

At the time of the first settlement a large amount of lumbering was carried on in the vicinity and the early settlers raised a little hay to sell to the lumbermen, which was about the extent of their farming operations. Hunting was the main dependence for supplying the meat barrel and working in the woods in winter was the principal source from which money was obtained.

In 1865 Mr. Lafayette Tuck and Mr. Peter Moulton built a mill on the Wytotitlock Stream in the southwest corner of the town, about two miles and a half west of the Military road. Mr. Elisha Gilpatrick of Danforth afterwards bought this mill. It contains a rotary, two shingle machines, a clapboard machine and lath machine.

Mr. Robert Jenkins, who lives on the Military road a short distance below the mouth of the mill road, came from Wales to Molunkus in 1836 and worked at his trade of shoemaking a number of years. In 1861 he moved to Perham and from there enlisted in the 16th Maine Regiment. He was taken prisoner near Centreville, but was paroled and afterwards discharged. He then enlisted in the 31st Maine Regiment and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Glenwood and settled on the lot formerly occupied by James Oliver, where he now lives. His son, Mr. Charles H. Jenkins, in 1879 built a house and store at the mouth of the mill road, where he is now engaged in trade and also keeps the postoffice.

Glenwood lies directly west of Haynesville and north of Reed Plantation. On the north and west it is bounded by unsettled townships. In the western part of the township is Wytotitlock Lake, a beautiful little sheet of water some two miles long and something more than half a mile in width. From this lake Wytotitlock Stream flows in a southerly course and empties into the Mattawamkeag River in the southern part of Reed Plantation. The greater part of the town is still covered with forest and as a whole the town is not well adapted to farming, though there are some tracts of very good land. The population of Glenwood in 1890 was 183.

BANCROFT

Directly west of the town of Weston and lying along the Washington County line is the good town of Bancroft, named in honor of the great historian whose brother was at one time the proprietor of the town.

The township is somewhat irregular in form, having no two sides parallel, its northeast corner projecting away beyond the general northern line of the town almost as far as the north line of Weston. Like many of the towns in Aroostook County, it was originally considered a timber town and many of the first settlers were attracted thither by the opportunities for engaging in the lumber business. A considerable portion of the town has been cleared of its forest growth and converted into fertile farms, but the lumber industry still furnishes employment for many of its citizens and there are few farmers who are not to some extent engaged in this business.

The first settler upon the township was Mr. Charles Gellerson, who came from the town of Brighton, in Somerset County, and settled in the extreme northeastern portion of the town, near the Weston line and a short distance south of where the ferry now crosses the Mattawamkeag River. Mr. Gellerson had a large family of sons, some of whom settled and made farms in the adjoining town of Weston, the others making their settlement in Bancroft. Upon coming to the town Mr. Gellerson purchased a block of 300 acres of good land lying along the Mattawamkeag River. This tract he afterwards divided into smaller farms, reserving 100 acres for his own homestead. Here he cleared a good farm and for a number of years after coming to Bancroft was engaged in lumbering. He lived upon the farm until his death in 1854.

Mr. James Dunn then had the farm for three years, when it was purchased by Mr. Shubael Kelley and his son Lorenzo Kelley, who owned and occupied it until 1867. Mr. William Gellerson, Jr., then bought the farm and after living on it some six years exchanged farms with Mr. Charles Case, who still lives on the old Gellerson homestead, where the first clearing was made in the town.

Mr. Josiah Gellerson, a son of Charles Gellerson, came with his father to Bancroft and took 100 acres of the block purchased by him. He was largely engaged in lumbering and after living in Bancroft fourteen years moved to the adjoining town of Haynesville. Mr. Atwell Gellerson, another son, settled on the north hundred acres of his father's block. He cleared a farm and was engaged in farming and lumbering until his death in 1862. Mr. Samuella Gellerson then bought the farm and has lived upon it ever since.

Mr. Shubael Kelley came from Brighton in 1833. With him came his two sons, Albert and Lorenzo, and together they

settled on a lot adjoining Mr. Charles Gellerson's on the east. Here they cleared a farm upon which they lived together until 1857. Mr. Shubael Kelley and his son Lorenzo then bought the Charles Gellerson farm, upon which they built a new house, in which Shubael Kelley resided, Lorenzo living in the original farmhouse. They carried on the farm together. Mr. Lorenzo Kelley was also engaged in the business of lumbering. Shubael Kelley died in 1865, and his son Lorenzo in 1867. Mr. Albert Kelley remained upon the old homestead after the removal of his father and brother to the Gellerson farm, and was for many years one of the principal citizens of the town. He was for years largely engaged in lumbering, which he finally abandoned, and for a time was employed in the insurance business. He died at his home in Bancroft in 1881. He was a man of kindly disposition, of a most cheerful and companionable temperament and had many friends throughout Aroostook County. His son, Mr. George Kelley, now has the homestead farm and is largely engaged in lumbering.

Mr. Joseph Rollins came from Brighton in 1833 and settled on the lot next south of the Kelley lot. Here he cleared a good farm upon which he lived until his death in 1840. Mr. Albert Kelley, Jr., now lives on this farm.

Mr. Joseph E. Shorey was for a number of years engaged in lumbering in Weston and Bancroft before making any permanent settlement. He came from Kennebec County in 1835 and settled in Bancroft on a lot a short distance south of Mr. Joseph Rollins. Here he made a farm and was engaged in lumbering for many years. Mr. Shorey was a prominent man in the town and was a man of much ability. He was a trial justice for many years and was well known throughout southern Aroostook. He died in Bancroft some ten years ago and his farm is now owned by Mr. Albert Sellers.

Mr. Daniel Bean came from Cumberland County in 1834 and settled near the mouth of Baskahegan Stream. Here he built a mill containing an up and down saw and also a grist mill. Mr. Bean carried on quite an extensive business in lumbering and farming until about 1850, when he sold the property to Mr. John Pomroy and removed to Haynesville, where he died. Mr. Pomroy carried on the farm and mills until 1862, when he recruited a company which was mustered into the 11th Maine Regiment as Company I, Mr. Pomroy receiving a captain's commission. At the expiration of his military service Capt. Pomroy returned to Bancroft and for a number of years was

extensively engaged in lumbering and trading. He afterwards removed to Minnesota, where he now resides. He is remembered in Bancroft as a man of much energy and business ability and as a leading man in that vicinity for many years.

Mr. Simeon Irish came to Bancroft about 1834 and settled on the west side of the Mattawamkeag River, a mile below the mouth of the Baskahegan Stream. Mr. Irish cleared a large farm and was quite extensively engaged in farming and lumbering until his death, some thirty years ago. His son, James Irish, now owns the farm.

Mr. Jeremiah Thompson came from Kennebec County in 1837 and settled on the lot next south of Joseph Shorey. He made a clearing and lived on the place some ten years, when he moved to Glenwood Plantation, where he afterwards died. Mr. Andrew Collins then bought the farm and lived upon it until his death some twenty-three years ago. Mr. William Quimby then bought the farm and still resides upon it.

Mr. Leonard Smith came from Sidney about 1838 and settled on the lot south of Mr. Joseph Rollins. Here he cleared a farm and after living on it a few years removed from the town. This farm then passed through a number of hands and was then purchased by Mr. James Burns, who came from New Brunswick. Mr. Burns lived upon the farm until his death some fifteen years ago and his son, Mr. Simeon Burns, now occupies it.

Mr. Jonathan Quimby came from Kennebec County about 1840 and settled on the lot near where the Kelley road now intersects the Baskahegan road. Mr. Quimby cleared this farm and lived upon it until his death some fifteen years ago. Mr. John Warman now lives upon the farm.

Mr. Robert Hinch, who was for years one of the prominent business men of Bancroft, came to the town in 1840 and settled on the east side of the Mattawamkeag River, a short distance above the mouth of Baskahegan Stream. Mr. Hinch cleared a large farm and was for many years extensively engaged in farming and lumbering. He was for some time in company with Mr. John Pomroy in the lumber business and this firm carried on large operations for a number of years. Mr. Hinch died some five years ago. He was a worthy man, of much business ability and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His son, John W. Hinch, now owns the homestead, but resides in Danforth.

Mr. John W. C. Moore came from Kennebec County about 1843 and settled on a lot a short distance east of Mr. Robert

Hinch. Mr. Moore cleared a large farm and was for many years a prominent business man and a leading citizen of his town. He carried on large farming and lumbering operations and took an active part in town affairs. Mr. Moore also represented his district in the State Legislature. Some ten years ago he sold his farm to Mr. Edwin Smart and moved to Hodgdon, where he died a few years since. He was a man of sterling character, strict honesty and business integrity and had many friends.

Mr. Daniel Moore came from Kennebec County about 1850 and settled on the lot next east of Robert Hinch. Here he cleared a farm and was engaged in farming and lumbering until about 1882, when he sold the farm to Mr. Stewart Lee and moved to Linneus, where he died some three years ago.

Mr. John W. Smart came from Washington County about 1850 and settled on Trout Brook Ridge, near the Weston line. He made a good farm and lived on it until his death some fifteen years ago. Mr. Smart was also engaged in lumbering and was chairman of the board of assessors for many years. His son, Edwin Smart, now lives on the farm.

Mr. James T. Houghton came to Bancroft about 1852 and cleared a farm on Trout Brook ridge north of Mr. John W. Smart's, where he lived until his death some seven years ago. Mr. Freeman Brown now has this farm.

Mr. Samuel E. Gellerson came to Weston when a small boy with his father, Rev. George W. Gellerson. In 1851 he bought the Atwell Gellerson farm in Bancroft and has lived on it ever since. Mr. Gellerson has been an active business man for many years, having been engaged in lumbering, farming and cattle buying. Though but a lad when he first came to the settlement, yet his memory extends back to the time when the first opening was made in the Gellerson settlement, which is the general name given to this portion of the town and the adjoining portion of the town of Weston. He has seen the forest give way before the pioneer's axe, and where once the Mattawamkeag flowed undisturbed through an unbroken wilderness, now fertile fields and verdant meadows slope down to its shores. The humble log cabins of the first settlers have been replaced by neat and handsome residences and capacious barns now hold in their ample mows the products of the farmers' toil. Mr. Gellerson can well remember when there were no roads in the town except those used in the winter by the lumbermen and when the early pioneer went to his neighbor's by a path through the greenwood. Now there are good turnpikes and in the settled portion of the

town good farms on all the roads.

Bancroft is bounded on the north by Haynesville, on the east by Weston, west by Reed Plantation and extends on the south to the Washington County line. The Mattawamkeag River flows in a tortuous course, but in a general southwesterly direction through the town and along the river banks are some very fine stretches of intervale land. The Baskahegan Stream enters the town from Weston, near its southeastern corner and flowing in a northwesterly direction empties into the Mattawamkeag about midway of its course through the town. Battle Brook, a stream of considerable volume, empties into the Mattawamkeag from the northwest and there are several other brooks of more or less volume in different portions of the town.

While the towns in northern Aroostook are watered by the St. John River and its tributaries and the headquarters of the lumber business of that section has been in St. John and Fredericton, the towns in southern and western Aroostook are drained by streams that flow into the Penobscot and thus the business of those portions of the county has been largely centered at Bangor. Bancroft, as far as its lumber interests are concerned, is a Penobscot town and its early settlers, most of whom were more or less engaged in lumber operations, were well acquainted in Bangor, but had no business connection to speak of with the Province of New Brunswick.

The Maine Central railroad crosses the southern part of the town and the station is on the west side of the Mattawamkeag River near the west line of the town. From the covered bridge a road runs southward along the west side of the Mattawamkeag River to Bancroft Station. The exports from Bancroft are principally hemlock bark, sleepers, poles, posts, ship timber and hardwood logs.

The southern portion of the town of Bancroft, through which the railroad runs, is principally timbered land and there are no farms in this portion of the town. The cultivated part is the northeast quarter, being that portion north of the Baskahegan road and east of the Mattawamkeag River. In this section the land as a general thing is very good and well adapted to farming purposes.

Bancroft was first organized as a plantation in 1840, and was incorporated as a town in 1889. It has a good class of citizens and may be regarded as a prosperous Aroostook town. The population of the town in 1890 was 264 and its valuation was \$72,688.