

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1844.**

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*AUGUSTA:*  
WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS.

1844.

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TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

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No. 5.]

[SENATE.

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REPORT

OF THE

L A N D A G E N T

OF THE

S T A T E O F M A I N E ,

DECEMBER 30, 1843.

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[Wm. R. SMITH & Co....Printers to the State.]



# REPORT.

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LAND OFFICE, DEC. 30, 1843.

*To the Governor and Executive Council of the State :*

By the existing laws the timber owned by the State in severalty, can be sold only in lots not exceeding seven hundred acres, at public auction, for ready money. Few can be found willing to purchase on those terms. The lots are too small in general to furnish a supply of timber for a team. The timber on the public land is seldom found in compact bodies, but is frequently widely scattered, and a mile square will seldom be found, the timber on which would not be more valuable connected with timber upon the adjacent lands. This must be apparent to all practical lumbermen acquainted with our forests.

In 1842 three townships were offered in sections, at a minimum which was believed to be a moderate price, a small part of which was sold. The demand for lands on these terms seemed the present year to be very limited, and I did not think it advisable to attempt to force a sale at prices below what I deemed their true value, and I am well persuaded our timber lands cannot be sold for what they are really worth, under the present law.

Several townships of the undivided lands were offered for sale in August last. Public notice of the sale was given, and a minimum price fixed. Only one township and two quarter townships were sold ; viz.,

Township No. 6, range 15, at \$1,26 1-2 per acre to Sam'l. Smith.

N. W. 1-4 of " 5, " 15, at \$1,52 1-2 " " same.

S. E. 1-4 of " 7, " 14, at \$1,02 1-2 " " same.

One fifth of the purchase money has been received, and a lien reserved on land and timber to secure the residue. A

good bond has been taken for the payment of three dollars per thousand for all timber cut on the land till paid for.

The settlement of the Aroostook country is steadily progressing, although the quantity of land sold to settlers has not been large. The custom of entering upon the public lands and making improvements thereon without purchasing, continues to a very great extent, and though the consequence is that the records of the Land office do not show the progress of settlement, and the Agent is often perplexed with conflicting claims to the right of purchase, yet the State suffers no injury, and I would not recommend any change in the law relating to settling lands.

I think it would be for the interest of the State, to have the good settling land upon the Fish river, and Eastern Aroostook roads, surveyed into lots suitable for settlers. The last named road has been opened the present year from the Aroostook river to the St. John. There is some fine settling land on both of these roads, which would soon be settled if they were surveyed and offered for sale.

Permits have been given for twelve teams to haul timber from lands of Maine into the Penobscot and Kennebec waters, and fifteen from the undivided lands on the same waters. These teams are all hauling board logs. There are three teams on the undivided lands north of the St. John, hauling ton timber; and twenty two teams hauling timber from the lands of Maine, in the county of Aroostook.

It was not the intention of the Land Agents to extend the lumbering operations upon the unsurveyed lands, but the Canadian government having given numerous permits on the eastern side of the St. Francis, and along upon our northern boundary, it became necessary to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent trespassing, and in order to do it more effectually, permits have been given for two teams upon the St. Francis, which are to be located at the most exposed points, and Gen. Webber, who has charge of the business in that section, has been instructed to permit one team on the Black river. The line of boundary from the Pohenagamook Lake on the St. Francis, to

the north west branch of the St. John, has not yet been marked. Gen. Webber has been instructed to ascertain the location of any teams or lumbering parties on the rivers or streams flowing into the St. John from the north, above the St. Francis, and if they are not clearly above our northern boundary, to run the line from the St. Francis, south westerly, far enough to determine their location. To enable him to do this, I have furnished him with a plan, obtained of Maj. Graham, exhibiting the survey of the waters of the St. John and its branches, and an imaginary line from the monument at the foot of the boundary lake on the St. Francis to the point agreed upon as the boundary on the north west branch of the St. John.

Some fears have been entertained that we should find it difficult to prevent extensive trespasses in that quarter; but when I consider that men of wealth and high reputation, are connected with all the great lumbering operations in New Brunswick, as well as in Maine, I can have no apprehensions that there will be any extensive trespass intentionally committed. The well known firmness, vigilance and prudence of Gen. Webber and his assistants, affords a sufficient guaranty, that the rights of the States will be protected in that quarter.

In every community there are, however, those who are continually seeking opportunities to commit trespasses, and when we take into view that much of our northern boundary, is or will be, a mere line through the wilderness, crossing, as it will, several streams navigable for timber, extending for many miles through our territory until they empty into the St. John; and that the borders of these streams are generally covered with valuable timber, it will be evident that the protection of this timber will be difficult and expensive. I should therefore recommend that the timber north of the river St. John, be sold as fast as a fair price can be obtained for it. If the market for timber in New Brunswick, be good the ensuing season, it is probable that a ready sale may be found for a large portion of the most exposed timber.

By a Resolve passed last winter, I was authorized to expend

\$4000 on the Military road. I have built a new bridge across the Moluncus stream, and thoroughly repaired all the bridges on the road on which repairs were necessary. It was expected that the most of this sum would be required to repair the bridges. I did not attempt the repair of the road generally, but confined myself to three townships which were not taxable, to wit, No. 1, Indian Purchase, or Mattawamkeag; No. 2, in the 3d range, and letter A, in the 2d range. The owners of land over which the road passes, were called upon to repair it over their own lands, and have generally done it; so that it has been put in a good state of repair. I have expended upon this road \$3,319 17.

The Military road will always require annual repairs, and a small appropriation should be made for the repair of such parts thereof as extend over lands not taxable, and a contingent appropriation for the building or repairing of the bridges in case of accident. . During the great freshet last spring, nothing short of the utmost vigilance could have saved the expensive bridge over the Mattawamkeag at the Forks. The ice, drift wood and logs would certainly have carried it away but for the exertions of the men employed in continually breaking the jams, and preventing the accumulation of large quantities at one time. If it were made the duty of some one to see to the bridges in times of freshet, when the ice and logs are passing out of the streams, and to make any repair that might become necessary, much damage might be prevented, and probably much inconvenience and expense avoided. This road is the great thoroughfare into the eastern part of the State, and is unlike most other great roads, as there are no others in its vicinity by which the traveller can pass the rivers and streams; consequently the loss of a bridge stops or very much impedes the travel, and subjects the public to much inconvenience and expense. In addition to the obligation the State is under by virtue of its contract with the General Government, it is undoubtedly for the interest of the State to keep this important thoroughfare to its public lands always in repair, and the expense of doing it will not hereafter be very great.



I was directed by a Resolve of the Legislature to locate and open a road across the Mars Hill township, which has been done at an expense of \$850. The distance is nearly 1100 rods, and it has been cut out fifty feet wide, cleared and grubbed twenty two feet, and all necessary bridges and causeways made. It is not probable the State will ever be called upon to do any more on this road.

I was authorized by a Resolve of the Legislature to expend \$6000 in locating and opening a road from the Aroostook river in letter G, 2d range, northerly to the St. John river, provided Massachusetts would defray her proportional share of the expense. She appropriated but \$3000, and I felt authorized to expend no more than the Agent of Massachusetts did. We have caused the road to be laid out and opened. The first eleven miles, through townships G and H, have been cut fifty feet wide, cleared and grubbed twenty two feet, and all the necessary bridges and causeways are well made. The remaining 27 miles have been cleared and levelled 15 feet in width, the worst swamps causewayed, and the bridges built where necessary, except over the little Madawaska river. The road crosses this river in township letter K, range 2, and it will require a bridge that will cost 4 or \$500. I would recommend that the balance of last year's appropriation be reappropriated to be expended the ensuing year, and that Massachusetts be again asked to contribute her proportional part of the expense, which she will undoubtedly do. The reasons which induced the last Legislature to make the appropriation for this road, have lost none of their weight in my mind, and I believe we are imperatively called upon to make a passable road to connect the Madawaska settlement with the settlements on the Aroostook river.

I cannot omit this opportunity of again urging the necessity of improving the Fish river road. It commences in township No. 11, range 5, and extends north by west about 45 miles, to the mouth of the Fish river in township No. 18, in the 7th range. Fort Kent is there situated, and the American settlements on the St. John river are near that post and above.

The road is almost impassable in the summer, and the loss of the bridge across the Fish river is severely felt in winter, as the river seldom freezes where the road crosses it.

I have suggested the policy of bringing the timber north of the St. John early into the market. This road being but the continuation of the Aroostook road, is the great avenue into that region of timber, and our shrewd lumbermen understand well the difference between the value of timber situated where supplies can be easily transported, and of that which is a long distance from roads. A few thousand dollars expended on that road would in a short time be returned to the two States with interest, in the increased value of the timber on the upper waters of the St. John.

If I am correct in these views, it will be perceived that sound policy requires the immediate improvement of this road.

The survey and exploration of the seven eastern ranges of townships have been completed up to the St. John river, now the northern boundary of that part of the State. It has been divided into thirteen townships, and contains three hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and thirty nine acres. About one half of this tract is represented as suitable for cultivation, and the residue valuable only for its timber. The pine timber of the first, second and third quality on the thirteen townships, has been estimated at eighty two millions of feet, board measure.

In 1840, the Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, conveyed to Lewis Hancock, township No. 6, range 11, on the head waters of the Allagash and east branch of the Penobscot rivers, and in their Deed of conveyance, they reserved to the States, the right of making a canal and sluice from Lake Telos to Webster Pond, and the right of purchase if any should be made. Subsequently the grantees of Hancock, cut a sluiceway from Lake Telos on the Allagash, to the Penobscot Lake, a distance of about one mile, and built a dam at the outlet of Chamberlain Lake, so that logs have been run from those waters into the Penobscot. An act of incorporation has been asked for by the owners of the sluice, but not granted; and

at the last session of the Legislature a proposition was introduced to authorize the Land Agents of the two States to purchase the improvements under the reservation in the deed, which was not sustained. It may well be doubted whether it would be for the interest of the State to undertake to build and maintain expensive dams, which are always more or less liable to injury; and which will require constant watchfulness; but it cannot be doubted that something should be done, if we intend the timber on the head waters of the Allagash, shall find a market in our own State.

Timber of the first quality is becoming comparatively scarce on the Penobscot waters, and it is generally believed that the Allagash timber is worth double to bring to market on the Penobscot, that it is to carry to St. John.

The present sluice-way being private property, and on land belonging to the owners of the sluice, the toll may be fixed by them at such rates as they may please to require. The timber beyond, or above the sluice, belongs to this State and Massachusetts, and the rate of toll therefore affects the value of the timber belonging to the States. Lumbermen differ very much in their estimate of the rate of tolls which ought to be allowed, and the Agent of Massachusetts concurred with me in refusing to sell or permit the lands on the Allagash until the Legislature should have an opportunity to act upon the subject.

Capt. William P. Parrott was instructed to survey the sluice-way from Penobscot Lake to Telos, and thence down the Allagash, with a view of determining the point lowest upon the river, where a dam may be made so as to flow back the water into the Penobscot. His report, a copy of which is herewith submitted, shows that a dam may be constructed about 15 miles below Chamberlain Lake so as to float the timber above into the Penobscot; thus connecting a large tract of the most valuable timber lands in the State with our own market.

I am fully persuaded that the time has arrived when this subject should receive the serious consideration of the Legislature.

The Land Agents will be urged by every argument ingenuity can devise to sell these lands, and if the price is to be deter-

mined by the value of timber for the St. John's market, it will be much less than it would be if permission were in some way guarantied to the purchasers to use the waters of the Allagash in such manner as to enable them to bring the timber into the Penobscot.

Massachusetts has an equal interest with Maine in these lands, but she has no jurisdiction over the waters. The Agent of that State, a gentleman of well known sagacity, and long experience in the management of their public lands, is of the opinion that the time has arrived when these lands should be brought into the market, and concurs with me in the opinion that Legislative action is called for in relation to the use of these waters. Several propositions have been suggested in relation to this matter.

First, the granting of a charter giving to some individuals or company, of competent ability, the right to construct dams, locks, canals and sluice-ways, with a right to a fair toll on all logs run through, and the right to the timber on certain townships at a fixed rate per thousand, or the right of purchase to a certain number of townships at a price to be determined by the Agents of the two States, or by persons to be selected for that purpose, who should first examine the land and estimate the value of the timber.

A favorite project with some, is for the two States to make the necessary improvements, and then sell the lands and timber for what they will bring, allowing the lumber to come free. To my mind there are serious objections to this mode. If the original construction of these works was alone considered, it might be well for the States to engage in it; but they are to be kept in repair, and if left to individual enterprise it cannot be doubted that it will be done as well or better, and at less expense, than it could be by the States.

Another proposition is, that the Agents be authorised to sell to any number of individuals, of sufficient ability, a few townships of land for such price as may be agreed upon, and with the additional consideration that the purchasers make the required improvements and keep them in repair a certain num-

ber of years, and allow all timber to pass free. Such a proposition has been already made to the Land Agents; but as they were not authorized to receive it, the terms were not stated.

The construction of the present works was an expensive experiment, and although successful, was by many deemed hazardous. The State has been benefitted by the experiment; and whatever course may be pursued in relation to this matter, the rights and interest of those who have spent money there, should be carefully protected.

The lands which have been once sold and reverted to the State, can now be sold only as settling land, or at public auction. These lands are principally in small lots, and many of them not of much value. There is an occasional opportunity of selling a lot of these lands at a fair price, if they could be sold at private sale without requiring the performance of settling duties. There are also a few lots in No. 1, Indian purchase, in the occupation of sundry individuals, which ought to be sold to them. It would be unjust to them to sell at auction, and I can find no authority to sell at private sale.

During the past season, township No. 12, range 13, on the Aroostook river, has been surveyed into lots for settlement. It is believed to be a good settling township, but the report of the surveyor has not yet been received. It will be ready for sale to actual settlers, early in the spring.

The annexed account exhibits the receipts and payments of this department during the year.

LEVI BRADLEY, *Land Agent.*

**Dr. STATE OF MAINE in account with LEVI BRADLEY, Land Agent, for the year ending December 30, 1843.**

For amount paid for Postage, . . . . .	34 59	
See sheet No. 1.		
For amount paid for Office rent at Bangor, . . . . .	100 00	
See sheet No. 2.		
For amount paid for Clerk hire and assistance in the office, . . . . .	800 00	
See sheet No. 3.		
For amount paid for incidental expenses, agencies, &c., . . . . .	1,130 91	
See sheet No. 4.		2,065 50
For amount paid for surveying timber on lands of Maine, . . . . .	44 50	
See sheet No. 5.		
For amount paid for surveying land, . . . . .	542 38	
See sheet No. 6.		586 88
For half amount paid for surveying undivided lands, . . . . .	1,065 74	
See sheet No. 7.		
For half amount paid for incidental expenses on account of undivided lands, . . . . .	496 96	
See sheet No. 8.		1,562 70
For amount paid Committee to ascertain the value of township No. 3, in the 13th range, . . . . .	774 86	
See sheet No. 9.		
For amount paid Commissioners to locate grants, &c., under the treaty of Washington, . . . . .	2,352 36	
See sheet No. 10.		
For amount paid for transportation of articles from Fort Kent to Bangor, and other expenses on account of the Civil Posse, . . . . .	48 50	
See sheet No. 11.		3,175 72
For amount endorsed on notes given for land in Chester, having been received in labor on roads, per Resolve of April 16, 1841, . . . . .	172 72	
See sheet No. 12.		
For amount endorsed on notes given for settling land, having been received in labor, opening and making roads under the law of 1838, . . . . .	4,557 03	
See sheet No. 13.		4,729 75
For half amount expended for locating and opening the road from the Aroostook river in township Letter G, northerly to the river St. John, per Resolve of February 17, 1843. . . . .	3,056 88	
See sheet No. 14.		
For amount paid for locating and opening a road across the Mars hill township per Resolve of March 16, 1843, . . . . .	845 83	
See sheet No. 15.		3,902 71
For amount allowed and abated on account of overcharges for timber, . . . . .	403 00	
For amount of notes given up, per decree of Commissioners on claims, and sundry Resolves, . . . . .	7,956 48	
See sheet No. 16.		8,359 48

For amount paid into the Treasury on account of the permanent School Fund under the provisions of the Act of February 23, 1828, . . . . .	21,539 06	
For amount of other Money paid into the Treasury, See sheet No. 17.	34,097 59	55,636 65
For amount of notes returned to the Treasury, See sheet No. 18.	14,318 06	14,318 06
For amount of notes and executions taken for lands which have become forfeited to the State, transferred to account of "Lands Reverted," . . . . . See schedule.	13,006 16	13,006 16
For amount of securities, funds, &c., on hand, viz :		
Notes in the office, . . . . .	60,201 05	
Executions in the office, . . . . .	892 19	
Bonds in the office, . . . . .	2,127 29	
Demands in the hands of Attorneys, . . . . .	19,015 50	
School Fund, . . . . .	5,459 36	
Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's survey, . . . . .	94 99	87,790 38
Road Fund (Madaceunk), . . . . .	1,029 49	
do do No. 1, River township, . . . . .	75 00	
do do No. 2, old Indian Purchase, . . . . .	328 25	
do do No. 4, R. 5, . . . . .	1,345 91	
do do No. 6, R. 5, . . . . .	19 32	
do do No. 8, R. 5, . . . . .	1,202 38	
do do No. 10, R. 5, . . . . .	4,275 01	
do do No. 11, R. 5, . . . . .	4,979 53	
do do No. 12, R. 5, . . . . .	749 49	
do do No. 5, R. 6, . . . . .	158 22	
do do No. 9, R. 6, . . . . .	2,862 58	
do do No. 11, R. 6, . . . . .	431 84	
do do F, R. 2, . . . . .	2,091 37	
do do D, R. 1, . . . . .	1,069 50	20,117 89
For amount advanced for repair of the Military Road and the bridges thereon, for which the sum of \$4,000 was appropriated, per Resolve of March 23, 1843, . . . . .	3,319 17	
For amount advanced to sundry persons, for services and expenditures, whose accounts remain unsettled, . . . . .	1,804 13	
For Aroostook Accounts, balance due, . . . . .	718 10	5,841 40
For amount due from sundry persons for timber charged upon the books, . . . . .	27,204 61	
For amount due from sundry persons for timber cut on the undivided lands, charged upon the books, half of which belongs to Massachusetts, . . . . .	13,972 61	
For amount due from Massachusetts on account of survey of the undivided lands and other joint expenditures, . . . . .	4,003 02	45,180 24
For half amount collected for timber cut on the undivided lands credited to Massachusetts, the whole amount having been charged on the books in this office, . . . . .	13,225 28	13,225 28

## LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

For amount of Cash belonging to sundry funds, viz:		
School Fund, . . . . .	7,306 88	
Road Fund, . . . . .	4,972 32	
Madaceunk Road Fund, . . . . .	329 33	
Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's survey, .	94 99	
	<hr/>	12,703 52
To cash on hand,	10,626 58	
	<hr/>	10,626 58
		<hr/>
		302,828 90



**Cr. STATE OF MAINE in account with LEVI BRADLEY, Land Agent, for the year ending December 30, 1843.**

By balance in the hands of the Land Agent, Dec. 31, 1842, viz :		
Notes in the office, . . . . .	90,755	12
Executions in the office, . . . . .	2,090	78
Bonds in the office. . . . .	2,552	29
Demands in the hands of Attorneys, . . . . .	21,615	51
School Fund, . . . . .	11,559	54
Road Fund, . . . . .	4,972	32
Public lots No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's survey, . . . . .	94	99
Road Fund, Madaceunk, . . . . .	1,029	49
"    No. 4, R. 5, . . . . .	1,503	12
"    No. 6, R. 5, . . . . .	161	00
"    No. 8, R. 5, . . . . .	1,309	63
"    No. 10, R. 5, . . . . .	5,743	77
"    No. 11, R. 5, . . . . .	4,979	53
"    No. 12, R. 5, . . . . .	749	49
"    No. 5, R. 6, . . . . .	223	22
"    No. 9, R. 6, . . . . .	2,372	08
"    No. 11, R. 6, . . . . .	1,778	91
"    No. 1, River Township, . . . . .	75	00
"    No. 2, Old Indian Purchase, . . . . .	328	25
"    F, R. 2, . . . . .	2,091	37
"    D, R. 1, . . . . .	1,792	47
By Aroostook Accounts, . . . . .	718	10
By amount due from Massachusetts, . . . . .	4,931	62
By amount due from sundry persons for advances, . . . . .	1,427	70
By amount due from sundry persons for timber, . . . . .	49,475	54
By amount due from sundry persons for timber cut on the undivided lands, half of which belongs to Massachusetts, . . . . .	37,527	86
By cash, . . . . .	7,976	58
		260,835 28
By amount received for sales of land, . . . . .	692	15
Per schedule A.		
By amount received for sales of "Forfeited Lands," . . . . .	749	85
Per schedule B.		
By half amount received for sales of the undivid- ed lands, . . . . .	21,465	44
Per schedule C.		
By amount received in advance for permits and for timber cut on the public lands, . . . . .	5,115	18
Per schedule D.		
By half amount received in advance for permits and for timber cut on the undivided lands, . . . . .	807	23
Per schedule E.		
By amount received for timber cut by trespassers on the public lands, . . . . .	2,287	00
Per schedule F.		
By amount received on demands transferred to the account of "Lands Reverted," . . . . .	308	88
		22,907 44
		8,209 41

By amount received on old demands, supposed to be worthless, and not included in the assets of the office, having been transferred to account of "Unavailable Debts," . . . . .	1,356 41	
By amount received for sales of public property at Fort Fairfield and Bangor, . . . . .	1,505 76	3,171 05
By amount received for bills of cost included in executions, embraced in the account of Bills Receivable, . . . . .	4 76	4 76
By amount received of Dunn & Gilman, on account, and placed to their credit, . . . . .	100 00	
By amount received of John Rollins, on account, and placed to his credit, . . . . .	100 92	200 92
By amount of interest collected on demands due the State, . . . . .	5,809 62	
By amount of interest collected on Road Fund notes, . . . . .	537 59	
By amount of interest collected on School Fund notes, . . . . .	58 76	
By half amount of interest collected on stumpage of timber cut on the undivided lands, . . . . .	487 00	
By amount of interest included in executions, embraced in the account of Bills Receivable, . . . . .	92 75	7,075 72
By amount of cash included in the following accounts, transferred to the credit of the State of Maine, viz :		
Madaceunk Road Fund, . . . . .	329 33	
Public lots, No. 2, R. 2, Titcomb's Survey, . . . . .	94 99	424 32
		\$302,828 90

**RECEIPTS of Money from all sources during the year ending December 30, 1843.**

Balance from last year, . . . . .	7,976 58
For trespass timber, . . . . .	2,032 00
For timber cut on the public lands, . . . . .	2,037 29
For timber cut on the undivided lands, . . . . .	1,209 96
For sales of land, . . . . .	692 15
For sales of undivided land, . . . . .	4,293 08
For forfeited lands, . . . . .	930 58
For sales of public property, . . . . .	84 88
For School Fund, . . . . .	141 16
For bills receivable—principal, . . . . .	19,050 10
“ “ interest, . . . . .	4,982 58
For old demands not included in the assets of the office, . . . . .	1,356 41
For Commissioners to locate grants, &c., . . . . .	217 43
For amount received from sundry persons, on account, . . . . .	46,984 09
<b>Total receipts, . . . . .</b>	<b>91,988 29</b>
For Road Fund transferred, . . . . .	5,702 26
For amount of cash included in the following funds, viz:	
Madaceunk Road Fund, . . . . .	329 33
Public lots, No. 2, R. 2, F. S., . . . . .	94 99
	<b>\$98,114 87</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS of Money during the year ending Dec. 30, 1843.**

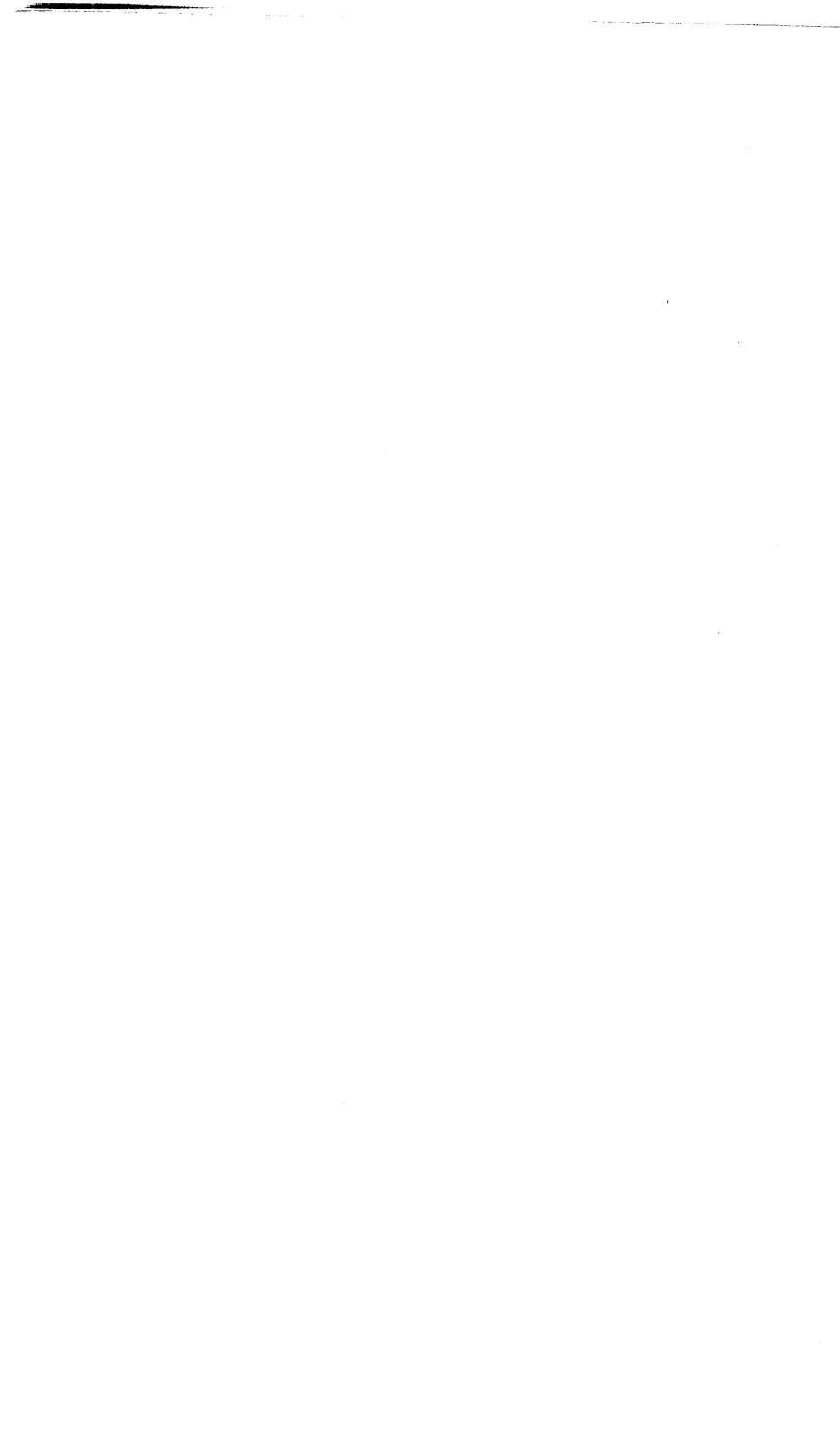
Postage, . . . . .	34 59
Office rent, . . . . .	100 00
Clerk hire, . . . . .	800 00
Charged for incidental expenses, . . . . .	1,130 91
Scaling timber, . . . . .	44 50
Surveys of land, . . . . .	342 38
Surveys of undivided land, . . . . .	2,131 47
Incidental expenses on account of the undivided land, . . . . .	294 05
Committee to ascertain the value of Township No. 3, R. 13, . . . . .	401 86
Commissioners to locate grants, &c., . . . . .	2,569 79
Abatements, . . . . .	50 00
Civil Posse, . . . . .	39 50
Eastern Aroostook Road, . . . . .	6,278 09
Military Road, . . . . .	3,319 17
Marshall Road, . . . . .	695 78
G. W. Coffin, . . . . .	6,387 93
Silas Barnard, . . . . .	831 38
John B. Wing, . . . . .	182 56
John Webber, . . . . .	60 00
T. F. Jordan, . . . . .	25 00
Samuel Furlong, . . . . .	6 10
Transferred to Road Fund, . . . . .	5,702 26
Transferred to Madaceunk Road Fund, . . . . .	329 33
Transferred to public lots, No. 2, R. 2, T. S., . . . . .	94 99
State Treasury, . . . . .	55,636 65
Cash on hand, . . . . .	10,626 58
	<b>\$98,114 87</b>

## TRIAL BALANCE December 30, 1843.

Accounts.	Debit footings.	Credit footings.	Debit balances	Credit balance's
George M. Chase,	177 61		177 61	
Bills of costs,		4 76		4 76
Surveys of Land,	542 38		542 38	
Surveys of Land in Co.,	2,131 47	1,065 73	1,065 74	
Clerk hire,	800 00		800 00	
Office Rent,	100 00		100 00	
Hodgdon & Rawson,	360 37		360 37	
Road Fund, No. 4, R. 5,	1,520 25	174 34	1,345 91	
Frederic Hobbs,	5,239 56	1,372 58	3,866 98	
Road Fund, No. 10, R. 5,	6,087 70	1,812 69	4,275 01	
Road Fund, No. 12, R. 5,	749 49		749 49	
Unavailable Debts,		1,356 41		1,356 41
Roads, No. 4, R. 5,	174 34		174 34	
Road Fund, No. 6, R. 5,	180 32	161 00	19 32	
Road Fund, No. 1, R. T,	75 00		75 00	
John McDonald,	3,493 77	1,101 09	2,392 68	
Howard & Osgood,	100 00		100 00	
James W. Bradbury,	3,772 17	183 85	3,588 32	
Joseph A. Wood,	1,440 29		1,440 29	
Road Fund, No. 8, R. 5,	1,311 88	109 50	1,202 38	
Road Fund, No. 9, R. 6,	2,432 68	69 50	2,362 58	
Abner Coburn,	8,367 36	2,500 00	5,867 36	
Road Fund, F, R. 2,	2,091 37		2,091 37	
Dunn & Gilman,		100 00		100 00
Road Fund, No. 5, R. 6,	223 22	65 00	158 22	
do do D, R. 1,	1,817 09	747 59	1,069 50	
do do No. 11, R. 6,	1,849 25	1,417 41	431 84	
do do No. 11, R. 5,	4,979 53		4,979 53	
Sales of Land,		692 15		692 15
Madaceunk Road Fund,	1,029 49		1,029 49	
Executions,	3,274 63	2,382 44	892 19	
Bonds,	2,552 29	425 00	2,127 29	
Notes,	111,801 15	51,600 10	60,201 05	
N. E. Boundary,	48 50	441 13		392 63
T. F. Jordan,	25 00		25 00	
Aroostook Accounts,	698 10		698 10	
S. B. Lovejoy,	20 00		20 00	
James Rogers,	5,798 48	1,000 00	4,798 48	
Clay, Dinsmore & Co.,	8,135 54	4,000 00	4,135 54	
Thomas J. Grant,	4,830 45	3,413 83	1,416 62	
John B. Wing,	778 44	691 70	86 74	
Resolve in favor of Chester,	172 72		172 72	
Joseph Carr, jr.,	1,002 64	40 00	962 64	
Timber in Co.,	807 24	1,614 47		807 23
School Fund,	27,222 02	21,762 66	5,459 36	
Road Fund, No. 2, O. I. P.,	323 25		323 25	
Roads No. 8, R. 5,	109 50		109 50	
do No. 10, R. 5,	1,812 69		1,812 69	
do No. 9, R. 6,	69 50		69 50	
do No. 11, R. 6,	1,417 41		1,417 41	
Public Lots No. 2, R. 2, T. S.,	94 99		94 99	

## TRIAL BALANCE, (Continued.)

Accounts.	Debit footings.	Credit footings	Debit balances	Credit balance's
Roads D, R. 1,	747 50		747 59	
do No. 5, R. 6,	65 00		65 00	
do No. 6, R. 5,	161 00		161 00	
State of Maine,	25,928 80	262,324 23		236,395 43
Trespass,		2,287 00		2,287 00
Silas Barnard,	1,626 29		1,626 29	
John Hodgdon,	6,126 61		6,126 61	
F. & Levensaler,	774 86		774 86	
Charges in Co.,	977 92	480 96	496 96	
Hunt & Cannell,	884 91		884 91	
Lambert & Burton,	3,488 62		3,488 62	
S. & W. H. Smith,	1,579 40	1,030 00	549 40	
Timber,		5,115 18		5,115 18
Samuel Soule,	5,352 03	2,000 00	3,352 03	
William Bodfish,	1,273 10	500 00	773 10	
Rodney Forsaith,	1,875 03		1,875 03	
Isaac Smith,	2,151 20	1,493 12	658 08	
T. Blackman,	433 67		433 67	
Jesse Gilman,	1,446 93		1,446 93	
Stephen Tracy,	1,305 93	475 93	830 00	
John Rollins,		100 92		100 92
Thomas E. Perley,	411 00		411 00	
William T. Willey,	39 50		39 50	
Jedediah Varney,	240 65		240 65	
Charles Merrill,	1,146 03	734 38	411 65	
Jacob O. Rogers,	272 97		272 97	
William Kilborn,	242 00		242 00	
Surveys of Lumber,	44 50		44 50	
E. A. Road in Co.,	6,511 64	3,454 76	3,056 88	
Samuel Furlong,	6 10		6 10	
Commissioners to locate grants, &c.	2,569 79	217 43	2,352 36	
George K. Jewett,	10,221 53	1,171 85	9,049 68	
Interest,	487 00	7,562 72		7,075 72
Postage,	34 59		34 59	
Military Road,	3,319 17		3,319 17	
Mars hill Road,	845 83		845 83	
John Webber,	60 00		60 00	
Charges,	1,130 91		1,130 91	
Abatements,	8,359 48		8,359 48	
George W. Coffin,	23,635 76	19,632 76	4,003 02	
Cash,	98,114 87	87,488 29	10,626 58	
Lands Reverted,	13,006 16	1,058 73	11,947 43	
State Treasury,	69,954 71		69,954 71	
Sales of Land in Co.,		21,465 44		21,465 44
	518,898 61	518,898 61	275,792 87	275,792 87



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REPORT

OF

WILLIAM P. PARROTT.

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## R E P O R T .

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To GEORGE W. COFFIN and LEVI BRADLEY, Esquires,  
*Land Agents of Massachusetts and Maine.*

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with your instructions I left Bangor on Tuesday, the twenty seventh of September, with necessary Assistants, and went to Moosehead Lake, in crossing which, we were delayed four days in consequence of strong north west winds, from thence I proceeded by the west branch of the Penobscot and Umbazookshus to the Chamberlain Lake, where we arrived on the third day of October.

Commencing at the outlet of Telos Lake the channel is shallow, and current for a short distance, to the dead water of the Telainis Lake ; crossing this lake to its outlet, we found rather more current and a longer distance than at Telos, but still a very moderate fall to the bed of the river, to the level of the Chamberlain Lake ; from the outlet of the Chamberlain Lake into the Heron Lake, is a distance of nearly one mile to the dead water, and rapid current broken by rocks and gravel bars. The outlet of Heron Lake is about three miles long, and is dead water, or nearly so, the whole distance, with low banks ; in some parts of the channel the water is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. After passing through the outlet we came into a lake, which we crossed in a northeasterly direction about three miles to its outlet, which we found quite deep, and nearly dead water, widening into a small pond at the head of the rapids, which point is marked station 61.

The fall from the level of the Telos Lake to the level of the Chamberlain Lake, as determined from the high water marks at both lakes, was 0.83 feet.

The fall from the level of Chamberlain Lake to Heron Lake was

found to be ten and sixty nine hundredths feet, 10.69 ft. From the Heron Lake to the station sixty one, we could find no perceptible fall of the stream, and it is therefore assumed to be as one lake from the dead water at the foot of the outlet of the Chamberlain Lake, to the said station 61.

From this station we proceeded down the stream to find a suitable place for a dam, which could not be found at the foot of the dead water in consequence of the very low banks. At a distance of about eighty rods a location was found, and this point was considered as the best, for turning the water into the East Branch.

The fall from station 61 to the site of the dam was found to be 5.50 feet.

Thus making the whole fall from Lake Telos to the site of the dam, as follows:—

A to B.	From Lake Telos to Chamberlain Lake,	0.83
B.	From Chamberlain Lake to station 61,	10.69
To C.	From station 61 to the site of the dam,	5.50
		17.02

Line A D. Making the whole fall 17.02 feet, and the fall from the level of Lake Telos to the Penobscot Lake, is forty two feet, making the point marked C on the plan twenty five feet higher than the water on the Penobscot.

The method of connecting these waters in the most efficient and permanent manner, for the intended use, appears to be, to cause the current or part of it, at least, to flow into the Penobscot permanently. And this may be accomplished by building a dam as before mentioned, at the point C, on the map, and finishing the connection by cutting down the natural shore of the Telos Lake at the point A, and also by deepening the channel between this Lake and the Chamberlain Lake, and removing some of the rocks at the outlet of the last mentioned lake. To effect this object it is proposed to build a dam at the point marked C on the plan, eighteen feet high, which would flow the Heron Lake twelve and a half feet, and the Chamberlain dam 1.81 feet, and the Telos Lake one foot nearly. The greatest depth of water required to float logs will be four feet.

The head of the outlet of the Chamberlain Lake will require to be deepened from six to nine inches, which can be easily done. The channel between the Chamberlain Lake and the Telasinis will require deepening two feet, for a distance of one hundred yards, and the one between this and the Telos Lake to about the same extent. This it is believed will enable persons to bring logs from the lower lake to Telos Lake at any time.

The cut at the Telos will require to be five hundred and seventy two yards in length, and average depth of 1.94 yards, and twenty two yards wide, making an amount of excavation of twenty four thousand six hundred and twelve yards.

This cut will be through a soil composed of clay and gravel, mixed with large and small boulder stones, some of which will require blasting before they can be removed.

After passing through this canal the water has a free passage into the Penobscot Lake, and from thence by the Webster brook into the east branch of the Penobscot.

*Webster Brook.* This is a small stream, running in a channel much inclined, and broken by ledges in several places into falls—causing the logs to jam, when too many are put in at once, or not properly attended to. In increasing the quantity of water beyond the natural flow, the depth and velocity will be immediately increased, and thus produce an increased action upon the bed of the stream, the most probable result of which is, a widening of the channel, or by scouring out the bottom, deepening the stream. But this latter result is not common.

In this case, many parts of the stream will widen, and to prevent the water becoming too shallow, some of the largest rocks must be removed, and the bed of the stream be deepened, where it is necessary.

A dam will also be required at Lake Telos, in order to control the water in the stream, while driving the logs.

The second plan is to build a dam as before proposed at C, to flow the water sufficiently high in the Chamberlain Lake to pass the logs part way through it, and then by means of one or more dams or locks, pass them into Chamberlain Lake.

The point most suitable at the Chamberlain outlet, is at No. 20, where the banks are high on each side. The fall from the Lake to the level of the stream at this point is 525 feet ; the banks will admit of a dam twenty feet high if necessary.

As the Lake flows but slowly (four inches in twenty-four hours being the maximum) another dam would be required at or near the upper end of the outlet, provided with gates similar to the second one.

The first dam at C, would require to be fourteen feet high in order to flow a sufficient basin to hold the logs ; this would give an area of about 11220 square yards, or sufficient room for twelve hundred logs.

The second dam, which must be built with gates, would be, if the Lake is to be flowed, after all the logs are through, seven feet high.

If however it is thought best to keep the Lake flowed, which is probably the best course, it must be built sixteen feet high.

The third dam, which is also to be built with gates, must be high enough to flow across the land dividing the Telos and Penobscot Lakes ; this will require a dam of nine feet.

This mode would therefore require simply three dams, one of fourteen, one of sixteen, and one of nine feet high. The excavation already made at Telos, with the dam and sluices there, being already sufficient (with nine feet head at the Chamberlain Lake) for the transportation of logs into the Penobscot.

The dam before mentioned at C, on the plan, which must be built, whichever of the two methods may be adopted, will be for the main dam 49 yards in length, the wing on the east side 80 yards, and on the west side 88 yards, making the whole length 217 yards.

This great length is required, as will be seen by the profile of the cross section of the stream, in consequence of the banks rising very slowly after arriving at the distance of about twenty-five yards on each side from the bank ; but as the wings after passing this distance are low, the work is not of so great magnitude as it at first appears to be.

This dam may be built either of framed sections placed at proper intervals, and covered with hewed plank, or of cribwork of rough timber filled with stone and covered in a like manner.

A waste way from two to three feet deep, and the width of the stream to be left for the discharge of the surplus water, and the bottom of the stream below secured to prevent the undertow or back roll of the water undermining and destroying the work.

This may be prevented in part by breaking the down stream side of the dam into steps, as shown in the annexed section, and by further securing the bottom with an apron of timber to a sufficient distance to insure stability.

The dimensions of this dam upon which the estimates are based, are 60 feet on the bottom for the main dam, seventeen feet high at the waste way, and twenty feet high at the wings; the main dam to be 147 feet in length, with the wings built in the ordinary way of building timber dams, and length as before described. The cost of this dam is estimated at \$7000, or if the crib work is carried throughout, and drawing in gradually from the centre toward each extremity on the base, at \$9,000, and for the framed dam \$5,500, if loaded with stone, and the wings built as before mentioned, or \$7,500 if the plan is continued the whole length of the dam.

Should the second method proposed for turning the water be adopted, this dam might be constructed for a sum from \$1,500 to \$2,000 less than this estimate.

The second dam at the Chamberlain outlet will require to be built with gates and piers, and comparing it with similar works on the Penobscot, would cost from six to seven thousand dollars.

The upper dam being lower, would cost not far from four thousand dollars. This would make the cost of the second method, in case the dam below is built at the first mentioned estimate, reduced \$1,500, as follows:

For the lower dam,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
For the second,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
For the third,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
									\$16,500
									\$16,500

The estimate for the first plan is

For the dam,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Excavation at Telos,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,731
Deepening the Telos outlet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352
“ “ Telasinis outlet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Chamberlain outlet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
Removing obstructions in the Webster Brook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
									\$18,303

It will be seen that the cost of the two methods vary but little, and this difference is still less by adding to the second plan the sum of \$500 for clearing the Webster stream, which is common to both methods.

The greatest objection to the second method proposed, is the cost of maintaining so many dams with the necessary gates and machinery which are always liable to injury from the ice and drift stuff.

If one dam alone is built, this evil will be avoided, and the cut at Telos being permanent, would supply at all times additional water to the Penobscot, and the whole work being of a durable character would render the cost of annual repairs and attendance much less than the other.

A large number of streams large enough for driving logs, flow into the Allagash below the Chamberlain Lake, and although they have not been explored sufficiently to determine with exactness how large a territory they flow through, still enough is known to prove that a tract of country containing from eight to ten townships, is watered by these streams, and that the timber can by them be brought into the Allagash river, and from thence by means of the contemplated improvements, into the Penobscot.

The townships, part of which have been surveyed, which it is supposed will be increased in value by making this connection with the Penobscot, are west half of No. 10, in the 10th range; half of No. 8, No. 9, and half of No. 10, in the 11th range; half of No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and half of No. 10, in the 12th range; half of

No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and half of No. 10, in the 13th range; townships 8, 9 and 10, in the 14th range.

The land in this region appears to be very heavily timbered, and I do not doubt, as much so, as any other tract of land of the same extent in the State.

The amount of timber upon the ten townships, will probably exceed eleven millions average, to a township. And the timber is worth, at least, double, to come into the Penobscot, than it would be, to cut into logs or ton timber, and go into the Provinces to market.

There is also much small pine, not yet fit to cut, which is, and will be, of no value, in the Provincial market, but will be valuable, if it can be transported to Bangor, and sawed into boards; and will be increasing in value (while it remains on the land) from year to year.

(Signed)

WM. P. PARROTT.

*Bangor, Dec. 1st, 1843.*

## STATE OF MAINE.

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IN SENATE, January 6, 1844.

ORDERED: That 300 copies of the Land Agent's Report, be printed for the use of the Legislature.

JERE HASKELL, *Secretary.*