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REPORT

on the

Sawtelle Collection,

Islesford Museum,

Little Cranberry Island,

Acadia National Park.

(September 15, 1948)

by:

Regional Historian Roy E. Appleman,
and
Museum Curator J. Paul Hudson.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Initiating Bureau or Office
Washington, D. C.

Date of Action

Location

January 10, 1949.

To: Mr. Wendell S. Hadlock,

National Park Service.

In accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior the following action has been taken with respect to your employment in the Department of the Interior:-

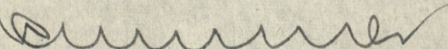
Temporary Appointment CS Reg. 2.114(a).

Effective Date: April 25, 1949.

	From	To
Position		Museum Curator,
Grade and Salary		Position No. 26 P&S-2, \$3,727.20 per annum WAE
Bureau		National Park Service
Branch		Acadia National Park
Headquarters		Bar Harbor, Maine
Departmental or Field		Field

This appointment is temporary pending the establishment of a register, and is subject to investigation. You are not subject to the Retirement Act.

Very truly yours,



Title: Hugh M. Miller,
Personnel Officer.

The conditions on the reverse hereof are to be observed.

Standard Form No. 75
February 1946Budget Bureau No. 50-R052. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Approval expires Dec. 31, 1947.UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
POSITION DESCRIPTION1. Check one:
Dept'l ☐ Field ☒2. Official headquarters
Bar Harbor, Maine

4. Agency position No.

3. Reason for submission:

(a) If this position replaces another (i. e., a change of duties in an existing position), identify such position by title, allocation (service, series, grade), and position number

5. C. S. C. certification No.

6. Date of certification

(b) Other (specify)

New Position

7. Date received from C. S. C.

8. CLASSIFICATION ACTION

ALLOCATION BY	CLASS TITLE OF POSITION	CLASS			INITIALS	D.
		Service	Series	Grade		
a. Civil Service Commission						
b. Department, agency, or establishment						
c. Bureau						
d. Field office						
e. Recommended by initiating office	Museum-Curator	P		2	WSB	10/15/48

9. Organizational title of position (if any)

Museum Curator

10. Name of employee (If vacancy, specify V-1, 2, 3, or 4)

Vacancy V-1

11. Department, agency, or establishment

Interior

c. Third subdivision

a. First subdivision

National Park Service

d. Fourth subdivision

b. Second subdivision

Acadia National Park

e. Fifth subdivision

12. This is a complete and accurate description of the duties and responsibilities of my position

13. This is a complete and accurate description of the duties and responsibilities of this position

(Signature of employee)

(Date)

(Signature of immediate supervisor)

10/15/1948
(Date)

Title:

William S. Bahlman,
Acting Regional Director.

14. Certification by head of bureau, division, field office, or designated representative

15. Certification by department, agency, or establishment

(Signature)

(Date)

(Signature)

(Date)

Title:

Title:

16. Description of duties and responsibilities (See Guide to Position Classifiers, Employees, and Supervisors for the Preparation of Position Descriptions, Standard Form No. 75A)

Responsible to the Superintendent, Acadia National Park, and under the technical supervision of the Regional Historian and the Regional Museum Curator, the incumbent will have wide latitude in performing the duties listed below concerned with the cataloguing, cleaning, preserving, and arranging for exhibit purposes the Sawtelle collection in the Islesford museum, Little Cranberry Island, and part of Acadia National Park. In addition to the duties listed below, the incumbent will also perform interpretive services and public contact duties at the Islesford museum.

1. Prepare a catalogue list of all books, pamphlets, publications, and manuscripts in the Islesford museum collection. 10%
2. Clean and give preservative treatment where needed to books in the collection and arrange them in a systematic order in the library. Select the books which need binding and other repair which he is unable to give and arrange through the superintendent for the accomplishment of this work. 15%
3. Prepare a brief preliminary catalogue of objects and items (other than books, publications, etc.) in the Islesford collection. 15%
4. Clean and give preservative treatment to objects and material in the Islesford collection. 30%

5. Sort, pack for storage, and remove from the "blue Duck" building all books, notes, manuscripts, maps, and other physical objects of the Islesford collection now housed in the "Blue Duck" (old Hadlock store building). This material should be removed to the brick building known as the Islesford Museum for protection against fire, theft, and other possible damage. 10%
6. In conjunction with the above list of duties, prepare and arrange display for public visitation so as to have museum ready for the 1949 summer travel season. Prepare, pack, and store all material not needed for exhibition purposes. . . 15%
7. Interpretive and public contact duties directly with visitors is expected to be held to a minimum while the above listed work is in progress. It is expected, however, that it will be necessary to perform some duties of this nature. 5%

Immediate Superior: Benjamin L. Hadley, Superintendent, CAF-11

C O N T E N T S

Report on the Sawtelle Collection, Islesford Museum, Little
Cranberry Island, Acadia National Park,
September 15, 1948. By Regional Historian Roy E. Appleman.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, dated September 15, 1948:
Report on the Islesford Museum Collection, Little
Cranberry Island, Acadia National Park.
By Museum Curator J. Paul Hudson.

Photographs of Islesford Museum and environs.

Inventory of Islesford Historical Museum Collection, Little
Cranberry Island, Acadia National Park.

New Schedule Islesford Ferry.

Photostat of "Islesford Museum Lot, June 21, 1940."

Photostat of Islesford Museum, grounds, storage building, and wharf.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Vol. XIII, 1925, No. 2, (April; May; June)
"The Islesford (Maine) Historical Collection,"
by Wilfred A. Hennessy. (Not included in this report.)

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Vol. XIII, 1925, No. 3, (July ;August;
September) "Champlain to Bernard," by William Otis Sawtelle.
(Not included in this report.)

R E P O R T
on the
Sawtelle Collection,
Islesford Museum,
Little Cranberry Island.
(September 15, 1948)

The Islesford Museum and collection, together with 1.3 acres of land, was added to Acadia National Park on July 14, 1948. Pursuant to arrangements initiated by Regional Director Allen with Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., and Superintendent Hadley (Acadia National Park), Museum Curator Hudson and I proceeded to Acadia National Park, arriving Tuesday, August 31 and remaining until Friday morning, September 3, for the purpose of examining the Sawtelle collection, Islesford Museum, on Little Cranberry Island. Mr. Hudson's analysis of the collection and his recommendations for its treatment and display are set forth in another section of the report.

We were on Little Cranberry Island from Wednesday morning to Friday morning examining the Islesford collection. We were joined there Thursday morning by Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., who remained overnight, and by Mr. Wendell Hadlock, curator of the Robert Abbe Museum at Sieur de Monts Spring in the park. Mr. Hadlock worked with Professor Sawtelle for many years prior to Dr. Sawtelle's death in 1939, and he has perhaps the best knowledge of anyone concerning the collection and Dr. Sawtelle's plans regarding it. Mr. Hadlock is a native of Little Cranberry Island.

During the stay on Little Cranberry Island we took lodging and meals at Harbor Tower, the old summer home of the Sawtelle family, now occupied by Miss Eleanor Sawtelle, daughter of Professor Sawtelle. She opened the place this summer for the purpose of serving meals to visitors to the island, and she has a few spare rooms that are available for overnight lodging. The house is large and ample and has a splendid view of the Islesford Harbor (Hadlock Cove) and the Lobster Fleet, together with a fine view of Mount Desert Island, two or three miles away across the water. We enjoyed several lengthy conversations with Miss Sawtelle and one conversation with her brother, who is also on the island, regarding her father and his collection on the history of this part of the Maine coast.

Little Cranberry Island, on which the Islesford Museum is located, is approximately 2-1/2 miles from Seal Harbor, the closest point on Mount Desert Island, and it can be reached in about 15 minutes by motor launch. Normally, there is a ferry service from Mount Desert Island to various points of interest in the Bay. The ferry broke down the day of our arrival, however, and we relied on Captain Spurling's motor launch for transportation. Little Cranberry Island has a population of approximately 500 permanent residents. The principal occupation is lobster-fishing. During the summer months there is a sizable summer colony that comes to occupy summer homes which dot the shore line.

The town of Islesford is a lobster-fishing village, and it is at the water front of this village that the Sawtelle collection is housed in a durable

structure of granite and brick. There are two wharves at Islesford. One is known as the old Hadlock Wharf. It is directly in front of the Islesford Museum and is now owned by the park. This wharf is in a state of disrepair, having been partly washed away, and cannot be used except for a small outer section at the stone abutments where space is now being used for the storage of lobster pots. The other wharf, which is the only usable one at Islesford, is 100 - 200 feet away and is owned by Captain Warren Spurling. It is from this wharf that the lobster-fishing activities take place. Captain Spurling permits harbor boats and the ferry to use his wharf for landing of passengers, although it is very doubtful that he would continue to grant this permission if there were a steady stream of passengers arriving and leaving the island. More will be said on this point later.

The Sawtelle Collection

Professor William Otis Sawtelle, during his academic career, was a professor of Physics at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. In 1912 he built a summer home on Little Cranberry Island and from that date developed an active interest in the history of the region. He began to collect books and objects relating to the region and, in the course of several years, had a sizable collection of both. The principal body of material now in the Sawtelle collection was accumulated from 1919 through 1939. At first, Dr. Sawtelle used the old Hadlock store, a frame structure at the water's edge (now known as Blue Duck), for housing his collection. The Islesford collection was incorporated in 1924, several residents of Little Cranberry Island associating with Professor Sawtelle for this

purpose. The officers of the association were as follows:

President, William Otis Sawtelle

Vice-presidents: Henry Everett Stanley
Walter Hadlock
Earle Winfield Spurling

Clerk, Verner Albert Gilley

Treasurer, Alvah Wilbur Bunker

In 1927 the present brick and granite building, slate roof, was erected from funds raised by contribution of friends. It is estimated that the structure cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Facts on the cost of the building were not obtainable at the time of our visit. It is known, however that two different people gave \$5,000 each.

The park holdings at Islesford on Little Cranberry Island consist of the following:

1.3 acres of land

The Islesford Museum
(Granite and brick building)

The old Hadlock store, now known as the Blue Duck because of a blue wooden duck mounted on the ridge of the roof.

The old Hadlock Wharf, now in a state of disrepair.

All of the above holdings are illustrated in the attached photographs. A set of photographs taken by Allan Rhinehart in 1935 show the Islesford Museum and most of its contents. These negatives presumably are in the Director's office and prints should also be on file there.

The Islesford Museum

The Islesford Museum consists of three rooms and a central hallway. This entrance hallway is approximately 24 x 13 feet in dimensions, with a flagstone floor and heavy brick sidewalls penetrated by two archways to the room on either side. The two rooms flanking the hallway are approximately 24 x 18 feet and have concrete floors. Directly back of the central hall, and at a higher elevation reached by a flight of three steps, is a rear-wing room approximately 30 x 24 feet. The three main exhibit rooms and the central hallway are all used for exhibit purposes.

The building is of very durable construction, with double brick walls. There is a concrete walled and floored basement underneath the front part of the building (the main hall and the two side rooms). A wood-burning furnace is located in the basement, but it is our understanding that this has seldom, if ever, been used. The exhibit rooms are equipped with large fireplaces. The building seems to be waterproof. At the time of our visit all the rooms and the cellar were dry. Mr. Fritz Fernald, an old friend of Dr. Sawtelle's and a native of Little Cranberry Island, has been giving interested protection to the building and its contents for many years. He has a key to the structure. He informed us that when a strong northeaster swept the area, it was not uncommon to find a lot of water in the building. He said that he had bailed as high as 5 or 6 buckets of water from the Colonial Room. Apparently the water soaked through the bricks and the mortar joints. About 5 years ago the outside of the building was treated with a waterproofing material. We could not learn the name of the substance, but were told it was a clear liquid. Mr. Fernald said that since that time there has been no.

water in the building.

The arrangement of the exhibits in the Islesford Museum at the present time is roughly as follows:

The room to the right of the entrance hall is called the French and Colonial Room and is given over to an exhibition of prints, photostats, and pictures relating to the early and Colonial history of the Mount Desert region, and a few items of furniture which have little or no relationship to this period. There are 145 inventoried items in this room.

The room to the left of the hallway contains a library which consists of 15 sections of open book-racks, three rows high, extending around three sides of the room. It is estimated that there are about 700-800 bound volumes in the library, which is devoted almost entirely to the history, geography, ethnology, and handicrafts of the Maine coast. There are also two section-rows of file boxes containing pamphlets on similar subjects. There is a considerable number of unbound copies of periodicals and various historical magazines devoted to the history of Maine. On the walls there are several paintings and prints. In this connection, it should be mentioned that there are two handsome oil paintings of Mount Desert and the harbor, as seen from Little Cranberry Island. These were painted by Miss E. Curtis a good many years ago. Miss Curtis was a member of a summer colony that came to Cranberry Island. She was a Bostonian. One of these paintings now hangs in the Library Room; the other in the French and Colonial Room. The Library is sometimes called the Mount Desert Room. It has an inventory list of 161 items, mostly small prints. A catalogue or listing of the books has never been made.

The rear wing room is known as the Cranberry Island Room. It houses a collection of material objects which illustrate the domestic and sea-faring life of the population from the early days on to the present. An inventory lists 77 groups of objects in this room. If each item were to be listed separately, the total would probably be in the neighborhood of 600 items.

A word should be said about the inventory of items which has already been mentioned several times, and a copy of which is attached to Mr. Hudson's section of this report. Miss Mary Wheelwright had the inventory made some years ago. The exact date could not be determined. Miss Wheelwright is a native Bostonian, now some 60 years of age. For most of her life she has been a member of the

summer colony in the vicinity of Mount Desert, her own place being on Sutton Island, a stone's throw from Little Cranberry Island. Sutton Island is the nearest island to Little Cranberry. Miss Wheelwright was a close friend of Professor Sawtelle and has long been interested in his collection at Islesford. At various times she gave material help to him. For a number of years she has been very active in the Anthropological Laboratory at Sante Fe, New Mexico, and is much interested in the Navajos. The inventory which Miss Wheelwright had made may not be wholly accurate at this time. Many of the items in Professor Sawtelle's collection were donated by residents of Little Cranberry Island and the Mount Desert vicinity. After Dr. Sawtelle's death in 1939, all donors were notified that if they wished to recover their donations, they were free to do so. It appears from information given by Professor Sawtelle's son that some objects were taken from the museum by the original donors. There is no record of what these were. Until a new inventory can be made, copies of the Wheelwright inventory offer the best guide as to the nature of the collection. There is no way of knowing those items still remaining in the collection which were owned outright by Professor Sawtelle, and those merely loaned. His son expressed the view that all the remaining items may be considered as government property because he believed everyone who wished to take back anything had done so in the years following his father's death in 1939.

The Blue Duck

The name "Blue Duck" will be used for the frame building situated about 100-feet from the brick and granite Islesford Museum. This building was formerly known as the "Hadlock Store" and was the building which Professor Sawtelle first used to house his collection. It has five rooms downstairs and a full attic. It is in a fair state of repair and can be put in good condition without much expense. It stands immediately on the water-front. At the present time it contains nearly all of Professor Sawtelle's map collection. There are also a good many books and magazines scattered throughout the rooms, as well as numerous material objects. There are about 8 or 10 suitcases, big boxes, and trunks in this building, most of which have been turned upside down and the contents scattered around on the floors. Correspondence, newspaper clippings, scrap books, and general miscellany now clutter up the floors and give the place an appearance of having been thoroughly pillaged. The door to this building was not locked and children were observed in the building several times during our two-day stay on the island. Apparently this situation has existed for years. The place has an extremely disorderly appearance and is a veritable firetrap. Mr. Hadlock and Mr. Fernald (both natives of Little Cranberry Island) believe that little if anything has been stolen or taken from the building. They entertain this belief apparently because of the high opinion they hold of the residents of Little Cranberry Island. The fact remains that a valuable map collection is housed in this building, together with a larger number of books and a great mass of miscellaneous correspondence, clippings, and other material relating to Professor

Sawtelle's activities and collection. This building should be locked immediately, certainly until its more valuable contents can be removed to the safer Islesford Museum.

There is a lavatory in the Blue Duck, and water mains lead to it from a dug-well which stands in the yard in front of the Islesford Museum.

The Old Wharf

The attached photographs will illustrate the appearance and condition of the old wharf, which is now park property, better than a word-description. Suffice to say that this wharf will have to be entirely rebuilt before it can be used. The section of the wharf near the store is originally of crib construction with stone filling. The end farthest out in the water rests on granite block piers which appear to be still in fairly good condition.

There is considerable local sentiment for the rebuilding of this wharf. Two points are made: (1) The rebuilding of this wharf is necessary to serve as a break-water to protect the Spurling wharf just below it, where the lobster fishermen center their activities, and to protect the harbor (Hadlock Cove) which lies just beyond the Spurling wharf; (2) It will be necessary to rebuild this pier to take care of visitors to the Islesford Museum after the museum is open and visitation becomes a regular activity. It must be remembered in this connection that the Islesford Museum has been closed since 1939, the year of Dr. Sawtelle's death. It is true that casual visitors have seen the contents of the building when Mr. Fritz Fernald was at hand to open the doors. Visits to the Islesford Museum have not been a part of park

activities in the past, although in the years proceeding 1939 there were efforts made to inform visitors to the park about the Sawtelle collection, and during summer seasons some conducted tours were arranged to the museum.

It is altogether unlikely that Captain Spurling, who owns the lobster wharf and purchases the entire lobster catch of the Little Cranberry Island fishermen, would permit the continued and regular use of his wharf for visitor purposes. First of all, the wharf is not entirely safe for that purpose and Mr. Spurling would undoubtedly not wish to be open to suits of damages by visitors, should they be injured in the course of using his wharf.

According to Mr. Wendell Hadlock, there has been some activity in recent years to have the old wharf, now part of the park, rebuilt, by appropriations from Rivers and Harbors (under the Corps of Engineers), for the purpose of serving mainly as a breakwater. He said that Senator Brewster was interested in that project and had promised support.

The Sawtelle Graves

Professor Sawtelle and his wife are buried in a small plot immediately in the rear of the Islesford Museum. One of the bodies was cremated and the ashes are buried in an urn. The graves are marked by a little raised area and by a granite stone on which is mounted a bronze marker. This small plot is reserved by the family and is not a part of the park area.

Recommendations

1. The left-hand room be devoted to library purposes; all the volumes, magazines, pamphlets, and manuscripts of the Sawtelle collection to be arranged and held here. Two large oil paintings of Mount Desert and the Bay by E. Curtis should adorn the walls of the library -- one over the mantel and the other on the wall opposite. Three or four reading tables should be placed in the center of this room and the collection made available for the use of visitors.

2. The hallway and the right-hand room should be devoted to the exhibition of material illustrative of the Colonial and early history of the Mount Desert region.

3. The rear-wing room should be used for the display of Little Cranberry Island and Mount Desert region material objects associated with the life and the fishing activities of the people.

4. There are approximately 110 leather-bound volumes in the Sawtelle library at Islesford. These need to be treated with neatsfoot oil, or some similar preparation calculated to preserve the leather bindings. All of the leather on these books is now very dry and disintegrating very rapidly. There are approximately 25 volumes (including leather, cloth, and buckram bindings) that are in a bad condition and need rebinding. It is not difficult to determine which of the volumes are in this group, and the park should undertake to have them rebound at the earliest opportunity as funds become available. Perhaps that can be done this year.

5. There are about 50 volumes belonging to the Islesford collection which are now in Miss Eleanor Sawtelle's home at Harbor Towers. They were put there for safe keeping because they were considered particularly valuable. These include a set of the Jesuit Relations in English; a 3-volume set of the Relations in French; a 5-volume set of Hakluyts Voyages, 1810 edition; an early copy of The Federalist; a set of Parkman's Work, and magazines of Maine history. These should be returned to the library as soon as the park is ready to assume complete control and responsibility for the collection.

6. It will be necessary to plan for the addition to the park staff of a full-time historian to look after the collection, to make adequate plans for its use by visitors, and to interpret the collection and the history of the region to the public. It is recommended that in the next estimates the position of historian (P-2) be established for this purpose. There should also be two seasonal historians provided to help in this work during the busy summer season. There should be an attendant on duty at all times in the Islesford Museum when it is open. The history of the region is rich and colorful, dating from 1604 when Samuel Champlain discovered Mount Desert Island. Visitor interest is pronounced. The quality of visitors may be expected to be unusually high, since most of them belong to the summer colony of the Mount Desert region and are well educated.

7. It is stated that Professor Sawtelle expressed a desire that Mr. Wendell Hadlock be the historian in charge of the collection after his death. Mr. Hadlock is now curator of the Robert Abbe Museum in the park and is interested in historical and archeological activities. He spends part of each year doing work for the University of Maine and for the Peabody Museum at Salem, Massachusetts. The work is mostly of an archeological nature. Mr. Hadlock is a native of Little Cranberry Island. His family is one of five

or six families which have lived on the island from very early times. He knows the Sawtelle collection better than any other person. He is intelligent, well educated, and interested. He expressed a willingness to spend the months of October and May in doing necessary work on the Sawtelle collection. It is recommended that Mr. Hadlock be employed on a W.A.E. basis during the month of October of this year to prepare a catalogue of the books, magazines, and manuscripts in the Sawtelle collection, and to record as much data as he can assemble on the items displayed in the collection. He would continue this work next May and prepare the building for opening to the public in 1949.

We believe that Mr. Hadlock would be interested in a permanent position as park historian at Acadia National Park at a P-2 grade. Because of his interest and knowledge of the subject, he would make a good candidate for this position.

8. If Mr. Hadlock can be entered on duty for the month of October, he should be put in charge of removing from the Blue Duck to the Islesford Museum all books, maps, and other material of permanent value to the collection. This will give protection to the important body of material now housed in the Blue Duck.

9. Superintendent Hadley should place a padlock immediately on the Blue Duck and otherwise secure the building against entrance by casual visitors or possible vandals. The dropping of a match in the building now could burn the building and all of its contents to the ground.

10. According to Mr. Fritz Fernald, it would be impracticable to try to heat the Islesford Museum by means of a wood furnace. Wood would cost, according to him, about \$22 to \$24 a cord and would have to be obtained on the mainland. He thinks it would be advisable to convert the furnace to an oil

burner. The building will not need heating during the summer except occasionally at the beginning or near the end of the season, at which time the fireplaces might be used. Further study of the need for winter heating should be made before anything is done. During this next winter it is not recommended that the building be heated. The books and other objects appear not to have suffered unduly because of a lack of heating in the building for many years.

11. The dug-well in the yard of the Islesford Museum should be cleaned out, covered, and converted into a source of drinking water. This will be needed when the place is open to visitors.

12. Architects and engineers should make recommendations as to the most suitable way of providing comfort facilities at the site. These may be installed in the basement of the Islesford Museum, or possibly in the Blue Duck. The curving stairway inside the building leading to the basement is very narrow and is probably not satisfactory for general use. There is one opening to the cellar from the outside and this might be adapted for public use.

13. The Blue Duck should be studied for conversion into park living quarters. It would lend itself admirably for such use. It is likely that the attendant (or attendants) on duty at the Islesford Museum during the summer will want to remain on the island overnight. This is the only sensible arrangement. It should be considered a privilege to live here during the summer, as the view and local surroundings are ideal for this season of the year.

14. The books, periodicals, pamphlets, and manuscripts in the Sawtelle collection should be catalogued and a card index prepared according to either

the Dewey Decimal or Library of Congress method of cataloguing. The Library of Congress maintains a service of providing printed catalogue cards on most of the printed works in the United States at a nominal cost of 3¢ or 4¢ for each card. As soon as a list of the subjects in the Islesford library has been prepared by author and title, it is recommended that the list be forwarded to the Library of Congress with the request for a statement on the number of items on which it can provide catalogue cards. Three cards for each item, author and title, should be obtained to provide a catalogue file of the Islesford collection at the following places:

The Islesford Museum
Acadia National Park Headquarters
Bar Harbor Public Library

This suggestion was made by Dr. Hale and we consider it as being sound and desirable.

15. The attached schedule of ferry service during the 1948 summer season will indicate present normal means of reaching Little Cranberry Island. The prices are not unreasonable. It is hardly likely this schedule will be entirely satisfactory for regular visitation to the Islesford Museum by park visitors. It is suggested that the superintendent consider discussing with the ferry operators a new schedule designed to give more frequent transportation to and from Islesford, or to consider a special concession for this purpose.

16. The Park Service should plan on rebuilding the wharf as a necessary facility for public visitation to the Islesford Museum. If this can be done through Rivers and Harbors improvements by the Corps of Engineers, well and good. If not, a PCP should be prepared covering the repair of the present wharf or the construction of a new one.

Mr. Fritz Fernald and Captain Spurling were of the opinion that a suitable combination-wharf and breakwater could be built for less than \$10,000. This is a subject that will require the study of engineers.

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Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., is writing the Bar Harbor sesquicentennial history and, in the course of that work, has made extensive use of the Sawtelle collection which he has found very valuable. He has used libraries and repositories of source material in France, England, Canada, and the United States, and in his opinion the Islesford collection has more material relating to Mount Desert Island and this part of the Maine coast than any other single repository.

It is my belief that the Sawtelle collection in the Islesford Museum will constitute an interesting feature of the park and is worthy of special efforts for development and display. Informed interest in the Islesford Museum has been constant throughout the years, and it may be expected that considerable public pressure will be brought upon the Service to arrange the material attractively and make it available to the public.

It is unlikely that a permanent exhibit plan for the Islesford Museum can be prepared for some years yet and until an historian has entered on duty and has thoroughly studied the collection and history of the region a plan cannot be prepared. After an historian has had an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the subject, and exhibit plan can be prepared in the normal way in collaboration with the Museum Branch. In the meantime, temporary measures can be taken, as outlined by Mr. Hudson, to preserve and display the collection.

Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., Mr. Wendell Hadlock, and Mr. Fritz Fernald gave freely of their time and offered constructive suggestions looking toward the proper development of the Islesford collection. Dr. Hale particularly spent his own money and gave of his time in order to spend a day and night with us discussing the Islesford collection.

(Sgd) Roy E. Appleman

Roy E. Appleman,
Regional Historian.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Region One
Richmond, Virginia

September 15, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director.

The following is a report on the Islesford Museum collection, Little Cranberry Island, Acadia National Park, Maine. In company with Regional Historian Appleman approximately two days (September 1-3) were spent examining the museum building and collection.

I. THE BUILDING.

The Islesford Museum is a one-story, T-shaped, brick building. With a cement and flagstone floor and slate roof it is about as fireproof as a building can be. The building and 1.3 acres of land are part of Acadia National Park. The museum is located on Little Cranberry Island, approximately 2-1/2 miles south of Mount Desert Island (by water) and 12 miles from park headquarters at Bar Harbor by land and water.

There are four exhibit rooms in the building: (1) an entrance lobby, approximately 13' x 24', or 312 square feet; (2) an exhibit room to right of lobby, known as the French and Colonial Room, approximately 15' x 24', or 360 square feet; (3) a library room to the left of the lobby, approximately 15' x 24', or 360 square feet; and (4) a large exhibit room, approximately 19' x 25', or 475 square feet. Total exhibit space in the museum is approximately 1,500 square feet.

The museum has a basement with cement walls and floor. A furnace for burning either coal or wood is in the basement, Because of low beams one has to stoop while walking around the basement. As a result it would make a most unsatisfactory storage room. As there is no other storage space in the museum (except one small closet), however, the basement will have to be used for this purpose. There is no storage equipment in the basement.

II. THE COLLECTION

In general the collection, of an historical nature, consists of maps, prints, photostats, books, and material objects pertaining to the early history of the Maine coast, particularly the Little Cranberry Island-Mount Desert Island region. An inventory of the collection is attached to this report. It is not up-to-date, as it was compiled some years ago. Some items have been added since the list was made; others, which were on loan, have been removed. Only after the objects have been catalogued by a curator can an accurate inventory be presented. At least a year will be required to properly catalogue the collection.

A summary of the collection, room by room, follows:

Entrance Lobby. Approximately 90 items pertaining to ships and shipping in the Little Cranberry Island-Mount Desert Island region are on display in this room. Mostly flat work. No attempt made to tell a story. No museum cases. The objects are on the floor, on the wall, and suspended from the ceiling beams. They consist of the following: 4 letters; 30 prints and engravings; 1 sheet music; 8 maps; 7 ship advertisements; 3 pencil sketches; 5 oil paintings; 4 ship schedule cards; 4

photos; 2 ship tickets; 3 poems; 1 bill; 3 broadsides; 1 ship's paper; 1 clock; 5 ship models; 2 candelstands; 1 candelabra; 1 barometer; a doorway from an 1835 tavern; and a tree burl.

A brass tablet on the wall of the lobby reads: "The Islesford Collection founded 1919 by William Otis Sawtelle. Incorporated 1924. This building erected 1927 by the contributions of friends."

French and Colonial Room (to right of entrance lobby:

Most of the items on display in this room consist of flat work; such as maps, photostats, prints, and documents. In general they pertain to the French and English colonial story of the Acadia region. The room itself is a memorial to Matthew Brinckerhoff Du Bois, for many years a summer visitor at Northeast Harbor.

The 187 items on display consist of the following: 4 pistols; 9 maps; 5 photostats; 6 deeds; 8 letters; 2 certificates; 3 books of music; 2 pencil sketches, 2 oil paintings; 1 photograph; 110 prints and engravings; 2 vases; 1 pair andirons; 1 iron candlestand; 2 silver spoons; 1 pewter porringer; 1 cabinet; 5 chairs; 1 clock; 1 writing desk; 1 Empire-period sofa; 1 Chickering piano; 1 piano stool; 1 table; 1 bookcase; 1 ship model; 3 flags; and 1 dulcimer.

A mantel came from the Governor Kent House in Bangor, built about 1826.

A label on the piano reads; "The first Chickering piano brought into the State of Maine. Brought by Capt. Cushing Nichols, Sept. 27, 1825."

The Library Room: (To left of entrance lobby):

Approximately 700-800 volumes relating to history, travel, exploration, and arts and crafts of the Acadia region are housed in this room.

On the walls, floor, tables, and mantle are the following: 5 maps; 1 receipt; 5 deeds; 27 letters; 1 certificate; 2 advertisements; 4 broadsides; 1 book plate; 2 lottery tickets; 1 note; 2 early Maine railroad menus; 62 prints and engravings; 7 sketches; 5 paintings; and 25 photographs. Total items: 150.

Main Exhibit Room (known as "Cranberry Island Room.")

This room is chuck full of tools; kitchen utensils; household accessories; fishing gear; furniture; and other items relating to the arts and crafts of the inhabitants of Little Cranberry Island.

A breakdown of the excellent collection in this room is given in some length:- WEAPONS & RELATED ITEMS: 2 muskets; 2 wooden canteens; 4 powder horns; 4 swords; 1 sword cane; 2 shot pouches; 1 hunting knife; ARCHIVES: 2 books; 3 maps; 2 ships' logs; 3 receipts; 1 photostat; 6 deeds; 25 manuscripts; 4 ships' time tables; 1 poem; 3 broadsides; 2 petitions; 2 bills of sale; 1 commission; 3 early hotel registers; ART: 3 sketches; 4 paintings; 17 photographs; 22 prints and engravings; 7 framed mottoes; 4 tin types; 1 silhouette; 1 miniature portrait; 1 piece Indian headwork; 1 bouquet cloth flowers; 12 ship models; 1 carved ship stern; POTTERY & PORCELAIN: 2 toby jugs; 2 stoneware jugs; 11 egg dishes; 8 platters; 1 ladle; 22 plates; 11 cups; 12 saucers; 7 sugar bowls; 4 teapots; 9 pitchers; 2 bowls; 1 vegetable dish; 2 soup tureens; GLASS: 2 cup plates; COSTUME & ACCESSORIES: 2 snowshoes; 1 diddy bag; 1 pr. spectacles and case; 1 hair ornament; 1 carpet bag; 2 shoe lasts; 2 bootjacks; 4 canes; HOUSEHOLD ACCESSORIES: 2 silver coffee pots; 1 silver cup; 1 spoon; 1 wine tester; 2 ink stands; 2 wooden mortars; 3 hinges; 1 key; FURNITURE: 1 tall case clock; 1 mirror; 2 cradles; 1 corner cupboard; 7 chairs; 4 trunks; LIGHTING DEVICES: 1 whaleoil lamp; 1 pr. candlesticks; 7 ships' lanterns; 3 candle snuffers; 2 candle lamps; 1 pipe lighter; 3 port lights; FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT: 1 pr. andirons; 1 swinging crane; 1 footwarmer; 1 bellows; 1 hearth broom; 1 flint and steel firelighters; KITCHEN UTENSILS: 2 iron kettles; 1 copper kettle; 1 toaster; 6 pewter measures; 2 coffee pots; 1 tankard; 1 coffee mill; 2 forks; 1 egg beater; FISHING GEAR & INSTRUMENTS: 3 belaying pins; 1 marlin spike; 1 shark hook; 1 glass toggle; 1 grapple; 4 spy glasses; 1 compass; 3 sextants; 2 funnel eyes; 1 speaking trumpet; 1 fish hook; 2 navigator's slates; 1 job hawk; 2 blubber knives; 2 hooks; 1 sling ding; 3 spear hooks; 1 sword fishing gear; 3 lobster measures; 1 anchor; 3 tree nails; 5 mackerel ploughs; 4 harpoons; 4 ship name boards; TEXTILES & ACCESSORIES: 1 wool comber; 1 shuttle; 1 flax wheel; 1 wool wheel; 1 swift; 1 work basket; 3 hooked rugs; 2 woven rugs; 3 samplers; 3 coverlet fragments; 1 log for dye; FLAGS: 4 flags; FARM EQUIPMENT: 1 wooden pitchfork; 1 wooden shovel; 2 sickles; 1 ox yoke; TOOLS: 4 barrel forms; 1 axe; 1 adze; 3 saws; 3 planes; 6 auger bits; 7 draw knives; 1 flagging iron; 2 wooden mallets; 1 barrel stave tool; 2 wooden stave drivers; 1 iron stave driver; 6 masons' tools; 1 square; 1 bit; 1 bit stock; 1 hammer; 2 slating tools; 1 frow; 1 bunch shingles; 1 cooper's bench; 1 folding ladder.

Total objects in main exhibit room: 473.

Number of objects in museum collection (approximate):

Entrance Lobby - - - - -	90 items
French and Colonial Room - - - - -	-187 items
Library- - - - -	-800 books, etc.)
	150 other items)
Main Exhibit Room- - - - -	-473 items
Wooden storage building- - - - -	-200 items

Total 1,900 items

III. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The greatest need at the Islesford Museum is the service of a full-time museum curator. At least six months will be required to treat and preserve the museum objects and library books. The job of cataloguing the collection (including the library books) will require anywhere from a year to eighteen months. Very little technical work could be done during the travel season as most of the curator's time would be spent in public relations work. The task of rearranging the exhibits so as to tell a story will take at least six months. Months will be required to go through the maps, photostats, newspapers, scrap books, and other materials stored in the wooden building, to separate the things worth keeping from those of little value. Not counting public relations work, at least three years' work is ahead for a full-time curator.

Mr. Wendell Hadlock, curator of the Robert Abbe Archeological Museum and part-time curator at the Peabody Museum (Salem, Mass.) would make a most excellent museum man. A native of Little Cranberry Island, he is capable of cataloguing the collection, as he knows the detailed history of most of the items. He worked in the museum for

several seasons under Dr. Sawtelle and is quite familiar with the preservation work required.

2. If at all possible, the Islesford Museum should be opened during the 1949 travel season. Before this is done, however, many of the objects should be cleaned and treated (most of the iron tools and weapons are coated with rust, leather items are powdery dry, furniture is in need of linseed oil and wax, and textiles should be sprayed with larvex). All objects on display which do not pertain to the story of the region should be stored. Labels should be made for all objects on exhibit.

3. All maps, documents, prints, newspapers, books, scrap books, weapons, and other items in the wooden storage building should be moved to the basement of the fireproof museum. All of this material should be carefully examined before anything is thrown away.

4. Exhibit possibilities: An attempt should be made to use the finest objects for telling stories of the early history of the Acadia region. There are no exhibit cases in the museum, but there is space for 17 upright wall cases (nine 6-foot cases, four 5-foot cases, and four 4-foot cases). Cases should be acquired so as to protect objects from dust, insects, excessive dampness, and souvenir collectors. In adhering to Dr. Sawtelle's plan the exhibit rooms could be used for the following displays:

Entrance Lobby: Here the story of fishing, particularly the lobster industry, and early shipping activities in the region could be portrayed. There is room in the lobby for four 5-foot upright wall cases.

Colonial Room: By using many of the maps, documents, and engravings in this room the story of the early exploration of the region and the struggle between the French and English for acquisition of Acadia could be portrayed most effectively. Wall space is available for five 6-foot upright cases. The room needs "thinning out." All items which do not relate to the exploration and colonization story should be stored in the basement.

Library Room: The library should not be used as an exhibit room. It should, however, be opened to the public. Anyone desiring to undertake research on the history of the region should have access to the books. Library tables and comfortable chairs should be placed in the center of the room. To relieve the cluttered appearance most of the photographs, prints, and engravings now in the room should be stored. A few appropriate paintings should hang from the walls to give the room a pleasant atmosphere.

Main Exhibit Room: As planned by Dr. Sawtelle this room should tell the story of the people of Little Cranberry Island -- their arts and crafts, their home life, and their means of earning a living.

A bit of rearranging of objects in the room and some weeding out of irrelevant material will give a clearer picture of the early history of this beautiful little island. The space around the fireplace can be kept about as it is at the present time. Fireplace tools and kitchen utensils grouped about the hearth make a very pleasing picture, as does the maple cupboard (filled with pottery and porcelain) in one corner and the grandfather clock in the opposite corner. The rocking chairs and hooked rugs in front of the fireplace give this end of the room a most "livable" atmosphere.

Away from the fireplace, along the walls, is space for four 6-foot upright cases and four 4-foot upright cases. These could be used to house the more important objects in the room. One case could tell the story of the lobster industry, another shipping, and a third something of the fishing industry. Other interesting objects which could be displayed in the cases include coopers' tools, lighting devices, fishing gear, and navigation instruments.

5. Fire extinguishers should be placed in both the museum building and the wooden building (known as the "Blue Duck").

6. There are no toilet facilities in the museum building. One toilet is in the wooden building. Before the museum is open, public restrooms should be installed in the wooden building.

7. If the basement of the museum is used as a storage room, storage equipment (cabinets, map cases, shelves, etc.) will have to be acquired.

J. Paul Hudson,
Museum Curator.

INVENTORY OF ISLESFORD HISTORICAL MUSEUM COLLECTION

LITTLE CRANBERRY ISLAND

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE

When the Islesford Museum was made a part of Acadia National Park in July 1948, no inventory of the collection was submitted. Through the courtesy of Miss Eleanor Sawtelle an inventory compiled some years ago was lent for copy purposes. This list is a copy of Miss Sawtelle's original inventory.

As it was made five or six years ago, it is not completely accurate, for since it was compiled a few things have been added to the collection and a few items, which were on loan, have been returned to their owners. All in all, however, it is about 95% accurate. Until a curator can catalogue the collection this copy is the most up-to-date one the government owns.

Approximately 900 items are listed. The omissions include approximately 800 books in the library room and 200 items (maps, photostats, engravings, newspapers, and a few material objects) in the wooden storage building.

I. ITEMS IN MUSEUM LOBBY.

1. Autograph Letter of Talleyrand and sketch. 1836.
2. Talleyrand's oath of allegiance to the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, found in the Timothy Pickering Papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society. (Photostat copy).
3. Matthew Clarkson, Mayor of Philadelphia. Print.

4. Lafayette (by Sully). Print.
5. Autograph letter from Lafayette 1829 to Madam Randall.
6. Leviathan March by Hermann Köttschmar, dedicated to the proposed arrival of the Great Eastern at Portland, Maine.
7. First Chart of Bar Harbor, issued 1876.
8. Advertisement, Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamboat Company - Steamers Mayfield and City of Bangor, 1880.
9. Map of Penobscot River and Bay and Mount Desert, published by the Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamboat Company in the 90's.
10. First Map of Mount Desert, 1875.
11. Letter from Charles Harding Firth of Oxford University to William Otis Sawtelle, relative to Cromwell's Grant of Acadia, 1921.
12. Print of Independence Hall, published about 1754.
13. Advertisement City of Bangor and Queen City 1881 and trips to Fort Point House, Stockton, Maine, and History of Fort Pownall.
14. Lithograph of Bar Harbor, 1886.
15. Pen and Ink Sketch of the Islesford Collection Building.
16. Portrait of John J. Audubon. Print from the original plate 1835.
17. Oil Painting of the Tugboat Howell, painted about 1866.
18. New York - burned off Petit Manan in 1826. Print?
19. First "Bangor" - built in 1833. Plyed between Boston and Bangor; later she carried Pilgrims from Constantinople to Trebezondi on their way to Mecca, at one time private yacht of the Sultan of Turkey, and later became a part of the Turkish Navy. Print?
20. First "Bangor" - original painting owned by Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe and it is in the old State House in Boston.
21. Time Cards of the following Steamers:

W. J. Pease	1848
Penobscot	1848
T. F. Secor	1848
Menemon Sanford	1858

22. Pencil sketch of the Daniel Webster (H. E. Spurling).
23. Menemon Sanford, pencil sketch by H. E. Spurling.
24. Pencil sketch of Steamer Belfast.
25. Steamer Cimbria, in Southwest Harbor in 1878. German steamer under charter to the Russian Government, six hundred officers and men. These men were to be put on board three cruisers which were being built in Philadelphia by the Cramp Company in the summer of 1878, when England and Russia were on the verge of war.
26. Photographs of the Steamers Katahdin and Cambridge 1877.
27. Advertisement of Sanford's Line, Cambridge and Katahdin 1872 and annual pass on the line.
28. Steamer Sir John Harvey, Boston to Halifax 1852.
29. The second "Bangor", built in 1844, Boston to Bangor. First iron sea-going steamer in the United States, burned at Dark Harbor in 1845, went to Bath and repaired and continued to run on the same line. Purchased by the United States Government at the time of the Mexican War and renamed the Scourge. Sold in 1848 to John F. Jeter of Lafayette, Louisiana. After that all trace was lost. Print?
30. The Penobscot (the second Penobscot) 1882. Print?
31. John W. Richmond, built 1837, burned at Hallowell September 30, 1843. Photograph from Charles H. Taylor. She was replaced by the Penobscot First 1844.
32. J. T. Morse, built 1904. She succeeded the Mount Desert on the run from Rockland to Mount Desert, 1904, and ran until 1933. Print or Photo?
33. New Brunswick under charter to the Boston Bangor Steamboat Company 1880's. Print or Photo?
34. Sappho and Norumbega, train boats about 1905. Print or Photo?
35. Steamers Mayfield and City of Bangor, Bangor-Bar Harbor run 1880. Print or Photo?
36. Steamer Moosehead (Moosehead and Rangeley were train boats), later sold into government service and now (1936) running on the Hudson River. Print or Photo?

37. Frank Jones, launched 1892, ran from Portland to Machiasport, called at Seal Harbor, operated by the Maine Central Railroad. She was blown up during the war in New York Harbor. Photo?
38. Oil Painting of a Ship.
39. Boston, built 1850. Print?
40. Advertisement, Grand Fourth of July Excursion, July 1854, Steamer Penobscot (the first Penobscot) from Bangor to Boston and return - \$2.00.
41. Steamer Rangeley, train boat with Moosehead. Print or Photo?
42. Airship Shenandoah in Bar Harbor, 1925. Lost soon after. Photo?
43. Shell frame. Steamer Patent touching at Cranberry Island, 1927, from Boston Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser, May 5, 1927.
44. Steamer City of Richmond ashore on Mark Island near Islesboro 1881; Cimbria ashore at Bass Harbor 1898. Print?
45. Series of Annual Passes on Steamers.
46. Henry Morrison, built at Williamsburg, New York, 1854. Print?
47. Henry Morrison, rebuilt in Bangor 1888 and named the Bar Harbor but was obliged by the Federal Government to take back old name. She ran as the Henry Morrison from Bangor to Bar Harbor. Photo?
48. Penobscot, leaving Bangor about 1880. Print or Photo?
49. Advertisement, Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamer Company 1880.
50. Oil Painting of a Lighthouse.
51. Crown Princessen Cecilie, Bar Harbor 1914. Photo?
52. Original printed poem by Nicholas J. Thomas 1811. It was sent to Mr. Samuel Lurvey, Southwest Harbor and given to Mr. Sawtelle by a grandson of Samuel Lurvey.
53. Painting of General Hogg wreck on Great Cranberry 1923, by Charles E. Kinhead.
54. History of "Old Turk". A tree burl resembling a man.

55. Picture of "Old Turk" on the tree.
56. Invitation to the trial trip of the Cimbria, Bangor to Bar Harbor, June 28, 1882.
57. Oakes' Ship Yard, Brewer Maine; Nellie Kane, Queen City, and Little Buttercup. Photo?
58. Steamer Queen City, built 1881, and Time Card of 1884. Print or Photo?
59. Summer Schedule for the Little Buttercup, built 1881, Frenchman's Bay Line, summer of 1881.
60. Freight bills of the T. F. Secor, 1847; and freight bills of the first Penobscot, 1849.
61. Time card of the Tally-ho Coaches, Bangor to Bar Harbor (F. O. Beal 1883).
62. Advertisements, Mount Desert Line Hotels, 1884.
63. Boston and Maine Railroad Map of Mount Desert of the 80's.
64. Map of the Eastern Railroad Lines, White Mountains to Mount Desert 80's.
65. Broadside, Nettie Moore, published by Horace Partridge, 27 Hanover Street, Boston.
66. Broadside of Brig Union, lost off Mount Desert Rock, sold by J. G. Hunt, City Wharf, South side, Boston,. Issued during the 30's.
67. Poem, Little Sally, by Frances L. Mace, 1883, with autograph.
68. Painting, Mount Desert Coast of Maine, Otter Creek, published in Picturesque America, by Harry Fenn.
69. Lines on the death of Capt. Samuel Spurling, original broadside, 1837.
70. Time cards from newspapers on the first steamers, Patent and New York, 1823.
71. Original Map of Maine 1795.
72. Photograph of relief map of Mount Desert, original at Sieur de Monts Spring, given by Dr. Abbe who autographed it.

73. Print Somes Sound, Mount Desert 1861, original painting by William Hart.
74. French Map of Eastern United States and Canada L'Isle de Terre, Neuve L'Acadia on La Nouvelle Ecasse, L'Isle St. Jean et la Partie Orientale Du Canada (Par M. Bonne).
75. Poster, August 16, 1891 "Genuine Shipwreck" at Schooner Head. Federal Government would not allow it.
76. Original Ship's papers, signed by James Monroe, President, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State/
77. Map of Northeastern Boundary 1830.
78. This material was taken from the original hull of the United States Frigate Constitution, Keel laid 1794, rebuilt 1927. Fragments of wood.
79. Print, Skating on Central Park 1861. Lithographed and published by J. H. Bufford, Washington Street, Boston.
80. Old Clock.
81. Model of Six-masted Schooner.
82. Peary's model of the Roosevelt, built by Capt. Charles Dix.

Doorway, Front Door Tinker's Tavern 1835. Afterward the American House, Ellsworth.

Model of Schooner of type before Civil War (first to right of entrance) made by Robert Jordan, Little Cranberry.

Model, Marconi Rig (second to right, over second door to French Room).

Model Sloop by Oscar Jarvis.

II. ITEMS IN THE FRENCH AND COLONIAL ROOM

1. Americ Vespuccius (G. Fairman, Published by Joseph Delaplaine). Print.
2. Pope Alexander VI. Died August 18, 1503. Issued the Papal Bull. When Christopher Columbus got back to Spain a courier was sent post haste to Rome and told them. The Pope then got out this famous Papal Bull. (J. Robert, delineavit, Francois Sculp.) A Print.

3. Christopher Columbus. (de Larmessin, Sculp.) Print.
4. Papal Bull. 1493. (Photostat copy from the Vatican)
5. Map of Mount Desert Island (Luther Phillips).
6. Francis I. King of France. Print.
7. Henry VII. (Picture at Kensington). Print.
8. Gerhard Merkator (Merkator's Projection) - (Painter Bollinger, printed by Schumann). Print.
9. Phillip III (Printed by H. Jacopsen). Print.
10. Pope Paul V, Pope in 1621 (Camille Borghese). Print.
11. Andre Thevet (old print) - early explorer and romancer of history.
12. Queen Elizabeth's abstract title to lands in America, made by Dr. John Dee, 1585. (Photostat from British Museum).
13. Copy of Raimonde de Soncino's letter to the Duke of Milan, reporting Cabot's Discovery of North America. 1497
14. Printed copy of the Papal Bull.
15. Map of New France and New England. 1760 ca.
16. English Map. 1760 ca.
17. English Map. 1760 ca.
18. English Map. 1760 ca.
19. Map of New Scotland (Nova Scotia) made by a surveyor whom Queen Anne sent to Port Royal after the capture by General Francis Nicholson. Printed in 1715. (Earliest map in Museum to show Mount Desert. Duck Islands labeled Duke Islands).
20. Map of United States. 1797. (Published in London by J. Wilkes).
21. Colonel Benjamin Church, Indian fighter. Print.
22. Sir Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, of the famous Howard family. (P. P. Rubin, painter - Houbracken, Sculp. 1743). Print.
23. Sir Francis Drake. (J. Houbracken). Print.

24. Sir Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. Part owner in the ship Treasurer, Captain Samuel Argall, who removed the French colony from Fernald's Point, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert. 1613. (Van Dyck, painter - engraver J. Houbracken 1747). Print.
25. Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I. Important member of Virginia Company. Died at age of 19. (J. Houbracken, London 1738). Print.
26. James, I, King of England. (E. Lutterell, painter - P. Vanderbanck et M. Vander Gucht, Sculp.). Print.
27. Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox (Print made 1824).
28. King Charles I. (E. Lutterell, delin. and M. Vander Gucht, Sculp.). Print.
29. Anne of Denmark, wife of James I, mother of Prince Henry and Prince Charles. (J. Houbracken, Johnson Painter 1738). Print.
30. James, Duke of York. His brother King Charles II gave him the region from Pemaquid to St. Croix and Pemaquid was for a time under the government of New York. (Van Dyck, painter, designed by Vandenberg). Print.
31. Sir Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surry. (Old print, painted by Van Dyck).
32. King Charles II. (I. Ryley, painter - Trouvain, Sculp.). Print.
33. Queen Elizabeth (E. Lutterell, painter and Vanderbanck, Sculp.). Print.
34. James II. (G. Kneller, painter and Vander Gucht, Sculp.) Print.
35. Sir Thomas Smith, father of Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the Virginia Company. (Holbein, painter - J. Houbracken Sculp. Amsterdam, 1743. Impression T. & P. Knapton, London, 1744). Print.
36. Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer for Virginia. (Published 1707, W. Richardson, York House, 31 Strand). Print.

37. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. (From an Antique Painting). Print.
38. Sir William Alexander, First Earl of Sterling. He was in Nova Scotia. (from an old print). Print.
39. Plan of Fort Popham by John Hunt 1607, found in the Spanish Archives. (Etched by A. S. Pratt).
40. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. (J. & P. Knapton, 1747 London). Print.
41. Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. (From the Original Holbein, published London 1819). Print.
42. Duc de la Rochefoucauld, who was grandson of Marquise de Guercheville, patroness of the French Jesuit Settlement at Fernald's Point. Print.
43. Cardinal Richelieu, who founded the Committee of 100 Associates. Introduced the Feudal System in Canada patterned after that of Old France. Print.
44. Chateau d'eu, in the vicinity of which chateau Fathers Biard and Masse retired when the vessels sailed without them. 1609. (Painted by Simeon Fort and engraved by Chaoane). Print.
45. Henriette, Marie de France, wife of Charles I. (Wander Werss, painter - engraved by Simonneau). Print.
46. Talon, l'Intendent of Canada. (By Thomas Hamel after painting in Hotel Dieu). Print.
47. Henriette de Balzac, la Marquise de Verneuil, who gave the utensils used in celebrating the Mass at Southwest Harbor. (From an old print, M. Aubert Sculp.). Print.
48. Gabrielle d'estrees. Print.
49. The grave of Father Enemond Masse, one of the three Jesuits who were at Fernald's Point. 1613. (Original pencil sketch, C. Scott White).
50. Marble Statue of Madame de Guercheville; Chapel in Chateau La Rouché Guyon, marble statue of her second husband Sieur de Liancourt (photographs from Dr. J. Segall, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.).

51. Original Cadillac de Gregoire deed to John Standley of 100 acres on Little Cranberry Island. 1792.
52. Original Cadillac de Gregoire deed to Benjamin Spurling of 100 acres of land on the northern end of the island of Great Cranberry, 1792.
53. Anne de Rostaing, Dame de Sourdis, who gave the linen for the altar cloths at Southwest Harbor. 1613. Print.
54. Duc de la Rochefoucauld, duc de Liancourt, who was a descendant of Madame de Guercheville, visited General Knox at Thomaston 1795 and 1796, wrote an interesting account of his travels in America. (First edition was in English, second edition in French). Print.
55. La Marquise de Verneuil. Print.
56. Louis XVI. Print.
57. Louis XVI Autograph. Countersigned by Gravier de Vergenne, who attested to papers which Madam de Gregoire brought to Boston in 1788. He was intermediary between Britain and American Commissioners during the peace negotiations which terminated in the Treaty of Paris 1783.
58. La Marquise de Verneuil. Print.
59. La Marquise de Verneuil. Print.
60. La Marquise de Guercheville; she was patroness of the St. Sauveur French Jesuit Mission at Southwest Harbor 1613. (From an old print copied by H. L. Spurling.)
61. Marguerite de Valois, first wife of Henry IV (colored print from the Lady's Magazine 1835 London).
62. Marie Touchet, mother of the Marquise de Verneuil. (From the Lady's Magazine London 1836).
63. Gabrielle d'Estrees. Print.
64. Painting. Cadillac Mountain from Bowditch's Point, Little Beach Head. (By Elizabeth Curtis).
65. Original Autograph Louis XV. 1761.
66. Portrait Louis XV (Engraved by Nargeot).
67. Medallion - Queen Marie de Medici. Engraving.

68. Original Autograph Queen Marie de Medici.
69. Medallion - Henry IV.
70. Louis XIV. Print.
71. Honfleur, place from which many French Expeditions sailed. (Copy of a Turner in National Gallery). Engraving.
72. Samuel de Champlain. Print.
73. Portrait of Henry of Navarre 1610 (By Porbuse, engraved by Tardieu 1788). Print.
74. Original Autograph Henry of Navarre 1591.
75. Death Mask of Henry of Navarre, made in 1793. Photo?
76. Autograph Louis XIV, 1707.
77. Sully, Prime Minister of Henry IV. Print.
78. Marie de Medici. Print.
79. Print of Harbor of Dieppe, place from which French Expeditions sailed.
80. Autograph Louis XIII 1640.
81. Louis XIII. Print.
82. D'Aulney Charnissay (from the original painting owned by Dr. J. Clarence Webster)
83. Oliver Cromwell (G. Vertue, painter and engraver). Print.
84. James II. (Drawn and engraved by George Vertue from an original painting done for Secretary Pepys and painted from life by Sir Godfrey Kneller 1688).
85. George II (P. Tanje Sculp. 1752 - Dutch Engraving).
86. William III, King of Great Britain. Print.
87. Autograph of George II, 1727.
88. Princess Alexandrina Victoria. Print.
89. Queen Anne (Godfrey Kneller). Print.

90. Autograph Queen Anne 1708 (original).
91. Portrait George III. Print.
92. Original Autograph George III.
93. King George I. Print.
94. 29th Report - Boston Records under date of November 1760, gives list of selectmen of Boston. Manuscript showing fire districts in Boston. Signed by Governor Hutchinson and Council and the Selectmen of Boston.
- 94A. Governor Thomas Pownall. 1759. Autograph.
- 94B. Governor Thomas Pownall, reproduction of portrait over the Governor's desk, Augusta, Maine. Print or Photo?
95. Louis the Great. Print.
96. Capt. John Nelson, 1654. Print.
97. King Charles II. (From an original Sir Peter Lely). Print.
98. Miniature of Wolfe. Print.
99. Miniature of Miss Lowther. Print.
100. Marquis de Montcalm. Print.
101. King George III. (Engraving from a painting by Sir William Beechey).
102. Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm - Quebec. (W. H. Bartlett, engraved by R. Wallis). Print.
103. Wolfe's Cove. (W. H. Bartlett, J. Cousen). Print.
104. Pierre Rigaud, Governor and Director General de La Nouvelle France, lived 1698 to 1760, Marquis of Vaudreuil. Print.
105. Jeffrey, first Lord Amherst. Print.
106. Montcalm. Print.
107. View across the boundary line Maine and Quebec from the Sugar Loak (painted by Bartlett, engraved by Bradshaw). Print.
108. Quebec (painted by Bartlett, engraved by H. Griffiths). Print.

109. View of Quebec, Capital of British America (W. M. Craig, Painter, engravers Illman and Pithrow). Print.
110. Village of Lorette (near Quebec) - (W. H. Bartlett and W. Mossman, London, 1840). Print.
111. Quebec, from the opposite side of the St. Lawrence (W. H. Bartlett and J. Cousen, London 1840). Print.
112. Queen Charlotte, Queen of George III (engraved from a painting by Sir William Beechey - published 1804 - by Boydell at the Shakespeare Gallery). Print.
113. Benedict Arnold (engraved by Burt.)
114. Washington at the age of 25 (?). Print.
115. Sir Charles Saunders. In command of the Navy at the fall of Quebec. (Published 1800). Print.
116. Scene from the Summit of the Falls of Montmorency (W. H. Bartlett, G. K. Richardson). Print.
117. Montmorency Cove (W. H. Bartlett, painter, and E. Benjamin, engraver). Print.
118. Richard Montgomery (from the painting by C. W. Peale in the Philadelphia Museum). Print.
119. Bank Bill - two shillings, Ipswich 1741.
120. John Leverett, Governor of Massachusetts, 1673 to 1679. Print.
121. Chaudiere Falls (William H. Bartlett, painter - C. Cousens, engraver). Print.
122. Ebenezer Storer. September 14, 1736, original note to his wife.
123. Baron de Castin. Imaginary portrait by Will Low, published 1880. Print.
124. Photostat copy of Title Page of Brief Relation. 1622.
125. Montmorency Waterfall and Cove, near Quebec (W. Purser and engraved by S. Lacey). Print.
126. Quebeck in Canada (German Print).
127. Scene in the Bay of Annapolis (W. H. Bartlett and G. Cousens). Print.

128. Charlevoix. Print.
129. Citadel of Quebec (W. H. Bartlett and engraved by E. Challis). Print.
130. Note of Ebenezer Storer to his wife, July 20, 1744.
"Longs for the society of his dear wife but is obliged to wait upon wild boar of the wood."
131. Francis Parkman (Benjamin Kimball, photographer, New York Photographic Company). Print.
132. Painting. Gott's House, Gott's Island. (By C. Scott White).
133. Original deed of Little Placentia to Daniel Gott. 1789.
134. Original deed from Daniel Gott.
135. Autograph of Charles I. 1628.
136. Charles I. (Painting by Sir Anthony Van Dyck). Print.
137. Alfred Emery Ladd. Cranberry Island boy in the World War, killed in France in action. Photo.
138. Memorial certificate from the French Government.
139. Memorial Certificate to Ladd, from the French Government.
140. Tablet. "This room is a Memorial to a lover of Mount Desert's beauty and history, Matthew Brickerhoff DuBois, lineal descendant of Jacques DuBois who came to America in 1675".
141. Original Cadillac de Gregoire deed to Christopher Bartlett, Bartlett's Island 1792.
142. Original sketch of a French Poilu. (By Anard).
143. Hermon Moll Map 1720 - of the North Parts of America showing the English owning a narrow strip along the Atlantic Coast.
144. Town of Pons (picture postcard).
145. Castle of Pons over which Sieur de Monts was governor when he was appointed by Henry of Navarre as Lt. General de la France in America, granted Acadia. (Picture postcard).

Three Colonial Flags; Cross of St. George; Fleur de Lis of the Bourbons; American Colonial Flag.

Chickering Piano - first Chickering Piano in Maine, 1825.

Black Writing Desk, about 250 years old.

German Poringer (on mantle).

Two Vases (on mantle).

Old Colonial Ladder Back Chair.

Old Cane-seater Chair.

Old Chair, gold trim - belonged to Sam Hadlock.

Empire Sofa.

Italian Chair, carved.

Small Straight Chair, carved wood.

Circular Seat, carved wood.

Dulcimer.

Chippendale Arm Chair.

Chippendale Side Chair.

Piano Stool, covered with hair cloth.

Ship Model, Spanish Galleon (made by Nelson Spurling), given to the Collection by several residents of Northeast Harbor.

Iron Candle Stand.

French Cabinet)	The Cabinet, Urn and contents
)	of the Cabinet belong to Mr.
Ornamental Urn on Cabinet)	Sawtelle and are only loaned
		except

Two old spoons, in the cabinet, grape handles, silver gilt, made in 1600.

III. ITEMS IN LIBRARY ROOM

1. Sir Francis Bernard who had a grant of Mount Desert Island in 1762 from the General Court of Massachusetts. Club of odd Volumes Portrait. Autograph. Print?
2. Photostat copy of Bernard's surveyor's notes.
3. Print of Mount Desert Island.
4. Autographed letter of William Bollen, Bernard's London Agent.
5. Portrait of Sir Francis Bernard (middle age). Print.
6. Harvard Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Governor Bernard was the architect of it. "Ingenious architect" as Hutchinson said of him. Harvard Hall stands today but has been mutilated so that it doesn't look much like the original. Print.
7. Copy of a Portrait of Sir Francis Bernard. Print?
8. Resolve of the General Court which gives Bernard the Island of Mount Desert, subject to the King's approval.
9. Photostat copy of Bernard's sketch of the mountains of Mount Desert from the original in the Widener Library, Harvard College.
10. Desert Rock Lighthouse, Coast of Maine. Print over 100 years old. "Drawn after nature" for the Proprietor Hermann J. Meyer, 104 William Street, New York. Copyright secured according to Act of Congress.
11. Desert Rock Light House, Maine. T. Doughty, W. Radclyffe. Print.
12. Hand colored print Desert Rock Light House (Maine). T. Doughty, W. Radclyffe. Phare De Desert Rock. Der Laughtthurn des Desert felsen. London. Published for the proprietors, by George Virtue, 26 Ivy Lane. 1839.
13. Same print as above. 1842.
14. Desert Rock Light House. Photograph made by Mr. Sawtelle.
15. Original painting of the Western Side of the Island. By Comber.

16. American Coast Scene. Desert Rock Light House, Maine. Lithograph, Currier & Ives, New York.
17. Sir Francis Bernard. Print.
18. Sargent Mountain from Eagle Point, Islesford. By Elizabeth Curtis.
19. Proclamation by Governor Charles Lawrence of Nova Scotia, inviting settlement to the lands evacuated by the Acadians. This proclamation was issued in 1759. (Photostat from original in Massachusetts Historical Society.)
20. Sir John Bernard's petition for Mount Desert Island. (Photostat from the Massachusetts Archives).
21. Lithograph of Mount Desert. From Jackson's Geology of Maine, 1836. Print.
22. Portrait of Sir John Bernard (with Lt. Col. Bernard's compliments to Mr. Sawtelle), from the family portrait in the Library of Nether Winchendon Priory, Aylesbury. Photo?
23. Granite Mountains, Mount Desert. From Jackson's Geology of Maine, 1836. Print.
24. Map of Mount Desert. 1872. Published for E. A. Dodge, Tremont, Maine.
25. Map of Mount Desert, from the Atlantic Neptune. Published for Mr. Sawtelle's Article on Bernard, by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.
26. James Otis. Print.
27. Original letter from Col. Francis Bernard to Mr. Sawtelle, 1923.
28. Resolve of the General Court which restored one-half of Mount Desert Island to John Bernard. 1785. Photostat from the Massachusetts Archives.
29. Supplementary petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1785.
30. Proof of the Map of Mount Desert from the Atlantic Neptune from the Surveys which Mason and Jones made.
31. Paul Dudley Sargent of Sullivan, son of Epes Sargent of Gloucester. Photo or print?

32. Lucy Saunders, his wife. Photo or print?
33. Kate Winthrop Sargent, daughter. Photo or Print?
34. Lucy Sargent, another daughter. Photo or Print?
35. Deed from Paul Dudley Sargent to John Stanley of Little Cranberry, land on Little Cranberry. (Original)
36. Epes Sargent, from a portrait by Copley. Photograph from original.
37. Portrait of Christiana Keadie Swan (Kitty Swan), daughter of Col. James and Hepzibar Clark Swan (artist unknown). Photograph from Original.
38. Photograph of Epes Sargent's book plate, engraved by Paul Revere.
39. Col. James Swan by Gilbert Stuart. Photograph from Original. Col. Swan purchased Swan's Island.
40. Hepzibar Clark Swan, wife of James Swan. Photo.
41. Christiana Keadie Swan (Kitty Swan), daughter of Col. Swan, whom John Turner Sargent married.
42. Autograph letter of Col. James Swan.
43. Winthrop Sargent, photograph, from a mezzotint painted and engraved by Charles B. J. F. de Mémín, first Governor of the Mississippi Territory.
44. His wife, Mary McIntosh (St. Mémín). Photograph from Original St. Mémín.
45. Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's resignation from the command of the first regiment, County of Essex, 1779. Photostat.
46. James Swan's Book Plate.
47. Photograph Sargeant Drive, named for Samuel Duncan Sargeant (of the Amesbury Sargeants).
48. John Singer Sargent (by Crosby), descendant of Epes Sargent, from the original in the St. Botolph Club, Boston. Photo?
49. Photograph of John Singer Sargent at the age of 11.

50. John Singer Sargent, photogravure, painted by himself, 1907. Original in Florence, Italy.
51. Fitz William Sargent from a photograph of a portrait by William Felice Corne, now lost.
52. Epes Sargent's commission as major of the militia, 1729. Photostat.
53. Photograph of Painting of Schooner Catherine at Somesville. "To Dicky Hale, John S. Sargent, 1921".
54. Original Sketch, Northeast Harbor, by Wm. E. Norton, Northeast Harbor, 1869.
55. Original Sketch of Northeast Harbor, by Wm. E. Norton.
56. Original Sketch of Seal Cove, by E. R. Bonfield, no date.
57. Photograph of the Camden Mountains.
58. Acceptance of Paul Dudley Sargent's resignation. Photostat.
59. Paul Dudley Sargent's Commission. Photostat.
60. Copy of Pencil Sketch of Sutton Island, by Charles H. Woodbury.
61. Copy of Pencil Sketch of Valley Cove, by Charles H. Woodbury.
62. Original Painting, Coast Guard Station, Little Cranberry, by Harold B. Warren.
63. Original title page to Artists' Proofs by Prosper L. Senat.
64. Etching of Kettle Rock (part of Ironbound Island) by Prosper L. Senat.
- 65.) } Somes' Letters, copies from the originals, which are in the
- 66.) } Boston Public Library. Abraham Somes to Eben Parsons.
67. Deed signed by William Norwood and Cornelius Thompson.
68. Poem, Mount Desert Days, by Mrs. E. W. Woodworth.
69. Page of Cadillac Memoirs, 1692. Description of Mount Desert. Memoir tells of Coast from Port Royal to Hellgate. The Original is in the Biblioteque Nationale in Paris.
70. Baker's Island, from Great Cranberry, by C. Scott White.

71. President C. W. Eliot's letter on Gilley family to Mr. Sawtelle.
72. Chief Justice William Howard Taft's letter to Mr. Sawtelle.
73. President Eliot's Class, from a photograph found in Joshua Kendall's House, Sutton Island, given by his son William Mitchell Kendall.
74. Mark of William Gilley on receipt.
75. Mountains from Maypole Point, Islesford, by C. Scott White.
76. Sargeant Mountain from Great Cranberry, by C. Scott White.
77. Mount Mansell from Cranberry Island, by C. Scott White.
78. Poem, God and Mount Desert, by Edward A. Church (transcribed for William O. Sawtelle by Edward A. Church.)
79. Poem, Mount Desert Days, by E. W. W. (Mrs. E. W. Woodworth).
80. Portrait of Charles Sprague Sargent, descendant of Epes Sargent. Photo?
81. Painting by C. Scott White of Sargeant Mountain.
82. Letter by C. S. Sargent to Mr. Sawtelle, 1922.
83. Poem, "If Once You Have Slept on an Island", by Rachel Field.
84. Photograph of Black House Bront Stairway.
85. Early Photograph of Bar Harbor.
86. Signature of David Cobb.
87. Advertisement of Bingham Estate, "Lands Young Farmers Attend", 1880
88. Signature of Benjamin Lincoln.
89. Portrait of Benjamin Lincoln. Print?
90. Lottery Township Map, 1786, Hancock and Washington Counties. From the Original in Massachusetts Archives.
91. "Gabriel Stuart" George Washington, 1797, engraved by James Heath.

92. Autograph of William Bingham, Speaker of House of Representatives, Pennsylvania.
93. Col. John Black, Black House, Ellsworth. Photo?
94. Grave of the De Gregoires, Hull's Cove, Bar Harbor. Photo?
95. Original letter John Black to Enoch Spurling, 1829.
96. Autograph David Cobb from George Nixon Black.
97. Louis Marie Viscount de Noailles, who accompanied Mr. Bingham with others to Gouldsborough, 1796. Print.
98. General Henry Jackson, photograph of original painting by Gilbert Stuart. He bought eastern half of Mount Desert Island from Cadillac's daughter, soon sold to William Bingham.
99. David Cobb. Print?
100. Etching of Black House, by William van Dresser.
101. William Bingham. Print?
102. Champlain Mountain from Little Cranberry, by C. Scott White.
103. Map of the District of Maine. Original from Sullivan's History of the District of Maine, 1795.
104. Lottery Ticket signed by David Cobb.
105. General Rufus Putnam, Max Rosenthal, 1897. Print?
106. Lottery Ticket signed by Rufus Putnam and Leonard Jarvis.
107. Document signed by William Bingham, Speaker in General Assembly.
108. Alexander Baring, First Lord Ashburton. Print.
109. Photostat of William Bingham's holdings in Eastern Maine.
110. Photograph of the portrait of Park Holland, from the original painting by Jeremiah Hardy.
111. Original sketch of the Knox House, Thomaston, by Harold B. Warren.

112. Original letter of William Duer, 1783. He was Knox's partner before he failed.
113. Portrait of General Henry Knox. Print.
114. Original letter of General Knox, 1794.
115. Daniel Webster. Print.
116. Picture of Washington Hall, showing the original Bingham House, Third and Spruce, Philadelphia.
117. Picture of Mrs. William Bingham and daughter Maria, from Anne Hollingsworth Horton.
118. Bingham House, Third and Spruce, Philadelphia. Photo?
119. Original Deed from Bingham Estate to Hannah Spurling, land on Great Cranberry.
120. Photograph of the Birch Engraving of the Bingham House at Third and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia.
121. Landsdowne, country home of William Bingham in Fairmount Park.
122. Mrs. William Bingham (painting by Gilbert Stuart), finished by the engraver, Rogers): Print.
123. Abstract of title of the Bingham Estate from the Bingham Estate in the Morris Building, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
124. Photostat copy of note from Mrs. Bingham to Mrs. Livingston, also portrait by Gilbert Stuart.
125. William Bingham (part of the picture with child on horse). Print?
126. Samuel Champlain at Lake Champlain (photograph of original painting with the compliments of Haskell Coffin).
127. Reputed picture of Champlain (as matter of fact all portraits of Champlain are fakes). Print.
128. Governor Winthrop. Print.
129. Photograph of Champlain Monument at Seal Harbor.
130. Extract from Champlain's Journal, naming Mount Desert Island.

131. Photostat, 1622, first reference in print of Mount Desert as Mount Marsell.
132. Champlain's Map of St. Croix Island.
133. Castle Head, Mount Desert (no such place). Print?
134. European North American Railway Engine House. Photo?
135. Autograph of Thomas Wasgatt, 1806.
136. General Hogg, wreck on Cranberry Island, 1923. Photo?
137. First engine, Veazie Road, built in England and brought over to this country. Photo?
138. General David Cobb (by Harry Spurling, 1931). Photo?
139. Extract from Philopiblon.
140. Sargent House, Gloucester. Photo?
141. Schooner Arizona, wrecked on Little Cranberry, 1912. Photo or Print?
142. Note given by Benjamin and Enoch Spurling of Great Cranberry Island to the Bingham Estate. Cancelled by cutting out signatures.
143. Photograph of the original painting of Fiscount de Noailles.
144. Land of Cadillac's daughter, 1702. ?
145. Dane's Yacht, the Ara, wrecked on Little Duck Island, 1927. Photo?
146. Autograph of D. Sutton, 1805.
147. Autograph of D. Somes, 1799.
148. Photograph of Spanish Galleon.
149. Antoinette de Pons and Henry of Navarre. Print.
150. Reverend Benjamin F. Stimson who had a printing press given him by the people, printed this as a testimonial to them for the gift. Print?
151. Champlain Monument at Seal Harbor. Photo?

152. Advertisement of Stage Coach, Bangor to Bar Harbor (F. O. Beal, 1879).
153. Document, receipt for payment of supplies for the Constitution, 1798.
154. Certificate of stock for Mount Desert Bridge, 1836.
155. Painting of European and North American Railroad, now leased to Maine Central, and Menu of International Celebration Banquet held October 19, 1871, at the boundary line in the State of Maine.
156. Photograph in vicinity of Otter Creek.
157. Menu of International Celebration Banquet held in Norumbega Hall, Bangor, Wednesday, October 18, 1871.
158. Winthrop's Journal, 1630. Photostat of pages where Mount Desert is mentioned as Mount Mansell.
159. Miss Bingham, probably daughter of William Bingham, the younger, and Charlotte de Loth Bingham (painted by Joshua Reynolds). Photo?
160. Letter of Shipley, Secretary to Bingham Estate.
161. Blue Print from original survey of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, made for Henry Jackson and Royal Flint. Original in Land Office, Augusta, Maine.

IV. ITEMS IN CRANBERRY ISLAND ROOM

Fireplace:

Memorial to John and Marguerite La Croix Stanley, first permanent settlers on Little Cranberry Island. The hearth stones are the original hearth stones of the old Stanley House, situated just North of the Head. The crane is from the Sand Beach House, built in 1830 and destroyed by fire in 1915. The old kettles belonged to the Hadlocks. The brick oven door came from the old Campbell House, Seal Harbor, next to the Glen Cove and was made by Hinckley and Egery, Bangor, 1839.

Above fireplace:

Revolutionary War Musket, made in the Tower of London, 1779; it was part of the military possessions given Maine in 1820 and it was placed in the Bangor Arsenal, Bangor, Maine.

2 Canteens of 1812.

2 Powder Horns.

Edwin Hadlock's (1814-1875) Snowshoes, made by the Indians

French-Indian War Musket. It has been revamped and made valueless. It originally was a flintlock, now changed to a percussion cap.

2 Shot Bags

Boats on Mantle:

Hog Head, Pinkey (made by Robert C. Morse) - first on right.

Topsail Schooner - second.

Revenue Cutter - third.

Extreme right on Mantle:

2 Candle Lamps

Mortar and Pestle, belonging to Dr. Kendall Kittredge, first physician on Mount Desert Island

Set of six Pewter Tankard measures of the Town of Cranberry Isles, 1830

Old Platter

Troy Weights of the Town of Cranberry Isles.

Avoirdupois Weights Town of Cranberry Isles.

Whale Oil Lamp

Tiny Tankard

3 Plates

Whale Oil Lamp

Candle Mould

Flint and steel

Old Candle Holder

Betty Lamp, hanging

Puritan Pipe Lighter, supposed to have come over in
Mayflower, owned by Richard Warren

Betty Lamp

2 Weighing Pans, hanging on right end of mantle

Old Bellows

Toaster

Shuttle from old Woolen Mill, Somesville

Mortar and Pestle, belonging to Christopher Bartlett of Bart-
lett's Island.

Mary Ann Carroll's foot warmer which she used while teaching
school on Baker's Island.

Grapple

Comber, wool

Oven

Tin Toy Oven

Powder Horn

Jugs

One-piece Broom (scrub broom)

Cradle, of Elijah Richardson, Sutton Island

Stanley Clock, wooden works, belonged to John Stanley and
Pheobe Rich

Spinning Wheel, used by Aunt Phoebe Fernald and her aunt,
Peggy Stanley Swift, used to hold yarn

Work Basket, belonged to Mrs. Edwin Hadlock (Mary Ann Stanwood)

Hooked Rug, old design of bull

Framed Motto "No Cross, No Crown"

Framed Motto "Peace be Unto This House"

Picture of Little Tom Stanley

Joseph Gilley, Baker's Island

Print, the Evening Prayer (Kellogg & Comstock, Hartford)

Framed Motto "In God We Trust"

Print "The Little White Kittens"

Print "Byron and Marianna (N. Courier)

Print "General Scott's Victorious Entry into the City of Mexico, September 14, 1847" (N. Courier)

"Little Minnie Taking Tea"

Single Ox Yoke, Baker's Island (on floor)

Ship's name board "Joe", wrecked on Big Cranberry? (Little Duck)
The Schooner was carrying machinery to Hull's Quarry, Somes Sound.

Ship Lanterns.

Spy Glass, belonged to Thomas Bunker

Model of vessel "Lizzie E. Clark"

Spy Glass, belonged to Sam Gilley

Hooked Rug "The House and Squirrel", made by Sea Coast Mission Women

Oil Painting by Harry E. Spurling.

Perspective View of Mr. H. Greathead's Life Boat 1803

Forward Part of Don Parsons, Windsor, Nova Scotia, wrecked on Little Cranberry, 1923

Schooner Hesper

Water front, Little Cranberry, tin type negative, 1870 (everything in it perverted)

Schooner Hattie Loring, ran for years between Machias and Portland

Original drawing of group of boys

Sam Gilley and son George, gathering hay by a primitive method

Diddy Bag, used on the Schooner Samuel Hadlock, 1849

Belaying Pin

Model of the Agnes Bell (Capt. Ped Fernald)

Marlin Spike (to left)

Shark Hook (to right)

Sextant, belonged to William Ober

Spy Glass, belonged to Samuel Hadlock

Speaking Trumpet

Painting "Brigantine in Rio de Janeiro"

Ship, half model of a full-rigged ship

Model of a Whaling Vessel

Model of famous Canadian Schooner Blue Nose, fishing and racing schooner (on floor)

Sea Chest, with picture on inside of cover, was washed ashore on Little Cranberry Island in the 70's

Old Bear Trap

Specifications for building Baker's Island Light (on table)

Letter from Isaac Ilsley, superintendent of lighthouses, offering Samuel Hadlock the job of overseer of the building of the light at \$1.00 per day. 1828.

President Eliot and John Gilley. Photo?

Letter from C. S. Grinnell, Jr. & Company to William Gilley relative to oil. Gilley had burned up all the oil and had written to the concern who supplied the oil and they wrote that he had had sufficient oil to last a year and if he had burned it up, he would have to pay for the additional oil he used himself.

Signature of John Gilley

Petition for William to keep the light.

Original lines of poem composed for Clarissa Gilley, wife of William Gilley, who went on a sealing voyage to the north with Captain Samuel Hadlock of Cranberry Island and did not return. March 1829. (Only half the poem).

Autograph of Joseph Francis, founder of life saving station. Signature made at the age of 91 years.

Tin type of Samuel Gilley, brother of John.

Photograph of John Gilley, born February 22, 1822, died October 12, 1896.

Description of William Gilley's family, Baker's Island.

Boston and Maine Railroad Map of Mount Desert Island.

Original Crew of the Life Saving Station 1879.

1. Captain Gilbert T. Hadlock
 2. Tyler Hadlock Stanley
 3. George Henry Fernald
 4. Abram Stanley
 5. Albert Gilley
 6. Epes Stanley
 7. Sam Phippen
8. Hadlock deed of 1719, land at Ipswich.
 9. Deed for the land on which the Museum is located, 1803, from Samuel Sewall to Samuel Hadlock, deed for 100 acres of the western end of Little Cranberry.
 10. Deed for Marsh Head, eastern end of island, from Nathan Jones to Samuel Hadlock, 1801 (?). This land was deeded by Madam de Gregoire to William Nichols as a squatter. Nichols afterwards moved to Cherryfield and Nathan Jones bought the land from the estate of William Nichols.
 11. A letter in regard to the petition for Cranberry Islands to be separated from Mount Desert, dated 1830.
 12. The petition for the separation of Cranberry Islands from Mount Desert and incorporated into the town of Cranberry Isles, signed by Enoch Spurling.
 13. Signature of the first Abraham Preble, 1675, ancestor of all the Prebles in Maine.
 14. Original family record of Benjamin and Abigail Guptill Spurling.

15. Signature of Job Nelson, Judge of Probate, 1817, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
16. Deed for land in Gouldsboro from Paul Kenney of Penobscot to Benjamin Spurling of Gouldsboro, cordwainer (shoemaker), September 26, 1786, Documentary proof that Benjamin Spurling did not remove to Great Cranberry until after the year 1786.
17. Edwin Hadlock, father of Colonel William Edwin, Captain Gilbert Theodore, and Harvey Denning.
18. Colonel William Edwin Hadlock.
19. Signatures of School teachers: Eliza Dodge 1826 and 1827, and Mary B. Stevens 1828.

On Table:

Autograph letter from Kendall Kittredge, first physician on Mount Desert, 1824.

Autograph of Eastman Hutchins, 1824, early school teacher and surveyor.

Original agreement in regard to the building of a Brig, 1825, signed by Thomas Bunker and Samuel Hadlock, witnessed by Enoch Spurling.

Receipt for board and lodging, Tinker's Tavern, 1839, (later American House, Ellsworth). The front door of the Tavern forms now the entrance to this room. The doorway is a memorial to Walter Hadlock. He was a grandson of B. Tinker. Walter Hadlock was Vice President of the Islesford Collection.

Signature of Benjamin Spurling, 1816.

Deed from John Stanley to Thomas Stanley, his son, in which he mentions the deed of Paul Dudley Sargent to John Stanley (this deed is in the Mount Desert Room).

20. Signatures of School teachers, John McKay 1838, and John Dunton 1839.
21. Cutter Woodbury off Marsh Head, 1912, at the wreck of the Schooner Arizona.
22. The mail leaving Islesford Post Office, 1923.
23. Hotel Islesford, built 1887, demolished 1920.
24. Schooner Union (hanging to right). Tonnage Determinator, used as the vessel was unloaded.

25. United States Life Saving Station in the 1880's. Spy Glass belonging to William Ober (above window).
26. Crews of Life Saving Station 1890 and 1903.
- Glass Toggles (Gloucester Toggles), above window.
- Model of Boat
- Sextant belonging to Sam Hadlock (to right of window).
27. Bill of Sale of Schooner Minerva. This was Sam Hadlock's vessel which was lost with nineteen men, March 1829.
28. Eskimo Lady whom Sam Hadlock took on his trip to Europe. He got her, her husband and child at Philadelphia and took them to Europe and traveled over Europe for five years. The Eskimos all died.
29. Sword Fisherman's Pulpit Gear belonging to the M. L. Rogers. Fan made out of one piece of wood
- Old Anchor
- Old Lantern
- Signal Flags of Don Parsons, wrecked 1923.

NO. - FROM New Foundland in Sept. 1870.

In Frame:

Material regarding Samuel Hadlock, Jr., which Rachel Field used in writing her book God's Pocket.

Silhouette made in London in 1824 by Foster.

Dorothea Albertina Wilhemina Celeste Russ, daughter of Ludwig Russ of the Royal Brass Works in Hegermuhle, who married Samuel Hadlock, Jr., in Charlottenburg, near Berlin.

Dorothea and her first child Mathilda Hadlock who was born in Paris, France, 1826. Mathilda Hadlock married George Sanford. She later married William Pitt Preble.

Samuel Clark Sanford at age of 22, son of George and Mathilda Sanford.

In 1839 Dorothea Russ Hadlock married William T. Haynes, Southwest Harbor.

Moravian Missionary Book, Hymn Book in the Eskimo Language, dated 1823 Labrador, probably brought here by Samuel Hadlock.

Map of England, Wales and part of Scotland, bought by Samuel Hadlock, Jr., 1821.

31. Old Documents:

Signature of Tuphosa Hadlock, 1799, sister of old Sam Hadlock.

Mount Desert Bill, 1797, signed by Henry Adams.

Stores on board the Snowbird, 1808.

Log of Schooner Ocean, Oporto Spain to Marblehead, 1807
Capt. Samuel Hadlock Sr.'s boat.

Outfitting Schooner Cranberry, 1810.

Log of Schooner Ocean, Marblehead to West Indies, 1807.

Cargo delivered Schooner Natby, 1805.

Robert Pike's receipt, 1799.

32. Testimonial Civil War, Rufus Bailey Ladd, signed by Joshua L. Chamberlain, Governor.

33. Abraham Lincoln, photographed by S. W. Sawyer, Bangor, Maine.

34. Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration. Copy.

35. Lt. Col. William Edwin Hadlock, grandson of Sam Hadlock, Sr., son of Edwin Hadlock and Mary Ann Stanwood.

36. Rufus Bailey Ladd. Photograph.

37. List of men on Cranberry Isles of military age, 1863, from the Provost Marshal's Office, fifth district.

38. Commission to Enoch Spurling to be Justice of the Peace, signed by Albion K. Parris, Governor.

39. George Washington. Print.

40. Old Picture "The Temple Area from Mount Zion".

41. Old Picture

Framed Motto "In God We Trust".

42. Napoleon, very old print, Lith. D. W. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.

Old Print "Mosk of Omar".

Old Picture

Mirror, 1830.

43. Spectacles and Case.

44. Modern Indian Beadwork.

45. Candle Snuffers

46. Fernald Sampler

47. Shell frame containing photograph of Empress Eugenie.

48. Tinsel ornament, found on Little Cranberry Island.

Motto "God Bless Our Home".

Motto "Faith, Hope and Charity".

49. Human Hair Ornament.

50. Flowers made of cloth.

51. Cigar Box Picture Frame.

Motto "Remember Me", in shell frame.

Over Doorway:

Wooden Pitch Fork (to left)

Wooden Shovel (to right)

Carved Stern from Vessel.

1. Civil War Saber

2. War of 1812 Sword

3. Sextant belonging to Sam Gilley

4. Revolutionary War Sword belonged to Thomas Bunker.
Later period.

5. Colonel William Edwin Hadlock's Sword

Cronice from left to right:

Blubber knife

Old Axe

One-tined Fork

2 Sickles

Adze

2 Saws used in building the Sam Hadlock.

Spear Head

Old plane

Name Plate from Arizona, wrecked here 1912.

Dart or Spear Head used in hunting seals.

3 Lanterns in corner

Name Plate Joe, wrecked on Cranberry Island fifty or sixty years ago.

Another Lantern

Clapboard from Sam Hadlock's Store, built 1808.

3 Nautical Port Lights.

Over Window:

Blubber Knife

Mackerel Plow

Mackerel Plow

Mackerel Plow

Cooper's Plane, shape of hat

4 Barrel Forms

In First Upper Form:

Drawer Shave

Pod Augur

Old Hinges from Salt Shed (beside Coal Wharf)

Below:

Drawer Shaves

Mallet

Instrument for separating the barrel staves, so that bull rushes could be slipped in to make the barrel tight.

Old Wood Saw, from Baker's Island

3 Augurs or Bits, made all in one piece

Over Window:

Harpoon

Piece of Harpoon

Framed Motto (beyond window)

To Left of Form:

Cooper's Tools

Old Key

Drawer Shave

Flagging Iron

3 "Tree Nails", used in building ships

2 Stave Drivers, wooden

1 Iron Stave Driver

2 Iron Implements

Belaying Pin

Drawer Shave

Old Hook

Mason's Tools

Jib Hawk

Mason's Tools

54. Deed signed by Nathaniel Gott and Enoch Hewman.
55. Ben Spurling's square.
53. Portrait Sally Stanley Williston, daughter of John and Phebe Rich Stanley
56. Enoch Hunting and his wife (old person who lived in Bar Harbor for a great many years).
57. Piece of old coverlet.

Inside last Barrel Form:

Bit and bitstock which dates back to Revolutionary days.

Cooper's hammer.

Hinge from side of John Stanley's house, one of the earliest houses built on the island.

Drawer Shave

2 "Funny Eyes", from lobster traps, really "funnel eyes".

Old Egg Beater

Harpoon from Lobster Trap

One-tined Fork

58. Tin-types of Cranberry Island People taken about 1875.

59. Piece of Bedspread made by Hannah Lurvey Gilley, wife of William Gilley, first settlers on Baker's Island.

Nova Scotia "Sling Ding", used on lobster traps

Fish Hook

2 Mackerel Plows (hanging)

Slating Tools

Hook

Carpet Bag

Hunting Knife, belonged to Sam Hadlock

Spear for Baiting Lobster Traps

60. Black Valley Railroad, put up in Sunday School Rooms that little children might learn the evils of rum drinking, 1865. "Tickets sold at all liquor shops".
61. Map of Cranberry Isles, by Nelson Spurling.
62. Family Register, Ebenezer Eaton, first Minister Mount Desert Island.
63. Original agreement between John Standley, father and Peter Standley, son, Peter agrees to take care of John as long as he lives and John gives Peter his property. John Standley was given a Cadillac de Gregoire deed for 100 acres of Little Cranberry Island, 1792.

Old Augur.

Wooden Harpoon for holding bait in lobster trap.

64. Piece of old coverlet.

Old frow for making handmade shingles.

3 lobster measures

Shoe forms (some of which belonged to John Gilley).

Drawer Shave (below)

65. "The Grim Reaper" by Frederick Detwiller. Print?
66. Original telegram announcing the Astabula train wreck at Cleveland, December 30, 1876, which resulted in death and serious injury of several Cranberry Island people.
67. Insurance policy dated 1806, on the Schooner Polly
68. Political broadside, Ralph Johnson.

On Floor:

Sea Chest

2 Models

Town measures, Cranberry Islands, 1830

Spinning Wheel, came from Gloucester, brought by the Lurveys.

Eastman Kodak, one of the first

Settee Cradle

69. Power of Attorney in Haiti to Elijah Hadlock of the Brig Beaver, September 14, 1823, died of yellow fever in Cuba, 1828.

On Settee:

Coffee Mill

Old Slates, Navigators' slates. One of them is only a painted tin, not slate at all; another is a school slate dated 1860.

Old Rule

Poster, East Lynne, playing Bar Harbor, 1886. H. Price Webber, Mgr.

Framed Sampler

70. Time Cards, Pictures, etc. Steamer Agnes 1891 and the Steamer Islesford, 1893. The Islesford was sold in 1908 and later used when Bath Bridge was built. Pictures of Capt. Hadlock.
71. Bunch of logwood, used for dyeing, comes from South America. (indigo was also used).
- Bunch of shingles, each shingle width of bunch. They were found in the pattern loft of Hinckley and Egery Foundry, Bangor, Maine.
- Cooper's Bench of Lewis Somes, old shoes, tools, material. Cooper-toes boots, wooden pegs, etc.
72. On bench, wooden sole worn in winter. Canvas was nailed to the wooden sole and then it was tarred for winter use. This sole dates back to the first settlers.

Corner Cupboard

Next to Lower Shelf:

Drinking Cup, solid silver, belonged to Sam Hadlock

Spoon marked N. L. Nancy Lancaster, was Nancy Rich, married Welch Moore who was lost at sea; then she married Joseph Lancaster and they with Elijah Richardson were the first settlers on Sutton Island.

Doll, 1850, with pantalets

2 Old Inkstands

Cup Plates of Sam Hadlock, in which cup was set while one drank from the saucer.

Bunker Sugar Bowl

6 Plates

Lustre Ware Cup

Old Gold Rimmed Cup

Wine Tester, from Province of Lanquedoc, France, belonged to P. Angenault. Cadillac came from this province.

Soup Tureen, Stanley.

German Cup and Saucer, marked R. G;

Next to Top Shelf:

Chelseaware, Stanley, 2 large plates
2 small plates
1 sugar
1 teapot
2 cream pitchers
1 cup and saucer

Lustre ware pitcher, very fine specimen

1 Cup and Saucer, given Mrs. George McLellan by Mrs. Soulis, Hadlock Pond, 1912, said to be over 100 years old

Flowered China, 1 pitcher
1 teapot
1 plate

Small Pink, 1 sugar
1 cream

1 large lustre pitcher

2 plain plates

1 blue plate, willow

Top Shelf:

Doll's dishes, blue, cream pitcher
Sugar bowl
cup and saucer

- 1 Cup and Saucer, landscape
- 11 Egg Dishes, belonged to Samuel Hadlock
- 1 Old Teapot and Sugar Bowl, white and gilt
- 1 Cup and Saucer, Bunker, matches sugar bowl on next to lowest shelf.
- 1 Blue Cup and Saucer
- 1 Cup and 1 Saucer, gilt edge
- 1 Blue Sugar Bowl, willow
- 3 Plates
- 1 Old Plain Plate
- 1 Plate, flowered roses

Top of Cupboard:

- 2 Toby Jugs, man and woman
- 1 Pair Wrought Iron Candlesticks
- Ship in Bottle
- 2 Plated Silver Coffee Pots
- 1 Sugar Bowl
- 1 Whale Oil Lamp with Reflector
- 1 Large Soup Tureen and Ladle, belonged to Sam Hadlock

In Cupboard, beneath:

- 1 Candle Snuffer and Tray
- 73. Compass, belonged to William Gilley, which he used when he went to Duck Island
- Islesford Hotel Register, 1889 to 1907
- Register, American House Ellsworth, 1859 to 1861
- Register, American House Ellsworth, 1863 to 1865

Photographs, stereoptican Views

Rugs, two horses

74. Original sketch

75. Old Picture, "Hush, I have just gotten them to sleep"

76. Old Picture, "At Mamma's Toilet"

77. Old Picture, "The Dishonored Sword"

Fox and Geese Ladder

Board from prow of old vessel, name unknown

2 Bootjacks, hanging

Nova Scotia Lobster Buoy

