2048 2049 2050

See also 2101-2-3

2048 2049 2050

See also 2101-2-3

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey Topographic

Field No. 2048 2049 Office No. 2050

LOCALITY

State Maine

General locality

Locality

1891-1892

~~194-~~

CHIEF OF PARTY

Joseph Herzscheimer

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U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
MAR 17 1893

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent.

State: Maine, and New Brunswick

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topography Sheets No. 2048-49 & 50. + 2050 has a report by S. Forney

LOCALITY:

Grand Lake

N.E. Boundary from Thoroughfare Bridge to Forest City Narrows and South Arm.

1891 & 92.

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Joseph Hergesheimer

2048-2049-2050

Post Office Building Philadelphia
March 9th. 1893.

Dr.T.C.Mendenhall
Supdt. U.S.C.& G.Survey
Washington D.C.
Sir:

I have the honor to forward you my Descriptive Report, of the topographical survey , of Grand Lake_N.E.Boundary,Sheets Nos. 2048-49-50.

The survey comprises the shore line and ledges,and adjacent contours,from the Head of Grand Lake,Thoroughfare Bridge to Forest City Narrows,South and East, and to the Entrance into Greenleaf Cove on the South and West.

The entire country is much broken and complex,except at Orient and Butterfield's Landing,where the deposits of glacial drift,back from the shore line,are less marked.

The extent and size of the traveling boulders in this vicinity is something wonderful. There are mountains composed entirely of them.

The glacial drift in this part of the country,exceeds anything I have seen elsewhere,both for size and extent.

The shore line is a succession of traveling boulders,and I have noticed a number of fossils along the shores of the lake, in the granite rocks.

The ground generally rises from the lake shore,75 to 150 feet,then falls gradually for a short distance,then rises to hills 400 to 500feet in height,a mile or two back from the lake.

The KAMES are noticeable in this locality. They are utilized for roads,and run for miles. In places they run through ravines at a height of 100 feet above the bottoms, and are as symmetrical as though graded for a railroad.

I noted but two or three cliffs on the shore, the highest of which is 60 feet. The cliffs are of solid granite.

The lake shores are all wooded,except at Forest City, Butterfield's Landing,Peters Landing,Orientand Howes Cove.

The original timber has been cut.

The second growth of timber is now large enough in many places for saw logs.Extensive lumbering is now going on in this locality.

The timber consists of hemloch,spruce,fir,cedar, birch and beach. Pine once covered the country,but has almost entirely disappeared,few young trees are scattered about.

In addition to the lumbering interests,the hard wood is utilized in manufacfuring shoe lasts and orange boxes.

In most localities, it is difficult to get through the woods, on account of the debris, the refuse from the first cut of timber, which is now grown over with moss and vegetation.

The general height of the soft wood trees, except the cedar, is about 75 feet, though scattered through the woods are many tall beach and birch.

The country is settled along the main roads each side of the Grand Lake.

The fruits grown are apples and plums, both of which are large in size and of fine quality.

Potatoes are grown in large quantities, in Aroostook County for export; also hay. Oats, beens, wheat and buckwheat are grown, but the season is too short for corn, except as a vegetable.

Large numbers of horses are raised.

The country is densely wooded back from the lake, except the farms along the main roads, which have clearings about 1-4 of a mile on either side of the roads.

The most important town on Grand Lake is Forest City, about 50 houses, and is 9 miles from Forest Station on the Maine Central Railroad. It was settled by the employees of the Shaw tannery, which was located there, on account of the abundance of bark in the vicinity, and the general location suitable for a tannery.

The town is supported mainly by the tannery.

The means of communication is by horse and wagon in summer, with horse and sleigh on the water courses in winter.

The roads are good, hard sand, except over the low places, which are muddy in wet weather.

The grades on the roads are generally heavy.

The Maine Central over which the Canadian Pacific R.R. runs, is 9 miles by road from Forest City, and 4 miles by road from Butterfields Landing.

The water power at Forest City, between Grand Lake and Mud Lake is valuable. It is equally divided between Maine and New Brunswick. The water power lies on the boundary line. There is a saw mill on the New Brunswick side. The water power on the Maine side is not utilized, except in the tannery.

The bridges, two, the road crossings at Orient and at Forest City, are in fair condition. The bridge at Orient over the thoroughfare has a draw in it, to enable the steamer Shaw to go up into Monument for bark.

Fences generally wood, a few stone.

No health resorts, but the best of locations for them.

Much of the low land about the lake shores, once dry, is now covered with water, caused by building the dam at Forest City, which has raised the level of the lake a number of feet.

The logs cut about Grand Lake and connected waters, are driven to Vanceboro, and from there floated down the St Croix to Calis, where they are cut and shipped.

STATISTICS.

The shoreline was surveyed in 1891.....72 Miles.
The contours were surveyed in 1892-sq. miles area..9.

Respectfully submitted

Joseph S Hergesheimer.
Assistant.