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occasion, contrary however to the minds of the inhabitants in general. Dr. C. Mather, one of the principal ministers of Boston, had observed, in the philosophical transactions, a letter from Timonius from Constantinople, giving a favourable account of the operation. He recommended it to the physicians of Boston to make the experiment, but all declined but Dr. Boylston. To shew his confidence of success, he began with his own children and servants. Many pious people were struck with horror at the idea, and were of opinion that if any of his patients should die, he ought to be treated as a murderer.

All orders of men, in a greater or less degree, condemned a practice which is now universally approved, and to which thousands owe the preservation of their lives.

PROVINCE OF MAIN,

Including the lands which lie east, as far as Nova-Scotia.

(Belonging to *Massachusetts*.)

miles.
Length 300 } between { 43° and 46° North Latitude.
Breadth 104 } { 4° and 8° East Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by the Province of Quebec ; east, by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to the high lands, which divides this territory from Nova-Scotia ; south-east, by the Atlantick ocean ; west, by New-Hampshire.

Civil Division.] The whole Province of Main, and the territory to the east of it as far as the western boundary of Nova-Scotia, were formerly in one county, by the name of Yorkshire. In 1761, this extensive county was divided into three counties. The easternmost, called LINCOLN, contained all lands east of Sagadahok, and some part of Main. This county has since been divided into three, viz. *Lincoln, Washington and Hancock*.

A great part of these counties is yet in a state of nature. They are however rapidly settling. The frontier inhabitants on each side of the Canada line, are but a few miles apart.

Nex.

Next to Lincoln is CUMBERLAND county, of which Portland is the county town, and capital of the whole territory. This county contains nearly half the old Province of Main. The rest of the Province of Main is included in YORK county. These three counties are subdivided into ninety-four townships, of which Lincoln, Washington and Hancock contain fifty-three, Cumberland twenty, and York twenty-one. These counties, in 1778, had six regiments of militia.

Rivers.] St. Croix, Kennebeck, Sagadahok or Amerascoggin, and Saco, besides smaller rivers.

Bays and Capes.] The sea coast is indented with innumerable bays. Those worth noticing are Penobscot Bay, at the mouth of Penobscot river, which is long and capacious. Casco Bay, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is twenty-five miles wide, and about fourteen in length. It is a most beautiful bay, interspersed with small islands, and forms the entrance into Sagadahok. It has a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. Wells bay lies between Cape Neddik, and Cape Porpoise.

Chief Town.] PORTLAND, which stands on a peninsula, and was formerly part of Falmouth. In July, 1786, the compact part of the town, and the port, were incorporated by the name of Portland. It has an excellent, safe and capacious harbour, but incapable of defence, except by a navy, and carries on a foreign trade, and the fishery, and builds some ships. The town is growing, and capable of great improvements. The old town of Falmouth, which included Portland, contained more than 700 families, in flourishing circumstances, when the British troops burnt it in 1775. It is now chiefly rebuilt. A light-house was erected in 1790, on Portland head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is built of stone, 72 feet high, exclusive of the lantern.

Climate.] The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter equally extreme. All fresh water lakes, ponds and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas, until the middle of March. The longest day is fifteen hours and sixteen minutes, and the shortest eight hours

hours and forty-four minutes. The climate is very healthful. Many of the inhabitants live ninety years.

Face of the Country, Soil and Produce.] The face of the country, in regard to evenness or roughness, is similar to the rest of the New-England States. Throughout this country, there is a greater proportion of dead swamps than in any other part of New-England. The sea coast is generally barren. In many towns the land is good for grazing. Wells and Scarborough have large tracts of salt marsh. The inland parts of Maine are fertile, but newly and thinly settled. The low swamps are useless.

The grain raised here is principally Indian corn—little or no wheat—some rye, barley, oats and peas. The inhabitants raise excellent potatoes, in large quantities, which are frequently used instead of bread. Their butter has the preference to any in New-England, owing to the goodness of the grass, which is very sweet and juicy. Apples, pears, plumbs and cherries grow here very well. Plenty of cider, and some perry, is made in the southern and western parts of Maine. The perry is made from choak pears, and is an agreeable liquor, having something of the harshness of claret wine, joined with the sweetness of metheglin.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.] From the first settlement of Maine until the year 1774 or 1775, the inhabitants generally followed the lumber trade to the neglect of agriculture. This afforded an immediate profit. Large quantities of corn and other grain were annually imported from Boston and other places, without which it was supposed the inhabitants could not have subsisted. But the late war, by rendering these resources precarious, put the inhabitants upon their true interest, i. e. the cultivation of their lands, which, at a little distance from the sea, are well adapted for raising grain. The inhabitants now raise a sufficient quantity for their own consumption; though too many are still more fond of the axe than of the plough.

Exports.] This country abounds with lumber of various kinds, such as masts, which of late, however, have

have become scarce, white pine boards, ship timber, and every species of split lumber manufactured from pine and oak; these are exported from Quamphegon in Berwick, Saco falls in Biddeford and Pepperelborough, Presumpscut falls in Falmouth, and Amerasecoggin falls in Brunswick. The rivers abound with salmon in the spring season. On the sea coast fish of various kinds are caught in plenty. Of these the cod fish are the principal. Dried fish furnishes a capital article of export.

Inhabitants, Character and Religion] According to the census of 1790, there were 96,500 inhabitants in this part of Massachusetts. It is remarkable that the males exceeded the number of females 2101. The inhabitants are a hardy, robust set of people. The males are early taught the use of the musket, and from their frequent use of it in fowling, are expert marksmen. The people in general are humane and benevolent. The common people ought, by law, to have the advantage of a school education; but there is here, as in other parts of New-England, too visible a neglect.

As to religion, the people are moderate Calvinists. Notwithstanding Episcopacy was established by their former charter, the churches are principally on the Congregational plan; but are candid, catholic and tolerant towards those of other persuasions. In 1785, they had seventy-two religious assemblies, to supply which were thirty-four ministers.

History.] The first attempt to settle this country was made in 1607, on the west side of Sagadahok, near the sea. No permanent settlement however was at this time effected. It does not appear that any further attempts were made until between the years 1620 and 1630.

In 1635, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a grant from the council at Plymouth, of the tract of country between the rivers Piscataqua and Sagadahok, which is the mouth of Kennebeck; and up Kennebeck so far as to form a square of 120 miles. It is supposed that Sir Ferdinando first instituted government in this Province.

In 1639, Gorges obtained from the crown a charter of the soil and jurisdiction, containing as ample powers perhaps