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The Maine Coast

Maine Development Commission

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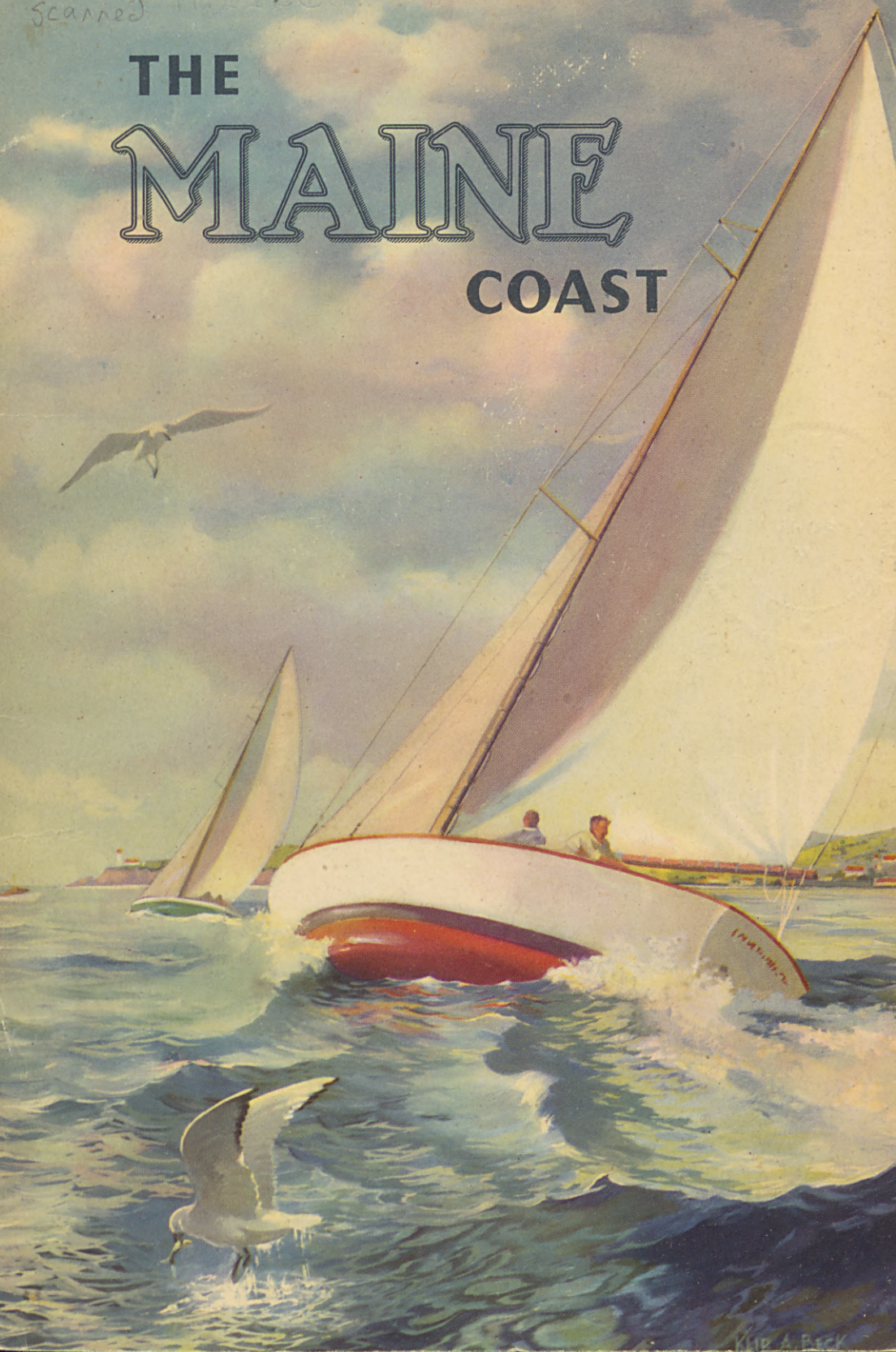
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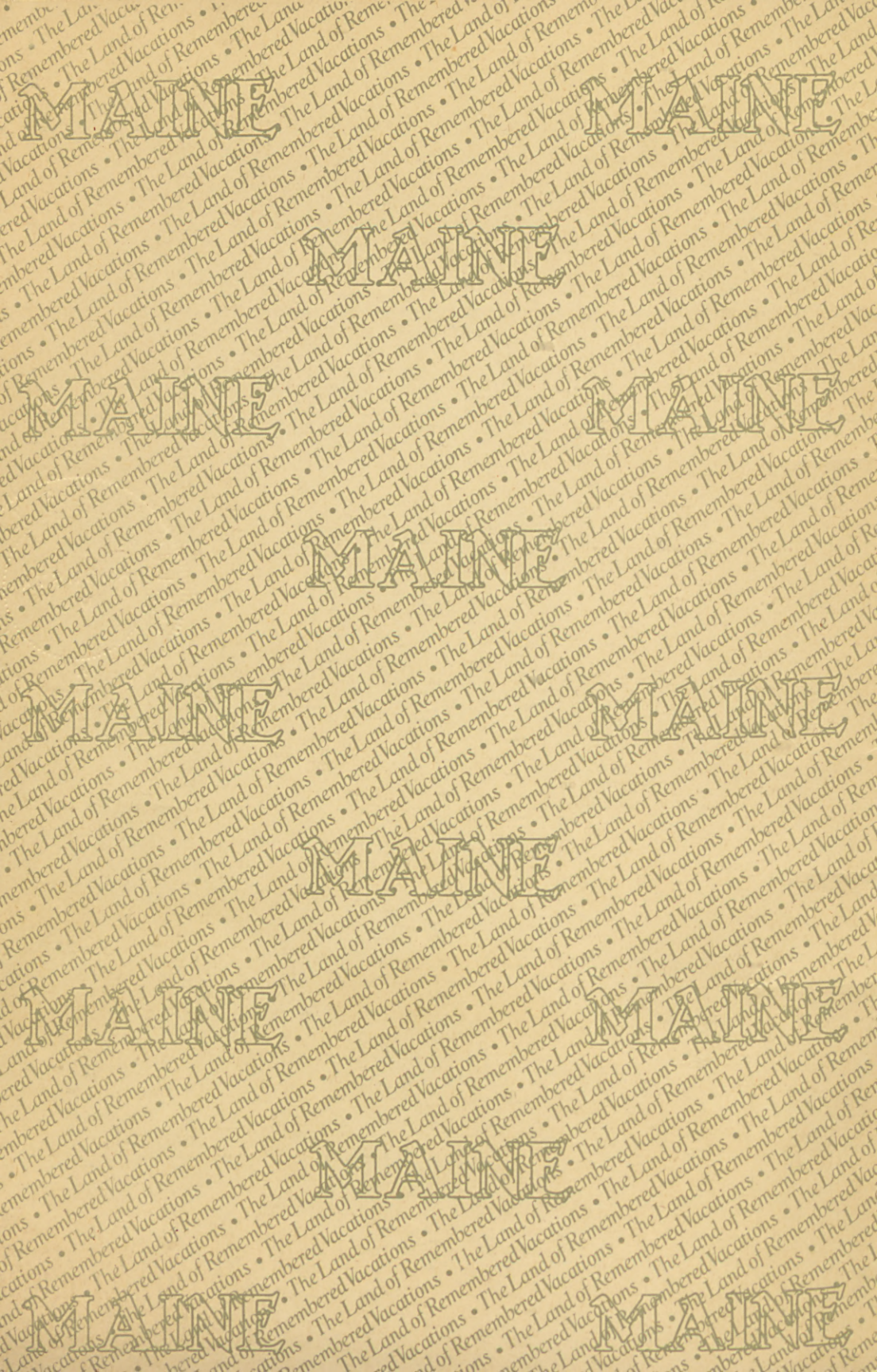
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THE MAINE COAST





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The MAINE Coast



COMPILED AND ISSUED BY THE
MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, MAINE

JAN 21 1946



The Maine Coast

IF you were to ask a group of experienced travelers to name a half dozen of the outstanding vacation regions of the entire world you would find that the Maine coast would be placed well up near the top of the list.

Ask the individuals in the group to give their reasons for this preference and you would receive a wide variety of answers.

One would cite the unbelievable beauty of this 2,486 mile long strip of coastline. Another would mention the ideal summer climate with its pleasantly warm days and cool, comfortable nights.

Still another would give as his reason the many facilities for recreational enjoyment that are available; bathing at the magnificent beaches; sailing around the islands and up the bays and inlets; playing golf, tennis and, in general, participating in the endless round of amusements that are part of the daily routine at the many beach resorts.

A fourth would say that he had succumbed to the charm of life in the quiet little villages that dot the coast; places where the tempo of life is slow and where the very atmosphere induces rest and complete relaxation. And so it goes. Some of these reasons deal with tangibles while others are indefinable; things more of the spirit than of anything else.

In the aggregate, however, they reveal just what is meant when people name the Maine coast as one of the world's finest vacation lands, namely, a place of exceeding beauty where, under ideal conditions, the individual can spend the summer months doing the things that appeal to him more than anything else in the world.

An endeavor to capture the charm of the coast of Maine and to imprison it in cold type would be as futile as an attempt to capture a vagrant sunbeam in a butterfly net.

Not the least of its attractions is the knowledge that it has written a brilliant page in the history of our country.

Because of its beauty, its intrinsic value and its strategic position, the Maine coast was coveted and won by the forces of first one European king and then another as the shifting tides of fortune ebbed and flowed in the colorful days that preceded the American Revolution.

World famous soldiers, explorers and colonizers have woven their names into the highly interesting pattern of Maine history. Cabot, Verazzano, Gomez, De Monts, Champlain, Weymouth, Pepperell, Captain John Smith, La Tour, Castin, Gorges—these are but a few of them.

Born in an atmosphere of constant warfare, some of the earliest settlements in America took root on the Maine coast between York and Pemaquid and, eventually, played important roles in the drama that saw the United States emerge as a free nation.

Nor did the men of the Maine coast pause to rest on their laurels when liberty had been won. They proceeded to lay the foundations of a tradition of sailing and ship-building that is unparalleled in all history.

Sons of Maine, they sailed their ships wherever ships were seen;
To northern lands and southern lands and all the lands between;
There were Maine ships in China and in little ports in Spain;
And all their crews were longing for another sight of Maine.

In the days of sail and the dominance of American ships in world trade, Maine sea captains and sailormen were supreme. Although their great white wings of canvas have long since been clipped, the legends and lore of the sea that have surrounded them will forever be an integral part of the charm of the Maine coast.

Today the visitor to the coast is captivated by the beauty of the substantial and graceful old homes to be found in every coastal town. These fine examples of Colonial architecture are, for the most part, the old homes of sea captains. Those who are privileged to visit them will find that they are furnished with treasures brought home from long voyages to the far corners of the earth.

Even today the reputation of Maine men as seafarers is known throughout the world. Proud ocean liners and the country's most luxurious yachts are captained and manned by descendants of those old mariners who went down to the sea in ships.

It would be hard to find a Maine coastal town that does not have behind it a tradition of shipbuilding. Fittingly enough, the first ship to be built in America—The Virginia—was built in Maine in 1607. The Red Jacket, famous in the annals of clipper ships, was a Maine product as was John Paul Jones' famous ship, the Ranger. Even today everything from United States naval craft to yachts are made in Maine shipyards and bear the same stamp of excellence that has characterized the untold hundreds of ships that have slipped off the ways into Maine waters since pre-Colonial days.

Those who have visited the Maine coast will agree that Mother Nature must have been in an expansive mood when she designed it. From Kittery to Calais, its beginning and ending, the distance is only a little over 200 miles. It is so broken up by bays, estuaries, inlets, sounds and coves, however, that the tidal line is over ten times that distance or, roughly, about half the entire distance of the Atlantic coast in the United States outside of Maine.

The visitor will find, after he has returned home, that he has a wealth of unforgettable Maine coastal scenes in the album of his memory.

He will remember for all time the beauty of rocky headlands that meet the challenge of the restless sea; of quiet harbors at sundown; of high mountains that cast their shadows on the waters; of capacious, island-studded bays; of long stretches of superb beaches; of quaint little fishing villages basking in the summer sun; of gay harbors filled with pleasure craft.

Deserving of a whole volume of description in themselves are the uncounted thousands of islands that dot the sea just off the Maine coast. They are infinite in their variety and matchless in their green-clad beauty. Some are so small that they seem like exquisite little jewels strewn on the blue carpet of the sea. Others are many miles in extent, veritable little kingdoms in themselves. Many are inhabited by persons who have built summer homes on them; some even boast of picturesque little villages.

No visit to the Maine coast would be complete without a visit to one or more of these delightful spots. Fortunately, the visitor will experience no difficulty in doing so for many small steamers ply between the islands and the mainland. A trip on one of these boats—some of which take just a few hours and others the better part of a day—is an adventure with beauty that should not be foregone.

From many Maine ports little steamers make daily trips to nearby islands, twisting in and out between many of them, putting in to picturesque little island harbors to transfer passengers and mail. Some of these trips take just a few hours; others consume the better part of a day. These little boats are tremendously popular with coastal visitors as they offer an excellent means of visiting portions of the coast not available otherwise unless a person has a boat of his own.





From Kittery to Portland, a distance of over sixty miles, the Maine coast is composed of a succession of some of the finest beaches in the world. Each season they are patronized by thousands of persons who enjoy bathing in the clear, cool waters of the north Atlantic. Many of these magnificent beaches are over five miles in extent. They are made up of clean, hard-packed sand; ideal for beach sports.

Two additional factors enhance the appeal that the Maine coast has for visitors. Transportational facilities are extremely good and a wealth of accommodations of all types are available throughout the region.

The principal route from Kittery to Calais is U. S. Route 1, a safe, well-paved highway that skirts the coastline nearly all of the way and affords many magnificent vistas of sea and shore.

Feeding into this main route are innumerable other highways that lead to every nook and cranny of the coast. Many lead directly onto some of the larger and most picturesque of the off-shore islands, those that traverse Orrs Island, Bailey Island, Mount Desert Island and Deer Isle being examples. While many of these side roads lead to long established, highly popular resorts, others take the traveler to quaint little spots far off the beaten track; places that are seldom visited and that retain the picturesque atmosphere of the typical Maine coastal village known so well by tradition.



The list of accommodations available along the Maine coast is a long and varied one indeed. Coastal resorts, towns and villages are equipped to accommodate everyone, from the person in extremely modest circumstances to the one who desires the best that money can buy.

At all of the principal centers will be found elaborate hotels; hotels that are extremely well-appointed but that are within the reach of the average visitors' budget; small, pleasant inns; tourist homes and overnight cottages.

At the principal resort places, nothing is left undone to provide the best of recreational facilities for the enjoyment of visitors. Golfers will find dozens of the finest courses in the country awaiting them. Sailing, fishing, bathing, horseback riding, tennis, hiking, mountain climbing—these are but a few of the recreational activities available in nearly every section of the coast.

With world renowned musicians, artists, authors and a host of widely-known patrons of the arts spending the season along the Maine coast, the region is well on its way toward becoming the nation's cultural center during the summer months. Events of international significance in which these famous figures participate are weekly occurrences.

When once a person visits the Maine coast, he will find that he will want to return to it year after year; to bask in its sunshine; to fill his soul with its beauty; to come in contact once again with its charm; to enjoy the friendliness and hospitality of its people. He will feel, after a while, that he is a part of the Maine coast and that it is a part of him. It will be home.





Salt Water Fishing

Old as mankind is the lure of the sea. For uncounted centuries human beings have made pilgrimages from afar just to breathe the tang of salt-laden air; to thrill anew to the miracle of the changing tides; to hear the roar of the breaking waves and to see again the surge of the ageless waters.

This urge to return to the sea is inherent in most of us and, because of it, millions of persons spend their vacations at the seashore. Man owes many of his favorite recreational pursuits to the sea—sailing, salt water bathing and similar activities—and for many years these sports have provided health and amusement to vast legions.

During the last few years, however, a new and exciting sea sport has come into being; one that already numbers several millions among its devotees. This sport is salt water fishing.

It was only to be expected that Maine should attain leadership in this new sport. Its magnificent 2,486 mile coastline with its countless bays, inlets, islands; its fine feeding grounds and clear cold waters—all have contributed to make it a fishing ground beyond compare.

From early spring to late in the fall this vast area is virtually alive with fish of all shapes and sizes, ceaselessly on the move; ever ready to take the angler's lure.

What an assortment of finny denizens of the sea await the coming of the angler — giant tuna, Atlantic salmon, striped bass, halibut, mackerel, swordfish, cod, haddock, flounders!

It matters not whether one goes after a 1,000 pound tuna or a one pound mackerel. Salt water fishing is a healthful, invigorating and exciting sport whatever the prize may be.

But the mere catching of fish is not all that there is to salt water fishing, as any sportsman will agree.

One has a strange sense of being free when he is out on a boat fishing. The world and its cares are left on land. There, out in summer sun that is tempered by a cool, salt breeze, one feels reborn. Life has a new, buoyant, exhilarating meaning.

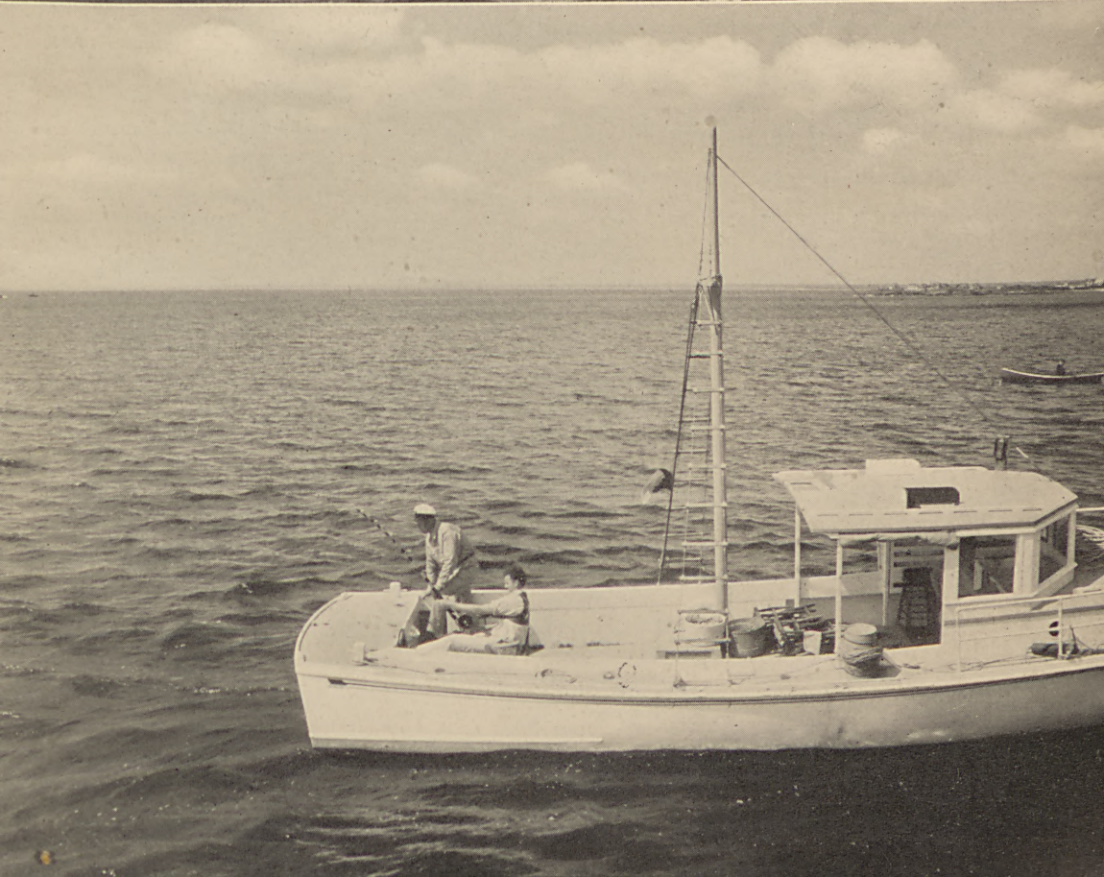
Too, a person goes fishing with his closest friends and the ties of friendship are never closer than they are on a boat out on the open sea. There, laughter and song come easily and the noon day lunch, by the magic of the sea, is transformed into a banquet fit only for the gods.

Adding no little to the pleasure of your Maine salt water fishing trip will be your boatman. He will be a man with a proud heritage behind him; that of the Maine sailormen who were his ancestors and who were unequalled in their calling.

You will find that he knows the waters like an open book and that the handling of his boat is second nature to him.

You will enjoy his quiet, down-east humor and the tales he has to tell of the men of Maine of long ago who went down to the sea in ships.

This, then, will be your reward for a Maine salt water fishing trip—thrilling sport; free, easy companionship; renewed health and a lifting of the spirits; memories that will remain with you always.



Maine's Giant Tuna

During the last few years sportsmen have become aware that the Maine coast furnishes unequalled fishing for that streamlined fighter of the deep, the tuna. Many freely predict that within a few years all tuna records will be broken by fish taken in Maine waters.

Today sport fishing for tuna is just in its infancy in Maine. In spite of this, over 1,000 fish were taken by various methods last year.

Each season around the first of July, vast schools of tuna, including fish that weigh as much as 1,200 pounds, invade Maine coastal waters and provide fast and thrilling sport until fall, the fastest action being experienced between July 15 and September 15.

Owing to currents, or some other natural condition, the fish take a strange course up the coast starting at York Harbor and veering off to sea near Matinicus Rock. Some, it is true, are found farther east, but their numbers are not so great. The best fishing grounds are from York Harbor to Muscongus Bay and the big bluefins can be taken almost anywhere in this region.

To date, the record for a fish taken with rod and reel is 709 pounds; with a harpoon 900 pounds. While these fish were large enough to satisfy the most exacting angler, it is unquestioned that much larger tuna inhabit Maine waters.

There are many stories told of anglers who have hooked these big ones and, after many hours of fighting, have been forced to cut them loose when overcome by sheer exhaustion.

One distinct advantage of Maine tuna fishing is the fact that the angler does not have to go far out to sea to find his quarry. Many tuna have been taken less than a mile from the coast and at three miles out one will find school after school of the big fighters.

The fact that one has never caught a tuna is no indication that he cannot do so. Maine tuna boat captains are expert in teaching the beginner the fine art of handling one of these big fish with finesse and a minimum amount of effort.

A tuna fishing party can be an extremely enjoyable affair. A great many parties are made up of two or three anglers and their non-fishing wives. While the men fish, the women enjoy the sail and the scenery, get the benefits of the bracing sea air and, in general, have a thoroughly fine time.

Maine tuna boat skippers keep their boats in excellent condition and have them equipped with every convenience for the comfort and enjoyment of their patrons. They are all real State of Maine fishermen who know every inch of the coast and who know where the fish are to be found at various times of the year.

The cost of a tuna fishing trip depends entirely upon the style in which one wishes to go out. The usual price for rod and reel fishing is \$20 per day per boat plus \$10 each for the rod and reel outfits with the boat standing all breakage. The trip can be very inexpensive if one has his own equipment and four or five anglers divide the cost of the boat. Almost any type of a sturdy boat will do for handlining or harpooning and the total cost for these types of fishing would be much less.

Many ports have charter boats completely equipped with fishing tackle and chairs. Some of the better known ones are at Bailey Island, Boothbay Harbor, Portland, Ogunquit, York Harbor and Kennebunkport.

Four of the most popular types of tuna fishing off the Maine coast are by harpoon, trolling with rod and reel, still fishing with rod and reel and ordinary handlining.

One can either make, buy or rent a harpoon outfit for little money. It consists of a barbed iron rod on the end of a wooden pole. To the barb, which slips off of the iron once it is inserted in the fish, is tied several hundred feet of strong line which is, in turn, fastened to a small barrel or keg. A school of fish being sighted, the angler stands on a platform built on the bow of the boat with the harpoon ready. As the boat runs into the school, the harpooner picks his fish and strikes. A hit means a swift run which takes out line and keg with the latter, of course, floating. Soon, depending upon the size of the fish, it is ready to give up and the harpooner recovers the keg and pulls his quarry in. This may seem simple but it really isn't. You will find the fish very hard to hit, especially when the boat is tossing in a swell. You will agree, however, that harpooning is real sport.

It is easy to get up a rig for handlining tuna. Just use several hundred feet of regular lobster warp rope and attach it to a short piano wire leader and a 12-0 or 14-0 hook. Almost any fairly heavy object can be used as a sinker to help keep the hook near bottom. Thread on a silver hake or a mackerel, drop the hook overboard and wait for results. Sometimes one can feel the fish nibbling and then suddenly there is a tug and the fight begins.

Rod and reel fishing is much more of an art and the equipment more complicated. In trolling, whether chumming or not, the lure is dragged at from three to five miles an hour from 30 to 60 yards behind the boat. When the strike comes there is the usual whirl of the reel as the line runs out and the angler realizes he is in for a busy time.

The fish usually comes partly or completely out of water after the strike. It is then a case of brain and brawn against brain and brawn.

For still fishing with rod and reel follow the regular handline procedure and once the fish is on you will have just as much fun as though you had hooked it by trolling.

SUGGESTED EQUIPMENT

Rod: A heavy duty rod with at least a 36 ounce tip. It should be of wood and no metal in the core and is usually split bamboo or laminated bamboo and hickory. Those equipped with a roller first guide and a roller tip guide are best, as the rollers eliminate considerable friction from the line.

For the experienced angler a 23 ounce tip might offer more sport.

Reel: Veteran anglers suggest a 12-0 to 14-0 reel, equipped with an adjustable drag, either of the star or lever type. Such reel should be geared at least 3 to 1.

Line: For the 36 ounce rod, use either 39- or 54-thread line and for the 23 ounce rod nothing heavier than 36-thread line. The reel should carry from 600 to 1,000 yards. Incidentally, many big game anglers go after these fellows with 16 ounce rod tips and 24- thread line.

Leader: Fifteen feet of piano wire or wire-cable leader is advisable, with an equal amount of double line.

Equipment: The angler should have a harness (vest type), leader materials, silk thread, wire cutters, a pair of workman's heavy cotton gloves and a supply of No. 12-0 and 14-0 hooks.

BEST FISHING CONDITIONS

The majority of anglers agree that a southeast or southwest wind is more favorable than a breeze from any other quarter. Incoming tide is best and if the tuna are "on top of water" the chances of them striking the lure are slim. You stand a better chance of action when they are "down." Many times the schools can be discovered by watching the seagulls which usually hover above them, or again, one can see the fish breaking.

Pollock and Mackerel Offer a Maximum of Good Old Slam Bang Action

For slam bang action the salt water angler shouldn't overlook the vast schools of pollock and mackerel that are so prevalent during the season off the Maine coast. There are hardly any "best" fishing grounds for these species range over a wide area. Once one gets into a school of them, it is possible to take fish just as fast as the hook can be thrown overboard. With a crowd in action in the same boat it is really a lot of fun.

Pollock reach a maximum length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a weight of 35 pounds. The average fish, however, won't exceed 10 pounds. Nearly anything bright—even a piece of white cloth tied to a hook — attracts them. Large herring chopped into pieces and attached to a hook equipped with a bright spinner makes an excellent lure. Pollock strike hard and once an angler has a big one on his light gear he will realize what a fine game fish it is. Experienced anglers describe the pollock as resembling the southern barracuda in action.

The method of taking them is simple. Obtain a 6- or 8-ounce boat rod equipped with a regulation 2-0 reel and a 12-thread line. Find a school of pollock, the seagulls will help you—throttle down your motor and troll your lure through literally thousands of fish.

Mackerel run much smaller but what they lack in size is made up for in fighting qualities. They, too, can be found in schools almost anywhere along the coast and will take the hook as fast as it is dropped overboard. Your boatman will take you to schools of fish acres in extent.

Use light gear, a leaded mackerel jig with a clam for bait—or a spinner or a fly— and troll through the schools. Put on three hooks, if you wish, and get the thrill of landing as many fish at once. The mackerel has a tender mouth and fights all the way so it isn't too simple to land one if he is given a chance.

An example of the action one can expect while mackerel fishing: one party of six persons fishing off Bailey Island last summer took 420 fish in two hours. Don't think this type of fishing gets monotonous. Far from it. The more once catches the more one wants to continue as the fish vary in size and one never knows what is coming next.

Another popular method of fishing is to anchor the boat across the tidal flow and use a leaden jig with a clam for bait. Fly fishermen have made splendid catches by standing on a wharf and casting into deeper water.

Incidentally it is a thrill in itself just to see a school of mackerel or pollock, preferably the latter. They come at you like a black cloud on the water and as the millions of fins break water there is a distinct and eerie roar.

Pole Fishing from Wharves and Rocks is an Inexpensive and Enjoyable Sport

Although one does not get the same thrill as would be the case in hooking a tuna or a bass, a person can still have a lot of fun going after cunners, flounders, harbor pollock, sculpins and other species from almost any wharf or ledge.

Just rig up a simple hook, line and sinker outfit; attach it to any kind of a stick or pole, get some clams or periwinkles for bait and get ready for business. If you strike the tide right—it should be coming in—you will have all the action you want. You can fish either on bottom or half way down and something will be sure to hit the bait. It takes no experience or skill but is a lot of fun.

Your entire outfit will cost about five cents. This type of fishing can be enjoyed virtually anywhere along the coast.



Striped Bass are Rapidly Becoming a Best Known Maine Game Fish

Several years ago striped bass came back to the Maine coast after a long absence and as the numbers are increasing rapidly it appears that they are here to stay. Many theories have been advanced for their return, the most popular one being that the 1936 floods cleaned out the rivers and provided the fish with good spawning conditions.

Anglers started taking them in several streams in 1937. Each year since then the sport has become increasingly popular. Striped bass were taken from the Saco, Mousam, Kennebunk, Royal, Kennebec, Georges, Keag, Sheepscot, Penobscot, Union, Machias, Dennys, Narragausg and St. Croix rivers as well as from other smaller streams.

Surf casting from the beaches in the southern part of the state has been productive of good results but has not yet reached a great degree of popularity as surf casting is a relatively new sport in Maine.

It is generally conceded that the large sized stripers prevail in deeper water off the coast but there has been little effort made to take them. Several boats have brought in fish weighing up to 20 pounds.

Owing to its comparative newness, striped bass fishing is not very highly developed in Maine. It has great possibilities, however. Most of the stripers in the rivers run from two to ten pounds in weight. The largest one was taken from the Kennebec near Bath last year and weighed ten pounds and two ounces.

Stripers, large or small, are great fighters and excellent eating. A state law sets the bag limit at six fish per person per day.

The most popular type of fishing is by trolling from a rowboat equipped with oars or an outboard motor. The fish seem to like the lure better when it is in fairly swift water. They are savage strikers and addicted to long and desperate runs of from ten to thirty yards or more at a rush. Once hooked, they rarely break the surface, but occasionally arch a dorsal fin out of water when starting a power dive.

They are not particularly discriminating in their choice of food, taking small eels, sand or muck worms, shrimp, shedder crabs, clams, squid and herring.

If you are interested in this great sport, we would advise you to seek out any of the streams previously mentioned, hire a boat, obtain a guide if possible, and get ready for some real fishing. You won't be disappointed.

EQUIPMENT

An eight foot rod weighing 10 or 12 ounces, a level winding reel and a 12 or 15 thread line will be satisfactory for boat fishing. Use either a fine piano wire or twisted gut leader from 18 inches to two feet long. For lures and hooks equip yourself with an assortment of No. 4-0, 5-0 and 6-0 hooks, several medium and large artificial bass baits, Japanese feathers with heads of various weights ranging from one to three ounces, three or four spoons and an assortment of flies, if you so desire.

For surf casting a regulation six to seven foot surf tip weighing from eight to twelve ounces is recommended.

Deep Sea Parties

While it requires no angling skill, handlining for cod, haddock, pollock, cusk, hake and other ground fish provides real entertainment.

It is an every day occurrence for visitors at Maine coastal resorts to band together, hire a boat and boatman, and spend the day on the fishing grounds.

One need bring no tackle along. The skipper of the boat furnishes lines, hooks, sinkers and even bait. He will even go further than that. He will bait your hook and lower it to the bottom. Come noon, he will dish up a tasty fish chowder for all hands if they so desire.

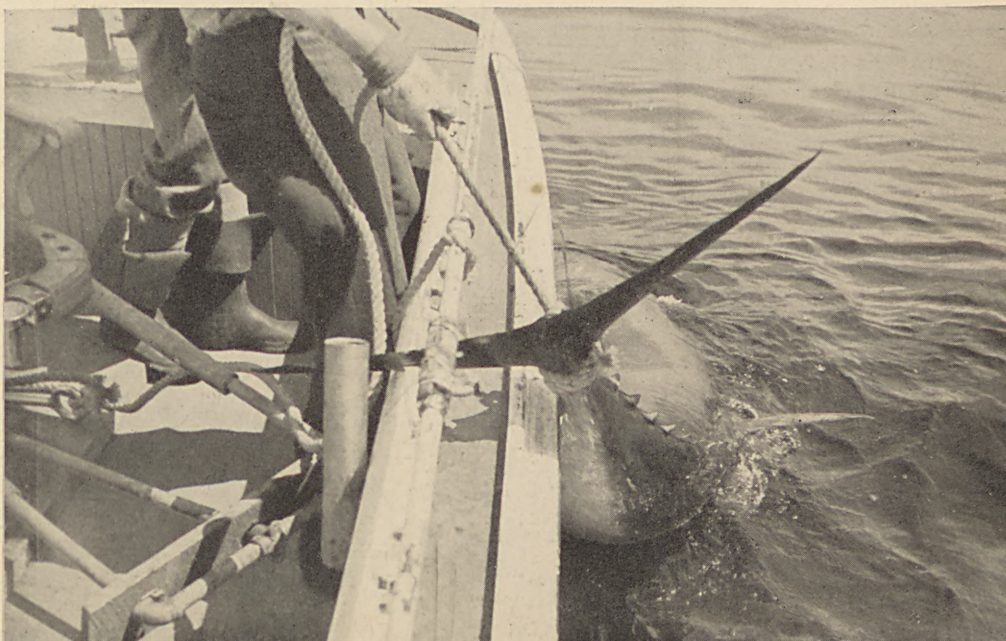
Handlining has all the elements of a lottery. One never knows what he will haul over the side of the boat when the fish are striking. It might be a cod, haddock, pollock—or even a chicken halibut. It might even be a sculpin or dog fish in which case the unlucky angler becomes the butt of jokes by his comrades. In any event, there are no dull moments when handlining. There is always some denizen of the deep waiting to join in the fun by taking the bait and attempting to run away with it.

Handlining is one of the most informal of all angling sports. There are no set rules and regulations. If, after fishing a few hours, the party wants to go ashore on an island for a picnic, a clambake or a swim, the idea is generally acceptable to all concerned.

It would be hard indeed to find a single Maine coastal town that didn't boast of at least one fisherman who doesn't cater to fishing parties. They are all experienced commercial fishermen, have stout, seaworthy boats, and know where the best fishing grounds are located.

By splitting up the cost, individual members of a handline fishing party rarely have to pay much more than a dollar for the day's entertainment; a true recreational bargain if there was ever one. In fact, if a good catch of fish is made it can be sold on return to port so that very often the angler will find that he has not only had an unforgettable day on the water but has made his expenses as well.

Inquiry at any town on the Maine coast will reveal the whereabouts of the owner of fishing boats who are available for charter. Wear old clothes, take a camera along to record some of the day's interesting and amusing incidents, and you will enjoy an outing that will be remembered for a long time to come.





Accommodations, Boats for Hire and Other Information

The list of accommodations awaiting the selection of the angler is a large one and ranges from deluxe hotels to inns, tourist homes and cabins. As one will find good fishing almost everywhere along the coast it would be an impossibility to list all of the good places to stop.

It is suggested that you select the port from which you want to fish and then obtain a copy of the Maine Development Commission's booklet, "Hotels, Camps and Tourist Homes in Maine," which contains rates and other data. It will be sent upon request.

Almost any commercial fishermen will be glad to take you or your party out fishing for a reasonable fee. Many ports such as Bailey Island, Rockland, Portland, Orr's Island, Ogunquit, Kennebunkport, York Harbor, Boothbay Harbor, Bar Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Camden and others have regular charter boats equipped for this purpose. For river fishing, one can obtain rowboats or small power crafts at little expense.

The question of wearing apparel is an easy one. Just bring along old clothes including warm sweater or coat. Old clothes are not necessary, of course, but are more practical.

Before going out one should inquire of the skipper what to bring along in the way of equipment, lunches, etc.

Don't forget that salt water fishing is a lot of sport for little cost.

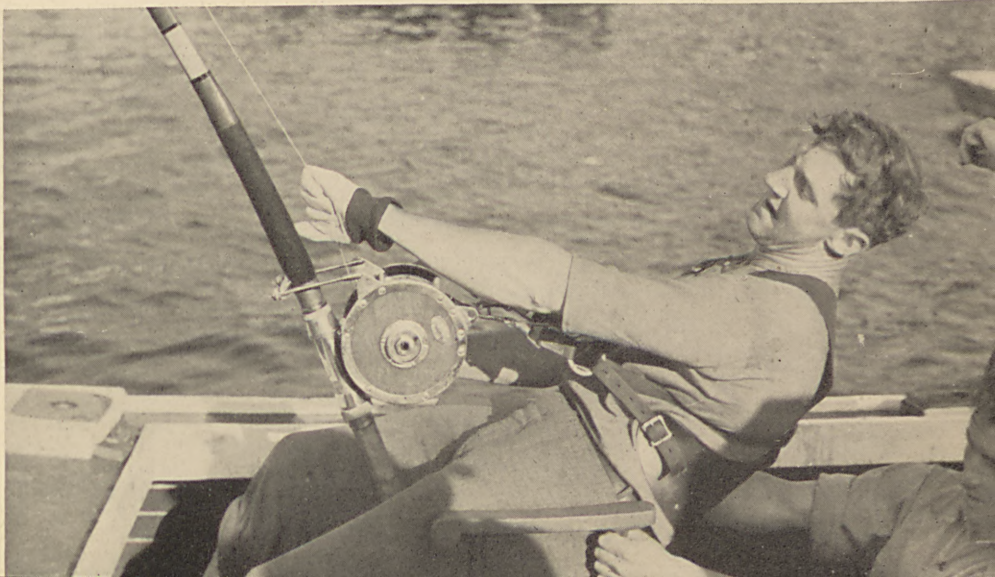
Upon request the Maine Development Commission will be glad to furnish a list of fully equipped boats that may be chartered for all kinds of salt water fishing.

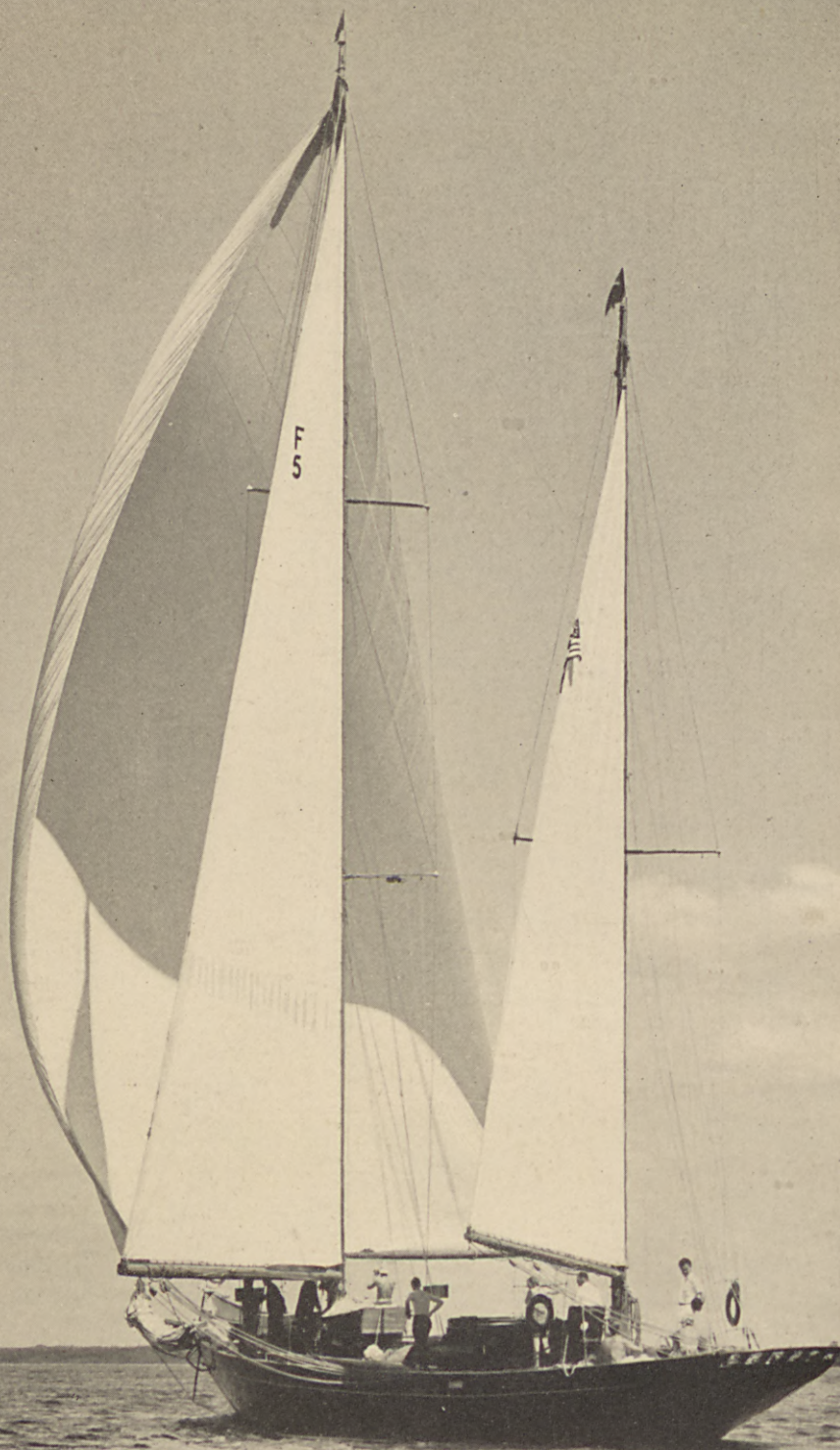
Fishing Regulations

The salt water angler in Maine has but little to worry about so far as laws are concerned. Except in rare cases, the season is always open and no licenses or permits of any kind are required for sports fishing. There are no bag limits except on striped bass. Only a few areas in widely scattered sections of the state are closed.

A general state law prohibits the taking of tuna except by rod and reel, handlining or harpooning. Striped bass and sea salmon must be taken only with rod and reel. The bag limit on striped bass is six fish per day. There is no bag limit on sea salmon.

If there is any specific information required regarding Maine salt water fishing laws the angler is advised to get in touch with Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf at Boothbay Harbor or with any of the Sea and Shore wardens to be found in the cities, towns and villages along the coast.





Yachting

One of the most significant developments of the last two decades has been the tremendous growth in outdoor recreational activities.

It is significant because it marks a new era in American life; an era engendered by the realization that it is only by frequent escapes to the carefree life of the open that man can retain his health of mind and body in an increasingly complex world.

This being true, it is not surprising that an ever increasing number of persons have turned to the sea, and to yachting as a means of recreation. Throughout the ages, love of the sea has been a dominant factor in the lives of men. To many, this love has been passed on as a heritage from long dead ancestors who found that the sea was the high road to adventure and who followed it to discover new worlds and new riches for mankind. And so the urge to be at sea is an inherent one; an urge that, in yachting, finds bounteous fulfillment.

But there is more to the sea and to yachting than just that. The sea possesses a strange power to rejuvenate tired spirits. It can transform a jaded, tired person into a buoyant, happy one in no time at all.

Aboard ship, the yachtsman is an emperor whose empire is the boundless limits of the seas. He can come and go as he likes and no one can question his moods. He can visit new and beautiful places that are locked forever from the view of the landsman. He can revel in the feeling of being free; of being part of a universe of sun and sea and wind.

It is small wonder, then, that so many red-blooded persons have taken up this most joyous of all recreational pursuits; this glorious pastime that is known as yachting.

Wherever yachtsmen gather, the talk always turns sooner or later to the coast of Maine. Along Maine's two thousand mile coast line is a yachtsman's paradise that is unparalleled in all the world. It is so vast and so desirable that a lifetime is all too short a period in which to do more than merely sample its attraction.

The Maine coast is very well buoyed. Harbors are so numerous that the yachtsman is never more than a short run from a safe anchorage. Supplies of all kinds are readily available at hundreds of points. These are some of the practical advantages of the Maine coast.

If you will look at a map of the coast of Maine you will see that it is indented unlike any other in the world. These indentations range from little inlets to bays that are so capacious that one can sail in them for weeks at a time without exhausting their possibilities. Both in the larger bays and off shore there are literally thousands of islands for the yachtsman to visit.

It is impossible to go anywhere along the Maine coast without being confronted with evidence of the region's incredibly colorful history. From the sixteenth century until the close of the War of 1812 it was the scene of an unbroken succession of highly romantic exploits by land and sea as French, English and American colonists strove for its possession. No ponderous fleets or unwieldy armies took part in this shifting pattern of events that saw first one side and then another emerge victorious. Rather, it was a drama of high adventure in which daring sallies and brilliant seamanship more often than not were the deciding factors.

Aside from visits to historic Maine ports and other hallowed spots, the yachtsman will find plenty of other things to please the eye in Maine waters. Nowhere in the world is there such profuse natural beauty. Bold headlands surmounted by windswept pines; quiet little anchorages all but encircled by verdant woodlands; quaint little fishing villages peopled by kindly Maine fisherfolk; island-studded bays that seem like miniature seas; busy, colorful harbors alive with activity—these are only a few of the many scenic beauties of the Maine coast.

Off the coast are thousands of islands that add immeasurably to the pleasures of cruising in Maine waters. Many of them are large enough to support several towns and hundreds of summer homes. Others are small and uninhabited—ideal places for a picnic or shore dinner. Maine's islands are friendly, beautiful places that augment the indescribable charm of the entire region. There are fine harbors at many of these islands where the yachtsman may put in for an overnight stop or for just long enough to do a little exploring.

If the yachtsman likes to engage in organized activities, he will find over a score of yacht clubs in Maine, many of which will extend a hearty invitation to engage in a summer long series of races, regattas and cruises. These yachting centers are alive with the gaiety and good-fellowship that are part and parcel of the sport of sailing. Ashore, the yachtsman will find ample opportunities to enjoy a game of golf or tennis if he so desires, or he can participate in the continuous round of social events.

If, on the other hand, the yachtsman prefers his own company and the attractions of exploration, he will find that the opportunities that are before him along the Maine coast are inexhaustible. He can devote his time to just one section of the coast and explore it thoroughly, taking his own good time as he goes along and letting the morrow take care of itself. On the other hand, he can cruise along the entire length of the coast just taking in the highlights and leaving the rest for the future.

Many yachtsmen who first came to Maine for a short cruise have become Maine summer residents. Intrigued with the beauty of the coast and its many superlative advantages, they have lost all interest in other waters. As a rule, they began by leaving their craft in Maine for winter storage. Later, they have purchased summer homes along the coast within easy reach of favorite cruising grounds and have made these places their home ports.

From the time that the first vessel built on the American continent (the Virginia) was launched near Bath in 1608, Maine men have never relinquished their reputation as shipbuilders of the highest order. Scores of boatbuilders along the coast are supplying yachtsmen with craft each year that are unexcelled in value, seaworthiness, comfort and appearance.

For some time the Maine Development Commission has desired to include in one of its booklets information that would be of value to yachtsmen. Many difficulties have presented themselves in accomplishing this desirable end, however. Information could not be obtained in any one place but, on the contrary, entailed a large amount of research in many places.

On the succeeding pages will be found this first attempt to be of service to the many who cruise in Maine waters. The Commission will be the first to say that it is far from perfect. It is, however, what we believe to be a start in the right direction. Any suggestions for improving it in future issues will be gratefully received. While we have been careful to avoid any errors of omission or commission it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some may occur. If so, we will appreciate being informed as to what they are so that they may be corrected.

It does not seem necessary to say that charts or guides that are included are for casual information and are not to be used in cruising the Maine coast. Official navigation charts and other publications pertaining to Maine may be obtained from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

A very helpful map of the Maine coast is also published by the Standard Oil Company entitled, "Coastwise Cruising Guide" and may be obtained from the Socony-Vacuum Touring Service, 26 Broadway, New York.



Regions

The Maine coast is so long and has such varied characteristics that it is far easier for purposes of description to break it down into various regions. Thus, yachtsmen often speak of the Penobscot Bay Region, the Casco Bay Region, and so forth. While some of these regions are more or less set off by nature itself, it is often hard to determine where others should begin and end. Thus, it is a matter of opinion where Penobscot Bay waters leave off and those of Blue Hill Bay begin. Some would set the division at Stonington but others would say that all of Deer Isle should be regarded as Penobscot Bay. The setting of this line at Naskeag is, of course, an arbitrary decision and has no other significance than that it aids to the ease of description.

For purposes of description within the narrow limits of this booklet, however, the following divisions suggest themselves: Kittery to Portland (Kittery to Cape Cottage); The Casco Bay Region (Cape Cottage to Small Point); The Boothbay Harbor-Muscongus Bay Region (Small Point to Port Clyde); The Penobscot Bay Region (Port Clyde to Swan's Island); The Blue Hill Bay-Mount Desert-Frenchman's Bay Region (Naskeag to Schoodic Point); The Washington County Region (Schoodic Point to Calais).

Kittery to Portland

This stretch of the Maine coast—approximately 40 miles long—bears little relation to any other region. It has none of the capacious bays, long, narrow inlets and bold, rocky peninsulas to be found to the eastward.

It is, however, a region where much of the coastal recreational life of the state is centered. It consists of an almost unbroken line of beaches, several of which are considered among the finest in the entire world.

This region is the scene of much sailing activity throughout the season. Hundreds of craft, both large and small, are owned by summer residents. Races, cruises and regattas are frequent occurrences. There are active yacht clubs at Biddeford Pool and Prouts Neck.

The sociable yachtsman who is bound for eastern waters will be tempted to spend more time than he had planned for in this region. There is a daily calendar of social and recreational events at all of the various centers. Among the latter is tuna fishing. Within the last few years this sport has attained much prominence in this region and many record fish have been taken. Boats, complete with gear, are available to those who wish to try this vigorous and exciting sport.

This section of the state has great historical significance as it was the center of many events of far reaching importance in Colonial days. The eventual downfall of French influence in North America can well be said to have had its inception when Sir William Pepperell, of Kittery, captured the all but impregnable fortress of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, in 1745. The *Ranger*, commanded by John Paul Jones, was built on Badger's Island, near Kittery.

The entire region is rich in old forts, mansions and Colonial public buildings. Here, as elsewhere along the Maine coast, it will be brought home to the yachtsman that ships and the daring individuals who manned them dominated the struggle that was to end with the gaining of independence by the colonists.

Principal harbors in this region are York Harbor, Cape Neddick Harbor, Kennebunk River, Cape Porpoise Harbor, Wood Island Harbor, Richmond and Island Harbor.

Casco Bay Region

This is one of the most interesting regions along the Maine coast. The small boat yachtsman will find that he can spend the entire season right there if he so desires, and not exhaust its possibilities. This bay is over twenty miles long and at least as wide. It contains over 300 islands of varying sizes, many of which support highly popular summer resorts. The region abounds in good harbors and interesting short cruises.

This area has won national prominence during the last few years because of the excellent tuna fishing it affords. Bailey Island is the leading tuna fishing port and boats and rigging are available there.

Eastward bound, the yachtsman will find the course west of Great Chebeague Island to be sheltered virtually all of the way.

It is a nine mile run up the harbor to Portland, one of the finest of all commercial harbors, but it is well worth the time of the yachtsman out to do a little sightseeing. Portland is the home of the poet Longfellow and his home exists as a shrine to be visited by admirers of this famous American. Portland is the largest city in Maine and there the yachtsman will find supplies and services of all kinds.

In its colorful past, Casco Bay was visited by Champlain, Captain John Smith and Martin Pring.

Portland has a station of the Cruising Club of America.

Principal harbors are at Portland, Chandler Cove, Jewell Island, Great Chebeague Island, South Harpswell or Potts Harbor, Mackerel Cove, Bailey Island, New Meadows River and Small Point Harbor.





Boothbay Harbor – Muscongus Bay Region

Even a casual glance at a map of Maine will reveal the fact that in this region nature really outdid itself in making a jagged coastline. It is characterized by peninsulas that reach far out to sea and by long, comparatively narrow bays and inlets that go far inland. Thus Bath, one of the world's best known shipbuilding centers, is fully fifteen miles from the open sea. For the yachtsman, especially the small boat yachtsman, this is a region that is virtually inexhaustible.

Yachting activity centers around Boothbay Harbor, one of the best commercial harbors on the Maine coast, and a spot that is a beehive of yachting activity.

This entire region is a great summer recreational center and offers a wide variety of social and recreational opportunities to the yachtsman who plans to tarry awhile. Races, regattas and cruises are regular features of the season in this region. Yacht clubs in the Boothbay region are particularly active.

For the yachtsman who is interested in history, this region will be of particular interest.

At Popham, Monhegan Island and Pemaquid were located some of the earliest settlements of the white man in this country. Champlain, Waymouth, Henry Hudson, Pring, John Alden and other stalwarts of the time have left their marks there.

Harbors are numerous and, for the most part, very good in this region. They include Five Islands Harbor, Sheepscot River; Cape Newagen, Sheepscot River; Ebene-cook Harbor, Sheepscot River; MacMahan Island, Sheepscot River; Wiscasset, Sheepscot River; Townsend Gut; Boothbay Harbor; Damariscove Harbor; Little River, Linekin Neck; Christmas Cove; South Bristol Harbor; Pemaquid Harbor; New Harbor; Round Pond; Marsh Harbor, Muscongus Bay; Muscongus Harbor; Greenland Cove. Muscongus Bay; Muscongus Island East Cove; Otter Island Harbor, Muscongus Bay; Monhegan Island Harbor; Burnt Island Harbor; Georges Harbor; Port Clyde Harbor; Pleasant Point Gut; Thomaston; Tenants Harbor; Matinicus Harbor; Criehaven Harbor and Ragged Island.

Penobscot Bay

This large and exceedingly beautiful bay is known to yachtsmen everywhere. It is a capacious place being nearly thirty miles long and twenty miles wide. The Penobscot River, considered one of the most picturesque waterways in the world, is navigable by large craft as far as Bangor, sixty miles from Rockland.

Penobscot Bay is a favorite spot with yachtsmen and offers every convenience for his enjoyment. At Camden yacht clubs stage a continuous succession of activities.

A history of this region would fill several volumes. In 1604 Champlain explored the river as far as Bangor in search of the legendary city of Norumbega. At Castine, under the redoubtable Baron Castin, the French had their greatest stronghold in what is now Maine. The skirmishes and intrigues that centered there, would form the basis for an exciting novel.

In Penobscot Bay are some of the largest islands off the Maine coast. Vinalhaven, North Haven, Long Island, Deer Isle and Isle Au Haut all contain from one to six towns and villages. These islands are very popular summer resorts and contain hundreds of summer homes. The yachtsman will find it well worth his while to visit them for they are beautiful in the extreme.

There are numerous harbors in Penobscot both on the mainland and on the various islands. Some of the better known are: Carvers Harbor on Vinalhaven Island; Rockland Harbor; Pulpit Harbor on North Haven Island; North Haven, North Haven Island; Rockport Harbor; Camden Harbor, Belfast Harbor; Castine Harbor; Gilkey Harbor, Islesboro, Long Island; Bucksport, Penobscot River; Orrington, Penobscot River; Bangor, Penobscot River. Stonington Harbor, Deer Isle; Isle Au Haut Harbor; Isle Au Haut Thorofare; Point Lookout, Isle Au Haut; Burnt Island Harbor, Isle au Haut; Riches Cove, Isle Au Haut; Head Harbor, Isle Au Haut; Moore's Harbor, Isle Au Haut; Sylvester Cove, Deer Isle; Northwest Harbor, Deer Isle; Bucks Harbor, South Brooksville; Billings Cove, Sargentville; Benjamin River, Sedgwick; Centre Harbor, Brooklin; Naskeag Harbor and Eggemoggin Reach.



Bluehill Bay – Mount Desert – Frenchman's Bay

If it had nothing more to offer, this region would well reward the yachtsman for a cruise from afar just to revel in its incredible beauty. It is the locale of Acadia National Park, which, with its unusual scenic combination of mountains, lakes, forests, and seashore, is rated as one of the outstanding beauty spots of the entire world.

But the yachtsman will find that it is more than just mere beauty that this region has to offer. It is one of the favorite cruising grounds of the entire coast. Mount Desert Island, the largest island off the Maine coast, is just a stone's throw from the mainland. Situated as it is, it separates Bluehill Bay on the west and Frenchman's Bay on the east. Bluehill Bay is comparatively free of shoals and has a number of good harbors. It is regarded as one of the finest cruising grounds on the coast. Frenchman's Bay, with its many islands and points of scenic and historic interest, is also a favorite cruising ground.

In this area are located some of the world's best known summer resorts. In the summer it is the scene of all manner of yachting events as yachts from all parts of the Atlantic coast gather for the round of social and recreational activities that mark the season.

Some of the better known harbors in this region are Bluehill Harbor; Burnt Coast Harbor, Swan's Island; Mackerel Cove, Swan's Island; Buckle Harbor, Swan's Island; Bass Harbor, Mount Desert Island; Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert Island; Northeast Harbor, Mount Desert Island; Seal Harbor, Mount Desert Island; Bar Harbor, Mount Desert Island; Salisbury Cove, Frenchman's Bay; Skilling River, Frenchman's Bay; Sullivan River, Frenchman's Bay; Flanders Bay, Frenchman's Bay; Stave Island Harbor, Frenchman's Bay; Winter Harbor and Frenchman's Bay.

Washington County Region

For the experienced amateur sailor this region is a great favorite. When he leaves Mount Desert astern the yachtsman will find that he will be away from the usual evidences of summer coastal life. From there on he will find a comparatively little visited country which is much to the liking of the sailor with a few drops of the explorer in his blood. It is a new and virtually untouched territory where many vistas of rare scenic beauty remain to be discovered by the venturing yachtsman.

It is a place to be examined leisurely for its very atmosphere seems to urge the yachtsman to relax and take it easy.

From Northeast Harbor to West Quoddy Head, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, is a distance of approximately 70 miles. There are over a score of harbors where one may put in, however, so that the yachtsman is never more than a short run from a safe anchorage.

Unusual tidal and current conditions will be encountered at the entrances to Passamaquoddy Bay. Once inside, however, this Bay offers a fine inland cruising ground.

This region of Maine abounds in maritime history. The first naval engagement of the revolutionary War was fought off Machias. Champlain and De Monts founded a Colony on Dochet's Island in 1604. Old forts, Colonial mansions and markers bear witness to the richness of this region in historical lore.

Some of the better known harbors in the region are Birch Harbor; Prospect Harbor; Indian Harbor, Corea; Gouldsboro Bay; Smelt Brook, Dyer Bay; Pigeon Hill Bay; Douglas Island Harbor; Trafton Island Harbor; Northeast Cove, Dyer Island; Millbridge Harbor; Harrington River; Pleasant River; Cape Split Harbor; Mistake Harbor; Head Harbor; The Cowyard; Jonesport Harbor; Roque Bluff Anchorage; Little Kennebec Bay; Moose Snare Cove, Roque Island; Shorey Cove, Roque Island; Starboard Creek, Machias Bay; Bucks Harbor, Machias Bay; Machiasport; East Machias Harbor; Cutler Harbor; Haycock Harbor; Lubec Harbor; Eastport Harbor; Calais Harbor and Schooner Cove.

Yacht Clubs

Below are listed the coastal yacht clubs of the state. This is the complete list as we have been able to get it up to the present time. The clubs that we know sponsor races are so indicated.

<i>Name of Club</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Does Club Sponsor Races?</i>
Agamenticus Yacht Club	York Harbor	
Bar Harbor Yacht Club	Bar Harbor	
Biddeford Pool Yacht Club	Biddeford	Yes
Boothbay Harbor Yacht Club	Boothbay Harbor	Yes
Bucks Harbor Yacht Club	South Brooksville	Yes
Camden Yacht Club	Camden	Yes
Casco Bay Yacht Club	Portland	
Centerboard Yacht Club	South Portland	Yes
Center Harbor Yacht Club	Haven	
Ellsworth Yacht Club	Surry	No
Harpswell Yacht Club	Harpswell	Yes
Kennebunk River Club	Kennebunk	
Kolledgewidwok Yacht Club	East Bluehill	Yes
Mere Point Yacht Club	Brunswick	Yes
Northeast Harbor Fleet	Northeast Harbor	Yes
North Haven Yacht Club	North Haven	Yes
Northport Yacht Club	Northport	
Penobscot Yacht Club	Bangor	
Portland Yacht Club	Portland	Yes
Prouts Neck Yacht Club	Prouts Neck	
Rockland Community Yacht Club	Rockland	No
Seal Harbor Yacht Club	Seal Harbor	No
Sorrento Yacht Club	Sorrento	Yes
Southport Yacht Club	West Southport	Yes
Sunset Yacht Club	Deer Isle	
Stimson Yacht Club	North Haven	
Tarratine Yacht Club	Dark Harbor	
Winter Harbor Yacht Club	Winter Harbor	Yes

Harbor Facilities

Below are listed the more prominent harbors that have facilities for yachtsmen. They are listed in order of their location as you come up the coast from Kittery.

HARBOR	SUPPLIES				FACILITIES				ANCHORAGE								
	Gasoline	Groceries	Ice	Fresh Water	Marine Railways	Repairing	Mooring	Winter Storage	Kind of Bottom	Mean Depth	Golf	Tennis	Hotels	Shore Dinner	Telephone and Telegraph	Post Office	Yacht Club
Kittery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hard	22'	Near	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
York Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	G & S*	20'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ogunquit	No	1 mi.	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Clay	20'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kennebunkport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	M & S	10'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cape Porpoise	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	M & S	7 to 14'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Biddeford Pool		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Near	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Biddeford	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Sand	Ample	3½ mi.	3½ mi.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Soft	Ample	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yarmouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hard		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South Freeport	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	20'	9 mi.	No	3 mi.	3 mi.	Yes	Yes	No
Orrs Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	10 f	14 mi.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bailey Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M & S	60'	17 mi.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sebasco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Good	Yes	M & S	6 f	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Small Point	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Mud	14'	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bath	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Woolwich	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		16'	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arrowsic																	
Wiscasset	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes			12 mi.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Southport																	Yes
Five Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hard		15 mi.	15 mi.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Boothbay Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	30'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
East Boothbay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	3 to 15'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Damariscotta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Some	Soft	15'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Christmas Cove	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
So. Bristol	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Soft	35'	6 mi.	1 mi.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round Pond	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Mud	10'	4 mi.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pemaquid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Soft	3 to 8 f	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Mud	7'	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Waldoboro	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	12'	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bremen	½ mi.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Good	6 to 10 f	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Friendship	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Soft	5 f	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Port Clyde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Gravel	20'	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Tenants Harbor	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Hard	18'	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Monhegan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	S & C	25-35'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Owls Head	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Mud	10'	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rockland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Soft	12'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rockport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Clay	35'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Camden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Med. Soft	12'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Haven	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M & C	18 to 25'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vinal Haven	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Soft	16'	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dark Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	40'	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belfast	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	12'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Searsport	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Hard M.	3 f	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bucksport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Mud	6-15'	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bangor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ledge M	16'	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Castine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Med.	15 to 60'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Deer Isle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Hard	20'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stonington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	20 to 60'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isle Au Haut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Mud	15 to 18'	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5 mi.
Swans Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Good	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sargentville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Mud	5 f	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
East Blue Hill	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	15'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buck's Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	20'	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ellsworth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stone	10'	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bass Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M & S	60'	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Southwest Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Clay	Unlim'd	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Northeast Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	40'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seal Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Fair	25'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cranberry Isle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	S M R	14-20'	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 1/2 mi.
Bar Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorrento	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Soft	14'	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winter Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prospect Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Med.	20'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gouldsboro																	
Steuben	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	C & S	12'	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	No
Jonesport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	M & S	15 to 35'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Beals Island	Yes	Yes	No	No	3/4 mi.	Yes	Yes	No	Good	Deep	No	No	3/4 mi.	3/4 mi.	Yes	Yes	No
Rogue Bluff	No	1/2 mi.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Soft	18'	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Machias	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Mud	15'	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
East Machias																	
Cutler	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Soft	30'	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lubec																	
Eastport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Mud	10 f	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Calais	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mud	10-12'	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Abbreviations: G-Gravel. S-Sand. C-Clay. M-Mud. R-Rock. f-Fathom

To Our Visitors

There have been many volumes written on the Maine coast. In a booklet of this character it is possible only to give you a general idea of this beautiful part of the country. We have tried to give you just a bird's eye view.

For the casual visitor, the summer resident and for those who plan to live in Maine permanently we have prepared other booklets which impart much detailed information. These are yours for the asking.

Even these booklets, as carefully as they are prepared, may leave some question unanswered. If so, we will be more than glad to write you a personal letter.

Below are listed the various booklets that may be obtained simply by addressing the Maine Development Commission, State House, Augusta, Maine.

Maine, the Land of Remembered Vacations

Fishing, Hunting and Canoeing

Hotels, Camps and Tourist Homes in Maine

Facts About Maine

State Highway Map

99 Potato Recipes

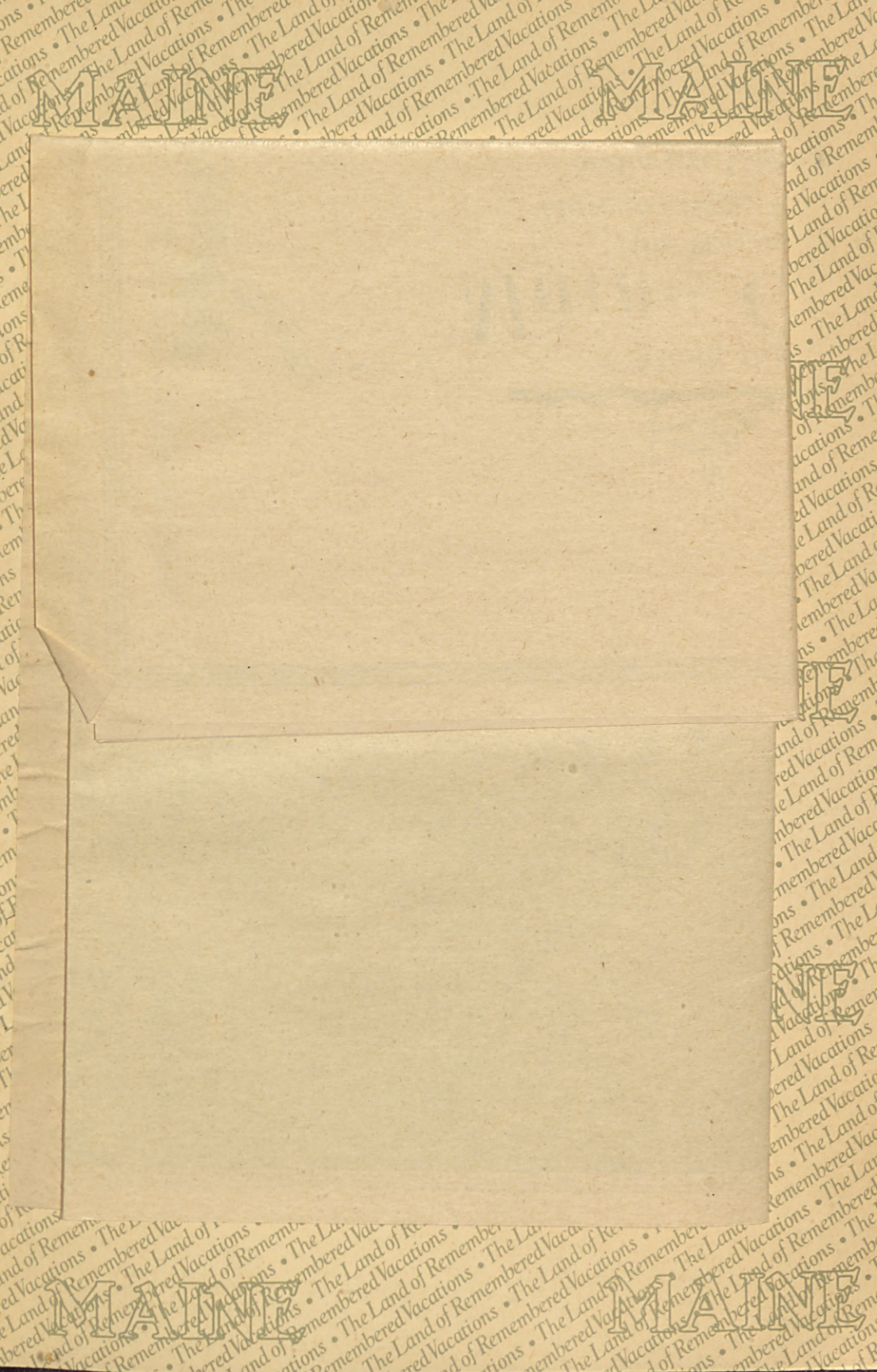
Maine in Autumn

Maine for Winter Sports

Maine Bridle Paths

The Maine Camp for Boys and Girls

Mountain Climbing in Maine



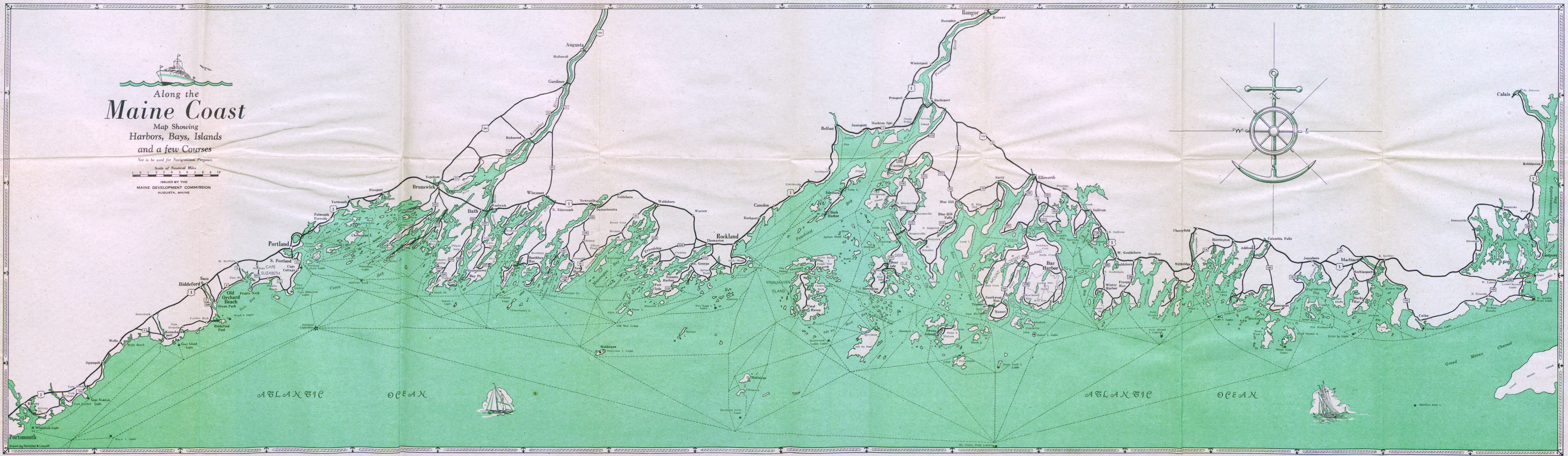
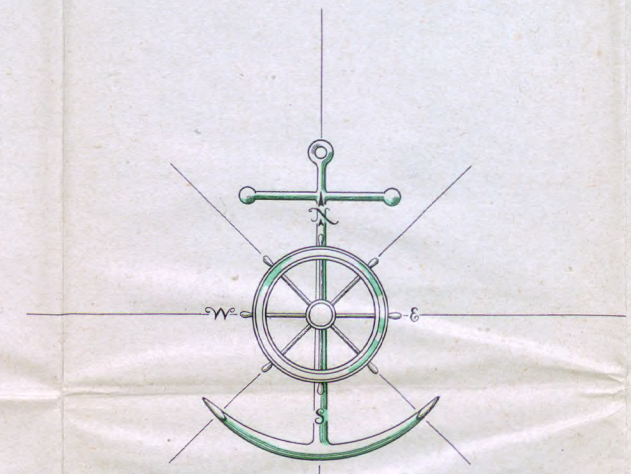
Along the
Maine Coast

Map Showing
Harbors, Bays, Islands
and a few Courses

Not to be used for Navigational Purposes

Scale of Nautical Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

ISSUED BY THE
MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
AUGUSTA, MAINE



THE MAINE COAST

