

1930

Maine By Motor

Maine Development Commission

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/tourism_books

Recommended Citation

Maine Development Commission, "Maine By Motor" (1930). *Maine Tourism Books*. 35.
https://digitalmaine.com/tourism_books/35

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Economic and Community Development at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Tourism Books by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

Maine

1930

by Motor

FILE COPY
DO NOT REMOVE



Seeing MAINE by motor

Published by THE MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Copyright, 1930

C O N T E N T S



Foreword—Road Policy—Route Markings—"Back Roads"—Registration privileges and requirements.

1. Grand Tour Through Maine

Along the coast from Portland to Eastport, north through the Aroostook farming sections and "big woods," south and west through Maine's principal lake regions and mountains, cities, towns and historic places.

2. Maine Coast Tour

Along the Maine Seacoast from Kittery to Eastport, west through central Maine.

3. Maine Lakes Tour

Through the Belgrade Lakes country, Moosehead, the Rangeleys and the Sebago and Long Lake region in central and western Maine.

4. Belgrade and Rangeley Lakes Tour

A shorter tour to the Belgrade Lakes country and the Rangeleys.

5. Eastern and Northern Maine Tour

Along the coast from Portland to Eastport, north to the Canadian line, returning through the lake regions of central Maine.

6. Maine and New Hampshire Mountain Tour

Through the Sebago and Long Lake region and the Maine mountains, Crawford, Franconia and Dixville Notches in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Grafton Notch, Maine, through the hill country to Portland.

7. Maine and Quebec Tour

Along the coast from Portland to Bangor, north through Maine's "big woods" to the Canadian line, to the St. Lawrence and west to Quebec, P. Q., returning through northwestern Maine to Portland.

8. Maine, New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec Tour

A new route for motorists running through the heart of the Bay Chaleur country of northeastern New Brunswick and eastern Quebec penetrating the famous Metapedia valley. This route traverses some of Maine's most beautiful territory.

9. Southwestern Maine Tour

A wonderful route along the Maine coast from Kittery to Portland touching Maine's famous beaches and fashionable summer resorts.

10. Hotel Comforts and Camp Pleasures

Hotel, camp and farm home accommodations along the way for the tourist who wants freedom to camp or to stay under a solid roof as often as he wishes.

11. Motor Camping Through Maine

Regulations and accommodations.

12. Map of Maine Showing Highway Routes and Markings.

F O R E W O R D



"Beautiful
Moosehead Lake
Forty Miles Long
Eighteen Miles Wide"

MAINE'S good roads are the result of a progressive program of highway construction, improvement and maintenance that has been consistently adhered to for many years.

As a result, Maine now has over eleven hundred miles of improved State Highway and about three thousand miles of improved State-Aid Road under

daily patrol maintenance. Today it is possible to go practically anywhere in the State over a comfortable road.

Maine roads and routes are well-marked as well as comfortable. The markings enable strangers to tour Maine from end to end without vexatious delays and loss of time. About three hundred feet

from a highway which intersects the route you are following, a route marker with an arrow shows the direction your route takes at the intersection.

Outline maps for each tour, showing just what part of Maine it covers, the principal cities and towns on the route, distances between towns and the route markings for every mile of the tour, make it easy to keep on the right road and to make every run according to your plan.

These tours can be undertaken with the certainty that the roads indicated are the most satisfactory. They include hundreds of miles of concrete and macadam roads with stretches of dirt roads that are under daily repair patrol.

Motorists who enjoy comfortable riding over quiet country roads find the "back roads" of Maine delightful. There are hundreds of miles that richly reward the explorer who adventures off the traveled track and drifts through a peaceful and picturesque countryside, over roads that are generally in good condition in summer, and especially in the autumn during Maine's wonderful season of fall coloring, usually from the middle of September to about the fifteenth of October.

At the 1927 session of the Maine Legislature the door was thrown completely open for visiting motorists coming into the State. No matter where a car may come from, and regardless of the laws of the State or country where it is licensed, it

may come to Maine and be driven indefinitely without any special license or registration on the part of the State of Maine. In other words, the real handshake of welcome is given to every visiting motorist.

For the motorist who prefers to travel light and sleep in a full sized bed with a solid roof over his head every night, who finds little romance or satisfaction in gypsy life — hotels, camps and the hospitable intimacy of farm homes are available wherever you go in Maine. For motor-campers there are many well-located camp sites with convenient facilities along the route of all the tours outlined.

To describe adequately the scenic beauties of Maine and all the things worth seeing and the places of historical and romantic interest would leave no space in a booklet of this kind for the definite and accurate information which the motorist wants.

So we have included a sketchy outline of Maine geography, scenery and historic places in the description of the "Grand Tour Through Maine," which includes all the principal cities of Maine, her seacoast, and forests, mountains, lakes and streams.

Maine invites you to enjoy her varied and beautiful scenery, her comfortably warm days, and the cool summer nights.

No 1~ The Grand Tour through Maine



"Along the Theodore
Roosevelt Highway"

MAINE has 25,000 miles of highways and an area as large as the combined area of all the other New England states. So no one can really see and know the state after a motor trip of two or three days. To get a thorough knowledge of Maine's various features and

a comprehensive idea of her attractions and advantages, a month's tour is not too much, though a fair understanding may be gleaned in a shorter time.

The reason for this is not merely Maine's size. It is due to the fact that Maine's attractions are

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE



not grouped in a single district. They are found all over the State. No map or description can picture Maine's twenty-four hundred and sixty-five lakes, her twenty-five hundred miles of the most picturesque coast found anywhere in North America, her five thousand rivers and streams and innumerable mountains. One of them, Katahdin, is a mile high and declared, by mountain climbers, the most spectacular and beautiful elevation east of the Rockies.

They must be seen to be either understood or appreciated. The route of the Grand Tour of Maine covers the "high spots."

State highways are not followed everywhere. Where well-maintained secondary roads provide more pleasing views and save time and distance, they are indicated.

The Grand Tour route takes in the Maine Coast, Mt. Desert Island with its superb Acadia (Lafayette) National Park, Washington, York and Aroostook counties, Moosehead, the Rangeleys, the Belgrade Lakes, Sebago and Long Lake chain, Central and Western Maine and Maine's principal cities.

The total distance covered is approximately thirteen hundred miles. To do it comfortably, allowing

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE

time for fleeting glimpses of some of the more notable points of interest, it should not be undertaken in less than two weeks. In the following outline, no attempt has been made to suggest stopping places. Excellent hotel and camp accommodations will be found all along the way.

Portland is the starting point of the Grand Tour of Maine — in fact of most of the tours outlined here. It is the gateway to the "Land of Remembered Vacations." At Longfellow Square is located the headquarters of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau and on Middle Street those of the Maine Automobile Association and American Automobile Association, where visitors are cordially invited to call for booklets and for any information that will make their visit to Maine more pleasant and satisfactory.

While you are in Portland, enjoy the marvelous panorama of the mountains from the Western Promenade, the matchless view from the Eastern Promenade of the ocean and island-gemmed Casco Bay — one of the world's finest harbors. See elm-bowered State Street and Deering's Oaks.

Side by side in the cemetery on Munjoy Hill, near the old Observatory, are the graves of the American captain and the British captain who fell in the famous sea-fight off Portland between the American and English men-of-war Boxer and Enterprise. The finest municipal organ in the world is installed in Portland's City Hall, with daily concerts throughout the summer months. Maine's metropolis is the birthplace of Longfellow, Thomas B. Reed, Neal Dow, Elijah Kellogg, Commodore Preble, Cyrus H. K. Curtis and a score of other notables. It is an important railroad and

steamship center and a winter port for Canada; in pre-Revolution days the source of masts for the King's Navy.

Leaving Portland, the road follows the borders of beautiful Casco Bay to Yarmouth, then on to Freeport, the home of Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, and next historic Brunswick. It was in this town, in a house still standing, that Harriett Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Here is located Bowdoin College, one of America's oldest seats of learning, the college of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Reed, Franklin Pierce, Rear Admiral Peary, MacMillan and many other famous men.

Bath is a famous shipbuilding city, and it is here that the motorist crosses the Kennebec River on the new \$3,000,000 State Bridge to Woolwich, the town in which Sir William Phipps was born. Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro and Thomaston are fine old Maine seacoast towns filled with history. In Edgecomb, across the bridge from Wiscasset, the house which was to have been the home of Marie Antoinette is still standing, and a block house of Colonial days is hardly three minute's run from the highway. At Thomaston is buried General Henry Knox, Washington's chief of staff, and the first secretary of war which the United States ever had.

Rockland is one of the best known cities in Maine, and within its limits are located the widely known lime quarries. Camden is a beautiful summer resort, the home of many famous men and women, while Belfast is another lively tourist city and gateway to a large recreational territory.

Bangor, called the Queen City, is the third in

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE



size in Maine and is the gateway to the northern and eastern sections of the State. The University of Maine is located at Orono, eight miles distant. Between Bangor and Ellsworth is Lucerne-in-Maine, a most attractive summer colony of the log cabin type which is a good example of many of the better summer developments in the State. It is here that much winter sports activity is to be witnessed each season.

Ellsworth is likewise the gateway to Mt. Desert, and Bar Harbor is the principal town on this famous island said to possess the most beautiful scenery to be found on the Atlantic seacoast, north of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. One should spend at least a day, and as much more time as possible, visiting the scenic wonders of this enchanted land, one of its most notable attractions being Acadia (Lafayette) National Park, the first National Park

east of the Mississippi River, and the only one located on an ocean.

It is a delightful ride from Ellsworth east along the Maine coast to Machias, the town which has the distinction of having been the scene of the first naval engagement in which the United States participated. This was the battle between an American and an English vessel in 1775, and has been described by James Fenimore Cooper as "the Lexington of the Seas."

Eastport is located on an island, and is the most eastern city in the United States. Calais is situated on the St. Croix River at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay and within its limits is old Neutral Island, where was established in 1604 the first settlement north of Florida. Calais is also the gateway to all points in southern New Brunswick and to Nova Scotia.

The route then strikes north through a portion of the great Maine forests, and also through a wonderful lake country to Houlton, which marks the entrance to Aroostook County, the garden land of Maine, and one of the finest agricultural regions in America. Houlton is a beautiful town from which radiates an exceptionally fine system of highways running north to Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, Van Buren, Fort Kent, and all of the other well known and prosperous Aroostook County centers. Aroostook is not a flat country, but is rolling with many mountains, rivers and lakes, and is a section of almost unsurpassed beauty. Much of the road follows along the great St. John River in the valley of which the majority of these towns are located. Fort Kent is said to be the most northern good sized settlement in the United States.

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE

Houlton is also the gateway to the St. John River valley of New Brunswick and the famous Bay Chaleur, Miramichi and Restigouche valleys of the Canadian province.

From Houlton the route is west and southwest with beautiful glimpses of Maine's highest mountain, Katahdin, at intervals along the way. Entering the woods again one travels through them to Mattawamkeag and Lincoln, and then follows the Penobscot River to West Enfield where it is crossed for the trip to Moosehead Lake via Lagrange, Milo, Dover-Foxcroft, Guilford and Monson. The lake is reached at Greenville, which is at its southern point.

Moosehead Lake is one of the largest inland bodies of water in the United States, barring, of course, the Great Lakes. It is located at a very high altitude and is, therefore, an excellent health resort. One should not fail to take the steamer trip across the lake, or to enjoy some of the rides over the Great Northern Paper Company's famous system of forest highways.

The motorist next retraces his route to Guilford,

and in order to save time and mileage, cuts across, via Harmony and North Cornville, over a good dirt and gravel road to Skowhegan, a well known Maine town located on the Kennebec River. But six miles above Skowhegan is Lakewood. This is one of the most unique summer colonies of its kind in the country. Here one meets the celebrities of Broadway. Here each evening they can be seen on the stage in "Broadway Hits" at the most attractive Lakewood Theatre. In keeping with the theatre are cottages, tourist bungalows, the inn, etc., all set in a surrounding of beauty and dignity. Waterville is one of Maine's most beautiful and enterprising cities, also on the Kennebec, and is the seat of Colby College.

Augusta is the capital of Maine, and is another delightful and interesting city. Here is the State House with all its relics, the Executive Mansion — or official residence of the Governors — which was the home of James G. Blaine. Old Fort Western is also in Augusta. From Augusta, the motorist starts northward again, passing through the famous Belgrade Lakes region with its pastoral beauty and excellent fishing.

Farmington, the birthplace of Lillian Nordica, is the principal portal through which entrance is gained to the Rangeley Lakes and Dead River region, one of the most beautiful playgrounds east of the Mississippi. It is dotted with many mountains, among them Saddleback, the second highest in the State, and with an almost innumerable number of charming lakes, including the great Rangeley chain. This country is also very high and very healthful. The route through this territory gives one an excellent idea of its many attractions.

Nine



"Along the St. John
in Northern Aroostook"

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE

Leaving the Rangeleys the tourist is taken across country to Dixfield and then on to Rumford, Maine's miracle town located on the Androscoggin River, one of the busiest industrial communities of its size in the country, a manufacturing town built in the wilderness. The route then follows the valley of the Androscoggin to Bethel, a delightful resort town situated in the foothills of the White Mountains.

Turning south one is shown some of the beauties of Oxford County with its lakes and hills, including the twin villages of South Paris and Norway. A side trip which should be taken at South Paris is to Paris Hill, with its wonderful view and historic associations. In a house still standing, was born Hannibal Hamlin, who was vice-president with Lincoln. Various other nationally and internationally famed people were also born or lived in this little village. Norway is the center of an authors' colony, and the snow-shoes used by Peary in his North Pole dash and other Arctic expeditions, were manufactured there.

Another short cut is now taken via Welchville and Mechanic Falls, to Auburn and Lewiston. Lewiston is the second largest city in Maine, and is the seat of Bates College. Auburn is a prosperous city located on the opposite bank of the Androscoggin River. It is only 11 miles from Auburn to Poland Spring, one of the world's most famous resorts. Here is also located the renowned spring from which this spot takes its name.

Following a scenic road across country, one reaches Naples, in the heart of the superb lake and mountain district of Cumberland County. Here near at hand is the famed Songo River and also

Sebago Lake. Naples is located on Long Lake and the route follows the eastern shore of this picturesque body of water to Harrison, a delightful spot where many notable musical stars have their summer homes.

Continuing northwest from Harrison the route carries one to Waterford, birthplace and last resting place of the famous Artemus Ward, a charming district and then through North Waterford and East Stoneham to North Lovell.

North Lovell is the gateway to one of the most beautiful places in the United States, according to world-famous artists — the Lake Kezar country. From Center Lovell, directly on the route the motorist follows, is the very finest view of the White Mountains.

Fryeburg, another widely known mountain town and beauty spot, is located on the New Hampshire border and is the gateway into Maine from the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and Montreal. Here the motorist may continue on through this district, or he may return to Portland over the Pequawket Trail, or swing down through Conway, Chocorua, Freedom, Porter and Cornish and the Ossipee Trail through a most pleasing country.

The route which this tour follows, however, is the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway back to Portland, one of the most delightful rides of slightly over 50 miles that may be taken anywhere.

After crossing the spectacular bridge over Moose Pond, at the foot of Pleasant Mountain, one reaches Bridgton, a mountain and lake resort nationally famous for its beauty. Next comes Naples with its ideal location at the foot of Long

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE



Lake and its superb scenery, the approach to the town this time being from along the western side of Long Lake.

The trip back to Portland is through South Casco and Raymond, beautifully situated on the shores of the world-famous Sebago Lake, and past several other delightful bodies of water. The road to Portland is also ideal, for it is newly constructed bituminous macadam of the finest type all of the distance from the Fryeburg line to the Maine metropolis.

Between Portland and Kittery is another famous section of Maine, the renowned resort territory of York County, the home of the State's wonderful ocean beaches. Throughout its 50 miles are located such nationally famous summer resorts as York Harbor, Kennebunkport, Ogunquit, Kittery, Wells, Old Orchard, Kennebunk, as well as the two cities of Biddeford and Saco.

On the whole the roads of this 1375-mile route, notwithstanding its great length, are excellent. The out-of-state motorist will be amazed at the fine highways he will discover, in many places in the very heart of the wilderness, almost miles from any habitation.

If the motorist will follow this route without material deviation, will stop long enough to get an adequate idea of the territory which he is covering, and incidentally will read up about the many points of interest through which he is passing in the State's official booklet, "Eastward Ho! to Maine," he will have a very good idea of the beauties and the attractions of Maine, as well as its commercial and agricultural possibilities.

The following is the route suggested, giving only a sufficient number of towns along the way to guide the stranger:

NO. 1 — THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE

From Town to Town

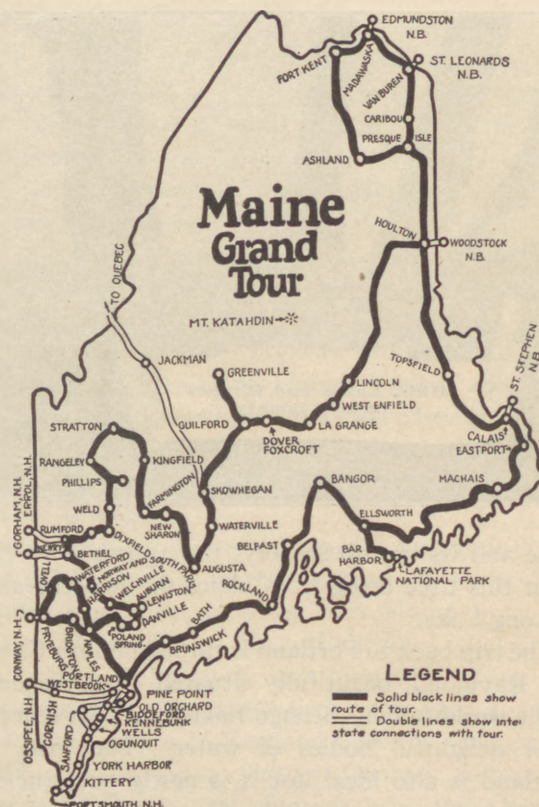
	Mileage		Mileage
Portland	0	Stratton	1039
Brunswick	28	Rangeley	1062
Bath	37	Weld	1095
Rockland	83	Rumford	1117
Belfast	111	Bethel	1140
Bangor	147	South Paris	1165
Ellsworth	175	Welchville	1173
Bar Harbor	195	Auburn and Lewiston	1189
Ellsworth	215	Poland Spring	1200
Machias	282	Naples (To Harrison via east shore of Long Lake)	1219
Eastport	329	Harrison	1231
Calais	358	Waterford	1236
Topshfield	395	North Waterford	1241
Houlton	449	East Stoneham	1244
Presque Isle	495	North Lovell	1248
Caribou	508	Center Lovell	1253
Van Buren	530	Fryeburg	1267
Fort Kent	571	Bridgton	1282
Ashland	618	Naples	1291
Presque Isle	639	Raymond	1300
Houlton	685	Portland	1321
Island Falls	712	West Scarborough (Dunstan)	1330
Lincoln	764	Old Orchard	1335
West Enfield	776	Saco	1339
Lagrange	788	Biddeford	1340
Dover-Foxcroft	808	Kennebunk	1348
Greenville (Moosehead Lake)	844	Wells	1353
Guilford	871	Ogunquit	1358
Harmony	889	York Harbor	1367
Skowhegan	910	Kittery, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., Interstate bridge	1375
Waterville	930		
Augusta	950		
Belgrade Lakes	968		
Farmington	990		
Kingfield	1015		

Route Markings

Portland to Bangor Route No. 1—or by Kennebec Valley way Portland to Brunswick Route No. 1—to Augusta and Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Bangor Route No. 2—to Lincoln, Island Falls and Houlton Route No. 2—to Presque Isle, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1 to Edmundston, N. B.

Returning to Maine at Jackman to Bingham and Skowhegan Route No. 201—to Waterville and Brunswick Route No. 201—to Portland Route No. 1.

Portland to Calais Route No. 1—side trip from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor Route No. 183—Calais to Houlton, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1—Madawaska to Fort Kent Route No. 1—Fort Kent to Ashland Route No. 158—Ashland to Presque Isle Route No. 163—Presque Isle to Houlton Route No. 1—Houlton to West Enfield Route No. 2—to Dover-Foxcroft via Lagrange and Milo Route No. 154—to Greenville Route No. 104—to Guilford



Route No. 104—to Harmony and Skowhegan Route No. 150—to Waterville and Augusta Route No. 201—to Belgrade Lakes Route No. 100—through Rome to New Sharon Route No. 140—to Farmington Route No. 2—to Strong Route No. 107—to Kingfield Route No. 145—to Stratton Route No. 143—to Rangeley Route No. 144—Route No. 107 to Route No. 142 near Phillips to Weld and Dixfield—to Rumford and Bethel Route No. 2—to Welchville Route No. 26—to Auburn and Lewiston Route No. 121—to Danville Route No. 100—to Poland Spring Route No. 122—to Poland Route No. 26—to Naples Route No. 116—to Harrison Route No. 213—to Waterford Route No. 119—to Lynchville Route No. 118—to Lovell and Fryeburg Route No. 210—to Bridgton, Naples, Raymond and Portland Route No. 18—to West Scarborough (Dunstan) Route No. 1—to Saco Route No. 205—to Cape Neddick Route No. 1—to York Corner Route No. 1A—to Kittery and Portsmouth Route No. 1.

No 2 ~ The Maine Coast Tour



THIS is one of the most interesting trips in the United States. Starting at Portsmouth, N. H., one crosses the new Interstate Memorial Bridge to Kittery, Maine, and then follows the Maine coast all the way to Calais. Unless one has unlimited time it is of course impossible on a trip of this character to take in all of the various peninsulas which feature this wonderful shore line, for it should be remembered that the Maine coast, from Kittery to Eastport, "as the crow flies," is 212 miles in length, but when all of the bays and indentations are included it is about 2,500 miles in length, or practically the equal of one-half the

Atlantic coastline of the United States. Some of the indentations are included in this outlined trip, as may be seen by the mileage which records 543 miles for the entire distance.

A few points of interest which should not be overlooked along the way are the Navy Yard at Kittery, where the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed, and Badger's Island nearby, where John Paul Jones' "Ranger" was launched; the many beautiful summer homes at York Harbor, Kennebunkport, Old Orchard Beach; the two Promenades, historical and scenic features and metropolitan stores of Portland; Bowdoin College

at Brunswick as well as the house where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe; the shipyards of Bath, the Marie Antoinette house and the beautiful old Colonial homes at Wiscasset and in Damariscotta; the shell heaps at Damariscotta, thought to have been made by ancient Norsemen; the old Fort and fortification ruins at Pemaquid, said by antiquarians to antedate the coming of Columbus; the old blockhouse at North Edgecomb; the United States Fish Hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, the cement plant between Thomaston and Rockland, the lime quarries at Rockland, the mountains and lakes of Camden, the old homes of Belfast, the busy and well stocked stores of Bangor and the old Jed Prouty Tavern at Bucksport.

Castine, which is made as a side trip from Ellsworth, is one of the most historic spots in North America, as well as one of the most charming. Here Paul Revere once led the Colonial troops in battle, and here it was that Sir John Moore, the famous English general, received his first "baptism of fire." Castine was the home of that remarkable character in early American history, Baron de Castine, and it was one of the earliest settled points on the Atlantic coast.

Bar Harbor on Mount Desert Island is recognized as one of America's greatest summer resorts. Other famous resort towns on the island are Northeast Harbor, Seal Harbor, Manset, Asticou and Southwest Harbor.

The first National Park east of the Mississippi River and the only one located on the seacoast in the United States is Acadia (Lafayette) National Park on Mount Desert Island, possessing some of



the finest scenery in this hemisphere. It is splendidly conducted by the Federal Government, with guides and trails, motor roads and motor camping sites for visitors, and is a wonderful combination of beautiful lakes, high mountains, and marvelous seacoast.

Columbia Falls is the center of the great blueberry industry, and it is a picture beyond description to go through this territory when the berries are ripe.

At Machias was fought the first naval battle ever engaged in by the United States, and Burnham's Tavern, where the wounded were cared for, is still standing and open to the public. Lubec is noted for its sardine industry, and is the most eastern town in the United States. Eastport, the

most eastern city in the United States, is located on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, and is a great fishing center with an interesting history. Being an island, it is also a haven for the hay fever sufferer. Calais is located on the St. Croix River at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay, and within the present city limits on an island was established, in 1604, the first colony in the United States north of Florida. This was Neutral Island and it may be seen by the motorist from the highway as he approaches Calais from Eastport. Calais is the gateway to the famous Grand Lake fishing country, as well as to the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In order not to cover the same territory twice, the return route has been laid out by the way of the interior sections of Maine. This route goes north and takes one through the great woods between Calais and Topsfield and west to Lincoln, on the Penobscot River, Old Town, famed for its canoes and for its Indian reservation, and to Orono, the seat of the University of Maine. Bangor is the commercial center and gateway of eastern Maine. Waterville is the seat of Colby College and a very progressive city. Augusta is the State Capital, and its State House has many interesting relics and associations. Old Fort Western located at Augusta, has been restored, and the old home of James G. Blaine is now the Executive Mansion and the official residence of the Governor of Maine.



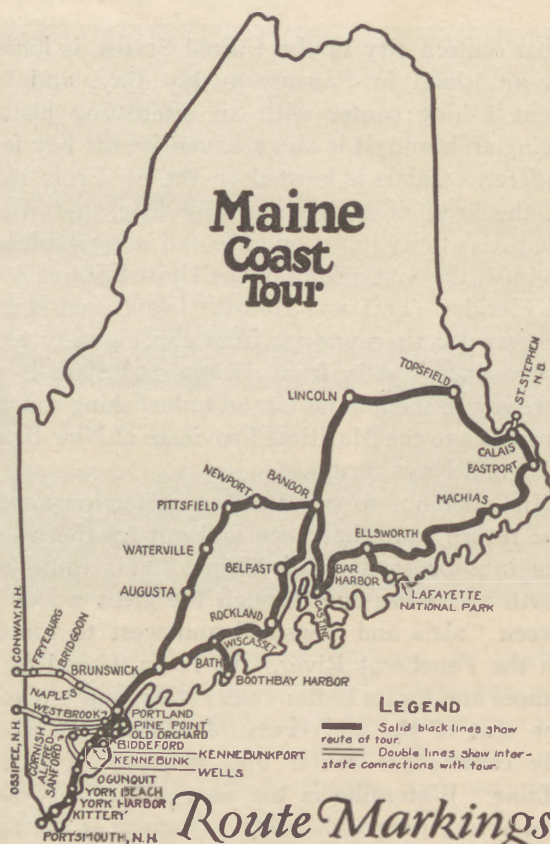
**"An Ever Changing
Panorama
One Beauty Spot
After Another"**

The roads are very good for almost the entire distance, with long stretches of excellent macadam and concrete. The poor stretches are very short and comparatively unimportant.

From Town to Town

Mileage		Mileage
Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me., Interstate Bridge	0	Damariscotta 152 Rockland 179 Camden 187 Belfast 206 Bangor 241 Castine 278
York Harbor	9	Bar Harbor (side trip from Ells- worth) 343
Kennebunkport	33	Machias 446
Old Orchard	59	Eastport 515
Portland	79	Calais 543
Brunswick	105	
Wiscasset	124	
Boothbay Harbor (side trip from Wiscasset)	186	

Returning		
Calais	543	Waterville 727
Topsfield	580	Augusta 746
Lincoln	621	Brunswick 780
Old Town	657	Portland 806
Orono	662	Portland-Kittery Bridge 861
Bangor	669	
Newport	696	



Kittery to Calais Route No. 1 all the way. Side trip to Boothbay Harbor from Wiscasset, Route No. 128. Bangor to Orland Route No. 106. Orland to Castine and return, Route No. 175. Orland to Ellsworth Route No. 106. Ellsworth to Calais Route No. 1. Side trip to Bar Harbor from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor and around Mount Desert Island, Route No. 183. Calais to Topsfield Route No. 1. Topsfield to Lincoln Route No. 167. Lincoln to Bangor Route No. 2. To Pittsfield Route No. 2. To Waterville Route No. 100. Waterville to Brunswick Route No. 201. Brunswick to Portland and back to Kittery Route No. 1.

No 3 ~ The Maine Lakes Tour



"At the Foot of
Moosehead Lake"

MAINE'S most famous lakes are in the districts easily accessible over excellent highways. The Maine Lakes Tour is intended to cover only the best known bodies of water in western and central Maine, and even many of these are not on its route. Included in this tour are the Rangeley Lakes, Moosehead Lake, the Sebago Lake and Long Lake chain, the Belgrade Lakes and some other individual bodies of water famous for their fishing. The lakes on this tour are listed and many others

are available by making short side trips along the way. Practically every lake enumerated is within sight of the motorist following the route scheduled. The only notable exceptions are Sebec Lake, as a side trip from Dover-Foxcroft, Lovewell's Pond at Fryeburg, and Panther Pond at Raymond. In the case of the two last named the side trip necessary to reach them will consume an interval of only from five to eight minutes.

From Greenville, a side trip of 45 miles, over a hard gravel road, may be made to Chesuncook



Lake at Ripogenus Dam. If permission is secured from the Great Northern Paper Company at Bangor to cross this dam, a fifteen-mile trip brings one to Sourdnahunk Stream, famous for its swift water and big, hard-fighting trout. From Sourdnahunk Stream a trip of three to seven miles over good trails brings one to lakes and camps at the foot of Mt. Katahdin, Maine's highest mountain.

As there is no road from Greenville to Rockwood or Kineo, automobiles are transported by steamers of the Coburn Steamboat Company to Kineo, and to Rockwood for those who wish to use the roads of the Great Northern Paper Company from Rockwood to Pittston, Canada Falls, Dole Pond, St. Zacharie, Quebec, Caucomgomac and Seboomook. A sail up Moosehead Lake may be taken on the motor speedboat owned by J. Fred Sawyer of Greenville, or the fast, commodious motor boat "Patsy," upon advance notice of one hour to Mt. Kineo House management. Auto storage may be had at Greenville.

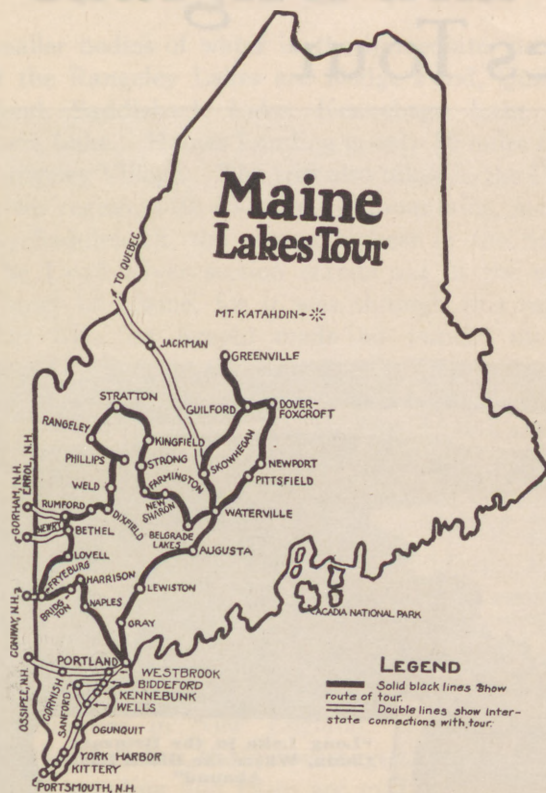
Continuing on through the Belgrade Lakes to the Rangeley Lakes, a side trip may be made from

Eighteen

Rangeley to Oquossoc and Haines Landing on Mooselucmeguntic Lake, 10 miles each way. A ten-mile railroad trip — there is no motor road — from Oquossoc brings one to Kennebagos Lake.

Very good roads are to be found throughout the entire trip, with very many miles of fine concrete and bituminous macadam.





From Town to Town

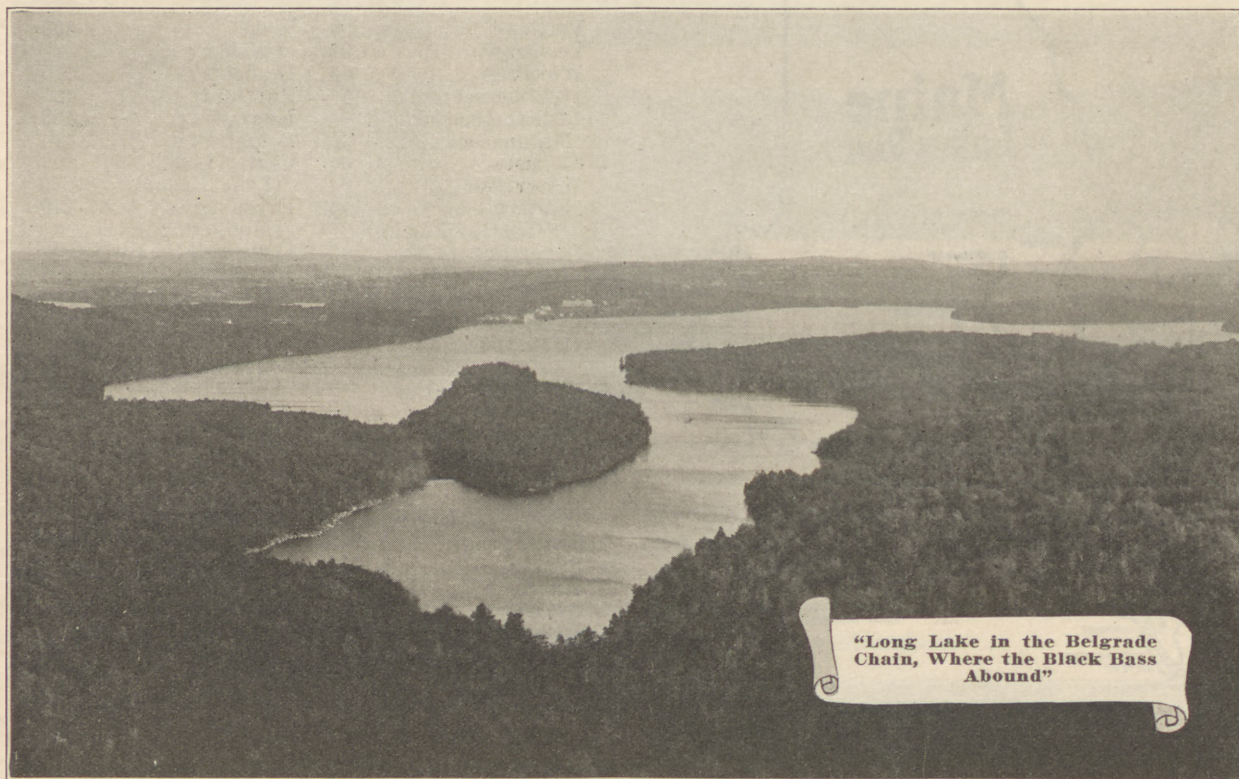
	Mileage		Mileage
Portland	0	Weld	400
Lewiston	33	(Weld Pond)	
Winthrop	54	Dixfield	415
(Cobbosseecontee, Annabessacook and Maranacook Lakes)		Rumford	421
Augusta	64	Newry	438
Waterville	84	Bethel	444
Newport	114	Center Lovell (Lake Kezar)	466
(Sebasticook Lake)		Fryeburg	480
Dover-Foxcroft	142	(Moose Pond)	
(Sebec Lake)		Lovewell Pond	
Guilford	151	Bridgton	496
Greenville	179	(Highland Lake)	
(Moosehead Lake)		North Bridgton (Long Lake)	499
Guilford	207	Harrison	501
Skowhegan	244	(Long Lake)	
Waterville	263	Naples	513
Oakland	267	(Long Lake, Bay of Naples)	
(Messalonskee Lake)		South Casco	518
Belgrade Lakes		(Sebago Lake, Thomas Pond)	
Village	281	Raymond	521
(Belgrade Lakes)		(Sebago Lake, Panther Pond)	
Farmington	301	Highland Lake	535
Strong	312	(Highland Lake)	
Kingfield	326	Portland	543
Stratton	349		
Rangeley	367		
(Rangeley Lakes)			

Route Markings

Portland to Gray Route No. 26—to Lewiston and Augusta Route No. 100—to Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Newport Route No. 2—to Dover-Foxcroft and Greenville Route No. 104—to Guilford Route No. 104—to Skowhegan Route No. 150—to Waterville Route No. 201—to Oakland and Belgrade Route No. 100—to Belgrade Lakes Village and New Sharon Route No. 140—to Farmington Route No. 2—to

to Strong Route No. 107—to Kingfield Route No. 145—to Stratton Route No. 143—to Rangeley Route No. 144—by Route No. 107 to Route No. 142 near Phillips to Weld and Dixfield—to Rumford and Bethel Route No. 2—to Lynchville Route No. 118—to Fryeburg Route No. 210—to Bridgton Route No. 18—to Harrison Route No. 117—to Naples Route No. 213—Portland Route No. 18.

No 4 ~ Rangeley and Belgrade Lakes Tour



"Long Lake in the Belgrade
Chain, Where the Black Bass
Abound"

THIS is a trip to two of Maine's most famous lake districts. The Belgrade Lakes region has long been famous for remarkable catches of small mouth black bass, by many regarded as the greatest fighter that swims.

Because of extensive stocking, these lakes rival the Rangeleys in the size and number of square tail trout taken each season.

Opportunities are offered for golf and excellent board in hotels and camps. The scenery is rolling and semi-mountainous.

The Rangeley Lakes with an international reputation for beauty and for wonderful fishing, are located over 1500 feet above sea level, and are surrounded by fir, spruce and pine with their health-giving properties, also many superb birches. Other

NO. 4 — RANGELEY AND BELGRADE LAKES TOUR

smaller bodies of water in the immediate vicinity of the Rangeley Lakes are Dodge Pond, Quimby Pond, Saddleback Lake, Kennebago Lake and Loon Lake. Haines Landing is only 10 miles from Rangeley Village. The trip also takes in the Dead River region, with its towering mountains, including Saddleback, the second highest in the State. The Dead River section stands out in the early history of Maine, for it was through this region that Benedict Arnold made his famous march, from Gardiner on the Kennebec to Quebec on the St. Lawrence. A brief log of this expedition may be found in the official state booklet, "Eastward-Ho to Maine." When you have taken this trip and seen the country through which Arnold was forced to battle we believe you will realize the magnitude of his undertaking. The gateway of the Dead River region is Kingfield, one of the most beautiful and enterprising towns in Franklin County. Farmington is the gateway to all of this immense recreational territory, and is one of the most beautiful communities in New England. The birthplace of Lillian Nordica, the famous singer, at Farmington is still standing and there are many other points of interest. Auburn, the county seat of Androscoggin County, a large and influential city engaged principally in shoe manufacturing, is directly across the Androscoggin River from Lewiston, a large textile manufacturing city.

The roads on this trip are for the most part excellent, and some of the finest gravel highways



to be found in the United States penetrate every section of the Rangeley and Dead River region. A new concrete highway of the best type of construction has recently been built between Auburn and Portland.

A fine new State highway has recently been constructed from Augusta via the Belgrade Lakes, to Farmington, and also from Farmington to Auburn.

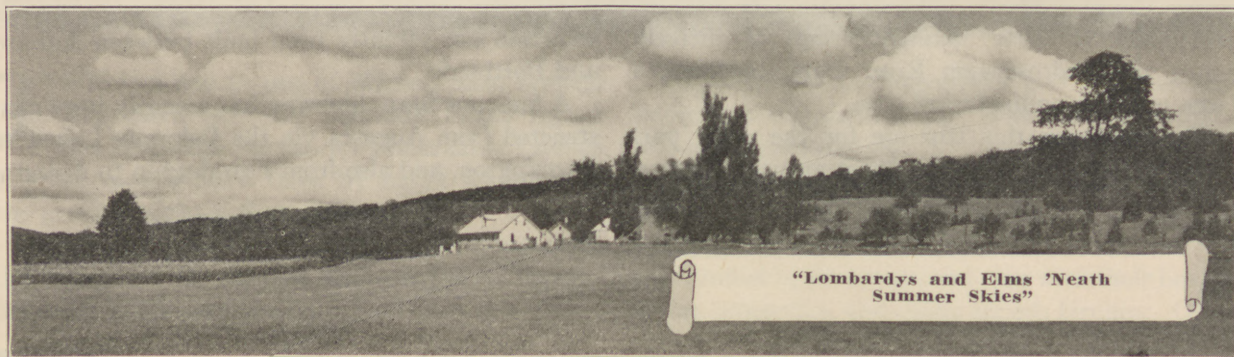
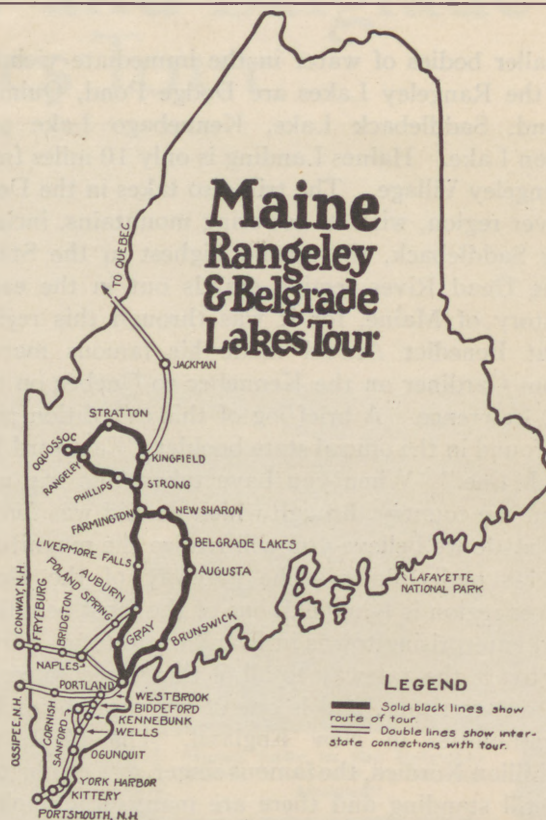
NO. 4 — RANGELEY AND BELGRADE LAKES TOUR

From Town to Town

	Mileage		Mileage
Portland	0	Stratton	149
Brunswick	26	Kingfield	163
Augusta	60	Strong	176
Belgrade Lakes	77	Farmington	187
Farmington	98	Wilton	196
Phillips	109	Livermore Falls	205
Rangeley	130	Brettun's Mills	213
Oquossoc and		Turner	223
Haines Landing	140	Auburn	235
(Side trip)		Danville Jct.	241
Rangeley	130	Gray	252
		Portland	270

Route Markings

Portland to Brunswick Route No. 1—to Augusta Route No. 201—to Belgrade Route No. 100—to Belgrade Lakes and New Sharon Route No. 140—to Farmington Route No. 2—to Rangeley, Oquossoc and Haines Landing Route No. 107—to Rangeley Route No. 107—to Stratton Route No. 144—to Kingfield Route No. 143—to Strong Route No. 145—to Auburn Route No. 107—to Gray Route No. 100—to Portland Route No. 26.



No 5 ~ Eastern and Northern Maine Tour

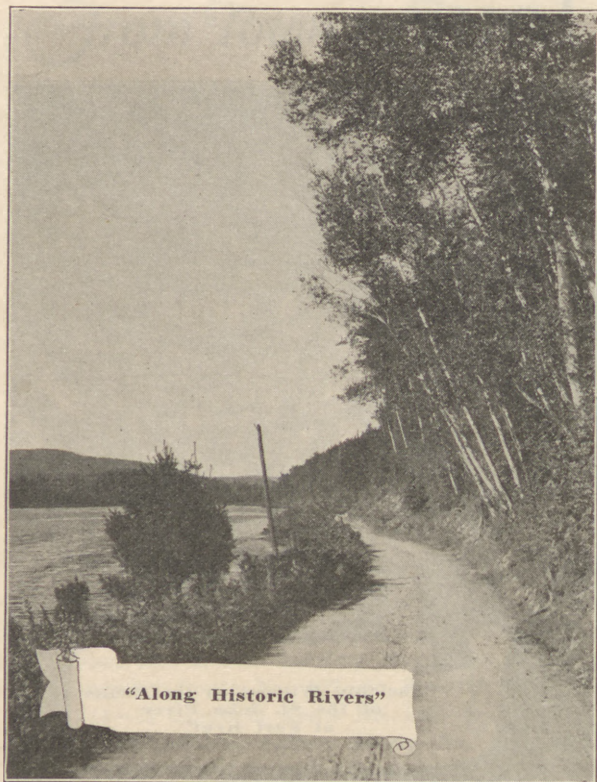


"The 'Big Willow' on the Banks
of the St. John River
at Fort Kent"

PORTLAND is but the gateway to the great recreational paradise which comprises the entire State of Maine. Too many people from other states come to Portland over the Atlantic Highway via Portsmouth, N. H., Kittery, Maine, the Yorks, Biddeford and Saco, and then return home by the way of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway through Naples, Bridgton, and Fryeburg, or the Ossipee and Pequawket Trails,

via Westbrook, Gorham and Hiram, thence through the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and think they have seen Maine. This is not true, for while they have passed through some delightful scenery, beautiful to the extreme, there is just as superb territory, and much more of it, as charming lakes, as high mountains and as glorious a seacoast north and east of Portland. From Portland to Van Buren near the northern Maine border is

NO. 5 — EASTERN AND NORTHERN MAINE TOUR



353 miles, the same distance as from Portland to New York City, a country full of lakes, rivers, forests and mountains as well as many cities of industrial importance.

Tourists who follow this trip will be taken along the Maine coast all of the way to Calais by the most direct highways, barring a side trip to Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert Island. From Calais

the stranger travels north over an especially attractive road a hundred miles in length which penetrates the great Maine wilderness and also passes within view of some of the finest lake scenery in the East.

From Houlton one motors for 125 miles through Aroostook County's wonderful agricultural section with its immense potato farms, and its prosperous and up-to-date towns. At Fort Kent one reaches one of the most northern towns in the United States. The route then turns south through Aroostook's charming lake and hill country, via Ashland, back to Houlton.

The return trip to Portland is made by the way of Island Falls, Lincoln, Bangor, Waterville and Augusta. In the neighborhood of Island Falls, one may obtain some fine views of Maine's towering mountain, Katahdin, the highest in the State and known as the sunrise peak of America.

The majority of the roads for this trip are in good condition. North and east of Bangor, they are mostly gravel, dirt and tar surfaced and are well maintained by the State Highway Department. South of Bangor they are mostly bituminous macadam, concrete, or tar surfaced.

Fort Kent marks the most northerly end of Federal Highway number one, known as the Atlantic highway, stretching the entire length of the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida.

The entire length of the St. John river may be rightly called the "New Land of Evangeline," as it was here that many of the Acadians found refuge when driven from their native lands.

NO. 5 — EASTERN AND NORTHERN MAINE TOUR



Route Markings

Portland to Bangor Route No. 1—or to Brunswick Route No. 1—to Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Bangor Route No. 2—to Calais Route No. 1—side trip Ellsworth to Bar Harbor Route No. 183—Calais to Topsfield, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1—to Fort Kent Route No. 1—to Ashland Route No. 158—to Presque Isle Route No. 163—to Houlton Route No. 1—to Island Falls, Lincoln, Bangor and Newport to Pittsfield Route No. 2—to Waterville Route No. 100—to Augusta and Brunswick Route No. 201—to Portland Route No. 1.

From Town to Town

VIA THE SHORE ROUTE

	Mileage		Mileage
Portland	0	Belfast	111
Brunswick	28	Bangor	147
Bath	37	Bar Harbor	195
Rockland	83		

OR VIA THE KENNEBEC VALLEY ROUTE

Portland	0	Topsfield	395
Brunswick	28	Houlton	449
Gardiner	56	Presque Isle	495
Augusta	62	Caribou	508
Waterville	82	Van Buren	530
Newport	113	Fort Kent	571
Bangor	141	Ashland	618
Ellsworth	171	Presque Isle	639
Bar Harbor	190	Houlton	685
Columbia Falls	265	Island Falls	712
Machias	284	Lincoln	764
Eastport	329	Old Town	800
Calais	358	Bangor	812

(If desired one may return to Portland from Bangor via the Shore Route through Belfast, Rockland and Bath. The distance is practically the same.)

Newport	840	Brunswick	925
Waterville	871	Portland	953
Augusta	891		

No 6 ~ Maine and New Hampshire Mountain Tour



THE average stranger does not realize that Maine is one-third mountainous with elevations as high as one mile and that some of the most beautiful views of the White Mountains of New Hampshire are to be obtained from the Maine side of the interstate line. There is a great demand for automobile tours through mountainous country and the one given here is among the finest that can be taken.

The route of this tour is through the famous

Crawford and Franconia Notches of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, retracing one's steps through Franconia Notch and continuing north to Colebrook and then through Dixville Notch of the Dixville Mountains of New Hampshire one of the most spectacular mountain passes of the East. The trip also takes one through Grafton Notch, located in the State of Maine, to many the most picturesque of all the Notches in the White Mountains and their foothills. This notch has

NO. 6—MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE MOUNTAIN TOUR

remarkable features to be found nowhere else in the United States. Some of the spectacular scenic bits of this notch are Screw Auger Falls, Moose Cave, and the "Jail."

The mountains are reached in less than an hour's run from Portland and, in fact, they are within sight for the entire length of the tour. The trip takes one through all of the best of the mountain scenery of New Hampshire as well as western

Maine. The famous resort of Poland Spring is included in the itinerary, as well as Bethel, a widely known Maine mountain resort. One of the most interesting places on the route is Paris Hill where still may be seen the birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin, who was vice-president with Lincoln.

The roads are excellent for almost the entire distance, the sections of poorer highways being comparatively short.

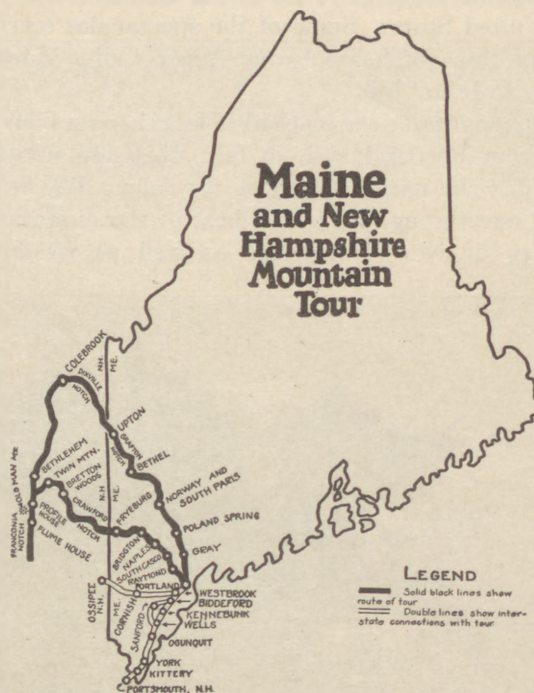
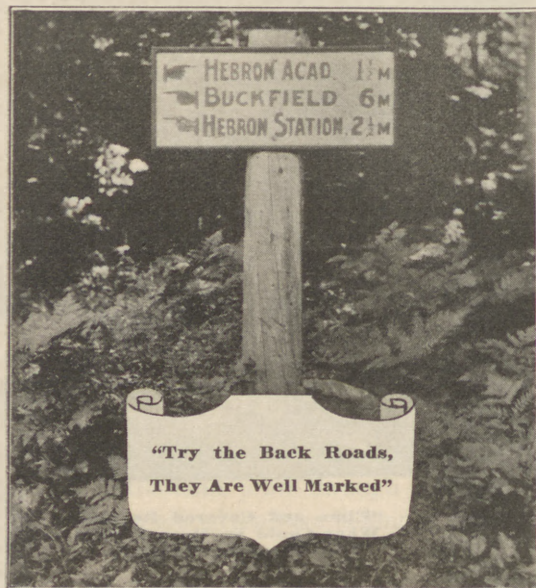


"Elms and Covered Bridges.
What Could Be More Typical
of Western Maine?"

NO. 6—MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE MOUNTAIN TOUR

From Town to Town

	Mileage		Mileage
Portland	0	Bethlehem	127
Naples	30	Colebrook	189
Bridgton	39	Dixville Notch, N. H.	199
Fryeburg, Maine	55	Grafton Notch, Maine	236
(Or via Gorham, Standish, Steep Falls and Brown- field, from Port- land to Fryeburg is 51 miles.)		Bethel	258
Crawford Notch, N. H.	91	Paris Hill	279
Bretton Woods	96	South Paris	285
Franconia Notch	114	Norway	286
(To Old Man of the Mountains)		Poland Spring	302
		Portland	329



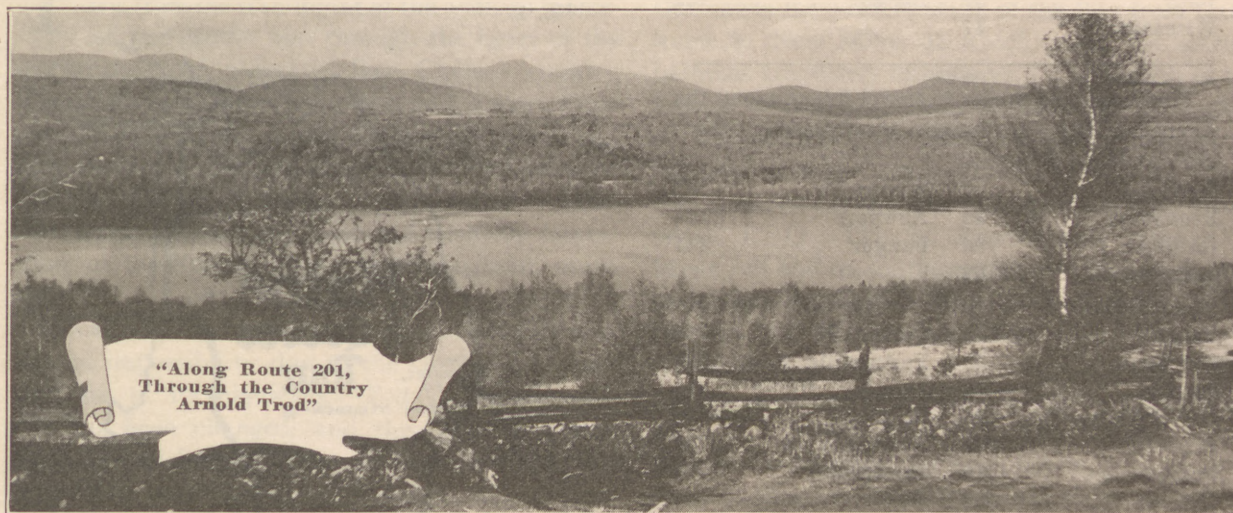
Route Markings

Portland to Fryeburg Route No. 18—or via Gorham and Standish, to Standish Route No. 25—to Fryeburg Route No. 113—into New Hampshire on Route No. 18.

Returning from New Hampshire through Grafton Notch at Upton, Maine, Route No. 26 to Bethel, South Paris, Norway, Poland Spring, Portland.

No 7~Maine and Quebec Tour

IMPORTANT: Motorists who intend to go into Canada should carry a birth certificate or a certificate from their town clerk or city clerk in order that when they return they will have some means of identification to show that they are entitled to entry into the United States.



"Along Route 201,
Through the Country
Arnold Trod"

THIS is an extremely interesting trip through northern Maine and the most attractive part of the Province of Quebec. The route follows the beautiful coast line to Bangor and then strikes north through the wonderful agricultural territory of Aroostook County where one-tenth of all the potatoes of the United States are raised. The boundary is crossed into Canada over the new bridge between Madawaska, Maine, and Edmundston, N. B., and the motorist then continues along the shores of Temiscouata Lake to Riviere du Loup, P. Q. The tourist then takes the south shore of

the St. Lawrence River to Quebec through the quaint little villages for which this section of Canada is famous.

Leaving Quebec one strikes directly south over the well known International Highway through Beauceville and Armstrong, Quebec, across the border to Jackman, Maine, Skowhegan, Waterville and Augusta, to Portland.

The roads throughout the entire trip, tarvia surfaced gravel and dirt for the most part beyond Bangor, are first class, great improvement in them having been made during the past two years.

From Town to Town

	Mileage		Mileage
Portland	0	Rockland	83
Brunswick	28	Belfast	111
Bath	37	Bangor	142
Wiscasset	47		

For those who prefer to travel inland along the Kennebec Valley to Bangor, the following schedule should be followed:

Portland	0	Waterville	82
Brunswick	28	Newport	113
Gardiner	56	Bangor	141
Augusta	62		

Bangor	143	Quebec, P. Q.	577
Old Town	155	Beauceville, P. Q.	632
Lincoln	192	Jackman, Maine	686
Island Falls	245	Bingham	737
Houlton	272	Norridgewock	767
Presque Isle	318	Skowhegan	772
Caribou	331	Waterville	791
Van Buren	353	Augusta	810
Madawaska, Maine	376	Brunswick	844
Edmundston, N. B.	378	Portland	870
Riviere du Loup, P. Q.	456		

Route Markings

Portland to Bangor Route No. 1—or by Kennebec Valley way Portland to Brunswick Route No. 1—to Augusta and Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Bangor Route No. 2—to Lincoln, Island Falls and Houlton

Route No. 2—to Presque Isle, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1 to Edmundston, N. B.

Returning to Maine at Jackman to Bingham and Skowhegan Route No. 201—to Waterville and Brunswick Route No. 201—to Portland Route No. 1.



No. 8 - Maine, New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec Tour

THIS tour takes one to an undiscovered country, from the standpoint of the average motorist, and carries him through the heart of the spectacular and romantic Bay Chaleur country of northeastern New Brunswick and eastern Quebec, through the far famed Metapedia valley, and then along the southern shore of the St Lawrence River to Riviere du Loup. It is a territory filled with scenic attractions, combined with the fascination of the French life found throughout much of it.

It was only two or three years ago that this tour was an impossibility due to the condition of long stretches of its highways. Today, however, all this has been changed, and the finest of gravel roads prevail for the entire distance through New Brunswick and Quebec. Of course, it is understood that the Maine roads over which the motorist is carried are excellent.

The route traverses some of the most beautiful territory in Maine, already fully described in previous tours in this booklet. Entering New Brunswick, one visits the delightful capital city of Fredericton, a little bit of Old England set down in the new world. The motorist is then taken along the banks of the famous salmon stream, the Miramichi, and then north through the great Miramichi woods to the Bay Chaleur country, the

latter one of the most delightful spots in all Canada. One skirts the western shore of the Bay from Bathurst to New Mills, at which point the scenery becomes absolutely impressive. The mouth of the famous salmon river, the Restigouche, is reached at Dalhousie and its mountain-bordered valley is followed through Campbellton to Metapedia. Here the motorist crosses the Restigouche into Metapedia, P. Q. The St. Lawrence is reached at Mont Joli and its southern shore is closely followed to Riviere du Loup. Here one strikes due south through the Temiscouata Lake country into the Gardenland of Maine, Aroostook County. This county does more to give Maine its well earned name of "Varied" than any other single county, beautiful rolling country with fertile fields of potatoes and wheat. There is no sight of greater beauty than the potato fields in late July, when they are in bloom.

Over half of this Tour of Romance, as it has been called, is within the boundaries of the State of Maine, and nearly forty per cent. of it is through a French-speaking country where the customs of the people and the character of the towns and cities make one feel that he must have been transported, as if by magic, across the Atlantic Ocean into Old France.

NO. 8 — MAINE, NEW BRUNSWICK AND EASTERN QUEBEC TOUR

From Town to Town

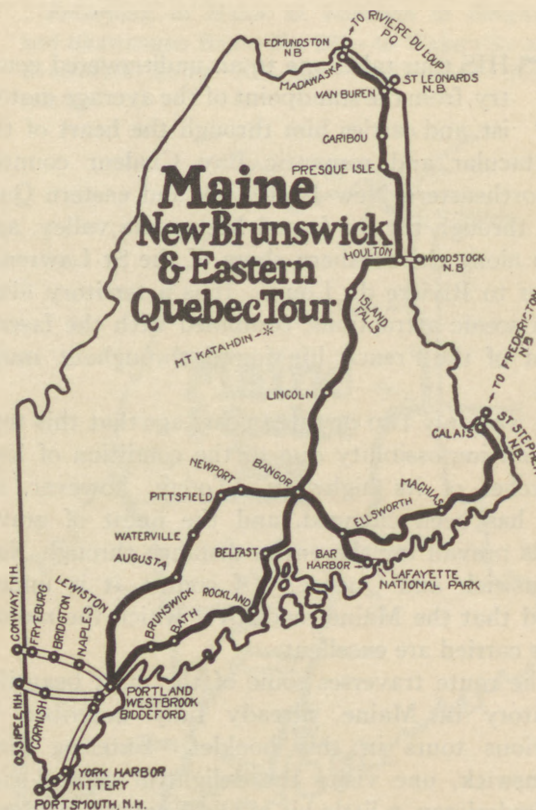
Towns	Mileage	Towns	Mileage
Portland	0	Mont Joli	723
Brunswick	26	Rimouski	746
Bath	35	Bic	755
Rockland	81	Riviere du Loup	812
Belfast	108	Notre Dame du Lac,	
Bangor	143	P. Q.	859
Ellsworth	168	Edmundston, N. B.	890
Machias	237	Madawaska, Maine	890
Calais	298	Van Buren	913
St. Stephen, N. B.	298	Caribou	935
Harvey	350	Presque Isle	938
Fredericton	382	Mars Hill	956
Boiseton	423	Houlton	984
Doaktown	438	Island Falls	1011
Blackville	461	Mattawamkeag	1050
Newcastle	484	Lincoln	1064
Bathurst	533	Old Town	1099
Belledune	555	Orono	1104
Jacquet River	565	Bangor	1112
New Mills	575	Newport	1140
Charlo	580	Pittsfield	1147
Dalhousie	588	Waterville	1171
Campbellton, N. B.	603	Augusta	1191
Metapedia, P. Q.	618	Winthrop	1201
Causapschal	654	Lewiston	1221
Amqui	669	Gray	1239
Val Brilliant	688	Portland	1257

Route Markings

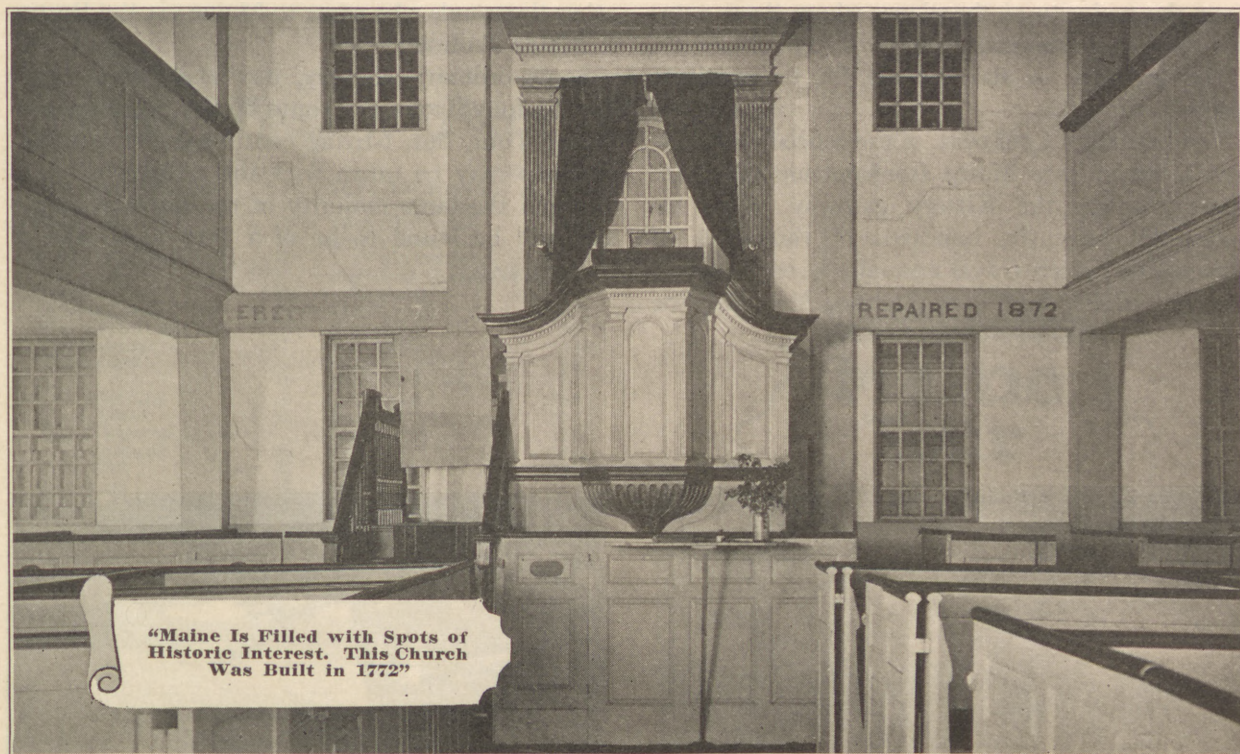
Portland to Calais Route No. 1. Cross international bridge into St. Stephen, N. B.

Return into Maine from Edmundston, N. B., over international bridge to Madawaska, Maine. Madawaska to Houlton Route No. 1—to Pittsfield Route No. 2—to Gray Route No. 100—to Portland Route No. 26.

IMPORTANT: Motorists who intend to go into Canada should carry a birth certificate or a certificate from their town clerk or city clerk in order that when they return they will have some means of identification to show that they are entitled to entry into the United States.



No. 9 - Southwestern Maine Tour



"Maine Is Filled with Spots of
Historic Interest. This Church
Was Built in 1772"

THE Southwestern Maine Tour is designed to cover a majority of the interesting historical sections, as well as the famous beaches and beauty-spots throughout York County and a small section of western Cumberland County. The route winds in and out along the delightful Maine coast from Kittery to Portland, taking the tourist through such well known resorts as York Harbor, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunkport, Old Orchard, Cape Elizabeth and Portland.

On the return trip it takes the motorist inland and gives him an opportunity to visit the historic places made famous by Kate Douglas Wiggin, to get a peep of some of the beautiful Maine farms which are scattered throughout this section of the State, as well as to visit the great industrial centers of Biddeford, Saco and Sanford.

Few sections of the State entertain a more notable list of distinguished summer visitors than southwestern Maine, and the tour is designed to

NO. 9 — S O U T H W E S T E R N M A I N E T O U R

cover the majority of the places where these notables have their summer homes.

The territory is also famous for its excellent hotels.

Undoubtedly 75 per cent. of the tourist and commercial traffic into Maine from outside the State enters through the Kittery gateway. This includes not only the hundreds of thousands of automobiles which travel annually over the great Kittery and Portland state highway, but also the

other thousands who come to Maine via the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Some ordinary country, dirt and gravel roads will be found over the route of the Southwestern Maine Tour, but, barring continued wet weather, this trip may be taken with the greatest of comfort and the large majority of the highways traveled will be found to be of a very high type of construction.



NO. 9 -- SOUTHWESTERN MAINE TOUR

From Town to Town

Mileage		Mileage	
Portsmouth, N.H.	0	Cape Elizabeth	
Kittery, Maine	1	(town house)	73
York Harbor	9	Fort Williams	76
York Beach	13	South Portland	
Cape Neddick	15	(Knightville)	78
Ogunquit	19	Portland (Longfellow	
Wells	24	Square)	80
Kennebunk	29	Westbrook	86
Kennebunkport	33	Gorham	90
Kennebunk	37	Bar Mills	98
Biddeford	45	Salmon Falls	99
Saco	46	Buxton Lower	
Old Orchard	50	Corner	100
Pine Point	52	Saco	109
West Scarboro		Biddeford	110
(Dunstan)	55	Alfred	123
Oak Hill	58	Sanford	128
Scarboro	59	Wells	144
Prout's Neck	64	Ogunquit	149
Spurwink Meeting		Cape Neddick	153
House	69	York Corner	157
Crescent Beach		Kittery	164
(Cape Elizabeth		Portsmouth, N. H.	165
Two Lights)	71		

Route Markings

Portsmouth to Kennebunk, Route No. 1—to Kennebunkport and return, Route No. 204—Kennebunk to Saco, Route No. 1—to Old Orchard, Pine Point and West Scarboro, Route No. 205—West Scarboro to Oak Hill, Route No. 1—to Prout's Neck, Route No. 207—There are no numbers between Prout's Neck and Portland, via the Cape Elizabeth Shore Drive—Portland to Gorham, Route No. 25—to Bar Mills, Route No. 111—no markings via Salmon Falls to Buxton Lower Corner—to Saco, Route No. 112—to Biddeford, Route No. 1—to Sanford, Route No. 11—to Wells, Route No. 109—to Portsmouth, N. H., Route No. 1.



No. 10 - Hotel Comforts and Camp pleasures



"Maine Offers Accommodations to Suit Every Purse"

THOUSANDS of motorists come to Maine each year with a camping outfit because they thoroughly enjoy the freedom of gypsy life in the open. Thousands come because they enjoy warm days, cool nights, the pine and balsam scented air properly laden with moisture from Maine's thousands of lakes and streams. They realize that such a combination builds vitality and fortifies

one with strength and energy to withstand the demands of business and social life at home. Others camp along the way because their youngsters are Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts who find a thrill in tent life. The dyed in the wool camping enthusiast of any age would not swap his camp life pleasures for the luxury and convenience of the finest hotel. Some prefer not to be burdened with the necessity of pitching camp each night and of doing their own cooking. They, however, do not wish to spend their vacation where they must be dressed up. To them a sporting camp, and there are thousands of them in Maine, offer the ideal solution for a happy vacation. Here you live in your own tent or cabin where you have the seclusion you desire, but where you do not have the burden of cooking or other housework, as meals are served in a central dining room and as camp assistants do the necessary work about your cabin.

But camping does not make the same strong appeal to everyone. In Maine you always have the choice of camping or putting up over night or for the week-end at some attractive resort. In fact you can travel from one end of Maine to the other with a suitcase — sure of accommodations at hotels, camps or farm homes in Maine cities, villages and hamlets, along the seacoast or beside the waters of lakes and streams. Write for booklet "Hotel, Camp and Farm Board in Maine."

No. 11 ~ Motor Camping through Maine



THE people of Maine, because of somewhat unsatisfactory experience developed in other states, have not gone into the establishment of State or municipal camping sites to a very great extent, believing that it was best to proceed slowly that the health of hundreds of thousands of motorists who come into the State for their vacation each summer, as well as of those who live in Maine the year 'round should be properly safeguarded.

Some of the cities have opened free municipal camping grounds, having in mind proper attention to sanitation, toilet facilities, places for cooking, police protection and grounds supervision.

LAWS REGULATING CAMPING

Non-residents must employ guides at all times while hunting in unorganized territory and while fishing in such territory if camping or kindling fires.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to non-resident fishermen who camp within the limits of public camp sites maintained by the Maine Forest Service or who build camp fires in the fire places provided by the Maine Forest Service on such camp sites.

It has been ruled by the attorney general that gasoline stoves, sterno and other methods of heating and cooking are the equivalent of camp fires.

In a nut shell—If I hunt in unorganized territory of the state I must employ a registered guide. If I fish and wish to camp or kindle fires I must employ a guide, but I can fish without a guide if I do not kindle fires or camp. If I camp and build my fires at camp sites maintained by the Maine Forest Service while fishing I am entirely within my right.

The unincorporated or unorganized townships or so-called "wild-lands" territory is, broadly speaking, that section of the State of Maine north of a line drawn from Bethel on the west to Mattawamkeag and Houlton on the east, with the exception of Penobscot County in the vicinity of Patten; Aroostook County in the vicinity of Houlton; northern and eastern Aroostook County along the New Brunswick border and in the vicinity of Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Ashland, Van Buren and Fort Kent; Piscataquis County in the vicinity of Dover-Foxcroft and Greenville. The greater part of Washington County is unorganized territory, with the exception of coast towns in the vicinity of Cherryfield, Machias and Eastport, and border towns in the vicinity of Perry, Calais, and Princeton. There is also some unorganized territory in the eastern part of Hancock County.

These unorganized townships are mostly in that part of the State where lumbering operations are carried on and the law referred to above has been made for protection against the menace of forest fires.

All of the tours described in this booklet can be made by the motor camper, with the certainty of comfortable camp sites and facilities all along the way.

Unlike many other parts of the country where you journey for hundreds of miles with no change of scene, Maine offers a new vista every half-hour of motor travel. The State is also made up of a succession of attractive resort places, good hotels, camps and farm boarding places located in every city, village and hamlet, along the seacoast or beside the waters of lakes and streams. For that reason the motor camper is offered ample opportunity to get "under cover" at any stage of the journey and many of the hotels have found that it pays them to offer every encouragement to the motor camper who finds that a comfortable bed, a well ordered table and a fireplace in the evening add much to the pleasure of a vacation outing.

Thousands of motorists come to Maine each year, bringing a camping outfit with them, because their boys who make up the party are Boy Scout leaders and because their elders like the freedom of tent life, when the weather is pleasant, and they can thus vary it with hotel life if they so choose.

Attention of motor campers should be called to state fire regulations which require campers to obtain permission of land owners before camping or building fires. This particularly applies to incorporated townships where it is desired to camp on a farm or shore of lake or river or on the sea-shore.

There are established grounds in different parts of the State, at some of which a nominal charge is made, while others are free.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF MAINE COVERING CAMP-GROUND SANITATION

Under authority conferred by Chapter 197, Public Laws of 1917, as amended by Section 14 of Chapter 172 of the Public Laws of 1919, the following rules and regulations are hereby made by the State Department of Health to be in effect on and after May 1, 1928.

Definition.—The following regulations shall apply to any town, city and county, village, corporation, association, person or persons, firm or corporation, operating, maintaining or offering for public use, or permitting to be used by the public any tract of land within the State of Maine on which persons may camp either in tents, in cabins or in any other manner either free of charge or by payment of a fee.

Water Supply.—(1) A water supply of sanitary quality shall be provided in ample quantity to meet all requirements of the maximum number of persons using such a tract at any time. Said water supply shall be easily obtainable from its source or from faucets on a pipe distributing system within a distance of not more than 300 feet of any camp site within such tract. The source of all water supplies must be protected from pollution in a manner satisfactory to the State Department of Health.

(2) In no case can dipping of water from open springs or wells used as a water supply for camp sites be permitted.

(3) Any water considered by the State Department of Health as unsafe for human consumption in the vicinity of such tract of land, to which campers or picnickers on said tract may have access, shall be either eliminated or purified, or shall be kept posted with placards definitely warning persons against its use.

Camp Space.—Each camping party shall be allotted usable space of not less than 400 square feet.

Disposal of Excreta.—Fly-tight privies or water-flushed toilets shall be provided and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Separate toilets for men and women shall be provided, one toilet seat for each 15 men, and one for each 15 women, or fraction thereof, of the maximum number of persons occupying such tract at any time. No camp within such tract shall be at a greater distance than 400 feet from both a men's and women's toilet. The location of all toilets shall be plainly indicated by signs.

Disposal of Refuse.—Supervision and equipment sufficient to prevent littering of the ground with rubbish, garbage or other refuse shall be provided and maintained. Fly-tight depositories for such materials shall be provided and conspicuously located. Each and every camp on said tract shall be within a distance of not over 200 feet of such a depository. These depositories shall not be permitted to become foul-smelling or unsightly or breeding places for flies.

No Nuisance Permitted.—The method of final sewage or refuse disposal utilized in connection with the operation of any camp ground shall be such as to create no nuisance.

Caretaker.—At least one caretaker shall be employed by the management to visit said tract every day that campers occupy said tract. Such caretaker shall do whatever may be necessary to keep said tract and its equipment in a clean and sanitary condition.

Construction and Maintenance of Buildings.—If cottages, cabins, dwelling houses or other buildings to be used for human habitation are erected in any public camping ground, the following requirements in their construction shall be necessary.

(NOTE.—In addition to observing these requirements, all local building ordinances must be complied with.)

1. All floors shall be raised at least 18 inches above the ground and space underneath shall be kept free from obstruction.

2. All floors shall be constructed of tongue or groove material.

3. Interior walls shall be of surfaced lumber or other material that may easily be kept clean and shall be constructed so that they may always be kept in a thoroughly clean condition.

4. No room used for sleeping purposes shall have less than 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant.

5. The area of window space in each sleeping room shall be equal to at least one-eighth of the floor area of the room.

6. Windows of sleeping rooms shall be so constructed that at least half of each window can be opened.

7. Cooking shall not be permitted in any sleeping room.

8. If kitchen is provided, it must be equipped with running water and a sink connected with a sewage system, septic tank or a covered cesspool. Kitchen must be screened against flies and mosquitoes.

9. If private toilet is provided it must be water-flushed and connected with a sewerage system or septic tank. Room containing such toilet must have window opening to the outside air and its floor must be constructed of impervious material.

10. If bathroom is provided it must have an impervious floor and must have window opening to outside air. Bath and lavatory must be connected with sewerage system, septic tank or cesspool.

11. Covered metal garbage containers must be provided; at least one for every two buildings.

12. Buildings shall be cleaned daily and after each occupancy shall be thoroughly cleaned. If bedding is provided it must be kept in a clean condition.

Management Responsible.—The management of every public camp or picnic ground shall assume responsibility for maintaining in good repair all sanitary appliances on said ground, and shall promptly bring such action as is necessary to prosecute or eject from such ground any person that wilfully or maliciously damages such appliances or any person that in any other way fails to comply with these regulations.

Each and every owner or lessee of any public camping ground shall be held responsible for full and literal compliance with these regulations.

Failure to Comply with Regulations.—Failure on the part of the owner or management of any camping ground to comply with the foregoing regulations shall be deemed sufficient cause for prosecution under the provisions of the law.

These regulations shall be printed and kept posted in conspicuous places on every public camping ground by the management of such ground.

Approved by the Public Health Council Feb. 23, 1928.

Public Camp Sites Maintained by Maine Forestry Department



Sixty-six public camp sites have been established by the Maine Forestry Department along motor roads.

These sites are built beside the highways near a spring or brook. Each area is cleared of all rubbish and inflammable material and in the center is a substantial rock fireplace with a roofed over table near that will seat 12 persons. Metal signs of the department are placed in conspicuous places alongside the roads indicating the location.

These sites serve two purposes, the enjoyment of real camping out and the prevention of starting lunch fires in dangerous places in the woods.

It is the intention of the Forestry Department to make as many more camp grounds as possible in all appropriate places in the State.

The present camp site locations include the following: **Aroostook County:** T. 16, R. 4 (2); T. 15, R. 6; T. 14, R. 6; Nashville Pl.; T. 9, R. 7; T. 9, R. 5; T. 8, R. 5; T. 7, R. 5; Castle Hill; Oxbow (2); Hammond Pl. (2); T. 1, R. 5; Macwahoc and Hersey. **Franklin County:** Dallas Pl. and Jerusalem. **Hancock County:** T. 28, M. D.; Mariaville; T. 10, S. D. **Oxford County:** Grafton. **Penobscot County:** T. 2, R. 6; T. 2, R. 7; T. 1, R. 7; T. 3, R. 9; T. 1, R. 9 and Mt. Chase. **Piscataquis County:** Gore A, R. 2; Greenville; T. 7, R. 15; T. 3, R. 12; T. 3, R. 11; Elliottsville Pl. and Monson (2). **Somerset County:** T. 1, R. 4; T. 5, R. 16; T. 2, R. 4; T. 8, R. 17; T. 7, R. 17; T. 2, R. 4; T. 1, R. 4; Caratunk Pl.; Moscow; The Forks Pl.; West Forks Pl.; Harmony; Bigelow Pl. (2); Dead River Pl.; Jackman Pl. and Moose River Pl. **Washington County:** T. 10, R. 3; Codyville Pl.; Lambert Lake; Topsfield (2); T. 30, M. D.; T. 27, E. D. (2); Grand Lake Stream Pl.; Crawford and Indian Township. **York County:** York.

In addition to these sixty-six camp sites there are twenty-one maintained by the service along important canoe trips and important lakes. These cannot be reached by motor.

Acadia (formerly Lafayette) National Park



Acadia National Park on the island of Mount Desert, about a mile south of Bar Harbor, is the first National monument created east of the Mississippi River and is the only park on the sea.

In 1916 five thousand acres were generously donated to the government by proclamation of President Wilson, the tract was created the Sieur de Monts National Monument. This commemorated the founding of the first European settlement in America north of the Gulf of Mexico, by Sieur de Monts, the French explorer.

In 1919 the name was changed to Lafayette National Park to honor the memory of the French General of Revolutionary fame. At this time the Park contained approximately ten thousand acres. Again in 1929 Congress changed the name to Acadia National Park and made provision for its enlargement. This change was made in conformity with the general policy to employ only names descriptive of the region. As Acadia included the territory which is now Eastern Maine

as well as the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, this change has restored to some thousands of acres in Eastern Maine, in Acadia National Park, a name not only reminiscent of earliest American colonial history, but also of the initial moves in the struggle between France and England for supremacy on the North American continent.

The region is peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which it is used by reason of its remarkable diversity of scenery, including forests, lakes, seashore and rugged granite mountains. It is the highest eminence on the Atlantic coast, south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here may be found two or three hundred varieties of plants, and accumulation that cannot be duplicated in a similar area. It is also unique as the first national bird reserve east of the Mississippi and the first upon the Atlantic seaboard north of Florida. Its geographical location and climatic characteristics make it an ideal bird sanctuary.

P R E V E N T F O R E S T F I R E S



"Maine, The Pine Tree State—There are hundreds of miles of tree lined roads. A forest fire would spoil this"

Maine is the playground of a million summer visitors, fishermen, campers and hunters. Maine is the greatest timber preserve in the east with 15,000,000 acres of Forest lands. Observe the following precautions while in the State.

DON'T throw away burning matches, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, kindle camp fires in dry periods or in dangerous places, near logs, decayed wood, leaves, etc., or at a distance from water. Always totally extinguish camp fire before leaving it.

Help the Maine Forest Service preserve the beauties of our woodlands by doing your share.
DON'T START A FIRE.

THIS POCKET CONTAINS
THE LATEST OFFICIAL
HIGHWAY MAP
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE



For further information
on motoring in Maine,
or for free copies of any
of the publications list-
ed below, write Maine
Development Commis-
sion, Room 57A, State
House, Augusta, Me.



- Eastward Ho to Maine
- Maine Camping and Canoeing
- Maine Highway Map
- Maine The Pine Tree State
- Maine Agriculture
- Maine Hardwoods
- Maine Hunting
- Maine Fishing
- Facts About Maine
- Forest Trees of Maine
- Patriotic Plantations, Towns and Cities.



Bloodroot
Sanguinaria Canadensis



Fringed Gentian
Gentiana Crinita



Pink Lady's Slipper
Cypripedium Acaule

The Outdoor Code

HELP

save the trees and
wild flowers

Protect the birds
and game

Keep the highways
beautiful

Pick up the picnic
rubbish

Put out your fire;
then bury it



Dragon's Mouth
Arethusa Bulbosa



Cardinal Flower
Lobelia Cardinalis

LIVE UP TO THE CODE

The six varieties of wild flowers pictured here are becoming very scarce in many sections of the country where they once were plentiful. Don't pull flowers up by the roots, cut them with a knife or scissors.

Pictures and Code—Courtesy
Wild Flower Preservation Society
Washington, D. C.



White Trillium
Trillium Grandiflorum



Trailing Arbutus
Epigaea Repens