Wall size; weak on topography, but shows many houses with names of owners.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY Engraved Chart No. 292, *Mount Desert Island*, first edition, 1875, gives the coast in greater detail than any subsequent chart, and has full details of the land, indicating wooded and cleared areas, roads, boundaries of lots, and every house. A reduced copy, simplified, was printed with Loring, Short & Harmon *Illustrated Guide Book for Mount Desert Island*, 1877 and 1879 editions.

The above was the basis for Coast Chart No. 103, *Mount Desert Island, Frenchman's and Blue Hill Bays and Approaches*, Scale 1/80,000, first issued in May, 1883. This is the first chart showing soundings, buoys and monuments. It continued to be reissued with hydrographic corrections until about 1910, when it was superseded by the simplified charts of *Eastern Mount Desert & Frenchmans Bay*, and *Western Mount Desert and Blue Hill Bay*.

COLBY & STUART. Large, colored, wall-size "Map of Mount Desert Island," 1887.

A blown-up version of the chart as far as land data is concerned, but adds all buildings, and the names of landowners. Copy in Northeast Harbor Library. A reduced version of it was published for F. D. Foster, Bar Harbor, the same year.

EDWARD L. RAND and JOHN H. REDFIELD. *The Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine*. Cambridge: John Wilson, 1894. Includes a map which corrects and adds to the nomenclature of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey chart, and was later republished separately.

The above is the basis for U. S. Dept. of the Interior Geological Survey *Topographic Map Acadia National Park and Vicinity*, first published in 1942, and frequently republished. This has the new George B. Dorr names of the mountains.

APPENDIX II

Nomenclature

I. THE MOUNTAINS

Apparently it did not occur to anyone to name the hills of Mount Desert before summer visitors came. Only two (Westward and Bauld) are found on maps before 1860; Charles Tracy, an inveterate inquirer of place names, in 1855 got only four, and the Hancock County map of 1860 has only four. But all are named in B. F. DeCosta *Rambles in Mount Desert* (New York: 1871), and all are on the government chart of 1875 and the Colby & Stuart map of 1887. After the Acadia National Park was created most of these names were changed; and this has led to great confusion, as many signs carrying the old names remain to this day (1960) while others bearing the new names have been erected. So here I am giving the old names, which the older residents still use, and the official National Park names of today, with explanations.

Old names — if more than one is given, the last is that found on the 1875 chart	*New names — official Acadia National Park*
Newport (Christopher Newport, captain of the Jamestown fleet, 1607)	Champlain (the discoverer)
Round Peak, Picket	Huguenot Head (one of Mr. Dorr's fancies)
Dry (having no springs) [1]	Flying Squadron (of U.S.N.), later renamed Dorr (for George B.)

[1] On the 1860 Hancock Co. map Dry Mountain is called Kebo, the name of the hill from which the Bar Harbor Golf Club takes its name; but this was probably an error. Origin of name "Kebo" is a mystery.

Old names – if more than one is given, the last is that found on the 1875 chart	New names – official Acadia National Park
Bauld (Peters 1807), Newport (Tracy 1855), Green (having many springs)	Cadillac (the bogus Sieur de)
Black, Pemetic (the Indian name of the island, meaning range of mountains)	unchanged
Sargent (Tracy 1855; a family who owned land north of it)	unchanged
The Bubbles (euphemism for "Bubbies")	unchanged
Jordan (the adjacent pond)	Penobscot
Brown's (John Brown owned the 117-acre lot just north of it)	Norumbega (fabled city on the Penobscot)
Little Brown's	Parkman (the historian)
Asticou (the Sagamore), or Savage's Hill	Eliot (Charles W.)
Robinson (family who lived in the valley)	Acadia (French name for this region)
Dog (Tracy says because a dog fell over the cliff)	St. Sauveur (for nearby Saint-Sauveur, French colony)
Flying (Tracy was told of an Indian tradition that this was a piece of Dog Mountain that flew off and landed in the Sound)	unchanged
Beech	unchanged
Westward (Town 1807), Western	unchanged
East Peak, Western	Mansell (Sir Robert)
West Peak, Western	Bernard (Sir Francis)

II. OTHER NAMES

Most Island names are either connected with an early owner (see the list of early settlers in the Street *History*) or with birds and animals that frequented the place (Duck, Goose, Bear, Moose, Otter, Seal etc.). But some names require explanation, and others have changed with changes of ownership. When the Tracys visited the Island in 1855, many of the ponds had no

names; and "Young's Pond" and "Denning's Pond" were renamed Eagle Lake and Echo Lake by early tourists.

Starting at the Narrows and working around to the East and South, we have the following:

Eden: The name of Bar Harbor township from 1796 to 1918. When the people of this part of Mount Desert petitioned the General Court for a separate township in 1796 they asked to be named Adams after Governor Samuel Adams. But there was already an Adams township in Berkshire County, and when the bill went to the Governor, in February, 1796, the new town was named Eden, evidently for the Garden of. Alexander Baring, after sailing to Mount Desert that very summer of 1796, states in the long letter he wrote about it, in December 1796, "that part of Mount Desert is incorporated into a town by the name of Eden, which the inhabitants gave it in consequence of its fertility."

Salisbury (or Salsbury) Cove: Ebenezer Salsbury from Nova Scotia, one of the earliest settlers at Bar Harbor, who later located at the Cove.

Point Levi: Levi Higgins, an early settler, who owned the land.

The Porcupines: From their resemblance to those animals. Sheep Porcupine was originally "She Porcupine."

Ironbound Island: From its cliffy southern coast. An ironbound coast means a rocky shoreline without beaches or coves.

Stave Island: Barrel staves were formerly made there.

Sol's Cliff or *Sallis Cliff:* Solomon Higgins, son of Dean Higgins who lived nearby.

Thrumcap: Thrums are rope yarns, which old-time sailors used to weave into skull caps for themselves. Hence any round, bare island was called a thrumcap. The little island at the entrance to Seal Harbor was also given this name before it became wooded. The spellings Thumbcap and Thrumbcap are incorrect.

Schooner Head: The white marks on the southern face, which at a distance resemble a schooner's sails. A British warship is said to have fired on it during the War of Independence when, approached through a fog, it failed to answer a hail!

Northeast Harbor: Both because it is the northeasterly branch of the Great Harbor, and a refuge from the northeast wind.