

1838

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Form 504	
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Type of Survey	<i>Topographic</i>
Field No.	Office No. <i>1838</i>
LOCALITY	
State	<i>Maine</i>
General locality	<i>Cobscook</i>
Locality	<i>Bay</i>
<u><i>1838</i></u>	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
<i>J. H. Gray</i>	
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES	
DATE	

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U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

J. M. Thorne, Superintendent.

State: *Maine*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographic Sheet No. *1838*

LOCALITY:

Cobscook Bay.

1888.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. H. Gray, Aid.

Descriptive Report
Cobscook Bay Maine 8.
Original Sheet No 1830

The name Cobscook Bay is derived from the Indian name Cob-bissicook, as are most of the names on this sheet.

The North Branch is fed by Wilsons Stream and Derrys River, the Indian name of which was Cathanist Stream. These in turn are fed by Cathance Lake and Meddybemps Lake, the streams winding through swampy land covered with trees and thick underbrush.

The name Cathance was derived from the Indian name Possepsaugamook and Meddybemps from Meddybemsook.

The northern part of sheet contains some amount of arable and well drained land, but the southern portion is mostly of a broken, rocky country covered with second growth.

timber and thick underbrush

In most places there may be seen great rounded ledges forming the base, and if the soil be removed for a few feet, ledges may be found, but are not stratified.

These immense hills of rock show marks upon them as if ice containing immense boulders, had passed over them, leaving numerous ridges, inclined, as a general thing, North East and South West.

Frequently large boulders of Granite are found in fields and along shore when granite in quantity is miles to the Northward and Eastward.

The shore line, in general, is of sharp broken rock, chipped from the cliffs bordering it, by the agency of frost and ice, beyond which nearer low water, is soft mud containing many very soft places, called by the natives "Honey-pots".

These "Honey pots" are in many cases 10 feet deep and are difficult to distinguish from the surrounding mud.

As the rise and fall of the tide is about 20 feet, the cooves are mostly bare at low water.

The cliffs along the shores are sedimentary and much broken containing a great many small springs oozing out transverse to the shore line.

The gradual chipping away of the cliffs is evidently causing the shore line to recede, as the ice along the shores, in winter, carries it out to sea.

The forests are mostly of second growth timber and underbrush, consisting of Spruce, Fir, Hemlock, Birch, white and yellow-Back-ma-tack, Beech, Maple and Pine.

The trees average about 40 to 60 feet in height.

There is but little fruit raised, owing to the short seasons, they consist of apples and cherries.

The principle vegetables are Potatoes, beans, beets, turnips and a small amount of corn.

The town of Dennyville is about 400 in population, situated at the head of navigation on Denny's river.

It was founded on the 17th of May, 1786.

The Denny's river abounded with such fish as Menhaden and Salmon, also had a good water power for mills, good facilities for shipping by both water and land, lumber plentiful and of a high grade, these induced the settlement of Dennyville.

The occupation of the present, is lumbering and hay raising.

Transportation is chiefly by water, but may be done by roads.

which are well kept with good wooden bridges.

The Bay and River are frequently closed to navigation by ice, during 2 or 3 months each winter.

The town owing to its pleasant surroundings, good fishing, healthful climate, has, of late, become somewhat of a summer resort.

The triangulation points were in a good state of preservation, they are marked by a triangle cut in rock, and a small hole marks the point.

Bessels, first and second methods, von Liehman's triangle of error and four-rod line with sections, were used.

J. H. Gray
Aid. Chief of Party.

Statistical Report

Date of taking field	June 15 th
Date of leaving field	Sept 30 th
N ^o days topography was done	54
N ^o days triangulation " "	6
N ^o days work prevented by weather	26
N ^o days work prevented by other causes	4
N ^o days traveling under orders	12
Area in Statute miles done	12.9
Length of shore line of rivers done	33.0
" " " " " creeks done	22.5
" " roads, in statute miles done	28.0
Total cost per sq mile	51.76

