Acadian-French are found in the Saint John Valley and are descendants of the Acadians immortalized by Longfellow's "Evangeline." If one were to travel through this section of Maine he would find the French language spoken predominantly; albeit it is a jargon of French and English. In each village would be found a large, well-constructed Roman Catholic church where the sermons and prayers are said in French. In the schools the teachers are English-speaking college-trained people along with the Catholic nuns. French is not allowed to be spoken except in the regular French class. The people are slowly accepting the English language, but the process is laborious as the older people in the homes still cling loyally to their mother tongue. A great factor in the Anglicizing of these people has been the influence of the present war. Many of the young people have left their homes to enter the armed forces or war plants. There they have realized the necessity of fluency in the English language if they are to secure good responsible positions. Their changed outlook has been transmitted to their families and friends.
In Aroostook County is a settlement of Swedish people. This settlement called New Sweden was the result of William W. Thomas, Jr. He, on the direction of the Maine Legislature in 1870, went to Sweden and brought back a group of settlers in 1871.\textsuperscript{1} These Swedish settlers have proven to be thrifty, hard-working farmers who have prospered on their farms. Today they may be distinguished from their Aroostook neighbors by their light blonde hair and complexion. They have assimilated into their new surroundings and are loyal Maine people.

Maine has very few colored people. In 1940 there were only 1,100 negroes and less than 150 Asiatics.\textsuperscript{2} The negro element is chiefly resident in Bangor and Portland.\textsuperscript{3} Since the war began a number of negroes have migrated to the Portland shipyards.

One other group of people should be mentioned when Maine people are considered. This is the Indian Population of Maine residing on the reservations. From a once proud and strong people, the Indians of Maine have dwindled to a small group of approximately one thousand persons.\textsuperscript{4} There are two tribes living in Maine, the Penobscot Indians

\textsuperscript{1} Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 45.
\textsuperscript{2} The World Book Encyclopedia, loc. cit., p. 4233.
\textsuperscript{3} Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 75.
\textsuperscript{4} Ibid., p. 84.
who live at Indian or Panawasake Island in Old Town, the Passamaquodries or Pestumokadyik who have reservations at Pleasant Point near Eastport, and at Peter Dana Point near Princeton. Living on their reservations, the Indians have their own government, churches, and elementary schools. The Indians work and find their recreation in the towns near them. At Old Town many of them work in the large canoe factories. They dress and talk as their white neighbors. do. It is only on festival days that they don their native costumes and hold tribal rites. Many of the younger generations have gone to colleges and secured responsible positions in the white man's world.

Maine people are recognized fairly easily by their manner of speaking. "The peculiarities of Maine speech are its nasal qualities, slurred enunciation, and dropped syllables, with a hesitance in delivery." Maine is proud of her people who have become eminent in their fields of endeavor. The United States has been enriched in the fields of politics, art, science, education, and literature from the efforts of Maine people. Some of the most famous of these people are the following:

Famous people in Literature: -- Laura E. Richards, particularly remembered for her "Captain January," was born in

1/ Ibid.

2/ Ibid., p. 78.
Gardiner, Maine.\textsuperscript{1/}

Kate Douglas Wiggin (1856-1923) is considered a Maine writer although she was born in Philadelphia. She lived at "Quilloote" in Hollis.\textsuperscript{2/} She wrote Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, Old Peabody Paw, and other novels.

Sarah Orne Jewett (1849-1900) was the author of the first important book about Maine. It was called Country of the Pointed Firs. She also wrote other novels which pictured rural life of New England.\textsuperscript{3/}

Harriet Beecher Stowe, not a native of Maine, wrote her famous Uncle Tom's Cabin while living in Brunswick. She also wrote The Pearl of Orr's Island which is a romance of an island in Casco Bay.\textsuperscript{4/}

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has become the most famous of all Maine people. His verse has been read and loved in nearly every country of the world. He was born in Portland in 1807 and educated at Bowdoin. After traveling extensively over Europe, he taught at Bowdoin and later at Harvard. Many of his poems are set in Maine. America as well as Maine can well be proud of Henry W. Longfellow who was honored by being the first American writer chosen

\textsuperscript{1/} Ibid., p. 98.
\textsuperscript{2/} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{3/} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{4/} Ibid., p. 97.
by England to have his bust placed in Westminster Abbey among the busts of the greatest Englishmen. He died in 1882.

Jacob Abbott (1803-1879) was a writer of stories for children. He was a most prolific writer and turned out more than two hundred novels. As a man he was kind, generous and loved by all who knew him. Once very widely read, his Rollo Series are now almost forgotten by the older generation and very seldom read by the younger people. He lived in Farmington, Maine.¹/

Nathaniel Parker Willis (1806-1867) was born in Portland. During his lifetime he was very famous and considered one of the best of the literati. A member of the famous Knickerbocker Club, his influence as a critic and journalist was great. Today his writings are not considered great enough to last.²/

Charles Farrar Browne (1834-1867), better known as "Artemus Ward," was born at Waterford, Maine.³/ He gained an international fame as a humorist. Before reaching the height of his literary power he died in England, a victim of tuberculosis.

¹/ Adapted from Wilbur D. Spencer, Maine Immortals, Augusta: Northeastern Press, 1932, p. 4.


³/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 29.
Edgar Wilson Nye (1850-1896) was born in Shirley, Maine close by Moosehead Lake.\(^1\) Very famous as a humorist both as a writer and lecturer, he was known throughout the country as "Bill Nye."

Edwin Arlington Robinson (1869-1896) was born at Head Tide in Alna which is situated very close to Gardiner. A foremost American poet his works are ranked as some of the greatest poetry yet to come from the pen of an American. Among his works are: "The Man Against The Sky," "Tristram," "Ben Jonson Entertains A Man From Stratford," and shorter works such as "Peter Corey," "Miniver Cheevy," and "Clift Klingenhagen."\(^2\)

Edna St. Vincent Millay was born in Rockland. She is one of the most popular of the modern American poets. Among her works are found: "Renaissance," "God's World," "The Buck in the Snow," and "Make Bright the Arrows."\(^3\)

Robert Peter Tristam Coffin is a teacher at Bowdoin, a native of Brunswick, and a 1926 Pulitzer Prize winner. He writes poetry and prose that fairly smell of Maine air.\(^4\)

Mary Ellen Chace was born in Bluehill, Maine, and writes of the glory of Maine shipbuilding and the aristo-

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4/ Adapted from Federal *Writer's Project*, *op. cit.*, p. 100.
ocratic families who controlled the shipbuilding.1

Gladys Hasty Carroll, was born in South Berwick 2/ and is the author of As The Earth Turns which is dramatized each year in that town.

Ben Ames Williams who writes of Searsport, Maine 3/ is a popular novelist. Among his best known books are: Strange Woman, and Leave Her To Heaven.

Kenneth Roberts was born in Kennebunk, Maine, and lives in Kennebunk Beach, Maine.4/ He is one of America's foremost writers of historical novels. Among his works which are extremely popular may be found: Arundel, Northwest Passage, Trending Into Maine, Lively Lady, Oliver Wiswell, and Rabble in Arms.

McDonald Clark (1798-1842), although not a great poet, was distinguished among his contemporaries. He is credited with uttering these beautiful words before he died, "Four things I am sure there will be in Heaven -- music, little children, flowers, and fresh air."5/

"The world's greatest publisher, Cyrus H. K. Curtis,

1/ Ibid.
2/ Motoring Thru Maine, op. cit., p. 53.
3/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit.
4/ Motoring Thru Maine, op. cit., p. 8.
was born in Portland. He is responsible for the gift of
the Herman Kotzschmar Memorial Organ, one of the largest in
the world. It has 177 speaking stops and couplers, over
6500 pipes, and a carillon.\(^2\)

Other famous Maine people. — Eliot O'Hara is a teacher
of art and has a famous reputation for his school of art at
Goose Rocks, Maine.\(^2\)

General Henry Knox, who resided in his beautiful and
famous mansion named "Montpelier" at Thomaston, was the
first Secretary of War in the United States.\(^4\)

General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was the hero of
Round Top and the man appointed to receive Robert E. Lee's
sword at Appomattox.\(^5\) He served three terms as Governor
of Maine and was president of Bowdoin College.

Donald B. MacMillan, the famous Arctic explorer, was
a native of Maine and lived in Freeport.\(^6\)

"Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, a native of Maine,
carried the flag of a nation to the top of the planet."\(^7\)

1/ Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon, op. cit., p. 6.
2/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 178.
3/ Adapted from Lawrence Dame, op. cit., p. 221.
4/ Adapted from Nathan Haskell Dole and Irwin Leslie Gordon,
op. cit., p. 89.
5/ Ibid., p. 28.
6/ Ibid., p. 6.
7/ Ibid.
The Maxim brothers, Sir Hiram and Hudson, inventors of the machine gun, were natives of Guilford, Maine.1/

Sir William Phipps, in whose honor Phippsburg is named, was the first native-born American to be knighted by the King of England.2/

Lillian Norton of Farmington, Maine was known internationally as Madame Nordica, the great opera prima donna.3/

Emma Fames of Bath, Maine was a famous opera singer.4/

James G. Blaine, although not born in Maine, has been considered a citizen of Maine as he made the State his home from the age of twenty-four. He was a very famous and popular politician and statesman in the United States during the seventies and eighties of the last century. He was Secretary of State under Garfield and Harrison, and a Republican candidate for presidency being defeated by the narrowest of margins in the election of 1884.5/

Thomas B. Reed was a native of Portland. He was known as "Czar Reed" when he held the office of Speaker of the

1/ Ibid., p. 5.
2/ Motoring Thru Maine, op. cit., p. 20
3/ Adapted from Wilbur D. Spencer, op. cit., p. 160.
4/ Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 106.
Chief Justice Fuller was born in Augusta, Maine and held the office of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court during the years 1888-1910.\(^1\)

Silas Smith and Freeman Hanson lived in Hollis Center, Maine and invented the locomotive snowplow and turntable.\(^2\)

Hannibal Hamlin was born in South Paris, Maine. He served his country as Vice President during Abraham Lincoln's first term of office.\(^3\)

Suggested Activities for Chapter Seven:

1. Secure the following film from The Visual Aids Department, Boston University, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

   Fr4 -- French-Canadian Children. One reel, sound, 16 mm. film. It is for primary grades, but might possibly be of value as it shows the home, customs, and gives the language of the people.

2. Write an essay on the benefits which have been received from the foreign people who have settled in Maine. Write an essay on the disadvantages received by Maine.

\(^1\) Ibid., p. 86.

\(^2\) Facts About Maine, op. cit., p. 38.

\(^3\) Motoring Thru Maine, op. cit., p. 53.

\(^4\) Ibid., p. 59.
3. Read and write a report on a book written by a Maine person.

4. Write an essay on how the history of our country has been influenced by Maine statesmen.

5. Compile a bibliography of all the Maine writers whose works are found in the school and town libraries.


7. Invite a Maine writer to your school to speak or give readings at an assembly.

8. Visit the birthplace or home of a famous Maine person.


10. Read a poem by Edna St. Vincent Millay, or another Maine poet, to the class.

11. Visit the foreign sections of your town and write a report on your observations.

12. Make a list of prominent Maine people who are now living.

13. Write to the Maine State Library for information on Maine authors.

Bibliography:

The asterisks denote books which may be obtained from the Maine State Library at Augusta.


An autobiographical novel of the experiences of a Maine educator and writer. Teachers and students.

Coffin, Robert Peter Tristan, Lost Paradise, A Boyhood on a Maine Coast Farm, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1934, pp. 384. The author writes of his boyhood in Maine. To be read if only because of the author's prominence. Students and teachers.


Condensed data on Maine. Excellent for reference work. For teacher and student.

A collection of the best in modern American poetry. The short biography of each poet is excellent. For teacher and student.
CHAPTER EIGHT

EDUCATION IN MAINE

I. General education in Maine
   A. Small schools
   B. Low salaries
   C. Consolidation of schools
   D. Compulsory school attendance

II. History of education in Maine
   A. Elementary schools
      1. Law of 1789
      2. Compulsory education today
      3. Number of schools today
   B. High Schools
      1. Law of 1873
      2. Number of schools today
   C. Cost of education to the public

III. Schools beyond high schools
   A. Preparatory schools
   B. Specialized vocational schools
   C. Teacher-training institutions

IV. Colleges in Maine
   A. Bowdoin College
      1. History
      2. Requirements for admission
      3. Degrees granted
   B. Colby College
      1. History
      2. Requirements for admission
      3. Degrees granted
   C. Bates College
      1. History
      2. Requirements for admission
      3. Degrees granted
   D. University of Maine
      1. History
      2. Requirements for admission
      3. Degrees granted
CHAPTER EIGHT

EDUCATION IN MAINE

General education in Maine. -- As Maine is primarily an agricultural state, with huge tracts of forests covering the land, it is necessarily a state with many small-sized schools. Dotting each township and rural section are the small, one-room schools which employ one teacher and contain the entire first eight grades. The taxes raised for the support of these small schools are low thus forcing the salary of the teachers to a low level. It was not uncommon for many teachers to receive from $350 to $500 a year for teaching. Indeed, in many cases no cash transactions were involved. The salary was paid by "town orders" which were credit slips by the town through which the teachers might purchase merchandise from the local stores. As late as 1937 President K. C. Sills of Bowdoin criticized the rural schools of Maine for slipping backward for the past ten years.² A recent tendency has been toward the consolidation of many of these small rural schools. "...approximately 1500 schools located for the most part in rural areas have been consolidated since 1910."² The present World War has

² Adapted from Federal Writer's Project, op. cit., p. 81.
created a tremendous teacher shortage, and has been a powerful stimulus toward the consolidation of the schools. It is interesting to note, however, that Maine does reach every child it can with its free compulsory education. "The proportion of illiterates in Maine is lower than that of any other New England State." An example of how zealously the State guards the principles of free education for her citizens may be given by these statements:

"There are nearly one thousand children in Maine who live where there is no regular school for them to attend. Some of them live in the wilderness, or other sections of the state not yet settled, while others are the children of lighthouse keepers. For all such children the state either furnishes teacher and equipment or pays their board at some place within reach of a school."

The historic city of Bath, where so many ships have been built and gone out to sea, was the first city in the country to provide free textbooks.

History of Education in Maine. — The history of education in Maine begins with the Mission school established by Father Sebastian Rasle in his mission at Norridgewock on the Kennebec. From then until Maine became a state in 1820, the school system closely followed that of Massachusetts. The education law of 1789 in Massachusetts enforced liberal instruction for all children, and college or university

1/ Grant E. Finch, op. cit., p. 148.
2/ Ibid.
3/ Ibid.
4/ Ibid.
education for all schoolmasters.\(^1\) When Maine became a state in 1820, she remodeled her school laws, but followed closely those which had been set up by Massachusetts.\(^2\)

Today the compulsory education laws of Maine require all children between the ages of seven and fifteen, unless excused by a superintending committee, to attend school during the regular school year session.\(^3\) There are now approximately 4815 elementary schools in the state.\(^4\)

The high schools of Maine reached their status by the law of 1873. "The free high school law of 1873 brought about the opening of some one hundred and fifty high schools in the state."\(^5\) Most of the high schools in the state are classed as small high schools having enrollments of 250 or less. There are, however, in the cities large, modern well-equipped schools such as Portland High, Lewiston High, Edward Little High of Auburn, Bangor High, Waterville High, and Cony High of Augusta. The high schools of the state number approximately 225.\(^5\) The cost of public education to the people of Maine is $10,000,000 in round

\(^1\) Ibid.

\(^2\) Ibid.


\(^4\) Ibid., p. 87.


\(^6\) Adapted from *Facts About Maine*, *op. cit.*, p. 27.
numbers, which provides for an enrollment of 181,371 pupils.1/

Schools Beyond High School.— Maine has several advanced private schools which give their students extra preparatory training for college, or which give specialized training in subjects preparing these students for their vocations. A list of these schools would include the following:

Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston
Hebron Academy, Hebron
Kents Hill Academy, Kents Hill
Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville
Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield,
Gould Academy, Bethel
Nicker Classical, Houlton
Nason College for Women, Springvale
Westbrook Junior College for Women, Portland
Oak Grove Academy (girls), Vassalboro
Portland School of Fine Arts, Portland
The A. K. Cross Art School, Boothbay Harbor
Northern Conservatory of Music, Bangor
Northeastern Business College, Portland
Bliss Business College, Lewiston
Maine Schools of Commerce, Bangor and Lewiston
Beals Business College, Bangor
Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor

Information may be secured concerning the entrance requirements and cost of these schools by addressing the school.

There are now four teacher training institutions in Maine. These are: Farmington State Normal School located in Farmington, Gorham Normal School located in Gorham,

1/ Ibid.
Washington State Normal School located in Machias, and Madawaska Training School located at Fort Kent. The Madawaska Training School was founded especially for the purpose of training teachers for the schools of Saint John Valley inhabitants of French-Acadian descent. It has a two-year course. Machias has a three-year course. Farmington and Gorham have four-year courses and grant a degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. At the Farmington school is also a four-year course in Home Economics which grants its graduates a degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

Colleges of Maine. — Maine has three colleges and one university. These institutions of higher learning have always maintained high standards of scholarship and many of their graduates have reached positions of esteem in the fields of their choice.

The following data of the Maine colleges have been adapted from the specific college bulletins.

Bowdoin College. — Located in Brunswick, Bowdoin is one of the most famous of small colleges in the United States. Its history is as lengthy as that of the Republic. Since the day of its birth, June 24, 1794, Bowdoin has had but eight presidents. This fact has helped to give the college the stability to maintain a solid and rich tradition of scholarly training, yet has allowed it to progress and bloom forth with new and strong ideas and beliefs. From
its doors have come distinguished men in the history of our country. Among these men we find: Nathaniel Hawthorne, class of 1825, a great American author; Henry W. Longfellow, class of 1825, a great poet, teacher, and lecturer beloved by his country; Jacob Abbot, class of 1820, author of "Hollo"; William Pitt Fessenden, class of 1823, a statesman who risked his political career and voted against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson; Franklin Pierce, class of 1824, the fourteenth President of the United States; Elijah Kellogg, class of 1841, author of stories which delighted the younger generation of America; Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, class of 1852, a scholar, statesman and soldier; Melvin Weston Fuller, class of 1853, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Robert Edwin Peary, class of 1877, discoverer of the North Pole; Robert Peter Tristam Coffin, class of 1915, poet, teacher and lecturer.

Today Bowdoin is meeting the problems presented by war-time enrollment. The usual enrollment of approximately 800 has been reduced to about 150. However, the college program is still being carried on as closely as possible as it was in pre-war days. For a time during 1943 and 1944 special groups of Army men were trained at Bowdoin. The student personnel at this time reached a total of 850.

**Requirements for admission.** — At present the college has an accelerated program which consists of three terms
of 16 weeks in one year. Each term is called a Trimester. The total cost of attendance each Trimester, excluding textbooks, personal expenses, and fraternity expenses, totals approximately $400.

The academic requirements for entry to Bowdoin may be described in the following manner:

These two questions must be answered satisfactorily:

Has a candidate pursued a course comprising suitable subjects? Has a candidate attained a sufficient degree of proficiency in these subjects?

To aid in the evaluation of a preparatory program the college has devised a college admission unit plan. Under this plan fifteen such units are required from an accredited secondary school. Three units, calling for four years of study, must be in English, three units in one foreign language, three units in mathematics, and one unit in history, five additional units in these same fields or in natural sciences are the required subjects for a preparatory course before entering Bowdoin. Candidates not meeting these requirements may take entrance examinations and enter the college if these are satisfactory to the Director of Admissions.

Degrees granted. — Bowdoin grants two degrees to its graduates. These two degrees are Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. There are also numerous scholarships available to those worthy of them. Information concerning
scholarships and positions of part-time employment for undergraduate students may be gained by writing to the Director of the Placement Bureau, 302 Massachusetts Hall, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Those seeking admission to the college and wishing complete information concerning classes, expenses, entrance examinations, and other information should address their letters to the Director of Admissions, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Colby College -- A co-educational institution, Colby is located in Waterville and began its distinguished career in 1818 when Reverend Jeremiah Chaplin, a Baptist clergyman, with his family and seven students left Boston to go to Waterville and start the college. At this time it was called the Maine Literary and Theological Institution. In 1820 it gained the right to grant collegiate degrees and in 1821 it became known as Waterville College. When Gardner Colby gave munificent gifts to the college in 1865 which aided it in recovering from the decreased enrollment during the Civil War, the name was changed to its present name of Colby.

Women were first admitted to Colby College in 1871. In normal times before the outbreak of the present war the percentage of women was approximately 40 per cent of the student body.

Colby is proud of the achievements of its alumni.
Among them are forty college and university presidents, a record that probably no small college in the United States can surpass. There are also eight governors, three ambassadors, twelve justices of Supreme Courts, including four chief justices, twenty members of Congress, and seventy-one missionaries. Also at Oxford, before the outbreak of the present war, were at the same time two Rhodes Scholars from Colby; this distinction is shared only with Harvard.

The college stood for many years directly across from the Maine Central Depot. Under the leadership of President Johnson (1929-1942) the site of the college was moved to the section known as Mayflower Hill. The site is not yet completed although some classes are held there. It is expected to be one of the most beautiful and best-planned college campuses in the country.

Requirements for admission. — The educational policy at Colby is to insist that a student choose a sufficient number of courses to assure a liberal education in many fields, yet concentrate sufficiently in one field of study so as to emerge with a socially useful subject.

The requirements of admission to the college are fifteen units of acceptable preparatory work distributed as follows: English, three units; Foreign language, three units in one language or two in each of two languages; Mathematics, two units; History, one unit; Science, one unit; electives in
sufficient number to make a total of fifteen units. If a student cannot be certified by his preparatory record, he may take entrance examinations under the auspices of the college.

The curriculum offers adequate preparation for careers in business, teaching, or government service; graduate study in law, medicine, social service, theology, engineering or diplomacy. Also to the man or woman who wishes to become constructive home-makers and citizens the high-level training of Colby's liberal arts curriculum will prove to be of great value.

Degrees granted. — Colby grants only the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The college takes great pride in the knowledge that wealth creates no distinction in its social attitude. Many scholarships are available to those worthy of them. Also there are opportunities to partially finance your way through by part-time work. A special bulletin entitled "Financial Aid" may be secured from the Dean's office which will explain these opportunities more fully. Those wishing to gain full information about entering Colby should write to either the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

Bates College. — Bates is located in Lewiston, Maine and was founded in 1863 during the Civil War. From Bates have graduated men and women who have become prominent in
the fields of journalism, literature, law, theology, natural sciences, education, dentistry, medicine, and the business world.

The setting of the college is one of beauty and tranquility. The hundreds of trees on its campus lend their grace to the twenty-nine well-arranged buildings.

Requirements for admission. — Applicants for a degree from Bates must present for admission the following:

Bachelor of Arts degree — Four years of a qualified preparatory school. From this school he must have four years of English, three units; three years of one foreign language, or two years of each two; some work in history; and a year of algebra and a year of plane geometry.

Bachelor of Science degree — Four years of a qualified preparatory school. From this school he must have four years of English, three units; two years of one foreign language; two years of algebra; one year of plane geometry; and one year of laboratory science.

The balance of the fifteen units may be made up from electives which meet the approval of the Committee on Admissions.

Any student not meeting these requirements may take entrance examinations and enter upon satisfactory work on the examinations.

The college has always been known as a college of
moderate costs. Exclusive of personal items as clothes, travel, and amusements, the student might budget his finances for two semesters, which is one college year, as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room and board</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees: admission, health, laboratory, social union</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student activities</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textbooks, supplies</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$800</strong></td>
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Degrees granted. — Bates offers her graduates the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. To the under-graduate are opportunities for scholarship aid, and also for part-time work. The college, however, is not in favor of having their first year students engaged in part-time work as it is interested in having its students devote their full energies to the pursuit of their chosen objectives in education.

Full information on admission to the college and the opportunities offered may be secured by writing to the Director of Admissions for Men or to the Dean of Women, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

University of Maine. — The University, located at Orono, Maine on 200 acres of beautiful campus, was first created as the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862. The name of University of Maine was given to it in 1897. The institution was first opened in 1868. At present the
colleges within the University are: Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Education, Technology, and Graduate. The total enrollment of the University in normal times is approximately 1800.

Requirements for admission. — The requirements for admission to the University is much the same as for the three colleges of Maine. The student must attend an accredited school and present fifteen units of work applicable to the course of study which he wishes to follow. If he cannot present fifteen units of accredited work, he may take entrance examinations. In special cases students may be accepted for special courses which will not lead to a degree.

The expenses of the student in attendance at the University per quarter* has been estimated as follows:

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Tuition</td>
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<td>Board and Room</td>
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<td>Health Service Fee</td>
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<td>Student Activity Fee</td>
<td>$2</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$191</td>
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Because of the various colleges in the University the cost of textbooks, laboratory equipment, and miscellaneous items would vary for each student. Estimated costs might run between $15 and $25 per quarter.

Degrees granted. — The University grants the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts

*A twelve-week period which permits a student to finish his college training in three years.
in Education, Bachelor of Science in Education, Bachelor of Science in Commercial Education, Bachelor of Science in Fine Arts Education, Bachelor of Science in Music Education.

On the graduate level the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Master of Education are granted for one year's work completed with distinction.

Correspondence to the University should be addressed to the following specific offices:

On admission to the freshman class, Director of Admissions, Percy F. Crane.

On financial affairs of students, Treasurer, Frederick S. Youngs.

Suggested Activities for Chapter Eight:

1. Write to the various colleges, both in Maine and outside Maine, requesting a copy of their bulletin which describes the college, gives entrance requirements, and courses offered.
2. Invite an alumni of a college to your classroom to speak about his college.
3. Ask the principal to visit your classroom to give information about the standards of your school, of the courses best to take in your school.
4. Visit a college in your vicinity.
5. Hold a forum discussing the benefits of a Liberal Arts College.
6. Invite a student from a college to speak to your class about social life in college.
7. Visit your guidance director and outline a course of study which will allow you to meet the requirements for the college you wish to enter.

Bibliography:

A detailed, comprehensive study of education in Maine. Excellent for the teacher, but not necessary for classroom teaching.

The section on education is short and specific. Very good for high school students.


A comprehensive study of higher education in Maine. Excellent for the teacher. Not necessary for classroom teaching.

Advertisement data of Maine. For students and teachers.
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