

SPORTSMEN'S AND TOURISTS' GUIDE

TO THE

Dead * River * Region

OF MAINE,

INCLUDING

TIM, SEVEN, AND OTHER PONDS,



With a NEW MAP of the
Rangeley Lake and Dead River Regions.

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TO THE

Dead River Region,

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(Season 1886.)

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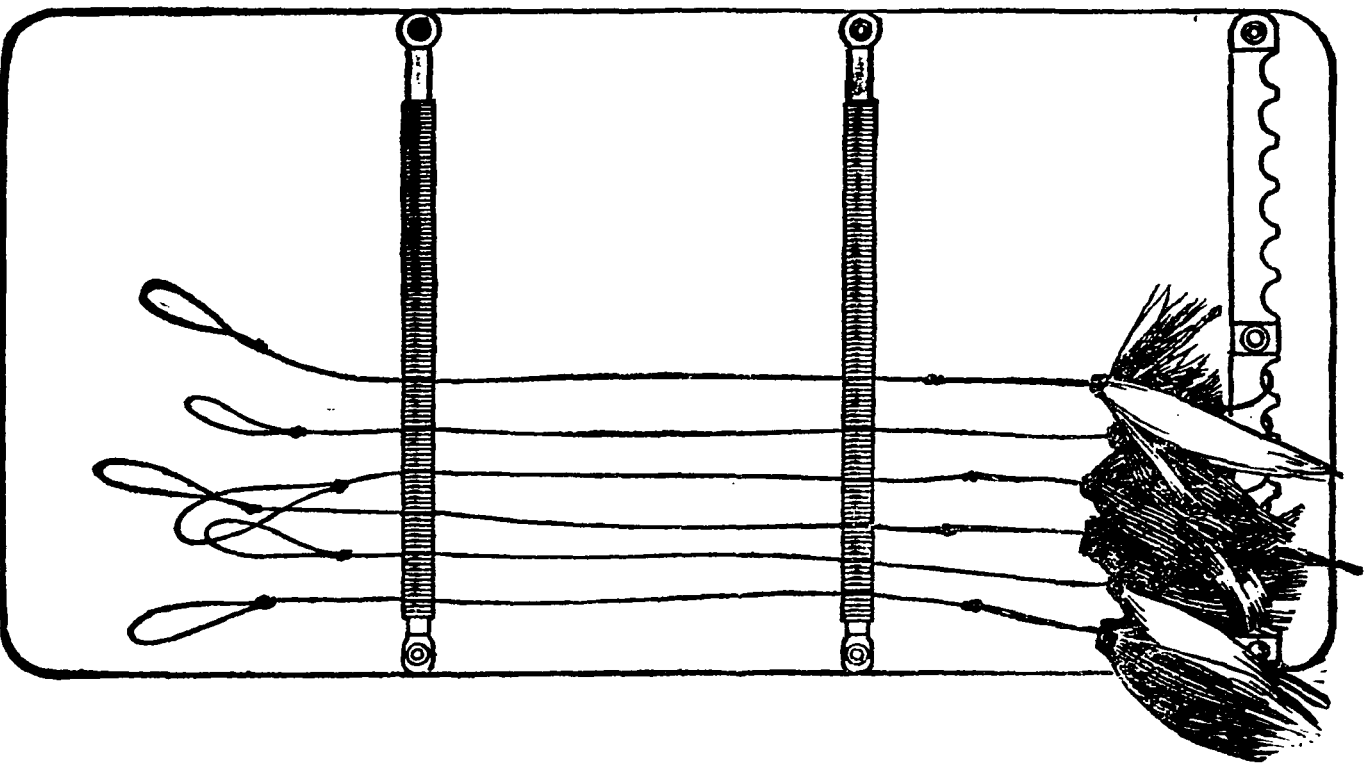
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PORTLAND, ME.



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Stages and private teams connect twice daily. Best and most direct route
for the RANGELEY LAKES, and for

The Carrabassett and Dead River Regions,

VIA STRONG TO KINGFIELD.

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I have used your "Black-Fly Cream" and have found it a sure preventive against Flies and Mosquitoes. It is *neat* and *clean*. . . I should not think of going into the woods in fly-time without it.

H. O. STANLEY, *Commissioner of Fish and Game.*

CYNTHIANA, KY., April 23, 1883.

Please accept my thanks for the "Black-Fly Cream" received. It is the most elegant preparation for the purpose I have seen. . . Will take great pleasure in recommending it. Yours very truly, J. A. HENSHALL.

GLEN FALLS, VT., June 15, 1884.

Mr. A. S. HINDS.

Dear Sir: I have not sooner acknowledged the receipt of box of "Black-Fly Cream," as I desired to first test it. This I have now done, on two fishing trips, where I found the Mosquitoes, Black-Flies, Punkies, and Moose or Deer Flies, in great abundance. Although all these pests swarmed about me, I found the *Cream* a perfect preventive against their bites, when it was applied to face, hands, ears, and neck. For many years I have sought after the insect repellent, and have tried all manner of compounds, but yours is the most thorough, at the same time cleanly, and not disagreeable.

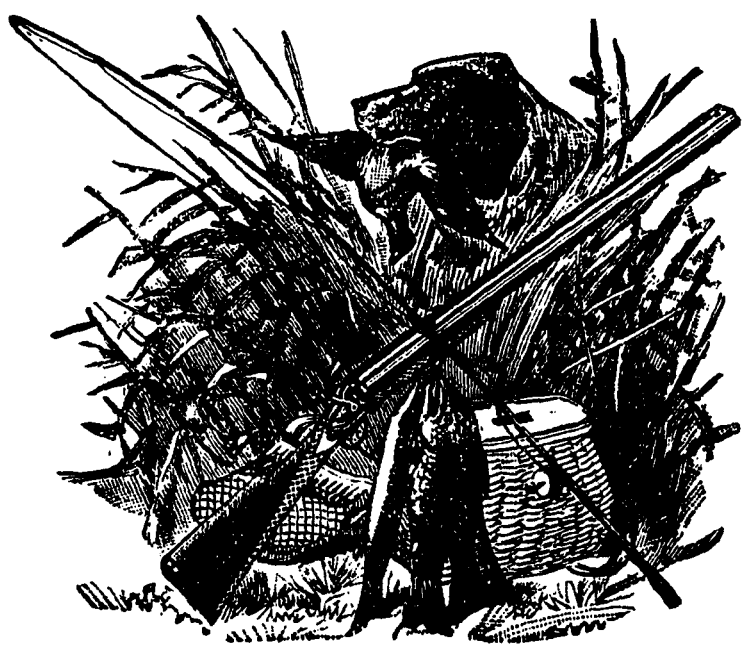
Yours truly,

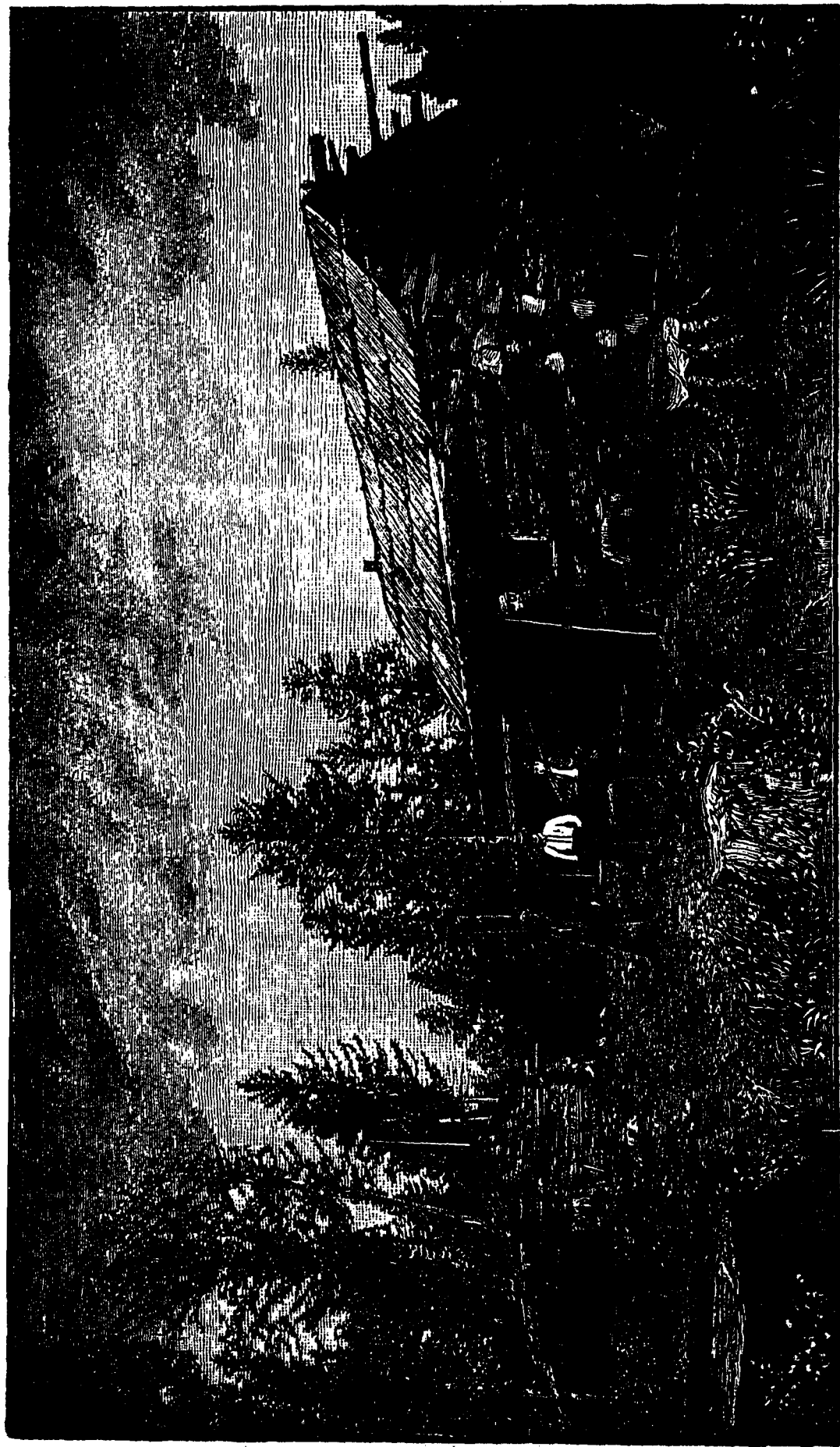
A. NELSON CHENEY.

PREPARED BY

A. S. HINDS, PHARMACIST, PORTLAND, ME.

Sold by all Dealers in Sporting Goods.





"HUB RANCH," TIM POND,

SPORTSMEN'S AND TOURISTS' GUIDE BOOK

TO THE
DEAD RIVER REGION OF MAINE,

INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF

TIM, SEVEN, CHAIN, ALDER STREAM, FLAGSTAFF,
JIM, SPECTACLE, KING AND BARTLETT, SPEN-
CER, CARRYING PLACE, AND OTHER PONDS,
RANGELEY LAKES AND LAKES ME-
GANTIC AND SPIDER IN CANADA.

ALSO CONTAINS THE

ONLY CORRECT MAPS OF THE REGION,
DRAWN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

TOGETHER WITH

"HINTS ON CAMPING," ROUTES, HOTELS, GUIDES, GAME
AND FISH LAWS OF MAINE, AND MUCH OTHER
VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY A. W. ROBINSON,
33 WINTER STREET.

1886.

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Electrotyped and Printed by
ALFRED MUDGE & SON,
24 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Dead River Region of Maine has been but recently brought before the notice of sportsmen, and, with the exception of sundry remarks in the "Forest and Stream," and a brief mention in "Farrar's Guide to the Androscoggin Lakes," little has ever been known, and still less written, of its many attractions; and, as would naturally be expected, the comparatively few persons who have penetrated its wilds have been troubled from the outset with contradictory advice as to the routes and best places to visit, and many have been deterred from going from a lack of reliable information.

The need of a guide book and map was apparent not only for the benefit of the tourist, but also to aid the poor, hard-working men who had run themselves into debt in order to prepare accommodations for visitors, and as no one else seemed inclined to assume the task, the author decided to undertake it, and as a result of his labors now presents to the public this little volume, for which no literary claims are made, as the sole object has been to state in plain words such information as would be sought

after by those desiring to visit the region. The author is indebted to Mr. M. S. Field of Boston, and to several residents of the region, for much of the information contained in the book, and also for valuable assistance in the preparation of the map; and as his personal observation and experience furnish the rest of the knowledge, the readers can rely upon the statements herein contained as being correct in every important detail.

As it was necessary in describing a canoe trip through this region to Quebec to mention Megantic and Spider Lakes, Arnold and Chaudière Rivers, which form a part of the route, and as information is meagre concerning these neighboring Canadian waters (which possess many attractions for sportsmen), a chapter has been devoted to their description.

The success of the first issue of the book tempted the author to prepare a second revised and enlarged edition, which, in order that the reader may more clearly understand the exact situation of the Dead River Region, contains a brief description of the territory lying directly to the south, and well known as the Rangeley Lake Region.

The third edition, corrected to date, and containing numerous illustrations and a supplementary map, is now respectfully submitted to the public.

Boston, April 15, 1886.

NOTICE.

As many are aware, a disastrous gale swept across Northern Maine in Oct., 1883, and, by felling thousands of trees, did an immense amount of injury to the lumber business. Many of the wood roads to the ponds mentioned in this volume were completely blockaded with fallen trees, but late information from reliable sources states that several have already been cleared, and that all will be ready in season for the summer travel. See note at end of Chapter VII.

IMPORTANT.

THE reader's attention is especially called to the following list of advertisers, and much valuable detailed information in regard to Outfits, Routes, Hotels, and Camps can be obtained by a careful perusal of the several advertisements.

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GUIDE BOOK

TO THE

DEAD RIVER REGION OF MAINE.

CHAPTER I.

EUSTIS AND THE ROUTES FROM BOSTON.

EUSTIS.



OME thirty miles from any railroad in the northern part of Franklin County, Maine, is a little settlement of about three hundred inhabitants, called Eustis. It derives its name from Mr. Charles L. Eustis, who formerly owned the northern section of the township, and contains a church, several schoolhouses, and other buildings, including three mills at the principal centre of the town, which is called Eustis Mills.

By reference to the map of this county, the reader will see that this little village lies far, north of any other, in the heart of a wild, unsettled region, hitherto visited only by loggers, trappers, and a few sportsmen. To the lovers of the rod and gun who object to "roughing it," preferring the comforts and conveniences of a hotel, or to those who wish to have their families near or with them, Eustis offers superior attractions in possessing, as it does, two good hotels, viz., the Shaw House, — Messrs. Shaw & Ditson, proprietors, — which has recently been newly furnished with spring beds, and where excellent accommodations can be had at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day; and the Coburn House, owned by Mr. Z. Norton, whose terms are \$1.00 per day. From either of these houses short trips can be made and the best of fishing and hunting found.

In fact, trout can almost be caught from the main street, for Dead River, which flows through the town a few rods away, is well stocked with spotted trout, weighing from four ounces to two pounds, which rise readily to the fly all through the season.

Besides these attractions there are many beautiful drives about Eustis, a particularly pleasant one

being to the Mount Bigelow Range, some five or six miles distant.

This range is situated on the southern boundary line of Flagstaff Township, extending east and west a distance of about five miles. Towering, as it does, out of a vast wilderness, its lofty peaks and rugged sides present a grand scene of mountain splendor. There are several distinct peaks, viz., Cranberry Peak, Horns of Bigelow, Spruce Pinnacle, etc., and from the highest of these, which is about thirty-three hundred feet above the sea level, is obtained one of the finest views in New England; Mount Washington, Mount Katahdin, and Moosehead Lake being visible; while the surrounding country presents a network of ponds and streams, interspersed with low mountain peaks.

Parties ascending the mountain from the western side will be surprised to find a small pond nestling in a high valley near the summit. History relates that Major Bigelow, who accompanied Arnold on his trip through this region, climbed this mountain with the expectation of seeing in the distance the glittering spires of Quebec. The mountain was thenceforth called Mount Bigelow, in his honor.

We have called the reader's attention to Eustis, as it is the nearest point to most of the ponds mentioned in this book, and which will now be spoken of in detail.

Excursion tickets can be obtained from Boston to Eustis, and also to Smith's Farm, which lies four miles to the southwest by stage road, at an elevation of five hundred feet above the town, and is the nearest point to Tim and the Seven Ponds.

THE TRIP TO EUSTIS, OR SMITH'S FARM.

In making the trip from Boston to Eustis or Smith's Farm, the traveller has the choice of three routes as far as Portland, and two from the latter place, and a short description of them is appended.

BOSTON TO PORTLAND. ROUTE NO. 1.

Leaving Boston at 9 A. M. from the Eastern Depot on Causeway Street, the train makes short stops at Chelsea, Lynn, Salem, Ipswich, Newburyport, and Greenland, arriving at Portsmouth at 11 o'clock. A ten-minutes' stop is made here, and the hungry can appease their appetite at the excellent lunch counter in the depot.

At 11.10 the train starts, and, after making stops at Conway Junction, North Berwick, Kennebunk,

Biddeford, and Saco, arrives at the Maine Central Depot in Portland at 1 p. m.

BOSTON TO PORTLAND. ROUTE NO. 2.

Starting from the Boston and Maine Depot, in Haymarket Square, at 9 a. m., the train stops at South Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Rollinsford, Salmon Falls, North Berwick, Wells, Kennebunk, Biddeford, Saco, Old Orchard, and arrives at the Maine Central and Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Junction at 12.53 p. m. and Portland at 1 p. m. Passengers changing cars at the Junction have about twenty minutes more time for meals than those changing in Portland city.

BOSTON TO PORTLAND. ROUTE NO. 3.

Leaving Boston on either the "John Brooks" or "Tremont" of the Portland line of steamers, which sail from the south side of India Wharf at 7 p. m., daily (Sundays excepted), a very pleasant trip by water is made. These safe and reliable boats are furnished with all the modern conveniences and are in charge of first-class officers.

A good supper can be obtained on board, after which a very pleasant evening may be spent on

deck, as the steamer passes down the harbor and out on to the broad Atlantic. Tiring of this, and adjourning to a comfortable state-room below, a delightful night's rest is obtained, and morning finds the steamer moored at Franklin Wharf in Portland, which is reached at 4 A. M.

Baggage is transferred without charge from the boats to the Maine Central Depot.

Parties having the time will find this a very pleasant way to reach Portland, and can save one dollar on the round trip. State-rooms should be engaged several days in advance.

Breakfast can be obtained at the Preble, Falmouth, or United States Hotels, or at any of the numerous restaurants, after which there is plenty of time to visit the points of interest in the city or make an excursion down the harbor.

PORTLAND.

The city of Portland is charmingly situated on a peninsula at the head of Casco Bay, and has a population of 35,000.

It contains many fine buildings, among which are the Custom House, Post-Office, City Hall, and Maine General Hospital, and its streets are shaded by beautiful elm-trees. It is surrounded by high

hills, among which are Bramhall's, at the western end of the city, and Munjoy's, at the eastern end. From the summit of Bramhall's a fine view of the ocean is obtained, while on the summit of Munjoy's there is an observatory from which a grand view is had of the surrounding country. On a pleasant day Mount Washington is clearly seen to the northwest, and to the south Old Orchard Beach and its numerous hotels are easily discerned.

There are many fine drives in the vicinity, and carriages can be procured at reasonable rates. The harbor is safe and convenient, being one of the finest on the Atlantic coast, and contains many beautiful islands, on four or five of which there are hotels, to which excursion steamers are run during the summer.

PORTLAND TO EUSTIS OR SMITH'S FARM.

From Portland to Eustis or Smith's Farm there are two routes, viz. : —

ROUTE NO. 1.

Leaving Portland at 1.25 p. m. on the Maine Central Railroad, the first stop is made at the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Junction,

where the passengers from Boston via the Boston and Maine Road are taken on board.

Proceeding, the train stops for passengers at Woodford's, Westbrook (junction of the Portland and Rochester Railroad), Falmouth, Cumberland Junction, Walnut Hill, Gray, New Gloucester, and Danville Junction (the junction of the Maine Central and Grand Trunk Railroads).

Starting again, the train next stops at Auburn, and then crossing the Androscoggin River (a fine view of which is had from the cars), reaches Lewiston at 2.52 P. M.

A short stop and change of cars are made here.

Leaving Lewiston at 3 P. M., the train follows the Androscoggin in a northerly direction, and the stations of Greene, Leeds Junction, Curtis's Corner, Leeds Centre, North Leeds, Strickland's Ferry, East Livermore, Livermore Falls, Jay Bridge, North Jay, Wilton, East Wilton, are successively passed, and then crossing the Sandy River, Farmington is reached at 5.50 P. M. Again a change of cars is necessary, this time to the Sandy River Railroad, narrow gauge, and, moving onward up the beautiful Sandy River valley, the train passes North Farmington and South Strong, and at 6.45 P. M. arrives at Strong, a small town, with a popu-

lation of six or seven hundred, which contains some very fine residences, a machine shop, and a shoe factory.

Instead of being obliged to ride some thirteen miles in a stage-coach, as in previous years, passengers now change to the comfortable cars of the Franklin and Megantic Railroad, also narrow gauge; and leaving Strong at 6.45 P. M., the train passes through the hamlets of West Freeman, Hillside Summit, Salem, Oliver, North Freeman, and finally reaches Kingfield, the present terminus of the road, at 8.34 P. M.

This new railroad traverses and opens an extensive and valuable lumber region, and it is expected will, at an early date, make connections with the Canadian Provinces via the proposed International Railroad.

Kingfield is a thriving little town of six hundred inhabitants, situated on the Carrabassett River, the lumber business and manufacture of carriages and edge tools forming the principal industries.

There are two good hotels here, viz., Dyer's Hotel, Mr. B. D. Dyer, proprietor; and Mount Abram Hotel, Mr. Lewis Kershner, proprietor; and first-class accommodations for the night can be obtained at either.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Mr. Horace Wells's stage leaves Kingfield at 7.30 A. M. for Smith's Farm and Eustis, some twenty-seven miles distant. On the other days of the week, however, if a sportsman is anxious to go through, Mr. Wells is very accommodating, and will furnish transportation by private team at reasonable terms.

The stage ride from Kingfield to Smith's Farm or Eustis forms one of the pleasant portions of the journey. Mr. Wells's coach is new and very easy, his horses all that could be desired, and, as he drives the stage himself, tourists can rely on receiving every attention.

Leaving Kingfield early in the morning, the stage winds its way over a level road through the charming valley of the Carrabassett River. To the left rise the wooded slopes of Mount Abraham, while Mount Bigelow's ragged peaks are seen to the right.

Some eight or nine miles from Kingfield the stage passes through a wild gorge, where the waters of the Carrabassett wash one side of the road, while on the other hand there rises a sheer precipice some two hundred feet high.

Then a barren waste, known as the "burnt dis-

trict," is crossed, and at about 11.45 A. M., after a ride of eighteen miles, a comfortable farm-house owned by Mrs. Hines is reached and a halt made for dinner, which is furnished for the small sum of twenty-five cents. Continuing the journey, the stage soon crosses Stratton Brook and then passes through the little post village of Stratton, or Diamond Corner (as it is sometimes called), at the base of Mount Bigelow; then again the crooked course of Stratton Brook is passed over and soon after the South Branch of the Dead River is bridged. Three miles beyond Stratton the road branches, and, if there are passengers for Smith's Farm, the stage bears to the left, passing through a beautiful grove of pine-trees, and, after slowly climbing the series of hills which lead to the farm, arrives at its destination at 2.30 P. M., and by leaving at once sportsmen can reach Tim Pond in time to enjoy the late afternoon fishing. If there are no passengers for Smith's Farm the stage turns to the right and reaches Eustis Mills at about 3 P. M.

ROUTE NO. 2.

Leaving Portland at 1.25 P. M. over the Maine Central Railroad, the trip as far as Leeds Junction is the same as by Route No. 1.

From this point, however, instead of turning to the north, the road bears to the northeast and passes through Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Belgrade, and North Belgrade. The train here follows the shore of Lake Maranacook for several miles, affording the tourist a chance to enjoy the picturesque beauty of this large sheet of water.

At 4.42 P. M. Oakland or West Waterville is reached and a change of cars made to the Somerset Railroad.

The scenery along this road is delightful. Glimpses of the Kennebec are had anon, and twice its rushing waters are crossed.

The town of Norridgewock, of historical fame, is passed, and a view of Sebastian Râle's monument is presented at the left of the road. Old Point, Madison, and Anson come next, and at 6.05 P. M. the train arrives at North Anson, a small village on the Kennebec, at the mouth of the Carabassett River.

This town is the terminus of the Somerset Railroad; contains two churches, an academy, a savings bank, and several stores, and supports a weekly paper.

Travellers visiting this place can obtain excellent accommodations at the Somerset Hotel, Messrs. Brown & Hilton, proprietors.

There are many fine drives in the vicinity of North Anson and many interesting places to be visited, and those having leisure time can pass a few days very pleasantly here. This is the end of telegraphic communications for those *en route* to the many sporting resorts in the vicinity.

Mr. H. Richardson's stage connects with the 6.05 P. M. train and at once starts for North New Portland, some eleven miles distant. After riding all day in the cars, this change is welcome, and the mountain air revives the weary traveller.

Up hill and down through a fertile farming country the skilful Jehu guides his hardy horses, and finally "draws up" in professional style before the Dirigo House in North New Portland.

The proprietor, Mr. Quint, is on hand, doing all in his power to make things comfortable. Supper is announced, and ample justice is sure to be done to it by the hungry tourists. Here it may be well to state that the Dirigo House accommodates fifteen guests, and board is furnished at \$1.50 per day. On Monday and Friday mornings Mr. H. Richardson's stage leaves the hotel at North New Portland at 7.30 for Eustis and Smith's Farm, some thirty-four miles distant. On other days of the week, private conveyances can be obtained at reasonable rates.

Leaving North New Portland in the early morning, when Nature looks her best, the stage passes through a rough, hilly country, and from the summits of the numerous elevations delightful views are obtained. In a low valley to the left of the road the waters of a small pond are discovered. Rattling along, the stage, after a descent, crosses a level piece of farming country known as Lexington Flats, when the road once more grows rugged and the panting horses climb slowly up one side of a ridge and then "speed it" down the other. The ever-varying landscape and the invigorating mountain air prevent the ride from becoming tiresome, and at about 11.30 A. M. Parsons Hotel, Dead River, is reached, and a stop made for dinner.

This hotel is run by Mr. Parsons, and is very pleasantly situated near the base of Mount Bigelow and but a short distance from the Dead River. Good fishing and hunting can be had in the vicinity, and Mr. Parsons takes especial pains to make visiting sportsmen enjoy themselves.

After dinner the stage again starts, following the crooked banks of the Dead River and passes very near the base of Mount Bigelow, whose high and rocky peaks are clearly defined against the sky. Some three miles beyond Parsons there is

a ferry across the Dead River to the old road on the northern bank.

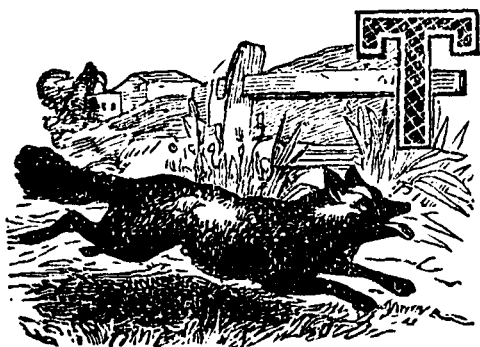
The present road follows the southern bank and crosses the river a short distance below Flagstaff over a new bridge one hundred and seventy-five feet long. At Flagstaff it crosses the outlet of Flagstaff Pond, and then a ride of six miles, during which the North Branch of the Dead River is crossed, brings the stage to the junction of this road with those from Kingfield, Smith's Farm, and Eustis. If bound to Smith's Farm, the stage now turns to the left and follows the same route as has been previously described in the trip via Farmington, Kingfield, and Strong, arriving at the farm at 3 P. M.

If bound to Eustis, it turns to the right and reaches that place at 3 P. M.

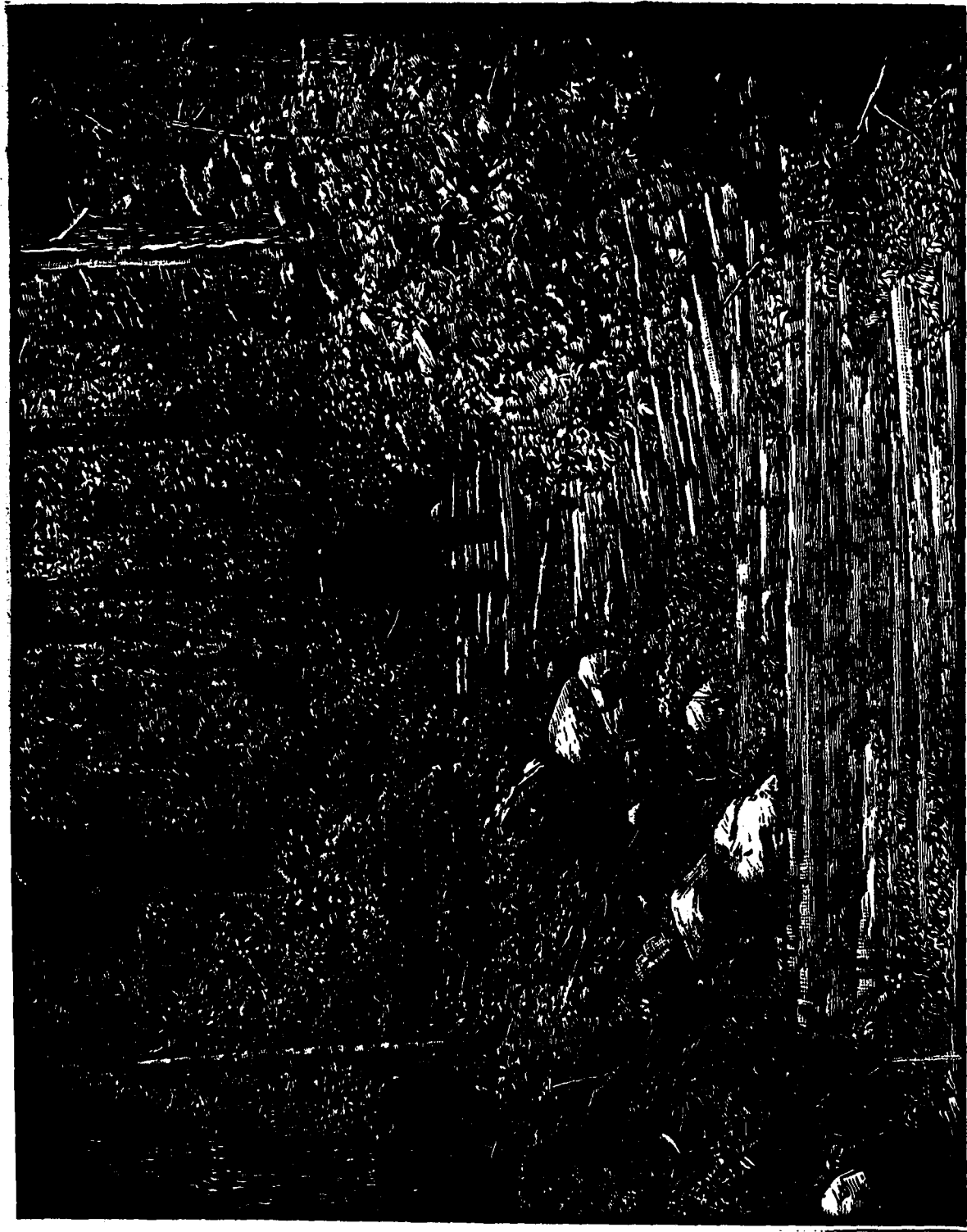


CHAPTER II.

THE DEAD RIVER AND THE NORTH AND SOUTH BRANCHES.



THE Dead River, with its tributaries, the North and South Branches, forms the main water-course of the region embraced in this book, and is the outlet of most of the ponds. The North Branch has its source in the Big North West of the Seven Ponds group and flows in a northerly direction through the Massachusetts Bog to Arnold Pond, the most western of the Chain of Ponds, thence flowing in a southeasterly direction through the entire Chain into the township of Eustis, where it is joined by the South Branch or Saddleback River, which rises in the Saddleback Mountains east of the Rangeley Lakes, and flows in a northeasterly direction. The main stream, after tumbling over Arnold's Falls, flows in a northeasterly direction until the outlet of Flagstaff Pond is reached, then



SMITH'S BUCKBOARD ROAD.

it turns directly southeast and circles down into the Dead River Township,—the velocity of the current being somewhat increased by the descent over Hurricane Falls,—then changing again to the northeast and following this course for a few miles the river again descends over Long Falls, and some five miles beyond, after rushing over the Grand Falls, it swings around directly east and follows this direction until the Kennebec is reached, some ten or twelve miles distant. The current of the upper waters of the main river is quite slow and the descent gradual, but in the lower waters falls and rapids are numerous. The size of the river is greatly increased in the spring by freshets, and thousands of logs are driven over its waters at this season down into the Kennebec.

The Dead River and North Branch, together with the Chaudière of Canada, formed the route which was followed by Benedict Arnold in the fall of 1775 in his disastrous march against Quebec, and at the present time it offers to the canoeist a romantic trip through the wilds of Maine and Eastern Canada to the St. Lawrence River. For the benefit of those who may desire to make the above trip, the following description is given: in order to avoid the rough waters near the mouth of

the river, the best place to start from is Parsons Hotel, Dead River, where parties can procure provisions necessary for the trip.

Entering the river at the above place, the course is in a northwesterly direction through an open fertile country, and a fine view is had of the Mount Bigelow Range, which looms up in the south. For three miles the water is smooth, with a very slight current, and the canoe floats lazily along, winding in and out among the many bends of the river, and now and then startling the wild duck, which, with hasty flight, disappears around the next turn only to be again disturbed as the canoe approaches.

The first rough water is met at Hurricane Falls, where, after a short carry, the canoe is again launched, and, proceeding in the same direction, encounters several small rips and passes from the township of Dead River into that of Flagstaff, soon after gliding by the little hamlet of Flagstaff, where the outlet of Flagstaff Pond enters. The river here turns to the southwest, and about two miles beyond is joined by Kershner Brook, and three miles farther on by Trout Brook; then, skirting the western base of Mount Bigelow, it shortly after enters the township of Eustis, where Arnold's Falls make a carry one eighth of a mile long

necessary, after which the junction of the North and South Branches is reached and a northwesterly course taken. Between Flagstaff and Arnold's Falls there are several short stretches of quick water, where the canoe must be poled or carried. The milldam at Eustis is next reached and portage made. Half a mile farther on the mouth of Tim Brook is passed, then the mouth of Jim Brook, and beyond the Ledge Falls are encountered.

After transporting around these falls, a fresh start is taken, and the canoe floats over the sluggish current for five miles, at which point Alder Stream comes rushing in from the south, and about one mile above a portage one fourth of a mile long is made around the Shadagee Falls. For the next four miles the water is rougher; then, to avoid the Sarampus and Little Sarampus Falls, which lie a few rods apart, the canoe is shouldered and carried for a quarter of a mile; and two miles beyond, after a short carry at the Old Farm Dam, Lower Pond, of the Chain of Ponds, is reached, from which point a grand view is had of the Chain of Ponds Mountain.

The course now lies through Lower, Bag, Long, and Round Ponds, all of which are very closely connected and easily passed through, then up the

North 'Branch (which is here a swift stream, in many places choked with logs) some two miles, to the outlet of Hathan Bog, from which point there is a choice of two courses, one by the way of Hathan Bog and Beaver Pond, and thence by tote road direct to Spider Lake in Canada, or to Spider River, through which there is good canoeing to the lake, then across this body of water to its southwestern end, and down the outlet (midway of which is Rush Lake) to Lake Megantic. There is a carry around the dam just below Spider Lake.

The other and best way is up the North Branch through Horseshoe, Mud, and Arnold Ponds, which are connected by small streams, navigable for canoes at most seasons of the year, thence across a tote road four or five miles long in a westerly direction to Arnold River in Canada, which, if followed in a northerly direction, will lead to Lake Megantic, some six miles distant. The trip across Lake Megantic, which is about fourteen miles long, to Agnes, can be made in the canoe or in the little steamer "Lena," which plies upon its waters. Connections with this steamer can be made at Woburn, at the head of the lake.

The town of Agnes is situated at the outlet of the lake on the Chaudière River.

From this place the canoeist can return by rail if he desires ; but if he decides to continue the trip to Quebec, the course is down the Chaudière River, the current of which is strong and swift and broken by many falls and rapids, which make numerous carries necessary.

Leaving Agnes, the first rough water is encountered at Devil's Rapids, in the township of Spaulding, a few miles down the river ; and it is necessary to make a short carry here.

There is now good canoeing until the Split Rock Rapids, in the township of Gayhurst, several miles below, are reached, and, as there is no portage here, in passing keep well over to the north side of the river. The next portage is at the town of Grandes Coudees, about thirty miles from Agnes, and the canoeist must now transport his boat for one mile around a dam and the Rapids de Bon Homme Etienne. The route thus far has been through an unbroken wilderness, and the scenery wild and romantic.

From this point for fourteen miles, to the town of Jersey (River Chaudière), located near the junction of the Chaudière River, with its principal tributary, the River Du Loup, the canoeing is good, and continues so to the town of St. George, two

and one half miles beyond, at which place the St. George Rapids are encountered. These rapids are in a wild gorge, and have a descent of about sixty feet. To avoid them, a carry two miles long must be made.

Ten miles farther down the river, at the town of St. François, there is a portage one half a mile long around the St. François de Beauce Rapids, after which there is good canoeing for thirty miles.

The St. Bernard Rapid de Poseure is now encountered, and a quarter of a mile portage made, followed by a two-mile carry around the St. Bernard Long Rapids. Continuing down the river about fifteen miles, the canoeist reaches Bear's Head Rapids, St. Lambert, where there is a three fourths of a mile carry, and also a half-mile carry around the St. Lambert Strait (Detroit), a very dangerous place. The course to the Chaudière Falls, twelve miles below, is interrupted by but one short carry, one quarter of a mile long, at St. Augustine les Cheneau. From the Chaudière Falls to the St. Lawrence, three miles distant, the river is not navigable for canoes, consequently transportation over land must be secured from the above point.

Arriving at the St. Lawrence, the course is across the river and down the northern shore a few miles to Quebec.

Parties desiring assistance at the various portages on the Chaudière River can obtain the same by applying to the following persons :—

Rapids de Bon Homme Etienne, Mr. Tom McIntire, Grandes Coudees.

St. George Rapids, Mr. Tom McIntire, Grandes Coudees.

St. François de Beauce Rapids, Mr. Fortier, hotel at St. François.

St. Bernard Rapids, Mr. Bernard, grist mill at St. Bernard.

Bear's Head Rapids, Mr. Jos. Lambert, St. Lambert.

St. Lambert Strait, Mr. Jos. Lambert, St. Lambert.

St. Augustine les Cheneau, Mr. Breakey, saw mill, St. Augustine.

Chaudière Falls, Mr. Boutin, Hall's farm.

From Grandes Coudees to the town of St. Joseph, at the junction of the Quebec Central and Levis and Kennebec Railroads, there is a carriage road which passes very near the eastern bank of the river and through the following towns : Jersey

(River Chaudière), St. George East, River Gilbert, and St. François, at either of which the canocist can obtain supplies or wagon for portage if he desires. There is also a branch of this road from Jersey, River Chaudière, which follows the River Du Loup to the boundary line between Canada and the United States, where connections can be made with stage for The Forks of the Kennebec.

To thoroughly enjoy the above trip, one should have a good companion, a light outfit, and plenty of time.

For further particulars the reader should refer to the chapters on the several ponds and rivers which are embraced in this excursion.

ARNOLD'S TRIP.

As many are unaware that the Dead River region was traversed by Gen. Benedict Arnold and his army in 1775, a short description of his trip (taken from Sparks' History) is given below.

"The Continental Congress had resolved that an incursion into Canada should be made by the troops under Gen. Schuyler. To facilitate this object, a plan was devised to send an expedition to Quebec through the eastern wilderness by way of the Kennebec River, which should eventually co-operate

with the other party, or cause a diversion of the enemy that would be favorable to its movements.

“Col. Arnold was selected to command this hazardous expedition, and Sept. 18, 1775, he marched from Cambridge at the head of eleven hundred men to Newburyport, where they embarked on eleven transports and sailed the next day for the Kennebec River.

“At the end of two days’ sail, the transports arrived at the town of Gardiner on the Kennebec.

“Two hundred bateaux had been constructed at Pittston on the bank of the river opposite Gardiner, and to them the men and provisions were now transferred.

“The next stopping place was a few miles higher up the river, at Fort Western, opposite the present town of Augusta. Here the hard struggles, sufferings, and dangers were to begin.

“Eleven hundred men, with arms, ammunition, and all the apparatus of war, burdened with clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, were to pass through a region uninhabited, wild, and desolate, forcing their bateaux against a swift current, and carrying them and their contents on their own shoulders around rapids and cataracts, over craggy precipices, and through morasses, till

they should reach the French settlements in Canada, a distance of more than two hundred miles.

“Arnold had for a guide an imperfect copy of the journal of Col. Montessor, an officer in the British army, who some fifteen years previous had started from Quebec, ascended the rivers Chaudière and Du Loup, crossed the highlands near the head-waters of the Penobscot, pursued his way through Moosehead Lake, and entered the Kennebec by its eastern branch. He returned by the western branch or Dead River, and through Lake Megantic and the Chaudière. This latter route was to be pursued by Arnold.

“While the preparations were making at Fort Western for the departure of the army, a small reconnoitring party was sent forward under Lieut. Steel with orders to go as far as Lake Megantic, or Chaudière Pond, as it was sometimes called, and procure what intelligence they could from the Indians, who were said to be in the neighborhood on a hunting expedition. Lieut. Church with another party was sent to take the exact course and distance of the Dead River.

“Next the army began to move in four divisions, each setting off a day before the other, and thus allowing sufficient space between them in passing up the rapids and around the falls.

"Having seen all the troops embarked, Arnold followed them in a birch canoe, overtaking the advanced party on the third day at Norridgewock Falls. Seven days were spent here in getting the army around the falls. As soon as the last bateaux was launched in the waters above, Arnold again betook himself to his birch canoe, quickly shot ahead of the rear division, and in two days arrived at the great carrying place, twelve miles below the junction of the Dead River with the east branch of the Kennebec. Here he found the first divisions.

"Sickness and desertion had now reduced the army to nine hundred and fifty men. Arnold now had provisions for twenty-five days, and hoped to reach the Chaudière River in eight or ten days.

"The great carrying place extended from the Kennebec to the Dead River, fifteen miles distant, with three small ponds intervening.

"With incredible toil the bateaux, provisions, and baggage were taken from the waters of the Kennebec and transported on the men's shoulders along a rugged path for more than three miles to the first pond. Here the bateaux were again put afloat; and thus they continued by alternate water and land carriage till they reached the Dead River.

"A block-house was built at the second portage, at which the sick were left, and another near the banks of the Kennebec.

"The Dead River presented for many miles a smooth surface and gentle current, interrupted here and there by falls of short descent, at which were carrying places.

"A party of ninety men were now sent to the rear for provisions, which were beginning to grow scarce.

"For three days it rained incessantly, and one night, after they had landed at a late hour and were trying to take a little repose, they were roused by a freshet which came rushing upon them in a torrent, and hardly allowed them time to escape before the ground on which they had lain down was overflowed. In nine hours the river rose eight feet.

"The current continued so rapid that progress forward was very slow, and at length a disaster happened which nearly put an end to the expedition. Seven bateaux were overturned by the turbulent waters and their contents lost.

"This made such a breach in their provisions that the bravest among them was almost ready to despond. They were now thirty miles from the

Chaudière River, and had provisions for twelve or fifteen days.

"It was decided to send the sick and feeble back, and that the others should press forward.

"Arnold wrote to Cols. Greene and Enos, who were in the rear, to select such a number of their strongest men as they could supply with fifteen days' provisions and come on with them, leaving the rest to return ; but Enos misconstrued the order and retreated to Cambridge.

"After despatching this order, Arnold hastened onward with sixty men under Capt. Hanchet, intending to proceed as soon as possible to the inhabitants on the Chaudière and send back provisions to meet the main forces. The rain changed to snow, thus adding the sufferings of cold to those of hunger and fatigue.

"Ice formed on the surface of the water, in which the men were obliged to wade and drag their boats.

"Finally the highlands were reached which separated the eastern waters from the St. Lawrence.

"A string of small lakes, choked with logs and other obstructions, had been passed through near the source of the Dead River, and seventeen falls had been encountered in ascending its whole dis-

tance, around which were portages. The carry over the highlands was about four miles.

"A small stream then presented itself, which conducted the boats by a very crooked route into Lake Megantic, the great fountain head of the Chaudière.

"Here were found Lieuts. Steel and Church, who had been sent forward a second time to explore and clear paths at the portages.

"Early the next morning Arnold sent instructions to the rear of the army, and then ordered Capt. Hanchet with fifty-five men to march by land along the margin of the lake while he crossed it with the rest of the party in the batteaux. In three hours they reached the outlet of the lake and entered the Chaudière, which carried them along with prodigious rapidity on its tide of waters boiling and foaming over a rocky bottom.

"Three days after leaving Megantic, Arnold arrived, after an exciting and disastrous trip, during which three boats were lost, at Sertigan, the first French settlement, four miles below the junction of the River Du Loup with the Chaudière, and seventy miles from Megantic.

"The remainder of the army arrived in three or four days and proceeded slowly down the river, and on the 13th of November they were all assembled at Point Levis, opposite Quebec."

Accompanying Arnold on this expedition was Aaron Burr, then a young man, afterwards Vice-President of the United States.

As this is all that historically relates to this region, we will leave Arnold and his army at this point, and next call the reader's attention to the South Branch of the Dead River and its tributaries.

SOUTH BRANCH.

Rising in the Saddleback Mountains, near the eastern end of Rangeley Lake, the Saddleback or South Branch of the Dead River flows in a northerly direction through Dallas Plantation, and thence in a northeasterly course across Lang and Coplin townships into the township of Eustis, where it combines with the North Branch, forming the beautiful Dead River. Fair trout fishing is found throughout its entire length. It is easily reached from Eustis, the Kingfield stage road crossing it about a mile and a quarter above its junction with the North Branch, while the road to Coplintown also crosses it several miles farther up. About one mile above where the Kingfield road crosses, on the north bank of the river,

LUTTON BROOK

enters. This stream is named for one of the trio of famous trappers who hunted in this region in years gone by; and the abundance of trout to be found in its waters will gladden the heart of the fisherman.

By following it up to the head-waters,

REED POND,

a small body of water lying about south of Smith's Farm, is reached, and, as might be expected of a place where man seldom intrudes, the fishing is good.

STRATTON BROOK.

Rising at the eastern extremity of the Mount Bigelow Range, and winding along its southern base in a westerly direction, Stratton Brook, after rounding the western slope of Bigelow, pours its waters into the Saddleback or South Branch of the Dead River about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the main stream, and some five miles from Eustis Mills.

Being easily reached from the latter town, — the stage road to Kingfield crossing it twice, — this beautiful stream is of great attraction to anglers,

who can find plenty of trout and an excellent opportunity to cast the fly, as the banks are free from underbrush.

BLACK BROOK.

Entering the Saddleback River some two miles above Stratton Brook is another good trout stream, Black Brook, which has its source in the thickly timbered country farther south. Its principal tributary is

NASH BROOK,

which also affords good fishing. The course of this stream was materially changed a few years ago by a freshet.



CHAPTER III.

TIM POND AND VICINITY.

TIM.

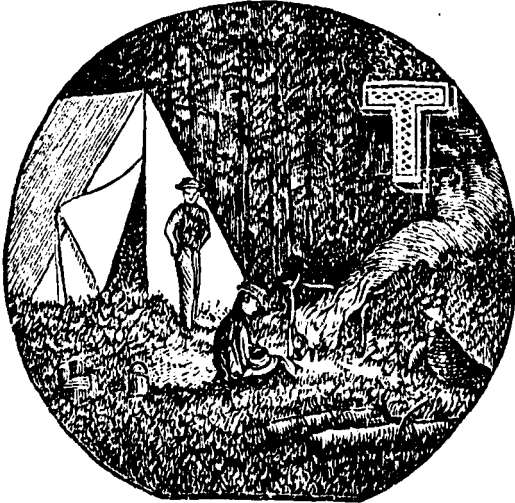
BY M. J. MESSER.

I love a man whose deeds are earnest,
Whose heart is faithful, whose words are true,
And little it matters where God has placed him,
Or what is the work that is his to do.
Whether he sits in the halls of marble,
To make the laws for a mighty land,
Or hears, in the forest, the wild birds warble,
And grasps an axe in his brawny hand.

Just such a man was Tim the hunter,
A guide, with record without a stain,
Who knew like a book each brook and river
And loved every tree in the woods of Maine.
For forty years, through the pathless forests,
He followed the moose and the caribou ;
But never again shall we hear his rifle
Or, piercing the darkness, his loud halloo.

For Tim is at rest ; his life-chase ended,
He sleeps 'mid the scenes that he loved so well,
By the side of a tranquil mountain lakelet,
Whose beauty the tourists with rapture tell.

And his memory lives in that sheet of water,
Though his spirit rests in the great beyond,
And will live as long as the wavelets ripple,
For 'tis known to the world by the name "Tim Pond."



WO thousand feet above the sea, nestling in the forest-crowned mountains of Maine, lies the beautiful sheet of sparkling water called Tim Pond, which derives its name from a bold and

fearless hunter who made its forest-fringed shores his favorite trapping place nearly a century ago; and, notwithstanding the lapse of years and the advance of civilization, the pond and the surrounding forests still retain their primitive grandeur and afford rare and exciting sport.

Although but ten miles from the town of Eustis, Tim Pond was nearly inaccessible till within a few years, when Mr. Kennedy Smith cut a road from his farm to the shores of the pond, over which sportsmen and their baggage are now safely transported on substantial buckboards.

The ride over this road is one of the pleasing

novelties of the trip ; and, as the journey to Smith's Farm has already been fully described, we will start anew from this point.

On arrival of the stage at the farm, Mr. Smith at once transfers the baggage to a single or one-horse buckboard or to a double or two-horse buckboard, according to the demands of the party, and when everything is secured the trip commences.

The course for the first half-mile is through a pasture, where there is a small house in which resides an eccentric individual who devotes his entire time to agriculture and religion. By experimenting with the first, he expects, by some process known only to himself, to produce a new vegetable, by which he will realize a fortune ; and in this belief he is sustained by the latter, of which he has a large supply, for it is said that he can recite the entire Bible.

The woods are now entered by a road, which is completely hedged by a dense growth of spruce and hemlock, and the ride is rough and exciting, especially if there have been recent rains. As the progress of the team is necessarily slow, the sportsman has an occasional opportunity to secure a bag of game, which is quite plenty in the fall of the year.

After an ascent of three miles the summit of the First Lookout is reached, five hundred feet above the farm. From this point the road descends into a beautiful valley, from which it again ascends for a mile and a half, when the top of the Second Lookout is gained. Again a gradual descent is commenced, and finally, after overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, the travellers emerge into a clearing which Mr. Smith has made on the northern shore of the pond, and where he has erected nine comfortable log-cabins for the accommodations of his guests.

This camp is beautifully located within a few rods of the pond, the water of which can be seen through the intervening trees. On the opposite shore are the wooded slopes of Tim Pond Mountain; and in the distance one of the lofty peaks of East Kennebago Mountain can be seen towering towards the sky. The other sides of the camp are guarded by dense forests.

The land is elevated, and the air, laden with the sweet perfumes of the woods, is fresh and invigorating. A short distance from the clearing is a spring of pure, cold water, from which the camp is supplied.

The cabins are models of neatness, and each

one is supplied with a nice bed of fragrant boughs, plenty of blankets, and a small stove, the latter being particularly enjoyable and adding greatly to the general comfort, as the mornings and evenings are cool and the rainy days cold and damp.

A large cabin occupies the centre of the camp, and is used as a general dining-room, where breakfast is served at 7 A. M., dinner at 12 M., and supper at 5 P. M. The food is fresh and wholesome, properly cooked, and the variety and quantity are always sufficient to satisfy all. A horn is blown at each meal to call the hungry ones.

On the pond are plenty of good boats, and each person has one assigned him during his stay.

For sure trout fishing, Tim Pond cannot be excelled. It is full of deep holes, and the water, which is supplied by mountain springs, is cold, pure, and sparkling. The trout average half a pound, the largest weighing two and a half pounds, but there are plenty of them, and they are very gamy, rising to the fly at all hours, although morning and evening are their favorite feeding times. Any angler can fill his creel in a short time in almost any part of the pond; but there are several favorite localities, which we mention below:—

Off the northern shore of the pond, near the camp.

Off Greenbush Point, directly opposite the camp.

Off the mouth of Hack Inlet, at the western end of the pond, and off the mouth of Alder Inlet.

Deer are seen almost every day in hot weather, as they come in small herds to the water to bathe and drink ; and partridge and small game are very abundant.

Near the northwestern end of the pond is Black Mountain, which affords the tourist a chance to test his climbing abilities, the view from the summit amply repaying him for the difficulties of the ascent.

At the southwestern end of the pond there is a spotted trail, which passes over Maple Hill and continues in a southwesterly direction to the Forest Retreat House, at the eastern end of Kennebago Lake. Persons visiting Tim Pond should address Mr. Kennedy Smith, Smith's Farm, Stratton, and secure accommodations in advance. The price for board, including use of boat, is \$1.50 per day, or \$10 per week.

Excursion tickets should be bought to Smith's Farm or Eustis.

For further particulars in regard to expense and routes, see chapters on those subjects.

MUD POND.

At the eastern end of Tim Pond is Mud Pond, a small sheet of water, formerly a part of Tim, but now separated from the main body by a dam built by beavers, which extends from the southern shore almost the entire distance across the pond. There is a small opening in this dam, which enables a person to pass with boat from one pond to the other.

It is quite shallow, with a muddy bottom, except at the northeastern end, where it deepens ; and here some fine trout fishing may be had.

THE MEADOWS.

About three miles from Tim Pond there is an open marshy tract of land called The Meadows, through which runs a small stream, the source of the main inlet of Kennebago Lake.

It is reached by following the Seven Ponds buck-board road for two miles, thence by a newly cut winter road for the remainder of the way.

This spot is a favorite resort for deer, moose, caribou, and other large game, and is worthy of a visit ; but, as it is surrounded by a growth of alder-bushes, care should be taken to mark the place where the road enters, as the trail is easily lost.

Southwest of The Meadows a short distance is Beaver Pond, a long, narrow strip of water, where good trout fishing is to be found.

This pond is formed by the widening of the main inlet.

TIM BROOK.

This brook, the main outlet of Tim Pond, runs through a rough, wild country and empties into the Dead River about one half a mile above Eustis. Just below Tim Pond there is an old dam, and about one half a mile farther down the stream there are a number of beautiful cascades. Trout are quite abundant but not easily taken, as the first mile of the brook is very hard to follow, the bed being exceedingly rough and blockaded with logs and huge rocks; while the banks are rendered almost impassable by the dense growth of underbrush.

Below this the brook widens, the waters are smoother and a better opportunity for fishing is had.

About two miles above the junction of this stream with the Dead River, the outlet of Tee Pond enters.

TEE POND.

This pond is about three miles northwest of Eustis and is easily reached, there being a carriage

road to within one mile and a quarter of it, and a tote road the remainder of the way, reaching the pond at its eastern end. Directly opposite, on the western shore, there is an old logging camp, where tourists can obtain shelter.

Good sport may be had here, as there are plenty of trout and togue, and the pond has been fished but little.

BARNARD POND.

This small body of water lies in the northwest corner of Eustis Township, and its outlet forms one of the tributaries of Tim Brook.



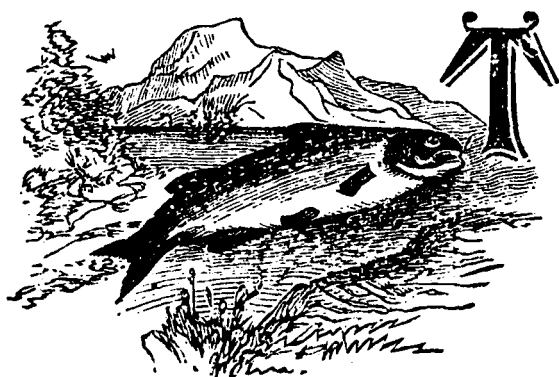


MASON'S CAMP—BIG ISLAND POND.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEVEN PONDS.

“ Ay, this is freedom! These pure skies
Were never stained with village smoke;
The fragrant wind that through them flies
Is breathed from wastes by ploughs unbroke.”



THE Seven Ponds are a cluster of beautiful lakelets situated about thirteen miles northwest of Tim Pond, and elevated 2,500 feet above the sea.

Contrary to the name, this group consists of nine ponds, viz., Big Island, L, Rock, Grant or Little Northwest, Big Northwest, two Boundary, Little Island, and Beaver Ponds.

To the lovers of nature a wilder and more picturesque region than this could not be found; and sportsmen can here realize their dreams of creels of trout and bags of game.

To the untiring labors of Mr. Kennedy Smith the sportsman is indebted for the wood road from

Tim to the Seven Ponds, over which Mr. Smith furnishes buckboard conveyance if desired.

Starting from the camp on Tim Pond, the road for the first mile follows along its shores, and those intending to walk can save this distance by crossing in boat. From this point the road leaves the pond and runs over several high ridges of land. If the pedestrian takes his time, the trip is thoroughly enjoyable. On either side the vast impenetrable forests stretch for miles and miles.

“ While through the trunks, with moss and lichens white,
The sunshine darts its interrupted light.”

The stillness is now and then broken by the whir of the noisy partridge, and it is not an uncommon occurrence if a bear or deer is seen ahead in the road.

The southern base of Black Mountain is circled, after which a branch of Alder Stream is crossed, by means of a corduroy bridge, and before the journey grows tiresome a small clearing just half-way between Tim and the Seven Ponds is reached and lunch in order.

Refreshed and eager to press ahead, another start is taken, and new scenes of wild beauty are viewed on every side. Two more branches of

Alder Stream are crossed and the Five Round Mountains are next passed ; and near their northern end Boil Mountain, on the other side of the road, is visible ; also Snow Mountain, which looms up majestically directly ahead.

Thus the trip is made, and at last, somewhat fatigued and with a voracious appetite, the camp on Big Island Pond is reached, and you are welcomed by the attentive host, who points out your cabin and then hastens away to prepare refreshments for the inner man.

The Seven Ponds can also be reached via Rangely and Kennebago Lakes ; and a description of this route is given in the next chapter.

BIG ISLAND POND.

The largest and most beautiful of the Seven Ponds is called Big Island, from a large island lying near its centre.

On entering the clearing from the wood road, over which the trip from Tim Pond has been made, seven log-cabins are discovered scattered around beneath the overhanging trees. These cabins are even better than those at Tim Pond, and are furnished the same, while the large dining-cabin, which is located near the centre of the clearing, is

very tastily decorated, and the table all that could be desired.

A cold spring supplies the camp with water, and a short distance from it a small brook has been dammed and conveniences for keeping live trout arranged.

The clearing, the work of Mr. Smith, is situated at the southeastern end of the pond on a slight elevation, from which one of the finest views of this sheet of water and its surroundings is obtained.

Stretching out before you a distance of three miles are its blue ruffled waters, broken here and there by some huge ledge which rises above the surface, while the surrounding forests closely line the rough and rocky shores.

Towering above the camp on the east is Snow Mountain, one of the highest peaks in Maine.

It can be ascended from the camp, but, as its sides are covered to the summit with a thick growth of spruce, hemlock, and pine trees, the trip is very arduous, and it is hardly safe to attempt it without a guide, as there are no paths to aid a stranger. The view from the summit is grand, as the surrounding country can be seen for miles, and on a fair day the steamer on Lake Megantic can be discerned with the naked eye.

Looking down the pond from the camp, the Boundary Mountains stretch along the horizon, and the rounded slopes of Boil Mountain are visible at the south.

One is enthused with new life as he breathes the pure air and feasts his eyes on the beauties of nature, spread like a panorama everywhere around.

The trout in these waters are larger than in the rest of the ponds, and are very plenty, it not being an uncommon thing for an expert angler to land twenty-five or thirty pounds in a short time.

The best fishing grounds are near the island and in the numerous coves around the shore, where mountain streams pour their cold waters into the pond.

For fly fishing, the months of June and July are the best; but the trout rise through the entire season, the most taking fly being the Red Ibis. For deep fishing, the angler will find an excellent bait in the shape of a small fish which the guides call a chub, and with which the pond is stocked; this bait is also used for trolling, and, as the law forbids the use of a "spoon," it will be found a very good substitute.

On the eastern shore of the pond Messrs. Grant & Richardson have a small cabin, and Mr. Charles

Soule has two on the northern. These camps are for the accommodation of sportsmen who come from Rangeley, and parties desiring the use of them should address the proprietors at that place.

Mr. Smith at his camp furnishes cabin, boat, and board for \$2 per day, and can be addressed at Stratton.

L POND.

“ . . . with here and there
A glossy fly skimming in circlets gay
The treacherous surface, while the quick-eyed trout
Watches his time to spring.”

About one quarter of a mile south of Big Island Pond and reached by a good path is L Pond, which derives its name from its shape.

Although lying so near, it has no connection by water with Big Island Pond, being separated by a high ridge of land.

It is about the size of Tim Pond, but not as deep, and at its western end, near the bend, the bottom is covered with large ledges, which occasionally appear above the surface, while near these are the feeding grounds for water-fowl, which are quite plenty at certain seasons of the year. The fishing here is excellent, as the pond is fairly alive with trout.

At the northeastern end of the pond there is a cabin, belonging to Mr. A. S. Douglas, the guide, from which a path leads to the boat landing, where several boats can always be found.

From the most southern extremity there are two spotted trails making connections with Kennebago Lake. One follows the outlet of L Pond to the head of Long Pond or Straits, and the other runs in a more southerly direction, crossing the western slope of Boil Mountain, to the lower end of Long Pond. From either terminus there is a direct water-course through to Kennebago Lake; and these are the trails usually followed by parties visiting the Seven Ponds from Rangeley.

ROCK POND.

Directly north of Big Island Pond, and reached by a short wood path, is a small shallow body of water, triangular in shape, called Rock Pond, which is full of lily pads, rendering fly fishing quite difficult, although the trout are plenty.

Mr. Kennedy Smith has placed a boat here, which can be used by visiting sportsmen.

There is a trail from the northern shore of this pond to the Massachusetts Bog.

GRANT POND, OR THE LITTLE NORTHWEST.

This small pond lies one and three fourths of a mile west of the northern extremity of Big Island Pond, by spotted trail.

Like Rock Pond, it is very shallow and covered with pads.

There is a boat here, and the trout fishing is fair. The waters of this pond flow into the Kennebago River and thence into the Androscoggin; while the Big Northwest, one fourth mile distant, empties its waters into the Gore Stream, a branch of the Dead River, the largest tributary of the Kennebec.

Thus it will be seen that the head-waters of the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers are within a quarter of a mile of each other.

THE BIG NORTHWEST POND.

One fourth of a mile northwest of Grant Pond, by spotted trail, there is another beautiful sheet of water surrounded by high land, called the Big Northwest Pond.

Being so remote, it is seldom visited, and is full of speckled beauties, which rise readily to the fly.

Mr. Haines has a boat on the pond and two splendid cabins on the southwestern shore.

Camping parties can secure the use of the cabins and boat by addressing Mr. Haines at Rangeley.

A spotted trail runs from the southeastern end of the pond, via Grant, Little Island, Beaver, and Long Pond to the boat landing on Kennebago Stream, from which there is a clear water-course to Kennebago Lake. Parties from Rangeley can reach the Seven Ponds by this route.

Another trail which connects with Arnold Pond of the Chain of Ponds will be spoken of later.

THE BOUNDARY PONDS.

At the base of the Boundary Mountains, the dividing range between Maine and Canada, to the west of the Big Northwest Pond, and reached by spotted trails, are the two Boundary Ponds, which were formed by beavers damming two small brooks and thus overflowing the surrounding country. The beavers have since departed, but the dams still remain, monuments to this industrious little animal. Deer and other large game are very plenty in the vicinity of these ponds.

LITTLE ISLAND POND.

This small body of water lies about one and one half miles south of Grant Pond, with which it is connected by a small stream.

It is about one mile long and one half a mile wide, and, as its name implies, contains a small island situated near the centre.

It is seldom visited, and consequently affords fair trout fishing.

There is a spotted trail from here to Grant and the Big Northwest Ponds, and also to

BEAVER POND,

a small, circular sheet of water, which lies a short distance to the east, and is connected with Little Island Pond by a brook.

Messrs. Grant & Richardson have a camp on its western shore, and from the southern shore a spotted trail follows the outlet, Kennebago Stream, to Long Pond.

Below is an account of "J. W. T.'s" trip to Tim and the Seven Ponds as published in "The Forest and Stream." Readers will notice that the route then followed differs somewhat from the one traversed at the present time : —

"On Aug. 18, I left my home in the Wooden Nutmeg State, on my fourth trip to Tim Pond. I spent the first night in Boston. The next morning I took the train which arrived in Farmington, Maine, about five o'clock the same day. I could have then taken Clarke's stage for Kingfield the same evening, and arrived at Kennedy Smith's Farm-house at about noon the next day; but instead, my friend Simon, with his private team, took me and my cocker spaniel 'Biz,' my gun and tackle, and we started on our way rejoicing.

"We left Farmington Monday morning the 22d. There had been heavy showers during the day and night of Sunday. The scenery was fine and the atmosphere very refreshing to one who had been cooped up in a hot dusty city for months. The ride of fifteen miles to West New Portland was one of comfort and pleasure. At this point we could elect to turn to the left and go via Kingfield, going up stream, on the picturesque banks of the Carra-bassett River, or deflect a little to the right and travel an excellent road on the banks of the same river down stream, the waters of which were swollen by the recent heavy rainfall. For nearly five miles we greatly enjoyed the leaping, rushing, and wild foaming of these waters as we took the latter-

named route. Turning a little from the river banks, and going a mile farther, we came upon the pleasant village of North New Portland, — and let me say here, that if any one takes the route from Boston via West Waterville and North Anson, he will come to this place after a ride of eight miles in a stage owned and run by Viles & Ditson, who have an excellent reputation for good care and urbanity toward their customers. We dined at the Dirigo House; and all that has been said in praise of it and Fred Viles, the proprietor, by your correspondent, Simon and I heartily indorse; and so no doubt would our horse and 'Biz,' if they could speak, for all had untiring and gentlemanly attention. Special consideration seems to be given to sportsmen visiting the ponds, lakes, and mountains in search of trout, game, and recreation. A shower detained us here for two hours. After a real good dinner, the shower over, we started on. The road was muddy at first; but I never weary of the wide view which has been described in your good paper that is well known 'Down East,' and by the 'rest of mankind.' But the view from Lexington Plantation and Horseback is grand! It is called twenty miles from Viles' Dirigo House to Parsons Mt. Bigelow House, at

the foot of the southeast end of Mt. Bigelow. It is a large house, for a country hotel, and we found it a good one. It was nearly dark when we reached it. Soon we were glad to be seated in front of a blazing wood fire, for the night was wet and cold. Supper over, anon we retired to our rooms, and, listening to the glad music of a near mountain stream, fell asleep to dream of the speckled charm-ers in Tim Pond, just beyond the mountain before us. Early on the morning of the 23d we were astir. Anticipation was keen. Not much time was wasted in disposing of our breakfast and preparing for the completion of the ride before entering the forest path that led to our destination, the air, clear, cool, and bracing, invigorating us as we rode along, with Mt. Bigelow towering on our left and the Dead River flowing on our right. Does Switzerland have landscape more charming?

"A few miles, and we came to the 'crossing,' but the ferry-boat was on the 'other side'; so Simon used his stentorian lungs most lustily, for no living being could be seen. Presently a buxom country lass responded to his call, and with truly manly vigor loosed the boat, came for our reception, and in truly Amazonian style landed us on the desired shore. At ten o'clock, having accom-

plished our ride of seventeen miles, and having passed through Flagstaff, we found ourselves at the door of Smith's Farm-house. After some preparation, a dinner with fresh trout on the 'menu,' provided by the forethought of Edgar and his nimble wife, was devoured with avidity.

"A buckboard team was then placed at our command. Carefully we placed the treasures we had garnered during months of study and research, and watched during the many miles of travel, in the box. Just as all was in readiness, with my trusty breech-loader and 'Biz,' I started ahead. The law covering ruffed grouse was not off, and the game was of a nondescript character for the most part; but no matter, all were in the liveliest mood of expectation and exuberance. Just here the road was too much mixed with water, and I perched by the side of the Jehu, and so we went into the dense forest, beautiful in its solitude. Now I rode, and Simon went ahead with the dog and gun,—and here and there was an unlucky yellow-hammer, owl, or hawk. Then, for a time, I would lead the van, when, all too soon, amid this strange delight, we were in sight of the village of 'Six Cabins,' one the 'Massachusetts,' new this year. We were heartily greeted by about ten old

comrades; and there were some fifteen guests, strangers to us, but not strangers long: conventionalities do not dwell in such a house.

"I tried my flies that evening, with only moderate success. The 24th was cloudy, and the Scarlet Ibis was a favorite; so were other light-colored phantoms, and we took all the enticing and enticed swimmers we desired. But as the weather became fair and hot, our delusions would not lure the most solid denizen to the surface: it was but the 'average ones' that left the cooler retreats to take our bright lines and gratify our greed; but when we dropped in the cool depths a more substantial morsel, even the wary and more weighty aristocrats yielded to an unwilling rise. For an hour each morning and evening gentlemen and ladies enjoyed the sport, and helped to please our palates at the table, — a good table of agreeable and nourishing food, with much variety for a forest table, which gave satisfaction to men, women, and children; yes, ladies and children graced and gladdened the cabins this year at Tim Pond. During the day, they engaged in games, reading, writing, needle-work, target-shooting, hunting, visiting cascades, places of beauty, and places of wonder and admiration, till the week was gone,

and Saturday night came. The Sabbath dawned in profound stillness, a stillness we never know in our cities or villages. What grandeur in the hush in the depths of the woods! What solemnity of a Sabbath day in the solitude of unmeasured forests!

"With Monday, the 29th of August, came a brisk stir in our little community: a colony were to embark for a new territory and new scenes. The promised realm is called the Seven Ponds. A party had returned from there the 26th, and had given us glowing accounts of game, and shown us fine fish, and we were thrilled with the prospect of great sport. Soon after seven o'clock, provisions, tackle, guns, dogs, horses, boats, buckboards, and men were prepared to start. Simon and I stepped into our boat and pushed off, crossing Tim Pond to the point where the new road leaves this lakelet for the Seven Ponds. At the half-way camp, on the banks of a branch of Alder Stream, we partook of a light lunch. In seven hours we had put the ten miles behind us and stood before the camp on the shore of L Pond, one of the so-called Seven Ponds. But it will take too much space and time to give even an abstract from my journal; so, if your readers ask if we found trout, I answer, yes,

legions! Were they large? Yes, larger than those found in Tim Pond, but not so large as some found in the large lakes.

"One morning, our cook told us that he should need twelve or fifteen pounds for the table that day. Simon and I went just off an inlet of a cold stream, within six rods of the landing, and in about an hour returned to the camp with thirty-one trout, weighing sixteen pounds. This is a sample for size and quantity at L Pond. We could have gone to Big Island Pond, seventy-five rods to the north, and taken larger trout but less in number.

"Is there good fly-fishing every day?

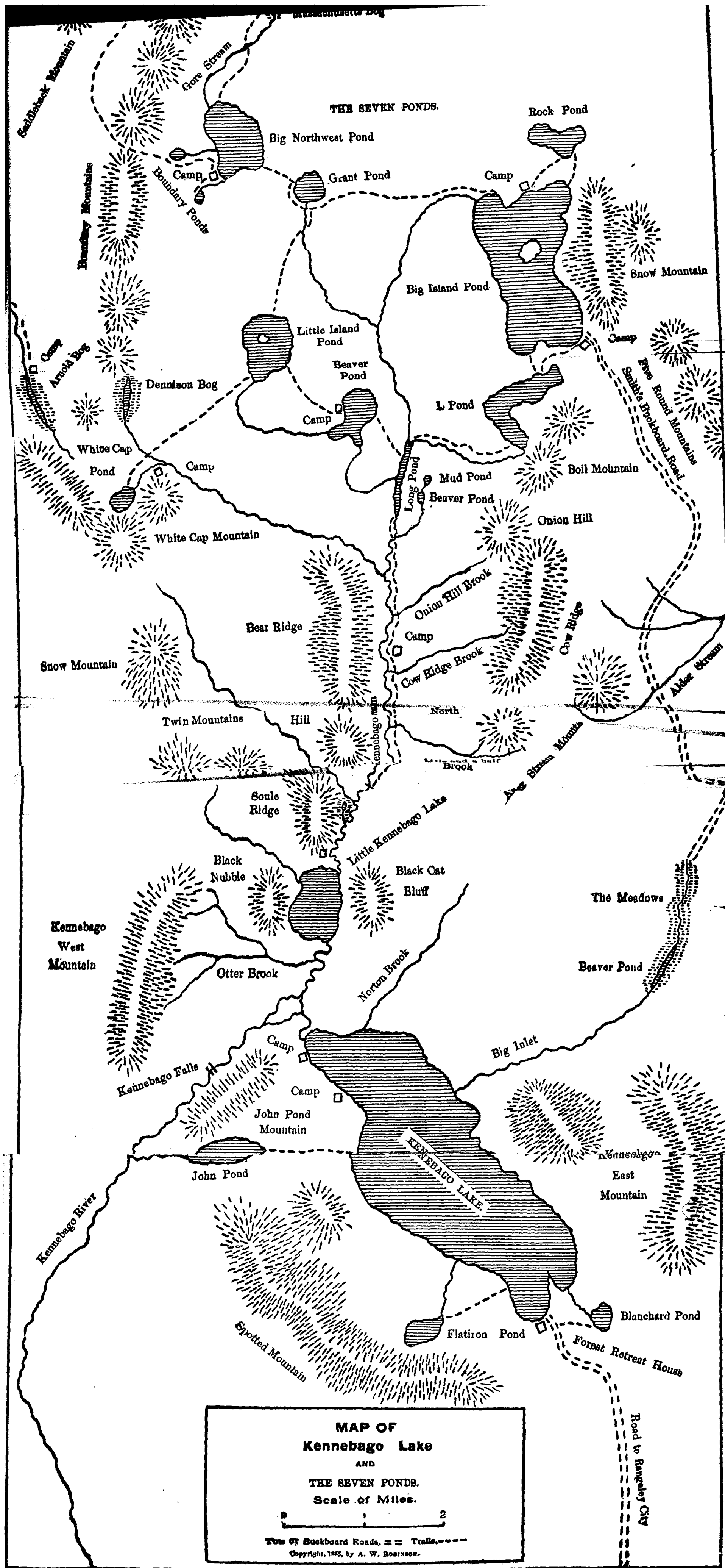
"No. In August, when the day is bright and the surface is smooth and warm, all sportsmen know large trout will not 'rise,' asseverations of the proprietors to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Tim Pond is the most uniform in this regard of any I have found.

"Is there game here? After Sept. 1 all the grouse were brought in that could be eaten. There were 'swarms' of them! As my companion said, it was like going into his farm-yard and shooting his chickens, so tame and plenty were they. I never saw them so numerous. But no one must shoot

more than he requires. As to large game, if being aroused from my morning naps two mornings by the screams of bears, and two other mornings by some animal's howl that none of us recognized, and if paths hard trodden by deer and caribou on the way to and from springs are 'indications,' then there must be a large yield this year. Yes, large game is abundant in this region, and large quantities are taken by hunters in the season."

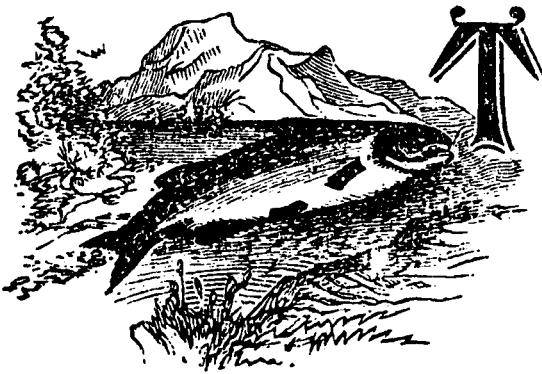




CHAPTER V.

RANGELEY LAKES, WITH DESCRIPTION OF
ROUTE TO SEVEN PONDS VIA THESE
LAKES.

THE RANGELEY LAKES.



THIS group of seven lakes, noted throughout the United States as a famous resort for trout fishing, lies in the northern part of Franklin and Oxford

Counties, Maine, and in the eastern part of Coos County, New Hampshire.

They are so well and favorably known to sportsmen that it seems unnecessary to give a detailed description of them; but for the benefit of strangers who wish to make a tour of these waters *en route* to the Dead River Region, a short article on each lake, commencing with the most southern, is appended.

LAKE UMBAGOG.

This irregular sheet of water lies on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire, and is some eleven miles long by three and one half miles wide.

It is connected with the other lakes by Rapid River, the principal inlet, and empties its waters into the Androscoggin River.

About a mile from the lake, on the outlet, the Magalloway River enters from Parmachenee Lake; and three miles below this junction is Errol Dam, the lowest point reached by the lake steamer.

Parties travelling via the Boston, Concord and Montreal, and Dixville Notch route reach the lakes at this point. At the southern end of the lake is the small settlement of Cambridge, where persons coming via the Bethel and Lake Umbagog route arrive at the lakes.

The village contains a good hotel, the Lakeside, and near it is the boat-landing, from which the steamer "Parmachenee" sails at 7.30 A. M., on her daily trip to Sunday Cove, at the northern extremity of the lake.

The sail across the lake is delightful, the steamer passing near the three islands, Big, Bear,

and Metalluc, and also by the junction of the Androscoggin River.

From Sunday Cove there is a carriage road to Lower Richardson, or Lake Welokennebacock.

There is good trout and pickerel fishing in the lake, and trout fishing in the outlet near Errol Dam, and in the Magalloway River; and the gunning around the shores of the lake is excellent in the fall.

As a large part of Lake Umbagog is in New Hampshire, sportsmen should be careful not to infringe upon the game laws of that State, which differ in several important points from those of Maine.

LAKE WELOKENNEBACOOK.

Lake Welokennebacock, or Lower Richardson, the second of the group, lies about five miles east of Umbagog, and is connected with it by Rapid River, which widens near its source, forming quite a large pond, known as the "Pond in the River"; and by a carriage road which follows the northern bank of the river.

There are several private camps on this stream, known as Forest Lodge and Camp Oxford, and near the source is the Middle Dam, where a hotel of the same name is located, commanding a fine

view of the lakes. This is a favorite resort for sportsmen, as it is so centrally located.

From the Middle Dam it is four miles by steamer to the southern end of the lake, or South Arm, where there is a small hotel called the Lake-view Cottage. Early in the season there is excellent fishing in the vicinity. The South Arm is the terminus of the Bryant's Pond and Andover route to the lakes.

There are two steamers on the lake which make two trips daily from the South Arm (leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.) for the Middle Dam, and thence (leaving at 7.30 A. M. and 2 P. M.) to the Upper Dam, at the head of Lake Molechunkamunk.

LAKE MOLECHUNKAMUNK.

Lake Molechunkamunk, or Upper Richardson, which lies almost directly north of Lower Richardson, is about five miles long, and one of the most beautiful lakes in the group. It is connected with Lower Richardson by a strip of water two miles long called the Narrows, through which the steamers pass on their daily trips from the South Arm to the landing near the Upper Dam, which is situated on the main inlet through

which the waters from Lake Mooselucmaguntic enter.

There is a first-class hotel at this point, which is a favorite headquarters for sportsmen, as it is in the heart of the lake region.

Excellent fishing is to be found near the dam at Trout Cove one half a mile distant and at the head of the lake. Trails lead from the dam to Camps Prospect, Bellevue, Azicohos, and Whitney, on the eastern shores of the lake, and to Birch Lodge at the head of the lake.

There are trails from the upper end of the lake to the Richardson Ponds about one mile to the north; also, to Beaver Pond, about a mile to the northwest.

The above ponds are both well stocked with trout, and noted resort for water-fowl and large game.

There were formerly trails from these ponds to the Magalloway River.

LAKE MOOSELUCMAGUNTIC.

Lake Mooselucmaguntic, or Great Lake, lying northeast of Upper Richardson, is one of the largest of the chain, being some nine miles long

and from one to four miles wide. It is very irregular in shape, and contains a number of islands; the largest, Toothaker, or Big Island, being about one mile long.

There is a small steamer on the lake that leaves the Upper Dam on the arrival of the boats from the South Arm, and taking a southeasterly course, passes to the south of Toothaker Island, and after a pleasant sail of seven miles, reaches the landing at Camp Bemis.

This camp is built near the mouth of Bemis Stream, and consists of a frame house and several log cabins, where tourists can obtain good accommodations at \$2 per day. Trout fishing in the vicinity is good throughout the season.

Starting again, the steamer takes a northwesterly course, passing to the north of Toothaker Island, and then bearing northeast passes through the gut at Student's Island, and continues this course until Bugle Cove is entered. At the head of this bay there is a private camp, called Allerton Lodge.

The steamer now follows up the eastern shore until Haines Landing is reached, where there is a large hotel known as Richardson's Camp, with accommodations for sixty. There is a buck-

board road from this point to the steamer landing on Oquossoc Outlet.

From Haines Landing the steamer takes a northerly course to the Oquossoc Outlet, and entering this stream continues to Indian Rock, some two miles above at the junction of the Kennebago and Oquossoc Rivers. At this junction is situated Camp Kennebago, which has special accommodations for ladies. There is also a direct route from the Upper Dam to Haines Landing and thence to Indian Rock.

CUPSUPTIC LAKE.

To the north of Mooselucmaguntic, and connected with it by the narrows, is Cupsuptic Lake, the smallest of the group. At the lower end of the lake is Frye's Camp, and at the upper end, near the mouth of the Cupsuptic River, there are a number of small camps belonging to various guides.

Capt. Barker runs a steamer from Indian Rock across the lake to the mouth of Cupsuptic River, and thence up the river some four miles to the falls. There is a tote road from the falls to Lincoln Pond, which lies a few miles to the west.

OQUOSSOC OR RANGELEY LAKE.

This lake, the most eastern of the group, is situated directly east of Lake Mooselucmaguntic, and connected with it by a small stream called the Oquossoc Outlet. As has been before stated, there is a trail from Haines Landing to the steamer landing at the outlet of Oquossoc Lake. There is also a trail two miles long from Indian Rock to this same point.

Near the boat landing is the Mountain View House, from which there is a good road to Rangeley Village, some seven miles distant, and carriages may be obtained at the hotel. A daily boat plies between this point, Rangeley City, and Greenvale.

The sail across the lake is charming, the steamer skirting along the northern shore for six miles until it makes its first landing at Rangeley City.

This thriving little village contains two excellent hotels, the Oquossoc and the Rangeley Lake House, and is the terminus of the route to the lakes, via Farmington and Phillips. After leaving Rangeley City the steamer takes a southeasterly course, which is continued until Greenvale, some three miles distant, is reached. Accom-

modations may be had at the Greenvale House, situated quite near the lake.

The stage from Phillips to Rangeley City passes through this settlement, and calls at the Greenvale House for passengers.

KENNEBAGO LAKE.

About eleven miles north of Oquossoc and the same distance south of the Seven Ponds, connected with both by the Kennebago River, there lies a beautiful expanse of water some five miles long by one and one half in width, known as Kennebago Lake.

At the head of a little bay at the eastern end of the lake, Messrs. Grant & Richardson have a hotel, the Forest Retreat House, where board can be obtained for \$2.00 per day. There is a road from this house to the Rangeley Lake House, Rangeley, Me. As a description of the route to Kennebago is given further on in this chapter, in connection with the Seven Ponds, it is omitted here.

From Snowman's Point, near Grant & Richardson's Camp, a charming view of the entire lake is had, and its silvery waters, surrounded by wooded

shores, backed by high mountains, present a scene of artistic beauty. At the western end of the lake are Grant and Richardson's camps.

For piscatory attractions, Kennebago has its share, for trout are abundant, although not as large as those in the lakes farther south.

The Big Inlet, the Outlet, and in the numerous coves along the shore are the best places for fly-fishing, and the northern shore is a good trolling ground.

From the eastern end of the lake it is easy to reach Blanchard Pond, which lies to the east and is connected with the lake by Blanchard Brook, and also Flatiron Pond, which lies to the south. Trout are found in both.

From the western end of the lake the falls in the Kennebago River, about a mile and a half below, are easily reached and worth a visit. From the northwestern shore up Kennebago Stream there is a water-course to

LITTLE KENNEBAGO,

a small pond about a mile and a half to the north, where the fishing is good. From this place it is quite easy to reach the Seven Ponds, and a de-

scription of the route is given in the remainder of the chapter.

SEVEN PONDS VIA RANGELEY AND KENNEBAGO LAKES.

Leaving Boston from the Boston and Maine or Eastern depots on the nine-o'clock train, Portland is reached at 1 p. m. Here dinner is obtained and a change of cars made, and at 1.25 p. m. the trip is resumed over the Maine Central Road, and Farmington reached at 5.50 p. m., and another change of cars made, this time to the Sandy River Railroad. Leaving Farmington, the road runs over high land, passing North Farmington, beyond which it follows the course of the Sandy River to South Strong. Strong is the next station, and a short distance beyond, the train crosses the high bridge over Porter stream, and, before reaching Phillips, the Sandy river is crossed.

The town of Phillips is pleasantly located, and contains several stores, churches, and a telegraph-office; also three hotels, — the Elmwood, Barden, and Willows, — all of which have a first-class reputation, and at either, accommodations for the night can be obtained at reasonable rates.

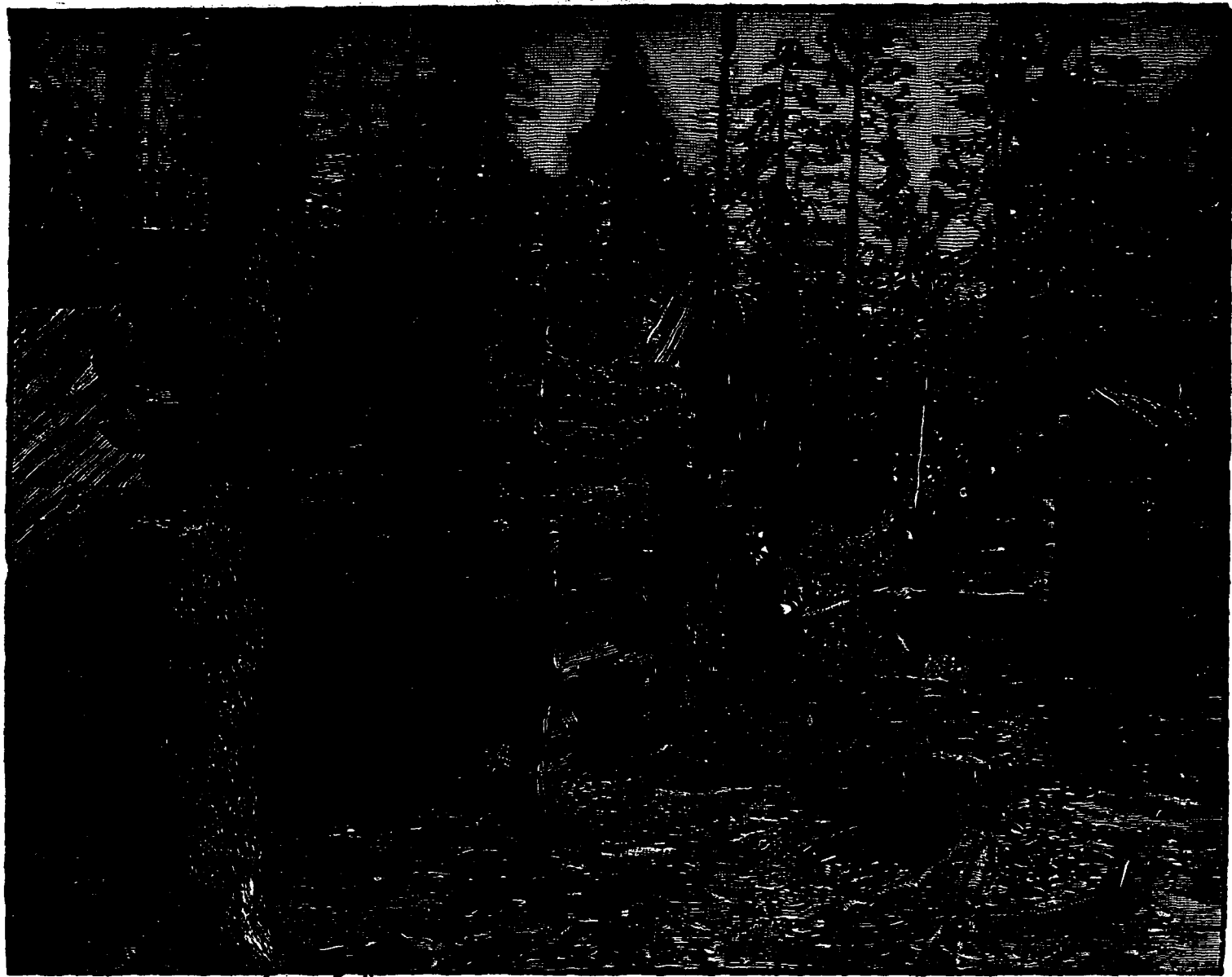
A daily stage leaves Phillips at 7.30 A. M. for Rangeley City, and, after a delightful drive through the Sandy River Valley, reaches Greenvale, at the head of Oquossoc Lake.

Proceeding onward, a short drive brings the stage to either the Rangeley Lake House, or Oquossoc House, where dinner can be obtained.

From this point sportsmen en route to Kennebago and the Seven Ponds can make a tour of the Rangeley Lakes before proceeding farther, or on their return from the Seven Ponds can make a trip through the entire chain of lakes, and continue their homeward journey by one of the various routes previously mentioned.

A buckboard runs daily from Rangeley Lake House to the Forest Retreat House, Kennebago Lake, eleven miles distant; but, as the road is exceedingly rough, it is advisable to procure a saddle-horse, unless walking is preferred.

A boat is now taken, and, after a five-mile sail down the lake, Kennebago Stream is reached, and, following it north a mile and one half, Little Kennebago Lake is entered. The course is now across Little Kennebago and up Kennebago Stream about two miles to the boat-landing,



CAMP AT BEAVER POND.

from which place there are three trails leading to the Seven Ponds.

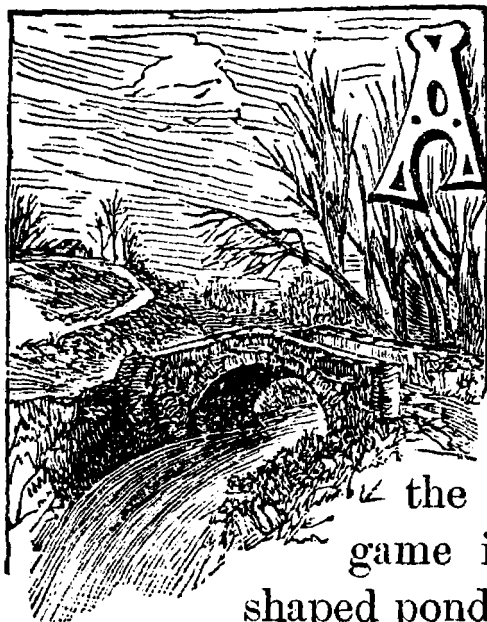
These trails have been previously described in connection with the Seven Ponds, and can be seen on the map.



CHAPTER VI.

ALDER STREAM POND AND THE CHAIN OF PONDS.

ALDER STREAM POND.



AMONG the numerous beautiful sheets of water that lie within close proximity to Eustis, Alder Stream Pond, some fifteen miles to the north-west, is one of the best for trout fishing; and in the surrounding woods large game is plenty. It is a pear-shaped pond, a little over one mile in length, having two outlets, which unite and empty their waters into Little Alder Stream, one mile distant.

A wood road, which has been quite recently cut through from Eustis, reaches this pond, and Mr. A. S. Douglas is prepared to carry sportsmen and

their baggage on a buckboard to his camp, which is very pleasantly situated on its eastern shore between the two outlets.

Parties with little baggage can save the expense of the buckboard by walking in, as the road is very good, and the monotony of the trip may be dispelled by the sportsman casting his fly occasionally in Alder Stream, the course of which is followed for several miles.

Mr. John Sylvester also has a cabin here and will accommodate sportsmen.

From the camp a fine view is had of the Five Round Mountains, which lie to the west, and also of the Chain of Ponds Mountain at the north.

Mr. Douglas charges \$1.50 per day for board here, and for further information can be addressed at Eustis, which is also the address of Mr. Sylvester.

ALDER AND LITTLE ALDER STREAMS.

About five and one half miles above Eustis, Alder Stream pours its rushing waters into the Dead River.

The main stream rises far to the south in the vicinity of Alder Stream Mountain; while the principal tributary, Little Alder Stream, has its source in Snow Mountain.

There is a hay farm on the main stream, from which a trail runs to the road between Tim and the Seven Ponds, which is reached about four miles south of Big Island Pond.

These streams, in which spotted trout are plenty, can be reached from Eustis by boat up the Dead River or by buckboard over a winter road.

THE CHAIN OF PONDS.

Twelve miles northwest of Eustis, and extending in the same direction a distance of several miles to the Canadian boundary, lies the Chain of Ponds, consisting of the following: Lower, Bag, Beaver No. 1, Long, Round, Otter, Beaver No. 2, Crosby, Horseshoe, Mud, and Arnold Ponds, in all of which trout or togue abound.

LOWER POND.

This is the most southern of the Chain and is about one mile in length, its outlet being the North Branch of the Dead River.

A short distance below the pond is Old Farm Dam, which takes its name from the fact that Mr. Shaw, of Eustis, once had a hay farm here which has since been abandoned. Northwest of and closely connected with Lower is

BAG POND,

the second of the Chain, which is quite small and shallow, and in shape resembles a bag. Near and to the northwest is

BEAVER POND NO. 1,

which is seldom visited, as it lies away from the Chain and is a small, unimportant body of water.

LONG POND,

the largest and most important of the Chain, lies a short distance northwest of Bag, with which it is connected by a small navigable stream. It is about three miles long and varies from one quarter to one mile in width.

Near the northwestern shore of the pond a cedar stake marks the resting-place of an Indian girl, who is supposed to have been murdered here by a white man some fifteen years ago.

The body was discovered floating in the pond by some loggers who were on their way to Eustis, and was afterwards buried by two Eustis guides, who erected the rough monument.

A short distance from this spot, Mr. A. S. Douglas, the guide, has a camp, from which there is a trail to Rock Pond of the Seven Ponds.

At the southeastern end of the pond is a hay farm, belonging to Mr. M. G. Shaw of Eustis, where comfortable accommodations can be had at reasonable rates. Mr. Shaw also has a logging camp on Indian Stream, an inlet of the pond entering near the southern end.

The fishing in this pond is excellent, trout and togue being very plenty.

ROUND POND.

A short distance from Long Pond, in a northwesterly direction, is a circular body of water called Round Pond. It is small in diameter but of some depth, and contains fish of good size and quality. An easy access is made from Long Pond by boat.

HORSESHOE POND.

This pond is about three miles northwest of Round Pond and connected with it by the North Branch, through which a canoe can be run, although the waters are quite swift, and several ledges and fallen trees make a number of portages necessary. It is very peculiar in shape, resembling a horseshoe, from which fact it derives its name. Although small, it contains some good-sized fish, and is well worthy of a visit.

OTTER POND.

This is a long, narrow strip of water situated to the south of Horseshoe Pond and somewhat aside from the rest of the chain ; as it is out of the route generally travelled by loggers and tourists, it is seldom visited and therefore offers superior attractions to sportsmen. Its outlet empties into the North Branch between Round and Horseshoe Ponds.

MUD POND.

This sheet of water lies about one quarter of a mile northwest of Horseshoe Pond, with which it is connected by a water-course, through which a canoe will generally pass. It is round in shape and has clear water, although it is quite shallow, with a muddy bottom, in consequence of which it takes its name.

ARNOLD POND.

The most western of the Chain of Ponds is Arnold, sometimes called Moose Horn Pond, which lies about half a mile west of Mud Pond and near the Canadian line. It is one of the largest of the Chain, and offers to the tourist excellent sport, as the fishing is fine and the hunting in its vicinity unsurpassed. From its southwestern end there is a

winter road to Arnold River in Canada, some three or four miles distant, and also to the town of Eustis, the latter following the southern shores of the Chain of Ponds and the North Branch of the Dead River. From the southern extremity of the pond there is a trail to the Big Northwest of the Seven Ponds group, which follows the western bank of Gore Stream, the connecting waters between Arnold and the Big Northwest. Midway of this stream is a small shallow body of water known as the

MASSACHUSETTS BOG,

and noted as a favorite resort for large game. From the eastern shore of this bog there is an old trail to Soule's camp on Big Island Pond, and from the southern shore a trail leads to Haines' camp on the Big Northwest Pond.

BEAVER POND NO. 2.

The most northern of the Chain of Ponds is Beaver, which lies on the Canadian line, and is connected with the rest of the Chain by a small stream running through Hathan Bog and entering the North Branch near the outlet of Otter Pond.

Few sportsmen have ever visited these waters, consequently fishing is fine and game plenty.

Tote roads extend in a northerly direction to Spider Lake in Canada, in a northeasterly direction to Spider River, and in a southerly direction to the main tote road between Arnold Pond and Eustis.

HATHAN BOG.

Hathan Bog is the result of beavers damming the small stream which connects Beaver Pond with the rest of the Chain. It is a narrow sheet of water, one fourth of a mile long and some four or five feet deep, and covered with pads. It is an excellent feeding ground for moose, which abound in this vicinity.

CROSBY POND.

At this pond, which lies between Hathan Bog and Arnold Pond, there is good lunge fishing. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about the size of Beaver Pond, and has a small island near its centre.



CHAPTER VII.

KING AND BARTLETT ROUTE.

JIM.

BY C. C.

From whence he came none ever knew,
Nor cared he e'er to tell
Why friends and home he did forsake
In forest deep to dwell.

He trod alone the forest halls,
Or glided o'er the lake ;
No white man answered to his calls,
But only echoes spake.

His rifle-shot rang through the wood,
And waked the wild bird's scream ;
The startled deer in wonder stood,
Then plunged into the stream.

The wild flowers dance upon the breeze,
Which sings its forest hymn,
With birds in chorus, through the trees,
In memory of Jim.

JIM POND.



THREE miles north of Eustis, by wood road, in a beautiful valley, lies a very irregular sheet of water named after the departed hunter "Jim."

It may be interesting to state here that the common tradition is, that years ago, when the "Pine Tree State" was in her infancy, three trappers, Tim, Jim, and Lutton, annually penetrated the unbroken wilds of the Dead River Region in search of game. Separating near where Eustis now stands, Tim went to the west and followed what is now called Tim Brook up to the pond of the same name, and here he built a cabin and trapped and hunted.

Jim took a northerly course, and, tracing a winding brook to its source, made his headquarters on the pond which this chapter describes. Lutton

chose the south and secured his stock of pelts in the vicinity of the stream that now bears his name. At the close of the hunting season they met, talked over their various exploits, and returned to their respective homes.

Near the eastern shore of the pond Mr. Phillips has three cabins, two of which lie to the east of Deep Bay, near the wood road, while the third lies to the north of it between the road and the pond. Sportsmen contemplating a visit to this place who wish the use of a cabin can engage the same by writing to Mr. Phillips at Eustis; those preferring to rough it will find an excellent camping ground on a small peninsula known as Norway Point, which is situated on the eastern shore of the pond. There is good lake-trout fishing in any part of the pond, and brook trout may be found in the Northwest and Northeast Inlets, which enter from the north, and in the outlet, Jim Brook, which is one of the tributaries of the Dead River.

Near the northern shore of the pond, at a point where the Northwest Inlet enters, there is a small island, and at the southern extremity is the boat landing, where several boats can always be found. The Northeast Inlet has three tributaries, known

as Dinner Brook, Dry Brook, and the outlet of Little Jim Pond, between the latter two of which there is a camp.

LITTLE JIM POND.

This small pond, which lies to the east of Jim, is a good place for fishermen, and is easily reached from the wood road. Its inlet, Trout Brook, enters the pond from the west.

SPECTACLE POND.

Ten miles northeast of Eustis, by wood road, via Jim Pond, is Spectacle Pond, so called from its shape.

The road reaches its northern end, where Mr. Phillips has a camp and boats for the use of sportsmen, who can rely on finding good fishing and gunning. This camp is near the Grand Falls, on Kibby Stream, and only a short distance from Kibby Dam, below which excellent brook fishing may be found.

Parties wishing use of and transportation to this camp should address Mr. Phillips at Eustis. Near the southern shore of the pond there are several abandoned logging camps, which sportsmen can use if they so desire.

FELKER'S POND.

Proceeding on the wood road from Spectacle Pond some three miles, a small body of water, containing two islands, called Felker's Pond, is reached.

This pond lies about three fourths of a mile south of Kibby Stream and one mile west of Spencer River. Its waters empty through a small brook into Spencer River, joining the latter at the Deer Bog, some two or three miles southeast. The same attractions in game and fish are found here as at the other ponds in this vicinity previously described.

Mr. Phillips has a cabin on the northern shore of the pond.

KING AND BARTLETT POND.

Three miles beyond Felker's Pond, via wood road, and sixteen miles from Eustis, is the King and Bartlett Pond or Lake, as it is sometimes called.

The route from Eustis via Jim, Spectacle, and Felker's Ponds is over a road which was opened a few years ago by Mr. O. A. Hutchins of Eustis, who built the cabins and placed the boats on the

several ponds. It is through a wild, unsettled region, where large game is frequently taken.

Mr. Phillips now runs a buckboard over this road, his price for the same, including driver, being \$4.00 per day.

Parties who walk to the King and Bartlett Pond should take their time and enjoy the excellent fishing which is to be found in the several ponds along the route.

There is also a road from Flagstaff Pond via Round and Long Ponds, Spencer River, and Little Bartlett Pond; but, as the services of a guide are required, the former route is preferable.

The pond is quite large and one of the most beautiful in the region. Its rocky shores are fringed everywhere with unbroken forests and its water clear and deep. As it is located on high land, the air is clear and bracing, and mosquitoes and other similar pests are unknown.

Trout are plenty and gamy, weighing from ten ounces to two pounds apiece, while the woods in the vicinity abound in large game, — bears, caribou, moose, and deer being taken every season.

The camp, situated at the northwestern end of the pond, consists of three cabins, in the largest of which the dining-room is located. It is run by

Mr. Robert Phillips of Eustis, who also has a number of boats here. He furnishes board for \$1.25 per day, not including use of boat, which is fifty cents per day extra. To the east of this lake is Spencer Mountain, from the summit of which not less than twenty ponds lying in a ground-work of dense forests are visible. Below will be found an account of a trip to the King and Bartlett Pond, which appeared in the "Forest and Stream."

TRIP TO KING AND BARTLETT POND.

"Wednesday, July 6th, at 8.30 A. M., we reassembled on board the express train at the Eastern Depot, Boston, a party of five, consisting of Tommie, Gussie, Archie, and Edgar, — boys between thirteen and sixteen years of age, — and myself, to whose care the boys had been intrusted for a month's sojourn in the wilds of Maine.

"Our baggage was checked to North Anson (the limit of our transportation by rail), via Eastern, Maine Central, and Somerset Railroads. We were provided with a large satchel full of substantial food for our noonday meal.

"After a delightful ride over the Eastern Railroad, we arrived at Portland at noon, where we

transferred ourselves and baggage to the Maine Central Railroad, and then devoted a jolly half-hour to the contents of our satchel, which my good wife had prepared with her usual forethought and knowledge of boyish appetites.

"On we sped through the beautiful towns of Maine by Lewiston Falls and picturesque Lake Umbagog and soon arrived at West Waterville, where we changed to the Somerset Railroad, and after a ride of eighteen miles we arrived at North Anson.

"Here we found a coach in waiting, which took us to North New Portland and left us at the hotel kept by Mr. Fred Viles, who entertained us as our hungry and weary condition deserved.

"The next morning at six we boarded the stage for Eustis with a feeling of thankfulness towards Fred and his excellent wife, who had attended to our wants so promptly and faithfully.

"After leaving North New Portland and passing over the height of land twelve miles from there, our course lay along the valley of the Dead River, through a town of that name and through Flagstaff, and around the eastern and northern sides of Mount Bigelow, the fourth highest mountain in Maine, which rises majestically among the lesser peaks that surround it.

"At 3 P. M., after a ride of thirty-eight miles, we arrived at the Coburn House, in Eustis, kept by Mr. Gordon, who set before us a royal dinner, to which we did ample justice.

"We were now joined by a former classmate of mine, who, with his companion, had been exploring the North Branch and Chain of Ponds, and, with our two guides and three teamsters with their teams to haul our baggage and boats, we formed quite a train.

"Our course lay through a dense forest in a northeasterly direction, and as the road was new, having been swamped out last September, and but little used, our progress was necessarily slow on account of the large number of trees which had fallen across the road during the winter and spring, and which had to be removed for the passage of the teams.

"Late in the afternoon we arrived at Spectacle Pond and encamped on a ridge with the Kibby Stream on one side and Spectacle Pond on the other, each within a stone's throw.

"This pond, abounding in trout, was the destination of my friend and his companion, who, the next morning before our departure, brought in a string of seventeen speckled beauties taken in the pool below the Grand Falls of the Kibby. After break-

fast we packed up, said adieu to our friends, and set out for King and Bartlett Pond, where we arrived at 5.30 P. M.

"This same trip can now be easily made in one day from Eustis:

"After our arrival in camp we prepared our supper, launched our boat, unpacked our baggage, and jointed our rods.

"After supper we tried the fishing, and for an hour I enjoyed such fishing as I never saw before. The water was fairly alive with them. They were rising all about us, and would take the fly almost as soon as it would touch the water. Sometimes they seemed to meet it in the air. We fished two in a boat, and in an hour's time our boat had taken twenty trout, whose combined weight was nineteen and one quarter pounds. Not one would weigh less than three fourths of a pound; and such strong fighters I had never met before. To land more than ten in an hour with light tackle was simply an impossibility. The other boat captured fourteen, making a total of thirty-four trout to four rods in one hour's fishing. What a jolly party was assembled in camp that night! Of trout we felt assured there was no end. The signs of deer, moose, and caribou we had seen along the road

made us think that this was indeed the sportsman's paradise."

After further descriptions of various fishing exploits he goes on to say :—

"We made several excursions from camp, the first to Little King and Bartlett Pond. We arrived here by an old logging road, and were seated upon the shore to recover our breath and admire the scenery, when suddenly we were aroused by the tramp of heavy feet as four moose came thundering down the mountain-side and into the pond about two hundred yards away. Oh, how my fingers itched to grasp my trusty rifle, which I had loaned the day before for a few days !

"But so it was, and we had to content ourselves with watching the noble animals till they were ready to depart, and then with a sigh we moved on to Spencer Stream, two and one half miles away. Here the fishing was excellent, and the signs of deer, moose, and caribou abundant. After catching trout enough for dinner and disposing of the same, we returned to camp through the woods dripping with moisture from the shower which had fallen while we were at dinner under the shelter of a friendly camp at Spencer Dam.

"A few days later I returned to the same stream

to explore it and learn its resources. Arrived with only my rifle, and sitting flat on the bottom of an old dug-out, which my guide had found on the shore and repaired, we paddled up the stream at early dawn for five or six miles.

"The signs of large game were abundant, but none was seen. The trout were jumping constantly, and that, too, in the bright sunlight.

"At 10.30, we turned to retrace our steps and try the fishing.

"We had no pole, but a spruce rod with a bit of line about the same length answered our purpose. For an hour and one half I fished and my guide paddled. The fly used was a Montreal, new and strong. We returned to the water all trout less than seven inches in length; and—'Oh, tell it not in Gath!'—on arriving at the landing, we counted out sixty-one trout as the result of our catch.

"I deplored the killing of so many trout. Not so my guide, who quietly dressed the trout, sacked them to camp, and put them in pickle. With a dozen hungry mouths to feed, not one was lost. But I must desist, or I shall weary you and your readers. We went, spent a month, came home *satisfied*, speak of things as we found them, and shall go again."

E. D.

BAKER POND.

To the north of King and Bartlett Pond about a mile lies Baker Pond, a small sheet of water, which is noted as a famous place for moose. It is reached by a good path from the northern shore of King and Bartlett Pond. At the southern extremity of the pond is Baker Outlet, which flows in a westerly direction, and joins the Spencer River near the Upper Dam. This outlet widens at intervals, forming three small ponds.

ROCK POND.

Some two miles northeast of Baker Pond, and connected with it by Baker Stream, is Rock Pond, a small body of water, affording good fishing. At the source of the inlet to this pond is another small sheet of water, called Iron Pond.

BEAR BROOK POND.

This small pond lies near the western base of Spencer Mountain, to the east of the southern extremity of King and Bartlett Pond, with which it is connected by a small inlet, known as Bear Brook, in the course of which there are two small ponds.

BIG BEAR POND.

North of Bear Brook Pond, and connected with it by a small stream, is Big Bear Pond, a remote sheet of water, which is seldom visited. This pond forms the head-waters of the main inlet to King and Bartlett Pond.

LITTLE KING AND BARTLETT POND.

This little lakelet, lying about three quarters of a mile south of the larger pond, with which it is connected by a small stream, in the course of which there is a beautiful cascade, is reached by an old logging road, and parties visiting the large pond should spend a day here, as the fishing is very good. The pond is fed by the waters of Cold Brook, which enter from the west, and from the southern shore there is an outlet which joins the Spencer River at the Deer Bog.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Douglass and St. Ober have reopened the road into this region, and placed boats on the ponds, and will furnish buckboard transportation to and accommodation at any of the camps.

Visitors should write them at Eustis, and make arrangements in advance.

CHAPTER VIII.

SPENCER RIVER, ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND
SPENCER PONDS.

SPENCER RIVER.



ISING northwest of the King and Bartlett Pond and flowing in a southeasterly direction to the Dead River, the noisy waters of Spencer Stream form the outlet of numerous ponds. Its waters are twice dammed, once at the upper part of its course, near where Baker Outlet enters, and again about

the middle of its course, at which place, called Spencer Dam, there is an old logging camp. On the eastern side of the river, near where Kibby Stream enters, there is a hay farm.

The fishing in these waters is very fine, and anglers can here enjoy themselves to their hearts' con-

tent. The trout are of good size and very plenty, especially so at the mouths of the numerous tributaries and at the cascades in the lower waters.

DEER BOG.

The Deer Bog, a small body of water through which Spencer River flows, lies a short distance south of Little King and Bartlett Pond, with which it is connected by a small stream, in the course of which there are several attractive falls. The Bog is surrounded by low marshy shores and covered with pads. During the warm months moose and deer seek this spot to bathe and feed.

KIBBY STREAM.

“In the green valley, where the silver brook,
From its full laver, pours the white cascade,
And, babbling low amid the tangling woods,
Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless
laughter.”

Kibby Stream is divided at its source into the north and south branches which rise in the Boundary Mountains north of the Chain of Ponds, and, combining, flow in an easterly direction to the Spencer River and form its largest tributary. It receives from the north the waters of the Upper and Douglas Ponds.

Near Spectacle Pond the stream is dammed, and beyond, near its junction with Spencer River, there is a hay farm.

The road from Eustis to the King and Bartlett Pond follows this stream for several miles. The trout fishing is excellent throughout its entire length.

DOUGLAS POND.

This pond, which lies to the north of the headwaters of Kibby Stream, is so remote that few persons have ever undertaken to reach its shores. It is named for Mr. A. S. Douglas, a guide to this region. Its companion,

UPPER POND,

lies still farther to the north, and while the fishing at more accessible ponds remains good it is hardly worthy of a visit.

LONG POND.

About one mile below the Deer Bog on Spencer River a small brook enters from Long Pond, which is a mile to the west. It can be reached from Flagstaff or King and Bartlett Ponds, as the wood road between the two passes its shores.

SPENCER PONDS.

To the east of the large King and Bartlett Pond on the farther side of Spencer Mountain, the sparkling waters of Spencer Ponds present an unrivalled scene of wild beauty. Although the name signifies that there is more than one pond, still, upon examination, the waters are found to be a continuous sheet, which stretches north and south about four miles, and narrows somewhat a short distance below the centre. Its area is the largest of the many ponds in this vicinity.

The only sign of civilization near its shore is an old logging camp at the southeastern extremity, which can be used by sportsmen. As there are no boats on its waters, visiting tourists must prepare themselves accordingly.

The fishing is excellent, and, as might be expected, game is abundant in the surrounding woods.

There are several different points from which this pond is accessible, viz. :—

From Dead River Settlement a wood road runs in an almost northerly course, reaching the pond at its southern extremity.

From The Forks of the Kennebec the Canadian

Road can be followed as far as Parlin Pond, from whence a wood road runs in a southwesterly direction to the eastern shores of Spencer.

From Usher Inlet at Flagstaff Pond a tote road extends to the Spencer River via Round and Long Ponds, and after following the river several miles turns in a northeasterly direction, reaching the lower end of Spencer. A trail also runs from King and Bartlett to the camp on Spencer via Bear Brook Pond.

Parties visiting Spencer Pond with the intention of remaining any length of time should procure the services of a good guide.

FISH POND.

To the north, and connected with Spencer by a stream through which there is good canoeing, is Fish Pond, which, as its name indicates, is a good fishing ground. The inlet of this pond, which enters at the north, has its source very near Moose River.

As several parties have made trips in canoe from Spencer to Moosehead Lake, and as the course is practicable, a short description is appended.

Leaving the camp on the lower Spencer, the

course is in a northerly direction through both ponds to the inlet at the northern end of the larger pond. Through this stream the canoe passes to Fish Pond, then across this body of water and up its inlet to the small pond at its head-waters, from which there is a trail to Moose River.

Crossing this carry and launching the boat, the canoeist proceeds in a northerly direction through the river for several miles, and then enters a beautiful island-dotted sheet of water some six or seven miles long, called Attean Pond, and follows its eastern shores to the outlet. A paddle of a mile from this point brings the canoe to Wood Pond, at the head of which there is a clearing where supplies can be obtained.

The course now lies along the eastern shores of Wood Pond to Moose River and down this stream past Moose River Village (a small settlement thirty miles by stage from The Forks), to Long Pond, a body of water nine miles in length.

Crossing this pond to its outlet, Moose River, a dam is encountered and a carry made.

Floating down the stream some six or seven miles, several short portages are made before the canoe enters Little Brassau; then crossing this lakelet

and proceeding onward for a few miles the western shores of Brassau Lake are reached. The course is now in a southeasterly direction across this lake to the outlet, Moose River, entering which several miles of rough waters are encountered, and great care must be used to prevent accidents.

After passing Gertrude Island the waters grow smoother and continue so to Moosehead Lake, two miles distant. From the mouth of the river to Mt. Kineo House it is two miles directly east, and, as the hotel can be seen, there is no difficulty about the course.

PARKER POND.

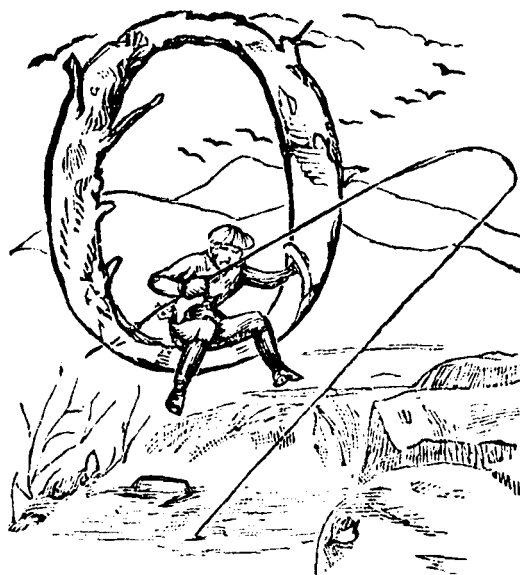
South of the Spencer Pond, and joined by a brook, is a small body of water called Parker Pond, the outlet of which empties into Spencer River some two or three miles from its junction with the Dead River.



CHAPTER IX.

FLAGSTAFF AND THE ADJACENT PONDS.

FLAGSTAFF.



ON the stage road between North Anson and Eustis, and about eight miles east of the latter place, at a point where the outlet of Flagstaff Pond enters the Dead River, is a little settlement of seventy inhabitants known as Flag-

staff, so called because Arnold on his trip up the Dead River camped for three days in this vicinity, and erected a flagstaff displaying the colonial flag, which had been adopted a short time previous.

The outlet, which furnishes power by which a saw and grist mill are run, is bridged here, as is also the Dead River a short distance south, the bridge over the latter being about one hundred and seventy-five feet long.

Mention is made of this town as it is the nearest point to Flagstaff Pond, which can be reached by a few minutes' walk.

FLAGSTAFF POND.

This body of water, which affords excellent pickerel fishing, lies in the upper part of Flagstaff Township, north of the Dead River, and is about four or five miles long. Its shores in certain localities are low and marshy, forming an excellent feeding ground for hundreds of black duck and other species of water-fowl, which visit the pond in the fall of the year. Its waters are received through Northeast, Becky, Usher (which has its source in Butler Pond), Clear Water, and Maine Inlets, on the latter of which there is an old cabin located about a mile from the pond.

Boats can be obtained at Flagstaff, several being kept there for the use of sportsmen.

From Usher Inlet on its northern shore there is a tote road to the King and Bartlett Pond, which has been previously mentioned, and from its eastern end there is another road to Long Pond.

BUTLER POND.

Some four or five miles northwest of Flagstaff Pond and connected with it by Usher Inlet is But-

ler Pond. It is seldom visited and of little importance, although good fishing can be found there. Northeast of and connected with Butler Pond is

ROUND POND,

a small body of water which is passed on the road from Flagstaff to the King and Bartlett Ponds.

LONG POND.

Two and one half miles southeast of Flagstaff Pond is Long Pond, which empties its waters through a small brook into Dead River, just below Long Falls.

There is a wood road from the eastern end of Flagstaff Pond to the western end of Long Pond, and another, from the old stage road between Dead River and Flagstaff, reaches the pond at the same point.

Lake trout can be taken here, and the angler can obtain shelter in an old logging camp at its eastern end.



CHAPTER X.

CARRYING PLACE AND PIERCE PONDS, AND
THE FORKS OF THE KENNEBEC.

CARRYING PLACE PONDS.



EIGHT miles north of the village of Bingham, near the Kennebec River, and on the road to The Forks, is Carney's Hotel, kept by Mr.

John Carney, who also has a camp on the Carrying Place Ponds, some five miles west. This group of ponds (three in number) is reached by a carriage road of one and one half miles, and thence by tote road the remainder of the distance.

Good trout fishing may be found in each of the group.

The cabins, two in number, accommodating twenty-four persons, are situated on high land, a few rods from the shore, near the southern extrem-

ity of the most eastern pond, and command a view of its entire length. There are several boats here, and also on the next pond, which is one and one half miles to the west, and is reached by spotted trail. This pond is very irregular in shape, and is the smallest of the group. Its inlet, Candy Stream, which enters from the north, affords some very good brook fishing. The third and largest pond lies two miles farther to the west, and is also reached by trail. From this pond a fine view is had of the Carrying Place Mountains, which lie to the west, on the dividing line between Carrying Place and Dead River Townships. From the northern end of the pond there is an outlet, which flows in a northwesterly direction and enters the Dead River several miles away; a wood road from Parsons Hotel, Dead River, also reaches this pond.

Parties bound for the Carrying Place Ponds should leave Boston at 9 A. M. from either the Boston and Maine or Eastern Depot, arriving in Portland at 1 P. M., leaving the latter place over the Maine Central Road at 1.25 P. M., arriving at Oakland or West Waterville at 4.42 P. M., thence by the Somerset Railroad to North Anson, which is reached at 6.05 P. M. From this place private

conveyance may be obtained, and Carney's Hotel, twenty-three miles distant, reached the same evening; or, by stopping over night at the Somerset Hotel, connection can be made the next morning with the stage, running between Skowhegan and The Forks, which passes Carney's Hotel, the nearest point to the Carrying Place Ponds.

For information in regard to board at camp and expenses of trip, see chapters on these subjects.

PIERCE POND.

In the township north of Carrying Place lies a large sheet of water called Pierce Pond, which is reached from the town of Carratunk, on the road to The Forks, by a trail three miles in length.

There are no trout in its waters, but plenty of pickerel can be taken. Near its shores are two logging camps, from which a fine view is had of the pond and its surroundings, the high ridge of hills to the west being distinctly seen, while to the east the wooded slopes of Otter Pond Mountain rise to a considerable height.

Near the southern base of this mountain is Otter Pond, a small sheet of water, the outlet of which flows in a southerly direction, joining its waters

with the outlet of Pierce Pond, which empties into the Kennebec River several miles below The Forks.

THE FORKS OF THE KENNEBEC.

The small settlement known as The Forks is situated at the junction of the Dead and Kennebec Rivers, and is reached from Boston via Portland, Waterville, and Skowhegan, or Portland, West Waterville, and North Anson.

The trip from Boston to Portland is fully described in the chapter on Eustis. From Portland to The Forks, via Waterville and Skowhegan, there are two routes as far as Waterville.

ROUTE NO. 1.

Leaving Portland at 1.25 p. m. on the Maine Central Railroad (the trip as far as Oakland or West Waterville has been already described in Chapter I.), Oakland is reached at 4.42 p. m. and Waterville at 4.55 p. m.

ROUTE NO. 2.

Leaving Portland at 1.30 p. m. over the Maine Central Railroad, the train passes the stations of Woodsfords, Westbrook, Falmouth, Cumberland, Yarmouth, Yarmouth Junction, Freeport, Oak

Hill, Brunswick, Topsham, Bowdoinham, Howards, Richmond, Dresden, South Gardiner, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta (where the train crosses the Kennebec), Riverside, Vassalboro, Winslow, and then, after again bridging the Kennebec, arrives at Waterville at 4.57 P. M. A change of cars is made here, and the train leaves for Skowhegan at 5.05 P. M., passing Fairfield, Somerset Mills, Pishon's Ferry, and arrives at its destination at 5.50 P. M.

Parties wishing to gain time can leave Boston on the 7 P. M. train from the Boston and Maine or Eastern Depot, and reach Waterville at 3.17 A. M. Leave Waterville at 6 A. M., and arrive at Skowhegan at 7.25 A. M. The stage will wait at Skowhegan for the train if it has been previously notified and there are several in the party.

Skowhegan is a busy little town, devoted to the lumber business, and contains two hotels, viz., the Heselton House, Mr. F. B. Heselton, proprietor, and Hotel Coburn, Mr. R. W. Haines, proprietor. A daily stage leaves the Heselton House at 7 A. M. for The Forks of the Kennebec, some forty-six miles distant.

The road is good and the scenery charming,

especially in the latter part of the route, where the course of the Kennebec is followed.

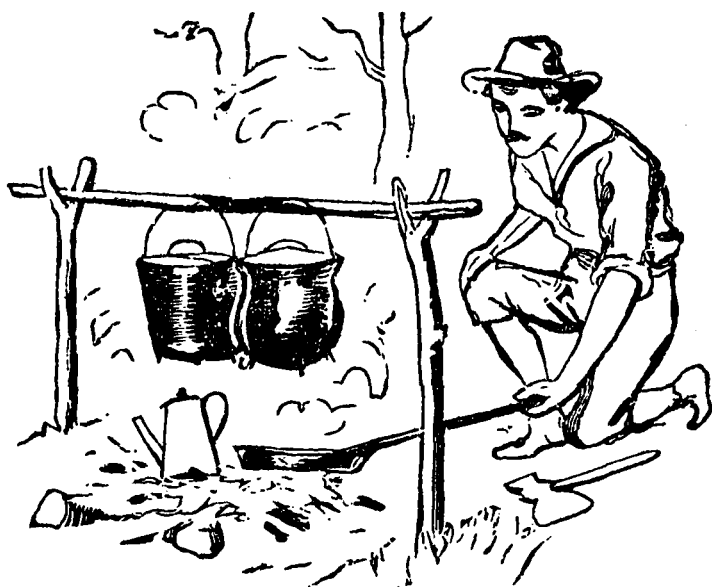
At Solon the stage receives passengers who come via North Anson, and then proceeding some eight miles farther reaches Bingham, twenty-three miles from Skowhegan, in time for dinner, which is procured at the Stage House.

Leaving Bingham, a ride of eight miles brings the stage to Carney's Hotel, where passengers bound for the Carrying Place Ponds are left. Moving onward, the towns of Moscow and Car-ratunk are passed, and nine miles beyond the latter settlement at 5 P. M., The Forks is reached and the stage draws up before The Forks Hotel, a splendid house, furnished with all the modern conveniences and reflecting much credit upon its landlord, Mr. Joseph Clark. This hotel is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Kennebec, and the surrounding country offers great attraction to the sportsman.

As Mr. Farrar, in his "Guide to Moosehead Lake," has described all the beauties of this place much better than we could hope to do, we will refer our readers to the above book for complete information.

PORTLAND TO THE FORKS VIA WEST WATERVILLE
AND NORTH ANSON.

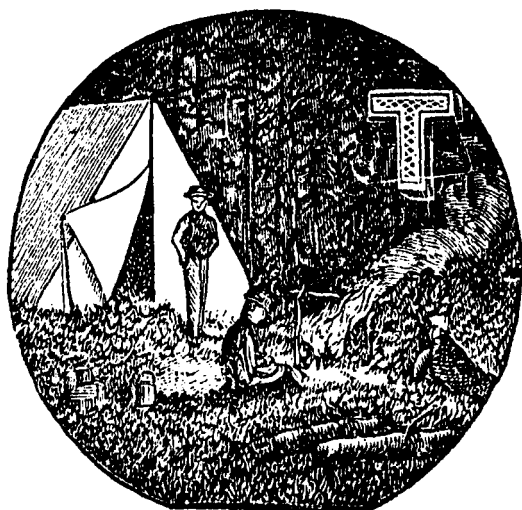
The train leaves Portland at 1.25 p. m. on the Maine Central Road, passing over a route already described in connection with Eustis, and arrives at North Anson at 6.05 p. m. The night is comfortably spent at the Somerset Hotel, and early the next morning a carriage conveys passengers to Solon, where connections are made with the stage running from Skowhegan to The Forks.



CHAPTER XI.

MEGANTIC AND SPIDER LAKES, ARNOLD
AND CHAUDIÈRE RIVERS, CANADA.

LAKE MEGANTIC.



HIS crescent-shaped sheet of water lies in the southern part of the Province of Quebec, near the boundary line of Maine, and is some fourteen miles long by two or three miles wide, and has an

average depth of two hundred feet. It is situated in a rolling country dotted with mountains, of which Mt. Megantic is the highest and most noted.

The shores of the lake are rocky, with here and there a beautiful sand beach, those at Echo and Victoria Bays being especially fine. The lake is

fed by the waters of the Spider, Arnold, Annance, and Victoria Rivers, and empties its waters into the River Chaudière. It is well stocked with both speckled and lake trout, black bass, and various other fish, and has superior attractions for tourists and sportsmen.

At the outlet of the lake on the Chaudière is the little town of Agnes, from which immense quantities of lumber, the product of two steam saw-mills here and one at the head of the lake, are yearly shipped to the market.

It supports two churches, a school, and six hotels. Connections may here be made for Sherbrooke, sixty-nine miles distant via the International Railroad. As the proposed extension of this road from Megantic will cross the State of Maine via Moosehead Lake to Mattawamkeag, the following extracts from the *Bangor Commercial* may be of interest to the reader:—

“The present route via the Intercolonial Railroad between Montreal and St. John is some six hundred and sixty miles in length, and the time taken in the transportation of goods between these points has somewhat impaired its usefulness as a great commercial railway.

“Some fourteen years ago, a few energetic Cana-

dian business men, seeing the necessity of shortening this route, and the great importance of having the European winter port of the future on Canadian territory, formed a company with the ultimate object of building a railway by the shortest possible route, from Montreal to the Canadian seaboard.

“After a thorough exploration and a complete survey of the country by experienced engineers, they saw the great advantages of the Megantic route, it being an almost direct air line from Montreal to the Lower Provinces seaboard, and felt that in time it must be adopted as the great through route to a winter port. Contracts were let and they commenced at once the building of what is now known as the International Railway. They have pushed the scheme with untiring energy and perseverance, against almost insurmountable obstacles, and have succeeded in finishing a first-class road from Sherbrooke to the boundary line, a distance of about eighty miles; the whole built in a most substantial manner, laid throughout with steel rails, well ballasted, and fully equipped for all running purposes. In addition to this, some eight miles of the heaviest work on the whole line, beyond the boundary line in the State

of Maine, has been graded and is at present ready for the rails.

"The extension of the road from this point to Mattawamkeag, also in the State of Maine, a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles, is all located and construction being rapidly pushed.

"At Mattawamkeag connection is made with the Maine Central Railroad system through to the Maritime Provinces, the whole effecting by this route, in comparison with that of the Intercolonial Railway, a saving of three hundred and eighteen miles in the distance between Montreal and St. John."

Near the head of the lake a post-office called Three Lakes, in consequence of its proximity to Spider, Rush, and Megantic Lakes, has recently been established, and Mr. William Latty has here built a house for the accommodation of tourists and sportsmen, who will find this a very attractive place.

"For round about, both far and near,
Are streams for trout and woods for deer."

Board is furnished at the low rate of \$4.00 per week.

There is a carriage road along the eastern

shores of the lake from this point to Agnes. During the summer the steamer "Lena" plies between Three Lakes and Agnes, stopping at Woburn and Pipolis to land and receive passengers.

ARNOLD RIVER.

The main inlet of Lake Megantic is Arnold River, which has its source in the Boundary Mountains, and after flowing in a northerly direction through a thickly wooded country, joins with Spider River and empties into the southeastern end of the lake.

Near the source of the river is Arnold Bog, a noted place for moose.

There is a camp here owned by Mr. J. C. Danforth.

The canoeing in Arnold River is good, although the course is liable to be blockaded with logs at some places.

About six miles south of Lake Megantic there is a tote road from the river to Arnold of the Chain of Ponds.

THE CHAUDIÈRE RIVER, CANADA.

The River Chaudière, which derives its name from an Indian word, meaning "troubled waters,"

is the outlet of Lake Megantic, from whence it flows in a northeasterly direction a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and empties into the St. Lawrence, seven miles above Quebec.

The bed of the river is rocky, the current swift, and there are numerous rapids and falls throughout the entire course, the most important being the Lower Chaudière Falls, located about three miles above the mouth, where the river, which is here some four hundred feet wide, is divided into three channels by hugh boulders, and then plunges over a precipice one hundred and thirty feet high, forming a scene that rivals in grandeur the Falls of Montmorencie.

At St. George, seventy miles above the Lower, are the Upper Chaudière Falls, or St. George Rapids, which have a descent of some sixty feet.

The Chaudière waters a thickly timbered country and passes through the famous Gold Fields of Canada near St. François. The strong and broad current of the river affords a cheap and desirable way of transporting lumber to the market, and the numerous falls furnish power for numberless saw-mills which stand upon the river's rocky shores.

RIVER DU LOUP.

This river, one of the tributaries of the Chaudière, is navigable for canoes, and from its source the Majarmette Portage connects it with the headwaters of the Southwest Branch of the St. John River, thus making it possible for a canoeist to travel the entire distance from Quebec to St. John, N. B. (five hundred miles).

SPIDER LAKE, CANADA.

One mile east of Megantic and reached by road is Spider Lake, which is about five miles long, and derives its name from its very rough and ragged shores. It contains one small island, McMinns, which lies near the southern side of the lake. It is fed by the waters of Indian and Spider Rivers, two large streams which have their sources in the Boundary Mountains, and enter the lake at its eastern end; also by the waters of Egg Pond, which lies to the northwest, and is joined with the lake by a small stream.

The outlet of the lake (also called Spider River) flows from its southwestern end in a very circuitous course through Rush Lake, and soon after unites with Arnold River and empties into Me-

gantic a short distance below the post village of Three Lakes, which is at the western terminus of the road connecting Spider with Lake Megantic.

With the exception of one carry around the dam and rapids just below Spider Lake, canoeing is good through the outlet.

Cusk, bass, white-fish, and chub are found in the lake, and in the inlets and outlet trout are quite abundant.

There is a spotted trail from the southeastern end of the lake, and also from Spider River to Beaver of the Chain of Ponds.





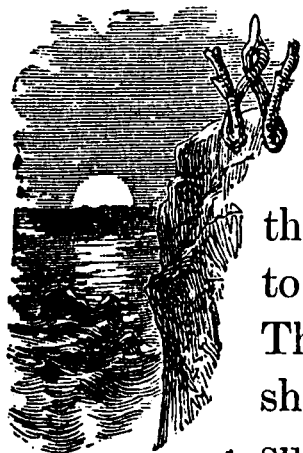
WIGWAM — KENNEBAGO STREAM.

CHAPTER XII.

HINTS ON CAMPING.

CAMPING OUT.

“ Again the country was enclosed ; a wide
And sandy road has banks on either side,
Where lo ! a hollow on the left appear'd,
And there a gypsy tribe their tent had rear'd.”



HO has not often seen just such a picture as described above, or at least read of the roving ways of the gypsies and Indians and longed to have a taste of their wild life? The hundreds of tents at our seashores and mountains during the summer months bear witness that, amid all the turmoil of this progressive age, and surrounded by all the gilded attractions of city life, man still loves the beauties of primitive nature, and, shaking off the restraints of society for a season, seeks recuperation among the health-restoring vales and hills. The many ponds and

streams which have been mentioned in this volume offer superior attractions to the camper ; and while the following remarks may be unnecessary to the experienced, they who "rough it" for the first time may obtain some useful hints.

Some camp out for the novelty alone ; but as this class can find plenty of suitable places near home, they would not be likely to visit the Dead River Region, therefore these hints are intended for those who, while seeking the freedom of camp life, find pleasure in scouring the woods with gun in hand in search of game, or in luring with rod and fly the beautiful trout from his watery home.

Good company is one of the first essentials for the camper, and in making up a party or selecting a single companion (for don't think of going alone) beware of any person who is likely to shirk or be at all disagreeable, for one growler will make camp life unbearable.

In deciding where to go, choose some pond or river for your headquarters, as a camp is much more attractive at such a place than in a dense wood where the view is entirely obscured. If a pond has no boat on it, either take one with you or else don't go there, for the shores of most ponds are thickly wooded and difficult to get around.

Having decided, after careful consideration of the various attractions, the routes, expenses, etc., just what place you will visit, the next thing to be done is to get your outfit together, and matters can be facilitated by having a list of what you must carry and checking articles as you procure them. In preparing this list, amateurs are likely to take many unnecessary things, and discover their mistake when it is too late.

After several years' experience in camping, it is surprising to see how many necessary (?) articles can be dispensed with. Much of course depends on the locality of the camp and the number in the party. If the camp is to be near a town or settlement, it is advisable to obtain the supplies there instead of transporting them from a distance.

Be sure and take provisions enough. Canned goods are the best, as they are most readily prepared for the table.

Do not leave with the idea that you can obtain a sufficient supply of fish and game to live on, unless you are willing to go without your meals occasionally.

It is advisable to take warm clothing, for it matters not in what season of the year you may go, the nights are almost always chilly and the rainy days cold.

For fire-arms take a shot-gun and a light rifle, giving the former the preference if but one is to be taken.

A shot-gun with an auxiliary rifle barrel is a very convenient arm.

Appended is a list of clothing, provisions, cooking utensils, and miscellaneous articles from which a selection can be made.

CLOTHING.

Felt hat.	Overcoats, — rubber and
Flannel shirt.	woollen.
Handkerchiefs.	Rubber boots.
Heavy shoes.	Slippers.
Hosiery.	Stout suit of clothes.
Leggins.	

PROVISIONS.

Bacon.	Mustard.
Butter.	Oatmeal.
Canned goods.	Onions.
Coffee.	Pepper.
Corn meal.	Pickles.
Crackers.	Potatoes.
Dark bread.	Salt.
*Flour (self-rising).	Salt pork.
Hard tack.	Sugar.
Lard.	Tea.
Lemons.	Vinegar.

COOKING UTENSILS.

Camp stove.	Pepper box.
Can opener.	Spoons.
Coffee pot.	Tin cups.
Forks.	Tin dipper.
Frying pan.	Tin pail.
Iron pot.	Tin plates.
Knives.	Water pail.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Bandages.	Mosquito net.
Belt.	Nails.
Candles.	Needles.
Cathartic pills.	Pack of cards.
Cigars.	Pins.
Comb and brush.	Pipe.
Compass.	Pocket drinking cup.
Corkscrew.	Postage stamps.
Court plaster.	Rhubarb.
Fishing tackle.	Rope.
Fly repellent.	Salve.
Gimlet.	Saw.
Guns and equipments.	Scissors.
Hatchet.	Soap.
Jamaica ginger.	Sweet oil.
Kerosene oil.	Tent.
Knife.	Thread.
Lantern.	Tobacco.
Leather straps.	Tooth brush.
Liquor (for medicine).	Towels.
Map.	Twine.
Matches.	Wax.
Mirror.	Writing materials.

If there be no mode of conveyance to the locality you are to visit, provide yourself with a strong bag or knapsack for carrying your luggage, which should be as compact as possible.

A good guide is a valuable companion, and, in many ways, almost indispensable.

Should you carry a tent, it is not necessary to take the poles or pins, as they can be easily obtained in the woods. In an A tent, instead of poles, a rope can be used by running it through the apex of the tent, and making the ends fast to convenient trees.

It is not at all necessary to take a tent, as a temporary shelter can be made by driving two crotched sticks, about five feet high, into the ground, a few feet apart, and on these placing a pole, from which boughs and bark can be laid slanting to the ground; then close the ends with a screen of boughs, and your structure is complete. Make your bed of hemlock-boughs cut small and carefully placed in layers, over which spread a rubber blanket. Always remove your boots before retiring, and sleep with your feet to the fire.

In selecting a spot for your camp, choose high ground, near wood and water, and where there is

a free circulation of air. For cooking, a camping-stove is very convenient, but in the absence of one use a bed of live coals.

If you go without a guide, it is quite necessary that at least one of the party should know how to cook. A little practice at home and a cook-book for reference will greatly assist the uninitiated. Wash your dishes after each meal, removing grease by scouring with sand, and cleaning knives by thrusting them into the ground. Keep the camp clean and in order, and see that vermin do not get into your provisions.

If there are several in the party, divide the camp-work as equally as possible.

CAUTION.

As accidents are constantly occurring from the careless handling of fire-arms, the following excellent rules, taken from the *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, should be read and strictly adhered to by all gunners :—

“*First.* Never in excitement nor in fun point it towards any human being.

“*Second.* Never carry it so that if accidentally discharged it would endanger the life of a dog even.

" *Third.* Always think, when walking, which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field with you, no matter how near and how temptingly the game appears, do not shoot until you know just where he is, and that a stray shot may not possibly strike him, for one little pellet is sufficient to destroy an eye forever.

" *Fourth.* Never get into a wagon without taking the cartridges from the gun.

" *Fifth.* Never get over a fence without either taking the cartridges out or placing the gun through the fence on the ground, so that if you fall or the fence breaks it cannot be discharged.

" *Sixth.* Always carry the gun at half-cock.

" *Seventh.* Never let the hammers rest on the 'plungers,' or pieces which strike the cap.

" *Eighth.* Never try to close it when the hammers are down.

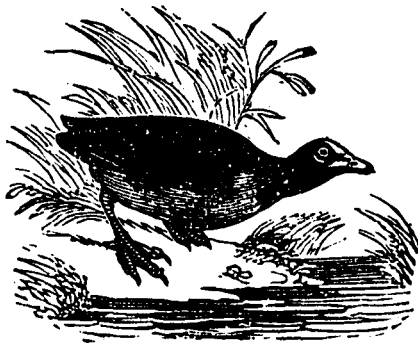
" *Ninth.* Never get in front of it yourself. If you see you are about to fall, drop the gun so the muzzle will be from you. Occasionally a cartridge will stick after it has been fired. A stout thin blade of a knife will generally extract it, if not, remove the other cartridge, and then cut a straight stick and poke it out from the muzzle; but even

then do not place your body in front of it, but content yourself with using the hand.

"*Tenth.* After firing one barrel, take the cartridge from the other and examine the wad over the shot to see that it is not loosened by the concussion, as it very frequently is, which would produce a heavy recoil, and, if it gets up the barrel, will burst the gun, and likely take a hand off besides.

"*Eleventh.* Never take hold of the muzzle to draw it towards you, nor set it up, when, if falling, its muzzle would be towards you.

"Finally, follow all these suggestious and be self-possessed, and the fields will afford you sport without danger, and, I hope, without temptation."



CHAPTER XIII.

TIME TABLES AND ROUTES.



THE following tables are liable to change, but are correct at the date of the publication of this book. Parties should take the morning train from Boston, thereby avoiding delays on the route.

SMITH'S FARM OR EUSTIS VIA FARMINGTON AND KINGFIELD.

Leave Boston from the Boston & Maine or		
Eastern Depot (B. & M. Railroad)	.	9.00 A. M.
Arrive Portland	.	1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland (Maine Central Railroad)	.	1.25 "
Arrive Farmington	.	5.50 "
Leave Farmington (Sandy River Railroad)	.	5.55 "
Arrive Strong	.	6.40 "
Leave Strong (Franklin & Megantic Railroad)	.	6.45 "
Arrive Kingfield	.	8.34 "

The stage leaves Kingfield at 7.30 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, arriving at Eustis or Smith's Farm at 3 P. M.

Returning, leaves Eustis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7.30 A. M., arriving at Strong late in the afternoon of the same day.

Leave Kingfield (Franklin & Megantic Railroad)	5.35 A. M.
Arrive Strong	7.20 "
Leave Strong (Sandy River Railroad)	7.30 "
Arrive Farmington	8.15 "
Leave Farmington (Maine Central)	8.20 "
Arrive in Portland	12.40 P. M.
Leave Portland (Boston & Maine Railroad, Eastern or Western Div.)	1.00 "
Arrive Boston	5.00 "

SMITH'S FARM OR EUSTIS VIA NORTH ANSON.

Leave Boston from Boston & Maine or Eastern Depot (B. & M. Railroad)	9.00 A. M.
Arrive Portland	1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland (Maine Central Railroad)	1.25 "
Arrive West Waterville or Oakland	4.36 "
Leave West Waterville (Somerset Railroad).	4.38 "
Arrive North Anson	6.07 "

Leave North Anson (in stage) on arrival of train, reaching North New Portland same evening.

The stage leaves North New Portland at 7.30 A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Smith's Farm or Eustis at 3 P. M.

.Returning, leaves Eustis on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7.30 A. M., arriving at North Anson late in the afternoon.

Leave North Anson (Somerset Railroad)	7.50 A. M.
Arrive Oakland	9.17 "
Leave Oakland (Maine Central)	9.28 "
Arrive Portland	12.40 P. M.

Leave Portland (Boston & Maine Railroad, Eastern or Western Div.)	1.00 P. M.
Arrive Boston	5.00 “

DEAD RIVER AND FLAGSTAFF.
(Same route as above.)

**BINGHAM, CARRATUNK, AND FORKS OF THE KENNEBEC
VIA SKOWHEGAN.**

Leave Boston from Boston & Maine or East- ern Depot (B. & M. Railroad)	9.00 A. M.
Arrive Portland	1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland (Maine Central Railroad)	1.25 “
Arrive Waterville	4.48 “
Leave Waterville	5.00 “
Arrive Skowhegan	5.45 “
Stage leaves Skowhegan daily (except Sundays)	7.00 A. M.
Arrive Forks of Kennebec	5.00 P. M.

Returning, the stage leaves The Forks at 7 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted), arriving at Skowhegan late the same afternoon.

Leave Skowhegan (Maine Central Railroad)	8.20 A. M.
Arrive Waterville	9.05 “
Leave Waterville	9.15 “
Arrive Portland	12.40 P. M.
Leave Portland (Boston & Maine Railroad, Eastern or Western Div.)	1.00 “
Arrive Boston	5.00 “

**BINGHAM, CARRATUNK, AND FORKS OF THE KENNE-
BEC VIA NORTH ANSON.**

Leave Boston from Boston & Maine or East- ern Depot (B. & M. Railroad)	9.00 A. M.
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Arrive Portland	1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland (Maine Central Railroad) .	1.25 P. M.
Arrive West Waterville or Oakland . . .	4.36 “
Leave West Waterville (Somerset Railroad)	4.38 “
Arrive North Anson	6.07 “

Stage leaves North Anson daily at 7 A. M., connecting at Solon with the stage from Skowhegan for The Forks.

Returning, the stage leaves The Forks at 7 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted), arriving late in the afternoon at Solon, where connections are made for North Anson.

Leave North Anson (Somerset Railroad) .	7.50 A. M.
Arrive Oakland	9.17 “
Leave Oakland (Main Central Railroad) .	9.28 “
Arrive Portland	12.40 P. M.
Leave Portland (B. & M. Railroad, Eastern or Western Div.)	1.00 “
Arrive Boston	5.00 “

RANGELEY LAKES VIA FARMINGTON, PHILLIPS, AND GREENVALE.

Leave Boston (Boston & Maine or Eastern Depot, B. & M. Railroad)	9.00 A. M.
Arrive Portland	1.00 P. M.
Leave “ (Maine Central Railroad) .	1.25 “
Arrive Farmington	5.50 “
Leave “ (Sandy River Railroad) .	5.55 “
Arrive Phillips	7.10 “

A daily stage leaves Phillips at 7.30 A. M. for Greenvale and Rangeley City, Oquossoc Lake, arriving at the latter place about noon.

Returning, the stage leaves Rangeley City,	1.30 P. M.
Arrive Phillips	6.30 “
Leave Phillips (Sandy River Railroad) .	7.00 A. M.
Arrive Farmington	8.15 “
Leave “ (Maine Central Railroad)	8.20 “
Arrive Portland	12.40 P. M.
Leave “ (Boston & Maine Railroad, Eastern or Western Div.)	1.00 “
Arrive Boston	5.00 “

RANGELEY LAKES VIA BETHEL AND CAMBRIDGE.

Leave Boston (Boston & Maine or Eastern Depot, Boston & Maine Railroad) . .	9.00 A. M.
Arrive at Portland	1.00 P. M.
Leave “ (Grand Trunk Railroad) .	1.30 “
Arrive Bethel	4.40 “

Stage leaves Bethel on arrival of train for Cambridge, Lake Umbagog, arriving same evening.

Returning, the stage leaves Cambridge in the morning, connecting with train at Bethel.

Leave Bethel (Grand Trunk Railroad) .	10.05 A. M.
Arrive Portland	12.35 P. M.
Leave “ (B. & M. Railroad, Eastern or Western Div.)	1.00 “
Arrive Boston	5.00 “

RANGELEY LAKES VIA BRYANT'S POND, ANDOVER, AND SOUTH ARM.

Leave Boston (Boston & Maine or Eastern Depots, Boston & Maine Railroad) . .	9.00 A. M.
Arrive Portland	1.00 P. M.

Leave Portland (Grand Trunk Railroad)	. . . . .	1.30 P. M.
Arrive Bryant's Pond	. . . . .	4.17 "

Stage leaves Bryant's Pond on arrival of train, reaching Andover the same evening.

Stage leaves Andover at 8.30 A. M. daily, reaching Lakeview Cottage, South Arm, Lake Welokennebacooc about noon.

Returning, stage leaves South Arm at 1 P. M., reaching Andover late in the afternoon.

Stage leaves Andover in the morning, connecting with train at Bryant's Pond.

Leave Bryant's Pond (Grand Trunk Railroad)		10.22 A. M.
Arrive Portland	. . . . .	12.35 P. M.
Leave " (Boston & Maine Railroad,		
Eastern or Western Div.)	. . . . .	1.00 "
Arrive Boston	. . . . .	5.00 "

RANGELEY LAKE VIA DIXVILLE NOTCH AND ERROL DAM.

Leave Boston (Lowell Depot)	. . . . .	8.30 A. M.
Arrive Groveton Junction	. . . . .	7.00 P. M.
Leave " (Grand Trunk Rail-		
road)	. . . . .	7.15 "
Arrive No. Stratford	. . . . .	7.43 "

Stage leaves on arrival of train, reaching Colebrook the same evening.

Stage leaves Colebrook at 9.00 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, reaching Errol Dam, Lake Umbagog, about 3 P. M.

Returning, stage leaves Errol Dam at 11.00 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for North Stratford, via Colebrook.

Leave North Stratford (Grand Trunk Railroad)	7.18 A. M.
Arrive Grovetown Junction	7.45 “
Leave “ (Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad)	7.50 “
Arrive Boston	6.30 P. M.

LAKE MEGANTIC, P. Q.

Leave Boston (Boston & Lowell Depot)	8.30 A. M.
Arrive Newport	6.20 P. M.
Leave “ (Passumpsic Railroad)	6.40 “
Arrive Sherbrooke	8.30 “
Leave “	3.00 “
Arrive Megantic	8.00 “
Returning, leave Megantic	5.30 A. M.
Arrive Sherbrooke	10.00 “
Leave “	7.45 P. M.
Arrive Newport	9.45 “
Leave “	10.50 “
Arrive Boston	8.30 A. M.

During the summer months excursion tickets can be procured from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to all points in the Rangeley Lake and Dead River Regions.

The following are the rates from Boston to the points previously mentioned in this chapter.

Smith's Farm, or Eustis, Me., and return, via Farmington and Kingfield	\$13.50
Smith's Farm, or Eustis, Me., and return, via West Waterville and North Anson	13.50
Dead River, Me., and return, via West Water- ville and North Anson	13.00
Bingham, Carratunk, and The Forks, via Skow- hegan	13.00
Rangeley Lakes and return, via Farmington, Phillips, and Greenvale	12.50
Rangeley Lakes and return, via Bethel and Cam- bridge	12.00
Rangeley Lakes and return, via Bryant's Pond, Andover and South Arm	12.00
Rangeley Lakes and return, via Dixville Notch and Errol Dam	17.00
Lake Megantic, P. Q., and return, via Newport and Sherbrooke	17.00

CHAPTER XIV.

GUIDES.



PARTIES contemplating trips to any of the ponds described in this volume, on which camps are located, and who wish to secure the services of a good guide, would do well to address the proprietors of the camps. But for the benefit of those who intend to rough it, the following list of reliable guides, with their post-office addresses, is given.

Their price is generally \$2.00 per day, with board.

EUSTIS (MAINE).

A. S. Douglas.
A. B. Douglas.
Miles Wyman.
Martin Fuller.
John Sylvester.

William Sylvester.
J. St. Ober (Indian).
Wm. Lockier.
J. D. Dudley.
Robt. Phillips.

Grant Fuller.

RANGELEY (MAINE).

Charles Haley.	Warren Stevens.
Nat Ellis.	Elmar Snowman.
Walter Twombly.	Jim Smith.
David Haines.	Conn Richardson.
William Haines.	Stephen Lowell.
John L. Hounton.	Rufus Crosby.
Lyman Hounton.	John J. Wilbur.
Dexter Hounton.	John Herrick.
Frank Niles.	Edward Grant.
Jean Herrick.	Rufus Porter.
George Oakes.	Jean Soule.

FLAGSTAFF (MAINE).

G. W. Butler.	M. Williamson.
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DEAD RIVER (MAINE).

Warren Wing.	J. D. Hewitt.
J. C. Green.	D. C. Darrell.

O. M. Rogers.

PHILLIPS (MAINE).

Henry Fuller.

STRATTON (MAINE).

Edgar Smith.

AGNES, LAKE MEGANTIC, QUEBEC.

Henry Menut.

BOATS FURNISHED BY H. W. ALBRO.

CHAPTER XV.

HOTELS.



HE following is a list of the principal hotels in this region : —

ANDOVER (MAINE).

	Per day.
Andover House, A. W. Thomas, prop. . . .	\$2 00
Gregg House, C. E. Cushman, prop. . . .	2 00
French's House, J. A. French, prop. . . .	2 00
Poor's House, Sylvanus Poor, prop. . . .	2 00

BEMIS STREAM, LAKE MOOSELUCKMAGUNTIC (MAINE).

Camp Bemis, Capt. Fred C. Barker, prop. . . .	\$2 00
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BETHEL (MAINE).

Bethel House, W. F. Lovejoy & Sons, props. . . .	\$2 00
The Elms, C. Wormell, prop. . . .	2 00
Artist's Home, E. L. Bartlett, prop. . . .	1 00
Spring Grove House, A. W. Valentine, prop. . . .	1 00
Cherry Cottage, A. Twitchell, prop. . . .	1 25

BINGHAM (MAINE).

Stage House, Geo. W. Savage, prop. . . .	\$1 50
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BRYANT'S POND (MAINE).

Glen Mountain House, John Bicknell, prop. . . .	\$1 50
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CAMBRIDGE (NEW HAMPSHIRE).

	Per day.
Lakeside Hotel, R. & R. L. T. Co., prop. . . .	\$2 00

CARNEY'S (MAINE).

Carney's Hotel, John Carney, prop. . . .	\$1 50
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COLEBROOK (NEW HAMPSHIRE).

Smith's Hotel, C. E. Smith, prop. . . .	\$1 50 to 2 50
Parsons Hotel, E. F. Bailey, prop. . . .	2 00
Dix House, Geo. Parsons, prop. . . .	2 00
Monadnock House, T. G. Rowan, prop. . . .	2 00

DEAD RIVER (MAINE).

Parsons House, S. A. Parsons, prop. . . .	\$2 00
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EUSTIS (MAINE).

Shaw House, Shaw & Ditson, props. . . .	\$1 50
Coburn Hotel, Zedoc Norton, prop. . . .	1 00

FARMINGTON (MAINE).

Hotel Marble, J. B. Marble, prop. . . .	\$2 00
Stoddard House, J. W. Withie, prop. . . .	2 00
Elm House, N. F. Colby, prop. . . .	2 00

FLAGSTAFF (MAINE).

Flagstaff Hotel, J. Hewett, prop. . . .	\$1 00
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GREENVALE (MAINE).

Greenvale House, Geo. M. Esty, prop. . . .	\$2 00
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INDIAN ROCK (MAINE).

	Per day.
Camp Kennebago, I. N. Packard, supt. . . .	\$2 00

KENNEBAGO LAKE (MAINE).

Forest Retreat House, Grant & Richardson, props.	\$2 00
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KINGFIELD (MAINE).

Dyer's Hotel, B. D. Dyer, prop.	\$1 50
Mt. Abram Hotel, Louis Kershner, prop. . . .	1 50
Hotel Winter, E. C. Sanborn, prop.	1 50

LAKE WELOKENNEBACOOK (MAINE).

Middle Dam Camp, R. & R. L. T. Co.	\$2 00
Lakeview Cottage, South Arm, R. & R. L. T. Co.	2 00

LAKE MOOSELUCEMAGUNTIC (MAINE).

Upper Dam Camp, John Chadwick, supt. . . .	\$2 00
Richardson's Camp, Ellis & Adams, props. . .	2 00

NORTH ANSON (MAINE).

Somerset Hotel, Brown & Hilton, props. . . .	\$2 00
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NORTH NEW PORTLAND (MAINE).

Dirigo House, Everett Quint, prop.	\$1 50
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NORTH STRATFORD (NEW HAMPSHIRE).

Brunswick Sulphur Spring House, Dr. D. O.

Rowell, prop.	\$2 00
Willard House, Geo. Hilliard, prop.	1 00 to 2 00
Percy House, J. W. Tibbets, prop.	2 00

OAKLAND (MAINE).

	Per day.
Boarding House, B. F. Frizzell, prop. . . .	\$1 00

OQUOSSOC LAKE (MAINE).

Mountain View House, Henry T. Kimball, prop.	\$2 00
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PHILLIPS (MAINE).

Elmwood House, T. L. Page, prop. . . .	\$3 00
Barden House, Sam'l Farmer, prop. . . .	2 00
The Willows, C. Smart, prop. . . .	2 00

RANGELEY (MAINE).

Rangeley Lake House, John B. Marble, prop. .	\$2 00
Oquossoc House, Wharf & Pierce, props. . .	2 00

SKOWHEGAN (MAINE).

Hotel Coburn, R. W. Haines, prop. . . .	\$2 00 to 2 50
Hotel Heselton, F. B. Heselton, prop. . .	2 00 to 2 50

SOLON (MAINE).

Carratunk House, J. H. Gray, prop. . . .	\$1 50
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STRATTON (MAINE).

Blanchard House, S. Quint, prop. . . .	\$1 00 to 1 50
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STRONG (MAINE).

Porter's House, E. H. Porter, prop. . . .	\$1 00 to 1 50
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THE FORKS (MAINE).

Forks Hotel, J. H. Traine & Co., props. . . .	\$2 00
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WATERVILLE (MAINE).

	Per day.
Elmwood House, J. E. Osborn, prop. . . .	\$2 00

CANADIAN HOTELS.

The following hotels are located in the vicinity of Lake Megantic. Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day.

AGNES (P. Q.).

Chaudière House, M. Morrison, prop.

Prince of Wales Hotel, M. B. McAuley, prop.

Victoria Hotel, A. W. Pope, prop.

American House, Jeremiah Ham, prop.

Hotel Megantic, P. Herburt, prop.

Nantais Hotel, I. Moquin, prop.

THREE LAKES (P. Q.).

Three Lakes House, W. E. Latty, prop.

CHAPTER XVI.

MAP.



THE area covered by this map embraces that part of Maine which lies in the northern part of Somerset, Franklin, and Oxford Counties, extending eastward to the Kennebec River, northward to the Canadian boundary, and westward to the New Hampshire State line.

The northern territory, or Dead River Region, is sparsely settled, thickly wooded, and dotted everywhere with lakes and ponds, the outlets of most of which flow into the Dead or Kennebec Rivers.

The southern half, or Rangeley Lake Region, is more thickly settled, and noted for the cluster of beautiful lakes which form the head-waters of the Androscoggin River.

The map has been prepared from information obtained from reliable sources, and is believed to be quite accurate, great care having been taken to have the water-courses and landmarks correctly laid down, in order to enable parties who visit this region without guides, to understand at a glance the position, distance, and best course to take to reach any place they may wish to visit.



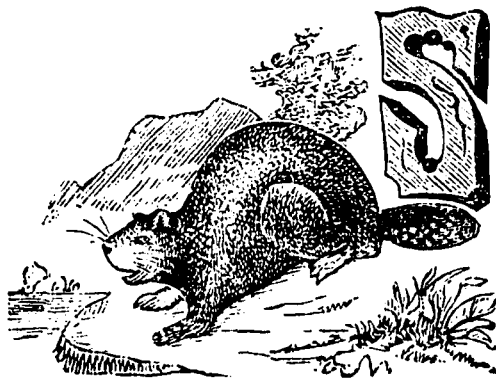
CHAPTER XVII.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE FISH AND GAME LAWS
OF THE STATE OF MAINE FOR 1884.

GAME.

(R. S., Chapter 30.)

Bounty on Wolves and Bears.



ECT. 5. A bounty of five dollars for every wolf and bear killed in any town shall be paid by the treasurer thereof to the person killing it, upon compliance with the following condition.

SECT. 6. No bounty shall be paid unless the claimant, within ten days after he has killed such animal, or has returned from the hunting in which he killed it, exhibits to the

town treasurer the entire skin thereof, with the ears and nose thereon, in as perfect a state as when killed, except natural decay, and signs and makes oath to a certificate, which oath said treasurer may administer, in which he shall state that he killed such animal, and the time and place, showing it to be within the State; and the treasurer shall thereupon cut off the whole of the ears and of the nose from such skin, and entirely destroy them by burning; then he shall pay the bounty and take the claimant's receipt therefor upon the same paper with such certificate. The town treasurer shall immediately make upon the same paper a certificate under oath, addressed to the Treasurer of State, that he first cut off the ears and nose from the skin of such animal and destroyed them by burning, and then paid said bounty to the claimant.

Moose, Deer, and Caribou.

SECT. 9. Whoever hunts, kills, or destroys, with dogs, any moose, forfeits one hundred dollars for every moose so hunted, killed, or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first days of January and October, in any manner hunt, kill, or destroy any moose, under the same penalty.

SECT. 10. Whoever hunts, kills, or destroys, with dogs, any deer or caribou, forfeits forty dollars for every deer or caribou so hunted, killed, or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first days of January and October, in any manner hunt, kill, or destroy any deer or caribou, under the same penalty. Any person may lawfully kill any dog found hunting moose, deer, or caribou. Any person owning or having in possession dogs for the purpose of hunting moose, deer, or caribou, or that are used for such hunting, forfeits not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECT. 11. Whoever has in his possession the carcass or hide of any such animal, or any part thereof, between the first days of January and October, shall be deemed to have hunted and killed the same contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid; but he shall not be precluded from producing proof in defence. In case of conviction, such carcass or hide, or any part thereof, so found in his possession, shall be decreed by the court forfeited to the prosecutor. And the warden, or either of his deputies, as named in section eighteen, may search for such carcass or hide, or any part thereof, subject to sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of chapter one hundred and thirty-two; but the warrant may be issued on complaint of said warden or either of his deputies.

No Person allowed to destroy or have in Possession more than one Moose, two Caribou, or three Deer.

SECT. 12. Whoever kills, destroys, or has in possession, between the first days of October and January, more than one moose, two caribou, or three deer, forfeits one hundred dollars for every moose and forty dollars for every caribou or deer killed, destroyed, or in possession in excess of said number; and all such moose, caribou, or deer, or the carcasses or parts thereof, are forfeited to the prosecutor. Whoever has in possession, except alive, more than the aforesaid number of moose, deer, or caribou, or parts thereof, shall be deemed to have killed or destroyed them in violation of law.

Transportation Forbidden.

SECT. 13. Whoever carries or transports from place to place the carcass or hide of any such animal, or any part thereof, during the period in which the killing of such animal is prohibited, forfeits forty dollars.

Game seized may be returned when Bond is given.

SECT. 14. Any person whose game has been seized for violation of the game law shall have it returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, residents of the State, in double the amount of the fine for such violation: conditioned, that if convicted of such violation he will within thirty days thereafter pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses to give such bond and take the game so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure or for the loss of the game seized.

Sheriffs, Police Officers, and Constables can act as Game Wardens.

SECT. 17. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, and constables are vested with all the powers of game wardens and their deputies, and shall receive for their services the same fees as are prescribed for sheriffs and their deputies for similar services.

Mink, Beaver, Sable, Otter, Fisher, Muskrat, and Birds.

SECT. 20. Whoever, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of October, destroys any mink, beaver, sable, otter, fisher, or muskrat, forfeits ten dollars for each animal so destroyed, to be recovered on complaint.

Ducks, Partridges, and Woodcock.

SECT. 21. Whoever kills, or has in his possession, except alive, or exposes for sale, any wood duck, dusky duck, — commonly called black duck, — or other sea duck, between the first days of May and September; or kills, sells, or has in possession, except alive, any ruffed grouse, — commonly called partridge, — or woodcock, between the first days of December and September following; or kills, sells, or has in possession, except alive, any quail or pinnated grouse, — commonly called prairie chicken, — between the first days of January and September, or plover, between the first days of May and August, forfeits not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, for each bird so killed, had in possession, or exposed for sale. And no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, any woodcock or ruffed grouse or partridge during September, October, or November, except for consumption as food within the State, under the same penalty.

SECT. 22. Whoever at any time or in any place, with any trap, net, snare, device, or contrivance other than the usual method of sporting with fire-arms, takes wild duck of any variety, quail, grouse, partridge, or woodcock, forfeits five dollars for each bird so taken. But this section and the preceding do not apply to the shooting of ducks on the sea-coast.

Taxidermist.

(Chapter 155, Laws of 1883.)

SECT. 1. Chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and section seventeen of chapter fifty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts, authorizing the appointment of taxidermists, are hereby repealed.

(Approved Feb. 28, 1883.)

Larks, Robins, Swallows, Sparrows, and Orioles.

(R. S., Chapter 30.)

SECT. 23. Whoever kills or has in his possession, except alive, any birds commonly known as larks, robins, swallows, sparrows, or orioles, or other insectivorous birds, crows and hawks excepted, forfeits not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each such bird killed, and the possession by any person of such dead bird is *prima facie* evidence that he killed such bird.

Nests, Eggs, and Young Birds not to be destroyed.

SECT. 24. Whoever at any time wantonly takes or destroys the nest eggs, or unfledged young of any wild bird, except crows, hawks, and owls, or takes any eggs or young from such nests, except for the purpose of preserving the same as specimens, or of rearing said young alive, forfeits not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each nest, egg, or young so taken or destroyed.

Transportation Forbidden.

SECT. 25. Whoever carries or transports from place to place any of the birds named herein, during the period in which the killing of such bird is prohibited, forfeits five dollars for each bird so carried or transported.

Penalties, — how Recovered and how Disposed of.

SECT. 26. All penalties imposed by the six preceding sections may be recovered by action of debt, or by complaint or indictment, in the name of the State, by any warden, or his deputies, or any other person in any county in which such offence is committed or the accused resides; and in all actions therefor in the Supreme Judicial or Superior Courts, if the plaintiff prevails,

he recovers full costs without regard to the amount recovered. All fines and penalties recovered for violations of the seventeen preceding sections, except sections fifteen and sixteen, shall be paid, one half to the complainant and one half to any game and fish protective society or other sportsmen's association organized under the laws of Maine and located in the county where said fines and penalties are recovered; *provided*, that said society or association expends the same in the propagation and cultivation of trout and salmon for the fresh-water lakes and ponds of the State, under the direction and supervision of the Fish Commissioners. If more than one such society or association is located in such county, said commissioners shall designate to which society the money shall be paid, or they may cause the same to be divided between them. If there is no such society or association in said county, the commissioners shall appropriate the same to such society as aforesaid as they deem proper.

Sunday made a Close Time.

SECT. 27. Sunday is a close time, on which it is not lawful to hunt, kill, or destroy game or birds of any kind, under the penalties imposed therefor during other close times; but the penalties already imposed for violation of the Sunday laws are not repealed or diminished.

Commissioners of Fisheries and Commissioners of Game.

SECT. 28. The powers and duties of the commissioners of fisheries and wardens extend to all matters pertaining to game, and they have the same powers to enforce laws pertaining thereto as they have in enforcing the laws relating to the fisheries.

INLAND FISHERIES.

Application of the Law.

SECT. 29. The following sections apply to all fresh waters above the flow of the tide, and to all tidal waters frequented by the various species of fresh-water and migratory fishes, except to the capture of salmon, shad, and alewives in Denny's River and its tributaries, and Pemmaquam River and its tributaries, and to the taking of white perch in tide waters, or in the stream between Grand Lake on the St. Croix waters and Sysladobsis Lake, known as

Dobsis Stream, or within two hundred yards of the head and mouth of said stream, and except as provided in the two following sections.

SECT. 30. This chapter does not apply to that portion of the St. John River and its tributaries lying above Grand Falls in New Brunswick; nor to fish taken in the weirs on St. Croix River; and does not repeal the laws relating to the St. Croix, Denny, Pemnaquam, Cobscook, East Machias, and Narraguagus Rivers; nor does it apply to the taking of blue-back trout; except that no person shall fish for, catch, take, kill, or destroy the same with net, seine, weir, or trap, under a penalty of five dollars for the attempt, and one dollar for each blue-back trout so taken, caught, killed, or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint.

SECT. 31. The following waters and their tributaries are exempt from provisions relating to migratory fishes, and the supervision of fishways by the commissioners, that is to say: Royall's River in North Yarmouth; Sewall's Pond or its outlet in Arrowsic; Nequasset Stream in Woolwich; so much of the waters of Damariscotta River as are west of the railroad bridge near Damariscotta Mills; Duck Trap Stream in Lincolnville and Belmont; the eastern Penobscot River in Orland; Winslow's and Leach's streams in Penobscot; all waters in Vinalhaven, Bluehill, Tremont, Mt. Desert, Eden, Franklin, and Sullivan; Tunk River in Steuben; Pleasant River in Washington County; East Machias River and Cobscook or Orange River in Whiting.

Definition of Terms.

SECT. 32. For the purpose of the following sections the term "salmon" means the common migratory salmon of the seacoast and rivers; the term "land-locked salmon" means any of the species or varieties of salmon that do not periodically and habitually run to the sea, being the same locally known as "salmon trout" and "black-spotted trout"; the term "alewife" means the small species of migratory fish commonly called "alewife," but known also by the local names of "herring" and "gaspereau," and also includes the similar species found in tidal waters and known as "blue-back"; and the term "bass" means the striped bass of tidal waters.

Commissioners of Fisheries.

SECT. 33. The Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, shall appoint one or two persons, as they think best, to be Commissioners of Fisheries, who shall hold office for three years, unless sooner removed, and have a general supervision of the fisheries, regulated by the following sections. Commissioners shall examine dams and all other obstructions existing in all rivers and streams, and determine the necessity of fishways and the location,

form, and capacity thereof; visit those sections where fisheries regulated by this chapter are carried on, and examine into the working of the laws; introduce and disseminate valuable species of fish into waters where they do not exist, and perform all other duties prescribed by law. They shall report annually on or before the thirty-first day of December to the Governor, who shall cause three thousand copies to be printed. They shall see that violations of the fish laws are duly prosecuted.

Fishways and Dams.

SECT. 34. The owner or occupant of every dam or other artificial obstruction in any river or stream naturally frequented by salmon, shad, or alewives shall provide the same with a durable and efficient fishway, of such form and capacity, and in such location, as may, after notice in writing to one or more of said owners or occupants, and a hearing thereon, be determined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, by written notice to some owner or occupant, specifying the location, form, and capacity of the required fishway, and the time within which it shall be built; and said owner or occupant shall keep said fishway in repair, and open and free from obstruction for the passage of fish, during such times as are prescribed by law; *provided*, that in case of disagreement between the Commissioners of Fisheries and the owner or occupant of any dam as to the propriety and safety of the plan submitted to the owner or occupant of such dam for the location and construction of the fishway, such owner or occupant may appeal to the County Commissioners of the county where the dam is located, within twenty days after notice of the determination of the Fishery Commissioners, by giving to the Fishery Commissioners notice in writing of such appeal within that time, stating therein the reasons therefor, and, at the request of the appellant or the Fishery Commissioners, the senior commissioners in office of any two adjoining counties shall be associated with them, who shall appoint a time to view the premises and hear the parties, and give due notice thereof, and after such hearing they shall decide the question submitted, and cause record to be made thereof, and their decision shall be final as to the plan and location appealed from. If the requirements of the Fishery Commissioners are affirmed, the appellant shall be liable for the costs arising after the appeal, otherwise they shall be paid by the county.

SECT. 35. If a fishway thus required is not completed to the satisfaction of the Fishery Commissioners within the time specified, every owner or occupant forfeits not more than one hundred nor less than twenty dollars for every day of such neglect between the first days of May and November.

SECT. 36. On the completion of a fishway to the satisfaction of said commissioners, or at any subsequent time, they shall prescribe in writing the

time during which the same shall be kept open and free from obstruction to the passage of fish each year, and a copy thereof shall be served on the owner or occupant of the dam. The commissioners may change the time as they see fit. Unless otherwise provided, fishways shall be kept open and unobstructed from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of July. The penalty for neglecting to comply with this section, or with any regulations made in accordance herewith, is not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every day of such neglect.

SECT. 37. Whenever the commissioners find a fishway out of repair or needing alterations they may, as in case of new fishways, require the owner or occupant to make such repairs or alterations; and all proceedings in such cases, and the penalty for neglect, shall be as provided in the three preceding sections, without appeal.

SECT. 38. If the dam is owned and occupied by more than one person, each is liable for the cost of erecting and maintaining such fishway, in proportion to his interest in the dam, and if any owner or occupant neglects or refuses to join with the others in erecting or maintaining such fishway, the other owners or occupants shall erect or repair the same, and have an action on the case against such delinquent for his share of the expenses.

SECT. 39. If the owner or occupant of such dam resides out of the State, said penalties may be recovered by a libel against the dam and land on which it stands, filed in the Supreme Judicial Court in the county where it is located, in the name of the Commissioners of Fisheries, or of any fish warden who shall give to such owner or occupant, and all persons interested therein, such notice as the Court, or any justice thereof in vacation, orders; and the Court may render judgment therein against said dam lands for said penalties and costs, and order a sale thereof to satisfy such judgment and costs of sale, subject, however, to all said requirements for the erection and maintenance or repair of said fishway.

Fish Wardens.

SECT. 40. The Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, may appoint wardens, who shall enforce all laws relating to game and the fisheries, arrest all violators thereof, and prosecute all offences against the same; they shall have the same power to serve criminal processes against such offenders, and shall be allowed the same fees as sheriffs for like services; they shall have the same right as sheriffs and their deputies to require aid in executing the duties of their office; and whoever refuses or neglects to render such aid when required, forfeits ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint. Fish wardens shall hold office for three years, unless sooner removed.

Protection of Fish, — Salmon and Shad.

SECT. 41. No salmon, shad, or other migratory fish shall be taken or fished for within five hundred yards of any fishway, dam, or mill-race; nor between the Bangor and Brewer Bridge over the Penobscot River and the water-works dam at Treat's Falls, on said river; nor between the Augusta highway bridge over the Kennebec River, and the Augusta dam between the first days of April and November, except by the ordinary mode of angling with single hook and line or artificial flies; nor shall hook and line or artificial flies be used at any time within one hundred yards of any fishway, dam, or mill-race. The penalty for violation of this section is a fine of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars for each offence, and a further fine of ten dollars for each salmon, and one dollar for each shad, so taken.

SECT. 42. From the fifteenth day of July to the first day of April following there shall be a close time for salmon, during which no salmon shall be taken or killed in any manner, under a penalty of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars, and a further penalty of ten dollars for each salmon so taken or killed; *provided, however*, that between the fifteenth days of July and September it is lawful to fish for and take salmon by the ordinary mode, — with rod and single line, — but not otherwise.

Weekly Close Time.

SECT. 43. Between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of July there shall be a weekly close time of forty-eight hours, — from sunrise on each Saturday morning to sunrise on the following Monday morning, — during which no salmon, shad, alewives, or bass shall be taken. During the weekly close time all seines, nets, and other movable apparatus shall be removed from the water. Every weir shall have, in that part where the fish are usually taken, an opening three feet wide, extending from the bottom to the top of the weir, and the netting or other material which closes the same while fishing shall be taken out, carried on shore, and there remain during the weekly close time, to the intent that during said close time fish may have a free and unobstructed passage through such weir or other obstruction; and no contrivance which tends to hinder such fish shall be placed in any part thereof. If the enclosure where the fish are taken is furnished with a board floor, an opening extending from the floor to the top of the weir is equivalent to one extending from the bottom to the top. The penalty for the violation of this section is twenty dollars for each offence. This section does not apply to the Kennebec, Androscoggin, or Penobscot Rivers or their tributaries, or to the St. Croix River below the breakwater at the ledge.

Land-locked Salmon, Trout, Togue, Black Bass, and White Perch.

SECT. 47. There shall be an annual close time for land-locked salmon, — commonly so called, — trout, togue, black bass, Oswego bass, and white perch, as follows, viz.: For land-locked salmon, trout, and togue, between the first days of October and the following May, except on the St. Croix River and its tributaries and all the waters in Kennebec County, in which the close time is between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of the following May; and for black bass, Oswego bass, and white perch between the first days of April and July.

SECT. 48. No person shall take, catch, kill, or fish for in any manner, any land-locked salmon, trout, or togue in any of the waters aforesaid between the first days of October and the following May, nor in the St. Croix River and its tributaries between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of the following May, or black bass, Oswego bass, or white perch between the first days of April and July, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars, and further fine of one dollar for each fish thus caught, taken, or killed; *provided, however*, that during February, March, and April citizens of the State may fish for and take land-locked salmon, trout, and togue, and convey the same to their own homes, but not otherwise.

Selling or Transportation or having in Possession.

SECT. 49. No person shall sell, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, or transport from place to place, any land-locked salmon, trout, or togue between the first days of October and the following May, or any black bass, Oswego bass, or white perch between the first days of April and July, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 50. Any person having in possession, except alive, any land-locked salmon, trout, or togue between the first days of October and the following May, or any black bass, Oswego bass, or white perch between the first days of April and July, or who transports from place to place within the State any land-locked salmon, trout, or togue between the first days of October and May following, or black bass, Oswego bass, or white perch between the first days of April and July, shall be deemed to have killed, caught, or transported the same contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid.

Nets, Spoons, Set Lines, and other Forbidden Methods.

SECT. 51. Whoever at any time catches, takes, kills, or fishes for any sea salmon or land-locked salmon, trout, togue, black bass, Oswego bass, or white perch by means of grapnel, spear, trawl, weir, net, seine, trap, spoon, set line, or with any device, or in any other way than by the ordinary mode of angling, — with a single-baited hook and line, — or with artificial flies, forfeits not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars for each offence, besides one dollar for each fish so caught, taken, or killed. And all set lines, grapnels, spears, trawls, weirs, nets, seines, traps, spoons, and devices other than fair angling, as aforesaid, are prohibited in all fresh-water lakes, ponds, and streams; and when found in use or operation in said waters they are forfeit and contraband, and any person finding them in use therein may destroy them.

SECT. 52. Whoever fishes for, takes, catches, kills, or destroys any fish, except in tide waters, with net, seine, weir, or trap, forfeits fifty dollars for the offence and ten dollars for each salmon or land-locked salmon so taken, caught, killed, or destroyed.

SECT. 53. Whoever kills or destroys any sea salmon or land-locked salmon less than nine inches in length, or any trout less than five inches in length, forfeits five dollars for the offence, and fifty cents for every sea salmon, land-locked salmon, or trout so killed or destroyed. Whoever has in possession any salmon or trout of less than the above dimensions shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

Not over Fifty Pounds to be Caught or Transported.

SECT. 54. No person shall take, catch, kill, or have in possession at any one time, for the purpose of transportation, more than fifty pounds of land-locked salmon or trout, or of both, nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, under a penalty of fifty dollars for the offence, and five dollars for every pound of land-locked salmon or trout, or both, so taken, caught, killed, in possession, or transportation, in excess of fifty pounds; and all such fish transported in violation of this section may be seized on complaint, and shall be forfeited to the prosecutor. Whoever has in possession more than fifty pounds of such fish shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

Bass from Spawning Beds.

SECT. 55. Whoever takes any black bass during April, May, and June, or at any time, from these spawning beds, forfeits for each offence not more than twenty nor less than five dollars, besides one dollar for each bass so taken.

Nets.

SECT. 56. No net other than a dip-net, the meshes of which are smaller than one inch square in the clear, shall be used in any waters frequented by migratory fishes, except the St. Croix River, between the first days of April and October, under a penalty of not more than twenty nor less than ten dollars for each offence.

Introduction of Certain Fish prohibited.

SECT. 57. No muskallonge, pickerel, pike, sunfish or bream, yellow perch, or black bass shall be introduced, by means of live fish or spawn, to any waters where they do not now severally exist, except as hereinafter provided, under a penalty of not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars.

SECT. 58. Whoever introduces fish of any kind, except trout, fresh and salt water salmon, fresh-water smelts, blue-back trout and minnows, by means of live fish or otherwise, into any waters now frequented by trout or salmon, except as hereinafter provided, forfeits not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Fish Seized may be returned on giving Bond.

SECT. 59. Any person whose fish has been seized for violation of a fish law shall have such returned to him on his giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, residents of the State, in double the amount of the fine for the same; conditioned, that if the final judgment is guilty, he will, within thirty days thereafter, pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses to give such bond, and to take the fish so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure or loss thereof.

Sheriffs, Constables, and Police Officers to act as Fish Wardens.

SECT. 66. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and police officers, as well as fish wardens and their deputies, to cause any person violating either of the sections from thirty-four to sixty-five inclusive, to be promptly prosecuted, either by complaint, or by giving information to the county attorney. Said officers shall be allowed for said services the same fees as sheriffs and their deputies. They may seize any implement used in illegal fishing, and may render any weir unlawfully built or maintained, incapable of taking fish, and may, on view, seize any fish taken or possessed in violation of law.

Fines and Penalties, — how Recovered.

SECT. 67. All fines and penalties named in sections thirty-five to sixty-five inclusive, unless otherwise provided, may be recovered by complaint, indictment, or action of debt; and in all actions of debt commenced in the Supreme Judicial or Superior Court, the plaintiff prevailing recovers full costs, without regard of the amount recovered. Judges of Municipal and Police Courts, and trial justices, have concurrent jurisdiction of all offences described in said sections when the penalty does not exceed thirty dollars. Where the offence is alleged to have been committed in any river, stream, pond, or lake forming a boundary between two counties, or where the fish are caught in one county and carried to another, the action, complaint, or indictment may be commenced and prosecuted in either.

Weirs, Hedges, etc., etc.

SECT. 68. No weir, hedge, set-net, or any other contrivance for the capture of fish which is stationary while in use, shall extend into more than two feet depth of water at ordinary low water, under a penalty of not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, and forfeiture of all apparatus and material so unlawfully used. This provision applies to any sein or drift-net which is at any time attached to a stationary object, but not to fykes or bag-nets used in the winter fishery for smelts and tom-cods, nor to any implements lawfully used above the flow of tide, nor to any portion of the Penobscot River, Bay, or tributaries.

SECT. 69. The limit of depth prescribed for weirs in the preceding section shall be measured at the entrance of the weir; *provided*, that no part of such weir known as the leader is in more than two feet of water at low-water mark. Weirs may exceed the limit of two feet depth, measured as aforesaid, under the following conditions, namely: first, the distance from the before-mentioned two-feet limit to the entrance of such weir shall not exceed one hundred feet; second, no such weir shall obstruct more than one eighth of the width of the channel; third, every such weir shall be stripped so as to render it incapable of taking fish on and after the twenty-fifth day of June; but these conditions apply only to weirs that exceed the aforesaid limit of depth. The standard for low-water mark on the Kennebec River is in all cases the nearest bench mark of the United States Coast Survey, allowance being made at the various points for the difference in time. The provisions of this and the preceding sections do not apply to fish weirs built on the seashore.

Boats, Implements, and Materials used, and Fish taken to be Forfeited.

SECT. 71. All boats, implements, and materials used, and all fish taken in violation of this chapter, are forfeited.

Scraps and other Offal.

SECT. 73. Whoever casts or deposits, or causes to be thrown or deposited into any navigable waters, any pomace, scraps, or other offal arising from the making of oil or slivers for bait from menhaden or herring, forfeits not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars for each offence, to be recovered by indictment or action of debt in the name and to the use of the county in which the offence is committed; and there shall be a lien on all boats, vessels, crafts, and apparatus of every kind in the possession of any person violating this section, whether owned by him or not; they may be attached in such action, and held to respond to the judgment for the penalties, forfeitures, and costs as in other cases; and any trial justice, on complaint, may cause the arrest of the accused and seizure of the property alleged to be forfeited, and may detain the same until a trial may be had; and on conviction, said property shall be decreed forfeited to the uses aforesaid, to be sold in the same manner as goods taken on execution, and the balance, after deducting fines and costs, shall be paid to the person legally entitled to receive it.

Disposition of Fines and Penalties.

SECT. 74. All fines and penalties recovered for violations of sections thirty, forty-one to forty-six inclusive, forty-eight to fifty-eight inclusive, sixty-one, sixty-three to sixty-five inclusive, sixty-eight and seventy shall be paid, half to the prosecutor and half to any game and fish protective society or other association or associations, or to the Fish Commissioners, as provided in section twenty-six of chapter thirty, and under the conditions therein imposed; and all other fines and penalties imposed in this chapter shall be paid, half to the prosecutor and half to the county where the proceedings are commenced and prosecuted.

Special Provisions now in Force on Rangeley Lakes and Tributaries. Special Laws of 1881, Chap. 1881.

SECT. 1. No person shall take, catch, fish for, or destroy any trout or land-locked salmon in the Kennebago, Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmagun-

tic, Mollychunkamunk and Welokennebacook Lakes, or in the stream flowing into or connecting said lakes, during the months of February, March, and April of each year.

SECT. 2. No person shall use spawn as bait for fishing in any of the waters named in the foregoing section during the month of September of each year.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the attempt, and one dollar for each and every trout or land-locked salmon so taken, caught, killed, or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint before any trial justice, one half to the complainant and one half to the town where the complaint is made.

Special Laws 1880, Chap. 280.

SECTION 1. No person shall take, catch, kill, fish for, or destroy any trout or land-locked salmon in the Rangeley Stream, in the town of Rangeley, between the mouth of Kennebago Stream and Howard's Dam, at the foot of Rangeley Lake, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor at the South Bog Stream, which empties into said Rangeley Lake, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Bemis Stream, which empties into Lake Mooselucmaguntic, one of the Rangeley Chain of Lakes, so called, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Cupsuptic Stream, which empties into Cupsuptic Lake, one of said Chain of Lakes, between the foot of the first falls towards its mouth and its source, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Kennebago Stream between the foot of the first falls, near its junction with the Rangeley Stream, and the upper falls at the outlet of Kennebago Lake, from the first day of September to the first day of May.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this Act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the attempt, and one dollar for each and every trout or land-locked salmon so taken, caught, killed, or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint before any trial justice, one half to the complainant, and one half to the town where the complaint is made.

Special Laws, 1885.**AN AMENDMENT TO SECT. 21, CHAP. 30.**

Whoever kills, or has in his possession, except alive, any wood duck, dusty duck, commonly called black duck, or other sea duck, between the first days of May and September; or kills, sells, or has in possession, except alive, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge or woodcock, between the first days of December and September following; or kills, sells, has in possession, except alive, any quail or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the first days of January and September; or plover, between the first days of May and August, — forfeits not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 for each bird so killed, had in possession, or exposed for sale. And no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, any woodcock, or ruffed grouse, or partridge, during September, October, or November, or plover during the months of August, September, October, or November, except for consumption as food, within the State, under the same penalty.

AN AMENDMENT TO SECT. 54, CHAP. 30.

No person shall take, catch, kill, or have in possession, at any one time, for the purpose of transportation, more than fifty pounds of land-locked salmon, trout, or togue, in all, nor shall any such be transported, except in the possession of the owner thereof, under a penalty of \$50 for the offence, and \$5 for every pound of land-locked salmon, trout, or togue, in all, so taken, caught, killed, in possession, or transportation, in excess of fifty pounds, and all such fish transported in violation of this section may be seized on complaint, and shall be forfeited to the prosecutor. Whoever has in possession more than fifty pounds in all of such fish shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

AN AMENDMENT TO SECT. 1, CHAP. 280.

No person shall take, catch, kill, fish for, or destroy any trout or land-locked salmon in the Rangeley stream, between the mouth of the Kennebagos stream, and the head of the island at the eddy, so called, in said Rangeley stream, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in that portion of said stream from the head of said island to the Rangeley dam at any time; nor in the South Bog stream, which empties into Rangeley Lake, above the dead water at the mouth of said stream, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Bemis stream, which empties into Mooselucmaguntic Lake, above the blue water, so called, at the mouth of said stream, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the

Cupsuptic stream, which empties into the Cupsuptic Lake, between the foot of the first falls toward its mouth and its source, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Kennebago stream, between the foot of the first falls toward its mouth, and the upper falls at the outlet of Kennebago Lake, from the first day of September to the first day of May. No person shall take, catch, kill, fish for, or destroy any trout, land-locked salmon, or other fish in the Misery and Saccatien, or Socratian, Rivers, which empty into Moosehead Lake, from the tenth day of September to the first day of May.

Special Laws in regard to the Posting of Notices on Protected Private Waters.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all persons that may be benefited by legislation, other than the general statutes for the protection of fish in any waters of this State, to publish such protection by posting and maintaining notices as hereinafter provided. Said notices shall be placed on the banks or shores of such protected waters, not more than ten feet, and not less than six feet above the ground, in a conspicuous position; and if on running water, such notices shall be not more than one half mile apart on the banks of such water; and if on a pond or lake, not more than one mile apart on the shores of such pond or lake.

SECT. 2. Said notices shall be painted on wood in black Roman letters, not less than two inches in length, and not less than one half inch in breadth, so that such letters shall be plainly legible; and such notices shall state the number of the act, and the date of same, giving the said protection to such waters.

SECT. 3. Any one mutilating or destroying such notices shall be subject to the same penalties as set forth in Sect. 20, Chap. 127, of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 4. In case no notices, as herein provided, are posted and maintained on waters that are protected by special laws, then no one violating such laws shall be liable thereunder to any penalties set forth in such laws.

AMENDMENT TO SECT. 67.

The old law, regarding prosecutions for violations of the fish and game laws, has also been amended so that municipal and police judges, and trial justices within their counties, now have jurisdiction, by complaint, original and concurrent, with supreme judicial courts; so that now offenders against the game law of Maine can be brought to trial at once, without waiting for indictments before grand juries.

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With Patent Serrated, Waterproof Ferrules and Patent
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ARTIFICIAL FLIES,

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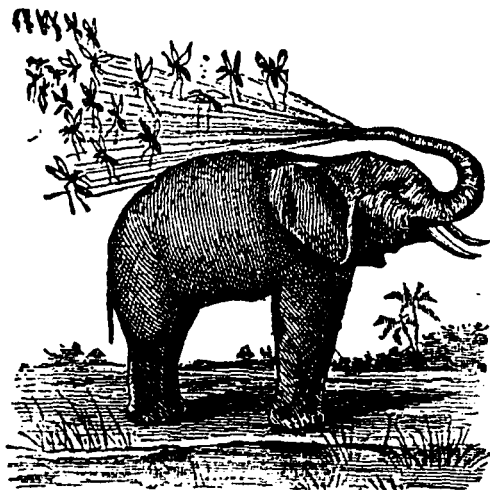
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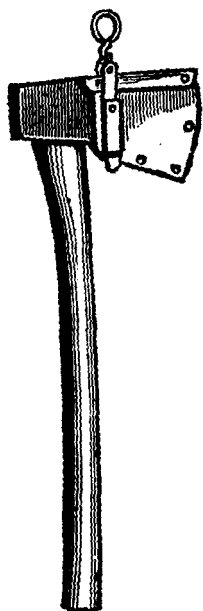
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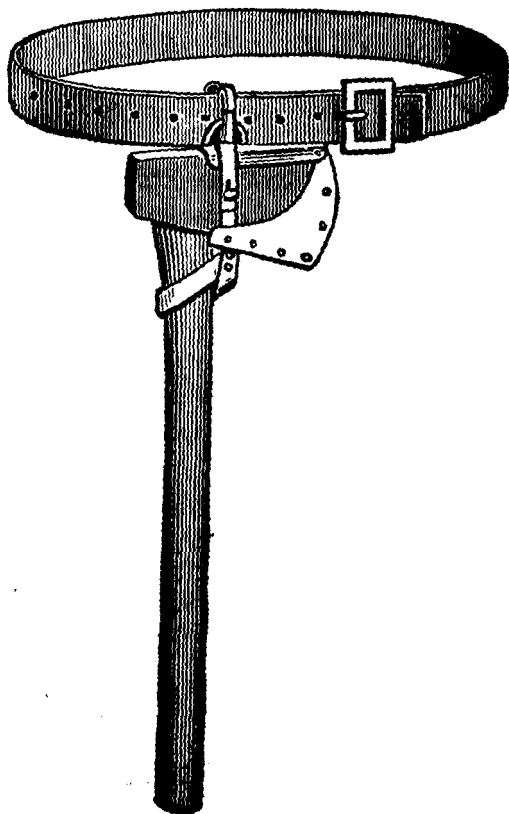
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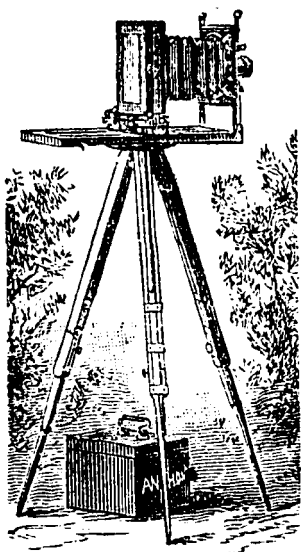
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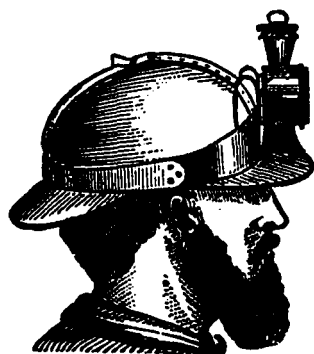
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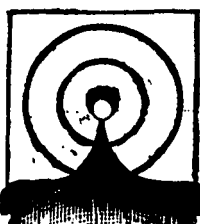
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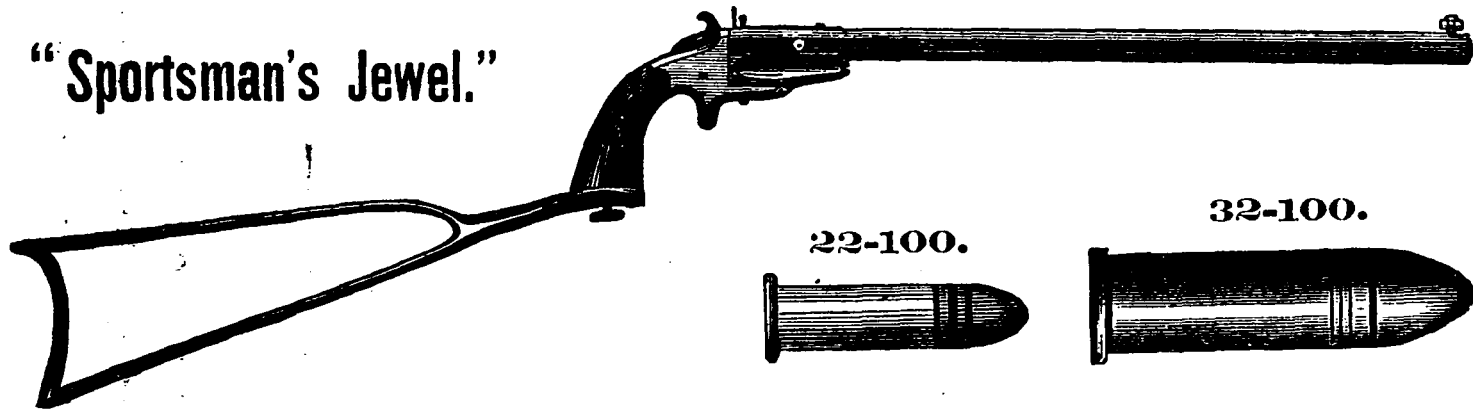
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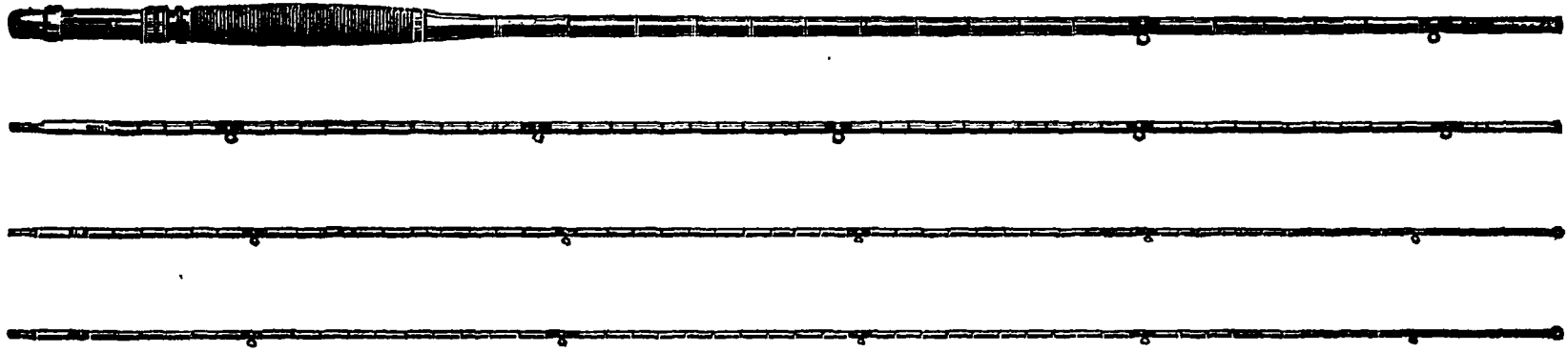
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