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See page 75 for advertisers, state parks, and museums with access for the handicapped at their entrances.
WELCOME TO MAINE

Whether you're a first-time visitor or someone who returns at every opportunity, we're pleased you've chosen Maine for your vacation. We at the Maine Publicity Bureau want to help make your stay enjoyable and rewarding.

No matter what your interests, Maine offers unlimited possibilities: majestic forests and wave-washed coastal headlands; sparkling lakes and deep, natural harbors; rugged mountain peaks and curving beaches.

Within this book are but a few of the sights and scenes that the Pine Tree State has to offer. Each suggested tour was selected at random and was designed to point out to the traveler that within a short driving distance there is much to experience.

Most of the proposed trips require relatively little driving. You'll find that here in Maine, travel is more rewarding when taken at a relaxed pace. Don't hesitate to wander from these suggested routes. You'll learn that "discovering" a bit of Maine on your own will make your visit all the more personally satisfying — and will make you want even more to come to see us again.

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What better place to begin a Maine tour than in the state’s oldest town, Kittery, incorporated in 1647. Typical of so many coastal Maine communities, Kittery has from its earliest days been closely tied to shipbuilding and fishing.

The town lies along the north bank of the Piscataqua River. Rt. 103 runs east from Rt. 1, paralleling the river to its mouth. Soon after leaving the central business district, views of the Kittery Navy Yard, established in 1806, (no visitors) may be seen. The treaty ending the Russo-Japanese war (1905) was signed here.

Kittery Point lies across the Spruce Creek Bridge. Among its many fine old homes, the Lady Peppered House (1760) is open to visitors during the summer months. It was the creation of Sir William Pepperell, renowned by his exploits at Louisburg, who later became the first native American knighted by the British.

Beyond stands the hexagonal Fort McClary blockhouse. Originally a private fort, it was later named for Andrew McClary who died at the battle of Bunker Hill. Across from Kittery Point Post Office, the Frisbees continue to operate the store their forebears started in 1828, making it the oldest family-run grocery business in the country.

Bending northward away from the river, Rt. 103 soon comes to Rt. 1A and historic York Village (left) where seventeenth- and eighteenth-century structures, many open to the public, form a National Historic District. Among them, the Old Gaol Museum is thought to be the oldest remaining public building in America.

The nearby Old Burying Ground contains a gravestone with a particularly large stone block covering it. Legend has it that the block was put down to keep a “witch” in her grave. In reality, it is the resting place of Mary Nason, whose husband placed the stone to protect his wife’s remains from roaming cattle.

Heading north along Rt. 1A, York Village yields to York Harbor and York Beach, the latter a popular summer spa. The road parallels the two miles of Long Sands Beach. Beyond, a local road leads out over Cape Neddick for closeup views of picturesque Nubble Light. Six miles at sea Boon Island and Light break the horizon.

From York Beach the Shore Road runs a serpentine course toward Ogunquit, long noted as a resort community and art colony. Beyond majestic Bald Head Cliff, whose sheer face rises more than 100 feet above the ocean, is Perkins Cove, crossed by New England’s only foot drawbridge. Here scenic Marginal Way, a mile-long walkway with breathtaking ocean vistas, skirts the high-tide mark, passing quiet tidal pools and rocky formations. A few steps from the center of town, Ogunquit Beach offers a three-mile strip of gleaming white sand.

From Ogunquit, Rt. 1 passes to Wells, another south coast beachfront resort community. Wells claims to be the “Factory Outlet Capital of New England,” boasting no fewer than ten brand-name outlet stores. The area is also a mecca for those who enjoy browsing at flea markets, antiques, and second-hand shops. The Ocean View Cemetery contains the Col. John Wheelwright
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headstone. Inscribed 1700, it's the state's oldest known dated gravesite. Beyond Wells Corner, branch right (east) onto Rt. 9, past a section of the Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge (with nature walks) to the former shipbuilding community of Kennebunkport, where now a busy fishing port coexists with the relaxing unhurried atmosphere of a charming vacation community.

From Dock Square, where an interesting potpourri of specialty shops occupy the nooks and crannies along the riverbank, numerous facilities are close at hand. The silver crescent of Kennebunk Beach lies just across the river. A short walk through the tree-shaded village streets will reveal neat rows of carefully tended eighteenth- and nineteenth-century homes. Nearby, the Seashore Trolley Museum houses the world's largest collection (more than a hundred) of old trolley cars, some of which may be ridden.

Typical of the entire South Coast region, Kennebunkport boasts many fine restaurants. Two centuries ago, a local man is credited with the invention of ice cream, which he served to General Lafayette, during the latter's visit here from France. Rt. 9 next passes through Cape Porpoise, Goose Rocks Beach, Fortunes Rocks, and Biddeford Pool, a series of scenic villages between the Kennebunk Region and the Saco River.

Stretched along the south bank of the Saco River, Biddeford is the site of the world famous Pepperell Manufacturing Co., whose mills turn out quality sheets and blankets. Biddeford forms, together with its "twin" city of Saco across the river, a hub for highway traffic into the hill and lake regions to their north and west.

Rt. 9 continues through Saco to Camp Ellis, a popular locale among saltwater fishermen; and Old Orchard Beach, a seaside resort and amusement complex with one of the longest, cleanest beaches on the Atlantic coast. The seven-mile-long strip of very gradually sloping smooth white sand warms the surf and provides enjoyable swimming. Earlier generations witnessed harness horse racing and international auto races along this strip of shore. Charles Lindberg's daring transatlantic flight in 1927 sparked a succession of similar attempts, many of which took off from OOB's hard-packed sand.

Rt. 9 progresses through Scarborough, birthplace of William King, Maine's first governor, and the locale where artist Winslow Homer lived and painted for years. The Scarborough Nature Center, a wildlife refuge and wetlands study area is also located here.

At the junction with Rt. 1, turn south (left) and travel back through Saco and Biddeford before heading west on Rt. 111. On North Street in Saco (Rt. 112), a short distance off Rt. 1 (right), is the Saco Pump Museum, with its collection of old pumps and telephones. Rt. 112 leads west through the Massabesic Experimental Forest to Alfred, where the county courthouse holds America's oldest court records, dating from 1636.

Next is Sanford, once world famous for its textiles, including Palm Beach cloth which originated here. Today it is a modern commercial center built on a diversified base of several moderately sized industries. The home of Nasson College, Sanford lies in the midst of fine lake and gently rolling hill country, affording many recreation-oriented activities.

Here, Rt. 1 (south) continues the tour through the Berwicks. At North Berwick the Hussey Manufacturing Co., prominent nineteenth-century makers of agricultural plows, maintains a museum in their original plant, displaying various equipment built there over the years.

South Berwick owns a rich slice of American history and tradition. The country's first sawmill was constructed here on the Great Works River during the 1640s. Berwick Academy, Maine's oldest prep school, dates from 1791. Novelist Sarah Orne Jewett was a native and her mid-Georgian style home is a fine example of Colonial interior with furnishings from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The Vaughan Woods Memorial, on the banks of the Salmon Falls River, is a 250-acre forested tract, with nature trails and markers identifying flora and fauna. Here at "Cow Cove" the first cows in this part of the country were landed.
Portland is Maine's largest city (pop. 65,000) lying along the western shore of Casco Bay, where early 1600's explorers discovered one of the finest naturally deep harbors along the Atlantic seaboard.

Exploration brought settlement in 1632 to Portland's peninsula section. From its earliest days the town has built a proud heritage, refusing to succumb when adversities befell it. Destroyed by the Indians in 1676, by the British in 1775, and by a ravaging fire in 1866, Portland has risen each time. Today it's the state's major commercial, financial and cultural center.

Portland's waterfront has long played a vital role in shaping the city's economic course. Initially a busy shipbuilding community, Portland became a lumber port prior to the American Revolution. Later it gained prominence as a port of call for both domestic and foreign steamships, as well as a focus for maritime trade.

Portland has always been an active fishing port, although today that pursuit is secondary to the frequent arrivals of mammoth oceangoing tankers that carry crude oil to storage tanks and pipeline terminals in the area. New port development will see increased fishing and yachting from Portland harbor. Portland is undergoing an economic surge that has come as a result of a widely expanded economic base. Numerous industrial parks and shopping centers have sprung up, augmenting the established downtown business district. Banking and insurance firms have helped establish a new look to the city by erecting major new buildings within the community.

Revitalization of formerly less prosperous portions of the city has culminated in a stream of smaller, yet essential, businesses. Portland has uniquely blended its history and tradition with a new growth. The result is the emergence of a charming, but still energetic small city.

This tour will sample a portion of the numerous attractions and points of interest that have helped make Portland such a popular mecca for visitors. Unlike the other suggested tours in this book, the decision on a travel route will be left to the traveler — to pick and choose from the offerings given and to explore and enjoy the city.

Portland's waterfront lies along Rt. 1A, also known as Commercial Street. This wide strip of roadway was laid out across tidewater about 1850 when the prospects of increased maritime trade seemed to warrant a more efficient connection between waterborne and landside transportation systems. On Commercial Street is the Lion Ferry Co. terminal, which operates the luxury passenger and ferry ship Scotia Prince between Portland and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, during the warm-weather months.

From Custom House Wharf, Casco Bay Lines ferries run excursions to many of the neighboring islands. Nearby, other boats are available for deep-sea fishing, sightseeing, enjoying an island clambake, or exploring one of the bay's historic forts. Also on Commercial Street is the Gulf of Maine Aquarium with live marine exhibits and educational displays.
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Just up from the waterfront is the Old Port Exchange district. Located in some of the area's oldest buildings, as well as in once active warehouses, this restored historic section offers an almost endless array of arts, crafts, and merchandise — native and imported — in specialty shops, boutiques, restaurants, and the like.

Portland's east-west peninsula is saddle-shaped — high at either end and swaybacked in the middle. Congress Street is considered the main street and shopping district of the city. The Wadsworth-Longfellow House (1785), the oldest brick structure in Portland and the boyhood home of noted poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is located on Congress Street. Nearly all its artifacts and furnishings are original. Next door is the Maine Historical Society.

Two blocks south, on Spring Street, stands the Victoria Mansion, a Victorian-era brownstone Italian villa with elaborate interior and furnishings, including a flying staircase, seven Carrara marble fireplaces, and hand carving in many rooms. Also on Spring Street, the Portland Fire Museum's collection of artifacts and photos relate the city's firefighting history.

Portland's intown area has witnessed a great revival in culture and entertainment. The new Cumberland County Civic Center is home for the Maine Marioners, a professional hockey team, and regularly presents the best in big-name entertainment. Nearby is the new Portland Public Library, on Congress Street, just a few doors up from Portland's City Hall. The latter boasts the famous Kotzchar organ, one of the world's largest, in its Municipal Auditorium, which often hosts the Portland Symphony Orchestra. Within the city are several resident professional theater and dance groups.

Flanking the peninsula are the Eastern and Western promenades, scenic landscaped parkways affording magnificent harbor and island views (east) and glimpses of the Presidential Range of the White Mountain (west). Three miles west of the central business district, Stroudwater Village, at the confluence of the Fore and Stroudwater rivers, contains many of the oldest homes in the city. In particular, the colonial George Tate House (1755) appears almost as a London townhouse inside and is furnished in period fashion. The house once overlooked a mastyard where its owner, George Tate, an agent for the King of England, attended the emblazoning of massive white pines with the broad arrow of the King’s surveyor.

South of the city lies the commercial and residential city of South Portland. Beyond is Cape Elizabeth, one of the most scenic picnic sites along the rocky ledges. Close by is Crescent Beach State Park with its 4,000-foot strip of white sand beach.
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Mill Creek ................................. Rte. 77, Waterman Drive, South Portland
Mill Plaza ................................. Tumpike Exit 7, South Portland
West Gate ................................. Congress St. and Stevens Ave., Portland
Pine Tree ................................. Brighton Ave., Exit 6, Portland
Falmouth ................................. Route 1, Falmouth

SACO ................................. Agency Liquor Store  Routes 1 and 5, Saco
AUBURN ................................. Route 4, 600 Center St., Auburn
LEWISTON ................................. Promenade Mall, Lisbon St., Lewiston
BRUNSWICK ................................. Route 1, Cook’s Corner, Brunswick
SANFORD ................................. Route 109, Sanford
AUGUSTA ................................. Western Ave., Rte. 202, Augusta
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Foreside, Yarmouth,
Freeport, Brunswick, Orrs
Island, Bailey Island,
Topsham, Pejepscot, Lisbon
Falls, Durham, Pownal,
North Yarmouth,
Cumberland, West
Falmouth

Beginning in Portland, this tour skirts the western and northern shores of Casco Bay, including a three-island visit. It then loops southward for a journey through classic rolling New England farmland.

Leaving Portland via Rt. 1 North, a short bridge crosses the mouth of the Presumpscot River to Falmouth. About a mile beyond (left) is the Gilsland Farm Road leading to the headquarters of the Maine Audubon Society, housed in a solar- and wood-heated structure. A continuing series of natural history displays complements the educational exhibits while the surrounding grounds offer picnicking and nature walks.

Just beyond, branch right onto Rt. 88 through Falmouth and Cumberland Foreside, fine residential sections. Good views of Casco Bay are evident at several points. The Foreside is the home of Portland Yacht Club and start of the famous Monhegan Island yacht race. Some six miles along Route 88, a small stone (right) is one of the few original King's Highway milestones. Its "B 136" inscription indicated a distance of 136 miles to Boston via the King's Highway, an eighteenth-century route from Machias to Boston.

Rt. 88 rejoins Rt. 1 in Yarmouth, a nineteenth-century shipbuilding center and host to the annual Yarmouth Clam Festival (mid-July). Rt. 1 continues to Freeport, called the "birthplace of Maine," because here in 1820 were signed the papers that separated Maine from Massachusetts and admitted Maine to the Union. Today the town is better known as the home of L. L. Bean, internationally famous sporting-goods outfitters. Their factory store is open twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a...
As one of their clerks bragged several years ago, “Someone threw away the key a long time ago.”

Brunswick, next town via Rt. 1, is home to Bowdoin College, a picturesque “Ivy League” campus which houses the Walker Museum of Art; where are hung significant collections of Colonial and Federal portraits contrasting with valuable Winslow Homer holdings. The first floor of Hubbard Hall is taken up by the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum. Both Bowdoin alumni, Admiral Robert E. Peary was the first man to reach the North Pole, while Admiral Donald B. MacMillan, Peary’s chief assistant, carried on the former’s work. The museum is an archives of their personal memorabilia, including diaries, photographs, and glass slides.

In early August the campus becomes the site of the annual Maine Festival of the Arts, which showcases exceptional talents from across the state, the largest festival of its kind in the country.

Brunswick’s tree-lined streets are lined with numerous fine, old homes, including the Harriet Beecher Stowe House (1806) where Uncle Tom’s Cabin was written. Today the Stowe House is a well-respected inn. Maine Street is the widest urban thoroughfare in the state — 198 feet across.

From the Cook’s Corner section of Brunswick, Rt. 24 drops south for a sixteen-mile journey across Great, Orrs, and Bailey Islands, famous coastal landmarks and summer colonies. Off this drive (left) is a local road to scenic Cundys Harbor, summer home of U.S. Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

At the southern tip of Great Island, the roadbed has been cut through an imposing cliff as it leads onto Orrs Island Bridge, beneath which the tides ebb and flow with great fury. Orrs Island was the setting for Harriet Beecher Stowe’s The Pearl of Orrs Island. The roadside rest area (left) allows an excellent ocean view.

The 1,200-foot Bailey Island Bridge connects Orrs and Bailey islands across Will’s Gut. Built in 1928, this noted span is of cobwork construction, said to be the only one of its kind in the world. Huge granite blocks were laid lengthwise, then crosswise without either cement or mortar, held together by their own weight, allowing the rushing tides to flow freely through in either direction.

Bailey Island has long been famous for its Tuna Tournament (late July). At Mackereel Cove (right) these giant beauties, often weighing 700 pounds and more, are landed and displayed.

Rt. 24 continues to Land’s End, a scenic ocean overlook and sighting point for Halfway Rock Light (1871), so called because it lies halfway between the eastern and western extremities of Casco Bay (Cape Elizabeth and Small Point).

From Durham, founding place of the evangelical Holy Ghost and Us Society, the road reaches Pownal and passes an old cattle pound (right) shortly before the entrance to Bradbury Mountain State Park. In addition to its picnicking and camping facilities, it offers a short gentle climb to the summit of a 484-foot granite bluff. Lovely panoramic views of Casco Bay and its islands may be enjoyed beyond the surrounding woods and farms.

The rural, residential towns of North Yarmouth and Cumberland are each bedroom communities for Portland. At Cumberland Center, the local fairgrounds plays host to the annual United Maine Craftsmen Fair (early August) where hundreds of the state’s most competent craftsmen convene to exhibit and demonstrate their areas of expertise. In late September, the week-long Cumberland Fair becomes the local agricultural highlight of the season, featuring horse- and ox-pulls which have become international events.

From Cumberland Center, Rt. 9 returns through West Falmouth to Portland.
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Tri-Region Tour
(86 miles)

Gray, New Gloucester, Poland, Raymond, Naples, Sebago, Hamson, Casco, N. Windham, Westbrook, Portland

Starting from Portland, this tour is basically an “inland” trip, reaching into parts of the Central and Western Lakes areas before returning to the Southern Coast.

From Portland, follow Rt. 26 north to Gray, a farming, vacation-cottage, and residential town. In Dry Mills, a village north of the town’s business center, a small road (right) leads to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Visitors Center. Here, millions of landlocked salmon and various species of trout are raised to restock the state’s inland waters.

Adjacent is a 1,300-acre game farm, where pheasants are raised for release as game birds. Exhibits of various Maine wildlife may also be seen.

At New Gloucester, the Sabbathday Lake Colony of Shakers was established in 1793. Members today continue their traditional lifestyle and have opened a store and living museum, displaying furniture, textiles, tin and woodenware, folk art, tools, and farm implements. A guided tour of the colony is also available.

The landscape here becomes hillier, allowing for distant views to the north and west.

Rt. 26 crosses into the town of Poland, in the Central Lakes Region. A short distance from the main route of travel, along Rt. 122 (right), is Range Pond State Park, an enjoyable day-use area that has facilities for swimming, fishing, and picnicking. Poland Spring has long been known for the purity of its spring waters, which are bottled here.

At the junction with Rt. 11, turn left (south), soon crossing into Casco. Another left onto Rt. 85 leads to Raymond, in the Western Lakes Region. The numerous lakes and ponds in this vicinity provide ample recreation opportunities for boating, fishing, and casual vacationing alike. Chief among them is fourteen-mile long Sebago Lake, home of the famous landlocked salmon. Along its shores lie abundant vacation cottages and camping sites.

Rt. 85 reaches Rt. 302, near Sebago’s eastern shore. Turn north here, following the lakefront to South Casco. This area was often frequented by author Nathaniel Hawthorne during his boyhood years, and his home is open summers.

Next north is Naples, a vacation community situated at the foot of Long Lake, which connects with Sebago via the Songo River. Naples lies along the route of the mid-nineteenth-century Cumberland-Oxford Canal. Using a system of locks, water traffic could navigate from Portland Harbor to Harrison, at the head of Long Lake. The railroad caused the canal’s demise, the last commercial vessel passing through it in 1872.

The Songo Lock is the last survivor of the original system of twenty-eight locks. It is located midway between Sebago and Long lakes, is still operational, and receives heavy pleasure-boat use.

From Naples, regularly scheduled boat rides allow passage through the lock, while the Naples Historical Society Museum offers a slide presentation featuring the canal story.
MAINE GUIDE TO AUTO TOURING

Sebago Lake State Park lies partly in Casco, partly in Naples. The Casco portion is designed for day use. Naples offers camping. Both areas have extensive beaches. Park rangers conduct hikes on nature trails.

Turn left in Naples onto Rt. 114 (south) and follow the northwestern shore of the lake through the villages of North and East Sebago, vacation and recreation communities in the town of Sebago. In the western part of town, a hiking trail to the summit of 1,400-foot Douglas Mt. gives a marvelous panoramic view of the entire Sebago Lake Region.

In Sebago Lake Village, at the foot of the lake, turn left onto Rt. 35 (north). Public access to the lake is restricted here, because this is the source of drinking water for the Greater Portland area.

Further along, the road crosses a bridge spanning a well-preserved section of the Cumberland-Oxford Canal.

At the junction with Rt. 302 in North Windham, turn right (south), then right again after a short distance onto the unnumbered River Road, en route to Babbs' Covered Bridge, one of only ten remaining such structures in the state. Further evidence of the C & O Canal is evident here as well.

Continue south via the River Road through South Windham, where (left) the Parson Smith Homestead (1764), a simple Georgian farmhouse in outward appearance, reveals a mansion-type stairway and hall. Here also is the Old Province Fort site, used to harbor residents of the community during local Indian unrest in the 1740s.

The River Road continues into Westbrook, passing the mills of the S. D. Warren Paper division of Scott Paper Co., one of the state's largest such facilities. Visitors are welcome here for tours by appointment. Noted sculptor Benjamin Paul Akers was born in Westbrook and musician-entertainer Rudy Vallee spent his childhood here.

Use Rt. 25 (east) to return to Portland.

Western Lakes
South
(90 miles)

Sanford, Alfred, Waterboro, Hollis Center, Buxton, Standish Village, Fryeburg, Sebago Village, Convene Village, Hiram, Cornish, Kezar Falls, Porter, Parsonsfield, Limerick, Willowbrook, Shapleigh, Acton

Beginning at Sanford, this tour takes in the southernmost portions of the Western Lakes Region winding through a succession of rural farming communities. The route crosses the Saco River at several points along its northernmost sections, then curves southward through highly rolling terrain, where scores of apple orchards cling to the rocky hillsides.

Sanford has been called "The Town That Refused To Die." Its economy was once largely dependent upon the existence of a large textile firm there; it now boasts a broad base of small and moderately sized industries that provide a new diversity. Today, Sanford is the sole Maine locale that commercially manufactures aircraft.

Rt. 4A leaves Sanford, junciong with Rt. 202 in Alfred. Turn left here, to follow Rt. 202 (north).

Alfred, the shire town of York County, was named in honor of Alfred the Great of England.
Western Lakes — South

Waterboro, the next town, had much of its territory devastated in the great forest fires that swept the region in October, 1947. Near Waterboro Center, a Forest Service lookout station atop 1,058-foot Ossipee Hill overlooks much of the surrounding countryside. The gravel road to the hilltop makes a pleasant sylvan hike.

The route passes through Hollis Center, once home to Silas G. Smith and Freeman Hanson, who respectively invented the locomotive snowplow and turntable. Hollis was a summer home for Kate Douglas Wiggan, writer of children's books, including Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

At Bar Mills, located in both Hollis and Buxton towns, swing left onto Rt. 112 (north). On the left is the Tory Hill Meeting House (1822). The church is the setting for the annual (August) production of The Old Peabody Pew, also penned by Mrs. Wiggan. Her family's burial plot is here. Rt. 112 parallels the Saco River to West Buxton. Turn left here, crossing the Saco, to follow Rt. 35 (north). This road recrosses the river before reaching Standish.

In Standish Village, the Old Red (Unitarian) Church, with its square-towered belfry and totally brick-red exterior, stands out. Nearby, the 2½-story Daniel Marrett House (1789) and attached barn contain eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Marrett furniture. During the War of 1812, money from Portland banks was brought here for safekeeping when it was feared the British might capture that city. The barn contains four antique fire engines, a pung, and a carriage, as well as many old farm implements.

From Standish, follow Rt. 25 (west) to Rt. 113. Bear right at this junction onto 113. This road follows an old Indian trail, used as a shortcut from the lower Saco to the Indian village of Pequakett, now Fryeburg. It passes through Steep Falls (Standish town) to East Baldwin. A right turn here onto Rt. 107 (north) brings the tour to Sebago Village.

A local road (left) leads to within one-third of a mile of the summit of Douglas Mountain. A popular climb, the vista from the top (1,415 feet — the highest point in Cumberland County) includes Sebago Lake, eight smaller lakes and ponds, and on a clear day, the highest White Mountains in New Hampshire.

In Sebago Village, turn left and via a local road through Convene Village, emerge in Hiram. Long a heavily wooded area, Hiram was named for the biblical King of Tyre. Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, grandfather of the poet Longfellow, was an early settler and a large landowner here. Turn left onto Rt. 117 (south) which quickly joins Rts. 5 and 118 and continues southward along the east bank of the Saco River. South of town, a rest area (right) overlooks the Saco at Hiram Falls.

Returning north a few hundred feet, a small gravel road crosses a railroad track to a parking area opposite the entrance to a forested nature trail, laid out by the Central Maine Power Company, which operates the hydroelectric dam at the falls. Many species of native flora and fauna have been identified along the walk, which skirts the riverbank at one point.

The tour is now following Rt. 5 (south), which branches right and arrives in the town of Cornish. Once the site of a trading post, this territory was purchased from the Indians for a quantity of rum, blankets, and beads. The Cornish Fair (early July) annually inaugurates Maine’s run of agricultural fairs.

Leaving Cornish, follow Rt. 25 to Kezar Falls on the Ossipee River. The village is located in two towns — Porter and Parsonsfield — whose boundaries meet in the center of town. Residents pay taxes and vote separately in the two communities. Porter is next west along Rt. 25. The Porter Old Meeting House (1828) belonged originally to the Bullclockies, a local Baptist sect.

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Turn left onto Rt. 160 (south) beyond the village. To the left, the covered Porter Bridge (1876) spans the Ossipee River between Porter and Parsonsfield. In Parsonsfield is an Animal Pound (1785), recently restored and now maintained by the local historical society.

Rt. 160 leads to Limerick, an agricultural community named for Limerick, Ireland. Bear right here onto Rt. 11 to Newfield, location of Willowbrook, a restored nineteenth-century village. Twenty-seven buildings house more than 10,000 items, including horse-drawn vehicles, tools, and household and farm implements.

Rt. 11 continues south through Shapleigh, a community with many summer cottages situated on the Mousam Lakes. It joins Rt. 109 at the Acton town line. Originally a part of Shapleigh, Acton is predominantly a farming community. Apples and blueberries are grown extensively here. The Acton Fair is held annually in August.
Tour No. 5 begins in Fryeburg, tracking north through Evans Notch and the Maine portion of the White Mountain National Forest. This area offers mountain and vale splendor and ample opportunity for camping, hiking, and mountain climbing. Following this, it circles through southern Oxford County, visiting towns most often involved with the manufacture of various kinds of wood products. The countryside is scenic, rolling, often forested, but with a liberal sprinkling of agricultural pursuits. The trip returns through portions of the Long Lakes and Kezar Lakes regions.

Fryeburg, the oldest town in this tour, lies along an intervale in the Saco River Valley. In town, the public library, a stone structure formerly a one-room schoolhouse, owns the books, gun collection, and reference material of local native Clarence Mulford, creator of the Hopalong Cassidy series. In Bradley Memorial Park, at the junction of Rt. 302 and Rt. 113 (north), stands a Soldiers Monument on the site of the original Fryeburg Academy (1791). The noted statesman Daniel Webster taught here about 1800.

The tour leaves Fryeburg via Route 113 (north). Almost immediately the road crosses the Saco River. From Fryeburg, the river is quite large and flat, offering a convenient starting place for leisurely canoe-camping trips. Local outfitters offer complete rental as well as pickup and delivery service.

Rt. 113 passes through the border community of Stowe, which lies along the Cold Stream Valley, before entering the White Mountain National Forest and rising to Evans Notch. This road is not maintained during the winter months. Scenic turnouts at the summit of the notch provide spectacular views of the Presidential Range (White Mountains) to the west. Beyond, the Wild River is a popular fishing spot. At Hastings is a National Forest Campground. Several marked hiking and climbing trails begin from the road (left and right) along this stretch. One is The Roost, a hilly, exposed ledge overlooking the old Hastings Village area. Nearby are a suspension bridge, deep swimming hole, and picnic area.

The tour continues on Rt. 2 in Gilead. The town's name originated from the balm of Gilead trees located there. Situated along the banks of the Androscoggin River, Gilead is the location of the Steam Era Railroadiana Museum, which maintains artifacts, models, photos, and documents pertaining to Maine railroading from 1850.

Rt. 2 (east) travels through West Bethel, birthplace of Leon L. Bean, founder of the world-famous sporting goods store in Freeport.

Bethel is an active year-round recreation and vacation community. Home of the prestigious preparatory school, Gould Academy (1836), Bethel boasts a major ski area; cross-country skiing and snowmobiling trails in winter; fishing, canoeing,
biking, hiking, climbing, rockhounding from spring through fall; hunting and foliage viewing during autumn. The Moses Mason House Museum (1815), a restored Federal Period House, presents special exhibits and programs in addition to providing research facilities and materials relating to the region.

Rt. 26 (south) turns the tour southward to Locke Mills and Bryant Pond, villages in Woodstock town. The former is home to a large ski area, which in summer offers chair-lift rides.

downtown monorail rides. Bryant Pond has the only remaining magneto (hand-crank) telephone company in the U.S., including one such instrument in a wooden phone booth.

After Woodstock, the manufacturing and farming community of West Paris follows. North of town, the Snow Falls roadside rest area (right) lies adjacent to a scenic forty-foot waterfall into a gorge in the Little Androscoggin River.

Near the junction with Route 219, the Maine Mineral Store Museum displays various mineral specimens which have been collected throughout Maine. The shop is a storehouse of information for potential rockhounds wishing to explore western Maine quarries.

Paris town is next. South Paris is the commercial center, while Paris Hill is an attractive eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residential neighborhood. Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president during Lincoln's first term, lived here. Artifacts from his family are displayed in Hamlin Memorial Hall (1890s), an old stone jail and courthouse, now a public library and museum. In South Paris, use Rt. 117 (south) to continue the tour.

Next is Norway, a manufacturing town famous for its snowshoes, including a pair for explorer Robert E. Peary for his trip to the North Pole. Most snowshoes purchased by the U.S. military during World War II came from here.

Rt. 117 passes the southern end of Lake Pennewessac as it leaves Norway. Along the lake shore, branch right onto Rt. 118, later left on Rt. 37, and reach the town of Waterford, located in the midst of several small lakes and ponds. These are locations for numerous children's summer camps. American humorist Artemus Ward was born in Waterford (1834). Collections of his memorabilia are in the public library.

From Waterford, Rt. 37 junctions with Rt. 117 in North Bridgton, a summer resort community near the head of Long Lake. Here, on the campus of Bridgton Academy, is the Spratt-Mead Museum. Located in a former machine shop, it contains an extensive collection of Indian artifacts, as well as displays of early farm tools and implements.

Bridgton is a popular year-round resort area. The many lakes attract vacationers to enjoy waterfront camp and cottage rentals, camping, fishing, swimming, and boating. A major ski area, with full facilities, stands west of town. The Historical Society Museum owns interesting slides and movies showing the one-time local narrow-gauge railroad.

From Bridgton, turn north on Rt. 93 toward Sweden. The road connects with Rt. 5 in Lovell, en route winding through prime hunting and fishing territory. Views of the lakes and mountains to the west can be striking.

Lovell is the focal point of the Kezar Lakes region, a beautiful lake and mountain recreation area. Turn left onto Rt. 5 here, following it south. Soon, a gravel road (left — watch for a sign) leads to the Hemlock Covered Bridge (1857) in East Fryeburg. It is of Paddleford Truss construction, supporting laminated wooden arches and spans an old channel of the Saco River.

The Fryeburg Fair Grounds (right) are just north of town. The annual agricultural fair (first week in October) coincides with the beauty of the fall foliage.

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This tour travels through several stretches of sparsely settled, heavily forested land, giving an opportunity to appreciate the natural beauty of upland western Maine. Several ideas for altering the given route are suggested here.

Tour No. 6 begins in Bethel (see Tour 5) located along Rts. 2 and 26 in the western section of Maine. Rt. 2 is an entry point into the state from the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Rt. 26 begins in Portland and forms a portion of the direct route to Montreal, Canada.

Head north from Bethel via Rt. 26, soon reaching Newry. A local road (left) leads to the Sunday River Covered Bridge (or “Artists’ Bridge”), perhaps the most painted and photographed of Maine’s ten covered bridges. It was constructed in 1870.

At North Newry, Rt. 26 enters Grafton Notch State Park. This stretch of road has been designated a “Maine Scenic Highway.” The Notch, located in Grafton town, is a cut between Old Spec Mountain (4,150 feet) and Baldpate Mountain (3,005 feet).

Several scenic attractions have been given easy access. Screw Auger Falls (left) on the Bear River have cut holes, much like an auger might have, as much as twenty-five feet deep into the granite riverbed. A perfect place for a picnic lunch and exploring.

Beyond (right) at Mother Walker Falls are a short nature walk and a geological exhibit. Moose Cave (right) has a 4-mile nature walk. The cave, formed by broken pieces of rock that fell from Baldpate Mountain, remains cold even on the hottest days. Overhead are sheer cliffs cut bare by landslides. Rt. 26 crosses the Appalachian Trail in Grafton Notch. Four local trails within the park offer hikes from a few hours to all day. Spruce Meadow (left) provides a twenty-seven-site picnic area and a fine view of majestic Old Spec.

From Grafton Notch, the tour proceeds to Upton for a scenic overlook of Umbagog Lake, source of the Androscoggin River. This is excellent fishing and hunting country. The region was the setting for the popular We Took To The Woods, by Louise Dickinson Rich. Rt. 26 next crosses the New Hampshire border to Errol. Turn right here onto Rt. 16 and recross the state line into Magalloway, an Indian word for caribou, which were common here at one time.

Before reaching Wilson’s Mills, in Lincoln Plantation, swing left at the sign for the Azicoos Valley Camping Area. From here it’s less than a half-mile over a gravel road to the Bennett Bridge (1901), one of two remaining covered bridges in Maine built in this century.

From here, Rt. 16 stretches more than twenty-five miles through rugged forests, the property of Maine paper companies, emerging at the junction with Rt. 4 in Oquossoc, western gateway to the Rangeley Lakes Region, world famous for its fishing opportunities.
MAINE GUIDE TO AUTO TOURING

More than forty lakes and ponds lie within ten miles of Rangeley Village. With their connecting streams, these waters open up more than 450 square miles for fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, golfing, hiking, or just plain loafing. Accommodations of every sort are available — resorts, sporting camps, inns, motels, cottages.

Here, too, is a state park, including a 691-acre recreation area, and one of the state's largest ski and winter sports slopes. Between Oquossoc and Rangeley villages is the Wilhelm Reich Museum containing the library, scientific equipment, and memorabilia of Reich, famous as a pioneering natural scientist.

scientist or a hoax.

Rt. 4 (south) continues the tour from Rangeley along the Sandy River. At the roadside rest and picnic area in Madrid, Small's Falls is one of the state's most photogenic cataracts. Madrid is the only Maine town with a Spanish name, though its natives prefer the pronunciation MAD-rid.

Approaching Phillips, Rt. 142 offers a side trip to Mt. Blue State Park, a lakeside camping park. Conservation education programs, fishing, hiking, and mountain climbing are among the available activities. A road up Center Hill ends at a picnic area with a beautiful view.

Phillips was home-base for the narrow-gauge Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad, an early link with the territory to the north. The Sandy River Railroad Park operates one-mile rides over a section of the original railbed. The park museum and local historical society exhibit material relating to the railroad's past. Nearby Phillips' of the foot-high Daggett Rock is one of the world's largest glacier-deposited boulders. It is accessible from Rt. 142 via a dirt road and a 1/3-mile hike through the woods.

Strong, birthplace of Maine's Republican Party, is often referred to as the "toothpick capital of the world," as countless millions of these wooden shards are produced here annually.

Rt. 4 meets Rt. 27 outside Farmington. The latter road leads northwest through Kingfield and Carrabassett Valley to the Canadian border. The upper reaches of this route follow the Dead River, along which Benedict Arnold led his men on his ill-famed march to Quebec.

Much of the road is especially scenic. Outdoor recreation opportunities are plentiful. Wintertime activity centers on Maine's largest ski complex. Gondola rides to the peak of Sugarloaf Mt. offer spectacular views.

Farmington, shire town of Franklin County, is a commercial center for the region. The stoplight on Main Street is the only one in the county. The University of Maine operates a branch here, its buildings dominating much of the intown area.

World-famous opera singer Lillian Nordica was born in Farmington. Her homestead collection includes concert gowns, stage jewels, and other objets d'art from her career.

From Farmington, Rt. 4 leads to Wilton, home of the famous G. H. Bass shoemakers. W. G. Wells and Son, Maine's only fiddlehead greens cannery, is also located here.

Branch onto Rt. 2 (west) to Dixfield. At one time the territory was owned by Dr. Elijah Dix, who promised he would donate a library if residents would name the town after him. They did in 1803, and received in return a box of used medical books and two German dictionaries.

The towns of Mexico and Rumford lie across the Androscoggin River from one another. The mighty Pennacook Falls supply power for the Oxford Paper Company, one of the country's largest book-paper mills. Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie was born and raised in Rumford. He served as governor of Maine in 1954, before serving twenty-two years in the U.S. Senate and as Secretary of State under President Carter.

Follow Rt. 120 north from Rumford to Andover, where the Andover Earth Station (left) forms part of the COMSAT chain and an integral part of the linkup for commercial space communications via satellites.

In Andover turn left onto Rt. 5 (south). At South Andover a local road (left) soon reaches the Lovejoy Covered Bridge (1867). Rt. 5 meets Rt. 2 at Hanover. Turn right (west) and return through Newry to Bethel.
Central Lakes South
(83 miles)

Augusta, Hallowell, Manchester, Readfield, Mt. Vernon, Livermore Falls, Chisholm, Turner, Lewiston, Auburn, Sabattus, Litchfield, Gardiner

This tour begins in Augusta, skirts the Winthrop Lakes Region, then turns south to the Lewiston-Auburn area before returning to the state's capital city.

The city of Augusta, Maine's state capital since 1832, lies along both banks of the Kennebec River, forty-five miles from the open ocean. It is the state's population center, and as the seat of state government, is the hub of central Maine.

The tour begins at the Capitol Complex on State Street, which is dominated by the Capitol Building with its Bulfinch facade. The building was constructed of nearby Hallowell granite. Adjacent is the Blaine House (1833), originally the home of James G. Blaine, U.S. Presidential candidate in 1884. Since 1919, it has been the official residence of Maine's governors. Furnished with period pieces and reproductions, it contains ornate marble fireplaces, the silver service from the battleship Maine, as well as artifacts from the Blaine family.

Also close by is the State Cultural Building, which houses the State Library and the Maine State Museum and Archives. The museum contains a wide range of comprehensive displays covering all aspects of Maine's heritage. Special exhibits focus on fishing, agriculture, lumbering, quarrying, and shipbuilding.

Leave the city via Rt. 202 west, soon reaching the town of Manchester, originally called The Forks, which was once an overnight stop for early inland settlers en route to Kennebec River ports for trading. The Methodist Church (1795) was the first for this denomination in Maine.

Bear right here onto Rt. 17 (north). The road passes close by the northern shores of several of the Winthrop Lakes chain, favorites among fishermen, campers, and those who enjoy the casual relaxation a lakefront cottage affords.

Beyond Lake Maranacook are Readfield and Kent's Hill villages. Readfield has been the birthplace of two Maine governors. In nearby Mount Vernon, the late Elizabeth Arden operated her Maine Chance Farm, an exclusive health and beauty retreat, to which came numerous celebrities.
The route continues through beautiful hill and lake country to Livermore Falls. Here and in Chisholm, the adjoining town, International Paper Company operates huge mills which daily turn out hundreds of tons of fine magazine and printing papers, wallpaper, and special coated stock.

Take Rt. 4 (south) from Livermore Falls into Livermore. This section of the tour is apple country. In spring the orchards, with their endless rows of gnarly trees, turn the hillsides white — in striking contrast to the lush green fields. By autumn this region will be buzzing as the ripe, red fruit is harvested.

Watch for signs to Norlands Living History Center, on a local road (left) in Livermore. Here is the homestead of the Washburn family. Four of the Washburn brothers served in the U.S. Congress — three simultaneously. The Washburn Mansion is now a working nineteenth-century farm where life is meticulously carried on as it might have been in 1870. A visit here allows viewing an 1829 one-room school, an 1828 church, and an 1883 stone library.

South of Turner, the hills flatten as the tour approaches the Lewiston-Auburn area. Twin cities on opposite banks of the Androscoggin River, they comprise the industrial and commercial center of south central Maine.

Auburn has long been a major shoe-manufacturing center and today commands a broad base of newer industries. Geographically, Auburn is one of the largest cities anywhere. Spread over more than sixty-five square miles, it boasts a ski area, good fishing lakes, and considerable picnic and recreation opportunities within its borders.

Intown, the Auburn Fire Department Museum houses a collection of artifacts and photographs relating to firefighting in Auburn and vicinity.

The Rt. 202 bridge (North Bridge) crosses the Androscoggin River below the often spectacular “Twenty-mile” or “Great” falls into Lewiston, Maine’s second-largest city.

Lewiston is home to the Bates Manufacturing Company, makers of fine linens and bedsprings. Other industries include Geiger Bros., publishers of the famous Maine Farmers’ Almanac.

The seventy-five-acre campus of Bates College, a renowned liberal arts school, offers a variety of cultural events at such locations as the Stanton Museum and the Treat Art Gallery.

The lofty spires of St. Peter and St. Paul Church tower over the extensive central business district. This 168-foot granite structure is the second-largest church in New England.

Rt. 126 (east) leaves Lewiston via Sabattus Avenue, soon reaching the town of the same name. En route, it passes close by the Stanton Bird Sanctuary, a 230-acre bird and small-animal preserve. Next is Sabattus, predominantly a farming community, which was known as Webster until 1871. Beyond is Litchfield, at the southern perimeter of the Winthrop lakes, which offer camping and cottage rentals.

Rt. 126 soon reaches Gardiner. Use Rt. 201 (north) along the Kennebec to Hallowell. Once a thriving riverport and shipbuilding community, Hallowell has gained a reputation as the “antique center of Maine.” More than a score of shops line Water Street (Rt. 201), many being located in the extensively rehabilitated Federal period brick business houses on both sides of the street. By contrast, many fashionable old Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian homes lines the residential streets that tier the steep hillside overlooking the river above the main street. Interpretive signboards detail Benedict Arnold’s Quebec expedition, which passed this spot.

Rt. 201 returns the tour to its starting point in Augusta.

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Leaving Augusta, the tour circles the China Lakes region before passing through Waterville, on the Kennebec River. Following the river north, it touches areas significant for subjects as diverse as summer theatrical productions and Indian massacres. From here, a southward journey through the Belgrade Lakes region brings the tour back to its starting point.

Augusta (see Tour 7) has deep historic roots. Originally called Cushnoc by the Abnaki Indians, it was the site of a trading post of the Plymouth (Massachusetts) Colony as far back as 1628. The original site of the trading post is close to where Fort Western (1754) stands today. Built for protection against Indian attacks, it was the 1775 rendezvous point for the 1,100 men in their 200 bateaux who comprised the army Benedict Arnold would lead upriver and overland to storm the city of Quebec. The original garrison house remains today, furnished with period antiques, artifacts, and exhibits of eighteenth-century living.

Rt. 202 (north) leads northeast past a succession of small ponds which form a part of the China Lakes Region. At the village of South China, the road winds along the eastern shore of eight-mile-long China Lake. The area is dotted with farms, summer homes, and cottages.

South China was the birthplace of Leroy S. Starrett, an inventor-manufacturer who, about the time of the Civil War, received patents for a washing machine, a meat chopper, a butter worker, and numerous precision handtools such as calipers, gauges, and levels.

The route skirts the northern end of China Lake, a popular fishing, boating, and summer vacation area. Set upon a ridge overlooking the lake, China village was, until its incorporation in 1818, known as Harlem. On Main Street is the Albert Church Inn & Restaurant.
Brown Memorial Library, a nineteenth-century period house. Within, a small museum contains antique tools, a spinning wheel, candlemolds, and antiques.

At this point, pick up Rt. 137 (west) toward Waterville. First, just south of the town of Albion, is the birthplace of Elijah Lovejoy, famed antislavery leader and pioneer advocate for freedom of the press. Rt. 137 connects with Rt. 201 (north) in the town of Winslow.

On the steep north bank of the Sebasticook river mouth stands a blockhouse of Fort Halifax (1754), erected as the last in a series of defenses along the Kennebec during the French and Indian wars. This is the oldest blockhouse in the U.S. Originally part of a larger fortification, it was used as a way station by Col. Benedict Arnold's expedition. The old hand-hewn timbers are fastened with wooden dowels. The overhanging second story enabled those within to fire through the musket holes before intruders could force the door or get close enough to set the structure on fire.

The Rt. 201 bridge crossing the Kennebec from Winslow to Waterville is located just below Ticonic Falls. Since it was first put up in 1824, the bridge has been rebuilt six times due to floods. Above the falls stands the Two-Cent Bridge, until recently, the only known remaining toll footbridge in the country. The toll-taker's house is on the Waterville side. There is no longer any fee.

The city of Waterville is spread along the west bank of the Kennebec River. Commercial and cultural center of central Kennebec County, Waterville is the home of Colby College, a progressive liberal arts school, and Hathaway Shirts (made famous by "the man with the eye-patch").

On Silver Street stands The Redington Museum in one of the city's oldest homes. It contains five period rooms plus two large display rooms and an adjoining apothecary. Exhibits of Indian relics unearthed locally, Civil War items, photos, manuscripts, and diaries complete the collections. The tour passes (right) Engine 470, the last steam locomotive operated (1954) by the Maine Central Railroad.

Turning north, the tour follows Rt. 201 along the western bank of the Kennebec River, passing through Fairfield, another stopping place for the men on Arnold's march. Hinckley village, in the northern portion of town is the location of the L. C. Bates Museum, a new interpretation of the campus of the Hinckley School. It has an extensive natural history collection, as well as Indian artifacts, antique farm equipment, and other items relating to Maine's rural pioneer heritage.

At the Fairfield-Skowhegan town line is Scott Paper Company's quarter-billion-dollar Somerset Mill, a vast paper-making complex opened in 1977 (summer tours). Historic Skowhegan also bridges the Kennebec and is the commercial center and major crossroads of Somerset County. The town is the birthplace of Margaret Chase Smith, U.S. Congresswoman for more than thirty years and the first woman nominated for President. Mid-August brings the Skowhegan State Fair, Maine's largest agricultural fair. North of town is Lakewood Theater which has provided more than eighty years of top-notch summer-stock presentations since 1900. Long a favorite fishing spot of the Abnaki Indians, Skowhegan commemorated these original settlers by erecting in 1960 a sixty-five-foot statue hand-carved by sculptor Bernard Langlais to their memory.

From Skowhegan, the tour follows Rt. 2 (west) to Norridgewock, a community that derived its name from the Abnaki Indian village here called Nanrantsoquak, meaning "smooth water between falls." As early as 1646, Jesuit missionaries had begun a friendly relationship with the Indians here. The local Indian Museum houses special displays and artifacts unearthed locally.

Rt. 8 (south) takes the tour from Norridgewock through Smithfield and Belgrade, in the Belgrade Lakes Region. Long known far and wide for its excellent bass-fishing waters, the Belgrade Lakes are six large lakes plus several smaller ponds and streams which combine to offer boating, canoeing, and fishing. From the Belgrades, Rt. 8 continues south, returning the tour to Augusta.
Bath Area
Lower Kennebec River
(90 miles)

Bath, Woolwich, Wiscasset, Pittston, Dresden, Richmond, Little Swan Island, Winnegance, Phippsburg, Sebasco Estates, West Point, Small Point, Parkers Head

Using the shipbuilding city of Bath as a starting and focal point, this tour explores the lower reaches of the Kennebec River, first by looping northward, then returning south along the river's eastern shores. From Bath again, the route follows the river to its mouth for a look at a unique blend of coastal scenery and early Maine history.

Often called the cradle of shipbuilding in Maine, the world-renowned city of Bath has launched some 5,000 vessels over the course of its long and proud history, including nearly half of all the wooden sailing vessels built in the U.S. between 1862 and 1902. It remains America's oldest, still active, shipbuilding city. The significant contributions Bath has made to the world of maritime history have very capably been brought together under the aegis of the Maine Maritime Museum. Consisting of the Bath Marine Museum, the Winter Street Center, the Percy and Small Shipyard, and the Apprenticeshop, the four sites cover the entire range of the area's maritime heritage.

The museum is located within the twenty-eight-room Sewall House, itself a fine Georgian mansion, where extensive collections of paintings, ship models, maritime-related artifacts, and more are on display.

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and thematic exhibits are housed. The Percy and Small Shipyard, the only surviving yard to have built large wooden sailing vessels, contains additional displays. Nearby, the steam tug Seguin, the oldest U.S. registered wooden steam vessel, is undergoing renovation.

Also located in the city is the Bath Iron Works, currently one of the country's major producers of guided missile frigates and other vessels for the U.S. Navy, as well as containerized merchant ships. From its yard, since 1889, have come naval battleships, cruisers, destroyers; 244 World War II Liberty ships; the successful America's Cup defender Ranger; the 125-foot bow section of the experimental tanker Manhattan that sailed the Northwest Passage to Alaska (1969) — plus hundreds of other vessels. The yard is easily found by the presence of a giant 400-foot crane, used in moving materials, which towers above the skyline.

From Bath, the tour uses Rt. 1 (north) across the Carleton Bridge, over the Kennebec, to Woolwich, a small farming community, and Wiscasset (see Tour 10). Here, swing left onto Rt. 27 to Pittston.

A century ago Pittston flourished as a lucrative ice-cutting and ice-harvesting business center on the Kennebec River. It is the site (left) of the Major Reuben Colburn House (1765), headquarters of the Arnold Expedition Historical Society, and Colburn's shipyard, which built the 220 bateaux used by Benedict Arnold's ill-fated army during their trek to Quebec.

The tour retraces the route along Rt. 27 (south), back into Dresden, and turns right onto Route 128. Less than three miles beyond this point stands (right) the Pownalborough Court House (1761), Maine's only existing court building built prior to the Revolution. Erected on the grounds of the former Fort Shirley, it takes its name from the community that then included today's towns of Dresden and Wiscasset. Its third floor is in original condition. Old furnishings, maps, documents and portraits are on display, as is an exhibit depicting the ice industry along the Kennebec.

Just south of here, on Rt. 128, is Dresden's Brick School House (1816) and Museum, a one-room structure, where many original desks and tables form part of the special displays and exhibits that highlight local history.

Beyond, turn right onto Rt. 197 (west) and cross the Kennebec to Richmond, another former shipbuilding community, with a well-preserved residential area comprising the Richmond Historic District. Local Russian-style architecture is evidence of the east-European settlement that has existed here for several generations. The Richmond Rural Museum has exhibits of the area's past agricultural pursuits.

From Richmond, a ferry takes passengers to Swan Island State Game Preserve, a 1,300-acre reservation. A part of the Merrymeeting Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, several species of migratory game birds (ducks and geese), as well as deer and other small game are often seen. On nearby Little Swan Island is one of the largest known eagle's nests — measuring more than twenty feet across.

Return to Rt. 128 by retracing Rt. 197 (east). Turn right and follow the east bank of the Kennebec south through Day's Ferry, where the car ferry across the Kennebec docked during the days prior to the Carleton Bridge.

At the junction with Rt. 1, turn right (south) and return to Bath. Here, pick up Rt. 209 (south) for a trip to the southern tip of the Phippsburg peninsula. South of Bath, Rt. 209 crosses a causeway at Winnegance, a one-time Indian campground, and enters the town of Phippsburg. Once an important shipbuilding center, Phippsburg today is a lobstering, fishing, and vacation community.

Views of the Kennebec and of Phippsburg center soon are evident (left). Beyond, Rt. 217 branches right to Sebasco Estates, a popular resort area of town; and West Point, a tiny, picturesque fishing village. Rt. 216 also branches right from Rt. 209 a short distance further on, leading to Small Point, a favorite summer-cottage and camping area.

Rt. 209 swings east through wooded sections and past saltmarshes to Popham Beach State Park (right), an extensive
beach of light, fine sand. Tidal pools, dunes, and rocky outcroppings make this a great spot for beaching, fishing, picnicking, and exploring.

A local road (left) leads to a marker commemorating the 1607 Popham Colony Site, where approximately 100 English colonists attempted to establish a permanent settlement. Sickness and harsh winter weather took their toll, and the discouraged survivors returned to England the following spring, although not before having built the thirty-ton Virginia, the first American-built English sailing vessel.

At the end of Rt. 209 is Fort Popham State Memorial (1861) a semicircular unfinished granite fort. Interpretive displays here depict area history, including the fort's construction; the Popham Colony; and the beginning of Benedict Arnold's march through Maine.

Retrace Rt. 209 to a local road (right) with a sign to Parker's Head, a little fishing village built atop rocky outcroppings and overlooking the Kennebec. The home of many prominent seafaring folks, Parkers Head has enjoyed prosperous eras — first with sawmills, later by cutting ice.

The road continues north to Phippsburg Center, a serene, tree-shaded village that saw dozens of great sailing vessels built here, until the 1920s. The Phippsburg Historical Museum (right) is located in an 1859 one-room schoolhouse. Junction with Rt. 209, just beyond. Turn right, following this road (north) to Bath.

Tour No. 10 explores the length and breadth of Lincoln County, from its sparsely settled rolling countryside to its oft-visited coastal resort communities. Showcasing a good cross-section of scenery and a heavy dose of history, ample time should be allowed for the numerous possible stops. For those with cameras, an extra roll of film will be useful.

Wiscasset, shire town of Lincoln County, is the starting point. Bordering the west bank of the Sheepscot River some fourteen miles from the open ocean, its naturally deep harbor brought the little village early preeminence as a great shipbuilding center and lumber port. By 1800, prosperous merchants and seafaring folks had built scores of handsome homes along its winding tree-lined streets. This nineteenth-century charm remains today. Castle Tucker (1807), with its freestanding elliptical staircase, is one of these distinguished old mansions open to the public. Other facets of the region's history may also be visited, including the Lincoln County Fire Museum and the Lincoln County Museum and Old Jail. The jail is built entirely of granite and has walls as much as
forty-one inches thick. In the jailyard stands the world's smallest church, four by eight feet, where many marriage vows have been exchanged. The Musical Wonder House contains a comprehensive collection of mechanical musical instruments, including many unusual looking pieces.

Slowly rotting on the banks of the river lie the oft-photographed hulks of the four-masted schooners *Luther Little* and *Hesper*. Built about the close of World War I, they were unable to compete with a burgeoning trucking industry and in 1932 were drawn up to spend their remaining days as reminders of the town's shipping history.

Leaving Wiscasset on Rt. 218 north, the town of Alna is next. On the left are two notable structures. One, the Alna Center School (1890), complete with cupola, is the second-oldest one-room schoolhouse in Maine. Beyond, the Old Alna Meetinghouse (1789) is especially well-preserved. Both are open during the summer months.

Bearing right at the Alna General Store and following the signs to Head Tide (and Rt. 194 north), this tiny picturesque riverside community is a National Historic District, including an 1838 meeting house; an 1860 school; an 1890 store and a number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residences. One of these was the birthplace of three-time Pulitzer Prize winning poet Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Continue on Rt. 194 to join up again with Rt. 218 (north) in Whitefield, a farming community noted for its fine Atlantic salmon fishing along the upper reaches of the Sheepscot River. In North Whitefield, swing right onto Rt. 126 (east), arriving in Jefferson.

Situated at the head of Damariscotta Lake, Jefferson lies in the midst of several sparkling lakes and ponds and offers fine fishing and hunting. For an outstanding view of the surrounding countryside, drive up Haskell Mountain (left from Rt. 126) to the picnic area and old lookout tower. And keep an eye out for the town cattle pound, a thirty-foot circular enclosure laid up with native fieldstones. The small sign above the opening reveals that the structure was “built by Silas Noyes for $28.00.”

In Jefferson, bear right onto Rt. 32 (south). Here on the right is Damariscotta Lake State Park, with its sand beach, swimming, and picnicking facilities. Rt. 32 soon reaches Waldoboro, situated in a valley of the Medomak River. A local cemetery has a gravestone with the inscription: “This town was settled in 1748 by Germans who immigrated to this place with the promise and expectation of finding a prosperous city, instead of which they found nothing but wilderness.”

The nearby Old German Meeting House (1772) is particularly well-preserved, its interior containing square-benched pews and a wine-glass-shaped pulpit.

As was the case with so many other coastal communities, Waldoboro became famous as a mid-nineteenth-century shipbuilding center. In 1856, only Boston owned more tons of shipping than it did. The first five-masted schooner, the *Governor Ames*, slid from Waldoboro ways in 1884.

Much of the town’s maritime heritage is recalled in the Historical Society’s three-building museum complex, which also includes the town cattle pound (1819) and a completely restored country school.

Bremen follows Waldoboro. In a local roadside cemetery (left) stands a uniformed likeness of Commodore Samuel Tucker atop a monument commemorating his patriotism during the American Revolution. Tucker’s right hand clutches a pair of binoculars — quite a sight, since this particular optical instrument hadn’t yet been invented.

Medomak, a village in Bremen, gives access to the National Audubon Society’s Nature Camp on Hog Island in Muscongus Bay. Bristol is next. Comprised of eight fascinating villages, it is a most historic and picturesque town. Beginning in Chamberlain village and continuing to New Harbor, the road closely follows the rocky shoreline, allowing many ocean vistas. The Rachel Carson Salt Pond (tidal pool) lies close at hand (bronze marker). New Harbor is perhaps the most photographed of any Maine fishing village. Piles of gear, lobster pots and buoys seem to be

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everywhere about the waterfront, while a small fleet of neatly painted lobsterboats rides quietly at anchor.

Rt. 32 junctions with Rt. 130 in New Harbor. Turn left (south) onto 130 to Pemaquid Point to see Pemaquid Light (1827) perched on craggy granite ledges. The lightkeeper’s dwelling is now a Fisherman’s Museum.

At Pemaquid are Fort William Henry State Memorial, site of a 1731 Fort House, and a replica of the third of four forts built on the site. Nearby is Colonial Pemaquid, where an extensive archaeological dig has uncovered foundations from what is believed to be an early 1600s settlement. Several thousand artifacts have been unearthed and are housed in an adjacent museum building.

Rt. 130 leads north to Rt. 1 at Damariscotta. The town lies along the east bank of the Damariscotta River, where some three acres of oyster-shell heaps are located, left by Indians who summered along the coast to catch fish for winter eating.

The main body of these deposits contains three main layers and is as much as thirty feet deep. Estimates place the total volume at more than a million cubic feet, while artifacts found among the shells indicate the site may have been used by several different tribes over a period of 2,000 years. An annual Oyster Festival (mid-July) is celebrated within the town.

The Chapman-Hall House (1754) on Main St. contains many period furnishings, as well as an adjacent herb garden with eighteenth-century rose bushes. Across the river lies Newcastle, home to St. Patrick’s Church (1808), the oldest surviving Catholic church in New England.

From Newcastle, the tour follows the unnumbered River Road (signs) through Edgecomb to Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor. Although perhaps best known as a coastal resort community, the area retains importance as a shrimp- and lobster-fishing port and shipbuilding center that brought it to prominence more than a century ago.

Boothbay Harbor has one of Maine’s finest natural harbors. From it daily through the summer months go excursion boats, deep-sea fishing charters, and sailing cruises. Maine’s Department of Marine Resources maintains research laboratories at McKown Point, a marine aquarium with live fish displays and a seal pool. A footbridge crosses the inner basin of Boothbay Harbor, providing both convenience and a unique angle for scenic picture taking.

Many of Maine’s Windjammer Fleet congregate in Boothbay Harbor in mid-July, highlighting the annual three-day Windjammer Festival. The 142-foot Grand Banks fishing schooner Sherman Zwicker is open for a stem-to-stern inspection of one of the last remaining dory fishing boats. History is also kept alive in Boothbay at both the Railway Village and the Boothbay Theater Museum. The former offers steam train rides and a museum housed in two restored railroad stations. The Nicholas-Knight House (1784) displays a varied collection of theater memorabilia from the eighteenth century to the present.

Return to Rt. 1 via Rt. 27 to North Edgecomb. Overlooking the Sheepscot River, Fort Edgecomb (1808-1809) features a two-storied octagonal, wooden blockhouse and restored fortifications. From here, the Marie Antoinette House is visible, so called because it was made ready during the 1790s as a refuge for the French Queen during that country’s Revolution. Originally built on Westport Island, across the river, it was moved over the ice to its present location some fifty years later.

Rt. 1 returns south past vast tidal flats where extensive marine worm digging is done, then across the Sheepscot River bridge, third longest in the state, to Wiscasset.
The Camden-Rockland area tour begins in Rockland, commercial hub of the Mid-Coast Region, and explores the coastal communities bordering West Penobscot Bay. In these waters, work boats chug noisily to and fro; sleek yachts and cruise schooners slip anchor and sail noiselessly before the wind to hidden harbors beyond the reach of today’s maddening pace. At Belfast, the sea is left behind and the route meanders through lush countryside, often dotted with small ponds, before again reaching the sea and returning to Rockland.

Rockland, with its fine natural harbor, has been a major commercial shipping port for more than a century. It is Maine’s largest fishing port and lobster-distribution center. Ferries sail daily for various Penobscot Bay islands. A number of Maine’s windjammer fleet now call Rockland home. The harbor itself is

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protected by a nearly mile-long breakwater, with a lighthouse (1888) at its end, which gives a fine vantage point for viewing the harbor, the city, and surrounding territory.

Rockland's waterfront annually hosts the four-day Maine Seafoods Festival (early August). At the Shore Village Museum is a permanent Coast Guard exhibit of lighthouse equipment, buoys, lifesaving gear, as well as working light and sound signals. Displays of Civil War memorabilia and research material are also on hand.

A large collection of the work of Andrew Wyeth hangs in the William A. Farnsworth Art Museum, where their extensive holdings also include various eighteenth- through twentieth-century American canvases.

Rt. 1 takes the tour north to Rockport, a charming village of many attractive homes and estates. Rockport Harbor is a summer haven for numerous pleasure craft and for Andre the Seal, Maine's best-known "resident." In the past, this aquatic mammal made the 160-mile swim from the vicinity of the New England Aquarium in Boston, where he spent his winters. From his specially made pen at the head of the harbor, Andre performs an amazing repertoire of tricks taught him by his keeper, Harry Goodridge, a local resident.

Next north of Rockport along Rt. 1 is Camden, one of Maine's loveliest towns, which nestles neatly in the shadows of the Camden Hills that rise abruptly from the shores of Penobscot Bay. Foot of the village is Camden Harbor, a picturesque spot and a favorite anchorage for a sizable yachting flotilla. It is also home to a fleet of windjammers that offer weekly charter cruises along the Maine coast.

Two miles north of town, Camden Hills State Park offers camping and picnicking and has a fine, paved road to the summit of 900-foot Mount Battie with panoramic views of Penobscot Bay and the surrounding countryside.

Rt. 1 leads on to Lincolnville Beach, where a ferry provides year-round service to nearby Islesboro, whose year-round population is swelled by a summer colony. From Islesboro, adjacent Warren Island State Park is accessible by small boat. Near the ferry dock, the Sailors' Memorial Museum is located in the old Grindle Point Lighthouse (1850).

Next is Searsport, Maine's second-largest deepwater port. It, too, has a rich maritime heritage. Much of the town's seafaring tradition has been captured and retained at the Penobscot Marine Museum, a complex of six buildings housing an outstanding collection of maritime artifacts. Lincoln Colcord, famed writer of sea stories, made his home in this coastal town.

Staying on Rt. 1 (north), next is the village of Stockton Springs, yet another shipbuilding port. A local road (right) winds to Cape Jellison, where Fort Pownall (1759) once commanded a broad sweep of the upper reaches of Penobscot Bay. Fort Point Light stands adjacent, together with its keeper's dwelling and pyramidal bell tower.

The tour now retraces Rt. 1 (south) to Belfast, a busy poultry processing center, home of the annual Maine Broiler Festival held in mid-July. A number of attractive Federal and Greek Revival homes overlook the bay, reminders of the days when Belfast was a prosperous shipbuilding community.

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The tour now retraces Rt. 1 (south) to Belfast, where it turns right onto Route 5 (west) as far as the junction with Rt. 131 at Belmont Corner (about seven miles), once known as Green Plantation. Here local stories tell of the Green Indians, alleged squatters who occasionally disguised themselves as Indians to avoid being evicted by traveling authorities.

Turn left here onto Rt. 131 (south) toward Appleton, an agricultural community that grows and harvests vast amounts of blueberries. Its scenic ridges and lakes provide excellent fishing, hunting, and foliage viewing.

Next south is Union, again an agricultural area, bordered by several small lakes. The town is the site of the Union Fair (late August), where Friday of fair week is given over to the annual Blueberry Festival. Matthews Museum of Maine Heritage is on the fairgrounds and displays early farm machinery, ice tools, household items, and horse carriages. The "one-hoss shay"
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Rockland ...... 35 miles  Camden ...... 30 miles
originated in Union; an early example is at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Rt. 131 passes through Warren, on the banks of the St. George River, where the remains of the George's River Canal System (1793), once operated by General Henry Knox and among the oldest canal systems in the U.S., are found.

The tour continues on Rt. 131 left onto Rt. 1 in Thomaston. The Maine State Prison is here, and inmates operate a Prison Store, selling their own furniture and other crafts. Montpelier, an elegant replica of the original 1794 home built by General Knox, George Washington's Secretary of War, overlooks the east end of town.

St. George (right off Rt. 1 by Montpelier) is a fishing and lobstering community offering beautiful coastal scenery in any of its villages, including Tenants Harbor, Martinsville, and Port Clyde. Turn left in St. George onto Rt. 73 (north) to Spruce Head and South Thomaston, fishing and vacationing communities offering further glimpses at sparkling coastal scenery.

Owls Head forms a peninsula along the southern shore of Rockland Harbor, at the tip of which stands diminutive Owls Head Light (1825). Nearby, the Owls Head Transportation Museum, a working museum for planes, automobiles and engines, offers a continuing series of events: a transportation rally, fly-ins, etc., throughout the season.

From Owls Head, Rt. 73 returns to Rockland.

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East Penobscot Bay
(120 miles)

Bucksport, Castine, Penobscot, Brooksville, Sedgwick, Sargentville, Little Deer Island, Deer Island, Isle au Haut, Sunset, Blue Hill, East Blue, Surry, Ellsworth, East Orland

Leaving from Bucksport, at the head of Penobscot Bay, this tour loops down the western side of one of Maine's loveliest, unspoiled peninsulas. From the very start, the route meanders through a succession of tiny coastal villages that cling quietly to the irregular shoreline. After reaching Stonington, the route travels up the opposite side of the peninsula to Ellsworth before turning westward to its starting point.

The suspension-type Waldo-Hancock Bridge (1931) spans the mighty Penobscot River at Bucksport. Good views of this structure, considered one of the most beautiful of its time, may be had along the Rt. 1 approach at scenic turnouts.

The town of Bucksport lies along the eastern bank of the Penobscot River, where it soon flares to become Penobscot Bay. Backbone of the community is St. Regis Paper Company, makers of fine quality papers.

Directly across the river stands the imposing, if somber, ramparts of Fort Knox, Maine's largest granite fortification, built in 1844. Its construction was halted before completion twenty years later. It contains impressive underground stairways, brick archways, and other construction techniques involving the work of master stone masons.

A local curiosity in Bucksport is the granite tombstone of Col. Jonathan Buck, upon which the outline of a leg and foot may be seen. Legend tells that Buck was cursed by a woman he had condemned as a witch. The stone has resisted all attempts to remove the unintended likeness.

Begin the tour from Bucksport via Rt. 1 (north), soon turning right onto Rt. 175 (south). This road closely follows the shores of East Penobscot Bay. When it turns east, continue south on Rt. 166, then bear right onto Rt. 166A, soon arriving in historic Castine.

The quiet atmosphere that prevails over this most attractive residential and vacation village gives little clue to the stormy times that have occurred here since the pilgrims established a trading post in 1629. The history is very ably presented on the more than 100 markers that detail the 200 years of struggle by English, French, Dutch, and eventually Americans for control of the area.

British-built Fort George is here, the last spot surrendered to the colonies at the close of the American Revolution. The Wilson Museum has fine geology and maritime collections.

Opposite Fort George is the Maine Maritime Academy, one of the country's largest and best merchant-marine training colleges. Its training ship State of Maine is often in port. From Castine, take Rt. 166 (north), turn right onto Rt. 199 (north), then right on Rt. 175 (south) as you wind around scenic tidal bays and inlets within the town of Penobscot, one location where notions of buried treasure actually came true. About 1840, someone found 2,000 seventeenth-century French and Spanish coins near the Bagaduce River.

Rt. 175 passes through portions of Brooksville, location of several charming inns and cottage colonies, before reaching Sedgwick. Here a picnic area and scenic turnout atop Caterpillar Hill give a splendid panoramic view of Penobscot Bay and islands, including the Camden Hills to the west.
The village of Sargentville, in Sedgwick, is a junction point with Rt. 15. Turn right and follow Rt. 15 (south) over the high-arched Deer Isle Bridge (1938), a suspension bridge over Eggemoggin Reach, a famous yacht passage, to Little Deer Isle (scenic overlook). At the end of a local road (right) is a view of Pumpkin Island and Lighthouse, an important beacon when steamboats plied these waters. Soon, a winding causeway links to Deer Isle, a seafaring community for more than two centuries. Lobsters, scallops, and sardines are harvested extensively, both here and in neighboring Stonington, at the southern tip of the island.

Evidence exists in Stonington of another important facet of the island’s economy. A once-flourishing granite quarrying business provided top quality stones for public buildings and monuments all over the country. The deep quarries have been all but abandoned.

West of Stonington village, the surface of quiet Ames Pond comes alive with the blossoms of thousands of pond lilies during summer. Stonington offers sightseeing cruises as well as deep-sea charter fishing. The mailboat to the island community of Isle au Haut also leaves from here.

The tour loops around the western side of the island, through the village of Sunset. This is the location of the Salome Sellers House (circa 1830), a restored and furnished period home. Across the island, Sunshine Village is home for the Haystack Mountain School of Crafts, which offers accredited courses in various arts and crafts.

Return through Deer Isle village, following Rt. 15 (north) back onto the mainland and to Blue Hill.

Its days as an industrial and shipbuilding center long behind it, the town of Blue Hill now attracts many summer visitors who are captivated by the region’s relaxing charms. Highly skilled local craftspeople, including pottery makers, turn out excellent work. The home of Jonathan Fisher, Blue Hill’s first settled minister, reveals paintings, manuscripts, and many unique productions from the hand of this multitalented intellectual. Throughout the summer, Kneisel Hall, a summer musicians’ retreat, features weekly chamber music concerts. Labor Day weekend is highlighted by the annual Blue Hill Fair.

South of town, mounds of shell heaps recall the days when Indians from the northern forests summered here while catching and preserving fish for winter meals. Leaving Blue Hill, branch right onto Rt. 176 (north) through scenic East Blue Hill to Surry. Here turn right onto Rt. 172 (north), arriving soon in Ellsworth.

Approaching the city, the impressive Colonel Black Mansion (left) is a richly furnished modified Georgian period home, dating from the early 1800s. It was once the home of Col. John Black, one of the largest landowners east of the Penobscot.

At the junction with Rt. 1, turn left back toward Bucksport. Rt. 1 (south) leads to East Orland, site of the Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery, propagation point for countless salmon and trout. Arrival in Bucksport completes the circle tour of the East Penobscot Bay region.

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Mount Desert Island (95 miles)

Departing from Ellsworth via Rt. 3, this tour leaves the mainland at Trenton via a scenic causeway to Mount Desert Island, location of Acadia National Park. Looping the island in a clockwise fashion, the route visits the busy vacation communities of Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Somesville. It then drops to the southern end of the island to capture the salty charm of Southwest Harbor, Manset, Seawall, Bass Harbor, Swans Island, Tremont, Seal Cove, Pretty Marsh.
Bernard, Tremont, and Seal Cove. Allow time to take in the natural wonders and beauty to be found within the park.

Ellsworth is the gateway to Mount Desert Island. It is the major commercial center for Hancock County and for this Down East section of Maine's coast. Situated along the Union River, Ellsworth developed industrially by virtue of extensive lumbering and shipbuilding operations. A sixty-foot falls in the river may be seen from the Rt. 1 bridge in the city.

Follow Rt. 3 (east) to the Stanwood Homestead Museum (1850), a memorial to Cordelia J. Stanwood, pioneer ornithologist, photographer and author. A forty-acre woodland sanctuary here includes eight nature trails and three ponds.

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Trenton is a coastal recreation and summer-home area bordering on Union River Bay and Mount Desert Narrows. From here Rt. 3 crosses the Trenton Bridge to the Thompson Island Picnic Area (left) and soon touches Mount Desert Island. From this point, it swings east and follows the northern and eastern shores of the Island, passing a shorefront animal park before reaching the villages of Salisbury Cove and Hulls Cove.

Hulls Cove is the Visitor Center Headquarters for Acadia National Park, the only coast-wise national park on the Atlantic Ocean north of Florida. Through the foresight and generosity of men such as John D. Rockefeller Jr., more than 30,000 acres were donated by Maine residents and summer visitors to establish and preserve a unique part of Maine's rocky shore, coastal mountains, and offshore islands.

Among Acadia's activities and attractions is a twenty-mile scenic drive along the Park Loop Road. A branch road from it leads to the summit of 1,530-foot Cadillac Mountain, the highest coastal point north of Rio de Janeiro. At various points along the road are scenic turnouts to view various natural wonders — glacier-carved valleys and lakes; high, surf-pounded cliffs; and tracts of northern coniferous forest. A series of carriage paths and foot trails allows hiking, climbing, biking, and horseback riding. An extensive naturalist program provides various seashore, woodland, and mountaintop nature walks. The Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities stands adjacent to the Sieur de Monts Spring Nature Center and wildflower garden; while the Islesford Historical Museum on Little Cranberry Island offers exhibits on the early history of the entire region.

Nearby Bar Harbor is a commercial and recreation center. Originally an exclusive summer resort colony for the wealthy, much of the town was swept by a disastrous forest fire in October, 1947, which destroyed most of the palatial summer "cottages" and hotels.

Since then, scores of new accommodations, campgrounds, restaurants and other attractions have sprung up. Special events include festivals, concerts, theater, bus excursions, and boat trips provide additional avenues for discovery. Bar Harbor is the U.S. terminus of the Canadian National Ferry Bluenose, which operates daily during the summer months to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and on a curtailed schedule the remainder of the year.

South of town, the Jackson Laboratory (left) is the world's largest center for mammalian genetics research. Scientists here study laboratory animals for insight into human diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and birth defects.

Rt. 3 takes the tour to Seal Harbor, where Nelson D. Rockefeller maintained a summer home; and Northeast Harbor, a charming summertime community. Several gracious inns and hotels surround the picturesque harbor, which is a famous haven for 'gold plate' yachts. From the municipal landing, several sightseeing and naturalist boat cruises sail among the neighboring Cranberry Isles. From town, Sargent Drive skirts Somes Sound, the only natural fjord on the East coast, which nearly bisects the island.

From Northeast Harbor, follow Rt. 198 (north) around the head of Somes Sound, then turn left (south) on Rt. 102 to Somesville, an attractive community and the oldest settlement on the island. This is the home of the Acadia Repertory Theater. The route continues to Southwest Harbor, a fishing and boatbuilding town surrounded by the rugged grandeur of Acadia National
MOUNT DESERT ISLAND

Park. The choices for hiking, swimming, picnicking, or just enjoying nature are almost limitless. Here also is the Mount Desert Oceanarium, which offers a unique touch, see, and learn experience.

Beyond the center of town, branch left on Rt. 102A, through Manset and Seawall. In the latter community is a national park camping and picnic area, and a nature trail alongside Ship Harbor. Where Rt. 102A turns sharply right, a local road (left) leads to the lighthouse at Bass Harbor Head. The Maine State Ferry Service leaves daily from Bass Harbor to Swans Island.

Branch left beyond Bass Harbor onto Rt. 102 toward the fishing and boatbuilding town of Tremont. At Seal Cove are an automobile museum and riding stables. Continue north through beautifully forested terrain, past Pretty Marsh, before returning to Somesville.

Turn left and continue on Rt. 102 (north) to the head of the island, where Rt. 3 (west) leads back to Ellsworth.

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Leaving from Ellsworth, Tour No. 14 proceeds east along Rt. 1, offering the choice of exploring the Lamoine peninsula before descending the eastern shores of Frenchman's Bay to Schoodic Point, the other (in addition to Mount Desert Island) mainland portion of Acadia National Park. Turning northward, the route touches Gouldsboro Bay, then swings east again before heading away from the coast to return through a lovely, unspoiled forested section known as the Cherryfield Woods.

Rt. 1 (north) leaves Ellsworth on a course almost due east. Beyond the business district of Ellsworth, Rt. 184 (right) turns south through the town of Lamoine to Lamoine State Park, on the shores of Frenchman's Bay. From here are outstanding views of Cadillac Mountain and the other summits within Acadia National Park. Hancock (next) is the location of the Pierre Montreux School of Music, where guest conductors work with young musicians. Summer chamber concerts are regularly presented here. During WW II, a German submarine landed spies at Hancock Point. The point provides an exceptional view across Frenchman's Bay.

Rt. 1 crosses Taunton Bay into Sullivan, another vacation community that was formerly a granite-quarrying center. Intown, the Stone Store (right), now a gift and crafts shop, is a two-storied, gabled structure built of huge granite blocks. The structure stored salt at one time.

At West Gouldsboro, turn right, following Rt. 186 (south) to Winter Harbor, at the eastern entrance to Frenchman's Bay. A large, protected harbor that never freezes over during the winter, hence the town's name. Fishing is the main occupation in Winter Harbor. The U.S. Navy maintains a large radio-communications station here. On Grindstone Neck stand many large and beautiful summer homes. Winter Harbor hosts an annual Lobster Festival (early August) and acts as the gateway to the Schoodic Point section of Acadia National Park.

A one-way park road loops away from Rt. 186, winding past spruce forests and rugged granite shores. A smaller road (left) snakes to the top of Schoodic Mt. From here, it's a short hike to Schoodic Head, where the view stretches northeast to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

The loop road follows the eastern shores of the point, leaving the park at Wonsqueak Harbor, location of a tiny fishing village. Indian lore tells how a young brave, jealous of his squaw, took her out in his canoe and threw her overboard. As she was sinking out of sight, she gave "one squeak." On reaching Rt. 186 again, turn right to Birch Harbor and Prospect Harbor, both fishing communities. At Prospect Harbor the Stinson Canning Company is Maine's largest sardine processor. Across the mouth of the harbor stands picturesque Prospect Harbor Light, first established in 1848 and rebuilt in 1891. From here, branch right onto Rt. 195 and follow it three miles to Corea, a much-photographed harbor.
Rt. 186 returns to Rt. 1 at Gouldsboro. Turn right here and continue north. The road crosses into Washington County at Steuben, a fishing community that has local roads leading south along jutting peninsulas (Dyer Neck and Petit Manan Point). The town was named for Baron Von Steuben, a German drillmaster who whipped untrained revolutionary troops into a victorious army during its winter encampment at Valley Forge. The natives do not use the German STOY-ben, but sto-BEN, with a definite emphasis on the final syllable.

Milbridge, at the mouth of the Narraguagus River, was once a shipbuilding village. Today it is home for Jasper Wyman and Sons, one of the foremost blueberry-processing plants in the world. County-run McLellan Park, a recreation area oriented toward picnicking, hiking, and tent camping, is located here. From Milbridge, Rt. 1 turns north away from the coast to Cherryfield, also on the fast-flowing Narraguagus River. This stretch of road, called the Narraguagus Highway, is a favorite area for Atlantic salmon fishing.

Cherryfield (in spite of its name) is in blueberry country. Vast stretches of desolate blueberry barrens, created by glacial deposits, are in this vicinity. (In Deblois, on Rt. 193, north of Cherryfield, are wide expanses of barrens.) Blueberry picking and packing is big business in Cherryfield.

Leave Rt. 1 here and take Rt. 182 (west) through the Cherryfield Woods over one of Maine’s officially designated scenic highways. Rt. 182 first passes through two unorganized, mostly unpopulated townships. It winds over, around, and past several small ponds and the larger Tunk Lake (left) where a picnic area is set in most scenic surroundings. The land is hilly and heavily forested. This is prime hunting and fishing territory.

Franklin was once a lumbering, shipbuilding, and granite-quarrying town. Recent times have seen a shift to frozen blueberry processing and Christmas tree farming. Proud of its heritage, the members of the Franklin Historical Society have established a Memorial Park, a two-acre garden which showcases a galamander, an unusually contraption once used to move large blocks of granite. The society’s collections are housed in the old Baptist Church and include local photographs, tools, and documents relating to the three industries that built the town.

From Franklin, Rt. 182 (west) brings the tour to Hancock and the junction with Rt. 1. Turn right (south) here and return to Ellsworth. North of the city, Rts. 179 and 180 lead into the Graham Lake region, scenic fishing and hunting country only a few miles distant.

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Bangor Area
(125 miles)

Bangor, Veazie, Orono, Old Town, Milford, Stillwater, Hampden, Newburg, Dixmont, Plymouth, Detroit, Newport, Corinna, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, Charleston, Corinth Villages

The Greater Bangor Area provides the focus for this tour. Following a tour of the Queen City, the route follows the Penobscot River upstream to Orono and Old Town, homes to the University of Maine and the Penobscot Indians, respectively. Returning to Bangor, the tour next makes a circle route, exploring the communities west and north of the city. Most are small and agriculturally oriented. Larger ones rely on small manufacturing such as wood products and shoemaking. Areas of lakes, streams, and forests provide good hunting and fishing. The trip concludes by following the Kenduskeag Stream, scene of exciting canoe races, back to Bangor.

Bangor, more than twenty miles up the Penobscot River from the open ocean, is Maine's third-largest city. It is a major commercial, financial, and cultural center for the central and northern portions of the state, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

As Maine's great North Woods country became increasingly important for timber production during the first half of the nineteenth century, Bangor became a boom town. Millions upon millions of logs were driven down the Penobscot to waiting Bangor lumber mills and then to the holds and decks of vessels that sailed the world over. By the 1850s, Bangor had become the largest lumber exporter in the world, a boom that lasted until nearly 1880, when the prime timber had been taken and the thrust of America's lumbering business began spreading west and south.

Reminders of Bangor's heyday remain. The Isaac Farrar Mansion (Union St.), residence of lumber baron Isaac Farrar, is a carefully restored Greek Revival mansion. Its marble fireplaces, intricately carved woodwork, mahogany paneling, and stained-glass windows reveal some of the wealth of log-drive days. Across Union Street is the Thomas A. Hill House, home of the Bangor Historical Society (open). On Harlow St., near the public library, a large bronze statue memorializes Maine's river drivers. Three men are depicted prying the key log from a jam.

Bangor's claim that the most famous woodsman of all came from the Queen City is evidenced by a thirty-one-foot statue of Paul Bunyan in Bass Park. Today Bangor is a city of modern stores, shopping centers and diversified industries. It lies across the river from Brewer, and both communities offer many accommodations and restaurants for the traveler.

Rt. 2 runs along the west bank of the Penobscot River north of the city. The tour leaves Bangor on this road through Veazie to Orono, where the major campus of the University of Maine is located. Its Anthropology Museum, Carnegie Hall (art and music), Hauck Auditorium (concerts, lectures, theater), and athletics department offer a steady succession of educational, cultural, and entertainment opportunities.
Next north is Old Town, a manufacturing city and home to the famous Old Town Canoe Co. Here, too, is the Penobscot Indian Reservation. The Old Town Historical Museum houses exhibiting the town’s history including logging items and a Penobscot Indian display. The Indians themselves have created a Penobscot National Historical Society, a museum of artifacts, photos, and religious items detailing the complete history of the Penobscot Nation.

The tour has thus far followed the approximate route of Maine’s first railroad, the Bangor, Milford and Old Town (second-oldest in the nation), which began operations in 1835. Its first rails were made of wood. Rt. 2A continues the tour from Old Town, through Stillwater to I-95 (south), which returns to Bangor past the state’s largest shopping center. Exit I-95 at the I-395 interchange, quickly leaving the latter road onto Rt. 202 (west) to Hampden, a small residential, farming, and industrial suburb of Bangor. It was the birthplace of Dorothea Dix, nineteenth-century nurse who instigated marked reforms in living conditions within the country’s prisons and mental health institutes.

The tour follows Rt. 202 (west) through hilly farming country, soon coming to the town of Newburg. Ahead lie the Dixmont Hills and the town of Dixmont. Mt. Harris (1,233 ft.) dominates this low range of peaks and has a hiking trail to the summit. I turn right in Dixmont onto Rt. 7 (north) through the rural communities of Plymouth and Detroit to Newport, situated on the southern shores of six-mile-long Lake Sebastianook, which offers many recreational possibilities. Rt. 7 (north) continues to Corinna, birthplace of Gilbert Patten. Using the penname Bert L. Stan­dish, Patten wrote the Frank Merriwell boys’ books.

Dexter is an agricultural and manufacturing community on Lake Wassookeag. Woolen mills helped lay the manufacturing base for Dexter during the nineteenth century. Some of these continue today. Shoe manufacturing has become a major industry here, too, for this is the home of Dexter shoes.

An 1853 gristmill houses the Dexter Historical Society Museum containing local artifacts, photos, manuscripts, and farm implements. Beyond Dexter, Rt. 7 reaches to Dover-Foxcroft, an attractive rural community that now is home to Brown’s Mill, an alternative energy, craft and inventor cooperative. (More about Dover is in Tour No. 16.) From Dover-Foxcroft, turn onto Rt. 15 (south), passing through Charleston, whose three radomes stand out on the horizon for many miles.

East and South Corinth villages (Corinth town) come next. From East Corinth, a local road (right) passes the Skinner Farm Settlement (1810-1850), a living historical farm with a general store, church, and school. At South Corinth, signs (right) lead the way to the Robyville Bridge, Maine’s only completely shingled covered bridge. Built in 1876, it spans the Kenduskeag Stream, site of a major springtime canoe race to Bangor.

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Northern Lakes
& Forests
(140 miles)

Skowhegan, Solon, Bingham, Moscow, Caratunk, The Forks, West Forks, Waterville, Jackman, Rockwood, Big Squaw, Greenville, Monson, Guilford, Abbott, Sangerville, Dover-Foxcroft, Milo, Brownville

This tour encompasses much of the easily accessible portions of Maine’s Northern Lakes and Forests Region. Since the great majority of this area is privately owned timber company land, relatively few state highways exist here. Thus, the Moosehead tour has been laid out as a point-to-point journey rather than a circle or loop trip. Beginning at Solon, the tour follows the upper Kennebec Valley and Rt. 201 north to Jackman, near the Canadian border. It turns east to the Moosehead Lake region, then south and east to the Sebec Lake and Snochdike Lake Regions. (For those wishing to make this a round trip, begin the tour from the Waterville, Skowhegan, or Newport areas.)

Tour No. 16 commences at the southern edge of the Northern Lakes and Forest Region. Traveling north on Rt. 201 from the Skowhegan area, the road soon comes to Solon, on the east bank of the Kennebec River. From here, it follows the river north for more than thirty miles along an official Maine Scenic Highway.

More than 200 years ago, this stretch of the Kennebec was the highway for Benedict Arnold and his army during the march to Quebec. At several points along the way, interpretive displays and commemorative markers indicate significant occurrences during that effort.

At Solon is thirty-six-foot Caratunk Falls, beneath the railroad bridge spanning the Kennebec. On the east bank of the river below the falls, a trail marker at Arnold’s Landing recalls where Arnold and his men spent the night of October 7, 1775, before carrying their bateaux and supplies overland around the chasm. Indian petroglyphs on the rocks, together with many artifacts uncovered here, indicate this spot may well have been a permanent Indian campsite. The South Solon Meeting House (1842) off Rt. 201 (right) is a Gothic Revival structure decorated during the 1950s by various Maine artists.

Before entering Bingham, the shaded Arnold Way picnic area (right) offers further descriptions of the great difficulties Arnold’s men had suffered and would continue to endure along their route.

Named for William Bingham, who once owned 2 million acres of land in Maine, the town of Bingham is the commercial center for the Upper Kennebec Valley. Its wood-products plants here form the community’s economic base.

The Gadabout Gaddis Airport lies along the river south of town and was a convenient landing spot for the renowned angler who long ago discovered the great fishing waters in this region. Bingham is a favorite jumping-off spot to a number of the region’s more remote sporting camps.

Moscow is next north of Bingham. Here is mighty Wyman Dam (155 ft. high, 2,250 ft. long), constructed fifty years ago to provide hydroelectric power. Its presence has raised the river 135 ft., creating Wyman Lake. Rt. 201 winds along the Kennebec
north of Moscow, past two more Arnold Trail markers and reaches Caratunk, a small old-fashioned village just off the main highway. The Appalachian Trail, famed 2,000-mile footpath extending from Maine to Georgia, passes through Caratunk, crossing Rt. 201 and the Kennebec as well. White blazes marking the trail are visible here.

North of Caratunk, the river grows more shallow and the land more rugged. The tour arrives at The Forks, where the often turbulent waters of the East Branch of the Kennebec River combine with the swift currents of the Dead River to form the Kennebec. These streams form one of the country's most exciting canoeing, kayaking, and river-rafting sites.

Nearby is one of New England's highest waterfalls. Below a series of tumbling cataracts, ninety-foot Moxie Falls thunders against the rocks of Moxie Stream. The falls are reached after a hike through the woods (left) from a local road (right) from West Forks to Moxie Pond.

Continue along Rt. 201 (north) through a vast wilderness region, long popular as prime fishing and hunting land. Public access is generally allowed in most of these private lands, as long as it doesn't interfere with timbering or pulp-hauling operations. An extensive system of gravel tote roads crisscrosses these forests. Care should be taken before traveling any of these roads, and signs restricting or prohibiting access at any point must be obeyed.

The route alternately climbs and descends long hills here before arriving in Jackman, a recreation and commercial center for sportsmen and the lumber interests in this region. Hotels, motels, sporting camps, cabins, campgrounds—all are in the region, which caters to outdoor interests and casual vacationers year round.

Excellent canoe trips, fishing, hunting, hiking, as well as an extensive network of snowmobile and ski-touring trails, help keep the Jackman region a recreation center year round.

Follow Rt. 6 (east) from Jackman through another wilderness stretch to Rockwood on the west shore of Moosehead Lake, another excellent fishing and hunting area. The accommodations, restaurants, and goods and services provide everything the sportsman or lover of wilderness lake and mountain scenery could want.

More than forty miles long and from two to ten miles wide, Moosehead Lake is the largest freshwater body lying totally within the boundaries of a single state in the N.E. Less than a mile across the lake from Rockwood towers Mount Kineo (1,806 ft.), a sheer perpendicular promontory jutting out into the lake and connected to the mainland by a narrow neck. Mount Kineo is composed of flint, attractive to Indian tribes who often traveled great distances to make weapons and tools here. A huge structure, golf course, and outbuildings are all that remain of the once-famous Kineo Resort Hotel which burned in 1974.

Rt. 6 follows the heavily wooded west shore of Moosehead Lake south to Big Squaw township, where Squaw Mountain ski area (right) offers major mountain skiing and a full range of resort and recreation activities year round.

Greenville is another business and recreation center for the region — a gateway to such unspoiled wilderness attractions as the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. From here, several flying services provide overviews or direct links with otherwise inaccessible territory. Accommodations of every sort are here, as are stores and shops for all needs.

Nearby, Lily Bay State Park, directly on the lakeshore, offers fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking, camping, and a chance to enjoy the majesties that Moosehead offers. Closer to town, the Katahdin, a restored former lake-type steamship, is being converted to a marine museum with artifacts and photographs of logging and steamboat operation.

Rt. 6 next leads south and east from the Moosehead Lake region to Monson, a town built along a slate ridge. Extensive quarrying and mining have produced high industrial-quality slate for generations. The local historical museum's collections feature material pertaining to the slate business, as well as to the one-time local narrow-gauge railroad.
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Also in Monson is the Moosehead Manufacturing Company, builders of fine Colonial furniture.

Next come the towns of Abbott and Guilford, agricultural and manufacturing areas along the Piscataquis River. Guilford is home to a large woolen mill. From Guilford, Rt. 150 runs north to the Sebec Lake area, more first-rate fishing and hunting territory.

Continue on Rt. 6 (east) from Guilford to Low's Covered Bridge (1857) over the Piscataquis River between Guilford and Sangerville. The latter location was the birthplace of Hiram Maxim, inventor of numerous items, including the machine gun, smokeless gunpowder, and a gas headlight for locomotives.

The road continues east to Dover-Foxcroft, a small commercial and manufacturing community, the birthplace of Lillian M. N. Stevens, one of the founders of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Leading north from town, Rt. 153 passes the Blacksmith Shop Museum (left), a restored Civil War-period farrier's shop. Much of its original equipment is still in place — an anvil, bellows, ox lifter, and other pieces. Further along the road is Peaks-Kenny State Park, on the south shore of Sebec Lake. Good fishing, a sand beach, and picnic facilities are here.

From Dover-Foxcroft, Milo is next. Essentially an industrial and commercial center, Milo is the site of the American Thread Company.

North of Milo, via Rt. 11 (north) are the towns of Brownville and Brownville Junction, beyond which a gravel surfaced road (left) leads (6 miles) to Katahdin Iron Works (1843), where for fifty years stood a thriving iron-producing business. A blast furnace and charcoal kilns have been restored at the site, which annually turned out 2,000 tons of raw iron. Charcoal to keep the blast furnace fires going was made in fourteen kilns which consumed 10,000 cords of wood a year.

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Baxter State Park is one of the prime attractions within Maine's Northern Lakes and Forests Region. Tour No. 17 provides one way to visit this vast wilderness preserve, leaving from Millinocket, location of Baxter State Park Headquarters. It is strongly advised that contact be made with the people here (write, call, or stop by) before leaving to enter the park. This office can provide complete, current park rules and regulations, maps, and other information concerning park use. Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at Baxter State Park, and these should be made in advance through the park office.

This tour provides a quick overview of the park and its facilities. Park visitors should also realize that travel permits are necessary for those not stopping in the park. Roads inside are dirt, very narrow, and winding. Driving must proceed with extreme caution and strict observation of speed limits. Sightseeing along park roads is essentially nonexistent, as the terrain is heavily wooded and views of any distance are infrequent at best.

A visit to Baxter State Park can be a thrilling and rewarding experience, as long as the traveler knows in advance what to expect, is knowledgeable of the park's "Do's and Don'ts," and is willing and prepared to travel in a leisurely fashion — and with sufficient fuel to enable reaching the next settlement. Remember this is true wilderness.

Millinocket is the southern gateway to Baxter State Park and, with its neighboring community, East Millinocket, the home of Great Northern Paper Company, one of the country's largest manufacturers of newsprint and other papers. Great Northern's mills are situated along the Penobscot River, which provides ample power.
With his own wealth, former Maine Governor Percival P. Baxter purchased and gave to the state of Maine a 200,000-acre tract of wilderness in north central Maine "to be forever left in its natural, wild state." The Baxter State Park Authority insures that Governor Baxter's intentions are observed, while shaping policies that will best serve the public interest.

"Mile-High" Mount Katahdin is the dominant physical feature within the park. Maine's loftiest peak, it towers 5,267 feet, and is all the more impressive in that its vertical drop is more than 4,000 feet. Baxter Peak is Katahdin's actual summit, and marks the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail. Some forty-five other ridges and peaks, eighteen more than 3,500 feet high, rise within the park, combining to create a network of some seventy-five miles of hiking and climbing through this wild nature preserve.

The Park Authority maintains several campgrounds (no trailer hookups). The park is open from May 15 through October 15. Neither motorcycles nor pets are permitted. Entering vehicles must not exceed seven feet in width; nine feet in height; twenty-two feet in length. Swimming, picnicking, fishing, and canoeing can be readily enjoyed at many sites. Park rangers are in attendance for the assistance, protection, and safety of all.

To reach the park from Millinocket, use the unnumbered approach road (beyond the terminus of Rt. 157) for sixteen miles, then branch right onto a dirt road leading to Togue Pond and a gatehouse. A fork at that point leads (right) to Roaring Brook Campground or (left) to Abol, Katahdin Stream, and Nesoradnehunk Campgrounds. Beyond Nesowadnehunk, the park road leads north and east to the gatehouse at Grand Lake Matagamon, then east to Shin Pond (Mount Chase Plantation), a tiny village that nestles between Upper and Lower Shin ponds. Good accommodations are plentiful here, including campgrounds. The mountain and lake scenery appeals to fishermen, hunters, hikers, and photographers alike.

Rt. 159 leads ten miles to Patten, a commercial center in the heart of major lumbering operations. The Lumberman's Museum (left) is a complex of eight buildings housing more than 2,000 artifacts and tracing Maine's lumbering history. Photos and comprehensive dioramas complement actual steam log haulers, tractors, and a working model of a sawmill. The buildings include an 1820 logging camp and a blacksmith shop.

In Patten, turn right onto Rt. 11 (south), enjoying magnificent views of Mount Katahdin (right) along the route to Sherman, barely into southern Aroostook County. The community is engaged in the lumbering business and grows potatoes, too. From Sherman, both Rt. 11 and I-95 (south) lead back to Millinocket.

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Washington County is aptly nicknamed the "Sunrise County" since here, during certain times of the year, the sun's rays first strike the United States. This honor is actually shared with three other Maine locations, depending upon the season and sun's location — Mount Katahdin, Mars Hill, and Cadillac Mountain. As is true in northwestern Maine, timber companies own vast tracts of Washington County's forest lands. Because of this, relatively few roads connect the two cities and forty-one towns here. That fact has resulted in the inclusion of point-to-point tours for this region, rather than circle trips.

This tour follows Washington County's southern boundary — the Atlantic Ocean. The coastline here remains much as it always has looked. Its rocky beaches and rugged headlands, tidal pools and beaches reveal a simple and stark beauty that are hard to match anywhere.

Rt. 1 at Cherryfield (see Tour 14) is the starting point for this tour. Follow this road (north) to Harrington and Columbia near the head of Pleasant Bay. Following the decline of lumbering and shipbuilding in this vicinity, these communities have found the surrounding countryside economically profitable via the harvesting of blueberries and other farming. Several large, old homes here are reminders of other times when fortunes were made from the land and sea alike. The residential portion of Columbia Falls lies along the local road (right) just off Rt. 1.

Here, the Federal-style Ruggles House (1818) features intricately carved flutings and beadings and garlands of tiny flowers. The magnificent flying staircase is a masterpiece that has made the building famous. East of the town center, Rt. 187 (right) leads to Jonesport and Beals, busy fishing and boatbuilding communities. Jonesport has active peat bogs and is home to the annual "World's Fastest Lobsterboat Race." In Jonesport, a boat can be chartered for an excursion to the Machias Seal Islands, a boat can be chartered for an excursion to the Machias Seal Islands, home of such birds as puffins, great auk, and a variety of sea ducks. Beyond Columbia Falls, Rt. 1 passes extensive blueberry barrens and (left) the University of Maine's Blueberry Hill Experimental Farm. The town of Jonesboro, on Englishman Bay, has canneries that process blueberries, clams, and poultry. Rt. 1 (north) next reaches Machias, the county seat, and location of a branch of the University of Maine. A small building on campus houses an 1846 narrow-gauge steam locomotive, once part of the Whitneyville-Machiasport Railroad.

Situated along the banks of the Machias River, Machias developed importance as a lumbering and shipbuilding center. Here is the location of the oldest building in eastern Maine, the Burnham Tavern (1770). A two-storied, gambrel-roofed structure, it houses items relating to the nearby capture of the British Schooner Margaretta (June 12, 1775), the first naval battle of the American Revolution. While the incident held little significance in itself, it gave reason to leaders in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to establish a navy.
South from Machias over a local road is Roque Bluffs State Park, a day-use area providing both fresh- and saltwater swimming. Rt. 92 (south) from town reaches Machiasport and Fort O'Brien (1775), overlooking Machias Bay and the site of the Margaretta's capture. Interpretive displays at the breastworks detail the fort's history. Also in Machiasport is the Federal-style Gates House (circa 1807), furnished in period fashion. A maritime room has exhibits. A local road south from Machiasport comes to Buck's Harbor, where specimens of jasper are found on the beach.

Rt. 1 (north) continues the tour to East Machias. The East Machias River divides the town; the business district lies along the west bank and an attractive residential neighborhood along the east bank. The local library presents a display of photos. The brick front are set two sizable millstones from a nearby grist grindery. Turn right in East Machias onto Rt. 191. This road leads to Cutler, a small fishing community that is also the site of the U.S. Navy's Radio Transmitting Station, the most powerful in the world.

Completed in 1960, Radio Cutler occupies a 2,800-acre location on Machias Bay. Twenty-six skeletal towers rise as high as 1,000 feet above the coastal plain, chartered for an excursion to the Machias Seal Islands, home of such birds as puffins, great auks, and a variety of sea ducks.

Rt. 191 passes through Trescott and junctions with Rt. 189 in West Lubec. Turn right onto Rt. 189 (east), soon arriving in Lubec, the easternmost town in the United States. A fishing and sardine-canning town, Lubec's main feature is West Quoddy Head, the most easterly point of land in the U.S., and the site of the much photographed candy-striped West Quoddy Head Light. Adjacent to the light station is Quoddy Head State Park, with its scenic hiking trail along the spruce-clad shoreline, around and above rock ledges that rise more than fifty feet above the ocean.

Intown, the Roosevelt International Bridge crosses to Campobello Island and Roosevelt Campobello International Park, location of the summer home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The house, with its well-kept gardens and grounds, includes many original furnishings of the Roosevelt Family.

19 Cobscook Quoddy Bays (75 miles)

Lubec, Eastport, Calais, Whiting, Edmunds, Dennysville, Pembroke, West Pembroke, Perry, Quoddy Village, Moose Island, Robinson, Dochet's Island, Woodland, Bangor, Alexander, Crawford, Wesley, Beddington

This tour is a continuation of Tour No. 18. It's another point-to-point route, picking up where the former one leaves off. Its main course of travel takes it around one of the most irregular stretches of the Maine coast. For instance, the town of Lubec, starting point for this tour, lies two miles by water across the mouth of Cobscook Bay from the city of Eastport. Yet, to drive from one to the other requires a journey of forty miles.

Cobscook Bay is an arm of larger Passamaquoddy Bay, below the St. Croix River mouth, which separates Maine from New Brunswick. Following stops at various scenic spots here, the route
COBSCOOK/QUODDY BAYS

Tour No. 19 leaves Lubec on Rt. 189 (west) and returns to the junction with Rt. 1 at Whiting, in farming and lumbering country. Along the way (left) is the fascinating Old Sardine Village Museum, where fifteen shops and numerous displays depict the growth of the local sardine industry from 1879 to the early 1900s.

From Whiting, follow Rt. 1 (north) to Edmunds, a sparsely populated township that encompasses Cobcook Bay State Park, a vast recreation area formerly developed as a part of the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge.

Rt. 1 (north) soon comes to the neighboring towns of Dennysville and Pembroke. The Dennys River runs through Dennysville and provides swimming and boating, as well as fishing for the famed Atlantic salmon. Both towns, with their attractive old homes, offer quiet coves along the fringes of Cobcook Bay, where the air is quiet and clean and the scenery is lovely.

In West Pembroke, a local road (right) leads along Leighton Neck, where on Mahar’s Point is a 140-acre picnic and hiking spot overlooking the reversing saltwater falls between the Point and Falls Island. Through here the incoming and outgoing tide flows at upwards of 25 knots, striking a series of rocky projections and causing an actual set of falls. From the Rt. 1 bridge opposite Pembroke Park, the falls are visible from a distance of 1866 steam ironworks.

In Perry, turn right onto Rt. 190 and travel toward Eastport, easternmost city in the U.S. En route, the road passes the Pleasant Point Indian Reservation, home of the Passamaquoddy tribe of the Abnaki nation.

Beyond is Quoddy Village, constructed during the 1930s after it was decided to use the great rise and fall of the Passamaquoddy Bay tides to generate power. The average tide here is 18.1 feet, but may vary from twelve to twenty-seven feet. The ebb and flow is through narrow channels connecting two nearly landlocked natural basins. Proponents of this power-generating concept believe large quantities of inexpensive power could be supplied from here, although the hoped-for development has never taken place.

Eastport is situated on Moose Island. Visited by traders and fishermen as far back as the early 1600s, Eastport was seized and held by the British during the War of 1812. The small city is the birthplace of Maine’s sardine business. Fishing and canning are still important industries here today.

The Old Sow, one of the world’s largest whirlpools, forms between Eastport and the western tip of Deer Island. Best seen about two hours before high tide, it is formed by opposing currents coming together.

Returning to Rt. 1 in Perry, turn right and continue north through this St. Croix River community. A roadside picnic area (left) contains a small red granite stone marking the halfway point between the equator and the North Pole. From Perry to Robbinston, the beaches along the St. Croix are composed of a deep red volcanic sand. Beautiful Boyden Lake lies in both towns.

A series of twelve granite markers along Rt. 1 from Robbinston to Calais were milestones used as pacing marks for training race horses here more than a hundred years ago.

Rt. 1 (north) crosses into Calais at Red Beach, so named for the colorful granite lining the beach at this point. In the St. Croix River opposite here is Dochet’s Island, a National Historic Site. In 1604, Samuel de Champlain landed here and established the first white settlement in North America north of St. Augustine, Florida.

Calais (CAL-lus), Maine’s only border city, spreads along the west bank of the St. Croix, across the river from St. Stephen, New Brunswick. It is one of the busiest ports of entry into the United States along the 3,000-mile Canadian border.

The two border communities share an unusually close relationship. Canadian and American holidays are mutually celebrated; police and fire departments cooperate on calls for help; Calais imports its drinking water from Canada — one of only two places in the world where water is imported for this purpose. The
The annual week-long International Festival (August) exemplifies the kindred spirit of neighborliness here.

The St. Croix Historical Society maintains the "Holmes Cottage" (1804), where collections of Indian relics, rocks, early furniture, maps, and photos may be found. Just north of the city is the attractive brick building of the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge Visitors Center. The refuge was established for the protection, study, and management of regional wildlife species — particularly waterfowl, migratory birds, and deer.

Tour No. 19 (Cobscook/Quoddy Bays) terminates in Calais. Rt. 1 (north) continues northward from Calais through thinly populated lake and forest territory of northern Washington County before reaching Aroostook County (see Tours No. 20 and No. 21). The road passes through Woodland, where Georgia-Pacific Corporation's huge pulp and paper mill draws from its extensive holdings in this area.

Rt. 1 gives access to the Grand Lake Stream region, an unspoiled region where sportsmen find fishing and hunting at its very best. Many sporting camps and other accommodations make a stay here a complete wilderness experience.

Also from Calais, Rt. 9 leads west across Washington County over a direct route (ninety miles) to Bangor. Known as the "Airline," the road passes through vast tracts of heavily forested hunting and fishing territory. Winding streams and sparkling lakes are often close at hand during the more than fifty miles of this route through Washington County.

Alexander and Crawford are the first communities reached via the Airline. Meddybemps and Crawford lakes offer fishing, swimming, and accommodations. At Wesley, great stretches of blueberry barrens spread across the countryside. Rt. 9 crests Wesley Hill, where on a clear day views of Eastport, thirty-two miles away, may be had.

Another wooded stretch precedes the arrival in Beddington, at the Washington County border. From here, Bangor is slightly more than forty miles.

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Aroostook County, nationally famous for its potatoes, is Maine’s largest county. “The County,” 6,453 square miles of land area in size, is larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, or the District of Columbia.

While as many as a million of its acres are under cultivation, some 4 million of Aroostook’s acres are forests. The wilderness here is considered the last frontier in the East. Including the well-known Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Aroostook’s wildlands offer unexcelled opportunities for the outdoor recreation-minded. Camping, canoeing, hiking, fishing, hunting — Aroostook offers a natural setting for these sports.

Most of Aroostook’s population, more than 100,000, lives along the eastern edge of The County and in the Saint John Valley to the north. West of Rt. 11, several large paper companies own holdings from which forestry harvest and reforestation is carried on. Across The County, some fifty pulp and paper mills produce lumber, wood, and paper products of every sort.

The tens of thousands of acres of Aroostook potato fields are a scene of beauty, as summertime caps the green sea of plants with white and purplish potato blossoms. Together with lush growth of clover, oats, and grains, and herds of cattle, Aroostook’s farmlands, which have never seen a drought, are indeed picturesque. Aroostook is truly a four-season recreation and vacation spot.

Tour No. 20 uses Rt. 1 as a southern gateway to Aroostook County, continuing north as far as Presque Isle. From here, Tour No. 21 makes a loop through The County’s northern and easternmost communities.

Rt. 1 enters Aroostook County at Weston, a most scenic farming and agricultural town. The road climbs high into the hills above and west of Grand Lake, on the Maine-New Brunswick border, for superb views. The tiny village of Orient is located near the northern end of Grand Lake. Here, Sunset Park allows swimming and boating. The tour continues through rolling farm country into the town of Amity. The town’s name supposedly was suggested because it echoed the friendly feelings of its earliest residents. (Some of Maine’s other such communities include...
Friendship, Hope, and Harmony.) From a high ridge along the road in North Amity, Mount Katahdin can be seen, more than fifty miles to the west. Densely wooded Cary Plantation is next, a fine hunting area.

Hodgdon is next north. Westford Hill, near the road, provides a panoramic view of the surrounding farmland, including Katahdin along the western horizon.

From Hodgdon, Rt. 1 (north) reaches Houlton, seat of Aroostook County. A large commercial center, Houlton is at the same time a community with many fine old homes and quiet residential neighborhoods. Lying within a region of gently rolling hills at the southern end of the Aroostook Valley, much of the city’s diverse industrial base centers on the area’s prime agricultural crop — potatoes — and its vast timber holdings. One of its local businesses is Morningstar Products, a potato-starch plant that produces a complete line of starch products to serve many industrial uses. Houlton is a major focal point for the northern third of Maine.

Houlton became involved in the early nineteenth-century boundary dispute between Canada and the United States when the community was selected as the site for a military outpost to defend the then-present border. Soldiers from this barracks completed construction, in 1832, of the Military Road, now Rt. 2A, from Macwahoc to Houlton. Through Houlton, northern terminus of I-95, funnels a heavy flow of truck traffic, which carries much of the huge volume of potatoes and other produce emanating from The County.

The Aroostook Historical and Art Museum is on Main Street in Houlton. Housed in the stately White Memorial Building are Aroostook pioneer tools, guns, swords, Indian artifacts, and military uniforms. On Court Street is the Pearce Home (1820), the oldest residence in town. It was built by Amos Pearce, Houlton’s first postmaster. The town’s original post office was located in the room to the right of the hall. The house features a large central chimney and basement smokehouse, complete with its original meat-curing equipment. The Houlton Potato Feast has become a major July attraction.

Leaving Houlton via Rt. 1 (north), the tour comes to Littleton, where a local road (right) leads to the Watson Settlement Bridge (1911), the farthest north and youngest covered bridge in the state. It spans the Meduxnekeag Stream. Maine’s Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife maintains a fish hatchery in Littleton. Beyond Littleton are Monticello and Bridgewater, potato-growing communities. Good hunting and fishing and camping are to be found here.

From Bridgewater, Rt. 1 (north) enters Blaine, a small farming village whose business district at its northern boundary is contiguous with that in Mars Hill. Blaine is the site of two large potato-processing plants.

Mars Hill (1,660 feet) is the most prominent natural feature in a region of low, rolling hills. It is one of the several locations within the state that prides itself in being the first U.S. location to see the morning sun. From it, the town of Mars Hill takes its name. The town is a busy potato-packing and shipping center.

Rt. 1 (north) briefly touches the potato-growing town of Westfield before reaching Presque Isle. South of the city’s business district, a local road (left) leads to Aroostook State Park. Bordering on Echo Lake, the park offers picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating, and camping. Also in the park is 1,213-foot Quoggy Joe Mountain, where a hiking trail to the summit provides excellent views.

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This tour focuses on the central Aroostook region, heart of the County’s potato-growing efforts, and the Saint John Valley, which reaches to the Canadian border and Maine’s northernmost town.

Central Aroostook’s commercial center is made up of the Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, and Caribou triangle of communities. Together they form the industrial and business core of Aroostook’s giant potato business.

From Van Buren to Fort Kent, the route travels the Saint John Valley, a region largely settled during the mid-eighteenth century by Acadian refugees expelled from Nova Scotia. At Fort Kent, the tour turns due south and follows the Aroostook Scenic Highway to Ashland, before heading east to Presque Isle.

The city of Presque Isle supposedly received its name because the business district is located at the confluence of the Presque Isle Stream and the snaking Aroostook River, which make it “almost an island.”

The annual Northern Maine Fair (August) is a popular weeklong event stressing the region’s agricultural assets, coupled with horse shows, horse pulling, dairy and beef cattle shows, and harness horse racing, long a local favorite. Recently opened adjacent to the fairgrounds is the Northern Maine Forum, a civic center which will operate as a convention and event site.

The University of Maine operates a branch school here, which includes an Agricultural Experiment Station. From Presque Isle, the tour follows Rt. 167 north and east to Fort Fairfield, a busy Canadian port of entry. Fort Fairfield’s economy is solidly linked with the potato — growing, harvesting, processing, and shipping. The town claims it grows more potatoes than any other town in the world.

Mid-July brings the annual Potato Blossom Festival, which draws thousands to its giant float parade, the crowning of a Potato Blossom Queen and its scores of other activities. Recreation opportunities in Fort Fairfield are plentiful year round. The Aroostook Valley Country Club boasts an eighteen-hole golf
course that has its parking lot in the United States and its clubhouse in Canada—customs and immigration-free. Here, too, is the Fort Fairfield Blockhouse (1839), a reconstructed building of the original, and one of two that guarded log booms in the Aroostook River during the Aroostook War (1839-43).

North of town, via Rt. 89, is the sprawling Loring Air Force Base at Limestone. Rt. 1A continues the tour from Fort Fairfield to Caribou, third point in Central Aroostook's commercial triangle. Caribou is a major shipper of potatoes. In Caribou, the Nylander Museum has an extensive collection of local geological and botanical interest, Indian artifacts, a shell and marine-life exhibit of some 6,000 specimens, early Maine tools and household implements. Along Rt. 1 south of the city is the Lyndon Center School Museum (1872) containing nineteenth-century house and school furnishings and farm tools.

Next northwest from Caribou, along Rt. 161, is New Sweden, a successful experimental colony settled by immigrants from Sweden in 1870. The town's descendants annually recall their heritage during a late-June Midsummer Festival. Nearby Stockholm was similarly settled. That town's museum once served as the community's first store and post office. Its collections focus on local history, via photos and artifacts.

Rt. 1 (north) continues the tour from Caribou through Connor Township and Cyr Plantation to the border crossing town of Van Buren on the Saint John River. The International Bridge crosses to St. Leonard, New Brunswick.

Van Buren is a small manufacturing and commercial center deriving its chief economic lifeblood from potatoes, lumber, and sugar beets. The area was settled by Acadians from Canada. Their heritage and culture have been embodied in the Acadian Village, a collection of sixteen reconstructed and relocated buildings dating between 1785 and the early 1900s. All period furnished, the settlement includes houses and barns, a railroad station, a school, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, a general store, a barber shop, and a church.

Paralleling the Saint John River, Rt. 1 (north) follows a northwesterly course through Grand Isle, so-called for the large island in the river at this point. The village of Lille, within Grand Isle, is dominated by its twin-spired, century-old large white Catholic church. Grand Isle itself has an ornate church, typical of many communities in this region.

Next is Madawaska, Maine's northernmost town. Unlike the small farming villages that surround it, Madawaska is principally an industrial community, as is Edmundston, across the river in New Brunswick. The Frazier Paper Company operates huge mills on both sides of the river, and several giant pipes carrying liquid pulp span the river between plants.

The popular men's cologne, Jade East, is manufactured in Madawaska. Another important border-crossing town, Madawaska is linked to Canada via an international bridge, which connects with Canadian Rt. 2 to Riviere du Loup (Wolf River) and Quebec City, along the St. Lawrence River.

At the parish settlement of St. David, east of the town center, stands the Tante Blanche Museum and Acadian Cross Historic Shrine. The museum concentrates on Acadian heritage, while the Shrine commemorates the first Acadian landing site (1785) in the Saint John Valley. Southeast from here, via Rt. 162, is St. Agatha (santAGAT), on the northwestern shore of Long Lake, one of the beautiful Fish River chain of lakes and a major four-season recreation area. Originally famous for landlocked salmon fish, the region's many sporting camps also cater to snowmobilers, hunters, and canoeists.

Fort Kent marks the northern terminus of Rt. 1, which extends the length of the U.S. East Coast from Key West, Florida. Potatoes and timber are the raw materials for the town's chief industries. A border-crossing town linked by bridge to Clare, New Brunswick, Fort Kent is also at the northeastern gateway to Aroostook's vast wilderness and recreation region to the west. Numerous sporting camps offer excellent facilities and guides for fishing, hunting, and various other excursions into this tractless expanse.
AROOSTOOK COUNTY — NORTH

The wooden Fort Kent Blockhouse (1840) intown was erected as part of America’s military preparation against Canada resulting from a longstanding controversy as to the location of Maine’s northeastern boundary. Interpretive panels at the site depict the significant events of that era. The blockhouse contains museum displays of lumbering relics and equipment.

Rt. 161 (west) from Fort Kent follows the Saint John River through St. John and St. Francis, past large seed-potato farms, to Allagash Plantation. Here, a small community at the mouth of the Allagash River remains as an oasiss of English-born population in a predominantly French area. This is the terminus of the famous Allagash canoe trip. Beyond, the community of Dickey is the site of the often-proposed Dickey-Lincoln Power Project.

In Allagash Village, a Log House Museum building has been completed to house photos and artifacts that document the area’s lumbering history. The tour continues from Fort Kent, following Rt. 11 (south) along the Fish River through Wallagrass Plantation, Eagle Lake, in the Fish River chain, and Winterville Plantation. This section was settled during the nineteenth century by Acadian French and offers access to numerous excellent fishing and hunting areas.

Rt. 11 (south) next reaches two unorganized townships before arriving in Portage. This fifty-mile drive from Fort Kent is the Aroostook Scenic Highway, a rolling stretch of road through dense forests and numerous lakes, ponds, brooks, and streams. Portage is a lumbering and recreation center and the terminus for the famous Fish River Chain of Lakes canoe trip. Sporting camps dot the region, while recreation goods and services, including float plane services into remote areas, are also available. Next south is Nashville Plantation, home to the Pinkham Lumber Company, whose two sawmills have the largest capacity of any such operation in the East.

The tour now reaches Ashland, where lumber and potatoes are the town’s economic mainstays. Ashland sponsors an annual Lumberjack Roundup (early July), a three-day festival which is highlighted by many woods-oriented, competitive contests of strength, skill, and stamina.

Ashland has a Logging Museum that includes a blacksmith shop and machine shed. The complex houses artifacts and exhibits such as log haulers, sleds and other items relating to the area’s lumbering heritage.

Turn left from Rt. 11 (south) in Ashland onto Rt. 163 and return through Mapleton to Presque Isle.

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The woodlands of Maine offer an invitation to the most spectacular event in New England—autumn downeast.
FALL FOLIAGE TOURS

1. Southern Circle (85 miles, 2 hours)
From SANFORD, E on US 202 thru Alfred to Bar Mills; N on 35 to Standish; W on 25 thru Kezar Falls to Porter; S on 160 to Limerick; S on 11 to Sanford.
FEATURES: Located in the southern corner of Maine, this region is known for its superb apple orchards where you may pick your own apples or purchase them at the many roadside stands. Along this route, just 1/2 mile S of Porter, you may want to visit the Porter Covered Bridge, one of 10 covered bridges remaining in Maine. The community of Newfield is proud of its “Willowbrook Village” a restored 19th century village. Especially scenic roadways are from Kezar Falls along Rt 25 to Porter; from Porter along Rt 160 to Limerick; and from W. Newfield on Rt 11 to Emery Mills.

2. Western Loop (130 miles, 3 1/2 hours)
From FRYEBURG, E on US 302 to Naples; N on 35 to Harrison; N on 117 to near Norway; N on road along shore of Lake Pen-neseewassee to Greenwood; E on 219 to 26; N on 25 to Bethel; W on US 2 to Gilead; S on 113 to Stowe; E and around Lake Kezar to N. Lowell; S on 5 thru Lovell to Fryeburg.
FEATURES: Passing through western Maine, one senses the quiet peaceful lifestyle inherent to the area. Visit another one of Maine’s covered bridges, the Hemlock Bridge located 3 miles NE of E. Fryeburg. Pleasant Mountain Ski Area in Bridgton offers scenic chairlift rides to the top of the mountain (weekends only after Labor Day). In the Sebago-Long Lake region you may wish to take an authentic riverboat ride on the Songo River Queen (operates until Labor Day). Oxford County is a great rock-hound region with information available in W. Paris at Perham’s Store. From W. Bethel to the N.H. Border the scenic Evans Notch White Mountain National Forest is open to the public. Especially scenic roadways are from Fryeburg on Rt 302 to Naples; from Naples on Rt 117 to Norway; from Norway on a secondary road to Greenwood; and from Stowe on a secondary road to Rt 5 to Fryeburg.

3. Mountain Tour (108 miles, 2 1/2 hours)
From RUMFORD, W on US 2 to Newry; N on 26 to Errol, N.H.; E on 16 to Oquossoc; S on 17 to Mexico; cross bridge to Rumford.
FEATURES: As towns become further apart, you will enjoy many miles of untouched mountains and forests. Towards Newry, stop at the Sunday River Covered Bridge known as the “artist’s bridge.” Visit Screw Auger Falls, Moose Cave, Poplar Tavern, and the Old Jail in Grafton Notch State Park. The Appalachian Trail passes through this park, offering hiking and rock-hunting, particularly for tourmaline, the state gem. In the Rangeley region, see the “Height of Land,” a magnificent scenic outlook on Rt 17. The beautiful “Angel Falls,” accessible by hiking, is a favorite for photographers. Especially scenic roadways are from Newry on Rt 26 to Upton; and from Rangeley on Rt 17 to Pleasant Island.

4. Ski Scene (132 miles, 3 1/2 hours)
From FARMINGTON, W on US 2 to Wilton; NW on 156 to Weld; N on 142 to 4; NW on 4 to Rangely; SE on 16 thru Kingfield to N. Anson; S on US 201 to Norridgewock; W on US 2 to Farmington.
FEATURES: Farmington is the jumping off point to Maine’s ski country. Head towards Weld and Mt. Blue State Park, for climbing, hiking, picnicking or just sightseeing. On to Rangely and the Saddleback Ski Area, which offers a beautiful view of the region from the lodge. Bigelow Mountain Range, a wilderness region, is noted for hiking and climbing. Sugarloaf/USA, in the lovely Carrabassett Valley, offers a gondola ride to a lodge at the very top of the mountain for spectacular vistas. Especially scenic roadways are from Rangely on Rt 167 to Stratton; from Stratton on Rt 27 to Kingfield; from N. Anson on Rt 201 to Norridgewock; and from Norridgewock on Rt 2 to Farmington Falls.
5. Moosehead Trip (210 miles 5 1/2 hours)
From SKOWHEGAN, on US 201 thru Bingham to near Jackman; SE on 15 thru Greenville to Dover-Foxcroft; S on 7 to Newport; W on 151 to Costons Corner; W on 43 to Athens; S on 150 to Skowhegan.

FEATURES: This route brings you to the southern reaches of the Great North Maine Woods and to Moosehead Lake, the largest lake in the northeastern United States. At W. Forks, see Moxie Falls, a 90 ft. cascade gorge 1/4 mile from US 201. As you approach the Moosehead Lake region at Rockwood, note Mt. Kineo, a most unusual mountain rising straight up from the lake shore. At Greenville, visit the Squaw Mountain Ski Area which operates a chairlift for scenic viewing during fall foliage. Also, Greenville has many float planes operating year-round to take you for short excursions or longer journeys deep into the Maine Wilderness. Between Guilford and Sangerville see Low's Covered Bridge, in Dover-Foxcroft visit the Blacksmith Shop Museum (open through October), and in Dexter visit the Old Grist Mill Museum (open into September). Especially scenic roadways are from Solon on Rt 201 to W. Forks; and from Jackman on Rt 6 and 15 to Rockwood.

6. Belgrade Drive (126 miles, 3 hours)
From AUGUSTA, S on US 201 to Richmond Corner; W on 197 to Litchfield Corners; N on secondary road toward Litchfield to crossroad; W on 126 to near Sabattus; N on 132 to Monmouth; N on 135 to US 202, W on US 202 into Winthrop; N on 135 thru Wayne to near Livermore Falls; E on 17 to Kents Hill; S on 41 to Mt. Vernon; E on secondary road and bear left at the firesta­

7. Coastal Outing (165 miles, 4 hours)
From WISCASSET, E on US 1 to 27S to Boothbay Harbor Region and on to Newcastle and Damariscotta via River Rd.; S on 130 to New Harbor and Pemaquid Pt.; N on 32 to Wicatoboro; S on 220 to Friendship; NE on 97 and secondary road thru Cush­

FEATURES: This route takes you along the ever-popular mid-Maine Coast, famous for unsurpassed shore dinners, quaint fishing villages, and craft shops. First is Wiscasset, often called "the prettiest village in Maine" full of well-kept old homes and other historic points of interest. Next stop is the famed Boothbay Har­bor Region which hosts an annual Fall Foliage Festival. At Pemaquid, visit the lighthouse, the Fisherman's Museum, Fort William Henry and Museum, and the archaeological diggings at the "Ancient Pemaquid Restoration" (all open until Labor Day). In Rockland, visit the Farnsworth Museum (open year round), or take a ferry cruise to the islands of North Haven or Vinalha-
FALL FOLIAGE TOURS

ven. In Camden, the scenic homeport of many Maine Windjammers, take a drive to the top of Mt. Battie for a magnificent scenic view of Penobscot Bay. Scenic roadways are from New Harbor on Rt 32 to Round Pond; from Appleton on Rt 105 and 131 to Union; and from Jefferson on Rt 213 along Damariscotta Lake.

8. Acadia Holiday (210 miles, 5 1/4 hours)
From BUCKSPORT, E on 3 to 175 to Deer Isle bridge; S on 15 to Stonington and return; E on 175 to Sedgwick; N on 172 to Blue Hill; N on 176 to Surry; N on 172 to Ellsworth; S on 230 to Mount Desert Island Bridge; S on 102 along western shore thru Seal Cove, Bass Harbor, and Sealgray to Somesville; E and S on 198 and 3 thru N.E. Harbor and Seal Harbor to Bar Harbor; N on 3 thru Hulls Cove to bridge; N on 3 to Ellsworth; NW on 1A to Brewer; S on 15 to Bucksport.
FEATURES: This route focuses on Mt. Desert Island, home of Acadia National Park. Mountains, lakes, and ocean are all here including Somes Sound, the only fjord on the U.S. Atlantic coast. Begin on Deer Isle and take in some of the top-quality crafts studios that have grown up around the charming villages of Stonington and Blue Hill. Visit Acadia National Park, the Robert Abbee Indian Museum and Nature Center, Sieur de Monts Spring, scenic Ocean Drive, Thunder Hole, Otter Cliffs, Cadillac Mountain, Sand Beach, and Jordan Pond. In Bass Harbor, see the popularly photographed Bass Harbor Lighthouse, and in Somesville, the Mount Desert Museum (open through September). There are scenic stretches along all routes on Deer Isle; all routes on Mt. Desert Island; and from Ellsworth on Rt 1A to Brewer.

9. Downeast Experience (180 miles, 4 1/2 hours)
From ELLSWORTH, NW on US 1A to Ellsworth Falls; NE on 179 to Aurora; E on 9 ("The Airline") thru Beddington and Wesley; N on 179 thru Meddybemps to W. Pembroke; W on US 1 thru Machias to Cherryfield; W on 182 thru Franklin to US 1; W on US 1 to Ellsworth.
FEATURES: This route will take you through Hancock and Washington counties, the true "Downeast" for which Maine is so well known. In Ellsworth visit the Black Mansion (open into October). On Rt 9, known as the "Airline," you will travel through the notable lake, stream, and forest sporting region of Washington County. In W. Pembroke visit the Reversing Falls, an arresting spectacle of roaring water falling through a narrow channel at flood and ebb tides. In Machias, visit the Burnham Tavern (open until Labor Day), where the first naval battle of the Revolutionary War was planned, and the Ft. O'Brien State Memorial. Scenic roadways are from Ellsworth on Rt 179 to Aurora, and from Aurora on Rt 9 to Beddington; from Wesley on Rt 9 to Crawford; and from Machias on US 1 to Jonesboro.

10. Northern Visit (214 miles, 5 hours)
From HOWLAND, E on 6 to W. Enfield; N on US 2 to Lincoln; E on 6 to Lee; N on 168 to Winn; NE on US 2 to Macwahoc; NE on US 2A to Haynesville; SE on secondary road to Danforth; N on US 1 to Houlton; W on US 2 to Ludlow; W on 212 to Knowles Corner; S on 11 thru Patten to Sherman; S on I-95 to Medway; S on 116 thru Chester to Howland.
FEATURES: Perhaps one of the most notable features of the region north of Bangor is the vast, unpopulated territory between towns. In Mattawamkeag you may visit a wilderness park (open until mid-Sept.) that offers canoeing, hiking and camping facilities. Continuing further north into Maine's potato country, you come to Houlton, home of the Aroostook History and Art Museum (open until November 1). In Patten visit the Lumberman's Museum (open until November 1). From Patten you can gain access to northern portions of Baxter State Park. Especially scenic roadways run from Danforth on US 1 to Houlton; from Sherman on I-95 to Medway; and from Medway on Rt 116 to Howland.
11. The County Circuit (204 miles, 5 hours)

From PRESQUE ISLE, W on 163 to Ashland; N on 11 thru Eagle Lake to Fort Kent; E on US 1 to Frenchville; S on 162 along Long Lake to Guerette; SE on 161 to Sweden; S on secondary road to US 1; N on US 1 to Van Buren; S on 165 to Limestone; W on 89 to Caribou; S on US 1A thru Fort Fairfield to Mars Hill; NE on US 1 to Presque Isle.

FEATURES: Aroostook County, known to Mainers as simply "The County," is rich in history, and is bigger than Rhode Island and Connecticut put together. This region, famed for its lumbering heritage and potato production, is one you should not miss. In Ashland, visit the Forest and Logging Museum daily by apt.). In Fort Kent, the northernmost town in Maine, see the historic blockhouse from the days of the little-known "Aroostook War." In Caribou stop at the Nylander Museum (open in the fall by appointment), displaying many geological and Indian artifacts. Scenic roadways should be noted from Ashland on Rt 11 to Ft. Kent; from Guerette on Rt 161 to Sweden; from Van Buren on Rt 165 to Limestone; from Limestone on Rt 89 to Caribou; from Caribou on US 1A to Mars Hill; and from Mars Hill on US 1 to Presque Isle.

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The Tugboat Inn, Boothbay
Twin City Motor Inn, Brewer
Whispering Pines Motel, Wilton
Yankee Clipper Motor Inn, Belfast

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Fort Knox, Prospect
Popham Beach, Phippsburg
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Lake St. George, Liberty
Lamoine, Lamoine
Lilley Bay, Greenville
Mooset Hunting Ground, Searsmont
Mt. Blue, Weld
Peacock Beach, Richmond
Peaks-Kenny, Dover-Foxcroft
Rangeley Lake, Rangeley
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### Points of Interest

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<td>Trolley Rides — Ogunquit</td>
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<td>Palace Playland — Old Orchard Beach</td>
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<td>White Animal Farm — Scarborough</td>
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<td>Fun Town — Saco</td>
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<td>Aqualand Wildlife Park — Trenton</td>
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In Maine Broadcasting

Television Stations

WABI-TV - Ch. 5 - Bangor
WAGM-TV - Ch. 8 - Presque Isle
WCBB-TV - Ch. 10 - Augusta
WSCW-TV - Ch. 6 - Portland
WGAM-TV - Ch. 13 - Portland
WL2B-TV - Ch. 2 - Bangor
WMFB-TV - Ch. 12 - Orono
WMED-TV - Ch. 13 - Calais
WMEG-TV - Ch. 26 - Biddeford
WMMF-TV - Ch. 10 - Presque Isle
WMTF-TV - Ch. 8 - Poland Spring
WVII-TV - Ch. 7 - Bangor

Radio Stations

WABI-AM - 910 KHz - Bangor
WABY-AM - 1280 KHz - Gardner
WACZ-FM - 620 KHz - Bangor
WALZ-FM - 95.3 Mhz - Machias
WAYL-FM - 93.9 Mhz - Lewiston
WBGW-FM - 97.1 Mhz - Bangor
WBLM-FM - 107.5 Mhz - Lewiston
WBEA-AM - 1230 KHz - Biddeford
WBYC-FM - 94.3 Mhz - Biddeford
WCOU-AM - 1240 KHz - Lewiston
WDCI-AM - 1590 KHz - Gorham
WDCS-FM - 106.3 Mhz - Scarborough
WDEA-AM - 1370 KHz - Ellsworth
WDEA-FM - 95.7 Mhz - Ellsworth
WDHP-FM - 96.9 Mhz - Caribou
WDME-AM - 1340 KHz - Dover

Foxcroft

WDFM-AM - 105.1 Mhz - Dover

Foxcroft

WEGP-AM - 1390 KHz - Presque Isle
WAUA-FM - 1140 KHz - Augusta
WKG-FM - 101.3 Mhz - Augusta
WFSM-AM - 600 KHz - Caribou
WGAN-AM - 560 KHz - Portland
WGAN-FM - 102.9 Mhz - Portland
WMLM-AM - 1250 KHz - Bangor
WGYU-AM - 100.0 Mhz - Brewer
WHCF-FM - 88.5 Mhz - Bangor
WHOM-FM - 94.9 Mhz - Poland
WHOU-FM - 1540 KHz - Houlton
WHOI-AM - 100.1 Mhz - Houlton
WIDE-AM - 1400 KHz - Biddeford
WIGY-FM - 105.9 Mhz - Bath
WIBQ-FM - 97.9 Mhz - Westport
WJTO-AM - 730 KHz - Bath
WKSO-FM - 94.3 Mhz - Ellsworth
WKJF-AM - 1380 KHz - Farmington
WKJF-FM - 99.3 Mhz - Farmington
WKTR-FM - 97.7 Mhz - Millinocket
WXAA-AM - 900 KHz - Brunswick
WXAA-FM - 98.9 Mhz - Brunswick
WXZAM-AM - 950 KHz - Presque Isle

WLAM-AM - 1470 KHz - Lewiston
WKNM-AM - 1450 KHz - Lincoln
WLKN-FM - 99.3 Mhz - Lincoln
WLOB-AM - 1310 KHz - Portland
WLCU-AM - 1340 KHz - Fort Kent
WMCM-FM - 95.3 Mhz - Rockland
WMCS-AM - 1400 KHz - Machias
WMEA-FM - 90.1 Mhz - Portland
WMBB-FM - 90.0 Mhz - Orono
WMEM-FM - 90.0 Mhz - Bangor
WMMP-FM - 106.1 Mhz - Bangor
WMF-AM - 106.1 Mhz - Presque Isle
WMER-AM - 1440 KHz - Westbrook
WMGX-FM - 93.1 Mhz - Portland
WMKR-AM - 1240 KHz - Millinocket
WXO-AM - 92.7 Mhz - Norway
WOZI-AM - 101.7 Mhz - Presque Isle
WOZ-AM - 710 KHz - Monticello
HOULTON

WPBC-AM - 92.9 Mhz - Bangor
WPIG-FM - 95.9 Mhz - Saco
WPOR-AM - 1460 KHz - Portland
WPOF-AM - 101.9 Mhz - Portland
WQDY-AM - 1230 KHz - Calais
WQDY-FM - 92.7 Mhz - Calais
WQMR-AM - 1150 KHz - Skowhegan
WRDO-AM - 1400 KHz - Augusta
WRKD-AM - 1450 KHz - Rockland
WRRM-AM - 790 KHz - Rumford
WRXV-AM - 1530 KHz - Auburn
WSCL-FM - 92.1 Mhz - Augusta
WSJR-AM - 1230 KHz - Madawaska
WSEM-AM - 1220 KHz - Sanford
WSEM-FM - 92.1 Mhz - Sanford
WTMS-FM - 96.1 Mhz - Presque Isle
WTOS-AM - 105.1 Mhz - Skowhegan
WTVL-AM - 1490 KHz - Waterville
WTVL-FM - 98.3 Mhz - Waterville
WWAV-FM - 100.1 Mhz - Lewiston
WWMR-FM - 96.3 Mhz - Rumford
WOXO-AM - 1450 KHz - South Paris
WYNZ-AM - 970 KHz - Portland
WYNZ-FM - 100.9 Mhz - Portland
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<td>WELLS BEACH</td>
<td>Atlantic Motor Inn</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST FORKS</td>
<td>Kennebec Dories</td>
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<td>WILTON</td>
<td>Whispering Pines</td>
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<td>THE YORKS</td>
<td>Creations In Wood</td>
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<td>The Candle Shop</td>
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<td>Libby's Oceanside Camp</td>
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<td>Camp Eaton</td>
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Sixty Tourist Attractions Under One Roof

The Maine Mall is a delightful enclosed shopping mecca of department stores, specialty shops, restaurants, and gift boutiques.

Major Stores Include:
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SEARS
ANDERSON-LITTLE
WOOLWORTH

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