

taining eighty acres, with forty acres cleared. From Mr. Rollins's to the town line, a distance of about a mile, the land is unsettled.

The line of the E. & N. A. Railway (now the Maine Central) runs across the southeast corner of Reed Plantation and at Wytotitlock Station quite a little settlement has been built up. Mr. William Staples and Mr. Bruce Springer have stores here and Mr. Horace Rand has built a large new store. The hotel is kept by Mr. Gorham Rollins. There are three blacksmith shops, a schoolhouse and postoffice. Mr. Wm. Staples is the present postmaster.

In 1889 the north part of Drew Plantation in Penobscot County was annexed to Reed Plantation and a bridge is now being built across the Mattawamkeag River a short distance from the station.

The Wytotitlock Stream runs for some distance quite near to the west line of the township, then turns to the southeast and empties into the Mattawamkeag a short distance south of the old county line.

With the exception of the settlers on the military road and on the line of the Maine Central R. R., the town is wholly covered with forest and is owned by non-resident proprietors. When Capt. Clifford first settled upon the town it was owned by Messrs. Pickering and Morrill, but was afterwards sold to Mr. Harvey Reed of Bangor, from whom the plantation took its name.

In 1890 Reed Plantation had a population of 203 and its valuation was \$45,451.

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### CARY

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Directly south of the town of Hodgdon and lying along the New Brunswick line, is the plantation of Cary, formerly known as No. 11, Range One. The mail route from Houlton to Calais runs through Cary and it is settled for nearly the entire distance along this road. The plantation of Cary comprises but a half township, being six miles east and west and three miles from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Hodgdon, east by New Brunswick, south by Amity and west by Letter A Township.

It is generally conceded that the first man who made a chopping upon the town was John Allen, who as early as 1824 commenced a clearing on what is now known as Skidgell Ridge, in the north part of the town, about a mile and a half east of

the Calais road. Allen was an old English soldier and fought under Wellington at Waterloo. He did not make any permanent home upon the lot and a year or two after coming to the town was taken sick and went to live with Mr. David Moore, at whose house he died in 1833. Probably the first man who made a permanent settlement on the town was Mr. George Robinson, who came to No. 11 in 1825 and settled on what was afterwards better known as the Putnam lot, though it is still referred to by old settlers as the Robinson lot. Mr. Robinson cleared a large farm here and lived on it until about 1842, when he sold to Joshua and J. Varnum Putnam of Houlton, and after living in Amity for a short time, moved to Smyrna.

Mr. Robert McFarland came the same year (1825) and settled on the lot now owned by James Oliver on the horseback, west of the Meduxnekeag Stream. Mr. McFarland commenced a clearing on this lot, but soon afterwards sold his improvement to Edward Dority, and never afterwards had any settlement in the town. He remained a few years, living with Mr. Hugh Smith, and then removed to the Bay of Chaleur.

Mr. David Moore came from Hodgdon to No. 11 in 1825. He had lived for two years on the farm now owned by Mr. Chas. Nickerson in Hodgdon, next to the No. 11 line. Mr. Moore first settled on the lot afterwards owned by Mr. James Duffy in the north part of the town, where he lived two years. Mr. Hugh Sharp made a chopping on a lot in the south part of the town, and in 1827 Mr. Moore exchanged lots with him and moved to the farm on which he lived so many years. Mr. Sharp lived but a short time on the Duffy place. Mr. Moore cleared the farm in the south part of the town and built a comfortable set of buildings, and was a well-known citizen for many years. He died at his home in 1871. His son, David Moore, lives upon the old homestead, and James Moore, another son, lives upon the farm opposite.

Mr. Hugh Smith emigrated from Ireland to Fredericton, N. B., and in 1826 moved to No. 11 and settled on the lot where William Smith now lives. Here he cleared up a farm and built a log house and a frame barn. He lived upon the farm until 1845, when he moved to Amity, where he died in 1859. Mr. B. F. Nickerson of Linneus then came into possession of the farm, and in 1850 Mr. William Smith, a son of Hugh Smith, bought the old homestead and has lived upon it ever since.

Mr. John Reed also emigrated from Ireland to New Brunswick, and in 1827 came to No. 11 and settled in the south part

of the town on the lot adjoining Mr. David Moore's. The town was not at that time lotted and the first settlers were merely squatters upon the land. The half township was lotted in 1831 by John Webber and was then opened by the State for settlement. Mr. Reed cleared the farm upon which he first settled, and continued to live on it until his death in 1861. The farm was then divided between his two sons, William and Alexander, who still reside upon it.

Mr. Higgs Dow moved from New Brunswick in 1827, and settled on the lot next west of Mr. Hugh Smith. Here he made a farm upon which he lived for some 20 years, and then moved to Bancroft. Mr. Samuel Seamans now lives on this farm.

Mr. James Dow also came from New Brunswick in 1827 and first settled on the lot where Mr. Truman Williams now lives. He was a blacksmith by trade, and afterwards lived in a number of places in the town and finally returned to New Brunswick.

Mr. James McClinchy came from New Brunswick in 1827 and settled in the east part of the town on what is now the Fanjoy lot, where he made a clearing and lived there until his death many years ago.

Mr. Jonathan Tracy came from New Brunswick in 1828 and settled on the lot next west of Mr. George Robinson. He cleared a farm and lived on it nearly twenty years and then returned to New Brunswick. His farm is now a part of the Putnam farm.

Mr. Edward Dority came from Ireland and settled in No. 11 in 1827, on the lot afterward owned by James Duffy. He made a large clearing and lived on the farm until his death in 1845.

Mr. Daniel Neal, the first settler in the town of Linneus, was also an early settler in No. 11. Mr. Neal settled in Linneus in 1828 and a few years later moved to No. 11 and settled on the lot where Owen Scott now lives. He built a house of hewn pine timber, nicely dovetailed together at the corners, and lived in it some ten years and then moved to Jackson Brook.

The above named are all the early settlers of the town of whom we have any reliable account, and if there were any others they were but transient men who never made any permanent settlement upon the township. No other settlers came to the town for a number of years and the hardy pioneers mentioned above were in the midst of the forest and obliged to depend largely upon their own resources for subsistence. There were no roads for years after these first settlers commenced to make

their farms in the wilderness and their families were subject to all the hardships and privations that fall to the lot of the pioneers of a new country. The first road opened through the town was a somewhat circuitous route, running from Westford hill in Hodgdon some distance to the eastward of the present County road. The road from Houlton to Calais was opened in 1836 and was built through No. 11 by Mr. Jonah Dunn.

In 1842 Mr. Joshua Putnam of Houlton moved to No. 11, and in company with his brother, J. Varnum Putnam, bought the Robinson farm. They afterward bought the Jonathan Tracy farm, adjoining on the west, and here Mr. Joshua Putnam made a large farm upon which he lived for some twenty years and then returned to Houlton. The farm was then divided between his sons, Varney and Otis. Mr. Otis Putnam had the north half of the farm and lived upon it until his death in 1873. He served about two years in the army and returned with broken health. He was a good citizen and was much respected by all who knew him. Mr. Joshua Pollard now owns this farm.

Mr. Varney Putnam was also one of the substantial citizens of the town. He had the south half of the homestead farm and lived upon it until his death some twelve years ago. His widow still lives upon the farm with her son, Mr. B. H. Putnam.

Mr. Truman Williams moved from Hodgdon to No. 11 in 1842 and settled on the lot where he now lives. Mr. Hugh Smith had made a small clearing on the lot, but it was for the most part covered with forest growth. Mr. Williams cleared the farm and has lived upon it ever since. He is now advanced in years and his son, Moses Williams, has the active management of the farm.

Mr. Ebenezer Williams moved from Hodgdon in 1849 and took the lot east of his son Truman's. He cleared this farm and lived on it until his death in 1868. His sons, James and Cyrus Williams, now live on the old homestead.

Mr. James Merrill settled in No. 11 about 1842. He was a cooper by trade, and had a small clearing on the Calais road a short distance south of the Hodgdon line. He lived there until 1872, when he returned to the western part of the State. His son, Putnam Merrill, was a soldier in the old Sixth Maine Battery, and nobly did his duty. His service in the army shattered his health and he did not live long after his return. He was a brave and faithful soldier and an honest man.

Mr. Jacob Russell came from the Bay of Chaleur and in 1845 settled on the lot upon which Daniel Neal made his clear-

ing and lived in the timber house built by Mr. Neal for some ten years. He then moved to the lot on the Calais road on which Mr. Matthew Cassidy now lives. Mr. Russell lived on this farm until 1866, when he sold it to his son, Asa Russell. Jacob Russell died in 1872 and Asa lived on the farm until 1874, when he moved to Danforth.

Mr. James Duffy came from Ireland and settled in No. 11 in 1846, on the Edward Dority farm. When Mr. Duffy took the farm there was a clearing of some twenty-five acres and a small house. Mr. Duffy built a good set of buildings and lived upon the farm until 1888, when he sold to Mr. George Alexander and moved to Houlton. Mr. Duffy was one of the prosperous farmers of No. 11 and was a good citizen of the town.

Most of the settlers mentioned above established their homes near the line of the Calais road and now have comfortable residences along this road.

In coming to the town from Hodgdon the road runs for a short distance through a tract of low land in the north part of the town. This section is still unsettled and is hardly suitable for farming purposes. About a half mile from the north line of the town we come to the store and mill of Messrs. Norton & Bradbury. Mansur Bros. of Houlton built the mill on the Meduxnekeag Stream, a short distance west of the Calais road, in 1884. This mill contained one shingle machine, a rotary for sawing long lumber, and machinery for the manufacture of potato starch. Messrs. Norton & Bradbury of Houlton bought the property in 1890. Ransom Norton, Esq., the senior member of the firm, came from Livermore to Houlton in 1864 and was employed as principal in the Houlton Academy for two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and was clerk of courts for Aroostook County from 1868 to 1880 and from 1883 to 1887, making sixteen years of service in this capacity. Mr. Norton now resides in Cary and gives his personal attention to the business. Mrs. Ransom Norton is the present postmistress of Cary. Mr. Henry C. Bradbury is the youngest son of Mr. True Bradbury, one of the earliest settlers of the town of New Limerick. Mr. Bradbury has been in mercantile business in Houlton for many years and held the office of county treasurer for a number of years.

In the western part of the town is some very good land, but the settlement was not made here until some time after that upon the Calais road. Near the meeting house a road turns to the west and after continuing in that direction for about a mile and

a half, branches and one road runs southward into Amity, while the other continues to the west and northwest into Letter A. and Linneus. A short distance from the Calais road Mr. Hiram Tracy has a very good little farm of forty acres. Mr. Tracy came from Amity eight years ago and bought this farm. He devotes himself to teaching during the winter seasons and is a member of the S. S. Com. of this town.

A short distance beyond is the farm of Mr. Thomas Haney. Mr. Haney lived with Mr. David Moore during his boyhood and in 1859 bought the farm in the east part of the town on which Mr. Alex Hnaey now lives. In 1863 he joined the 16th Maine Regiment and served through the war. At the close of his service he bought the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Haney is a carpenter and millwright and works at his trade much of the time. He is the present commander of Frank Hunter Post and is Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Northern Maine G. A. R.

Further in on this road is what is known as the Wilcox settlement, as a large number of settlers of that name live on good farms in that section of the town. Mr. Benj. Wilcox, the father of the large family who settled here, came from Trescott, in Washington County, in 1848 and settled on a lot in the west part of the town. He cleared up a good farm and lived upon it until his death twelve years ago.

Reuben Wilcox came to Cary in 1849 and took a lot next north of his father's. He cleared up the farm and has lived on it ever since. He has a good set of buildings and is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

William Wilcox settled south of his father and cleared a farm which he sold four years ago to Lewis Libby, and moved to the east part of the town.

John Wilcox has a farm of 160 acres, with 50 acres cleared. This is a very good farm, with a good barn and comfortable house. James Wilcox has 160 acres, with 60 acres cleared. Dugald Wilcox bought the William Seamans farm in 1854. The farm contains 75 acres and when Mr. Wilcox bought it there was but a small clearing. He now has 50 acres cleared and a good set of buildings.

Mr. William Seamans came from Lubec in 1844 and first settled on the lot on which Mr. John Wilcox now lives. He stayed there one year and then moved to the lot upon which Mr. Dugald Wilcox now lives, where he remained twelve years and then sold to Mr. Wilcox and returned to Lubec. The next year

he came back to Cary and bought a lot west of Mr. Truman Williams, where he lived until his death in 1863.

Joshua J. Seamans had the farm next west of his father's. He was a soldier in the Sixth Maine Battery and no braver man ever marched forth to fight for the old flag. Sergeant Seamans served through the war and returned with broken health and died in 1868. Mr. Nelson Williams now has this farm.

Mr. George Herrick came from Charleston in 1858 and took the lot next west of William Seamans. In 1864 he sold to Joshua J. Seamans and moved to Easton.

Mr. Moses P. Libby came from Charleston in 1858 and took half the Herrick lot, near the Amity line. He lived upon it until his death in 1868 and his widow still resides there with her sons, Daniel and Lewis Libby.

Mr. James Haney came from Houlton in 1860 and settled on the lot where James Grover now lives. He cleared a farm and lived upon it until his death in 1884.

Mr. Lewis Brown of Houlton built a shingle mill on Davis Stream, near the Wilcox road, some twenty years ago. The mill run some eight years and was burned and has not been rebuilt. The dam still remains by the mill site.

Mr. David Edwards has a good farm next to Reuben Wilcox. He has 176 acres, with 70 acres cleared and a good set of buildings.

In the south part of the town a road turns to the east from the Calais road and runs to the boundary line. Mr. Philip Cassidy came from Woodstock in 1847 and settled on this road. He cleared a farm and lived on it until his death in 1860. Mr. Matthew Cassidy and sons now own this farm. Mr. James Cassidy came from Bay Chaleur in 1850 and settled on this road. He made a farm here and built a set of buildings and lived here until his death some fifteen years ago. His son, David, now carries on the farm.

Near Mr. William Smith's a road turns east from the Calais road and after running in that direction for nearly two miles, turns to the north and afterwards to the northwest until it strikes the line between Cary and Hodgdon, where it turns to the west and runs out on the town line until it intersects the Calais road. This road is settled for nearly the entire distance and, though running for much of the way through a hard farming section, yet on portions of the road there are some very good farms. Mr. Alexander Haney has a very good farm on this road, a short distance east of the Calais road. Mr. Haney settled on this farm

in 1868. He has 220 acres of land with 80 acres cleared. The Horseback runs through this farm.

Mr. Owen Scott and Isaac Sutter also have farms near Mr. Haney. Mr. John Wilcox lives on what was formerly the Peter Merchie farm, where the road turns to the north and runs by the farm of Mr. Charles Clifford and the Pollard farm and then turns to the northwest, in which direction it runs to the north line of the town. On this portion of the road are some very good farms. Among these are the farms of Mr. John Spooner, Mr. David Skidgell, and the Fanjoy farms. This portion of the town is known as the Skidgell Ridge.

Mr. William Skidgell came from Hodgdon in 1863 and settled on this ridge, where he cleared a farm and lived on it until his death some five years ago. His son, David Skidgell, now has the farm, which is one of the best in this portion of the town.

The half township will not rank as a first class town for agricultural purposes, as much of the land is quite stony and difficult to bring under cultivation. The soil in many portions of the town is strong and productive and the sturdy settlers by dint of much hard labor have made for themselves comfortable homes and seem to be prospering.

The plantation was organized as No. 11, Range I in 1859, and in 1883 the name was changed to Cary, in honor of Hon. Shepard Cary, who formerly owned land in the township. There are five schools in the town, most of which are supplied with good, comfortable houses. The churches are well supported and the social and moral tone of the town is good. The population of Cary in 1890 was 390 and the valuation \$37,578.

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#### LETTER B.

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There are in Aroostook County a number of townships upon which partial settlements have been made, but which are as yet but little developed and being somewhat off the main traveled thoroughfares are not much known away from their immediate vicinity. Many of these townships contain large areas of excellent land for agricultural purposes and are capable of supporting a large population and afford possibilities for as fine farms as can be found in any of the more thickly settled portions of the county. The fact that these townships have passed from the possession of the State and are now owned by proprietors who purchased them chiefly for the timber, works against their development as agricultural towns. The right of these proprietors