

**1400 HISTORICAL DATES OF THE  
TOWN AND CITY OF BATH, AND  
TOWN OF GEORGETOWN,  
FROM 1604 TO 1874**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649465545

1400 Historical Dates of the Town and City of Bath, and Town of Georgetown, from 1604 to 1874 by Levi P. Lemont

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**LEVI P. LEMONT**

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By LEVI P. LEMONT.

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Together with the Address of Francis Winter, Esq., delivered at Bath on the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1825.

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BATH :

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1874.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The author has been over forty years collecting historical dates and reminiscences of the history of Georgetown and Bath; and, during that time, has searched and had recourse to all the ancient histories of New England, and particularly Maine and Acadia, among which are Massachusetts Records, Sullivan's History of Maine, and the collections of the Maine Historical Society, the Frontier Missionary, &c. Likewise he is indebted to General Joseph Sewall for many historical facts; likewise to Nathaniel Groton, Esq., for the history of the churches; likewise to John Hayden, Esq., surveyor, for more recent transactions; likewise to a great many of the ancient inhabitants who outlived the common age of man, and were nearly all living within the recollection of the author, who was personally acquainted with every man that lived in Bath. But on account of the extent of these manuscripts, he has concluded to leave out a great deal and condense as much as possible, so that the work may come within the reach of every person, as a reference book that can be relied on in the future, which is more important in consequence of the Town Records having been burnt in 1838. He has a map of Long Reach in 1795, when there was but one street, which was High street.

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BATH, March, 1874.

TO SOME FUTURE CITY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF BATH.

Your Honorable body will find a natural reservoir for water thirty-five feet directly east from the Sagadahock House door, on Front street, without blowing the ledge, and will find plenty of water, without forcing it up the hill from the river. Many years ago, in the spring and fall of the year, truck teams in passing were sure to get mired here. It was often filled up with earth, yet to no purpose. At last, about 1818 to 1822 many loads of chips were carted from Clapp's shipyard and dumped into it, completely filling it. In some future day, when those wooden buildings are out of the way and the street widened in line with Bank Block, this may give the City Government a hint from an old citizen which may be of some use.

LEVI P. LEMONT.

#### ERRATA.

- Page 4, read "first store," not "one store."  
Page 5, 1756, read "Joseph Berry," not "Samuel."  
Page 8, read "Sagadahock Bank."  
Page 8, read "1843," not "1808."  
Page 8, read "Nathaniel," not "Nathan."  
Page 8, read "Peleg Tallman," not "J. Hyde."  
Page 30, read "Jones's Eddy," not "James's."  
Page 31, read "30 tons," not "60."  
Page 52, 1741, "now West Bath," is wrong.  
Page 55, read "master carpenter," not "captain."  
Page 58, read "Saucy," not "Sammy."

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IMPORTANT EVENTS  
IN THE  
HISTORY OF BATH.

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ITS SETTLEMENT.

- 1604—Capt. DeMotte in a French ship went up the Sagadahock, now Kennebec, on discovery. *Sullivan's Hist. of Maine, p. 111.*
- 1605—Captain George Weymouth in the ship Archangel wended his way up the Sagadahock and Kennebec, in his barge, on discoveries.
- 1607—Aug. 11 ships Gift, and Mary and John, under command of Capt. Geo. Popham and Capt. Raleigh Gilbert, first landed at Stage Island.
- 1608—They built a vessel of thirty tons called the Virginia.
- 1616—Soon after Popham left there was a French settlement made on Stage Island, where they engaged in fishing.
- 1616—Sir Samuel Argyle came from Virginia and removed them.
- 1625—Plymouth Colony sent a vessel to the Sagadahock to traffic with the Indians.
- 1628—A house was built for trading with natives on the Sagadahock.
- 1628—Thos. Purchase settled at the head of New Meadows River.
- 1631—This Province was spelt Mayne. The vessels that came from England were sixty tons burden and drew about ten feet of water. *Sullivan, pp. 305, 307.*
- 1634—Hoskins went up the Sagadahock to trade with the Indians. *Sullivan, p. 294.*
- 1634—The territory west of Sagadahock was called Lygonia, forty miles square. *Sullivan, p. 315.*
- 1640—Lawson plantation bought of the Indians and called Ireland.

- 1649—John Richards bought Arrowsic Island of Robin-hood, Indian chief.
- 1650—Feb. 2, Sir William Phipps born on Phipps' Point east side of Hocomock Bay. In 1674, he built a ship at Phipps' Point for a Boston company, and in consequence of the hostility of the Indians he took all the inhabitants on board and carried them to Boston. After this he went to the Bahama banks, got thirty-two tons of silver from a Spanish wreck, and some gold and pearls; he got for his part £1600. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Massachusetts, and built the fort at Pemaquid.
- 1654—Richards sold Arrowsic to Thomas Clark and Roger Spencer. Spencer soon after sold his title to Thomas Lake.
- 1664—Alexander Thwoite purchased the south part of Bath of Mox Dorumby, an Indian, and Thwoite dwelt at Winnegance.
- 1665—Rev. Robert Gutch, Presbyterian, purchased all the land from the Heath plantation, now Harward's, south to the Pettengill farm, and from river to river, of Robin-hood, an Indian chief.
- 1675—The inhabitants were all destroyed or driven away by the savages.
- 1679—Rev. Mr. Gutch was drowned crossing the Sagadahock in his skiff.
- 1679—Edward Campbell lived at Winnegance at this time.
- 1680—The settlement was destroyed by Indians.
- 1692—Phipps sent Capt. Church and put down the Indians on the Kennebec.
- 1702—A battle with the Indians by troops from Massachusetts.
- 1704—A battle with the Indians by Massachusetts troops.
- 1710—Fort Richmond built at Dresden.
- 1714—John Watts came and built a fort at Butler's Cove.
- 1716—Jonathan Preble came from old York and settled on the head of Arrowsic Island. Mr. Preble died March 8, 1768, aged 73 years. He lived and died in the old garrison, which was then occupied by his son Joseph, who died Jan. 8, 1808, aged 80 years. In 1800, Joseph Preble's son Jonathan built a house on the hill. The old garrison was taken down in 1804, and the timber sold. The size of the garrison was twenty-four by forty-two feet, two stories high, with flankers in the upper story. This and the fort at Butler's Cove held out through all