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Maine Canoeing

Maine Department of Development of Industry and Commerce

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MAINE

CANOEING



How To Get The Most Out Of Your Canoe Trip

Whoever first observed that "Anticipation is half of realization" could definitely have had a canoe trip in mind. Because not only is the pleasure to be eventually derived delightfully savored before the trip even commences, but, in addition, from a purely practical aspect, anticipation is, truly, an essential part of the experience.

Borrowing a page from the book of any seasoned canoeist, the element of anticipation blends perfectly with advance planning. Such planning can often embody everything that makes a trip memorable. By planning in advance, calmly, logically, and—above all—*unhurriedly*, a more thoroughly enjoyable journey is assured.

Perhaps that one word, "unhurriedly," covers the case best. By all means, arrange your itinerary so that you will not be crowded for sufficient time. It is a sheer injustice to yourself, let alone to bountiful Mother Nature, when you assemble a split-second schedule which never is flexible enough to let you linger leisurely now and then along your way. This is no series of subway stops you are embarking upon, but the glorious outdoors, in all its majesty and sublimity.

It has been there from time immemorial. Surely, if these breath-takingly beautiful lakes and mountains can patiently await *your* visit for centuries, they should be worth a few extra minutes of your own time. Those extra minutes are the ones that will bring you back hallowed hours later on in Memory-Land.

All about you will be the myriad of birds, trees, plant-life. Different varieties, new, yet strangely familiar. Bring your camera, either a still camera, or, if possible, a movie camera. Ample opportunities will abound for you to photograph wild life; the deer, the moose, the beaver. And your fishing rod should certainly accompany you, so that you may fish along the enchanted waterways.

That is why, if you allow for unhurried planning in *advance* of your journey, you are insuring yourself for one you will remember happily the rest of your life.





No. 1

WEST BRANCH (Penobscot) TRIP

Guide required. 32 to 78 miles. 4 to 7 days.

Big Eddy on West Branch to Millinocket Landing or Norcross.

The cruise down the West Branch of the Penobscot is spectacular much of the way as mighty Katahdin looms nearly a mile above the traveler. It is a country of splendid fishing waters and entrancing camping spots.

The starting point of this cruise is at "Big Eddy," (a car may be driven to Big Eddy) three miles below Ripogenus Dam although here, as on the Allagash and East Branch trips, the starting point can be made at Northeast Carry at the upper end of Moosehead Lake, canoeing from there twenty miles down the West Branch into Chesuncook Lake, and then twenty-one miles to Ripogenus Dam. One mile below Big Eddy is Upper Ambajamackamus Falls, a short stretch of swift water, through which the canoe can go safely. Just beyond are the lower falls around which a quarter-mile carry must be made. The next two and one-half miles are a series of swift pitches, known as the Horse Race. If conditions are favorable, the canoe goes through this stretch without difficulty, but short carries have to be made at times, or a setting pole used for snubbing. At the foot of the Race are two and one-half miles of smooth water known as the Sourdnahunk Deadwater, beyond which is a short carry around Sourdnahunk Falls. Sourdnahunk Stream enters one-half mile below. Four miles down the West Branch, below Katahdin and Abol Streams, are Abol Falls which make necessary another short carry. One mile below, Pockwockamus Falls necessitate a half-mile carry. A run of three picturesque miles through Pockwockamus Deadwater ends at Debsconeag Falls where the West Branch makes a drop of thirty feet into Debsconeag Deadwater, necessitating a quarter of a mile carry. Two miles down the Deadwater is Passamagamet Falls and another short carry. At Ambajejus Falls, a mile and a half below Passamagamet Falls, is a quarter mile carry, the last of the trip. It is six miles through Ambajejus Lake, four miles through Pemadumcook Lake and another four miles through North Twin Lake to Norcross, the end of the cruise. From here the trip continues by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The trip can be shortened by paddling across Ambajejus four miles to Millinocket landing, on the Millinocket road, thence by motor eight and one-half miles to Millinocket.



The total distance of this cruise is not over thirty-two miles and can be made in four to seven days. There are very few thirty-two mile canoe trips anywhere, with the variety of cruising, the close proximity to wonderful fishing, or the scenic charms that the West Branch has to offer. Many take this trip year after year, and each time find new wonders, new streams to be explored, new pools to fish, and new beauty spots in which to camp—spots which are so beautiful, so intriguing, that the canoeist would delightfully linger there for days.

No. 2

EAST BRANCH (Penobscot) TRIP

Guide required. 118 miles. 2 weeks. Northeast Carry or Chesuncook Dam to Grindstone.

The waters of the Penobscot River offer some of the best canoe cruising to be found anywhere in the State of Maine. The East Branch and the West Branch cruises have long been famous. The St. John trip starts in West Branch waters. There are two possible ways of starting this East Branch cruise: from Northeast Carry, Moosehead Lake, and from there twenty miles down the West Branch into the upper end of Chesuncook Lake; or from Chesuncook Dam, at the foot of Chesuncook Lake. The trip down the West Branch from Northeast Carry is beautiful and interesting, but many prefer to start at Chesuncook Lake as they get "way back," one or two days quicker.

From Chesuncook Dam to the head of Chesuncook Lake is eighteen miles. (See carrying suggestions under the Allagash trip.) Mud Pond is the first "East Branch Waters." It is a paddle of one mile over Mud Pond and one of wading or poling down Mud Pond Brook into Chamberlain Lake. So far this cruise has followed the same course as the Allagash trip but here at Chamberlain the ways part. Five miles down the lake the canoe goes into the three-mile thoroughfare that connects Chamberlain with Telosmis and Telos Lake which together total five miles. A canal, about a mile in length, connecting Telos with Webster Lake, can be navigated with the canoe when the water is right. It is three miles across Webster Lake and eight miles of hazardous quick water and rapids down Webster Stream to Indian Carry where the canoe is carried around 200 yards; two miles below is Grand Pitch at the head of Grand Falls where the canoe is toted overland, then a quarter of a mile to Little East Branch. A good mile down stream is Second Lake, three miles

across; then a winding thoroughfare of three miles into Grand or Mattagamon Lake, four miles long. From Grand Lake it is five miles by East Branch to Stair Falls. This entire run is rough enough to test the mettle of the most seasoned canoeist. At Stair Falls a short carry is made or canoe dropped with pole; from there it is an easy two-mile run to Haskell Rock Pitch and a carry of three-quarters of a mile on the long carry or one-half a mile on the short carry.

In the next four miles are a series of pitches known as the Grand Falls of the East Branch. Pond Pitch comes first, next is Grand Pitch, then Hulling Machine Pitch, and finally Bowlin Falls. There are short carries around each of these pitches, but the runs between can be made when the water is right; even Bowlin Falls can be run by a good canoeman under proper water conditions. From here it is a fifteen-mile run to the mouth of Wissataquoik Stream, passing through Black Cat Rips and by several brooks, all of which provide good fishing and pleasant side trips. It is fourteen miles from here to Grindstone, but in that distance are three falls, Whetstone, Burntland, and Grindstone. If the "pitch of water" is right all three of these can be run without a carry. At Grindstone, on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, the canoe is usually taken out, but for those who wish to paddle the route of the Indians, the trip can be continued down to Old Town where the Penobscot Indians have their reservation.

The distance from Chesuncook Dam to Grindstone over the canoe route is between one hundred and fifteen, and one hundred and twenty miles. Two weeks should be taken for the trip although it can be made in less time. Each tributary stream offers an interesting side trip for the explorer.



FISH RIVER CHAIN OF LAKES TRIP

Guide required. 52 to 93 miles. 3 days to 2 weeks.
St. Agatha to Fort Kent.

One of the most interesting and varied canoe trips in Maine is the Fish River Chain of Lakes Cruise. The advantage of this trip lies in the fact that it can be varied to suit the available time of the canoeist. Many worth-while side trips and variations in the main trip permit a cruise of from one to three weeks.

The canoe is put in at St. Agatha on Long Lake. A ten mile paddle brings the canoe into Mud (Salmon) Lake. The distance across Mud (Salmon) Lake to the thoroughfare connecting it with Cross Lake, is two miles. A mile through the thoroughfare, and a four-mile paddle on Cross Lake, brings the traveler to the first carry, of a few rods, around the dam in the inlet to Square Lake. It is one-half mile paddle from here to Square Lake and four miles across Square Lake to the three mile thoroughfare into Eagle Lake.

From this point the traveler has two possible trips: one of twenty-seven miles through St. Froid Lake and Portage Lake to Portage, where the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad may be taken for the return trip; or up Fish River from Portage, with a few carries into Fish Lake. This is a wild country with excellent fishing.

If the canoeist lacks the time to make the Portage or Fish Lake trip from the thoroughfare leading into Eagle Lake, it is only a six mile cruise to the town of Eagle Lake to the railroad. Four miles below Eagle Lake is Wallagrass. Here the Fish River flows out of Eagle Lake to enter the St. John at Fort Kent, 17 miles north. There is much rough water and several bad rapids lie between Wallagrass and Fort Kent; but with care and a few carries the canoe can go safely through the river to the St. John and Fort Kent to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

It is approximately sixty-five miles from St. Agatha to Fort Kent, sixty miles to Portage, and eighty-one miles to Fish Lake.





No. 4

RANGELEY LAKES TRIP

Guide required. 45 miles. 3 days to 2 weeks.

Rangeley to Umbagog Lake.

The Rangeley Chain of Lakes in west central Maine provides a wonderful canoe cruise for those who prefer lake travel with very few carries, where "you have to lug um yourself."

The Rangeley Lakes offer ideal fishing, superb scenery and an elevation, throughout the entire trip, of over twelve hundred feet.

The starting point of this cruise is the village of Rangeley on Rangeley Lake. It is an eight-mile paddle to Oquossoc where the canoe comes out for a mile and one-half carry to Haines Landing on Mooselucmeguntic. This lake is the largest in the Rangeley chain and includes a twelve-mile paddle to Upper Dam and a carry of an eighth of a mile into Upper Richardson Lake (Mollychunkamunk). In the river, between these two bodies of water, is the famous "Upper Dam Pool," renowned the world over for trout and salmon. It is eight miles more to Middle Dam, the canoeist paddling down Upper Richardson, through "The Narrows" and across Lower Richardson (Welokennebacook).

At Middle Dam have the canoe taken over the six-mile carry to Sunday Cove on Umbagog, the lower lake of the Rangeley chain.

It is eight miles from Sunday Cove to Upton at the lower end of Umbagog Lake where the canoe is taken out. If a longer trip is desired, the traveler can paddle across Umbagog to the Androscoggin River, which is the outlet of the Rangeley system. It is six miles from Sunday Cove to Molls Rock where the Magalloway River joins the Androscoggin. From here is a wonderful trip into the Magalloway country, to Sawyer Lake, and with a short carry, to Parmachenee.

If canoe is taken from lake at Upton, a good automobile road will be found to Grafton, Newry and then to Bethel or Rumford. If one goes to Parmachenee, he will need to come back to Wilson's Mills and then around to Upton.

The trip from Rangeley to Upton is one of about forty-five miles, but there are so many side streams and coves to be explored that it can well be extended into a trip of almost twice that distance. With favorable winds this trip could probably be made in three days but to thoroughly enjoy it, at least two weeks should be consumed.

No. 5

GRAND LAKE - MACHIAS RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 75 miles. 2 weeks.
Princeton to Whitneyville.

The Grand Lake Cruise is not so well-known as many of the other cruises in the State, but to those who have taken it, it stands out as one of the finest canoe trips in Maine. There are so many different ways in which this trip can be taken that those who know the section say that an entire summer can well be spent in cruising its lakes and streams.

One trip starts at Princeton, on the east end of Big Lake. It is twelve miles up the lake into Grand Lake Stream to "The Chopping," where the canoe comes out for a three-mile carry to the village of Grand Lake Stream. Here the canoe is put into Grand Lake. It is twenty miles through Grand Lake and Pocumcus Lake to "The Locks," where the canoe must be taken out for a few rods carry around the dam, into Sysladobsis Lake. It is a paddle of three miles across the lake to "The Pines." Here a carry of two miles brings the cruisers into the Fourth Machias Lake. It is one-half mile from here to the Fourth Lake dam, where the canoe must be taken out for a short carry around the dam into Fourth Lake Stream. From here into Third Lake are three miles of quick water. It is nine miles across the lake to Third Lake dam. From Third Lake dam is a two-mile walk to the fire lookout tower on the top of Washington Bald Mountain, which is located almost in the exact center of Washington County and from which a wonderful view of the lakes and streams of the region is unfolded to those who climb the tower.

The canoe is carried around the Third Lake dam and another run of three miles of quick water is made to Second Lake. It is a mile across Second Lake and five miles through dead water to First Lake. It is two miles



down First Lake to the dam where another short carry must be made. From here it is a straight run on the Machias River of ten miles to the "main river bridge" on the air line motor road where canoeists making this trip usually take out, although the trip can be continued down the river to Whitneyville, 20 miles away.

This trip as outlined covers a distance of approximately seventy-five miles and should consume at least two weeks. A glance at the map will show many lakes and streams off this main route which can be explored, and where the canoeist with ample time can spend a delightful summer.

No. 6

ST. JOHN RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 201 miles. 3 weeks.

Northeast Carry to Fort Kent.

The canoe trip down the St. John is the longest and hardest of the canoe trips offered in the State. There are places on this cruise that demand the utmost skill and experience to navigate without disaster and provide thrills for even the hardest of canoeists. That is one of the reasons so many seasoned canoeists take the trip each year coupled with the fact that it winds its way through nearly virgin country for most of its two hundred miles.

Its starting point is Northwest Carry at the upper end of Moosehead Lake. From here a good road of three miles, over which the carry is made, brings one to Seboomook Lake, West Branch of the Penobscot. It is about sixteen miles up the Lake to the confluence of the North and South Branches, at Pittston Farms. Poling, for nearly ten miles, up the North Branch, brings the canoeist to Dole Brook. From here to Bog Lake Dam is a good eight miles of hard traveling, as the canoe will have to be poled part of the way and dragged the remainder. It is about seven miles from the Dam to the head of the river above Abacotnetic Bog; a two-mile carry to Sweeney Brook and four to Baker Lake. Another and more spectacular way, except in low water, is to carry from the head of Big Bog, four miles to St. John Pond; thence eighteen miles by stream to Baker Lake. This trip is through the wildest part of Maine where game is plentiful and unafraid. — Sometimes horses and a jumper are available on this carry. After a two and one-half mile trip across Baker Lake, the canoe again enters the St. John for a run of twenty-eight miles to the junction of the St. John and its Northwest Branch. From Seven Islands to the Simmons Farm is nine miles, and another nine-mile run brings the canoeist to the mouth of Big Black River. There are bad rapids above the mouth of the River which should be carefully surveyed to see if the "pitch" of the water is such that the run can be made with safety. From Big Black River to the mouth of the Allagash is about thirty-eight miles. Three miles above the junction of the Allagash and St. John are more hazardous rapids which should be reconnoitered before running. It is sixteen miles from here to St. Francis and fourteen added miles to Fort Kent.

The total distance on this trip is two hundred and one miles, and at least three weeks should be allowed in making it. There are many places along the way where stops of several days should be made; fishing will be found excellent and much game seen. Beaver "works" deserve visiting on many of the side streams.

The St. John trip can be shortened and made much easier by putting the canoe into the Mataquam River which flows into the Northwest Branch of the St. John. This point of departure is from the village of Daaquam, Province of Quebec. Daaquam can be reached over a good highway from St. George, Quebec, sixty miles distant.

No. 7

ALLAGASH RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 145 miles. 8 days to 4 weeks.

Northeast Carry to St. Francis or Fort Kent.

The most notable canoe trip in Maine is down the Allagash. This cruise begins at the upper end of Moosehead Lake, at Northeast Carry, a two mile connecting link with the West Branch of the Penobscot River.

A fascinating twenty-mile paddle down the West Branch through minor rapids and dead waters including the historic Moosehorn Deadwater, Fox Hole, Rocky Rips and Pine Stream, leads to the head of Chesuncook Lake. In recent years, a shorter and more popular way is by car or truck from Greenville, 42 miles to Chesuncook Dam, at the extreme end of Chesuncook Lake, and eighteen miles by boat to the head of the Lake. Seven miles from Chesuncook Lake, at the head of Umbazooksus Meadows (some driki here), is the Great Northern Paper Company landing where the carry to Mud Pond begins. Advance arrangements for this portage can be made by phone from Chesuncook with Frank Cowen whose headquarters are at Mud Pond Carry on Umbazooksus Lake. Canoes and dunnage are toted overland from the landing, two and one-half miles to Umbazooksus Lake, then two miles over Mud Pond Carry to Mud Pond.

A mile across Mud Pond is the brook leading one mile to Chamberlain Lake. A paddle of six miles down Chamberlain brings one to the dam. Here is a short carry of a few rods before the canoe goes into the stream for the short run to Eagle Lake. A 12 mile paddle across Eagle Lake, and a two mile run through the thoroughfare, brings one into Churchill Lake, five miles in width.

At the head of Churchill Lake is Chase Carry, of one mile, where the canoe again goes into the Allagash for a ten mile run of rapids to Umsaskis Lake. The trip across the lake is five miles to the thoroughfare connecting Umsaskis with Long Lake, five miles in length. The river continues for ten miles to Round Pond, 3 miles wide. A fifteen mile run to Allagash Falls, an eighth of a mile carry, and a run of thirteen miles brings the canoeist to the confluence of the Allagash and St. John rivers.

It is a sixteen mile paddle from the junction of these two rivers to St. Francis, the northern terminus of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. Most travelers prefer to continue down the St. John for fourteen miles to Fort Kent, where the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad also connects.

The total distance covered by this trip is about 150 miles and can be made, under favorable conditions, in eight days, although most enthusiasts take from two to four weeks to make interesting side trips in this great fish and game country. Camp sites and convenient camping places can be found all along the route so that one can go as far in a day as he likes and camp where night overtakes him.

No. 7A

ALLAGASH LAKE TRIP

Guide required. 97 miles. 8 days. Northeast Carry, or Chesuncook Dam to Allagash Lake and return.

One of the most thrilling and romantic canoe trips in Maine is the Allagash Lake Trip from Northeast Carry

(or Chesuncook Dam) to Chesuncook, Caucomgomoc, Allagash, Chamberlain, and Umbazooksus lakes, back to starting point.

Here are nearly 100 miles of wilderness waterways, winding through deep forests where deer and moose feed at the water's edge; miles of quick water to challenge your skill with the shod canoe pole; rapids to shoot; waterfalls of dazzling beauty tumbling into deep, foam-flecked pools where big yellow-bellied trout strike savagely at the fly; alluring little rivers so shallow that you wade your canoe through "picked channels" arched overhead with black, thick spruce and pungent firs; deep caves and caverns to explore; and remote little lakes and logans, the rendezvous of moose, deer, bear, beaver, ducks and game birds of all kinds.

This trip starts either at Northeast Carry on the West Branch of the Penobscot or at Chesuncook Dam, 42 miles east of Greenville, via the road of the Great Northern Paper Co. (See Allagash trip.) From head of Chesuncook Lake, paddle eight miles up Caucomgomoc Stream (deadwater) through Black Pond to quick water at Horse Race; then pole or wade canoe three miles to Caucomgomoc Lake. Three-quarters of a mile from the Dam, paddle Ciss stream four miles to Round Pond. Cross lake four and one-half miles to dam, then follow Allagash Stream seven miles into Chamberlain Lake; down Chamberlain nine miles to Mud Pond brook, one mile up brook, one mile across Mud Pond, two miles on Mud Pond carry (one pair of horses here), two mile carry back to Umbazooksus Meadow, and seven miles across Umbazooksus Meadow to Chesuncook Lake. The circuit from Chesuncook Lake to Allagash Lake and return is fifty-three miles; from Northeast Carry and return, 97 miles; from Chesuncook Dam and return, 93 miles.

No. 8

ATTEAN LAKE TRIP

Guide required. 30 miles. 3 days. Wood Pond to Attean Pond, to starting point.

This trip may be handled two ways.

1st: Leave Jackman on the Canadian-Pacific and get off at Boston Ranch on Holeb Pond. Go down to outlet





of Holeb Pond into Moose Pond to Attean Pond and into Wood Pond. There is a carry of a quarter of a mile at Holeb Falls. The entire trip is approximately 30 miles.

2nd: Start at Jackman, go across Wood Pond to Attean Pond. From here there will be a carry of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Holeb Pond. This trip is approximately 40 miles long.

No. 9

MOOSE RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 29 miles. 2 days. Moose River Post Office to Rockwood.

This trip is through wild country—fine fishing—fast water—and easy portages. Put in Moose River north of Jackman near Moose River Post Office, paddle downstream to Long Lakes, through Long Pond to Moose River, and continue to Brassua Lake; down Brassua to the dam, carry around and put into Moose River below dam, paddle down river to Moosehead Lake, taking out at Rockwood. This trip may be continued down Moosehead Lake 20 miles to Greenville. (*Long Pond and Brassua Lake Quadrangle Maps.*)

No. 10

MOOSEHEAD LAKE TRIP

200 miles. 2 weeks. Greenville to Northwest Carry and return.

If one desires a varied trip all on one body of water, forty miles long and about ten miles wide, this cruise cannot be surpassed in many days' travel. Put in at Greenville, keep to left or West shore, make for Squaw Bay near Squaw Mountain Inn. Continue along shore about eight miles, rounding Squaw Point into East Outlet Bay—Deer Island to the East—Wilson's Camps at source of Kennebec River, called East Outlet; continue, passing Lambs Cove and Sand Bar Point, then around to the northwest to West Outlet. Continue along shore to Rockwood village, with the famous Mt. Kineo on the north. Get close to this national phenomenon. Return to

west shore of lake, continue past mouth of Moose River and along shore past Baker Brook Cove and Tomhegan Cove up to Northwest Carry, famed in song and story. Northeast Carry, just as famous, is a few miles to the east. Now come down the east and south shore, past Duck Cove and rounding Mt. Kineo, east into Spencer Bay. On coming out of Spencer Bay keep northeast of Sugar Island into Lily Bay, then southwest through thoroughfare into Beaver Cove, around Caribou and Burnt Jacket Points into Sandy Bay, and back to Greenville. On this trip one must be careful of the "wash" of lake steamers and avoid sudden squalls and strong winds. (Refer to U.S.G.S. Maps. Moosehead Lake and Brassua Lake Quadrangles.)

Note since the 1930's
No. 11

KENNEBEC RIVER TRIP

125 miles. 1 week. The Forks to Bath.

If one is interested in an all-river trip, this is a fine vacation cruise.

Put in at The Forks at the confluence of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers. This trip will bring one past the municipalities of Bingham, Solon, Norridgewock, Anson, Madison, Skowhegan, Hinckley, Shawmut, Fairfield, Waterville, Winslow, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Randolph and Richmond, into Merrymeeting Bay where the Androscoggin River joins the Kennebec. Continue to city of Bath which terminates the trip. There are about ten dams in all, three major ones, with the Bingham dam holding back Wyman Lake, as the outstanding obstruction. (*The Forks, Bingham, Anson, Waterville, Gardiner, and Bath U.S.G.S. Quadrangles.*)

No. 12

ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER TRIP

114 miles. 2 weeks. Gilead to Merrymeeting Bay.

Put in at Gilead, continue down river, passing through the towns and cities in the following order: Bethel, Hanover, Rumford Center, Rumford, Mexico, Dixfield, Peru, Jay, Livermore Falls, Lewiston, Auburn, Lisbon Falls, Topsham and Brunswick into Merrymeeting Bay or junction of Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers; continue to Bath.



No. 13

PENOBSCOT RIVER TRIP

82 miles to Bangor. 5 days.

Wytopotlock to Rockland.

Aside from "sporty" East and West Branch trips, one may experience great enjoyment from a leisurely trip on the lower reaches of this beautiful river. One may go as far upstream as Wytopotlock and put in on the Mattawamkeag River, continuing until the Penobscot is reached, then cruising down the Penobscot to tidewater at Bangor or go even farther down in the protected reaches of the lower river to Bucksport or Searsport or Belfast and Rockland. This will make the shortest of the three river trips and probably all things taken into consideration it will be the most leisurely. (*Winn, Passadumkeag, Orono, Bangor, Bucksport, and Castine Quadrangle. Not all Country Mapped by U.S.G.S.*)

No. 14

**EAST GRAND LAKE and
ST. CROIX RIVER TRIP**

Guide required. 95 miles. 1 week.

Orient to Calais Falls.

About 95 miles. 6 portages. Put in at Orient at head of East Grand Lake. Paddle through chain of lakes to Forest City. Good place to restock food. Cross Spednic Lake to Vanceboro, continue down St. Croix River to Woodland—watch "grub pile," and replenish at Woodland if necessary. Continue down St. Croix River to Calais. The portages are (1) at East Grand Lake Dam, (2) at outlet of East Grand Lake, (3) at Grand Falls, (4) at Woodland Falls, (5) at Milltown Dam, (6) Calais Falls into tidewater. This trip may be made comfortably in one week. This trip may also be continued on salt water to Perry, Lubec or Jonesport. (*Use Local Maps. Not complete U.S.G.S. as yet.*)

No. 15

UNION RIVER TRIP

35 miles. 2 days. Amherst to Bluehill Bay.

Go to Amherst on "airline route" between Bangor and Calais. Put in at West Branch Union River, paddle in general southerly direction to Graham Lake. Paddle generally southwest to outlet (Union River), then on to Ellsworth; continue down Union River to Union River Bay, then into Bluehill Bay. The trip may be continued here to any of the harbors on Mt. Desert Island or go west to Bluehill—a good combination river, lake and tidewater. (*Use U.S.G.S. maps, Great Pond, Ellsworth, Mount Desert, and Bluehill Quadrangles.*)

No. 16

UNION RIVER and GREAT POND TRIP

36 miles. 2 days. Amherst to Brandy Pond.

Union river northeast to Great Pond, through Great Pond into Main Stream. Keep left past mouth of Alligator Stream, up Main Stream about one mile to Buffalo Stream, turn northeast another mile, then into Brandy Stream and paddle up stream about 1½ miles to Brandy Pond. Good trout fishing. Return same route. (*Great Pond and Saponac Quadrangle.*)

No. 17

DAMARISCOTTA RIVER and LAKE TRIP

50 miles. 3 days.

Damariscotta to tidewater and return.

About 50 miles, comparatively easy trip. Put in at Damariscotta, paddle generally northeast and north to Damariscotta Mills. Easy carry of one-quarter of a mile. Put in Damariscotta Pond, travel northeast into

Damariscotta Lake, then circle to southeast into Muscongus Bay, carry about one-half mile to foot of Winslow Hill. Put in at head of Pemaquid Pond, travel south through stream to Biscay Pond; through this pond to Pemaquid River, through Boyd's Pond to tidewater. Paddle southwest across John's Bay to Bristol "Gut" into mouth of Damariscotta River, then turn northeast back to starting point. Easy week end trip. Three days easy going. Bass, pickerel fishing, good duck and partridge shooting in fall. (*Trip found on U.S.G.S. maps Wiscasset, Waldoboro, Monhegan and Boothbay Quadrangles.*)

No. 18

BELGRADE LAKES "BIG CIRCLE" TRIP

32 miles. 2 days. East Pond to Oakland.

Put in at East Pond at Clement's Camps. Travel northwest into stream (outlet to ~~small mill dam~~) at Smithfield. Either carry around dam to shallow brook or about 300 yards into North Pond at swimming beach. Paddle south to outlet. Carry around fish screen and dam into stream to Great Pond. Watch for sudden wind squalls, paddle southwest to outlet, continue through to cement bridge. Carry about 50 yards into Long Pond. Paddle south to outlet into Belgrade stream, making carry around Mill dam, then 10 miles into Messalonskee Lake (Snow Pond), paddle northwest to Oakland, 3 miles from the starting point. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps Norridgewock and Augusta Quadrangles.*)

No. 18A

**BELGRADE LAKES and
KENNEBEC RIVER TRIP**

25 miles to Augusta. 1 day. Oakland to Waterville.

This trip may be continued from Oakland by making a two mile carry into Messalonskee Stream. Paddle downstream and with two carries in Waterville one may get into Kennebec River and continue the trip to the sea if desired. (*Add Waterville Quadrangle.*)

No. 18B

BELGRADE LAKES TRIP

34 miles. 2 days. Belgrade Lakes to Readfield.

Follow Belgrade trip to first bridge on Long Pond. Take out and have farmer carry canoe to West Mount Vernon. Put into Crotched Pond, sometimes called Echo Lake. Keep southwest or right hand branch, carry around small dam, follow stream into Lovejoy Pond, continue to North Wayne, carry around dam, follow stream into Pickerel Pond, turn northwest through thoroughfare into Pocasset Lake. Carry about one-quarter mile through Wayne village to Androscoggin Lake, paddle to southern end of Lake. Have farmer make carry to Wilson's stream below No. Monmouth, follow Wilson's stream to Lake Annabessacook, paddle northeast to town of Winthrop, carry to Lake Maranacook, paddle north, toward Readfield. Have farmer carry 3 miles to East Mount Vernon, to Belgrade stream, then continue as in Belgrade trip outline. (*Add U.S.G.S. Maps Livermore Quadrangle.*)

No. 19

**COBBOSSEECONTEE STREAM and
MARANACOOK LAKE TRIP**

34 miles. 2 days. Gardiner to Readfield.

This is an easy trip through rolling country with picturesque camping spots and a chance to replenish the larder frequently.

Put in at Gardiner. Up Cobbosseecontee Stream, through Horseshoe and Oxbow Ponds to Spears and Collins Mills, where there are short carries before reaching

Outlet Dam at Lake Cobbosseecontee. West and south-west down the lake to the inlet at Juggernot Stream; upstream two miles to Lake Annabessacook; four miles up the lake to Winthrop; one-half mile carry to Lake Maranacook, up this lake to Readfield.

No. 20

**PRESUMPSCOT RIVER and
SEBAGO LAKE TRIP**

105 miles. 5 days. Back Cove, Portland, to
Harrison and return.

A fine round trip. Put in Back Cove in Portland, paddle north and east to Presumpscot River. Paddle up river passing through Westbrook, South Windham, finally through Sebago Lake Basin and on into Sebago Lake. Now travel south and west, then turn northwest passing between Frye's Island and Frye's Leap. Continue up lake to Songo River keeping left on Songo River to Branch Pond, through thoroughfare into Long Lake up to end of the lake to Harrison village. Take out for a long carry by team of about 5 miles to Bolster's Mills. Put in at Crooked River, travel down stream into Songo River and back into Sebago Lake, retrace to Presumpscot River and back to starting point. To avoid the numerous dams on the Presumpscot River, put in at North Windham at the foot of Sebago Lake. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Portland, Gray, Sebago and Norway Quadrangles.*)

No. 21

KEZAR LAKE and SACO RIVER TRIP

84 miles. 4 days. North Lovell to Biddeford.

Put in at North Lovell, paddle into Kezar Lake to Outlet, then into old course of Saco River. Keep to left or east down river to main Saco River. Continue on Saco River passing through East Hiram, West Buxton, Bar Mills, Salmon Falls to Biddeford. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Fryeburg, Kezar Falls, Sebago, Buxton, Biddeford Quadrangles.*)

No. 21A

FRYEBURG - SACO RIVER CIRCUIT

35 miles. 1 day. Fryeburg and return.

Put into the Saco River just west of Fryeburg village, and paddle down-stream five miles to the cut-off; continue along the old course of the Saco for twenty winding miles of quiet water; upstream for ten miles to the starting point. This trip may be taken in either direction from the cut-off.

No. 22

OSSIPEE RIVER TRIP

49 miles. 2 days.

Effingham Falls, N. H., to Biddeford.

An all-river trip short and interesting. Put in at Effingham Falls, New Hampshire, paddle down river past Porter, Kezar Falls and Cornish, then into Saco River, travelling generally east; now turn into Saco River, general direction southeast, passing through towns of Steep Falls, West Buxton, Bar Mills and Hollis, then on to Biddeford. Watch out for shoal water. Small dams and power falls. (*Use U.S.G.S. maps—Kezar Falls, Sebago, Buxton and Biddeford Quadrangles.*)

No. 23

CASCO BAY TRIP

5 to 40 miles. 1 to 8 days.

Portland to Islands and return.

There are five great harbor or bay trips if one is interested in tidewater canoeing. All are well sheltered and have excellent hotel accommodations available. These

trips may be lengthened into one or two weeks of adventurous exploration.

Casco Bay: Leave Portland Harbor and return. (Use U.S.G.S. Maps—Portland and Casco Bay and Bath Quadrangles.)

No. 24

BLUEHILL BAY TRIPS

28½ miles. 2 days. Bluehill to South Brooksville.

Put in at Bluehill, pass Long Island, going south around Naskeag Point, turning northwest through Eggemoggin Reach, by Deer Island with its beautiful harbors and coves, to South Brooksville. (Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Bluehill and Deer Isle Quadrangles.)

No. 25

FRENCHMAN'S BAY TRIP

12 to 25 miles. 1 to 2 days.

Bar Harbor to Sullivan.

Put in at Bar Harbor. Either go around Mount Desert Island or up into Sullivan Harbor and Flanders Bay. (Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, and Swan Island Quadrangles.)

No. 26

ENGLISHMAN'S BAY TRIP

12 to 20 miles. 1 to 2 days. Jonesboro to Islands.

Put in at Jonesboro on Chandler River or Jonesport—many small islands—some bad currents—greatest number of small islands of any tidal water trip. (Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Columbia Falls, Great Wass Island Quadrangles.)

No. 27

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TRIP

17 miles. 1 day. Perry around Eastport.

Put in at Perry. This is the most protected of all the tidal water trips. This will cover the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project. (Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Eastport Quadrangle.)

No. 28

FISH STREAM TRIP

12 miles. 1 day. Patten to Island Falls.

Patten to Island Falls. Trout waters. Length, 18 miles. Short, easy. No carries. Must retrace for round trip. One day trip. No designated camping sites. Woods entire length. Supplies easily available. Organized country.

No. 29

MOLUNKUS STREAM TRIP

28 miles. 2 days. Sherman Mills to Macwahoc.

Sherman Mills to Macwahoc Village on Route 2. Trout waters. Length, 28 miles. Two day trip. Short and easy. Three carries. Must retrace for round trip. Practically all wooded. No public camp sites. Supplies easily available. Organized country.

No. 30

BASKAHEGAN STREAM and MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER TRIP

40 to 46 miles. 3 days.

Baskahegan Lake to Mattawamkeag.

Baskahegan Lake or Danforth to Mattawamkeag on Route 2. Bass and pickerel water. Spring Trout fishing. Length of trip, 40 miles. Long, difficult. Four carries. Three day trip. Must retrace for round trip. Both open and wooded country. Numerous camp sites at points along public highway. Supplies readily available. Organized country.

Maine for Canoeing

Canoeing may be described as a science, pastime, or art of navigating a canoe. The business is not so simple as the definition, but anyone with the love of the open, a normal sense of balance, and an average pair of arms, can soon master the navigation of this coy little craft. A better traveling companion cannot be found, for it will show you the choicest bits of nature, reached in no other way. It will shelter you miles from civilization and carry you, your luxuries and necessities, down streams, across lakes and ponds, asking very little in return—merely a little care and muscle, nothing more.

For the person who loves nature with its ever changing scenery, its healthful stimulation, its spiritual uplift, the possibilities of canoe trips in Maine are unbounded. Maine offers every variety, from the short, easy trip suitable for the beginner to those long, difficult, thrilling cruises which challenge the expert. If it is a day or the entire summer, Maine's waters furnish continuous changing landscape and happy, carefree delights. And the end of each day spent in a canoe brings peace and contentment. Build a camp fire in the open air fireplace provided for your use in front of your tent, a small camp fire is the safest fire, then rest and relax reviewing the day's pleasures and experiences while dreaming future adventures in curling smoke as it vanishes into the night.

The canoe is distinctly an American craft, our heritage from the Indian. Various kinds have been made during the past few centuries, but the light canvas covered canoe perfected by the white man has proved the strongest and most practical. Many people differ in opinion concerning the size to be used on a trip. Keep in mind that maximum safety must always be your guide. As the voyager becomes more experienced, the smaller sized canoe may be used with a fair degree of safety and success. The twenty foot craft is in common use by guides for the long, hard trips through lakes and rapids. Canoes of less than 18½ or 18 feet are not safe for trips far removed from civilization.

Choose paddles carefully and take along an extra one. Those made of maple are best. Bow paddles should be at least tall enough to reach to the paddler's nose when standing, and stern paddles to the top of the head.

Take along a good tent as this is your home and shelter. The size is not so important if it will shed water, cover your supplies, and allow room for a good night's rest. A 7 x 9 wall tent is a good cruising size. Simple cooking utensils, warm blankets or sleeping bag, an axe, pail, lantern, and flashlight are the prime essentials for equipment. If the trip calls for many or difficult carries, extra weight in equipment must be carefully considered. Such articles as a camera, although highly desirable, are not real essentials.

For the benefit of major canoe trips, the State Forestry Department provides camp sites and lunch grounds for public use at all times. Building fires at places other than camp sites and lunch grounds maintained by the State Forestry Department requires a permit. Chapter 406, P. L. 1955, repeals and replaces some old laws and provides for changes in camping and kindling fire laws on wild lands in Maine. It is recommended that all inexperienced persons engage guides as they are well qualified to work out planned trips and larder lists. No person shall kindle or use fires on land of another without first securing an out-of-door fire and camping permit from the nearest state forest fire warden or landowner.

CAMP SITES maintained by the State Forestry Department. It should be remembered that persons issued permits are in no way relieved of legal responsibility if their fires escape and cause damage to property. Out-of-door fires include the use of sterno, gasoline, charcoal, or other fuel fires in or out of tents and collapsible shelters, but such fuels may be used at State Highway picnic areas. Permits must still be secured from landowners to camp and build out-of-door fires in the organized parts of Maine outside the "wild land" areas.

In a Nutshell

It is legal to kindle fires at camp sites and lunch grounds maintained by the State Forestry Department. These are designated with state signs for forest fire protection purposes. It is unlawful to camp and kindle out-of-door fires in the unorganized territory of the state except at campsites without securing a permit from the nearest state forest fire warden or landowner. Permits to camp or kindle out-of-door fires in the organized towns outside the Maine Forestry District must be secured from the landowner. Extreme caution is urged at all times to be careful with camp or lunch fires, matches, and smokers' materials while travelling in the woods.

Where to Camp

Mankind thrives best when nearest to Nature and Mother Earth; this accounts for the urge that all people have to seek open places and rugged camp life. Maine offers every variety of camp life—mountains, seashore, lakes, and streams. And, for the use of all, camp sites are free to those who come. The Maine Forestry District maintains 123 camp sites and lunch grounds—88 in wild territory; 26 in organized townships. The standard camp site is a small tract of land leased by the Department from the owner for public camping purposes. The accommodations depend on the conditions surrounding the site, and the apparent demand by the public. These sites are large enough to accommodate two or more parties. They are located on highways, trails, and waterways, and wherever possible near a spring or running water and away from high forest fire hazard areas. These areas are designated with yellow signs with the word "Authorized."

Thousands of summer visitors enjoy camp life in Maine, pitching their tents on these camp sites, found at convenient distances throughout the State. A vacation thus spent pays large dividends in health during the winter months that follow.

A check list of authorized camp sites and lunch grounds maintained by the State Forestry Department are available on request.

Use the Map

You will find in this folder a very helpful map of canoe trips. At the bottom of the map are listed the different trips together with a short description of each, giving the number of miles and the length of time required to make the trip.

Select the trip you desire to make and look in the upper left hand corner for help in locating it on the map. Maine is especially favored by having a large number of very competent guides. You may secure them through hotels, sporting camps, sporting goods stores and town clerks.

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MAINE

CANOEING

