

1944

Maine Fishing Hunting Canoeing 1944

Maine Development Commission

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MAINE

FISHING
HUNTING
CANOEING

Maine Development
Commission



MAINE
DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION
BOSTON

Maine for Fishing

I HAVE heard of a Macedonian way of catching fish and it is this: Between Boraca and Thessalonica runs a river called the Astracus, and in it there are fish with spotted (or speckled) skins; what the natives of the country call them you had better ask the Macedonians.

They have planned a snare for these fish and get the better of them by their fisherman's craft. They fasten red wool around a hook, and fit on to the wool two feathers which grow under a cock's wattles. . . .

These words were written by Aelian three centuries after Christ. They describe the first known trout fly. They show how incredibly old is this recreational activity which we call angling.

Empires have risen and fallen since Aelian recorded for posterity the fly fishing activities of the Macedonian anglers; cities have been built, lived in, and have crumbled to the dust from whence they came; continents have been discovered, become populated, and have grown old in culture and in wealth.

Through all of these, the most profound changes that the world has known, man has not lost from his consciousness the desire to fish for sport. It is one of the oldest of human pastimes; one that has brought happiness, health and recreation to men in all ages.

If, by some magic, these bygone Macedonian anglers could return to earth, they would find that, incredibly enough, the centuries have brought little change in the art that they practised on the banks of their beloved Astracus.

True, they would find that their crude tackle had undergone many changes, but basically their sport is the same.

They would find in Maine thousands of their followers; men and women who come here and who find respite, as they did, from the workaday world by going fishing.

They would find here, too, these intangible things that, since the beginning, have been so closely allied with angling.

They would find the same fine companionships; the same firm friendships that are part and parcel of fishing. They would experience the same sense of being free; the same sense of throwing off for awhile the tiresome shackles of civilization that comes when man returns to nature.

They would feel the same fragrant wind on their faces; they would feel the same soft earth beneath their feet; they would hear the same song birds in the trees.

They would see the same dew in the early morning sparkling like billions of diamonds on the grasses by the sides of the lakes and streams. They would breathe deeply of the cool morning air scented with the aroma of pines and grass and crushed ferns and of the good earth itself.

Their hearts would beat faster as they jointed their rods and would almost stop as descendants of those trout of the Astracus swirled and rolled and struck at their lures.

They would feel the same prodigious hunger as the smoke of the camp fires came to their nostrils and they would eat again as men can eat only when they are in the outdoors and after they have been fishing.

Seeing and experiencing all of these things, they would know that man in his relationships with his fellow man and with the world around him has not been wholly bad. He has nourished and kept alive the spirit and traditions of his oldest pastime — that of angling.



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MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
STATE HOUSE
AUGUSTA, MAINE



You Do Not Need to be an Expert to Fish in Maine

No sport has shown more rapid growth during the last decade than that of angling. Each year new recruits join this army of men and women who get supreme enjoyment out of this glorious sport that takes them to the lakes and streams of the fishing regions.

As in every sport, the beginner may approach angling in a self-conscious mood thinking that those who are proficient at the art may be watching him or even laughing at him.

If he has these thoughts, the new angler should put them aside at once. No one will laugh at him. All will be eager to give him advice and to help him perfect his technique. Every true angler is glad to welcome the new comer to his great sport. Every sporting camp and hotel in Maine has, among its guests, many who are fishing for the first time.

If you have never fished before, do not hesitate to tell your guide so. He is a teacher; as much so as your golf pro. He will rig your line, affix your lure, and in a few minutes, will teach you how to handle your outfit when you get a strike.

To test the efficiency of Maine guides as teachers, a widely-known newspaperwoman who had never fished in her life dropped unannounced into a sporting camp recently, picked out a guide and went out onto a lake after salmon. A few hours later she was back with two beautiful fish she had landed herself.

All this is not to be construed as meaning that the budding angler can learn all about angling in a few hours. He can, however, learn enough to catch fish.

After that, he can spend the rest of his life in the fascinating pursuit of perfecting his art. He can learn the joys of flycasting, the proper lures to use under varying conditions and the multitude of other things that go to make the expert angler.

So, if you are one of the thousands who will fish for the first time this year, by all means come to Maine. You will find everyone heartily glad to greet you and to help you attain proficiency in the greatest of all outdoor sports.

A Variety of Game Fish Found Nowhere Else

The greatest game fish in the world is, of course, the one that you like to catch best.

In angling, as in every other great sport, there is wide diversity of opinion. One angler may believe that the salmon is the greatest of all fish while another will claim the same honors for the trout. Still another will affirm that the bass is the monarch of all he surveys. Even the comparatively humble pan fish have their adherents.

Cognizant of this diversity of preference, Maine has provided every one of these game fish named. Still further, to leave no stone unturned in its efforts to satisfy the individual, the state has propagated several varieties of each.

As a result, Maine offers the greatest variety of fishing in the country as well as the best fishing. Fishing was never better in Maine than it is today. Its 2,500 lakes and ponds, 5,000 rivers and streams contain literally millions of game fish. They are yours for the taking.

Following are listed a few of Maine's game fish that provide thrilling sport for thousands of anglers each year:

Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo Salar*). Often referred to as "the king of game fish," the Atlantic salmon inhabits Maine waters to the exclusion of all others in the United States.

At present the Dennys River, in the far eastern part of the state, and the Penobscot, near Bangor, afford the best Atlantic salmon fishing.

Each year scores of anglers are rewarded by landing beautiful specimens of Atlantic salmon from one or the other of these rivers. In the furtherance of its comprehensive conservation and propagation program, the state has, during recent years, built many fishways on Maine salmon rivers and has released hundreds of thousands of young fish in a drive to make Maine the best Atlantic salmon region in the world.

The Dennys River is beautiful salmon water. It is a river twenty miles long and ranges in width from twenty to forty yards. Many parts of it may be waded while others are fished from the bank or from canoes.

Being on the main highway, it is easily reached. Accommodations and guides are plentiful in the vicinity.

Salmon fishing on the Penobscot centers at the Bangor Salmon Pool at Bangor. This is the most famous Atlantic salmon pool in the country. Here, too, accommodations and guides are easily obtainable.

LURES—English type salmon flies in all the most popular patterns are preferred for Atlantic salmon fishing in Maine. The larger varieties of wet flies are used in the early spring while the smaller types, both wet and dry, are preferred after the water begins to warm up.

RODS—Rods weighing from five to six ounces are preferred on the Dennys River. At Bangor, owing to conditions prevailing there, two handed rods are more popular.

SEASON—On the Dennys River, the fish begin striking during the latter part of May and continue until October 15. At Bangor the season begins the first day of April and ends July 14.

Landlocked Salmon (*Salmo Sebago*). A full measure of the romance of fishing centers around this exile from the sea which, to thousands of anglers, is the greatest of all game fish inhabiting inland waters.

The history of the landlocked salmon is shrouded in mystery. It is conceded, however, that at one time he came up from the sea, found his return passage blocked, and adjusted himself to a life spent in waters cut off from his natural habitat.

A fastidious fish, he flourishes only in clear, cold waters which is the reason why, of all the states, he thrives best of all in Maine.

In the beginning, the landlocked salmon was native to only a few lakes in the state. Realizing his many unexcelled qualities, however, the state has gradually widened his sphere until today many hundreds of lakes and ponds, distributed from one end of the state to the other, afford excellent salmon fishing.

From his ancestor, the Atlantic salmon, *Salmo Sebago* inherits his spectacular fighting qualities and his amazing beauty. A silvery projectile when hooked, he leaves the water again and again as he tries to break away. The word quit is not in his lexicon and he puts up a vigorous and versatile fight to the end.

The angler who has never landed a landlocked salmon has a tremendous thrill awaiting him; one that will well repay him if he has to travel across the continent to this home of one of the greatest finny warriors of them all.

LURES—A great variety of lures and modes of angling are employed in fishing for landlocked salmon.

Streamer flies, either cast or trolled, have become increasingly popular during the last few years. The Black Ghost, Supervisor, the Welch Rarebit and a score or more of other patterns are used as conditions warrant. Regular salmon flies, both wet and dry, are also successfully used, particularly later in the season.

Another popular method of fishing for landlocked salmon is *b/j* trolling. Employing this mode of fishing, from twenty-five to one hundred yards of line is trolled behind a slowly moving boat.

A wide variety of lures are used in trolling. Many anglers use only a streamer fly behind a gut leader. Others sew shiners or other live bait on a common hook attached to a leader. Many attach one of a great variety of so-called spoons at varying distances from the hook. Still others use worms or artificial baits that simulate live ones.

Still, or plug fishing, also has its advocates. In this mode of fishing, the boat is anchored in a likely spot and live bait, attached to the hook so that it can swim, is used as a lure. Worms, and even portions of lobsters, are successfully used in plug fishing.

RODS—One advantage of trolling, from the point of view of the angler in moderate circumstances, is the fact that expensive equipment is not an absolute necessity. A steel rod that can be bought for just a few dollars, a good silk line, a moderately priced reel and a supply of hooks is about all that is necessary.

Fly casting, of course, is a far more satisfactory method of taking fish than any other. For landlocked salmon, a rod weighing between five and six ounces is the most popular and satisfactory for all around work.

While various methods of luring salmon to the hook have been outlined, it is impossible to prescribe any one method for any given lake or time of year. The angler on arriving on the scene may learn from guides or fellow sportsmen what the fish are taking and can govern himself accordingly.

SEASON—Fishing for landlocked salmon begins in Maine on the first day of April and continues until September 30. From the opening of the season until about the middle of July and again in September, when the water begins to cool, are the best periods in which to fish for salmon.

Chinook Salmon (*oncorynchus tachawyscha*)—To add still more variety to salmon fishing, Maine has introduced to some of its waters this salmon from the western coast. Although it will never supplant the landlocked salmon in favor, it is highly regarded and has many of the good qualities of this latter fish. Virtually the same methods are employed in taking the Chinook as in luring his distant cousin.

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*)—A name to conjure with! The "hero" of enough books and pamphlets to fill a good sized library!

The angler who has yet to do battle with Mr. Fontinalis is surely not a well-rounded member of his craft.

No one knows how long brook trout have inhabited Maine waters. Surely he is one of our oldest "settlers" for Thoreau, almost a hundred years ago, noted his presence in great numbers in primitive streams of the state.

Those who know their brook trout know that the name is something of a misnomer, for this species does not confine its field of action to brooks. It thrives in rivers and streams, in lakes and ponds. Often *Salvelinus Fontinalis* grows to weigh in the neighborhood of ten pounds, a brookful indeed!

It is a scientific fact that Maine waters are unexcelled for brook trout. Natural and artificial propagation produce literally millions of new fish for the angler each year.

LURES—In general, the brook trout seeks the same waters and conditions as the salmon and the methods used in catching them do not vary greatly.

An exception to their common habitat, of course, is the fact that brook trout inhabit smaller brooks and streams than the salmon.

Too, the most enjoyable methods of catching brook trout are by fly casting with wet flies, dry flies, nymphs and the other variations of insect life devised by the fly maker. The *Parmachenee*, Belle, Dark Montreal, Silver Doctor, the Red Ibis, and in fact, nearly all of the better known trout fly patterns are successfully used in Maine.

RODS—Rods used in fly fishing for trout in Maine vary from slightly over two ounces up to five according to conditions and the type of fishing.

SEASON—The best season for trout fishing in Maine corresponds very closely with that of salmon fishing. Like salmon, trout are distributed in waters from one end of the state to the other.

Black Bass (*Micropetrus salmoides*)—This, the small-mouthed bass, has often been called the national game fish as it has the widest distribution of any major game fish in the United States.

The fighting qualities of this redoubtable gamester are too well-known to merit lengthy description here. He is a rushing, leaping antagonist who seems to have an everlasting grouch and is only too happy to find himself engaged in a fight to the finish.

In Maine the small-mouth has been somewhat overshadowed by the salmon and trout. As a result, he thrived in Maine waters in comparative privacy until a few years ago when it was discovered that this state furnished just about the best small-mouthed bass fishing in the United States.

A recent survey has shown that *Micropetrus Salmoides* has taken up permanent residence in over three hundred lakes and ponds in the state. He grows up to six pounds in weight.

Fishing for small-mouthed bass begins in Maine in June and continues throughout the summer. Thus, while salmon and trout fishing is not quite as good during this period, the black bass takes up the slack and completes the season's cycle of excellent fishing.

LURES—Under ordinary circumstances, the small-mouthed black bass will take a wide variety of lures.

Fishing with a fly rod, streamer flies, bass flies, bass bugs, and artificial mice are highly successful.

Either trolling or still fishing, live minnows, hellgramites, frogs, worms or other live baits are generally used.

In bait casting all types of plugs and a wide variety of spinners are used either by themselves or attached to pork rind or other baits.

RODS—For flycasting, from four to six ounces in weight. Trolling—any ordinary steel or bamboo trolling rods. Casting—any recognized casting rod.

SEASON—June, July and August are the best black bass months in Maine. During this period the fishing is uniformly good in waters containing this game fish.



Brown Trout (*Salmo Fario*). While not as generally popular as the brook trout, this handsome fish has thousands of adherents who count him well up in the front ranks of game fish. An importation into Maine, the brown trout has found the waters of the state to his liking, so much so, in fact, that specimens weighing in the neighborhood of ten pounds have been taken.

LURES—As a rule, the same lures used in catching brook trout—regular trout flies, streamer flies and live bait—are used with success in brown trout angling.

SEASON—The brown trout season corresponds closely with that of the brook trout.

Rainbow Trout (*Salmo Irideus*). A fairly recent importation to Maine waters, the rainbow trout has proved himself a pugnacious adversary and a prize worth catching. Thus far, the rainbow has been confined to many of the smaller ponds in the state.

LURES and RODS—Virtually the same as in the case of the other two trout mentioned previously.

Lake Trout or Togue (*Cristivoma Namaycush*). The togue as it is called in Maine, is a good game fish that attains a size of twenty-five pounds in many waters. For the table, it is preferred by many to any fresh water fish.

LURES—By far the greater number of togue are taken by trolling with fairly heavy rigging. In the spring, when they are fairly near the surface, live smelts or shiners on a single hook, sometimes preceded by a spoon, is the common lure. Later in the season, larger and heavier spoons and wire lines are commonly used.

RODS—A fairly heavy rod and reel, particularly when trolling deep, are recommended for togue fishing.

SEASON—The togue season is the same as that for salmon. They are distributed throughout the state in many trout and salmon waters.

White Perch (*Morone Americana*). Not to be overlooked, either for his fighting ability or for his food value, the white perch does not lack for popularity.

Fishing for perch early in the morning or just before dusk is a fast and furious sport. In the frying pan, the white perch is one of the whitest and sweetest of all fish.

While it is not uncommon to catch white perch weighing up to two pounds, the average is somewhat under a pound. They are widely distributed throughout the southern and central parts of the state.

LURES—Trout flies, either plain or attached to a spinner, and worms are the most popular white perch lures.

RODS—Very light rods for fly fishing. Any kind of rod or reel for trolling or still fishing.

SEASON—Late in June and continuing through the summer.

Pickereel (*Essox Reticulatus*). While the pickereel does not have the brilliant fighting qualities of the salmon, bass or trout, he is a favorite fish with many. A virtual fresh water shark, he will take about anything in the way of a lure that is offered. His distribution in Maine is mostly confined to the southern and central sections.



Men have to look to their laurels when women go after "the big ones".

THE FISH RIVER REGION (Salmon and trout)

This is one of the outstanding fishing regions not only in Maine but in the entire country as well.

Salmon grow to prodigious size in this area and are taken not only in the lakes but also in the connecting thoroughfares. Trout also are both large and numerous throughout the region.

The lakes in the fish river chain proper are Long Lake, Mud Lake, Square Lake, Eagle Lake, St. Froid Lake and Portage Lake.

Extending down almost into the Moosehead Region are almost countless lakes, ponds, rivers and streams that afford fishing that surpasses the fondest dreams of the angler.

In August there is good stream fishing along the Fish River from Eagle Lake to Fort Kent. Both the Aroostook and Machias Rivers offer good stream fishing for trout.

Situated far to the north, fish strike well longer in the season than is the case farther south. Too, fall fishing begins earlier for the same climatic reason.

Greater numbers of sportsmen are visiting this region each year as word of the good fishing is becoming generally known.

Roads to this region are excellent. Accommodations are comparable to the best in the State. (For location see sec. 1 of fishing map.)

THE ALLAGASH REGION

(Trout, togue and salmon)

This is a region beloved by many anglers as it entails canoe trips into the wildland region. It taps the Allagash, St. John and East and West Branch of the Penobscot waters, all known as canoeing waters par excellence throughout the world.

Angling opportunities in this region are virtually without number. Passing through this region, the angler fishes a number of different waters each day and so is continually visiting new scenes and meeting new conditions.

Some of the better known fishing spots in the region are at Canada Falls Dead Water on the West Branch. Along the West Branch from Seboomook Dam to Pine Stream, near Chesuncook Lake. In the streams leading into Allagash Lake, Eagle Lake, Chamberlain Lake, Churchill Lake, Umsaskis Lake, Chemquassabamticook Lake and Long Lake.

There are literally hundreds of streams flowing into the fifty mile stretch of the Allagash from Long Pond to its mouth and also along the seventy miles of the St. John from the mouth of the Northwest Branch to the point where it joins the Allagash. Virtually all of these streams furnish as good stream fishing as can be found in the entire country.

The fact that this territory is almost a primeval wilderness makes a guide who knows the area almost an absolute necessity. There are few sporting camps in the region and it is a case of tenting out wherever night overtakes one.

The few sporting camps in the territory are at the Musquacook Lakes, Munsungan Lakes, Caucomgomoc, at the head of Chesuncook Lake and on several of the lakes west of Katahdin and at the mouth of the Allagash in Allagash Plantation. (For location see sec. 2 of fishing map.)

MOUNT KATAHDIN REGION

(Trout and salmon)

This magnificent region, dominated by Mount Katahdin, a wilderness peak a mile high, is one of the most ruggedly beautiful areas in the entire country.

In the region are some of the best trout waters in the United States. They are divided between larger waters that are easily reached and smaller ones that are out of the way and, for that reason, have a charm of their own.

A great part of this region is a state park given to Maine by former Governor Percival Baxter to be maintained forever in its natural state as a rendezvous for anglers and other outdoor lovers.

The following are some of the larger waters in the area: Ripogenus Lake, Sourdnahunk Lake and Stream, Kidney Pond, Daicey Pond, Millinocket Lake, Shinn Pond, Togue Pond, Katahdin Lake and Chimney Pond.

Central points in this area are easily reached over good roads. Adequate accommodations of a very high type are available to anglers. (For location see sec. 3 of fishing map.)

GRAND LAKES AND SCHOODIC REGION

(Salmon, trout, togue, small-mouthed bass, pickerel, white perch)

A sporting kingdom in itself, this region defies description in anything short of an entire volume. It covers the two counties of Hancock and Washington, an area comparable to that of the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

It is a region that somewhat resembles the Moosehead Region inasmuch as part of it is easily accessible while a still greater part is composed of wild lands that are a network of lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and brooks. Much of this territory is not fished extensively as yet, although fishing throughout the region is truly magnificent. The angler who wishes to "discover" new waters will find this area to his liking.

Grand Lake is one of the original homes of the landlocked salmon and offers unexcelled salmon fishing. Curiously enough, Big Lake, the lake it empties into, is one of the best small mouthed black bass waters in the world.

Among other waters in the area are Junior Lake, Sysladobsis, East and West Musquash Lakes, Little River, Rolfe Brook, Little and Big Walmatogue Streams, Clifford Stream, Scotch Brook, Amazon Stream and Otter Brook.

A little to the south are the Meddybemps, Cathance Lake, Rocky Pond and numerous other lakes, ponds, brooks, rivers and streams. To the west is Nicatous Lake and the Machias Lakes. To the north Spednic Lake, in the Schoodic Chain, is a 23 mile long body of water that is rated as one of the best bass lakes in existence. Eastern Grand Lake, almost as long, is famed for its splendid salmon and togue fishing. Other waters in the locality afford the most excellent fishing.

It will be repeated that the vastness of this region defies adequate description in a booklet of this type. Only by visiting the area himself can the sportsman get an idea of its desirability and of the excellent fishing it offers.

Fine hard surfaced roads lead to this region. Accommodations are of the usual fine type found in Maine and are plentifully distributed. (For location see sec. 4 of fishing map.)

MILO-ENFIELD-LINCOLN REGION

(Salmon, trout, bass)

This region lies between the Moosehead Region and the Grand Lake Region.

From Enfield, on Route 2 from Bangor, the angler will find Cold Stream Pond, one of the State's most beautiful bodies of water, and an excellent salmon and togue fishing center. A little over twenty miles away is Lake Nicatous, another fine salmon lake. The region is dotted with numerous smaller ponds and many excellent streams abounding in trout.

From Milo, the angler is but a few miles from Schoodic Lake, famed togue lake. Seboeis Lake, Endless Lake and other lakes and streams that afford very good trout fishing.

Accommodations in the region are excellent. Roads are hard-surfaced. Guides are available throughout the area. (For location see sec. 5 of fishing map.)

MOOSEHEAD LAKE REGION

(Salmon, trout, togue)

One must deal in superlatives in describing this region. Moosehead Lake, for example, is not only the largest lake in Maine but one of the largest bodies of fresh water wholly within one state in the country. It is forty miles long and twenty wide. The whole region occupies almost as much territory as the entire state of Massachusetts.

In the region are literally thousands of lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and brooks, many of which can be reached only by air or by long canoe trips. Others, of course, are readily accessible.

Moosehead Lake by itself can accommodate thousands of anglers at one time. No other place in the country affords better salmon, trout and togue fishing.

Some of the more familiar waters in this far-flung area are: Brassua Lake, Long Pond, Wood Ponds, Attean, Holeb Pond, Misery Pond, Moxie Pond, Lake Parlin, Lobster Lake, Ragged Lake, Kokadjo Lake, Lake Onawa, Sebec Lake, Indian Pond, Jo Mary Lake, Seboeis Lake, and Sebasticook Lake.

Excellent roads lead to the central points in this region and fine accommodations are abundant in the region. (For location see sec. 6 of fishing map.)

BANGOR REGION

(Salmon, brook trout, brown trout, togue, bass, pickerel)

Radiating from Bangor like spokes from the hub of a wheel are many roads that lead to truly fine fishing waters, most of which are within an hour's drive or so of the Queen City.

On U. S. Route One, between Bangor and Ellsworth, 28 miles away, are Phillips Lake, also known as Lucerne-in-Maine, Green Lake, Branch Pond and Graham Lake. Grouped together, they afford excellent fishing for salmon, togue, brook trout, brown trout and pickerel.

Thirty miles from Ellsworth is Tunk Pond, long famous as a salmon lake and other fine fishing waters.

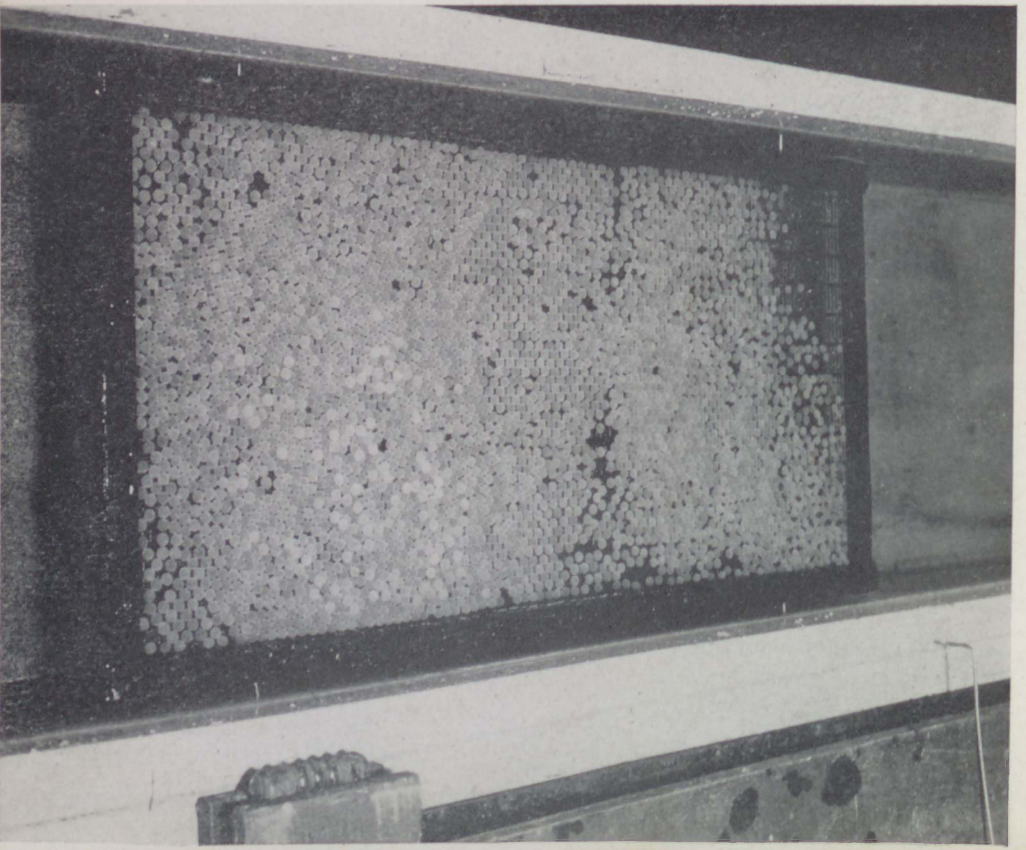
On Route Nine from Bangor is Chemo Pond, Floods Pond, Beech Hill Pond, Molasses Pond, Webb Pond and numerous other smaller bodies of water affording excellent fishing for salmon, trout and bass.

On Route 15 from Bangor, in the vicinity of Bucksport, 18 miles away, is another group of excellent lakes including Toddy Pond and Lake Alamoosook which afford excellent salmon, togue and trout fishing.

Near Orono, and about 12 miles from Bangor on Route 2 is Pushaw Pond, noted for bass and perch fishing.

In fishing this region the sportsman can make his headquarters at Bangor, or can obtain excellent accommodations at the various lakes or in the small towns and cities in the vicinity. (For location see sec. 7 of fishing map.)

Looking down on a tray of salmon eggs in a Maine hatchery.



DEAD RIVER REGION

(Trout and salmon)

Lying in the northwest corner of the state on the historical line of march of Benedict Arnold to Quebec is to be found a perfect network of lakes and ponds joined together by numerous brooks and streams.

The altitude of many of these ponds is well over 1,500 feet above sea level and, as they are spring fed, the water is so cold that trout strike eagerly throughout the entire season. This is one reason, among many, why the region is favored by hundreds of anglers each season.

Included in the larger and better known lakes and ponds are Tim Pond, Chain of Ponds, Rowe Pond, Carry Pond, King and Bartlett Pond.

The area is reached over excellent roads. The angler or summer visitor will find a wide choice of the finest accommodations. (For location see sec. 8 of fishing map.)

BELGRADE LAKES REGION

(Small-mouthed black bass, salmon, trout, white perch)

This is one of the more compact areas in Maine. By that it is meant that the various lakes in the region are comparatively close to one another making it extremely easy for the angler to go from one to the other.

For many years the Belgrade Region has been noted for its extremely fine small-mouthed black bass fishing and each season finds hundreds enjoying the fishing for these hard fighting, spectacular fish.

Recently the region has come into prominence as the headquarters for excellent trout and salmon fishing, particularly during the early months of the spring. Trout, in particular, seem to do well in these waters as each season several are taken that exceed seven pounds in weight.

In the Belgrade Chain are six lakes: North, East, Great, Long, Salmon and Messalonskee.

Excellent hard surfaced roads encompass this chain of lakes and accommodations for the angler and summer visitor are excellent. (For location see sec. 9 of fishing map.)

RANGELEY REGION

(Salmon and trout)

This region is as vast and as desirable as it is beautiful. It is the home of big trout and bigger salmon; a region of sparkling lakes surrounded by forest-clad mountains; a place of such extraordinary beauty that the angler does well to attend to his fishing.

It is impossible to say which lake or stream in this region of many lakes and streams affords the best fishing. That is a matter of opinion discussed roundly by the adherents of this or that body of water.

Years ago this region was noted for its excellent trout fishing. During comparatively recent time salmon have been introduced to many waters so that now it affords excellent salmon fishing.

A few of the waters in the region are Rangeley Lake, Cupsuptic Lake, Quimby Pond, Dodge Pond, Big and Little Kennebago Lakes, Kennebago Stream, Loon Lake, Richardson Lake, Mooselucmeguntic and Aziscoos. In addition, there are literally scores of other lakes, ponds and streams in the area.

The average elevation of this region is 1,200 feet above sea level.

Good hard surfaced roads lead to the center of this region at Rangeley village. Accommodations are both numerous and of a very high quality. (For location see sec. 10 of fishing map.)

KENNEBEC LAKES REGION
(Bass, salmon, trout, white perch)

This is an interesting region that furnished excellent small-mouthed bass fishing and, in the spring, good salmon and trout fishing.

In the center of the region lie Cobbosseecontee, Maranacook, Little Cobbosseecontee and Annabessacook Lakes. Nearby, near Wayne, are Androscoggin and Pocasset Lakes. A long chain of smaller lakes affording very fine bass fishing extends through the towns of Readfield, Fayette and Mount Vernon.

East of the Kennebec, but still a part of this general region, is a series of good fishing waters extending down to the coast. Some of these waters, well-known to the angler are Webber Pond, Three Mile Pond, China Lake, Palermo Pond, Damariscotta Lake, Biscay Pond, St. Georges Pond, Megunticook Lake and Pemaquid Pond.

Excellent hard-surfaced roads and a multitude of sporting camps and hotels dot this area. (For location see sec. 11 of fishing map.)

SEBAGO LAKE, LONG LAKE AND OXFORD COUNTY REGION
(Salmon, trout, small-mouthed bass, white perch)

Sebago Lake, the second largest lake in Maine, is the central point for this region that encompasses a great part of southern Maine.

Sebago is one of the best known lakes on the North American continent. It is one of the original habitats of the landlocked salmon. It is the first major body of water to free itself of ice in the spring and, as a consequence, the Maine fishing season starts here each year on the first of April. Thousands of anglers throughout the country await the word that Sebago is open, thus heralding a new fishing season.

Salmon fishing at Sebago is truly excellent during the entire spring and again in the fall. During the summer fine bass fishing is to be had.

What is true of Sebago is, in general, also true of the many other bodies of water that make up the region. Each holds the affections of hundreds of anglers.

To the north, connected to Sebago by the beautiful Songo River, is Long Lake. In the same region are Brandy Pond, Highland Lake, Woods Pond, Crystal Lake, Thomas Pond, Lake Pennessewassee and Moose Pond.

A few miles to the west of Sebago is Peabody Pond and Hancock Pond. Towards the east is Panther Pond and Little Sebago.

Towards the northwest is beautiful Lake Kezar, a rare jewel of a lake, nestled in the foothills of the White Mountains.

South of Sebago, in York County, lie Bunganut, Crystal, Kennebunk, Mousam and other lakes that have a wide following among visitors to the state.

This whole region also has a network of brooks and streams that furnish good fishing. Hard surfaced roads lead from one lake to another in this region which also is characterized by a wealth of fine accommodations for the sportsman and vacationer. (For location see sec. 12 of fishing map.)

When to Come

It is possible for the angler to enjoy excellent fishing in Maine from the time the ice goes out in the spring until the end of September when the season closes.

As a rule, salmon fishing starts around the first day of April at Sebago Lake, the first big body of water in the state to rid itself of ice. From then on other lakes and ponds from one end of the state to the other open up and thousands of anglers from all parts of the country enjoy the best salmon and trout fishing in the country.

This superb fishing continues until well into July when the water begins to warm up slightly and the fish seek cooler levels. At that time more patience is required and strikes occur at longer intervals. There are some exceptions to this general rule however. Some lakes and streams where the water is exceptionally cold throughout the season, particularly in the northern regions, continue to provide excellent fishing all summer long.

In June it is legal to fish for small-mouthed black bass. During this month it is not exceptional for an angler to catch fifty or sixty of these fish in a single day. All but the legal limit, of course, are returned to the water. Excellent bass fishing continues throughout the summer and affords excellent sport for those who are unable to come to Maine for the early spring fishing.

During recent years an increasing number of anglers have become aware of the excellent fishing for all varieties of fish that are available in September. During this month salmon and trout are in more concentrated areas and the fishing is magnificent. Many come to Maine to enjoy this September fishing and remain into October for the gunning this combining two glorious sports in the one trip. September is one of the most beautiful months in the entire year; a month that is rapidly gaining favor as a vacation month.

What to Bring

It is not unusual for an angler to arrive in one of Maine's fishing regions with no equipment whatever. This often happens when a person happens to be in the state and suddenly decides that he would like to do some fishing.

Such is the organization of these regions that this unprepared person can buy or rent a complete outfit and enjoy a perfect fishing trip. This instance is cited merely to explain that elaborate preparations or expensive equipment are not absolutely essential.

If you are planning to fish early in the spring, it is well to bring along some fairly heavy clothing—wool socks, heavy boots or other cold weather footwear, a sweater, a warm coat.

As the season progresses, this heavy equipment can be dispensed with and the rough clothing used on outings will be entirely satisfactory. Some sort of a raincoat as protection against sudden showers, however, should be included in the wardrobe.

Bring along what fishing equipment you happen to have. If it is not satisfactory for the conditions you will meet, you can obtain any desired items from stores maintained for just this purpose, from camps or from the guides.

If you are a beginner, and wish to buy your tackle before you leave home, be sure and purchase it from a recognized dealer who knows conditions in Maine. By doing so, you will avoid expensive purchases that are of no use.

You need not worry about boats or canoes. Guides and camps are equipped with these craft and each locality has the type best suited to local conditions. Guides furnish cooking utensils, tents when needed and other equipment designed for your comfort and convenience.

If you have a camera by all means bring it along. Pictures of the good time you will have will be well worth looking over on long winter evenings and will be conclusive evidence that the big one didn't get away.

Where to Stay

It is no idle statement to say that Maine is better equipped to provide for the comfort and convenience of anglers than any place in the world.

A typically Maine innovation is the so-called sporting camp. These establishments are found in every corner of the state where the fishing is good. By far the great majority are reached over excellent roads that lead right to their very doors. Others are across the lakes from the road or are located on a connecting lake or stream. In these instances, patrons are met by arrangement and transported to camp in speed boats.

These sporting camps are located on spots that are not only convenient to the fishing grounds, but are places of extreme natural beauty.

A central dining and recreational hall is surrounded by individual log cabins or cottages arranged so that a great measure of privacy can be had for the occupants. Thus the visiting angler can mix with the other guests if he chooses or can enjoy the privacy of his own cabin.

A group of fishing companions occupying one of these cabins will find it "just what the doctor ordered." They can hang around in old clothes, gather around the fireplace in the evenings to review the days activities or to swap tall stories and, in general, can thoroughly enjoy themselves.

While the stress has been laid on sporting camps, there are many excellent recreational hotels that cater to anglers. The food at these places is invariably excellent, the service exceptional and the general atmosphere leaves nothing to be desired.

While by far the great majority of anglers patronize one or the other of these hundreds of sporting camps or hotels, there are other means of enjoying a Maine fishing trip.

You can, if you wish to get closer to nature, hire a guide and embark on a canoe trip to out-of-the-way fishing water. You can bring your own tent along or if you prefer, your guide will furnish one. You can then tent in one spot as long as you wish or can move to a new site each day enjoying the changing scenery and different fishing waters.

For a complete list of Maine camps and hotels, send for "Hotels, Camps and Tourist Homes in Maine." This booklet gives the location of the various places, their distances from central points, capacity, prices and other specific information.

Transportation

One of the many advantages of Maine fishing is the fact that the various regions where this sport may be enjoyed are so accessible.

Time spent on the road when one is going fishing is indeed waste time. Every angler likes to spend every minute possible in camp.

No state can boast finer transportation facilities than Maine. Fast planes, modern trains and excellent automobile roads facilitate quick, safe and comfortable travel.

The air-minded angler can board a transport plane in New York and be fishing in Maine in just slightly over two hours. These modern planes land at eight airports scattered throughout the length and breadth of the state. From these fine airports, branch lines operated by experienced pilots take the angler right in to his favorite fishing region. Private plane owners will find excellent service at Maine airports.

Maine railroads are noted for their progressiveness. Modern equipment and fast schedules take the angler into virtually every leading fishing region in the state.

Safe, hard-surfaced roads that are open to travel throughout the year lead the motoring angler into the very dooryards of sporting camps and hotels from one end of the state to the other.

Thus, the angler can "make time" traveling to and from Maine fishing grounds. He can spend every possible minute of a cherished trip in enjoying his favorite sport.

Propagation and Conservation

During the last few generations literally hundreds of millions of game fish have been taken from Maine waters. This being true, and with a greater number of anglers coming to the state each year, it is surprising to many that, instead of becoming "fished out," fishing is actually improving as time goes on.

There is no magic in all this. Instead, it is merely the result of careful planning and hard work.

Today Maine is both a model and an object lesson in what can be done by utilizing modern methods of propagation and conservation. Today Maine is keeping well ahead of the angler. More fish are being put in the waters of the state than are being taken out. Fishing is actually better in many a lake and stream than it was before the first angler visited the State.

All this has been accomplished through the establishment of an adequate and widespread system of hatcheries and rearing pools where millions of game fish are, each year, hatched and reared under ideal conditions and by the improving of fishways to facilitate natural propagation.

During the last few years the state has attained its objective of keeping fish in natural rearing pools until they are large enough to fend for themselves and to defend themselves against predators.

Under this system, the percentage of fish that live to chase the angler's lures is amazing when compared to what happens when fish propagate naturally.

Favored with ideal conditions, only about ten percent of eggs spawned naturally survive to produce adult game fish. The rest succumb to natural hazards. Under Maine's system of artificial propagation, approximately 70 percent live to provide sport for the angler.

While the mechanics of artificial propagation are fairly simple, all of the operations require the utmost care to assure ultimate success.

When the fish make their way to the spawning beds, they are netted by hatchery attendants and relieved of their eggs and milt. They are then returned to the water unharmed and regain their strength and vitality much sooner than if they had spawned naturally.

After the eggs are fertilized, they are placed on trays washed by pure running water in the hatcheries where they remain until they hatch. When the fry gain sufficient strength, they are placed in large natural outdoor pools where they are fed on foods designed to produce the utmost in size and strength.

At present, millions of these hatchery fish are kept in the rearing pools until they are of legal length. At that stage, they are placed in oxygen tanks mounted on trucks and are transferred to the waters that are to be their homes.

Every effort is made to simulate natural conditions while the fish are in the rearing pools so that they will be as healthy and hardy as possible when they are released. These efforts are so successful today that they are actually far superior to naturally propagated fish. They lose all traces of their early life spent in captivity as soon as they are released and, in their reactions, cannot be told from their naturally propagated brothers. They merely have been given a good start in life so that they may better award the sportsmen who come to the state to angle for them.

Today the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game maintains fourteen hatcheries and twenty-three rearing stations.

As you drive through the state you will see signs indicating where they are located. You are cordially invited to visit them and to see for yourself what Maine is doing to assure pleasure and relaxation for not only present day anglers, but for those to come.

The Maine Guide

One of the most pleasant of all human associations is that of the sportsman and his Maine guide. Wherever true sportsmen meet the Maine guide is spoken of with respect and admiration. He is colorful, capable and, best of all, he is an individual who is able to rise above any situation that presents itself. He is a traditional character in the history of the out-of-doors; a man steeped in the glamour and romance of the woods and the waters.

There are many instances in Maine where a sportsman has engaged the same guide for over a quarter of a century, a sterling endorsement of the regard in which anglers and hunters hold these men of the outdoors.

There are over 3,000 guides in Maine. They are among the most resourceful and adaptable of human beings, veritable Jacks-of-all-Trades.

Your guide will row or paddle you to the fishing grounds whether they are on a lake just in front of the camp or a hundred miles away up a wilderness stream.

He will joint your rod, rig your line and, if necessary, will teach you how to fish. At noon he will land at a lunch ground on a sandy shore and cook you a real guide's dinner that will linger in your memory of good meals. At night, if you are camping out, he will make you as comfortable as though you were in your own bed. These are only a few of the duties and accomplishments of the Maine guide. They do not take into account his unflinching good humor and his store of native philosophy.

In a booklet of this size it is, of course, impossible to list all of Maine's many guides. This information, however, is not needed.

The sportsman will find them waiting to serve him at whatever camp, hotel or village that is to be his headquarters. From their numbers he can choose the individual that appeals to him the most as the ideal companion for his trip.

No foolin', she landed this fine trout herself—with a little coaching from dad.



Wages the guides receive for their services vary. As a general rule, however, the range is between four and six dollars per day. In a great many instances, almost invariably in fact, the guide furnishes the boat or canoe, cooking utensils, the tent—if one is to be used—and other equipment, so that his wage is extremely reasonable. In addition to his guide's wages, the sportsman pays for the food cooked out-of-doors and for his guide's board when they are staying at a camp removed from the guide's home.

The Maine guides have an organization formed several years ago called the Maine Guide's Association. Many regions also have local organizations. The purpose of these groups is to make sure that all members give sportsmen the utmost in service so that they will return to Maine again and again.

These and other evidences of their desire to lift their calling to the highest pinnacle have won for Maine guides the support and admiration of everyone.

The State of Maine is proud of its guides and their records through the years of being honorable, trustworthy, resourceful and intelligent.

The engaging of a Maine guide is highly recommended. You will be highly repaid for the slight additional expenditure by thus getting the utmost out of your trip to Maine.

Maine's Friendly Fish and Game Wardens

While you are fishing—or hunting—in Maine you will probably come in contact with a courteous uniformed gentleman who will ask if he may check your license.

After attending to this routine duty, he will probably inquire as to your success. He may suggest various things that will add to your enjoyment and comfort. He will, in short, try to make you realize that you are an honored guest of the State of Maine, and that he is commissioned to act as your host. The gentleman you are meeting will be a member of the warden force of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

Before he was admitted to the force he passed a rigid examination that delved into his physical, moral and mental characteristics; one that brought to light his knowledge of the out-of-doors and his probable reactions to situations that would demand courage, resourcefulness and intelligence.

The Maine warden is governed by civil service regulations. Thus he is under no political pressure. He is his own man and is answerable only to the Commissioner in matters regarding his conduct and efficiency.

Each year your friend, the warden, goes to school. There he keeps abreast of all new developments in conservation and propagation methods. He brushes up his knowledge of first aid and of other matters that concern him and his job. He is told anew that he represents the State of Maine in his contacts with sportsmen and that his is a life of service to them and to his state.

Your Maine warden is open and above board. He does not skulk behind trees. If you make an honest mistake, and he is an excellent judge of human nature, he does not haul you away to the nearest judge. He merely points out where you have been mistaken and lets it go at that knowing that you will avoid such errors in the future.

He is, however, indefatigable in his pursuit of the persistent law-breaker, the fish or game hog, and the poacher.

He knows that in this work he has your unswerving support for you, as a sportsman, are as anxious as he to preserve good fishing and hunting, not only for this generation, but for other generations to come.

Wherever you go in Maine you will not be far from a member of the warden force. If you need any information, or any help, just call on him. You will find him to be not only a fine officer, but also a fellow sportsman who is anxious to see that your trip to Maine will be one that will linger in your memory forever.

Fishing Regulations

The people of Maine years ago realized that its good fishing was one of its biggest assets, so, adequate and sensible laws restrict any slaughter. A large and well trained warden force patrol the fishing waters. They are always courteous and willing to assist the fisherman.

Non-residents shall not kindle fires upon any unorganized township while engaged in camping, fishing or hunting from May 1 to November 1 without being in charge of a registered guide, except at public camp sites maintained by the Forestry Department.

Fishing Licenses

Non-residents must have an annual fishing license. The cost of such, when considering the kind of game fishing offered, is low.

3 day License	\$1.65
Non-resident License for 15 days	3.15
Non-resident License for entire season (Including right to fish through ice)	5.15
Junior Non-resident License for entire season	1.15
(Ages 10-16 years) Under 10 years no license required	

Women are required to purchase a license.

Owning a camp or home in Maine does not exempt the non-resident from purchasing a non-resident fishing license. A legal domicile must be established to use a resident fishing license.

These licenses are on sale at most of the camps and hotels, at many sporting goods stores, at town clerk's office, or will be sent by mail from Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta, Maine, or The Maine Publicity Bureau, Portland, Maine.

In writing for a license send the right amount and give the following information:

Age.....Weight.....Complexion.....Color Hair.....Color Eyes.....
Occupation.....and Nationality.....

You must sign the license before it is effective.

Open Fishing Season

Lakes and Ponds

- Salmon, Trout and Togue—
Time ice is out until Sept. 30
- Black Bass—
Fly fishing only (limit 3 fish)
June 1-June 20
- Black Bass—
Bait, plugs, flies, etc. June 21-Sept. 30
- White Perch
June 21-Sept. 30

- Black Bass—
Fly fishing (limit 3 fish) June 1-June 20
- Black Bass—
Bait, plugs, flies, etc. June 21-Sept. 14
- White Perch
June 21-Sept. 14
- Brooks and Streams Above Tide Waters**
- Salmon and Trout Time ice is out-Aug. 15
- Black Bass—
Fly fishing only (limit 3 fish)
June 1-June 20 inc.

Rivers Above Tide Waters

- Salmon, Trout and Togue—
Time ice is out until Sept. 14

- Black Bass—
Bait, plugs, flies, etc. June 21-Aug. 15
- White Perch
June 21-Aug. 15

CREEL LIMITS—(General State Law)

Salmon, Trout, Togue, Black Bass and White Perch from streams and brooks—25 fish or 7½ lbs. unless individual fish weighs over 7½ lbs. or last fish caught increases the combined weight to more than 7½ lbs.
25 fish—combined weight 10 lbs.—from lakes, ponds and rivers. Salmon or Togue must be 14 inches or over in length.

Trout must be 6 inches or over in length (brooks, streams, and rivers.)
Trout must be 7 inches or over in length (lakes and ponds).
Black Bass must be 10 inches or over in length.
White perch must be 6 inches or over in length.

There are some special laws governing fishing, size of fish, creel limit and methods of fishing. Be sure and obtain a copy of the fishing laws.



Maine for Hunting

The thrill of the chase is in all of us. From our forebears we get the urge to return to the woods; to follow the game trails and to outwit, if we can, the birds and animals of the forest.

A hunting trip today is not a mere meat getting expedition whereby game is killed under any conditions. The modern hunter is a sportsman whose code demands that his prey shall have a fair chance. It is a game in which man's intelligence is staked against the instinct of wild things.

It is no wonder, then, that the modern hunter takes pride in his trophy; a pride that is founded on the knowledge that he met his adversary in his native habitat and yet outwitted him.

But the mere shooting of game is only one of the unforgettable thrills of a hunting trip.

The bird hunter looks forward to the time when he can return to the covers in the companionship of his favorite dog; a companionship as old as the deserted campfires of prehistoric man.

For him there is the heart-stopping suspense of the point and the moment that precedes the flushing of the bird. Then there is the rapid wing beat; the erratic flight; the split second when success or failure hangs in the balance.

The hunter of deer and bear has his tense moments too; moments when he "sees game" and must shoot unerringly before his prey disappears as if by magic into the blending background.

But all of these things comprise only a part of the joys of a hunting trip. During the hunting season nature is at her superlative best. It is a season of cool, comfortable days and of nights when an open fire is comfortable.

It is a season when the air is like rare wine and when just breathing deep seems to send renewed energy coursing through the body.

Too, it is the autumn; a season when all the trees of the forest have taken on their most gorgeous raiment and when the purple haze settles around distant hills to complete a scene of breathtaking beauty.

At night, the hunter learns what real relaxation is. He sits around the open fireplace in the easy companionship of his fellows. The pleasant warmth, after his exercise of the day, penetrates to his very bones and he retires to a night of dreamless sleep to awaken in the morning with every nerve and muscle vibrant with health.

Hunting is a cure for both fatigued nerves and fatigued bodies. It is the acute change in environment that makes it so. Cares that assume mountainous proportions in the cities are reduced to the status of molehills in the friendly silences of the forest.

It is no wonder, then, that thousands come to Maine hunting each year. They come weighted down with the cares of a humdrum world; tired in body and spirit. They come, as if by instinct, to Mother Nature; to seek the solace and renew health that she alone can bestow.

They return home new persons, ready to meet the challenge of the world and to carry on.



When to Hunt

(See chapter on open seasons for exact dates)

A glorious hunting season that begins on the first day of October and lasts until the middle of December awaits the hunter coming to Maine.

During this extended season he will find the widest choice of game it is possible to find in the entire country.

Early in the season he can gun for upland game birds and for migratory waterfowl. He can then turn his attention to deer and bear.

If he wishes, he can vary his activities by pursuing fox, bobcats, raccoons or rabbits. Thus, if he remains here for any length of time the hunter can have a wide assortment of trophies to take back with him.

That "best time" to hunt deer may be said to be the time of year that the hunter likes to hunt best. Many depart for the woods on October 16 in the counties where the season opens at that time. Others like to wait until the last of November—or even later in Washington and Hancock Counties—when there is apt to be snow on the ground. Conditions vary so much from year to year that it is impossible to say, during any given year, when they will be best. Hunting is excellent during the entire season, however, and the diligent hunter almost invariably takes home his deer.

Where to Go

Like fishing, hunting is distributed throughout the state and it would be an impossibility to list more than a few of the localities favored by hunters. Almost invariably, good fishing sections are also good hunting sections. If, therefore, the reader will turn to the chapter of "Where To Fish" he will obtain a list of at least some of the many regions in which hunting is excellent.

In a great many cases sporting camps that cater to anglers are kept open during the fall for the convenience of hunters. A complete list of these places will be found in "Hotels, Camps and Tourist Homes in Maine," a publication compiled by the Maine Development Commission which will be sent upon request.

Guides who know the woods thoroughly are available at these places and by hiring one of them the hunter is assured of a most enjoyable trip with every chance that it will be successful.

What to Bring

The hunter coming to Maine after big game will want to bring enough clothes to make him comfortable in any weather. This is particularly true if he comes late in the season.

Heavy underwear, woolen shirts, a heavy sweater and a hunting coat of the mackinaw type is the accepted garb among the majority of hunters. Shoe pacs, lumbermen's rubbers or leather topped rubbers, as they are variously called, is the footgear most commonly worn. This type of foot wear has the advantage of being waterproof under ordinary conditions. Many also wear felt shoes encased in heavy rubbers, an exceptionally warm combination. Red colored outer clothing is always worn by experienced hunters.

If the hunter is to make camp where his guide is to do the cooking, he will do well to purchase his food only after consultation with the guide. Stores that can supply everything needed are plentiful in the hunting regions.

Big Game Hunting

(See Hunting Regulations for Open Seasons)

Deer. No less a person than Theodore Roosevelt has said that Maine deer are the outstanding specimens of their kind in the world. Here, under ideal conditions, they attain the utmost in growth.

Known as the Virginia, or White Tailed deer, these graceful game animals are found in virtually every township in the state.

Maine is a state that furnishes wild land hunting. From the New Hampshire line, in the upper half of Oxford County, to the east and north across the state nearly all the land is in unorganized townships with the exception of the potato section of Aroostook County. Another magnificent wild land region takes up a great part of the two far eastern counties of Washington and Hancock.

It is in these wild lands that deer hunting is at its best. Here lives the greatest and most lordly of all bucks; noble creatures whose senses are ever alert to nature's sounds and man's intrusion.

Bear. The black bear, whose numbers are legion in Maine, is one of the quickest and craftiest of all game animals. Each year finds a greater number of hunters seeking to outwit Bruin.

A bear skin in front of your fireplace—a trophy you shot yourself—will be a constant reminder of a thrilling hunting trip.

Much shyer than the deer, Bruin is found most often in the wild lands although he sometimes comes quite close to human habitations.

Moose. There are many moose in Maine and their numbers are increasing—one of the few places in the country where this is so.

Owing to the danger of extermination, however, these magnificent animals are protected by law at all times. They may, therefore, be hunted only with the camera.

Bobcats. These wily animals, often accused of deer killing, are numerous throughout the state. There is no closed season on them and the state pays a substantial bounty for every one shot.

Although they are ferocious in appearance, they are extremely shy and are taken chiefly by running them with dogs, a sport that can be extremely exciting.

Fox. Red Fox abound in Maine in great numbers. Because of prevailing conditions, horses are not used to any extent in fox hunting in Maine, the hunter doing the leg work, himself.

Fox hunting as practiced in Maine is a sport as thrilling as it is exciting. Unleash your hound, or hounds, in any place in Maine where fox abound and action is swift and certain. The Maine fox is hardy and shifty. He will give you and your dog a run for your money and a day of magnificent sport.

Raccoon. There is a great thrill in coon hunting for man and dog alike. Unlike the fox, the 'coon will "tree" before going a great distance.

Hunting is done mostly at night when the hunters follow the baying hounds either in the dark or by the light of the moon. He tells by the new note in the baying of the hounds when the quarry has been treed. Then comes the fun of getting the 'coon down. Raccoons are to be found throughout the southern part of the state.

Rabbits. Rabbit hunting has long been a favorite sport in Maine, particularly in the farm regions where rabbit dogs abound. The big Maine rabbits are not only fun to hunt but are excellent eating besides. They are distributed throughout the state.



Waterfowling from a "sneak boat" in Merrymeeting Bay.

Bird Hunting

Ruffed Grouse or Partridge. The partridge is the recognized king of Maine upland game birds. A comparatively big bird, but fast on the getaway, he is wary and presents a difficult shot thereby testing the mettle of the gunner.

A good bird dog adds immeasurably to the pleasures of partridge hunting although many gunners "walk" the birds up. They are found throughout the state.

Woodcock. The woodcock, or "timber doodle," is a magnificent little game bird that affords acute enjoyment for bird hunters. Maine is one of the greatest breeding grounds for this migratory bird in the country.

Hunters in Maine get two "cracks" at the woodcock. Early in the season native birds are hunted. When these depart for the south, flights from the north continue to alight in Maine covers furnishing good gunning throughout the season.

Because woodcock lie closely, dogs are almost an absolute necessity when hunting them. Once flushed, their erratic flight makes a challenge to the marksmanship of the wing shot.

Ducks. With its hundreds of miles of coast and its thousands of inland waters, Maine offers the most excellent duck shooting. Many ducks breed in Maine while in the fall flights of thousands of birds tarry here on their way to the south.

Merrymeeting Bay, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, is one of the most famous duck hunting regions in the east. Other salt water bays and inlets, as well as inland lakes and streams, are the happy hunting grounds of thousands of eager duck hunters each fall.

Geese, brant, snipe and other species of wildfowl are likewise numerous in Maine.

Pheasants. In the fall of 1938 hunters enjoyed their first open season on pheasants, the result of the propagation of thousands of these beautiful and gamey birds by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

To date over 20,000 pheasants have been released in Maine covers as the state department seeks to leave no stone unturned to add to the enjoyment of the thousands who come here to hunt.

For the present, open seasons will be on a year to year basis so that these birds will have every chance to establish themselves firmly here.

Game Propagation and Conservation

As amazing as it may seem, deer hunting in Maine is better today than it ever has been in the past. Instead of this noble game animal vanishing from the scene, its numbers have increased. In localities where they were almost unknown a generation ago, many of them are taken each season. Every last county in the state furnishes its quota of deer so that the hunter today enjoys a wide range of hunting regions from which to choose.

This happy condition could not exist if it were not for wise laws and modern means of conservation. Education, ever growing in importance as a conservation force, has shown the public of the terrific toll taken by poachers—and poaching has ceased to become the sinister factor that it once was. Education has shown that game has a tremendous economic significance—and the conservation of game has become the self-appointed task of nearly every Maine citizen.

Entrusted with this work, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game has also put a stop to another practice that depleted game, namely, killing for the market.

The habits and the ills that befall game are being closely studied so that man may assist nature when the need arises.

At the State Farm at Gray, thousands of pheasants are being raised each year and are being distributed at strategic points throughout the state. Important experiments in the propagation of other game birds and of game animals are constantly being carried out.

Maine is determined that it will always retain its place as the most favored and most desired of all states for the hunter.

Hunting with the Camera

Millions of persons in the country have adopted photography as an exciting and satisfying hobby.

In Maine the camera enthusiast will find new and thrilling worlds to conquer. Not only can he photograph the scenery and local color but, in addition, he can actually hunt with his camera!

Stalking game with a camera is a sport that is both exciting and absorbing. The rewards are photographs replete with interest and color.

Your "trophies" if you hunt with a camera, may be pictures of a magnificent buck poised for flight; of a bear indulging in one of his antics; of a moose feeding on lily pads or swimming a stream.

Too, by careful planning you can get rare pictures of nesting birds, or of fledglings about to make their "trial flights."

In the fishing season you can "shoot" the breath-taking leaps of salmon and bass; the tense moment as the fish is landed.

These are only a few suggestions for hunting with your camera. You will think of many others.

Whether you operate a still or a movie camera, you will find Maine a "happy hunting ground" beyond compare.

HUNTING INFORMATION

Non-residents shall not kindle fires upon any unorganized township, while engaged in camping, fishing or hunting from May 1 to November 1, without being in charge of a registered guide, except at public camp sites maintained by the forestry department. No guide shall at the same time guide or be employed by more than three non-residents in hunting.

Every hunting section has plenty of guides that may be secured through sporting camps, hotels, town clerks and sporting goods stores.

OPEN SEASONS

Deer:

Arroostook, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis,
Franklin, Oxford Oct. 21 to Nov. 30

Androscoggin, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox,
Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, Washington, York Nov. 1 to Nov. 30

Season Limit on Deer, 1 of either sex.

Moose:

NO OPEN SEASON ON MOOSE

Bear:

NO CLOSED SEASON

Fox and Coons: Oct. 16, to Feb. 15

Coon may be hunted at night from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15

Bird Hunting:

	<i>Open Season</i>	<i>Daily Limit</i>	<i>Possession At One Time</i>
Partridge (Or Ruffed Grouse)	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	4	4
Pheasants	Nov. 1-Nov. 14	2	12 for season

Migratory Game Birds:

Maine has several fine game birds that are migratory. These of course come under Federal regulations. As they are subject to change at any time it seems unwise to give the regulations in this book. Please write at any time to the Maine Development Commission or the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game at the State House, Augusta, Maine, for information on this kind of game.

The migratory birds found in Maine and that are available to hunting are ducks, geese, rails, gallinules, wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and woodcock.

NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES

Non-resident Big Game license	\$15.15
Non-resident Small Game license	10.15
Non-resident Junior license Small Game	2.15



Maine for Canoeing

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

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

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

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

Take along a good tent as this is your home and shelter. The size is not so important if it will shed water, cover your supplies, and allow room for a good night's rest. A 7x9 wall tent is a good cruising size. Simple cooking utensils, warm blankets or sleeping bag, an axe, pail, lantern, and flashlight are the prime essentials for equipment. If the trip calls for many or difficult carries, extra weight in equipment must be carefully considered. Such articles as a camera, although highly desirable, are not real essentials.

If camping on "wild land" in Maine, one is required by State law to be in charge of a registered guide who will see that your larder list is properly planned. The State law reads: "Non-residents shall not kindle fires upon any unorganized township while engaged in camping, fishing or hunting, from May 1 to November 1, without being in charge of a registered guide, except at public camp sites maintained by the Forestry Department." If camping in that part of Maine (in organized townships) outside the wild land districts, a guide is not necessary. Permission to camp, by the landowners, in organized townships is required by law.



In a Nut Shell

If I camp, fish or hunt in unorganized territory of the State and wish to kindle fires I must employ a registered guide, but I can camp, fish or hunt, if I do not kindle a fire. If I build my fires at camp sites, maintained by the Maine Forest Service, I am entirely within my right. I must at all times be careful with fire, matches, and smoking materials as I realize I am on the property of another. I will urge others to be careful with fire.

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

WHERE TO CAMP

Mankind thrives best when nearest to Nature and Mother Earth; this accounts for the urge that all people have to seek open places and rugged camp life. Maine offers every variety of camp life—mountains, seashore, lakes, and streams. And, for the pleasure of all, camp sites are free to those who come. The Maine Forestry District maintains 130 camp sites and lunch grounds—82 in wild territory; 48 in organized townships. The standard camp site is a small tract of land leased by the Department from the owner for public camping purposes. The accommodations depend on the conditions surrounding the site, and the apparent demand by the public. One-quarter of these sites are large enough for two or more parties. They are located near a spring or running water in non-hazardous places, so far as the danger of fire is concerned, and furnished with a fireplace and sheltered benches and table. The construction of camp sites in the southern part of the State is a little more elaborate than those in the northern unorganized territory, on account of the greater number of people patronizing them. Locations are along principal highways and on lookout trails where travelers and tourists can stop, enjoy picnic lunches, and build fires in safety. Drinking water and toilet facilities are available. Large yellow signs with the words "Camp Site" indicate locations.

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

A folder, "Maine Camp Sites," will be furnished on request.

USE THE MAP

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

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

No. 1

WEST BRANCH (Penobscot) Trip

Guide required. 32 to 78 miles. 4 to 7 days. Big Eddy on West Branch to Millinocket Landing or Norcross.

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

The starting point of this cruise is at "Big Eddy," three miles below Ripogenus Dam although here, as on the Allagash and East Branch trips, the starting point can be made at Northeast Carry at the upper end of Moosehead Lake, canoeing from there twenty miles down the West Branch into Chesuncook Lake, and then twenty-one miles to Ripogenus Dam. One mile below Big Eddy is Upper Ambajemackamus Falls, a short stretch

of swift water, through which the canoe can go safely. Just beyond are the lower falls around which a quarter-mile carry must be made. The next two and one-half miles are a series of swift pitches, known as the Horse Race. If conditions are favorable, the canoe goes through this stretch without difficulty, but short carries have to be made at times, or a setting pole used for snubbing. At the foot of the Race are two and one-half miles of smooth water known as the Sourdnahunk Deadwater, beyond which is a short carry around Sourdnahunk Falls. Sourdnahunk Stream enters one-half mile below. Four miles down the West Branch, below Katahdin and Abol Streams, are Abol Falls which make necessary another short carry. One mile below, Pockwockamus Falls necessitate a half-mile carry. A run of three picturesque miles through Pockwockamus Deadwater ends at Debsconeag Falls where the West Branch makes a drop of thirty feet into Debsconeag Deadwater, necessitating a quarter of a mile carry. Two miles down the Deadwater is Passamagamo Falls and another short carry. At Ambajejus Falls, a mile and a half below Passamagamo Falls, is a quarter mile carry, the last of the trip. It is six miles through Ambajejus Lake, four miles through Pemadamcook Lake and another four miles through North Twin Lake to Norcross, the end of the cruise. From here the trip continues by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The trip can be shortened by paddling across Ambajejus four miles to Millinocket landing, on the Millinocket road, thence by motor eight and one-half miles to Millinocket.

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

No. 2.

EAST BRANCH (Penobscot) TRIP

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

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

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

rough enough to test the mettle of the most seasoned canoeist. At Stair Falls a short carry is made or canoe dropped with pole; from there it is an easy two-mile run to Haskell Rock Pitch and a carry of three-quarters of a mile on the long carry or one-half a mile on the short carry.

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

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

No. 3

FISH RIVER CHAIN OF LAKES TRIP

Guide Required. 52 to 93 miles. 3 days to 2 weeks.

St. Agatha to Fort Kent.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 4.

RANGELEY LAKES TRIP

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

Rangeley to Umbagog Lake.

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

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

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

At Middle Dam there are two alternatives: the first is to have the canoe taken over the six-mile carry to Sunday Cove on Umbagog, the lower lake of the Rangeley chain; the second is to put the canoe in below the dam, go down through Pond in the River and Rapid River to Sunday Cove on Umbagog. Rapid River is well named and, unless the pitch of water is right, many short carries will have to be made; in other places the canoe will have to be "let down" on a pole or waded. The distance to Sunday Cove is about the same by the River as by the Carry.

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

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

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

No. 5.

GRAND LAKE-MACHIAS RIVER TRIP

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

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

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

The canoe is carried around the Third Lake dam and another run of three miles of quick

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

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

No. 6

ST. JOHN RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 201 miles. 3 weeks. Northeast Carry to Fort Kent.

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

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

The total distance on this trip is two hundred and one miles, and at least three weeks should be allowed in making it. There are many places along the way where stops of several days should be made; fishing will be found excellent and much game seen. Beaver "works" deserve visiting on many of the side streams. The St. John trip can be shortened and made much easier by putting the canoe into the Mataquam River which flows into the Northwest Branch of the St. John. This point of departure is from the village of Daaquam Province of Quebec. Daaquam can be reached over a good highway from St. George, Quebec, sixty miles distant.



A canoe trip on Maine's wilderness streams is one of the greatest of outdoor experiences.

No. 7.

ALLAGASH RIVER TRIP

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

Northeast Carry to St. Francis or Fort Kent.

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

A fascinating twenty mile paddle down the West Branch through minor rapids and dead waters including the historic Moosehorn Deadwater, Fox Hole, Rocky Rips and Pine Stream, leads to the head of Chesuncook Lake. In recent years, a shorter and more popular way is by car or truck from Greenville, 42 miles to Chesuncook Dam, at the extreme end of Chesuncook Lake, and eighteen miles by boat to the head of the Lake. 7 miles from Chesuncook Lake, at the head of Umbazooksus meadows, is the Great Northern Paper Company landing where the carry to Mud Pond begins. Advance arrangements for this portage can be made by phone from Chesuncook with Edward Ronco whose headquarters are at Mud Pond Carry on Umbazooksus Lake. Canoes and dunnage are toted overland from the landing, two and one-half miles to Umbazooksus Lake, then two miles over Mud Pond Carry to Mud Pond.

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

At the head of Churchill Lake is Chase Carry, of one mile, where the canoe again goes into the Allagash for a ten mile run of rapids to Umsaskis Lake. The trip across the lake

is five miles to the thoroughfare connecting Umsaskis with Long Lake, five miles in length. The river continues for ten miles to Round Pond, 3 miles wide. A fifteen mile run to Allagash Falls, an eighth of a mile carry, and a run of thirteen miles brings the canoeist to the confluence of the Allagash and St. John rivers.

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

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

No. 7A.

ALLAGASH LAKE TRIP

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

One of the most thrilling and romantic canoe trips in Maine is the Allagash Lake Trip from Northeast Carry (or Chesuncook Dam) to Chesuncook, Caucomgomoc, Allagash, Chamberlain, and Umbazooksus lakes, back to starting point.

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

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

No. 8.

ATTEAN LAKE TRIP

Guide required. 39 miles. 3 days. Wood Pond to Attean Pond, to starting point.

Put in at Henderson's camp on Wood Pond, just above Jackman, paddle south to inlet; through inlet to Attean Pond, continuing southeast to inlet which is part of Moose River. Paddle upstream to Holeb Stream, then into Holeb Pond, and carry about one mile east over trail to Attean Pond and return to starting point. This will do away with necessity of retracing trip through Moose River to Attean Pond. (*Attean Pond and Long Pond Quadrangle Maps.*)

No. 8A.

LITTLE BIG WOOD LAKE TRIP

27 miles. 2 days. Wood Pond through Turner and Holeb Ponds to starting point.

Another trip in this region is possible during fairly high water: put in at same place, paddle due west through stream to Little Big Wood Pond, then follow Wood Stream left branch through Little Turner Pond through Wood Stream to Turner Pond, then carry southeast about one mile to Long Pond, through stream to Mud Pond and Turner Brook and carry two miles south into Holeb Pond and return, as outlined from Holeb Pond on Attean Pond trip.

No. 9.

MOOSE RIVER TRIP

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

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

No. 10.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE TRIP

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

If one desires a varied trip all on one body of water, forty miles long and about ten miles wide, this cruise cannot be surpassed in many days' travel. Put in at Greenville, keep to left or West shore, make for Squaw Bay near Squaw Mountain Inn. Continue along shore about eight miles, rounding Squaw Point into East Outlet Bay—Deer Island to the East—Wilson's Camps at source of Kennebec River, called East Outlet; continue, passing Lambs Cove and Sand Bar Point, then around to the northwest to West Outlet, and MacKenzie's Camps. Continue along shore to Rockwood village, with the famous Mt. Kineo on the north. Get close to this natural phenomenon. Return to west shore of lake, continue past mouth of Moose River and along shore past Baker Brook Cove and Tomhegan Cove up to Northwest Carry, famed in song and story. Northeast Carry, just as famous, is a few miles to the east. Now come down the east and south shore, past Duck Cove and rounding Mt. Kineo, east into Spencer Bay. On coming out of Spencer Bay keep northeast of Sugar Island into Lily Bay, then southwest through thoroughfare into Beaver Cove, around Caribou and Burnt Jacket Points into Sandy Bay, and back to Greenville. On this trip one must be careful of the "wash" of lake steamers and avoid sudden squalls and strong winds. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. Maps. Moosehead Lake and Brassua Lake Quadrangles.*)

No. 11.

KENNEBEC RIVER TRIP

125 miles. 1 week. The Forks to Bath.

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

Put in at the Forks at the confluence of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers. This trip will bring one past the municipalities of Bingham, Solon, Norridgewock, Anson, Madison, Skowhegan, Hinckley, Shawmut, Fairfield, Waterville, Winslow, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Randolph and Richmond, into Merrymeeting Bay where the Androscoggin River joins the Kennebec. Continue to city of Bath which terminates the trip. There are about

ten dams in all, three major ones, with the Bingham dam holding back Wyman Lake, as the outstanding obstruction. (*The Forks, Bingham, Anson, Waterville, Gardiner, and Bath U.S.G.S. Quadrangles.*)

No. 12. ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER TRIP

114 miles. 2 weeks. Gilead to Merrymeeting Bay.

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

No. 13. PENOBSCOT RIVER TRIP

82 miles to Bangor. 5 days. Wytotitlock to Rockland.

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

No. 14. EAST GRAND LAKE and ST. CROIX RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 95 miles. 1 week. Orient to Calais Falls.

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

No. 15. UNION RIVER TRIP

35 miles. 2 days. Amherst to Bluehill Bay

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



The end of a portage on a Maine canoe trip.

No. 16.

UNION RIVER and GREAT POND TRIP

36 miles. 2 days. Amherst to Brandy Pond.

Union river northeast to Great Pond, through Great Pond into Main Stream. Keep left past mouth of Alligator stream, up Main Stream about one mile to Buffalo Stream, turn northeast another mile, then into Brandy Stream and paddle up stream about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Brandy Pond. Good trout fishing. Return same route. (*Great Pond and Saponac Quadrangle.*)

No. 17.

DAMARISCOTTA RIVER and LAKE TRIP

50 miles. 3 days. Damariscotta to tidewater and return.

About 50 miles, comparatively easy trip. Put in at Damariscotta, paddle generally northeast and north to Damariscotta Mills. Easy carry of one-quarter of a mile. Put in Damariscotta Pond, travel northeast into Damariscotta Lake, then circle to southeast into Muscongus Bay, carry about one-half mile to foot of Winslow Hill. Put in at head of Pemaquid Pond, travel south through stream to Biscay Pond; through this pond to Pemaquid River, through Boyd's Pond to Tidewater. Paddle southwest across John's Bay to Bristol "Gut" into mouth of Damariscotta River, then turn northeast back to starting point. Easy week end trip. Three days easy going. Bass, pickerel fishing, good duck and partridge shooting in fall. (*Trip found on U.S.G.S. maps Wiscasset, Waldoboro, Monhegan and Boothbay Quadrangles.*)

No. 18.

BELGRADE LAKES "BIG CIRCLE" TRIP

32 miles. 2 days. East Pond to Oakland.

Put in at East Pond at Clement's Camps. Travel northwest into stream (outlet to small mill dam) at Smithfield. Either carry around dam to shallow brook or about 300 yards

into North Pond at swimming beach. Paddle south to outlet. Carry around fish screen and dam into stream to Great Pond. Watch for sudden wind squalls, paddle southwest to outlet, continue through to cement bridge. Carry about 50 yards into Long Pond. Paddle south to outlet into Belgrade stream, making carry around Mill dam, then 10 miles into Messalonskee Lake (Snow Pond), paddle northwest to Oakland, 3 miles from the starting point. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps. Norridgewock and Augusta Quadrangles.*)

No. 18A. BELGRADE LAKES and KENNEBEC RIVER TRIP

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

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

No. 18B. BELGRADE LAKES TRIP

34 miles. 2 days. Belgrade Lakes to Readfield.

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

**No. 19. COBBOSSEECONTEE STREAM and
MARANACOOK LAKE TRIP**

34 miles. 2 days. Gardiner to Readfield.

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

Put in at Gardiner. Up Cobbosseecontee Stream, through Horseshoe and Oxbow Ponds to Spears and Collins Mills, where there are short carries before reaching Outlet Dam at Lake Cobbosseecontee. West and southwest down the lake to the inlet at Juggernot Stream; upstream two miles to Lake Annabessacook; four miles up the lake to Winthrop; one-half mile carry to Lake Maranacook, up this lake to Readfield.

No. 20. PRESUMPCOT RIVER and SEBAGO LAKE TRIP

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

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

No. 21.

KEZAR LAKE and SACO RIVER TRIP

84 miles. 4 days. North Lovell to Biddeford

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

No. 21A.

FRYEBURG-SACO RIVER CIRCUIT

35 miles. 1 day. Fryeburg and return.

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

No. 22.

OSSIPEE RIVER TRIP

49 miles. 2 days. Effingham Falls, N. H. to Biddeford.

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

No. 23.

CASCO BAY TRIP

5 to 40 miles. 1 to 8 days. Portland to Islands and return.

There are five great harbor or bay trips if one is interested in tidewater canoeing. All are well sheltered and have excellent hotel accommodations available. These trips may be lengthened into one or two weeks of adventurous exploration.

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

No. 24.

BLUE HILL BAY TRIPS

28½ miles. 2 days. Bluehill to South Brooksville

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

No. 25.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY TRIP

12 to 25 miles. 1 to 2 days. Bar Harbor to Sullivan.

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

No. 26.

ENGLISHMAN'S BAY TRIP

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

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

No. 27.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TRIP

17 miles. 1 day. Perry around Eastport.

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

No. 28.

FISH STREAM TRIP

12 miles. 1 day. Patten to Island Falls.

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

No. 29.

MOLUNKUS STREAM TRIP

28 miles. 2 days. Sherman Mills to Macwahoc.

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

No. 30.

BASKAHEGAN STREAM and MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER TRIP

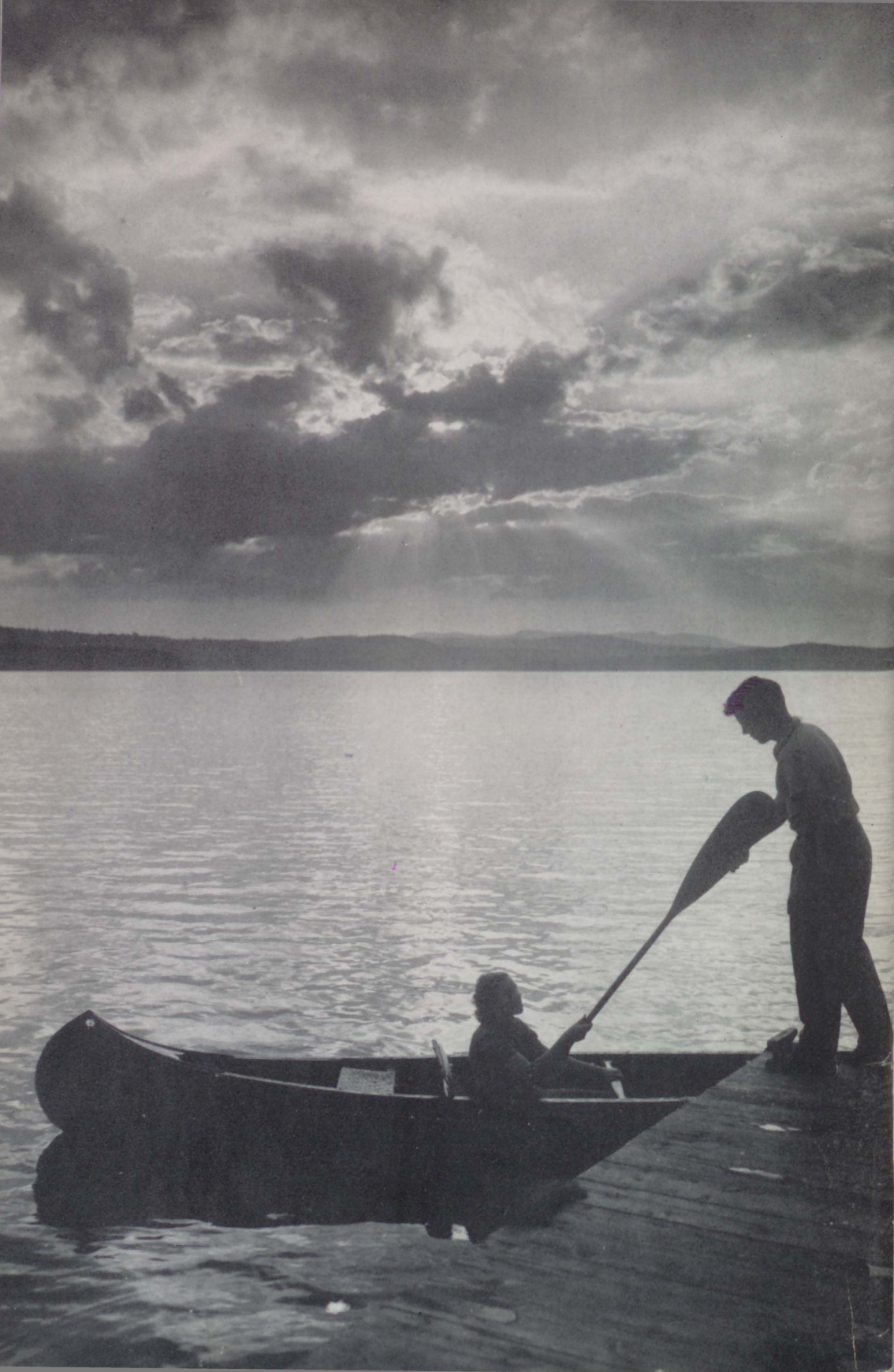
40 to 46 miles. 3 days. Baskahegan Lake to Mattawamkeag.

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

Your Maine guide makes a canoe trip a pleasant, safe and healthful vacation.









Maine has so much to offer the sportsman that it is possible to list only a small part of its attractions in a booklet of this character.

If further information is required the publishers of this booklet will be glad indeed to furnish it on receipt of a letter or postcard.

Below are listed the booklets published by the State of Maine. They may be obtained by addressing the Maine Development Commission, State House, Augusta, Maine.

Maine, the Land of Remembered Vacations

Fishing, Hunting and Canoeing

The Maine Coast

Hotels, Camps and Tourist Homes

Facts About Maine

State Highway Map

99 Potato Recipes

121 Tested Recipes for Maine Canned Foods

Maine in Autumn

Maine for Winter Sports

Maine Camps for Boys and Girls

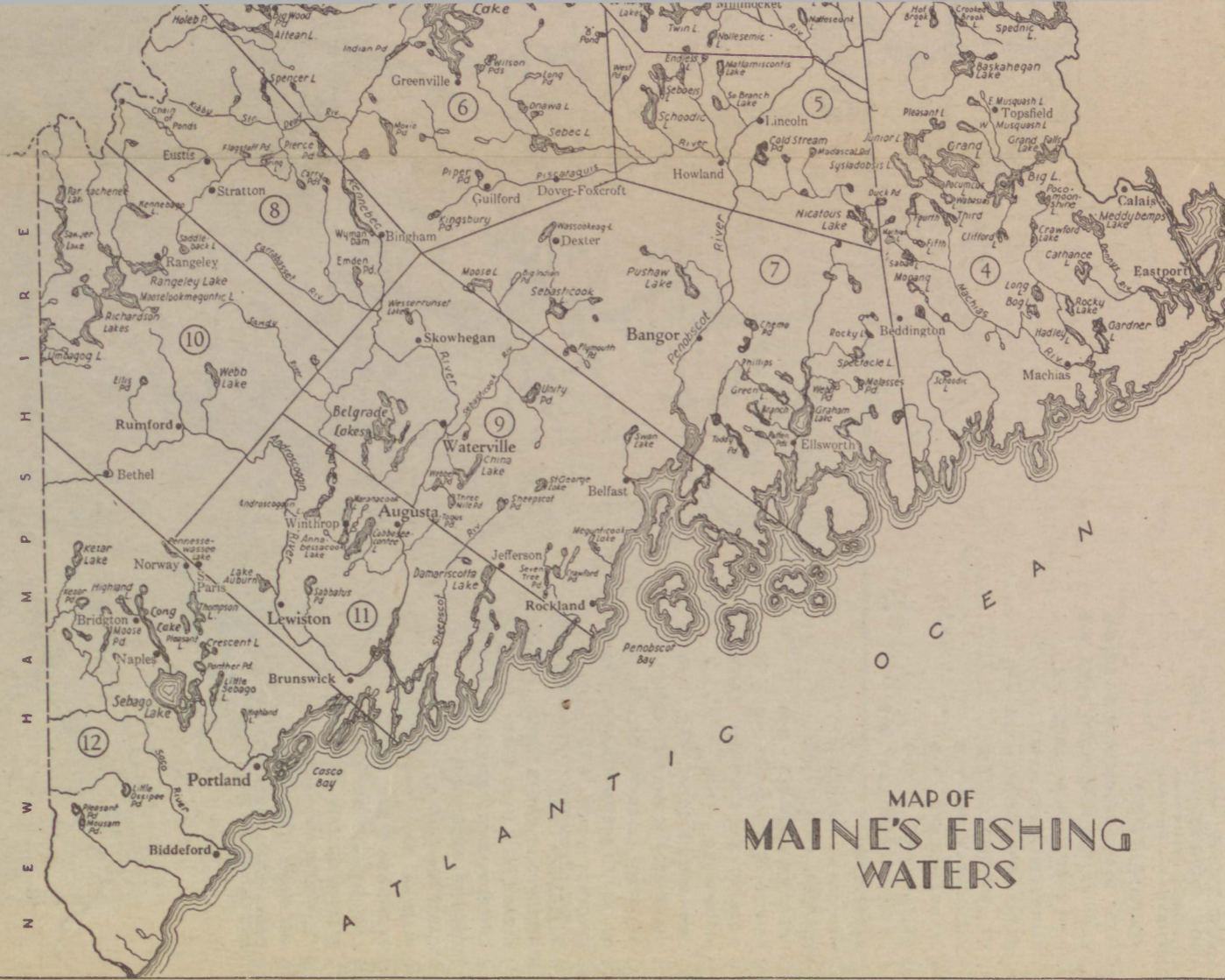
Mountain Climbing in Maine

Public Parks in Maine

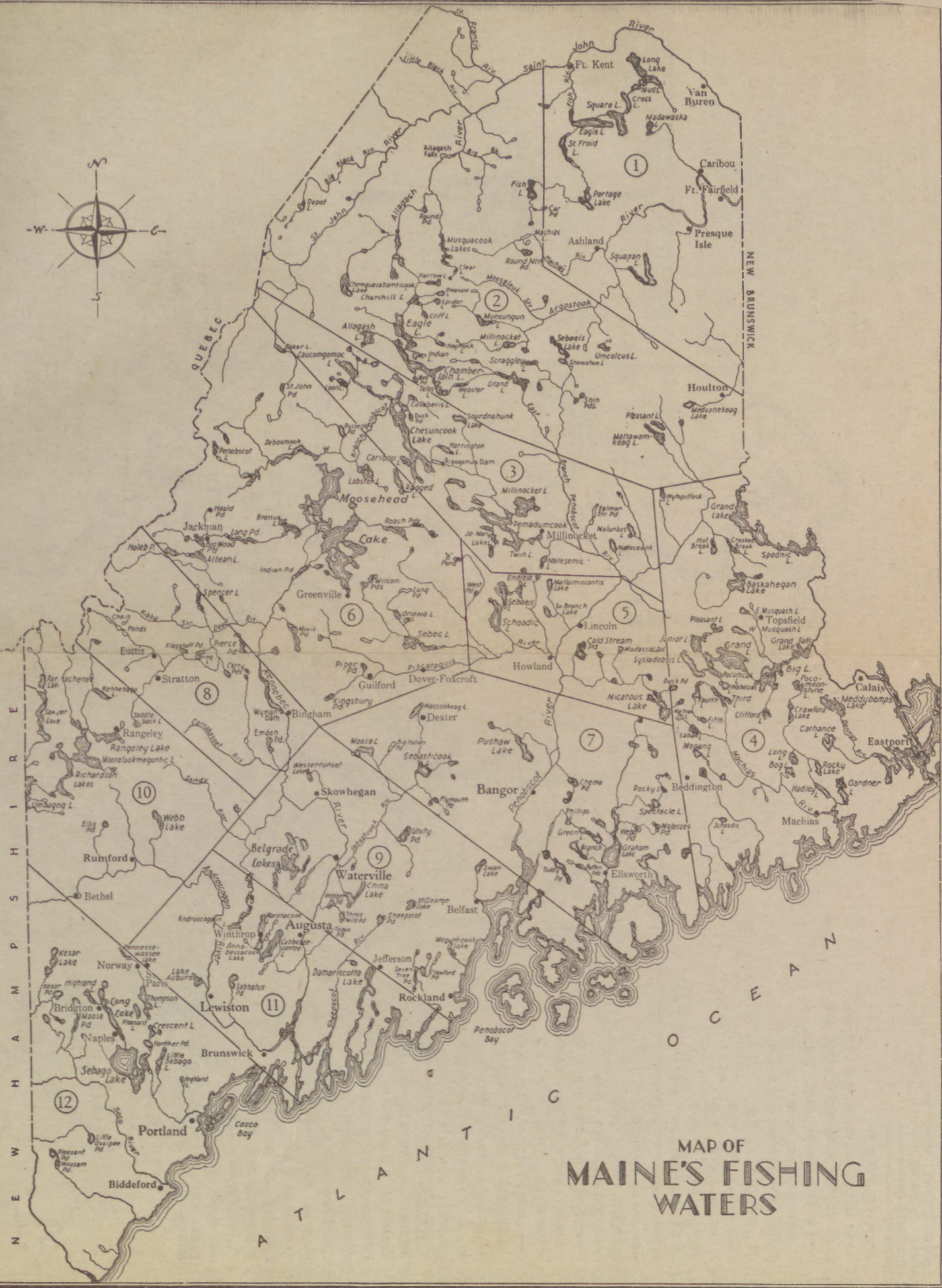
Maine the Place to Live



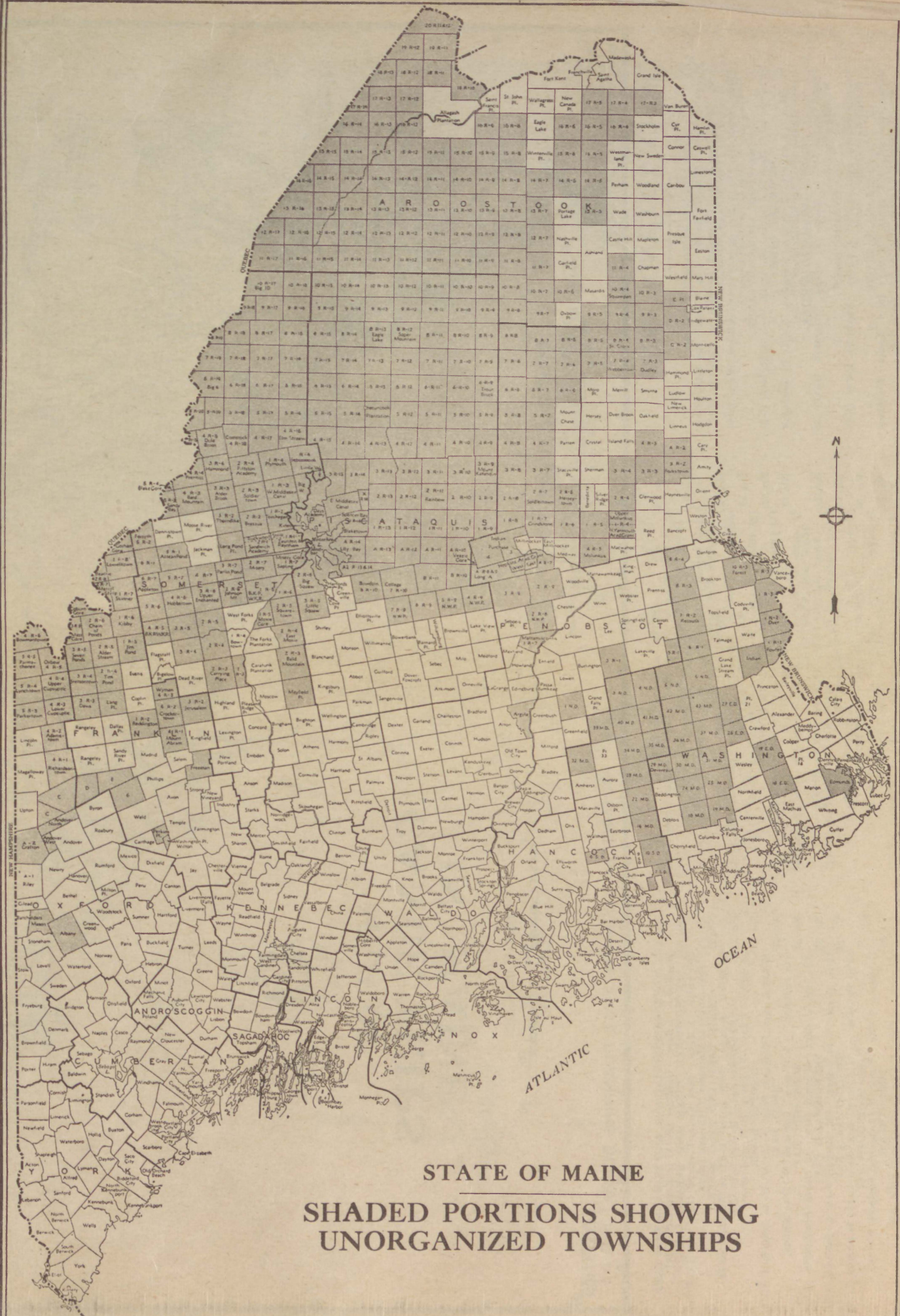
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MAP OF
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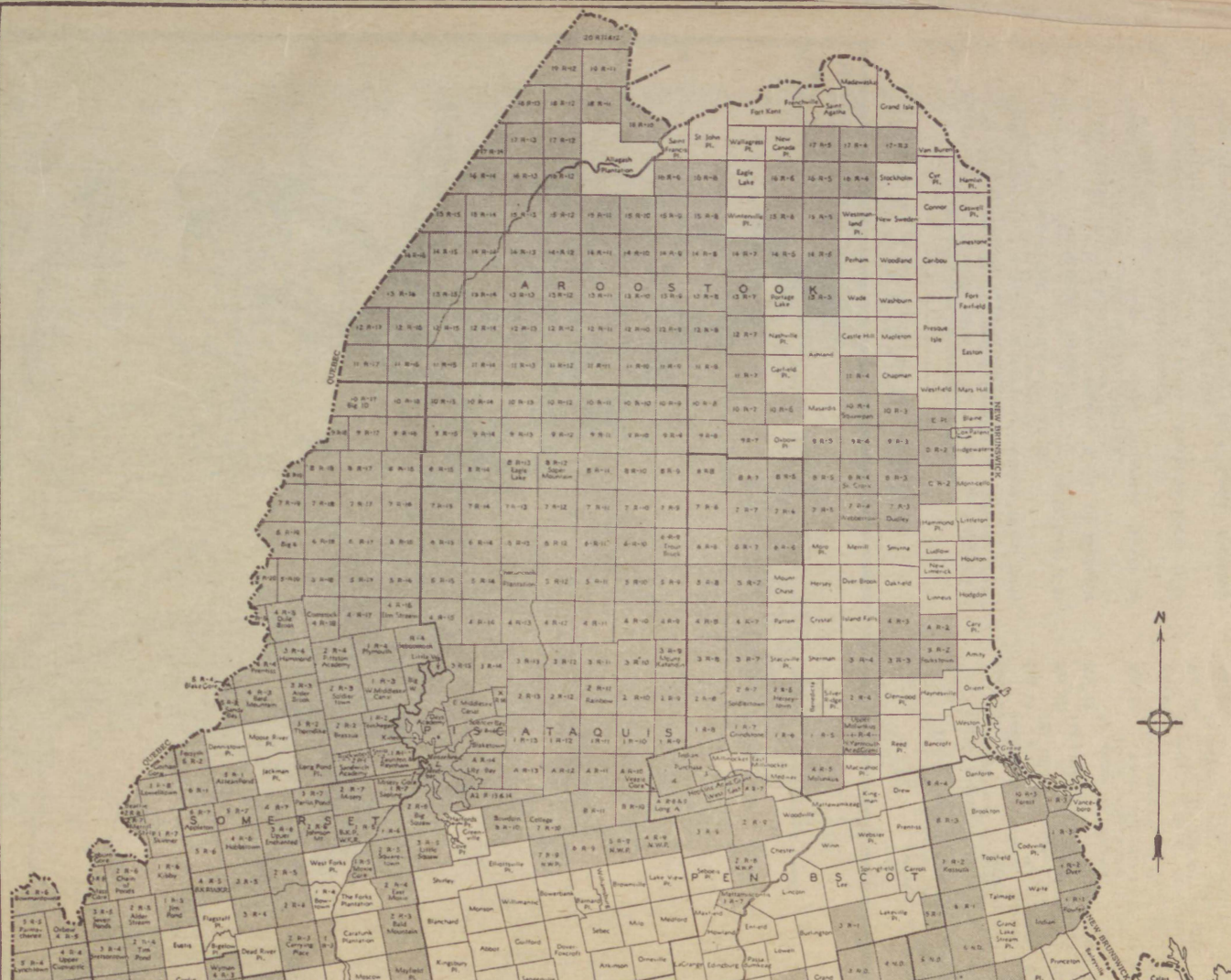


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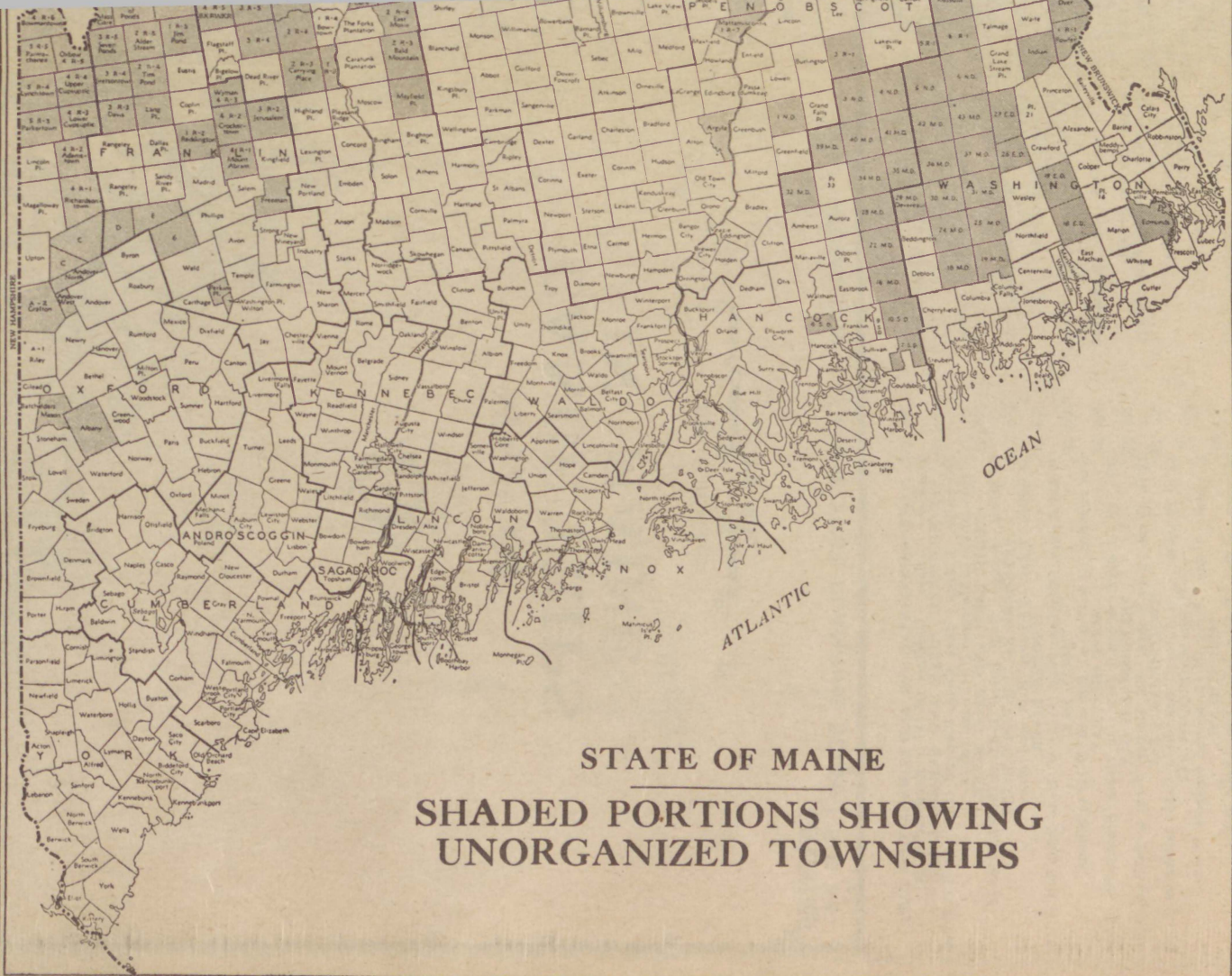
STATE OF MAINE

SHADED PORTIONS SHOWING
UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS



NH. ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY





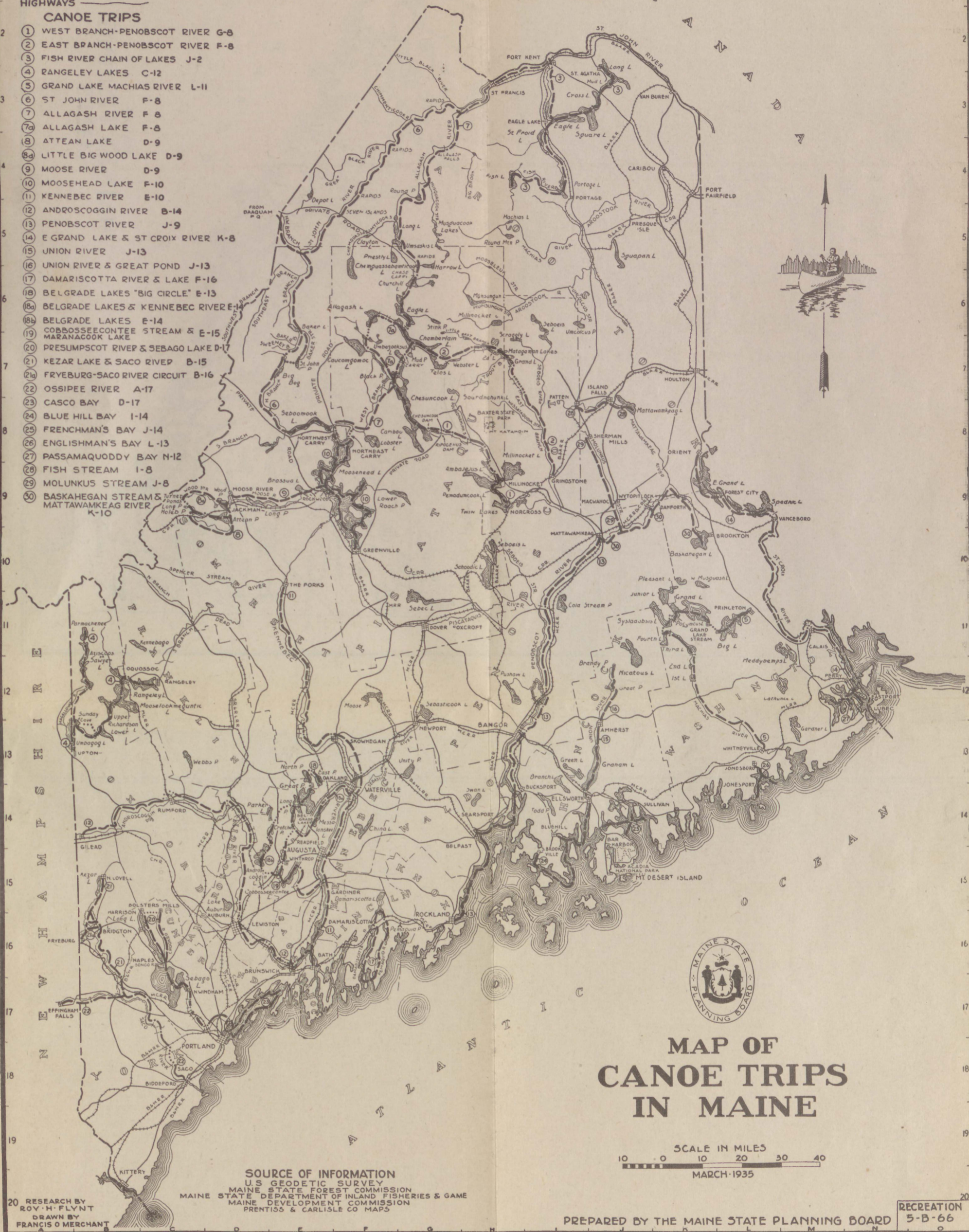
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**MAP OF
CANOE TRIPS
IN MAINE**

SCALE IN MILES
0 10 20 30 40
MARCH 1935

SOURCE OF INFORMATION
U.S. GEODETIC SURVEY
MAINE STATE FOREST COMMISSION
MAINE STATE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES & GAME
MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
PRENTISS & CARLISLE CO. MAPS

RESEARCH BY
ROY H. FLYNT
DRAWN BY
FRANCIS O. MERCHANT

PREPARED BY THE MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD

RECREATION
5-B-66

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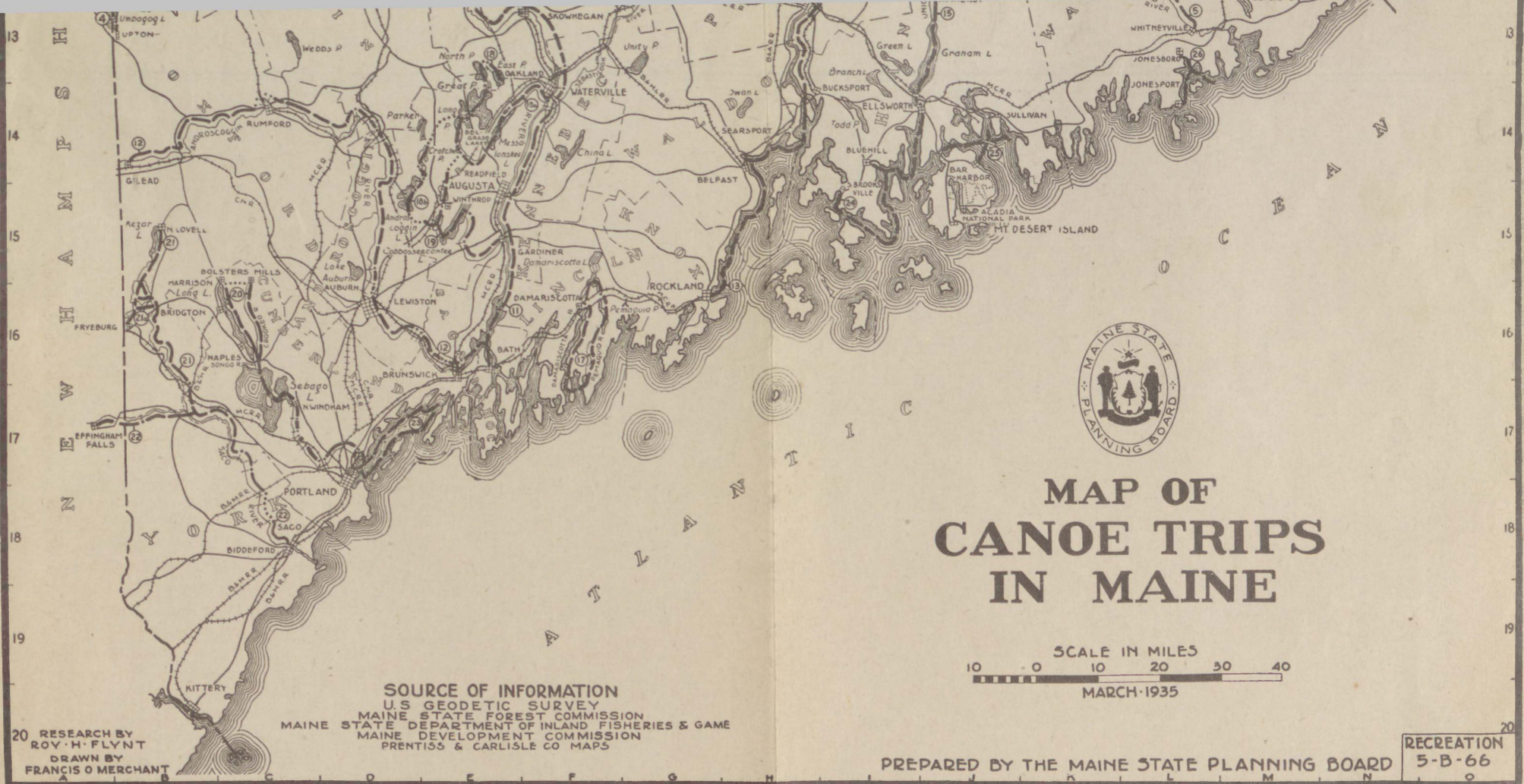
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Guide required. 40 miles. 8 days. Northeast Carry (F-8) or Chesuncook Dam (G-8) to Allagash Lake (F-6) and return.</p> <p>No. 8. ATTEAN LAKE
Guide required. 39 miles. 3 days. Wood Pond (D-9) to Attean Pond, to starting point.</p> | <p>No. 8A. LITTLE BIG WOOD LAKE
27 miles. 2 days. Wood Pond (D-9) through Turner and Holeb Pond (C-9) to starting point.</p> <p>No. 9. MOOSE RIVER
Guide required. 29 miles. 2 days. Moose River Post Office, Jackman, (D-9) to Rockwood (E-9)</p> <p>No. 10. MOOSEHEAD LAKE
100 miles. 2 weeks. Greenville (F-10) to Northwest Carry (F-8)</p> <p>No. 11. KENNEBEC RIVER
125 miles. 1 week. The Forks (E-10) to Bath (E-16)</p> <p>No. 12. ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER
114 miles. 2 weeks. Gilead (B-14) to Merrymeeting Bay (E-16)</p> <p>No. 13. PENOBSCOT RIVER
82 miles to Bangor. 5 days. Wytopotlock (J-9) to Bangor (H-13) or Rockland (G-16)</p> <p>No. 14. EAST GRAND LAKE AND ST. CROIX RIVER
Guide required. 95 mi. 1 wk. Orient (K-8) to Calais Falls (M-11)</p> <p>No. 15. UNION RIVER
35 miles. 2 days. Amherst (J-13) to Bluehill Bay (I-14)</p> <p>No. 16. UNION RIVER AND GREAT POND
36 miles. 2 days. Amherst (J-13) to Brandy Pond (J-12)</p> <p>No. 17. DAMARISCOTTA RIVER AND LAKE
50 miles. 3 days. Damariscotta (F-16) to tidewater (F-17)</p> <p>No. 18. BELGRADE LAKES "BIG CIRCLE"
32 miles. 2 days. East Pond (E-13) to Oakland (E-14)</p> <p>No. 18A. BELGRADE LAKES AND KENNEBEC RIVER
25 miles to Augusta. 1 day. Oakland (E-14) to Waterville (F-14)</p> <p>No. 18B. BELGRADE LAKES
34 miles. 2 days. Belgrade Lakes (E-14) to Readfield (E-14)</p> | <p>No. 19. COBBOSEECONTEE STR. AND MARANACOOK LAKE
34 miles. 2 days. Gardiner (E-15) to Readfield (E-14)</p> <p>No. 20. PRESUMPCOT RIVER AND SEBAGO LAKE
105 miles. 5 days. Back Cove, Portland (D-17) or No. Windham (C-17) to Harrison (C-15) and return.</p> <p>No. 21. KEZAR LAKE AND SACO RIVER
84 Miles. 4 days. North Lovell (B-15) to Biddeford (C-18)</p> <p>No. 21A. FRYEBURG-SACO RIVER CIRCUIT
35 miles. 1 day. Fryeburg (B-16) and return.</p> <p>No. 22. OSSIPEE RIVER
49 mi. 2 days. Effingham Falls (A-17), N. H. to Biddeford (C-18)</p> <p>No. 23. CASCO BAY
5 to 40 miles. 1 to 8 days. Portland (D-17) to islands.</p> <p>No. 24. BLUE HILL BAY
28½ mi. 2 days. Bluehill (I-14) to South Brooksville, (I-15)</p> <p>No. 25. FRENCHMAN'S BAY
12 to 25 mi. 1 to 2 days. Bar Harbor (J-14) to Sullivan (J-14)</p> <p>No. 26. ENGLISHMAN'S BAY
12 to 20 miles. 1 to 2 days. Jonesboro (L-13) to islands (L-14)</p> <p>No. 27. PASSAMAQUODDY BAY
17 miles. 1 day. Perry (N-12) around Eastport (N-12)</p> <p>No. 28. FISH STREAM
12 miles. 1 day. Patten (I-8) to Island Falls (J-7)</p> <p>No. 29. MOLUNKUS STREAM
28 miles. 2 days. Sherman Mills (J-8) to Macwahoc (J-9)</p> <p>No. 30. BASKAHEGAN STREAM AND MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER
40 to 46 miles. 3 days. Baskahegan Lake (K-10) or Danforth (K-9) to Mattawamkeag (J-10)</p> |
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MAINE

FISHING

HUNTING

CANOEING

