









MONTEREY,

OR

THE MOUNTAIN CITY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE

BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS, SOIL
AND CLIMATE, GEOLOGICAL FEATURES, NATURAL SCENERY,
RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, NUM-
BER OF INHABITANTS AND OF PROFESSIONAL MEN,
AND MANUFACTURING RESOURCES

OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE

COUNTY OF WALDO, MAINE;

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX,

GIVING A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE

ISLANDS OF PENOBSCOT BAY.

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P R E F A C E .

THE following pages were written in great haste, while the author was preparing for a journey to visit his relatives and friends in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He regrets, as much as any one can, that the subject has not fallen into abler hands.

Some apology is, perhaps, due, on account of the names which have been applied to mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, villages, &c. These all have an allusion to some object, or event connected with those places, but cannot, at this time, be explained. Should life and health be continued, something may be said on this subject at some future time.

It may be thought by some, that the observations relative to water power and manufacturing advantages, have been exaggerated. These are based on a series of observations, which have been continued for more than twenty years, and will be found not to vary far from the truth.

The kind indulgence of the candid reader is solicited, not doubting that its numerous errors and faults will be a secondary consideration.

M. DAKIN.

Monterey, Nov. 1847.



M O N T E R E Y,

OR

T H E M O U N T A I N C I T Y.

THE district of country known by the name of Monterey, is in the southern part of the county of Waldo, Maine.

Boundaries and Extent.

It is bounded on the east and southeast by Penobscot Bay ; and on all other sides, by a range of mountains, which, with the ocean boundary, describe an elipsis, or oval. The longest diameter extending in a northeast and southwest direction, about twelve miles ; the shortest diameter, intersecting the other at right angles, and extending eight miles. The whole containing 100 square miles.

Basin of Monterey.

This is a tract of land enclosed on all sides by a range of mountains, and is ten miles long and six wide. These mountains vary in height, from 1000 to 1400 feet ; and on account of their so completely enclosing the valley, at their base, have been denominated "the City Walls."

Geological Features.

The whole district rests on an immense bed of limestone: above this, is a stratum of granite and iron stone, with an occasional intermixture of slate: above this, is the natural soil, which is, in all cases, alluvial, and consists principally, of calcareous earth, alumen and silex.

Wherever the surface of the earth has been penetrated to a sufficient depth, the same kind of rock which forms a covering to the lime deposite, is invariably found. From this fact, the conclusion is irresistible, that the whole of the basin, bottom and sides, was, at some very remote period of the earth's existence, solid rock, without any covering of earth, and submerged by the ocean.

During the next great revolution, the bottom and sides of the basin must have received their covering of earth, which, on account of their great depth, in some places, must have taken a vast length of time. After this formation was completed, the waters, during another great revolution, must have gradually retired, allowing the tops of the mountains first to appear above their surface, leaving the whole basin in the form of a lake. Some time during this period, there must, in all probability, have been a convulsion in the earth, sufficient to rend asunder the mountains, from their summits to their base, by which a channel has been opened for the escape of the waters; thus leaving the basin in its present form.

The geologist may find, in this region, the most incontestable evidences of the correctness of his theories, with regard to the formation of the earth, and the various animals which dwell on its surface.

According to these testimonials, which speak to him a language not to be misunderstood, the earth must have been, at least, three times submerged by the ocean, and the waters must, as many times, have receded, leaving its surface, at last, in a fit condition to be inhabited by man.

Natural Scenery.

But few places in the United States can boast a more pleasing variety of scenery ; and to him who has an eye to behold, and a soul to admire the handiworks of the Great Creator; this region, in the summer months, presents a most inviting appearance.

When the traveller, for the first time, ascends the city walls, and takes a view of the valley which they enclose, he cannot help exclaiming within himself, though "man has made the city, God, indeed, has made the country."

Among the first objects which attract his attention, are those vast piles of granite, which seem to have been thrown up by the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and to have been clothed with a garment of living green, expressly for the benefit of man. When he turns his eyes to the valley, which is here spread out at his feet, he notices, first, the four glassy lakes, whose waters are so still and quiet, that, in a clear day, they reflect back to the eye of the beholder, the trees, mountains, and hills which surround them. These lakes, in connexion with the green fields, the woods, and the numerous elevations of land, form a landscape which no language can describe, and no pencil, in however skilful hands, can transfer to canvas.

City Walls.

To the chain of mountains, denominated the city walls, have been given the following names:—Tremont, Ida, Searsmont, Belmont, Buena Vista, Caledonia, Carmel, Megunticook.

Subdivisions.

The principal names have been subdivided as follows, to apply to as many elevations of land.

TREMONT, { Hodgman,
Hosmer,
Barrett.

SEARSMONT, { Athearn,
Fletcher,
Moody.

BELMONT, { Thomas,
Daley.

BUENA VISTA, { Washington,
Addams,
Jefferson,
Madison,
Munroe.

NORTH MEGUNTICOOK, { Chapel,
Convent,
Church,
Tower.

The most favorable positions for viewing the basin, the surrounding country, Penobscot Bay and its Islands, are Tremont, Ida, Buena Vista, the Temple or the Tower. For a view of the basin, in connexion with the bay and islands, the Tower or Tremont are decidedly the best.

View from the Tower.

From this point, the bay, with its 100 islands, and the surrounding country, appear to the best advantage.

In addition to the numerous islands, which appear to be almost at the observer's feet, he may sometimes count five hundred sail of vessels. Vinalhaven, with its thoroughfare, and other fine harbors, although distant fourteen miles, appears as distinct, as objects in other locations, not more than three miles from the place of observation.

The view of Islesborough is still more pleasing than that of Vinalhaven,—it being much nearer. Its harbor, one of the best in the world, its numerous small bays and inlets, its elevations of land, its beautiful fields and groves, cannot fail to excite the wonder and admiration of the most indifferent observer.

A little farther to the eastward, Deer Island and Isle au Haut, seem to rise from the midst of the surrounding waters; beyond which, are Blue Hill, Eden, and Mt. Desert. To the north, are the highlands on the Penobscot River, and the beautiful villages of Castine, Searsport, and Belfast; while Mt. Catahdn, distant about one hundred miles, with his snow-crowned summit, is occasionally visible. To the westward appear the high lands between the Kennebec and Penobscot, with their cultivated fields and noble forests, extending quite to their summits. When the line of vision is extended still farther, it meets the lofty mountains of Dixfield, and the region south of the Androscoggin River, distant more than seventy miles. The White Hills of New Hampshire, though distant more than a hundred miles, are plain to be seen when the horizon is unobstructed by clouds.

On the top of this mountain are two objects which should not be passed by without notice, viz: the Arm Chair and the Sofa.

The Arm Chair, at a small distance from the mountain, bears some resemblance to the old-fashioned semi-circular chair of that name, and is formed by a remarkable projection of rock. The Sofa is another projection, a little longer but not so prominent. These are about 1350 feet above the level of the sea.

The mountain, at this place, rises about 1000 feet above the table land below; and the acclivity is here so steep, that there is no object on which the eye can rest, till it meets the bottom of what appears like some terrific gulf, ready to hide him, forever, from the view of mortals. Should curiosity tempt him to view the awful chasm below, he involuntarily falls on his knees, and then extends himself at full length; but even in this position, a very few minutes are sufficient to satisfy him; the prospect seems to chill him with horror, and he turns from it to others which are more agreeable.

Among the thousands who will, probably, visit this place, but few will be disposed to take a seat in the Arm Chair, or recline upon the Sofa.

Mountain Highway.

Most of the mountains, which form the city walls, have decent roads, extending nearly to their tops. Buena Vista has a good road, by which horses and carriages may go with perfect safety to its summit, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea ; and another might easily be made from this to each of the others, which form the range, viz : Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Munroe.

On the tops of these mountains, is found some of the best pasture land in the State ; and the various productions which thrive in any part of the county of Waldo, yield the husbandman a handsome reward for his labor.

On no part of the city walls is the prospect more agreeable. The eye takes in, at one view, a horizon nearly one hundred miles in diameter : and in addition to a fine view of a part of Penobscot Bay, has a most enchanting prospect of the surrounding country.

South Megunticook Mountain.

The limits of this little volume will not admit of a full description of every object worthy of notice on and about this mountain. A brief account of Megunticook Road, the Monument, and Monument Pass, must suffice.

Megunticook Road.

This road runs near the base of the mountain, which appears, in this place, to be an immense pile of rocks of all shapes and sizes, which have been detached from the mountain by the action of frost and other powerful agents, and which seem to threaten the traveller with death, in one of its most appalling forms. On his left, is a large cemetery, the final resting place of the dead ;

which, in connexion with the dangers which threaten him on the right, cannot fail to remind him of his own mortality, and the stupendous power as well as mercy of that Being, through whose agency this massy pile of granite was thrown up, and through whose protecting care he is permitted to pass uninjured.

The Monument is an immense precipice of granite, which rises from the shore of Megunticook Lake, by an almost perpendicular ascent, to the height of seven hundred feet. A view of the lake from this place is calculated to send a thrill of horror through the veins and nerves of every beholder; and but few can be found of sufficient courage to stand on the edge of the precipice, and look down on the surface of the lake below.

The Monument Pass is a narrow defile one mile in length, running between the monument and the lake. There is barely sufficient room for a road, and in many places it is impossible for two carriages to pass each other.

The face of the Monument bears evident marks of having been disjoined from a similar mass of rock at the bottom of the lake. The awful dynamicks which were employed by Deity to effect this change, were, no doubt, put in exercise long before man had a being on the earth; or, perhaps, before the existence of any of the animals which now inhabit its surface.

When the lover of nature views, for the first time, the evidences of the stupendous and awful power of that Supreme Intelligence which pervades the universe, he is led to exclaim, "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou shouldst visit him?"

He here beholds on his right the monument, the base of which extends about a mile. The whole vast structure appears ready to fall and sink him into annihilation in a moment. The immense masses, which have here been detached from the body of the mountain, form a pile which extends nearly half way to the top, and seem as if the least jar, occasioned by the motion of the car-

riage, might cause them to roll from their places, and bury the passenger, with his horse and carriage, in the same grave.

Mount Ida.

This mountain is about 1300 feet high, and from its top is a fine view of the basin, its hills, valleys, and lakes ; the high lands west of Kennebec River, and the White Hills of New Hampshire.

To sum up in a few words, what might fill a volume, on the subject of mountain scenery ; it may be said, that the view from Mt. Ida is pleasing and delightful ; from Buena Vista, enchanting and beautiful ; from Tremont, or the Temple, romantic and sublime ; from the Monument, chilling and terrific ; and from the Tower, transporting, grand, and awful !

Hills.

Idalia, Olivannah, Prospect, Pavillion, Chapel, Ulmer, West Megunah, East Megunah, and Observatory. These hills afford fine pasturage, much excellent land for tillage ; and from their sides flow springs, in abundance, of living and pure water.

Lakes.

Idalia, Megunticook, Megunah and Monterey. One remarkable feature in these lakes, is the clearness and purity of their waters. They abound in fish, and serve as reservoirs for the water, which is destined, at no distant day, to put in motion an immense amount of machinery. A farther description will be given under the head of manufacturers.

Rivers and Streams of Water.

Idalia, Olivannah, Carll, Hodgman, Tyber, Tremont, Lygonia, Juliannah, Monogashua, Megunah, Monterey, Tower, Chapel, Miller.

Falls.

The Falls of Idalia, to the naturalist, and the manufacturer, with a small capital, are objects of great interest. The stream, in this place, makes its way through a bed of solid rock, in a channel about fifteen feet wide, and from ten to fifteen feet deep. The ledge here was evidently torn asunder by a violent convulsion, thus affording a passage for the water and a very secure foundation for dams, which may be built at a trifling expense.

Falls of Monterey, at Table Rock.

At this place, the man of wealth might, with a small expenditure of his surplus money, enjoy a Niagara at his own expense; and the rich manufacturing company, a water privilege not surpassed by any stream of its size in the world. But the fall must be the handiwork of man.

A dam of stone, thirty-five feet high might be built, of sufficient strength to withstand the force of the current for thousands of years, for \$3000; and it might be extended to any height, not exceeding 200 feet; having a ledge of granite for the foundation, and two mountains, of the same material, for the abutments.

Villages.

Camden, South Camden, Rock Island, Idalia, Lygonia, Megunah, Monterey, Caledonia, (including the Caledonia mountains and district,) Lincolnville and Tremont.

SOUTH CAMDEN is very advantageously situated for commercial business. and for ship building. It has an excellent harbor, which is sheltered from the ocean storms by lofty hills, where vessels of the largest size lay in safety. Its facilities for burning lime are very great, and will, at some future day, be well improved.

Tremont River here discharges itself into the ocean, and affords a very good water power, and could be made to carry a large amount of machinery. A fall of thirty-five feet might easily be obtained.

CAMDEN. This village is very beautifully situated, in a semilunar form, on the shore of Penobscot Bay. Its harbor is not quite so good as South Camden, but might be made sufficiently capacious and secure to accommodate the shipping of a large city. Its advantages for manufacturing establishments are superior to those of any other place within the district ; which will be farther spoken of under the head of water power.

ROCK ISLAND is the name of a village adjoining Camden, but much larger in point of territory, and destined to become a large manufacturing village. It is, as yet, but partially settled.

IDALIA is a small village situated in Hope, and surrounded by a good tract of agricultural land. Agriculture will be, for years to come, its chief source of wealth.

LYGONIA, situated near the centre of the town of Lincolnville, is a good agricultural region, and will also, at some future period, derive important advantages from its fine quarries of limerock.

MEGUNAH, situated at the foot of Megunah Lake ; where it enjoys the advantage of a good water power, though not constant through the year. A good quarry of limestone is near them, and will be a sure source of income to the inhabitants ; it being but two miles from tide water, and on a good road.

MONTEREY is situated at the outlet of Lake Monterey, with a good water power, and abundance of good land in its vicinity.

CALEDONIA, including the Caledonia Mountains and Caledonia District, is situated on Lake Monterey, and within the town of Northport. Its mountains are susceptible of cultivation to their summits. It abounds in good springs and romantic scenery. It is settled by a healthy, industrious, and thriving population.

LINCOLNVILLE, advantageously situated on the Penobscot Bay, is destined to become a large commercial and manufacturing village. Its harbor might be made as good as any one on the western side of the bay. Its water power is abundant, and cannot fail to be improved.

Having taken a running view of the principal villages, some observations will now follow upon the soil, climate, inhabitants, professions, institutions for religious, moral, and literary improvements throughout the whole district.

Number of Inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants will fall but little if any short of six thousand ; they came, originally, mostly from the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Coming from a country abounding with houses of public worship, among the first things done, after building a temporary house to accommodate their families, they proceeded to erect the house of prayer and praise, in which to offer up their adorations to God, and invoke his protecting care over them and their children. Although these houses were not so costly as those built at the present day, in no modern built house is so costly a sacrifice offered up, as was offered by the first settlers of this, their wilderness home, when clad in their homespun garments, they assembled, and gave to God all they had to give, a pure, sincere, and honest heart.

Houses of Public Worship.

There are nine houses of worship. One for Congregationalists ; two for Methodists ; one for Baptists ; two for Universalists ; and three, that are free for all denominations.

Religious Societies.

One Congregationalist ; four Baptist ; two Methodist ; two Universalist ; one seceding Universalist, and one Free Baptist. These societies all maintain a

preacher part of the time, and the most of them every Sabbath.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

There are four lawyers, who will compare well, in point of intelligence and legal attainments, with other members of the profession in the State.

Medical Profession.

The number of those engaged in efforts to heal the various diseases incident to man, is ten. They, perhaps, are as successful in waging war with the grim monster, Death, as the same number in other sections of New England.

Sabbath Schools.

Number of Sabbath schools, ten. Number of scholars, four hundred.

Schoolhouses.

Number of schoolhouses, twenty-eight. Number of scholars usually attending school, eleven hundred. Average number who do not attend, two hundred. Average length of time during which the schools are taught, six months in the year.

Number of select schools, in which the higher branches of literature are taught, and scholars fitted for college, three.

Number of social libraries, two. Number of volumes, six hundred.

Number of private libraries, twenty. Number of volumes, one thousand.

Number of stores, thirty-six.

Manufactories and Mechanic Arts.

There is one block factory, one oakum factory, one woollen factory, one tannery, one clothing mill, five saw mills, six grist mills, five flour mills, twelve blacksmith's

shops, twelve joiner's shops, five stave and shingle mills, two shops for the manufacture of tin ware, five tailor's shops, and one baker's shop. A large number of the establishments, requiring the aid of water power, are situated in the flourishing village of Camden.

Soil and Climate.

The soil is, in general, better than that which is found from thirty to forty miles back of Boston, and in the adjoining State of New Hampshire. The climate is more favorable to health. The winters may be a little colder than in Massachusetts; spring is generally seven or eight days later, but the frosts, in the fall, do not make their appearance sooner than in the western part of Massachusetts and in New Hampshire.

Prices of Land.

These will vary according to the location. Good farming land may be obtained at about ten dollars per acre, exclusive of buildings. Lands covered with a thick growth of wood, or valuable lumber, will come much higher. Building lots, in the large villages, from one to two hundred dollars per acre; in the small villages, from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

Commercial Advantages.

The district borders on the Penobscot Bay for about twelve miles. The whole of this bay affords a safe anchorage for vessels in good weather; and, in storms, the harbors of Camden, Lincolnville, Vinalhaven, and Islesborough, are within reach and are accessible at all seasons of the year. Lime constitutes an important article of export, to which may be added wood, lumber, cattle, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, hay, fish, &c.

Incorporated Companies.

There is one bank with a capital of fifty thousand dollars; one manufacturing company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, to which, probably, will be added one or two more in the course of another year.

Water Power and Manufacturing Advantages.

The immense water power of the district is very imperfectly estimated by those who reside in the immediate vicinity, and not at all by people at a distance.

The principal sources of this, are to be found on the Megunticook and Monterey Rivers; which, to say nothing of their numerous tributaries, is sufficient to carry one hundred and fifty thousand spindles.

Megunticook River.

This river takes its rise in Megunticook Lake, a little over two miles from Camden village, and passing through Rock Island village and Camden, falls into the ocean.

From the surface of the lake to high-water mark, at the mouth of the river, is a fall of two hundred feet. Within the distance of two miles are seven locations for building dams and factories; and at all of these a fall of twelve feet may be obtained, and at three, a fall of twenty-two feet.

The fall, at the mouth of the stream, is the best location for a factory, as the buildings may be extended far enough to admit of vessels landing their cargoes within the store-rooms. Should a greater fall be desirable, thirty-five feet might be obtained by taking the water from the stream a little higher up. Dams may be built and maintained, on any part of the river, at a very moderate expense.

Building materials, such as granite and brick, are very abundant, and may be procured within a small distance;

and Bangor, the great lumber mart of the State, is within six hours sail of the landing.

Steamboats are running every day between Bangor and Boston, touching at this place. In no part of the world can the business of manufacturing be carried on any cheaper than here.

From the foot of the lake to the mouth of the river, the power is sufficient to carry seventy-five thousand spindles, with a corresponding number of looms. At the foot of the lake is a fine chance for building dams, and no risk of their being carried away by freshets. The foundation and abutments for the dams, and the locations for the buildings, are solid rock.

Megunticook Lake.

Some description of this lake may be necessary, in order the better to understand the extent of the water power below. This lake contains about three thousand acres;—from which, deduct eight hundred acres for islands and peninsulas, and there remain twenty-two hundred acres of water. Its tributary streams, are the following. viz: Hodgman, Carll, Idalia, Olivannah, Juliannah, Lygonia, with some others not mentioned. These streams, taken together, afford an immense supply of water. On most of them are mills of some kind, and there is water sufficient for a great many more.

Monterey River.

The middle branch of this river arises from Monogashua Lake, in the town of Belmont, a most beautiful sheet of water, containing one thousand acres, and is three miles north of the city walls. Four miles from its source it receives Megunah River; a stream, one branch of which takes its rise near the Megunah Hills, and the other, from Megunah Lake, which contains six hundred acres.

One mile lower down, it receives the waters of Lake Monterey, the area of which is twelve hundred acres. From this place, it runs, in nearly a straight course, one mile ; and then, by a singular freak of nature, the cause of which cannot be very satisfactorily explained, it bends alternately to the right and left, at nearly right angles. These angles are found, every forty or fifty rods, for the distance of a mile, where the river falls into the bower, a small inlet of the sea.

The banks of this river, for the first two miles, are abrupt and precipitous, and composed, mostly, of granite and iron stone ; thus affording a most secure foundation for dams. The river, in its descent from Lake Monterey, falls four hundred and fifty feet in the course of three miles.

The power on this river, if rightly managed, is amply sufficient for seventy-five thousand spindles, within the distance of two miles from its mouth.

By building a dam at Table Rock, and taking the water from thence in a canal, to some point in or near the bower, any amount of fall might be obtained, short of a hundred feet. A dam at the rock, (which is about forty rods from high water mark,) if thirty feet high, would give a fall of forty-two feet.

The factory buildings might project any desirable distance into the bay, thus giving a fine opportunity for the approach of vessels, for the purpose of loading and unloading.

A steamboat wharf is to be built, next season, near this spot, which is the best steamboat landing on the bay.

Brick of good quality, and in great abundance, can be manufactured on the spot ; and granite, (should it be thought advisable to build with that,) can be obtained at a very reasonable rate ; though not, probably, so cheap as at Camden.

Next to Megunticook, this is the best water power to be found, so near tide water, within the distance of a hundred miles.

Comparative advantages of Lincolnville and Camden for the location of Manufacturing establishments.

Lincolnville is situated seven miles farther up the bay, where the distance, from thence to Islesborough, is but four miles, affording a more convenient and safe anchorage for vessels; and, in addition to this, Islesborough harbor is distant only four miles, where, in violent storms and gales of wind, vessels find one of the most secure and safe harbors in the world.

By the construction of suitable piers, which may here very easily be done, the usual anchorage for vessels may be made safe. And when this is done, the harbor will be sufficiently capacious and secure, at all seasons of the year.

Land, in the village, bears nearly the same price as at Camden; but a little back from the village, it is much cheaper. The Kings Pasture, and the Kings Forest, include a large tract; some of which is excellent land. East of Megunah Lake, and on Megunah River, is another; most of which is as good as can be found within the district. The intervale lands on the Megunah and Monogashua Rivers, are as good as can be found in the State. The land, at these five locations, amounts to nearly four thousand acres; which have never yet been settled; most of which is covered with a fine growth of wood and timber; such as spruce, hemlock, cedar, fir, and pine. The timber lands, with such as are covered with a good growth of hard wood, vary in price from ten to thirty dollars per acre; other kinds of land, from five to ten dollars per acre.

At Camden, good building lots, very pleasantly situated, and good chances for procuring water that is pure and good, either from springs or wells, may be purchased for one hundred dollars a piece. This village is most delightfully situated, and might, by a little expense, have as good a harbor as could be desired. Its wharves,

for the landing of steamboats, are very convenient, Here are four houses of worship, viz : one for Congregationalists, one for Baptists, one for Methodists, and one for Universalists. It has one select school, and four district schools.

The inhabitants of this village came originally from Massachusetts and New Ipswich, and other towns in New Hampshire, and brought with them that love of religion, order and morality, and those industrious habits which so eminently characterize the people from whence they came.

At Rock Island village, which is in immediate proximity to Camden, land, in abundance, can be obtained, varying in prices, from twelve to twenty dollars per acre, exclusive of buildings. On the east side of the Megunticook stream, abundance of good water can be procured, either from wells, or from living springs, which flow from Megunticook mountain. The Tyber, also, a fine stream of pure water, proceeds from the same source, and passes through the centre of the village.

On the west side of the stream, good water can be procured from the beautiful hills which rise, in a gentle slope, from the banks of the river, and afford some of the best building lots to be found in Camden.

No finer reservoir of water can be found in the world than Megunticook Lake. Nature here, or rather the God of Nature, in a most wonderful manner, has constructed a canal ; erected a dam, with foundations and abutments, solid as the everlasting mountains ; and which can never be moved, but by the same power which spoke them into existence.

The number of acres in this reservoir, is not so great as the three which supply the Monterey. But by erecting dams at the foot of Juliannah and Lygonia ponds, adding two feet more to the top of the dam at the foot of the lake, and deepening the channel at the outlet three feet, all of which may easily be done, there can

never be any lack of water, even in a season as dry as the last; another of which will not be likely to happen for fifty years to come.

At Lincolnville, and Camden both, in order to use the water power to its greatest extent, something must be paid for flowage; probably nearly as much at one place as the other.

Railroad.

It is in contemplation to construct a railroad from Belfast to Waterville. Should this be done, a branch must soon follow, through Monterey to East and West Thomaston.

But this road is not the best, for several reasons. 1st. A shorter, and less expensive one can be found. 2d. The business of this region will demand a road in another place. 3d. No advantages of intercommunication can possibly force business from a natural channel, to one which is unnatural.

The towns of Lincolnville, Camden, Thomaston, Warren, Union, Appleton, and Searsmont, in addition to their agricultural resources, are destined to become both commercial and manufacturing towns. Their advantages for the latter pursuit no one will pretend to question. A railroad, if built, might take Belfast for a starting point, and should pass through the low lands in Waldo, and Belmont, to the eastward of Quantabacook Lake, through Searsmont village; thence through the westerly part of Appleton, through Washington, a part of Waldoborough, to Damariscotta Lake; thence through Alna, or Whitefield, and strike the Kennebec River at some convenient point between Dresden and Augusta. In this route, it would accommodate the manufacturing establishments at Searsmont, and a branch might diverge to the villages of Waldoborough and Damariscotta. At no distant day, the water privileges in Alna and Whitefield, will be occupied. A branch of this road should

run through Monterey village, near the outlet of the lake; thence to the westward of Megunah Lake, where there is a very good water power, and limerock of the best quality and inexhaustible quantities; near this place a branch would go to tide-water at French's Beach, distant two miles. The main branch should then run to the northward of Megunah Lake, to the great limerock region in Lygonia village; which is situated at the head of Megunticook Lake; thence following the shore of the lake across Furnald's neck to the T; from thence by a bridge, forty rods, to the main land, near the foot of the lake; thence through Rock Island village, through Camden village, and South Camden, to Blackinton's Corner, in Thomaston; where it would give a branch to East Thomaston, and continue on to West Thomaston, thence to Warren; from Warren through Union and Appleton; and intersect the Kennebec road at Searsmont.

A road built in this direction, would accommodate a portion of the State which is destined to do an immense business. The stock would be speedily taken up, and would yield a handsome profit.

The Waterville route must lead through a region whose resources are, principally, agricultural; but these, though ever so good, will hardly warrant the construction of a railroad, unless it should be connected with the business towns in the county of Waldo and Lincoln. That a road will be built, some where, to connect these towns with the great thoroughfare leading from Boston to the eastern part of the State, no one, who is qualified to judge, can doubt; and should the Waterville road go into operation, it is very probable that another would be built; thus cutting off one of its chief sources of profit, and rendering the stock nearly valueless.

The subject is one of vast importance to the inhabitants, both of Lincoln and Waldo; and before any move-

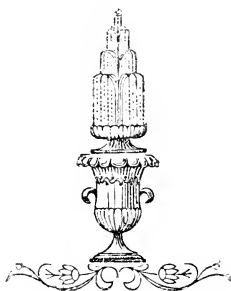
ment is made towards constructing the road, should be thoroughly examined and well understood.

Thomaston, South Camden, Camden village and Lincolnville, cannot fail to attract the notice of the scientific and practical engineer, as convenient termini for the iron bands which will soon be extended to this region of the counties of Waldo and Lincoln, and connect them with Canada, the Western States, and the Atlantic cities.

At each of these places good and safe harbors could be made, and will be made, when called for; but, probably, none will be found so convenient, all things considered, as Lincolnville. Pleasant Point, near French's Beach, would be a very good terminus. From this place to the Kennebec River, the distance is but thirty-six miles. Mineral Point, also, half a mile farther up the bay, would be very convenient; at each of these places good piers could be extended into the bay any desirable distance, without being exposed to the current. From these places to Silver Lake, (Long Island,) the distance is but four miles, where is one of the best harbors in the United States, and easy of ingress and egress at all seasons of the year. From this place, is the easiest communication to the islands of the bay, which contain nearly six thousand inhabitants; who, with those of the adjacent islands and villages, make a population of nearly fifteen thousand; most of whom would make this their principal place of business. A steamboat will soon be put into operation, connecting these towns and villages with Camden and Lincolnville.

By the accession of this number of inhabitants, (most of whom are industrious and enterprising,) the business of a railroad would be much increased, and the towns of Lincolnville and Camden, so far as business and social intercourse are concerned, would add to their present number the whole of these communities, who are noted for their morality, good order, and intelligence.

When the Montreal road is finished, and another connecting Penobscot Bay with the Kennebec, those who are travelling in pursuit of health, or pleasure, will find this a most desirable route. Taking the boat for this place, the cars to Montreal, thence to the Falls, and through Saratoga, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or any of the more southern Atlantic cities.



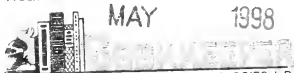
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