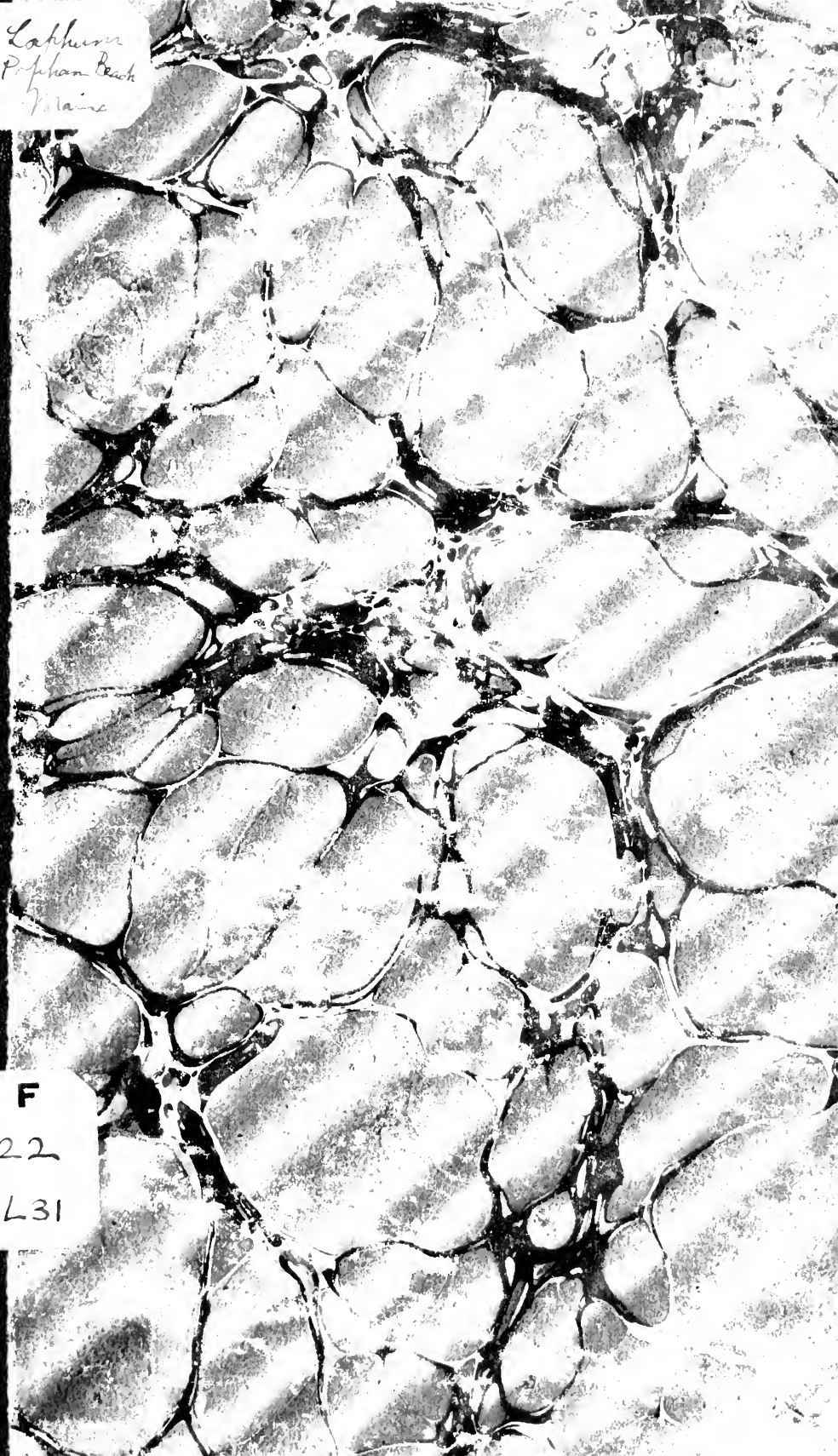


Lakewood
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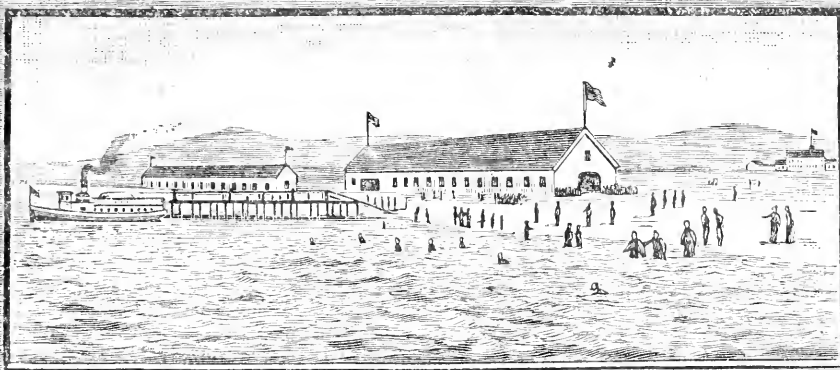
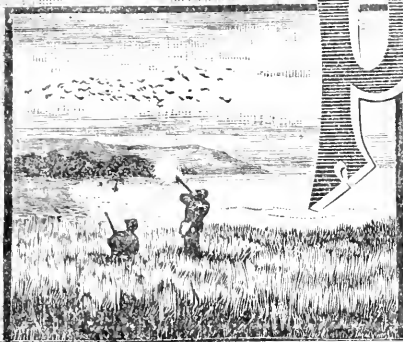
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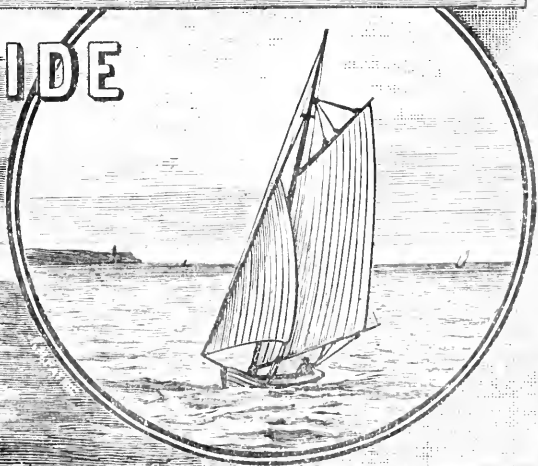
Sec.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Popham Beach



AS A SEASIDE
RESORT



BY W. B. LAPHAM.

POPHAM BEACH,

ONE OF THE
FINEST SEASIDE RESORTS
IN THE COUNTRY!

POPHAM BEACH, though comparatively little known, is destined to become one of the most popular seaside resorts in the country. It has all the requisites for a Seaside Resort.

The Greatest Variety of Scenery!

The Best Three Mile Beach for Driving and Walking!

AS GOOD HOTELS AS ELSEWHERE,

At prices more than reasonable.

As Pure Water from a Spring Lake as can be Found.

Beach Shooting in July and August Unsurpassed.

Best and Safest Sea and Surf Bathing in the World—

No Undertow.

Cleanest Beach for Children to Play on.—

Clear Sand, without Loam.

Boating, Sailing and Fishing Privileges First-Class, with

But Little Expense.

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Billiards and Pool, and

Bowling Alleys.

In short it is as healthy a seaside resort as there is, with all the necessary scenery and attractions to please the visitor as can be found anywhere, and the cost of spending a season here, is very much less than at any other like resort, as I have accommodations and prices that cannot fail to suit all.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Several Cottages have been built the past year, and I have disposed of over twenty more lots to build on this season. Shall sell lots this season for \$200 per lot—size, 50x100 ft.—but another season the price will be advanced to \$500. Those who wish, can secure lots for \$200 till Sept. 15th, after which time the offer will be withdrawn. These lots are sold for cottage purposes only. The Popham Beach property embraces about 200 acres, extending along the Beach for a mile, and I own the Beach proper for three miles, to Morse's River. Address all communications in regard to lots to

P. O. VICKERY, Proprietor,

Augusta, Maine.

POPHAM BEACH

AS A

SUMMER RESORT,

WITH A

SKETCH of the POPHAM COLONY

AND THE

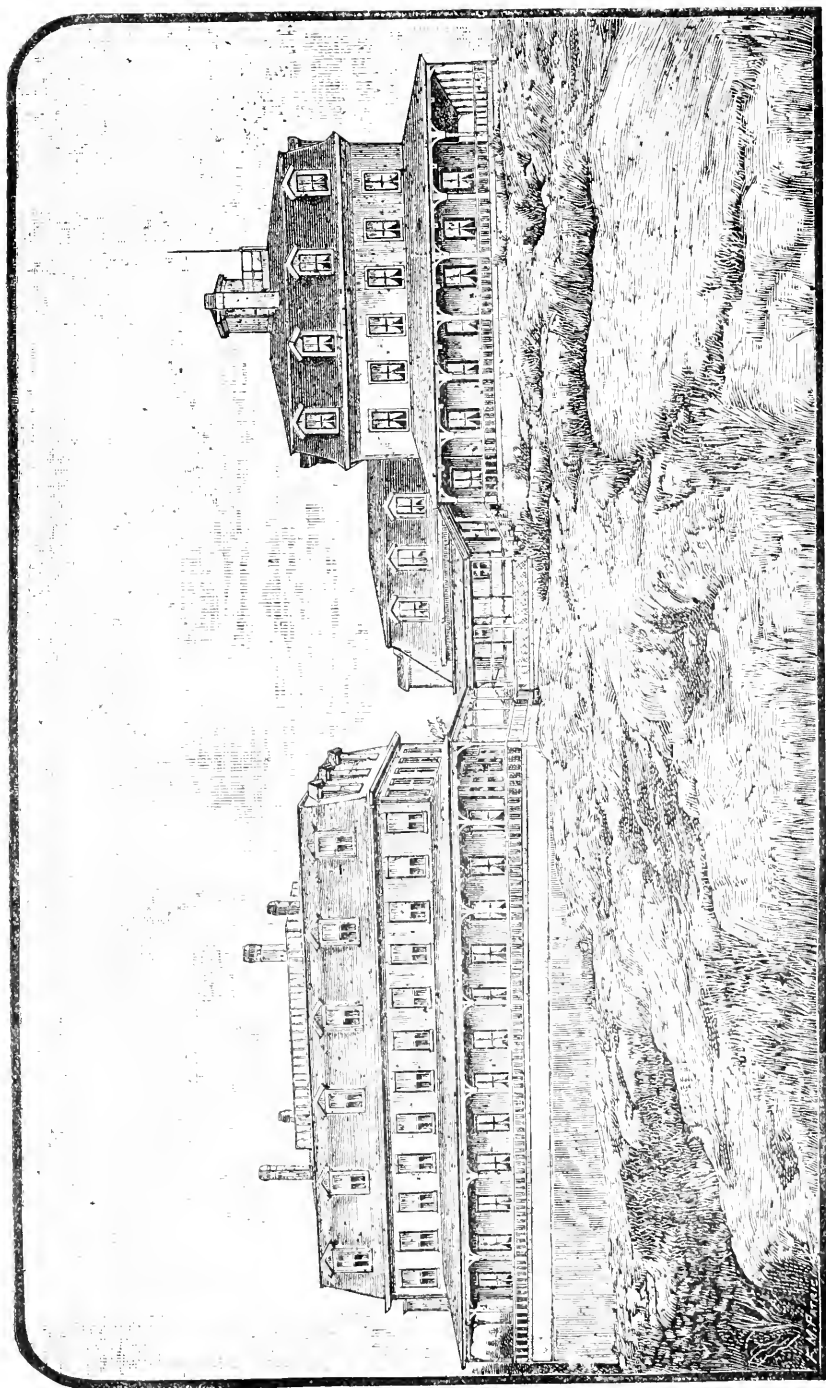
ANCIENT PROVINCE OF SABINO.

ILLUSTRATED.

COMPILED BY W. B. LAPHAM.

AUGUSTA:
MAINE FARMER JOB PRINT.
1888.

5



OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.

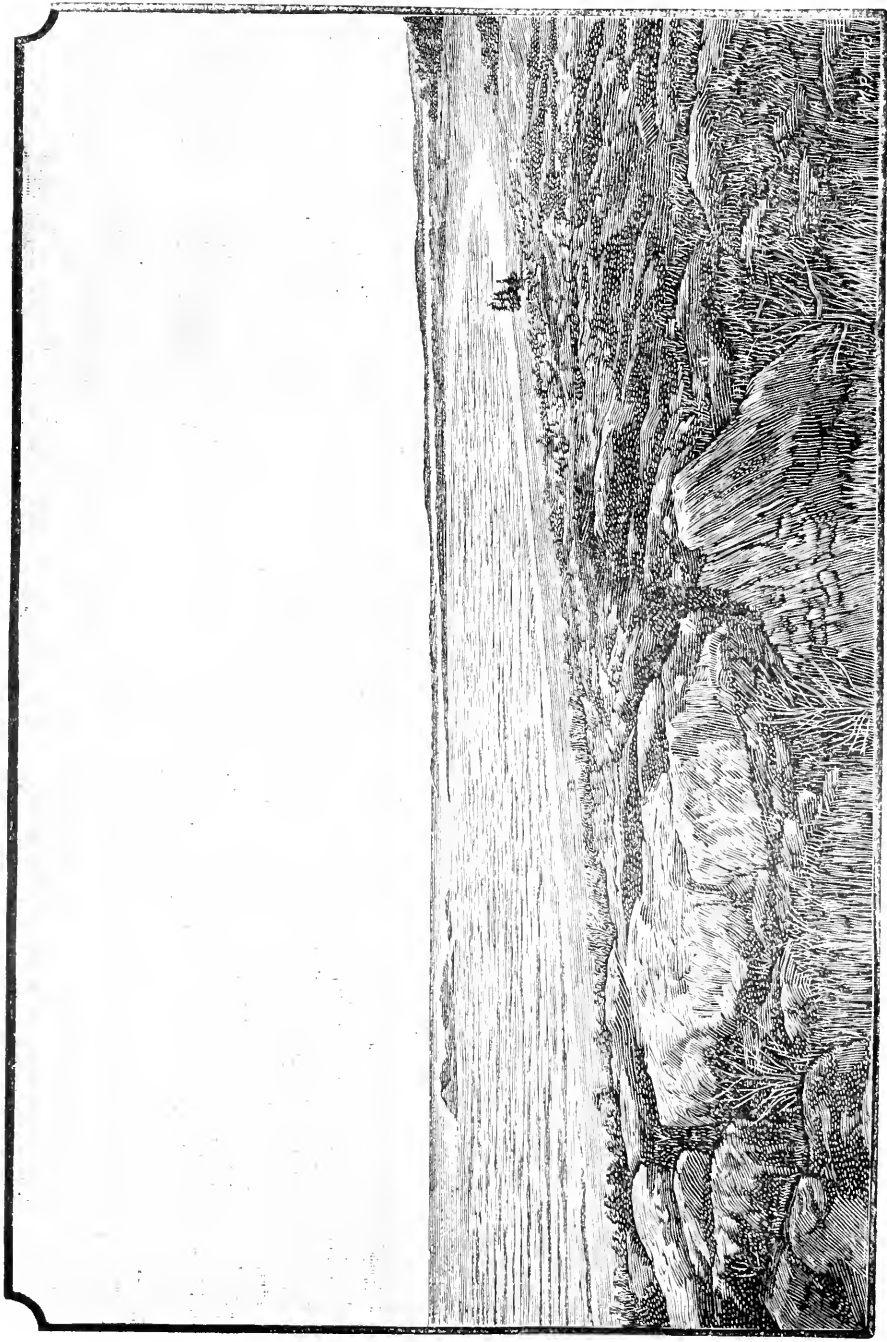
POPHAM BEACH,

AND THE

MOUTH OF THE KENNEBEC.

THE requisites to a first-class seaside resort are easy communication, a well-drained and healthy location, interesting scenery, good bathing facilities and good hotels; and all these are found at Popham Beach, at the mouth of the Kennebec river. The steamer *Star of the East* stops here, going and returning, on her semi-weekly trips between Boston and the Kennebec; a steamer makes daily trips during the visiting season between Augusta and the mouth of the river, stopping at all landing places; while Bath, the terminus of the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railway, is only twelve miles distant from Fort Popham. The steamer "*Percy V.*," owned by the proprietor of Popham Beach, makes two round trips daily during the season, connecting at Bath with trains from both east and west. It is also expected that arrangements will be perfected for running a steamer daily, between Portland and the Kennebec, during the coming season. These different lines of travel, afford every needed facility for reaching Popham Beach, insuring a daily mail and constant communication with the great centers of business.

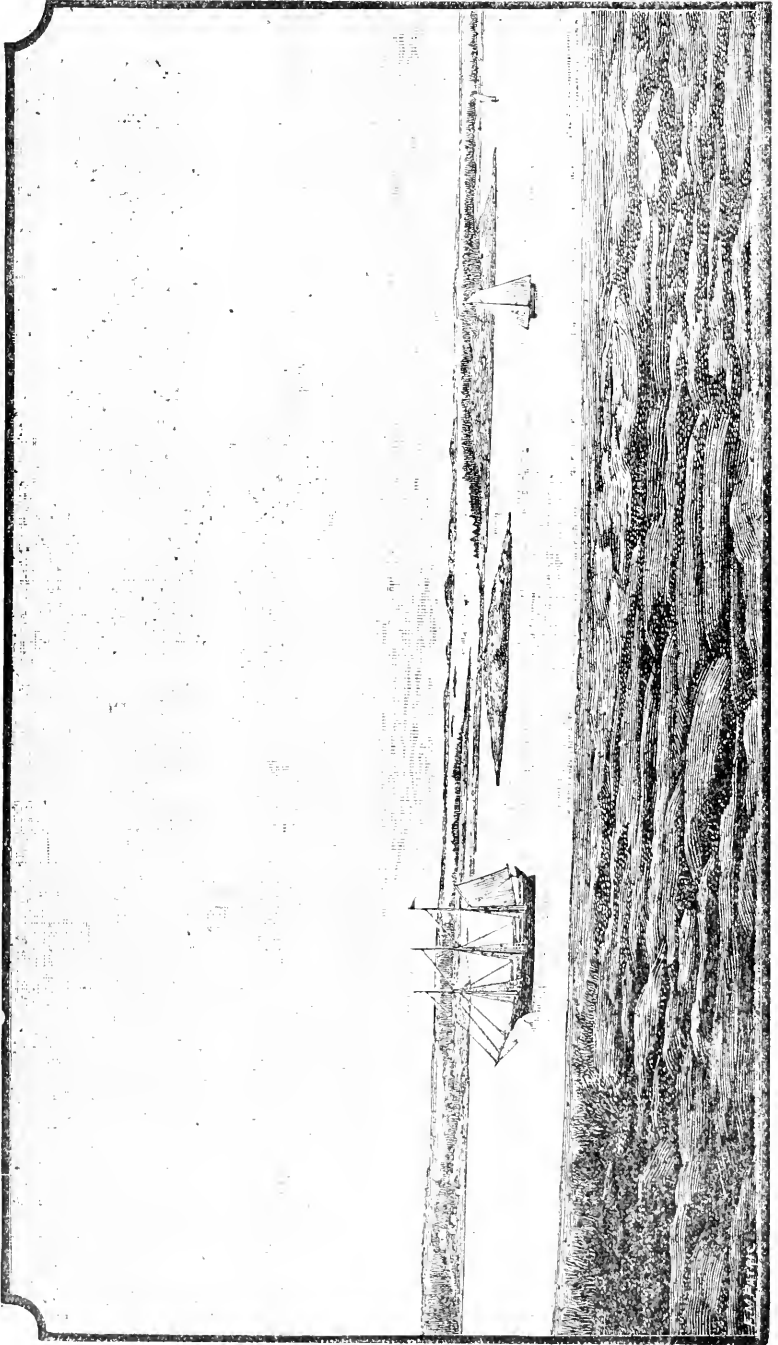
The location is a healthy one. The soil is, for the most part, sandy and easily drained. The Ocean View House, especially, occupies a choice spot. It is situated upon a bluff a hundred feet above the sea level, where the air is always fresh and invigorating. The whole point receives the unimpeded breezes from the sea, and the air is free from every miasmatic taint. As to the scenery, there is none finer along the coast. In a clear day the sweep of vision oceanward is from Cape Elizabeth Light to Monhegan. Cape Small



VALLEY DEVALI—A FEW SMALL COYOT IN THE DISTANCE.

Point, the Eastern limit of Casco Bay, can be seen toward the South, stretching far into the sea. Nearer is Morse's Point and the adjacent islands; in front is Seguin with its Light House, and other interesting islets. Eastward are the outlying islands and the mouth of the Kennebec, into which schooners are almost constantly passing, sometimes half a dozen at a time, with all their sails set to catch the favoring winds, while northward are the rugged shores of Georgetown, the channel of Popham's "Gallant River," Cox's Head, and the quiet waters of Atkins' Bay. Thus it will be seen, that while the eastern and southern slopes of the peninsula front directly upon the open sea, and have the full benefit of the bracing and invigorating ocean air, the western and northern slopes of the promontory face the inland toward the broad channel of the Kennebec, and the calm waters of Atkins' Bay, which furnish ample facilities for bathing, rowing and sailing, for those who prefer these quiet scenes to more vigorous and exhilarating sports upon the open sea. The quiet reaches of the indented bay, the bold and picturesque headlands of the Kennebec, and the magnificent beach upon the seaward side, extending in an unbroken sweep from the mouth of the river to Morse's River, a distance of three miles, combine to gratify every taste, and all combined, make up views as varied and beautiful as can be found anywhere.

Among the numerous excursions from which Popham Beach is the natural rallying point, are the following, the distance for the round trip being given: To Wood Island, two miles; to Fox Island, which can be reached upon a bar in low water and which has unsurpassed surf views, four miles; to Morse's River, all the way upon the beach, six miles; to Pond Island, with its Light House, three miles; to Seguin Island, which is regarded as the mouth of the Kennebec, seven miles; around the Sugar Loves and Stage Island to Indian Point and the head of Sagadahoc Bay, six miles; to Cox's Head, two miles; to the Feldspar Quarries, three miles; to the head of Atkins' Bay, three miles; around Cape Small Point to Bald Head, fifteen miles. If more extended excursions are desired, the following will be found interesting: By steamer, up the Kennebec to Bath, through the Sassanoa river to the Sheepscot, and thence to the ancient town of Wiscasset; thence down by Hendrick's Head and the Five Islands, or to Boothbay, and thence past Burnt Island Light and Cape Newagen to the open sea, and thence back to the mouth of the Kennebec. Round trips may also be made



MOUTH OF THE KENNEBEC.

in a single day, to Damariscove Island, Squirrel Island, Mouse Island, Ocean Point, Pemaquid and Monhegan, or westward to Harpswell and the picturesque Islands of Casco Bay, which number one for every day in the year.

As to Popham Beach hotels, they are first-class in all their appointments. The Ocean View House, situated upon a bold bluff overlooking Sagadahoc Bay and the open sea, and which was crowded to its utmost capacity last season, has been enlarged by the addition of thirty-six large and pleasant rooms, and otherwise improved. It is supplied with pure water from a pond in the vicinity, is thoroughly drained, and is one of the airiest and pleasantest spots for the summer season, to be found in Maine.

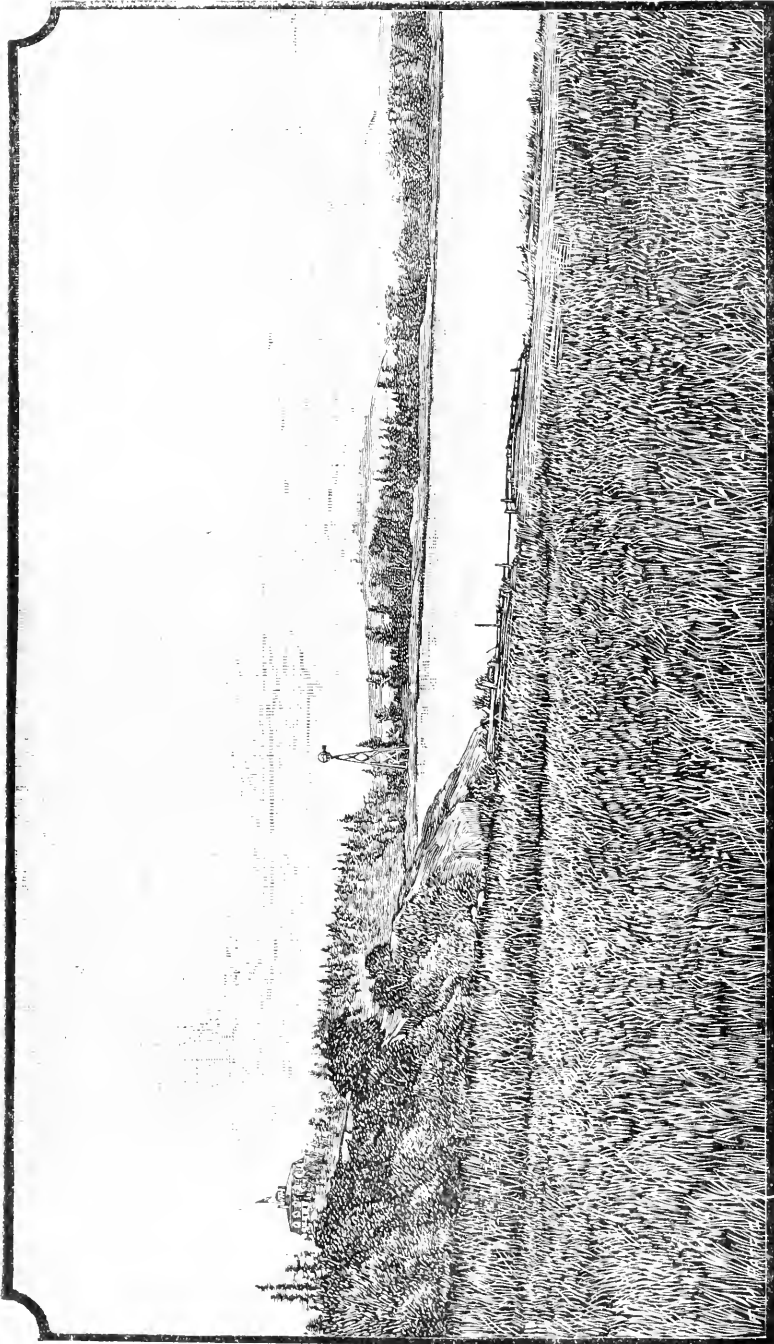
The accommodations at the Eureka House, situated a quarter of a mile from the Ocean View, and quite near to the wharf, are everything that can be desired, the table being first-class and the water uncommonly pure. The fine beach directly in front, and the broad stretches of lawn bordering it, afford the best and safest playground for children, and excellent bathing facilities for all, while the almost constant stream of vessels passing up and down the river within hail of the broad piazza, adds an interesting feature not often found at a seaside resort. Both hotels are under the same management, and are constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Irving House, situated a little back from the river on the old Hunnewell's Point road, and quarter of a mile distant from the Eureka, has been renovated, repaired and put in first-class condition for guests. The three houses afford ample accommodations for three hundred persons.

Popham Beach which, as stated, is three miles in length, extending between the mouth of the Kennebec and Morse's rivers, at low water is so broad that six teams can drive abreast, while the surface is so hard that scarcely any track is left by horses or carriages. Surf views along this beach are often grand and beautiful.

Silver Lake, which affords an abundant supply of pure water, is fed entirely by springs, having no visible inlet or outlet. This little lake has an area of eighteen acres.

There is a Life Saving Station near the beach, and also near the mouth of the river, and the officer in charge is always ready to give exhibitions for the benefit and amusement of visitors.

Hon. P. O. Vickery, ex-Mayor of Augusta, came into possession of this Popham Beach property a year ago, and is the sole proprie-



SILVER LAKE.—SEGUN IN THE DISTANCE.

tor. He made many improvements last year, and will continue to make them. He has removed the ice-houses and the unsightly ice-ruin, cleared away the scrubby growth that impeded the rear view from the Ocean View House, and has trimmed up and much improved "Piny Grove." There is a cafe near the wharf, where clams, oysters and fish are cooked to order, and other refreshments can be had at reasonable rates.

A chapel was erected last year on land donated by the proprietor for that purpose.

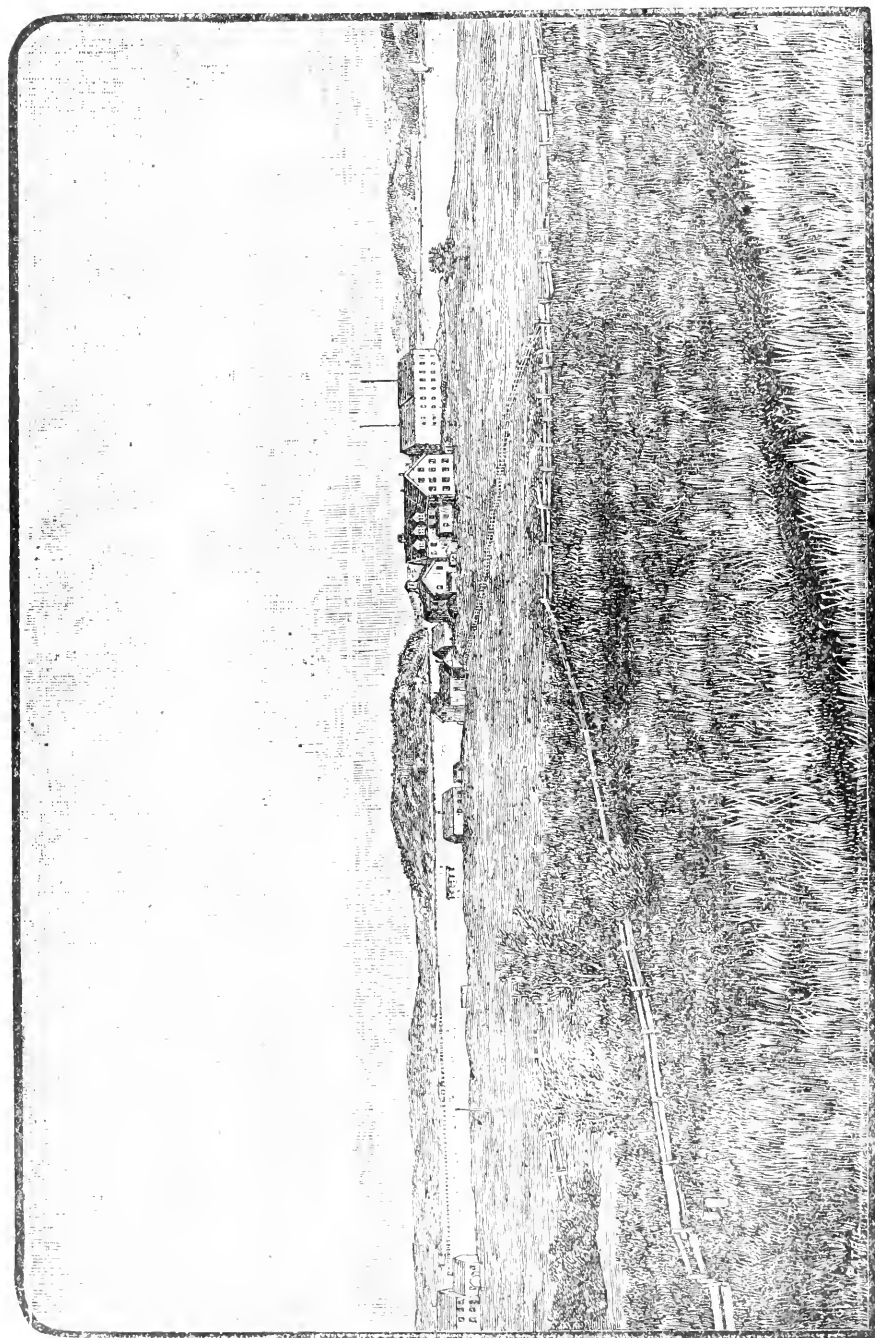
There are sail and row boats always at hand, and horses and carriages for beach riding, or for visiting places of interest in the vicinity.

For amusement and exercise, there are bowling alleys and billiard tables. In brief, nothing is wanting at Popham Beach to render it a first-class seaside resort.

The evening sea views at Popham Beach are beautiful, almost beyond description. The phosphorescent lights illumine the sea-waves, and for miles along the shore the white surf is borne upon the incoming tide and scattered upon the sandy beach. Opposite the mouth of the Kennebec, upon the highest point of Seguin Island, is situated the Light House. It has a fixed white light of the first order, one hundred and eighty feet above the sea level, which can be seen twenty miles at sea, from any point fifteen feet above the surface.

The United States fort, called Fort Popham, which is still in an unfinished condition, occupies the northerly end of Hummel's Point. Westerly from this Fort, and north-westerly from the Ocean View House, are two high, round hills, the easterly one known as "Sabino Head," and the other as "Hummel's Hill." The southern end of Long Island is known as "Gilbert's Head," and perpetuates the name of one of Popham's captains. The Kennebec at this point is only three hundred yards wide, and has a very strong tidal current. The bluff, upon which stands the Ocean View House, might appropriately be named Seymour's Head, in memory of the chaplain of the Popham Colony, for one can certainly see more, and the views are more diversified and picturesque from this bold headland, than from any other point in the ancient Province.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The reader will please take notice that the illustrations in this pamphlet were made from photographs taken late in the fall, after the season was over; therefore, they do not do justice to the subjects. They must be seen in mid-summer to be fully appreciated. Aside from the views presented, there are scores just as beautiful and interesting—in fact, a book full of illustrations could not contain them all.



ATKINS' BAY;

COX'S HEAD;

EUREKA HOUSE AND FORT;

KENNEBEC RIVER.

EPITOME OF EARLY HISTORY.

SAGADAHOC AND THE PROVINCE OF SABINO.

THE coast of Maine is supposed to have been discovered by a Florentine navigator named Verrazzano, sailing under the auspices of France, in 1524. He was born about the year 1485, was captured by the Spanish, and was executed by order of Charles V, in 1528, for piracy. French annals make it possible that he visited some part of the American coast as early as 1508, but the fact that in 1524 he sailed along the coast from latitude 36° to 50° , is quite well authenticated. Other early voyagers who came this way, were the Cabots, Gilbert, Gosnold Pring, Waymouth, etc., and the coast of Maine had been familiar to European navigators for nearly a hundred years before a settlement was attempted. The cod-fisheries which were excellent from Newfoundland to the Hudson river, and traffic with the natives were the chief objects which attracted European ships, mostly English and French, to the New England coast. The two great rivals for the possession of North America, were England and France, and the contest covered a period of more than two centuries. For the last hundred and fifty years of this period, the contest was largely of a religious character, the issue being between Catholicism and Protestantism, of which France and England were the chief representatives.

In 1603, King Henry of France granted to one of his noblemen, Sieur de Monts, a territory in the New World known as "Cadie" or "Acadia," described as embraced between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude. The purpose of de Monts was to found a colony here, and he immediately set about it. He equipped two vessels, and accompanied by several French gentlemen among whom was Samuel Champlain, a distinguished navigator, sailed from France April 7, 1604. He made his first headquarters upon a small island which he named St. Croix. It is situated in the St. Croix river, near the present boundary line between Maine and New

Brunswick. His colony was finally established at Port Royal, near Annapolis, Nova Scotia. While coasting along through the Gulf of Maine, Champlain discovered and named Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut, giving them the names they still bear. Continuing, he entered the Penobscot which he described, and returning entered Sheepscot Bay which he ascended as far as the northern extremity of Westport; he descended the river on the west side of the island, passed close to Hoekamock point, pulled the vessel through the upper Hellgate, and entering the Kennebec river passed on to Merry-meeting Bay. The return was by the true channel of the Sagadahoc, and the fact that his was probably the first vessel that ever plowed the waters of this river, gives importance to the event in this connection. It was a small vessel called a *pattache*, and had on board some seventeen or eighteen men.

The colonization scheme of De Monts proved a failure, and prior to 1606, his charter had been revoked. It was at this time that Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir John Popham, Sir Raleigh Gilbert and other distinguished Englishmen, began to take active measures for the settlement of the new world, and two companies were chartered, the one called the London Company to plant colonies in Southern Virginia, and the other organized in Plymouth, England, was called the Plymouth Company and was to colonize North Virginia. This was the second attempt to establish a colony within the present limits of the State of Maine, the first being by De Monts at St. Croix, as already stated.

In the spring of 1607, a plan was matured for establishing a colony on the Sagadahoc river. A hundred emigrants besides mariners were engaged for the enterprise, and all necessary supplies, including ordnance stores, were speedily secured. Two vessels were chartered, one commanded by George Popham and the other by Raleigh Gilbert. They sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 31st of May, 1607, and steered directly for the coast of Maine, then called North Virginia. They first touched at Monhegan Island, July 31st, and after exploring the coast and islands, they, on Sunday, August 9th, landed on an island which they called St. George, where they heard the first sermon ever preached to a Maine audience, delivered by Mr. Seymour, their Chaplain. Stage Island, situated on the east side of the mouth of Kennebec river, and in sight of the Ocean View House, is supposed to be the ancient St. George. It is related that they intended to make Stage Island the

seat of their colony, and that they sunk wells and begun houses, but becoming satisfied that they could not have pure water from their wells, and for other reasons, they decided to make a change. Their vessels were anchored under Seguin Island on the 15th. This island was variously spelled "Sutguin," "Sequin" and "Seguin" by the early voyagers. On the same day, one of the ships, "The Gift of God," got safely into the river, and on the following day, the "Mary and John" came in, and both vessels came to anchor. On the 17th, in two boats, they sailed up the river—Capt. Popham in his pinnace with thirty persons, and Capt. Gilbert in his long boat with eighteen more. "They found it a gallant river; many good islands therein, and many branches of other small rivers falling into it." They returned, and on the 18th "they all went ashore, and there made choice of a place for a plantation, at the mouth or entry of the river, on the west side, being almost an island, of good bigness, in a province called by the Indians 'Sabino,' so called of a Sagamore, or chief commander, under the grand bashaba."*

There has been some disagreement among historians as to the precise spot where the colony was finally established, but it is described as on the west side of the river, at the mouth or entry, on a peninsula, and what better description of the territory, extending from the bluff, upon which stands the Ocean View House, to Atkins' Bay, could be given than is given here? There can be no reasonable doubt that the peninsula upon the easterly side of which stands the Ocean View and Eureka Houses, and the United States Fort, is the ancient Sabino, and the seat of the Popham Colony, subsequently known as the Sagadahoc Colony. Here they erected a commodious house and barn, a church, and quite a number of cheap cabins or huts, some say fifty in all. They also built a defensive work which they called fort St. George, from the name of their President. Georgetown was named in the same way. Here also they built a vessel, the first one built in New England, of about thirty tons, which they called the "Virginia."

After the lapse of two hundred and eighty years, it is no wonder that no remains are found of this short-lived colony. The shifting sands have long since buried them, but the "gallant river" still flows on, and the ocean waves beat and break upon the sandy beach, as they did on that 18th day of August, 1607, when the emigrants

*strachey.

went ashore and selected a seat for their colony, in the province of Sabino.

The river from its mouth to Merrymeeting Bay was anciently called the Sagadahock. Merrymeeting Bay was so called, not, as some suppose, because several rivers meet here, but because this was a general rendezvous or meeting place of the Indian tribes, whose homes were on the rivers that flow into this bay and along the coast. The ancient Georgetown formerly comprised the present town of that name, Parker's Island, now the town of Woolwich, Arrowsick Island, and the present town of Phippsburg. It was incorporated in 1716. Small Point, including Phippsburg and Bath, belonged to North Yarmouth until 1741, when they were united with Georgetown. This territory was once called the "Ancient Dominions of Maine." It is said that John Parker, a native of Newbury, Mass., cleared land here as early as 1629, and in 1643 he became proprietor of the soil by purchase from a Sagamore. He was a noted man in his day, and his name is still perpetuated in "Parker's Head" and "Parker's Flats," well known places on the river. The original titles of nearly all the lands on both sides of the Kennebec as far as Bath, were based upon Indian deeds. Many of the early settlers in this region were of the Scotch-Irish emigration. The Plymouth Company and the Pejepscot Proprietors claimed a portion of the territory on the Sagadahoc, and more or less litigation grew out of these rival claims until the matter was settled by the Courts.

Standing upon the piazza of the Ocean View House, and facing the sea, the following islands can be seen: Heron and Fox islands at the right; then comes Wood Island which partly conceals Seguin, though the bluff and lighthouse of the latter are prominent objects. A little to the left and two miles north of Seguin is Pond Island, which also has a lighthouse. East of Pond Island is Salter's Island, named for an early proprietor of land in this region. Half a mile north-east of Pond Island is Stage Island, where the Popham or Sagadahoc Colony first landed, and upon which was an early French settlement. North of Pond Island are the two Sugar Loaves, each of which is small and barren. Long Island is in the river, and commencing near the entrance to Atkins' Bay terminates nearly opposite Cox's Head. There are several points of land on the Georgetown side near the mouth of the river, which appear from the Ocean View House like islands, but they are portions of the

mainland and belong to Georgetown. Looking up the river from the eastern piazza of the Ocean View House, Long Island and Georgetown are seen on the right, Atkins' Bay (so named from an early settler here) extending into the land nearly a league at the left, and Cox's head, a bold bluff upon which there was once a Fort, directly up the river, and almost in a line with the Eureka House.

It has been stated elsewhere, that the Plymouth Company and Pejepscoot Proprietors laid claim to lands on the Kennebec. September 7, 1757, the Plymouth Company granted to James McCobb, in consideration of his services in settling the tract and the payment of one hundred pounds, and reserving certain small tracts to settlers, three-eighths of the territory between Winnegance Creek and the Ocean, and between Kennebec River and Casco Bay. In 1766, a final settlement was made between the two rival corporations, and the territory, comprising the present town of Phippsburg, became the property of the Plymouth Company; this settlement rendered valid the grant to McCobb. Subsequently, the Company granted two-eighths of the territory to Benjamin Faueuil of Boston.

Hunnell's Point, it being the point where the Eureka House and Fort Popham stand, was so named from Ambrose Hunnewell who was living here in 1661, and, perhaps, the first resident after the breaking up of the Popham Colony in 1609, though this is by no means certain. Thomas Atkins, for whom the Bay is named, was probably cotemporary with Hunnewell.

The true mouth of the Kennebec river is contained between the southern end of Stage Island, and a low sandy point, a little over half a mile to the westward of it, called Hunnewell's Point; but the approaches are so obstructed by islands and bare rocks that, for purposes of navigation, the entrance to the river is supposed to begin at Seguin Island.*

The mouth of the Kennebec is twenty-one miles east by north from Cape Elizabeth, sixty-five miles from Cape Ann, and nineteen miles west from Monhegan Island.

Seguin Island lies north and south. It is eleven hundred yards long, and two hundred and fifty yards wide, except near its southern end, where a bare, rocky space of less elevation, makes off to the eastward, increasing the width of the island at this point, to half a mile. The junction of this space with the main island, affords a good landing place.

*Coast Pilot.

Ocean View House ^{and} "Annex."

A. B. PERKINS, Manager.

The Ocean View House is situated on a bluff one hundred feet above the sea level, and from it can be seen more beautiful and varied scenery than can be seen from any other one point on the coast, from the Provinces to the Gulf of Mexico. This statement is no stretch of the imagination, but is admitted by all who HAVE seen it, and will as readily be admitted by all who may hereafter behold it. Both the Main House and "Annex" are elegantly built and furnished, with hard wood floors and all the modern conveniences of Seaside Hotels. The Main House was crowded last season, and many of last year's guests selected rooms for the present season.

Since the close of last season, the "Annex" has been built, consisting of 36 rooms, the Dining-room enlarged, and many conveniences added.

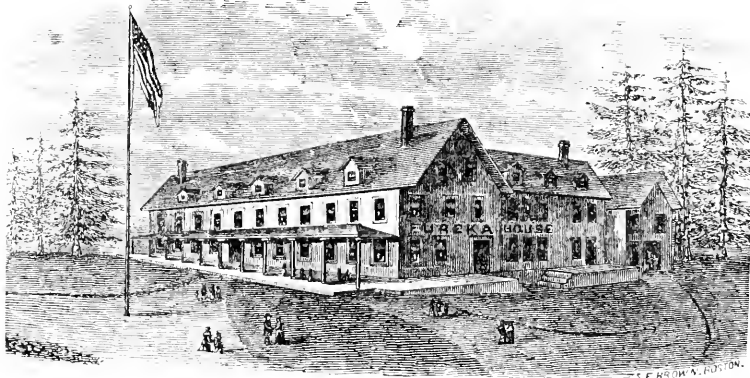
TERMS—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Board by the week, \$12 to \$20, according to rooms, and whether one or two persons occupy a room. Open to the public from July 1st to Sept. 15th.

For further particulars, address

A. B. PERKINS, *Manager*, Popham Beach, Maine.
P. O. VICKERY, PROPRIETOR.

EUREKA HOUSE.

A. B. PERKINS, Manager.



Open to the public from June 15th to October 1st.

The Eureka House is situated near the Beach and wharf, and south of Fort Popham. It has for several years been the favorite resort for a large class of people, and its old patrons will find many improvements the coming season. Pure spring water has been introduced into the House from Spring Lake, a fountain placed on the lawn in front, the Dining-room remodeled and improved, &c. It will be found a pleasant home for visitors at very low rates.

TERMS:—\$2.00 per day. Board by the week, \$8.00 to \$12.00.

For further particulars, address

A. B. PERKINS, *Manager*,
Popham Beach, Maine.
P. O. VICKERY, PROPRIETOR.

Popham Beach ^{and} Bath.

Steamer "PERCY V." Capt. James E. Perkins,

Will, during the Season of 1888, run between POPHAM BEACH and BATH, as follows:

From June 1st to July 1st, will make one round trip daily, leaving Popham Beach at 8 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Bath at 3 P. M.

From July 1st to Sept. 15th, will make two round trips daily, leaving Bath on arrival of first morning train, and returning in season to connect with the noon train for the East and West. In the afternoon will leave Bath on arrival of afternoon train from Boston, and return in season for the evening train for the East and night train for the West. In brief, the Steamer will connect with the regular trains both ways during the day.

By this arrangement, passengers from Portland and intermediate stations, Augusta and intermediate stations, Lewiston and intermediate stations, can go to Popham Beach and return home same day, and have six to seven hours at the Beach.

In addition to these regular trains, a late trip will be made Saturday night, leaving Bath after the night trains are in from both East and West, and on Monday morning will leave Popham Beach in season to connect at Bath with the early train. By this arrangement, the steamer will be at Popham Beach over Sunday, and will be at the command of guests to go wherever they may please.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES will be given by the Maine Central Railroad during the months of July and August, from all their stations.

From Bath to Popham Beach is but 12 miles, and is a delightful sail amid beautiful scenery, taking but an hour for the trip.

P. O. VICKERY, PROPRIETOR.

Excursion Rates for Round Trip Railroad Tickets to Popham Beach.

From Boston to Popham Beach, \$6.50; from Lowell, \$6.50; from Lawrence, \$6.10; from Haverhill, \$6.00; from Lynn, \$6.25; from Salem, \$6.00. These prices are for the round trip to Bath by rail, and passage from Bath to Popham and return on Steamer "Percy V."

THE IRVING HOUSE.

The "Irving House," is what is known as the "Old Farm House." It has been entirely overhauled, and nicely furnished with modern furniture. It contains seventeen large and airy rooms, and will be open to the public this season. It will be used for a lodging house only, the occupants of which can take their meals at either the "Ocean View" or "Eureka" Houses. It is situated on high ground, with green lawns all round it, and the views from it are beautiful and varied—one view seen from it is illustrated in this pamphlet. The whole lake is seen from here, Atkins' Bay, Seguin Lighthouse, and almost numberless Islands, the Kennebec River,—in short, as fine views, with one exception, (the "Ocean View" scenery) as can be found on the coast. A rare opportunity for gentlemen or families, and the prices, including board at either hotel, very low indeed.

A. B. PERKINS, Manager.

P. O. VICKERY, PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN POINT,

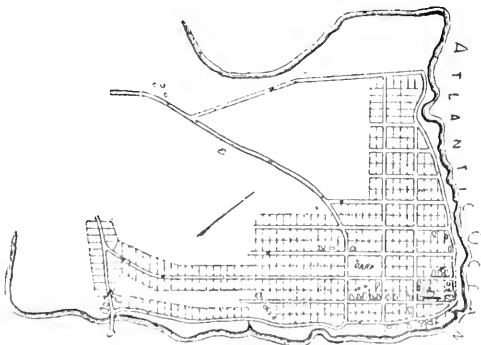
An Attractive Summer Resort!

This cut represents OCEAN POINT, one of the finest Summer Resorts on the coast of Maine. Situated on the mainland, in the town of Boothbay, and east of Boothbay Harbor. On this plan, the wharf and hotel are indicated at the left hand; also the lots, so far as it has been lotted out, showing such as are occupied, and also portions not yet lotted. Over thirty cottages are already built and occupied summers, and a good road has been built around the shore.

Lots are for sale at prices ranging from one to three hundred dollars, according to location.

Boats from Bath land here twice a day during the season.

For particulars, enquire of the proprietor, **L. J. CROOKER, M. D., Augusta, Me.**



THE MAINE CENTRAL R. R.

Leads to more Resorts by the Seaside and in the Interior than any line in the country, and is the only rail line, wholly or in part, to

POPHAM BEACH, BOOTHBAY, CAMDEN, NORTHPORT, and
MOUNT DESERT, and to MOOSEHEAD and RANGELEY
LAKES, and all points in the MARITIME PROVINCES,

As well as numerous others, which, with their invigorating atmosphere are drawing increased numbers of visitors each year. For Popham Beach, connections are made at Bath with the Steamer "Percy V.," arrangements of which are given in detail in this book.

From June 1st to August 31st, inclusive, LOW EXCURSION RATES will be given, particulars of which may be ascertained of Station Agents.

PAYSON TUCKER,
GENERAL MANAGER.
PORTLAND, May, 1888.

F. E. BOOTHBY,
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KENNEBEC STEAMBOAT CO.

"STAR OF THE EAST,"

CAPT. JASON COLLINS,

Will leave Lincoln Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday,

At 6 o'clock P. M., for

Popham Beach, Bath, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta,

Connecting at Bath with Steamers for

BOOTHBAY AND THE ISLANDS.

At Hallowell with stages for WINTHROP AND WAYNE. At Augusta with stages for NORTH AND EAST VASSALBORO, WATERVILLE, OAKLAND, FAIRFIELD AND LIBERTY. Returning, leave POPHAM BEACH for BOSTON every Monday and Thursday evenings at 6.30. Passengers ticketed to all the above points.

CHAS. H. HYDE, Agent.

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Finest Ocean Trip on Eastern Coast, and best route to White Mountains, and Inland and Seaside Resorts of Maine. Through Tickets at Low Rates. Leave Portland for Boston every evening, (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, connecting on arrival, with the earliest trains on all diverging lines.

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