

ACADIA

NATIONAL PARK

Maine

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Acadia

[MAINE]

National Park

United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Arno B. Cammerer, Director



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DO YOU KNOW YOUR NATIONAL PARKS?

- ACADIA, MAINE.**—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 24.08 square miles.
- BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.**—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 55.06 square miles.
- CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.**—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns believed largest in the world. Established 1930; 15.56 square miles.
- CRATER LAKE, OREG.**—Astonishingly beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.
- GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.**—Celebrated General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.96 square miles.
- GLACIER, MONT.**—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,533.88 square miles.
- GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.**—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,009.08 square miles.
- GRAND TETON, WYO.**—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.**—Massive mountain uplift covered with magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 617 square miles.
- HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.**—Interesting volcanic areas, including Kilauea, famous for frequent spectacular outbursts. Established 1916; 245 square miles.
- HOT SPRINGS, ARK.**—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.58 square miles.
- LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.**—Only recently active volcano in continental United States. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.
- MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.**—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 38.34 square miles.
- MESA VERDE, COLO.**—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.
- MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA.**—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.
- MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.**—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- PLATT, OKLA.**—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.33 square miles.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.**—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- SEQUOIA, CALIF.**—General Sherman, largest and perhaps oldest tree in the world; outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- SHENANDOAH, VA.**—Outstanding scenic area in Virginia section of Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 275.81 square miles.
- WIND CAVE, S. DAK.**—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 18.47 square miles.
- YELLOWSTONE, WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.**—World's great geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,471.51 square miles.
- YOSEMITE, CALIF.**—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent high Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.
- ZION, UTAH.**—Beautiful Zion Canyon, 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 148.26 square miles.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Briefed

Fires.—No fires shall be kindled without first obtaining permission from the superintendent or his representatives. They must be completely extinguished before leaving.

Camps.—No camping permitted except within the regular campgrounds.

Trees, Flowers, and Animals.—Trees and shrubs must not be cut or broken. Flowers must not be picked. Birds and animals must not be molested. The injury or defacement of any natural feature is prohibited.

Refuse.—Do not throw paper, lunch refuse, or other trash on the roads, trails, or elsewhere. Deposit all such in the waste cans provided for the purpose.

Advertisements.—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed in the park.

Automobiles.—Drive carefully at all times. Obey the park speed limit and other automobile regulations.

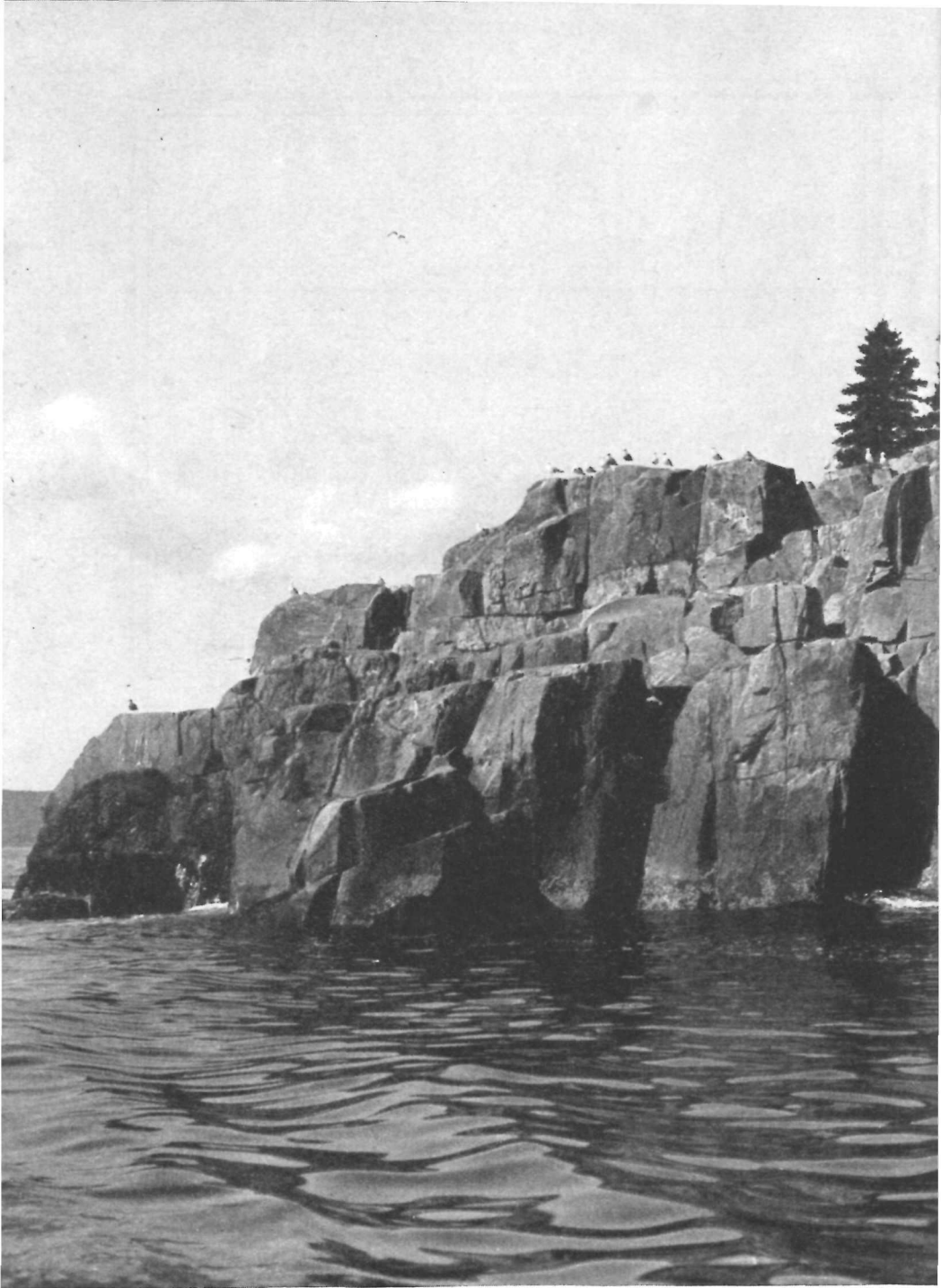
Events

OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1604 | Mount Desert Island discovered and named by Samuel de Champlain, September 5. |
| 1688 | Island granted to Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac by Louis XIV. |
| 1762 | Island given by Massachusetts to Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts; later island divided into two parts; eastern half granted by Massachusetts to M. and Mme. de Gregoire; western half to John Bernard. |
| 1855 | First "summer visitors" recorded as vacationing on Mount Desert Island. |
| 1868 | Steamboat service from Boston to the island inaugurated. |
| 1888 | Scenic railway built from shore of Eagle Lake to summit of Cadillac (Green) Mountain. |
| 1901 | Charter granted by Maine Legislature to Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations to acquire and hold in the public interest land on Mount Desert Island. |
| 1908 | First gift of land to the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. Mrs. Eliza Homans, of Boston, Massachusetts, donor. |
| 1914 | Five thousand acres of land on Mount Desert Island tendered to the Government as a national park by the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. |
| 1916 | Tract accepted by Government and proclaimed by President Wilson to be the Sieur de Monts National Monument. |
| 1919 | Act of Congress, approved February 26, creating Lafayette National Park, the first national park east of the Mississippi River. |
| 1927 | Jordan Pond Road, a scenic motor highway begun in 1922, opened to travel. |
| 1929 | Park name changed from Lafayette to Acadia. |
| 1929 | Schoodic Peninsula added to park. |
| 1931 | Cadillac Mountain Summit Road completed. Work on this highway began in 1925. |
| 1935 | Schoodic Peninsula and Wonsqueak Harbor Roads completed. |
| 1935 | Schoodic Naval Radio Station completed and commissioned. |

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CLOSEUP OF GULLS

ACADIA *National Park*

• OPEN ALL YEAR •

OUR national parks are areas of superlative scenery which are set apart and maintained by the Federal Government for the use and enjoyment of the people. They are the people's property; the Government, the people's agent and trustee.

Few in number, but covering an extraordinary range of landscape interest, they have all, with few exceptions, been formed by setting aside for park purposes lands already held in ownership by the United States and lie in the nationally younger regions of the country to the westward of the Mississippi.

The first exception is Acadia National Park, occupying old French territory on the coast of Maine and created in 1919 from lands collected during the previous decade and presented to the Government. The name it bears commemorates the ancient French possession of the land and the part it had in the long contest to control the destinies and development of North America. The park is unique as a member of the national system in its contact with the ocean and inclusion of nationally owned coastal waters in its recreational territory.

Acadia National Park lies surrounded by the sea, occupying as its nucleus and central feature the bold range of the Mount Desert Mountains, whose ancient uplift, worn by immeasurable time and recent ice erosion, remains to form the largest rock-built island on our Atlantic coast; "l'Isle des Monts deserts", as Champlain named it, with the keen descriptive sense of the early French explorers.

The coast of Maine, like every other boldly beautiful coast region in the world whose origin is nonvolcanic, has been formed by the flooding of an old and water-worn land surface, which has turned its heights into islands and headlands, its stream courses into arms and reaches of the sea, its broader valleys into bays and gulfs. The Gulf of Maine itself is such an ancient valley, the deep-cut outlet of whose gathered waters may still be traced by soundings between Georges Bank and Nova Scotia, and whose

broken and strangely indented coast, 2,500 miles in length from Portland to St. Croix—a straight-line distance of less than 200 miles—is simply an ocean-drawn contour line marked on its once bordering upland.

At the center of this coast, the most beautiful in eastern North America, there stretches an archipelago of islands and island-sheltered waterways and lakelike bays—a wonderful region—and at its northern end, dominating the whole with its mountainous uplift, lies Mount Desert Island, whereon the national park is located.

Ultimately it is intended that the park shall be extended to other islands in this archipelago and points upon the coast, and become, utilizing these landlocked ocean waters with their limitless recreational opportunities, no less a marine park than a land park, exhibiting the beauty and the freedom of the sea. Without such contact with it and the joys of boating the national park system would not be complete.

THE STORY OF MOUNT DESERT ISLAND

Mount Desert Island was discovered by Champlain in September 1604, 16 years and over before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers to Cape Cod. He had come out the previous spring with the *Sieur de Monts*, a Huguenot gentleman, a soldier, and the governor of a Huguenot city of refuge in southwestern France, to whom Henry IV—“*le grand roi*”—had intrusted, the December previous, establishment of the French dominion in America. *De Monts*' commission, couched in the redundant, stately language of that formal period, is still extant, and its opening words are worth recording, so intimate and close is the relation of the enterprise to New England history:

Henry, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to our dear and well-beloved friend the *Sieur de Monts*, gentleman in ordinary to our chamber, greeting: As our greatest care and labor is and has ever been since our coming to this throne to maintain it and preserve it in its ancient greatness, dignity, and splendor, and to widen and extend its bounds as much as may legitimately be done, We having long had knowledge of the lands and territory called Acadia, and being moved above all by a single-minded purpose and firm resolution We have taken, with the aid and assistance of God, Author, Distributor, and Protector of all States and Kingdoms, to convert and instruct the people who inhabit this region, at present barbarous, without faith or religion or belief in God, and to lead them into Christianity and the knowledge and profession of our faith and religion. Having also long recognized from the accounts of captains of vessels, pilots, traders, and others who have frequented these lands, how fruitful and advantageous to us, our States, and subjects, might be the occupation and possession of them for the great and evident profit which might be drawn therefrom, We, in full confidence in your prudence and the knowledge and experience you have gained of the situation, character, and conditions of the aforesaid country of Acadia from the voyages and sojourns you have previously made in it and neighboring regions, and being assured that our plan and resolution being

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committed to your care you will diligently and attentively, and not less valorously and courageously, pursue them and lead them to completion, have expressly committed them to your charge and do constitute you by these presents, signed by our hand, our lieutenant general, to represent our Person in the lands and territory, the coasts and confines of Acadia, to commence at the fortieth degree of latitude and extend to the forty-sixth degree. And We order you throughout this territory as widely as possible to establish and make known our name and authority, subjecting to these and making obedient to them all the people dwelling therein, and by every lawful means to call them to the knowledge of God and the light of the Christian faith and religion.

De Monts, sailing in the spring of 1604, founded his first colony on an island in the tidal mouth of a river at the western entrance to the Bay of Fundy—"Baie Francoise" he named it, though the Portuguese name "Bahia Funda", Deep Bay, in the end prevailed—which two centuries later, in memory of it, was selected to be the commencement of our national boundary. While he was at work on this he sent Champlain in an open vessel with a dozen sailors to explore the western coast. A single, long day's sail with a favoring wind brought him at nightfall into Frenchman Bay, beneath the shadow of the Mount Desert Mountains, and his first landfall within our national bounds was made upon Mount Desert Island in the township of Bar Harbor.



A BIT OF THE ROCKY SHORE LINE

Rinehart photo.

A few years later the island again appears as the site of the first French missionary colony established in America, whose speedy wrecking by an armed vessel from Virginia was the first act of overt warfare in the long struggle between France and England for the control of North America.

In 1688, seventy-odd years later, private ownership began, the island being given as a feudal fief by Louis XIV to the Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac—later the founder of Detroit and Governor of Louisiana, who is recorded as then dwelling with his wife upon its eastern shore and who still signed himself in his later documents, in ancient feudal fashion, *Seigneur des Monts deserts*.

In 1713 Louis XIV, defeated on the battlefields of Europe, ceded Acadia—save only Cape Breton—to England, and Mount Desert Island, unclaimed by Cadillac, became the property of the English Crown. Warfare followed till the capture of Quebec in 1759, when settlement from the New England coasts began. To the Province of Massachusetts was granted that portion of Acadia which now forms part of Maine, extending to the Penobscot River and including Mount Desert Island, which it shortly thereafter gave “for distinguished services” to Sir Francis Bernard, its last English governor before the breaking of the revolutionary storm. Title to it was later confirmed to him by a grant from George III.

In September 1762 Governor Bernard sailed from Fort William in Boston Harbor with a considerable retinue, to view his new possession and kept a journal that may still be seen. He anchored in the “great harbor of Mount Desert”, just off the present town of Southwest Harbor, which he laid out with his surveyors; he explored the island, noting its fine timber, its water power for sawmills, its good harbors, its abundance of wild meadow grass “high as a man”, and of “wild peas”—beach peas, perhaps—for fodder, and its wealth of fish in the sea. He had himself rowed up *Somes Sound*, a glacial fiord which deeply penetrates the island, cutting its mountain range in two. This he called the river, as in that region other inlets of the sea are called today, following the custom of the early French. And he visited *Somes*, one of the earliest settlers from the Massachusetts shore, then building his log cabin at the sound’s head, where *Somesville* is today, and walked across to see a beaver’s dam nearby, at whose “artificialness” he wondered.

Then came the Revolution. Bernard’s stately mansion on the shore of *Jamaica Pond* and his far-off island on the coast of Maine both were confiscated, he taking the King’s side and sailing away from Boston Harbor while the bells were rung in jubilation. And *Mount Desert Island*, once the property of the Crown of France, once that of England, and twice granted

privately, became again the property of Massachusetts. But after the war was over and Bernard had died in England, his son, John Bernard, petitioned to have his father's ownership of the island restored to him, claiming to have been loyal himself to the colony, and a one-half undivided interest in it was given him. Then, shortly after, came the granddaughter of Cadillac—Marie de Cadillac, as she signed herself—and her husband, French refugees of the period, bringing letters from Lafayette, and petitioned, in turn, the General Court of Massachusetts to grant them her grandfather's possession of the island—asking it not as legal right but on a ground of sentiment, the gratitude of the colonies to France for assistance given in their War of Independence. And the General Court, honoring their claim, gave them the other undivided half. Then it sent surveyors down and divided the island, giving the western portion, including the town of Southwest Harbor, his father had laid out, to John Bernard, who promptly sold it and went out to England and died governor of one of the West Indies, being also knighted; and the eastern half, where Cadillac once had lived, and Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, and Northeast Harbor are today, to Marie de Cadillac and her husband—M. and Mme. de Gregoire—who came to Hulls Cove, on Frenchman Bay, and lived and died there, selling, piece by piece, their lands to settlers. It is from these two grants made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the granddaughter of Cadillac and the son of Bernard, each holding originally by a royal grant, that the Government's present title to its park lands springs. History is written into its deeds.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Mount Desert Island still remained remote and inaccessible, except to coasting vessels, but fishing hamlets gradually sprang up along its shore, the giant pines whose slowly rotting stumps one comes upon today among the lesser trees were cut and shipped away, town government was established, roads of a rough sort were built, and the island connected with the mainland by a bridge and causeway. Then came steam, and all took on a different aspect. The Boston & Bangor Steamship Line was established; a local steamer connected Southwest Harbor with it through Eggemoggin Reach and Penobscot Bay, a sail of remarkable beauty; and summer life at Mount Desert began. The first account of it we have is contained in a delightful journal kept during a month's stay at Somesville in 1855 by Mr. Charles Tracy, of New York, the father of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., who came with him as a girl, and which is still preserved. The party was large—26 in all—and filled Somes Tavern full to overflowing. In it, besides Mr. Tracy and his family, were the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Brookline, Mass., with his family; Frederick

Church, the artist, and his sister; and Theodore Winthrop, killed afterward in the Civil War, who wrote *John Brent*, with its once famous description of a horse. They climbed the mountains, tramped through the woods, lost themselves at night—half a dozen of them—and slept by a campfire in the wild; drove over to Bar Harbor, then on to Schooner Head, where they slept at the old farmhouse, climbing the then nameless “mountain with the cliff” that shadowed it at sundown, and drinking by the pitcherful such milk as New York could not supply, and then, like Hans Breitman, in climax to their stay they gave a party, importing by the boat to Southwest Harbor the first piano the island had ever seen and inviting to it the islanders and fisherfolk from far and near. It was a great success. They danced, they sang songs, they played games, and had a lobster salad such as only millionaires can have today, keeping up their gayety until 2 o'clock in the morning, when their last guests—two girls from Bar Harbor who had driven themselves over for it—hitched up their horse and left for home in spite of remonstrance and the offer of a bed. Such was the beginning of Mount Desert social life.

Ten years later, when the Civil War had swept over like a storm, summer life began in earnest at Bar Harbor, compelled by the sheer beauty of the spot. No steamer came to it till 1868; then, for another season, only once a week. No train came nearer than Bangor, 50 miles away, with a rough road



SURF ON THE ROCKS

Rinehart photo.

between. But still it grew by leaps and bounds, overflowing the native cottages and fishermen's huts, sleeping in tents, feeding on fish and doughnuts, and the abundant lobster. The native cottages expanded and became hotels, simple, bare, and rough, but always full. The life was gay and free and wholly out-of-doors—boating, climbing, picnicking, buckboarding, and sitting on the rocks with a book or friend. All was open to wander over or picnic on; the summer visitor possessed the island. Then lands were bought, summer homes were made, and life of a new kind began.

It was from the impulse of that early summer life that the movement for public reservations and the national park arose, springing from memory of its pleasantness and the desire to preserve in largest measure possible the beauty and freedom of the island for the people's need in years to come. The park, as a park, is still in its beginning. It has now spread out beyond its island bounds and crossed the bay to include the noble headland and long surf-swept point of Schoodic, on the mainland shore. And Congress in giving the right to make the new extension changed its name from Lafayette to Acadia National Park, to tell of its region's early history and romance. Its lands have been, throughout, a gift to the Nation, coming from many sources, and much personal association is linked, closely and inseparably, with its formation. It is still growing, and with the contiguous land-locked ocean waters, beautiful as lakes and nationally owned like it, to extend out onto, there is no limit to the number to whom it may give rest and pleasure in the future, coming from our crowded eastern cities from which it is accessible by land or water, rail or motor car.

A WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

One important aspect of our national parks and monuments is that they—unlike the forests, devised to follow economic lines, are absolute sanctuaries, islands of shelter for the native life. Like the monasteries in the Middle Ages that sheltered—all too fragmentarily—the literature and learning of the classic period, they are a means of incalculable value for preserving in this destructive time the wealth of forms and species we have inherited from the past and have a duty to hand on undiminished to the future, so far as that be possible.

In this aspect of a wildlife sanctuary, plant and animal, Acadia National Park is remarkable. Land and sea, woodland, lake, and mountain—all are represented in it in wonderful concentration. In it, too, the Northern and Temperate Zone floras meet and overlap, and land climate meets sea climate each tempering the other. It lies directly in the coast migration route of birds, and exhibits at its fullest the Acadian Forest, made famous by

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YOUNG BALD EAGLES

Evangeline; and the northernmost extension of that great Appalachian forest which at the landing of De Monts stretched without a break from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and is the oldest by the record of the rocks and richest in existing species of any mingled hardwood and coniferous forest in the Temperate Zone. And it possesses also a rich biologic field in the neighboring ocean, the parent habitat of life. Deeper waters apart, the sea beach and tidal pools alone form an infinite source of interest and study, while the ocean climate, like the land one, is profoundly different from that to the southward, off the Cape Cod shore.

To take advantage of this opportunity an association has been formed, incorporated under the name of the Wild Gardens of Acadia, to cooperate with the Government in the development of the educational and scientific features of the park and its environment. By means of it a marine biological laboratory has been established on the shore, material has been gathered for a book upon the wild flowers of the park and wild gardens for their exhibition started, and entomological collections and studies in the bird life and geology of the region have been made. The park itself is a living natural-history museum, a geological and historic area lending itself remarkably to the nature guide and lecture service which is rapidly becoming so valuable a feature in our national parks.

Botanically, Acadia National Park forms an exceedingly interesting area. Champlain's term "deserts" in description of the mountains meant, in



VIEW OF ROCKS FROM OCEAN DRIVE

Rinehart photo.

accordance with the original significance of the word, "wild and solitary"; not "devoid of vegetation." Vegetation, on the contrary, grows upon the sland with exceptional vigor and in wide range of form. The native forest must—before it was invaded by the ax—have been superb, and superb it will again become under the Government's protection. Wild flowers are abundant in their season, among them a number of species of conspicuous beauty, because of their loveliness in danger of extermination until the national park was formed and its lands became a sanctuary. The rocks, frost split and lichen-clad, with granite sands between, are of a character that makes the mountain tops, with their bearberries and blueberries and broad ocean outlook, wild rock gardens of inspiring beauty, while both mountain tops and woods are made accessible by over a hundred miles of trails built by successive generations of nature-loving summer visitors.

In addition to ocean, rocks, and mountain heights, to woods and wild flowers, and to trails trodden by the feet of generations, Acadia National Park has a rich possession in an inexhaustible spring—source of pure, delicious water rising—cool and constant—from beneath the mountain at the entrance from Bar Harbor, and made, with its free gift of water to the passing public, a memorial to the *Sieur de Monts*, the founder of Acadia.

SCHOODIC POINT

Several years ago the bounds of Acadia National Park were extended to include Schoodic Point, enclosing the entrance to Frenchman Bay upon the eastern side as Mount Desert Island does upon the western. It was a splendid acquisition, obtained through generous gifts and made possible of acceptance by an act of Congress.

Schoodic Point juts further into the open sea than any other point of rock on our eastern coast. On it the waves break grandly as the ground swells come rolling in after a storm at sea. Back of the ultimate extension of the Point a magnificent rock headland rises to over 400 feet in height—commanding an unbroken view eastward to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, southward over the open ocean, and westward across the entrance of Frenchman Bay to the Mount Desert Mountains in Acadia National Park. It is a view unsurpassed in beauty and interest on any seacoast in the world.

A park road branching from Maine's coastal highway to New Brunswick follows the rock-bound shore of Schoodic Peninsula to its surf-beaten extremity upon Moose Island, thence along the eastern shore of the Peninsula to Wonsqueak Harbor. There it connects again with the coastal highway, making a magnificent detour for motorists on their way to our national boundary and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Acadia National Park may be reached by railroad, by steamship, or by automobile.

The railroad terminus for the park and Mount Desert Island resorts is Ellsworth, Maine, on the line of the Maine Central Railroad. Comfortable motor busses transport rail passengers from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Southwest Harbor. Information regarding rail connection between principal eastern cities and Ellsworth can be had on application at any railroad ticket office.

Eastern Steamship Lines maintains weekly service between New York and Mount Desert Island during the summer season. The steamer leaves New York each Friday at noon, arriving Bar Harbor in mid-afternoon on Saturday. Returning the steamer leaves Bar Harbor early on Sunday morning, arriving New York on Monday morning.

By motor the park is accessible from all eastern points over good State highways, the island being connected with the mainland by a steel-and-concrete bridge. The following are approximate highway distances to the park: From Portland, Maine, 170 miles; Boston, Mass., 300 miles; New York City, 500 miles.

Scheduled airplane service from all points in the United States to Bar Harbor is available by Boston & Maine Airways from Boston, Mass., during the summer months.

INFORMATION

The office of Acadia National Park is situated in Bar Harbor, Maine, at the corner of Main Street and Park Road. It is open daily, except Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

All villages on the island maintain information booths at which information concerning train and boat service, motor routes, fares, hotels and rooming houses, and eating places is freely given. A similar booth is maintained jointly by the several island towns at the junction of Routes 3 and 198 where motor traffic first enters Mount Desert Island.

Maps of Mount Desert Island and literature relating to Acadia National Park and to the history and natural history of its region may be obtained from the park office or the information bureaus.

The superintendent of the park is George B. Dorr, to whom all correspondence relating to the park should be addressed.

NATURE GUIDE SERVICE

In Acadia National Park, as in all national parks, there is available to the visitor the free nature guide service. The park naturalist and his

assistants conduct a program designed to acquaint the visitor with the geology, plant life, animal life, and history of the park.

Each day there is a different feature on the program. Nature walks are provided for those who want to learn about the trees and birds and wild flowers. Strenuous hikes are available to those who desire exercise and who appreciate the broad panoramic views to be had from the mountain summits. Sea cruises around Frenchman Bay are sponsored by the park naturalist who accompanies the group and explains the geology, local history, marine life, etc. A common sight on these trips is the bald eagle, our national emblem. Another popular naturalist's trip is that to the historical museum on Little Cranberry Island. Special trips by water and by land are arranged from time to time.

The campfire programs at the public campground three nights each week are of great interest. Impromptu entertainment by the campers themselves, group singing, and lectures illustrated by slides and movies comprise the programs.

The auto caravan, where the visitors drive their own cars, guided by the naturalist, are of interest. Stops are made at the Thunder Hole, Otter Cliff, Champlain Monument, Asticou Terraces, Somes Sound, and Cadillac Mountain.

Printed programs of this free service are available at all information booths on the island as well as at the park office, the public campground, the office of the naturalist, and at the leading hotels. Park visitors are urged to avail themselves of this service, for by no other means can so complete an understanding of the park be had.

MUSEUMS

An archeological museum has been built on land conveyed to it adjoining the Sieur de Monts Spring entrance to the park, and dedicated to public use. It contains relics of the stone-age period of Indian culture in this region, books, and maps. An archeologist is in charge during the summer season to explain the relics. The museum and its equipment, together with a substantial maintenance endowment, were provided through the generosity of the late Dr. Robert Abbe, of Bar Harbor and New York, and friends inspired by his interest and rare enthusiasm.

Open freely to park visitors also is a most interesting museum at Islesford on Little Cranberry Island, a brief and sheltered boat trip from Northeast Harbor or Southwest Harbor, which houses a unique collection of prints and documents relating to the settlement and early history of the region made



PARKING AREA ON TOP OF CADILLAC MOUNTAIN

by Prof. William Otis Sawtelle, to whose vision and interest and long, untiring work the whole is due.

This museum is reached by a half-hour motorboat trip from Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, or Southwest Harbor.

MOTOR ROADS

A road of great beauty through the lake district, connecting Bar Harbor with the resorts upon the southern shore, Seal Harbor and Northeast Harbor, has been opened to travel. Rising from this, another road leads to the summit of Cadillac Mountain, the highest point on our eastern coast, replacing an early buckboard road now washed away. Entrance to these roads is equally convenient from Bar Harbor or Seal Harbor.

On Schoodic Peninsula another motor road offers park visitors a shoreline drive of great charm and interest, following closely the rugged coast of the peninsula. Maine State Highway No. 186 may be left at Winter Harbor and reentered at Birch Harbor.

No place in the East offers an objective point of greater interest for motor travel than Acadia National Park and its surrounding coast resorts, which provide accommodations for its visitors.

In addition to the park roads, there is an excellent system of State and town roads encircling and traversing Mount Desert Island which reaches every point of interest. These roads have a combined length of over 200 miles and exhibit a combination of seashore and inland scenery not found elsewhere on the eastern coast.

For those who do not have their own automobiles, well-arranged motor-bus trips may be taken from Bar Harbor through the park and about the island. These trips are made twice daily with well-timed stops at the principal points of interest. In the various island villages public-hire automobiles, with or without drivers, are also available for small parties at established moderate rates.

MOTOR CAMPING

A public campground is maintained in the park for motorists bringing their own camping outfits. The ground is equipped with running water, modern sanitary conveniences, outdoor fireplaces, electric lights, and places to wash clothes. It is under the close supervision of the park authorities, and safety and freedom from annoyance are assured. No charge is made for the camping privilege.

CARRIAGE ROADS AND BRIDLEPATHS

Connected with the town road system and leading into and through the park is an excellent system of roads for use with horses, some 50 miles in extent. Stables at Bar Harbor, Jordan Pond, and Northeast Harbor furnish horses, saddle and driving, for trips over these roads, entrances to which are provided near Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, and Northeast Harbor.

TRAILS AND FOOTPATHS

Acadia is primarily a trail park and contains within its boundaries at the present time some 150 miles of trails and footpaths, reaching every mountain summit and transversing every valley.

The system is so designed that the inclination of every type of walker is met. Broad lowland paths offer delightfully easy walks; winding trails of easy grade to the mountain summits are provided for those who like a moderately strenuous climb; and rough mountainside trails give opportunity for hardy exercise to those who enjoy real hiking.

It is only by means of these trails and paths that the park can be really seen and appreciated, and the system is so laid out that there is no danger of becoming lost.



VISITORS VIEW THUNDER HOLE

Rinehart photo.

GUIDES

While no guides are necessary on any park trips, free guides may be obtained at the Bar Harbor information office, to accompany parties, either riding or hiking, over the island.

MOTOR AND BOAT TRIPS

From the park as a center, a wide variety of interesting motor trips, along the coast as far as the Maritime Provinces and inland to Mooshead Lake and Mount Katahdin, can readily be made, and excellent cars for the purpose can be hired by visitors not coming in their own. From it also delightful trips by water can be made over island-sheltered reaches of the sea, extending from Frenchman Bay to Penobscot Bay and River along the most beautiful section of our Atlantic coast.

Regularly scheduled boat trips from Bar Harbor along the shores of Frenchman Bay are made daily. The boats are safe and comfortable and are in charge of competent captains who point out and explain all features of interest. From the water the park mountains are seen at their best, as are the estates of the island summer residents.

Boat trips can also be arranged at the public boat landings in Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Southwest Harbor.

Naturalist guided trips by boat and by motor are regularly scheduled features. Details concerning them may be found under Nature Guide Service in this booklet.

FISHING

Acadia National Park combines the opportunity for excellent fishing in fresh waters, of lake and stream, with that for deep-sea and coastal fishing in waters identical in life and character with those of the famous banks which lie offshore, across the Gulf of Maine. Powerboats, sailboats, canoes, and camping outfits can all be rented, with competent guides.

Visitors desiring to fish in the inland waters of the park are required to obtain a nonresident State fishing license, the fee for which is \$3.15. This license permits fishing anywhere within the State.

ACCOMMODATIONS OUTSIDE THE PARK

In the various villages on Mount Desert Island which border the park excellent accommodations for visitors are to be had at reasonable rates. The National Park Service exercises no control over these accommodations either as to rates or type of service.

The accommodations available vary in character from high-class summer hotels to good rooming houses and restaurants. The several publicity offices in the various villages maintain lists of all accommodations and will gladly furnish full information, including rates, to visitors. Visitors may secure this information by writing in advance or upon personal application on arrival.

The publicity offices may be addressed as follows: Publicity Office, Bar Harbor, Maine; Publicity Office, Northeast Harbor, Maine; Publicity Office, Southwest Harbor, Maine.

TRANSPORTATION

MOTOR TRIPS.—Well-arranged motor-bus trips may be taken about the island and through the park during the summer season. The busses run on regular schedules twice daily, at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The charge for the morning trip is \$1.50 per person; the charge for the afternoon trip is \$2 per person.

The routes followed are not identical, and by taking the combination of the two, all points of interest are seen. In addition to the motor-bus trips, public cars with competent drivers, or, if desired, cars without drivers, may be hired at reasonable cost for special trips, in any of the villages. Arrangements for this class of transportation may be made with the car owners or through the publicity-office attendants.

BOAT TRIPS.—At Bar Harbor there are three competent concerns offering sightseeing trips by water. Boats leave daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 4:30 p. m. The trip is of 2 hours' duration, the boats following closely the shores of the island bordering Frenchman Bay. All points of interest are explained. The cost is \$1 per person. Arrangements for special parties desiring an extended trip may be made with the boat captain or through the publicity office. While no scheduled boat trips are available at Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, or Southwest Harbor, arrangements can be made through their publicity offices for interesting trips by water.

BUCKBOARDS, CARRIAGES, AND SADDLE HORSES.—Arrangements may be made at the publicity offices in Bar Harbor and Northeast Harbor or at the Jordan Pond House at Seal Harbor for buckboard trips, or for the hiring of driving and saddle horses to enjoy the remarkable scenery afforded by the driving-road and bridle-path system in the park.

REFERENCES

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- JOHNSON, D. W. *The New England-Acadian Shoreline.* Published by Wiley & Sons, New York. 1925. Price, \$8.50.
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- RAISZ, ERWIN J. *The Scenery of Mount Desert Island.* *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, vol. XXXI, pp. 121-186.
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- STERLING, ROBERT T. *Lighthouses of the Maine Coast.* Stephen Daye Press. 1935. 223 pp.
- STREET, GEORGE E. *Mount Desert Island.* Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1926. 339 pp.
- WHERRY, E. T. *Wild Flowers of Mount Desert Island, Maine.*¹ *Bar Harbor Times Publ. Co.* 1928. 164 pp.

¹May be seen for reference at the Jesup Memorial Library, Bar Harbor, Maine.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of Our National Parks. Brief descriptions of national parks. Address Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Free.

Recreational Map. Shows Federal and State recreational areas throughout the United States and gives brief descriptions of principal ones. Address Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Free.

Fauna of the National Parks. Series No. 1. By G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. A survey of wildlife with recommendations for adequate protection. Illustrated. 157 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

Fauna of the National Parks. Series No. 2. Wildlife management in the national parks. By G. M. Wright and B. H. Thompson. Illustrated. 142 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 pictures of places of outstanding scenic interest. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.50.

Illustrated booklets about the following national parks may be obtained free of charge by writing to the National Park Service:

Crater Lake, Oreg.

General Grant, Calif.

Glacier, Mont.

Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Grand Teton, Wyo.

Great Smoky Mountains,
N. C.-Tenn.

Hawaii, Hawaii.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Lassen Volcanic, Calif.

Mesa Verde, Colo.

Mount McKinley, Alaska.

Mount Rainier, Wash.

National Capital Parks, Washington,
D. C.

Platt, Okla.

Rocky Mountain, Colo.

Sequoia, Calif.

Wind Cave, S. Dak.

Yellowstone, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho.

Yosemite, Calif.

Zion and Bryce Canyon, Utah.

