

1936

## In the Maine Woods: 1936 Edition

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad

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IN THE

# MAINE WOODS

1936







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# In the Maine Woods 1936



PUBLISHED BY

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.,  
Bangor, Maine

GEO. M. HOUGHTON  
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

# BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD COMPANY

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## *“In The Maine Woods”*

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FRONT COVER — RIPOGENUS GORGE — 2005  
 TITLE PAGE — LITTLE LYFORD POND — 2005  
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A Typical Maine Woods Camp in the Shadow of Mt. Katahdin, Near the Penobscot's West Branch. On One of the Many Ponds That Make the Penobscot Valley So Attractive to Fishermen, Hunters, and Vacationists  
(Photo by Roy H. Flynt, Augusta, Me.)



Charles E. Wiles, Maine Woods Guide, Shooting the Big Rapids of the St. John River  
(Photo by Seymour S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

## IN THE MAINE WOODS REACHED BY THE BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD

**H**UNTING, fishing, canoeing, camping, mountain-climbing — these are the high-lights in the recreational program offered by the premier vacationland for which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the gateway. This annual publication, "In the Maine Woods," is not only an information manual for this vast playground but also is an invitation to all its readers to come and enjoy the delights which are found in such variety and abundance in this region which has been the favorite vacationland, for well nigh half a century. Each succeeding year sees many new-comers who add their words of praise to the enthusiastic and long-time chorus of the veteran devotees.

Since the early days of popularity when getting to Moosehead Lake or to the Mt. Katahdin country meant tedious travel by slow trains and stages and jogging over woods roads in springless vehicles there have been many changes which mean more comfort and greater convenience for constantly increasing visitors but notwithstanding the growing yearly influx and the upspringing



Dr. Harrison L. Robinson of Bangor and His  
Prize From Square Lake  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)

of hotels and modernly equipped "camps" the early charm and unique features of a woods outing still obtain. Undoubtedly, most important in the march of progress are the splendid transportation facilities now afforded by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad which are a striking contrast with the discomforts cheerfully accepted by the "pioneers" whose enthusiasm over the delights of the Maine Woods was never lessened by the inconveniences which they underwent.

The Bangor & Aroostook country points with pride to fine hotels like the Mt. Kinco House and Squaw Mountain Inn, at Moosehead, but it is the Maine Woods camps that make this vacation-land so distinctive. Camps

generally are located on the shore of or close by lakes or rivers, some distance from settlements and are in themselves little communities. Supplies are kept stocked and many camps have gardens for vegetables and provide their own dairy products, eggs, and poultry. The central cabin is used for a common dining room and assembly, and then apart are series of smaller cabins. These individual cabins may have two or four apartments for sleeping, and in addition a little sitting room with open fire. The camp plan followed in the Maine Woods has many advantages. The individual cabins provide privacy for families and parties and give seclusion and coziness that make them distinctive and a complete change from hotel life.

Whatever your choice of a Maine Woods vacation spot may be, you are sure to find satisfaction, because life at a Maine Woods camp is a continuous round of pleasure with the program of fishing parties, tramping expeditions, canoe picnics and many other forms of entertainment. All Maine Woods camps offer bills-of-fare to meet the appetites that invariably come from the healthful invigorating life in the open. Yes, even the most jaded appetites become keen in the Maine Woods and in many instances the memory of luscious offerings of the camp cooks outlasts the recollection of charms of scenery and the bountiful beauties of Nature.



The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the gateway to the Maine Woods and it is a vast vacationland which it serves. From Moosehead Lake, one of the earliest vacation localities in this section of Maine and for more than half a century a premier attraction, through the Katahdin Iron Works region, past Norcross and the waters abounding thereabouts, on and beyond famous Mt. Katahdin and the country around Patten, far up to the waters comprising the Fish River chain of lakes and streams, and over the New Brunswick boundary, into the Restigouche and other widely renowned Canadian fish and game centers — for all these the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the approach.

The excellent service provided by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has made all these localities easily and quickly accessible. Leaving Boston or New York by night train and traveling with all modern comforts makes possible arrival in the woods the next morning. All the long-time favorites like Moosehead Lake, the Katahdin Iron Works country lose none of their popularity. The marvelous country in the Mt. Katahdin region, which offers in great abundance many forms of vacation pleasures is yearly making many new devotees, and climbing Mt. Katahdin, one of the earliest attractions of the Maine Woods, has become a foremost vacation program. The newer vacation regions in the Aroostook territory include the up-North Aroostook waters, known as the Fish River Waters and consisting of Eagle and Square Lakes and other waters which have become in recent years widely famous for the splendid fishing in the numerous lakes and streams.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad maintains an information bureau which is prepared to answer questions and to give vacation advice, a service of particular value to new-comers. All that is necessary is to make known the date of the vacation, the time to be spent, what special program is desired, whether it be fishing, hunting, canoeing, mountain-climbing or "just-loading", and complete details will be given.



Here's a Handsome Prize From Square Lake  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)



A Picture to Thrill the Canoeist. Guide Charlie Wiles of Eagle Lake, Maine, Shooting the Big Rapids of the Allagash River With Ellis Etscovitz as a Passenger. Due to the Low Water the River Was Very Hazardous and the Water "Fast"  
(Photo by Seymour S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn)



Poling Down a Stream On a Maine Woods Canoe Trip  
(Photo by Palmer H. Langdon, New York)

## CANOEING IN MAINE WOODS WATERWAYS: PAST AND PRESENT

BY PALMER H. LANGDON, New York

**B**EFORE the days of automaton automobiles, plunging planes, spurting speedboats and devastating dams, a canoe trip in the Maine Woods was considered one of the most delightful outing excursions known in the great outdoors. Here was a trip that combined "paddling your own canoe", running rapids with the aid of a guide, sled transportation through the forests, woods walks, and mountain climbs — and all sorts of men and women, all ages, were drawn to the Pine Tree State, to have the experience and the adventure. Years ago it was estimated that in a single season several thousand canoes would be hauled over the North East Carry at Moosehead Lake to the West Branch of the Penobscot River, and from there go on their chosen journey through the network of waters, comprised in Maine Woods.

About the time of the heyday of the canoeing era in 1909, the writer took passage, the last of August, in a four-masted, 2,000 ton schooner, for a sail from New York to the head of Penobscot Bay, to try out a paddle journey about which there was so much talk in those days. The route in mind was the West Branch of the Penobscot with a climb of Katahdin, and the locomotion overland



and in stream was quite different in the way the traveler would do it or could do it to-day in this age of streamlined travel.

At that period, Kineo, the center of Moosehead Lake, was a natural mecca for canoe touring, for at that point all of a camper's needs were obtainable — guide, canoe, tent, blankets and provisions. Up to 1935 Kineo could be reached from the coast the same way as it was twenty-five years ago — by railroad and steamboat — but, a motor highway has been finished from Greenville at the foot of the lake to Rockwood at the center thence a short mile ferry across the Lake to Kineo which is still a headquarters for Maine Woods equipment. The advent of the highway ended the old time passenger and freight steamer service. A canoe strapped to a plane is last word on modern transportation.

### THE WEST BRANCH AND KATAHDIN.

Returning to the old route to Katahdin via canoe, the traveler, or sport as he is known in Maine Woods parlance, and his guide placed their canoe and dunnage aboard a steamboat bound to the North East Carry — at which in former years was Winegaret Inn — and a set of log cabins — all of which have since been destroyed. A wagon and a team of horses were in readiness to make the haul over to the West Branch of the Penobscot. Before the day of horses there was a wooden railway with an ox for the locomotive.

In 1909 there were two ways of going down the west Branch — known as bucket and tent, light or heavy: one by making overnight stops at the various camps along the route and only cooking the noon-day meal from grub carried in a bucket — the other by tenting whenever night overtook a party, and cooking all of the meals. The latter way with each group being entirely self-contained is the usual practice, and there could be no choice to-day on the West Penobscot, as many of the camps have disappeared.

However, the twenty-mile paddle down from the carry is sure attractive to-day, but not as it was in former years before building of the great Ripogenus dam, which backs up the waters of the lakes, and streams, to such an extent that the very rapids on the lower reaches of the river approaching Chesuncook Lake are flooded out and turned into dead water.

It was the custom in 1909 to take a tiny steamboat down Chesuncook Lake, sighting Katahdin on the way down, and on reaching the foot of the lake to be hauled overland for a half mile by a two-horse sled, (and an experience it was to go sledding over rough woods' roads in mid-summer). The canoes and luggage, however, did most of the sleigh riding, and the sports walked. After a stay overnight at Ripogenus Lake, another three-mile sled journey lay ahead before taking to the Penobscot River again, with rapids and thrills in running down to Sourdnamunk Stream, where canoes were put ashore for the time being, and then came a hike through the woods into the back country to York's camps at Daicey Pond, which upon being reached at sundown, emerging

from the forest, there burst upon the traveler, a memorable view of Katahdin.

The custom, formerly of ascending the mountain via the Hunt Trail, which led from the shores of the pond, was to go up about two-thirds of the way one day where a tent had been pitched, and camp for the night. Then in the morning, scramble up the remaining steep, rocky ridge to the summit. This method gave plenty of time to ramble over the top table land, and to absorb the splendid surroundings sights—what Thoreau describes as the State of Maine. To-day the practice is to make an early start from the camps and do Katahdin in a day. Hardly time enough to enjoy the energy and majesty of overcoming the slopes of Maine's highest mount.



The Loaded Canoe and Guide Already For the Start  
(Photo by Palmer H. Langdon, New York)

After the conquest of the mountain, the travel was back to the canoes, and then down-stream another day, another night in a camp and paddle on until reaching the railroad at the town of Norcross. The paddling, camping and climbing had taken a week, and was as satisfactory an outing as could be found in seven days of effort. But alas, this popular eighty mile Penobscot, West Branch trip has been dammed out of popularity by the concrete ridge thrown across the river at the outlet of Ripogenus Lake, and which hold back enough flowage to make a second Moosehead Lake. So, instead of the procession of canoes and animated campers, the flooded lakes and streams are comparatively bare of pleasure craft. And now not far distant from the West Branch may be heard the snarl of the automobile, not as pleasing a sound in the woods as the honk of wild geese or the call of the moose. At present anyone can actually drive a car to Daicey Pond, the starting point of the Hunt Trail up Katahdin.



Canoeists Ashore for a Lakeside Camp  
(Photo by Palmer H. Langdon, New York)

### THE EAST BRANCH WATERS

But for readers who are looking for an old-fashioned canoe trip in Penobscot waters, they can still get one, and a good one, by going down the East Branch — for in contradiction to the West Branch, the East Branch has not been spoiled by the so-called progress of civilization; in fact with the lessening of canoe travel, the path is even wilder to-day than of yore, and some guides consider the East Branch the wildest canoe trip in Maine Woods, but it is a hard ramble, with plenty of carries, plenty of rapids and plenty of all around adventure and scenery. The guides are relatively few who care to make the journey.

The usual start is made at Moosehead Lake, over the North East carry to the West Branch and down stream past the upper end of Chesuncook Lake, on to Umbazooksus stream, thence to the lake of the same Indian name, where the traveler reaches the famous Mud Pond carry, which is still equipped with an old fashioned wagon and a team of horses to haul canoes and camp dunnage to Mud Pond — the tiny outlet of which leads into Chamberlain Lake, the head waters of the Allagash and the East Branch.

By turning to the left at Chamberlain, the voyagers go down the Allagash, turning to the right the waterway leads into Penobscot waters.

From Chamberlain Lake the route leads through Telosmis and Telos Lakes and while slanting down these lakes, the traveler has thrust before him a long-distance enchanting view of Sourdna-hunk, Katahdin and Wassataquoik mountain ranges. The voyage all the way down to Telos is easy going with the exception that there is usually a bit of wading and dragging on Mud Pond



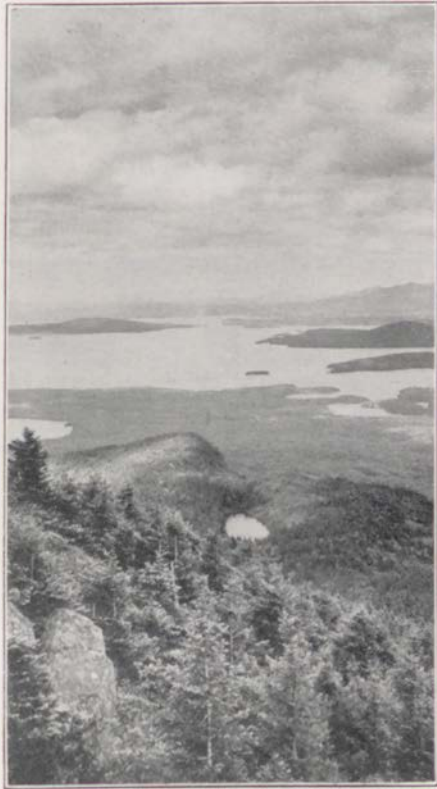
stream. Otherwise, it is all attractive paddling, and the three camp sites needed in reaching Telos are fascinating woods abiding places.

At leaving Telos, the first labor is to lug the luggage around the dam, and then get ready for a strip of white water that thrills, spills or wrecks any canoe not in skillful hands. In order to stop the logs going out of the State of Maine by Allagash and St. John waters to the Canadian boundary, the state, over a hundred years ago dug a canal connecting Telos with Webster Lake, and the canal, owing to the difference in levels, has become a raging, roaring swash, shooting a craft through the shoot in one and a half minutes; distance, three quarters of a mile.

On the morning of August 26, 1933, it was the writer's privilege to see two seventy-year old guides, George Ayer and Charley Bowley, whisked through this mad stream, each standing pole in hand, checking as best they could the canoe from being dashed to pieces. But there was not much time for checking or braking, for the rush of the rapids pushed them on so quickly they were out of sight in a twinkling. The trick of running the canal saved the carry overland for no more autos, horses or oxen were available.

In quick, shallow, rocky-bottom streams, no matter how swift, it is always the practice of Maine guides to use a pole—never a paddle, and always to stand in the stern of the canoe. They do not take chances in the wilderness, miles from a base of supplies, but forever have in mind to bring their canoe through the voyage without the loss of as much as a biscuit.

If they are in a tight bad place in a short rapid, they will rope down a canoe but generally resort to the pole, and the skillful art of snubbing her down. Nothing prettier in the art of canoeing than to sit in the bow and watch a guide work his way down



Moosehead Lake From the Top of Squaw Mountain  
(Photo by Marion J. Bradshaw, Bangor, Me.)



Miss Barbara Savage of Bangor At Chimney Pond  
Enroute to Katahdin's Summit

among rocks and rapids without a mistroke, and the consequent smash, which would end the voyage then and there — and down the East Branch from Telos is a succession of quick water, through the turbulent Webster Brook, and the Penobscot waters beyond. The relief from poling to paddling comes in passing through the lakes, most all of which are of rare beauty. Webster, Matangamonsis (or second) and Matagamon (or Grand) are especially enchanting bodies of water with their visions of Mount Matagamon and the Traveller Mountain Range. They abound in clusters of islands as yet unspoiled, untouched and unshantied by the hand of despoiling man.

From the quick passage in fast water, the contrast of slowness is in the carries which must be made on the back with leg power — no other kind available. There are about a dozen. The hardest shift from Webster Brook over to East Branch stream, to avoid Grand Falls, took a day of hard labor by all hands; the total distance accomplished was four miles. Most all of the campsites were ideal spots in the woods, and the finest of all at Hulling Machine Falls, located on a pine bluff with the unique falls thundering away below, charming sylvan views up and down stream, and glorious sundowns in the offing. The site was fit for a long tarry. On a moonlight night, it was hard to take to the boughs, so entrancing was the scene. As the voyager works south, the character of the woods changes from fir and spruce to pines, birches, maples and elms, and in this land of early frosts, the Fall foliage was well underway, the white birches turning yellow and the white maples red.

A paddle of 33 miles in smooth, quick, running water on the last day, brought the trip to a close at the town of Grindstone — where we made railroad connections to the southern end of Moosehead Lake and a steamer to Kineo. The time taken for this traverse of lake, stream and woods, was eleven days and the distance 118 miles.

By taking more time and longer rests between the carries, the East Branch may not be classed as fatiguing, to people unaccustomed to the paddle and the axe or to luggage and tugging. The longer the time taken, the greater burden is borne by the guides. But to hardy paddlers a run down the waters of the East Branch of the Penobscot and its tributaries is a thrill and an adventure never to be forgotten.

Compared with the famous Allagash paddle, the East Branch offers prettier and more variable scenery, and in olden times the early navigators would stop off at Hunt's House and have a climb up Katahdin, which of course, can be stormed from the East Penobscot as well as the west.

### THE ALLAGASH CRUISE

The advantages of the Allagash trip compared with the East Branch are fewer carries, and a longer paddle — 153 miles from the North East carry to Fort Kent. The run is generally made in about ten days. In flood waters, some guides have gone down in five days. For canoeists who like to tarry and fish in the side streams, from two to three weeks is allowed for the Allagash.

The old way of doing the Allagash was to start at the North East carry, go down the West Branch to Umbazooksus to Mud Pond to Chamberlain Lake and from there into Allagash head waters.

A new way which might be termed modern, is to load up an auto-truck or automobile and trailer at Rockwood, a settlement located on Moosehead Lake, opposite Kineo, and motor the 63 miles to Caucomgomoc Lake. Thence from that lake to Round Pond to Allagash Lake, through Allagash stream to Chamberlain—thence into Allagash head waters.

Each route has its merits. For anyone wishing to paddle all of the way and who has not been down the West Branch and through Umbazooksus, the older and longer way from North East Carry is preferable. But for a person who wishes to shorten the journey



Lunch Time for the Hikers at West Chairback Pond  
(Photo by R. E. York, K. I. Works)





Looking Down the Sourdnehunk From "Big Niagara" Falls  
(Photo by G. Herbert Whitney, Lewiston, Me.)



and see pretty Allagash Lake still natural and go down Allagash stream, then the newer and shorter journey is the one to take. An old-time feature on the passage from Round Pond to Allagash Lake is to be dragged over for three miles by a jumper sled. It is like the tradition of the rocky road to Dublin. At the head of Allagash Lake there is a good, short climb up to the fire station tower on Allagash Mountain.

When camping parties have reached Chamberlain Lake either by the old or new way mentioned, and then cut across the Northwest corner of the lake, and been hauled over the old tramway road by oxen or make a shift over the dam further down the lake, where with a short paddle in a stream, the canoe is wafted into Eagle Lake, the real beginning of down the Allagash.

For years this trip has been a favorite paddle and justly, as it is a continuous course of ever changing scene, through lake and down stream. A comment, heard by the writer, of a seventy-six-year old-guide, who figured he had been a hundred times down the Allagash, tells the story.

"Old as I be, I still like it."

And most everyone who goes down is ready to go again. The writer has had the pleasure of twice making the run both by the long and short routes in 1913 and 1925 and while the coming of the years has brought an increase in the impedimental dams, the Allagash is still the great popular trip in Maine Woods.

Eagle Lake was formerly one of the beauty spots but has since been flooded by a dam thrown across at Chase carry at the foot of Churchill Lake, with the consequent timber desolation on the shores of these lakes.

Even the point of land in Eagle Lake, named in honor of Percival P. Baxter, the first governor of Maine to cross the state from Moosehead Lake to Fort Kent, and the very point the governor camped upon while on the way down, has been entirely obliterated in the higher water levels of to-day.

But there is Long Lake and Square Lake to follow saying nothing of the winding river with its rushing water and mountain vistas. When the Allagash unites with the St. John, there is of course, a greater volume of current, and from there on it is lively going down the united rivers, until finally the town of Fort Kent is reached, where there is a railroad to carry the voyager back to town and business.

### THE CAUCOMGOMOC TRIP

A short companion trip to the Allagash in a country which at one time abounded in big game, was the Caucomgomoc, reached formerly by paddling down Penobscot West Branch, thence up Caucomgomoc stream to the Lake of that name or in plain English—Gull Lake, thence up the Crooked Sis, rightly named, as it was a rivulet of pretty curves, but to-day it is flooded into a relatively straight canal. On reaching Round Pond there was the

three-mile sled journey with its splendid spring by the roadside, to Allagash Lake, thence down Allagash Stream to Chamberlain Lake, through that lake and up Mud Pond Stream to Mud Pond, over the carry to Umbazooksus Lake to the stream of that name, across the end of Chesuncook Lake, and then up the West Branch to the starting point—taking about a week or ten days. As Caucomgomoc Lake can now readily be reached in a day by auto from Rockwood the time on this trip can be shortened considerably.

But the destruction by the Ripogenus dam reaches even the lower waters of Caucomgomoc stream as far as Black Pond, and the paddler has to look for five miles upon a shore, lined with a barren sand, dried snags and dead timber as it is known in Maine woods. A party caught at dusk on the shores of such a tangle, would have extreme difficulty in finding a site for a camp, if they could get ashore at all. Maine guides are posted, however, on driki shores, and do not get caught in such uncampable places.

As an example of the big game abounding in the Caucomgomoc region, a camping party who spent eight days there in 1902, recorded sighting 255 deer and 34 moose. In 1914 another party reported counting 52 deer on the West Branch from the Northeast carry to Ragmuff stream, a distance of 11 miles. In a six-day paddle in the same country in the last week of August 1934, the writer sighted 4 deer. Quite a difference in the number of visible animal inhabitants. In the nineteen canoe trips I have made in the Maine Woods, the spectacle has never come to me of sighting the monarch of the forest — a moose. They have become so scarce that the state has forbidden the hunting of them since 1923. Years ago what were left of the caribou went over the border to



Isn't This an Inviting Maine Woods Camp?  
(Photo by Mrs. Roy Braden, Millinocket, Me.)

New Brunswick. All lovers of wild animals and natural wild woods will hope that some day the State of Maine will be rich enough to have a great wilderness state park worthy of the Pine Tree State, or that the National Government will found one, where man, moose, caribou and deer can become acquainted with each other without the fear of extermination on the part of the quadruped. Thanks to former Governor Baxter a beginning has been made on the top of Mount Katahdin.

#### DOWN MOOSE RIVER.

A real canoe paddle that is seldom taken, though of short duration is to come down Moose River. The old start was at Rockwood opposite Kineo on Moosehead Lake, for formerly the Maine Central Railroad connected at Somerset Junction with the Canadian Pacific, by which a passenger could be carried up to a point on the river where it was only a wee stream. But the Maine Central has been discontinued to Rockwood, so the Moosehead start to-day by rail would have to be made at Greenville at the foot of the lake via the Canadian Pacific. Greenville is also a good outfitting base.

In August 1922, there appeared at our Moosehead Lake camp a noted guide — Simon Capino — who had swung a paddle nigh on to 70 years, and who, like his Indian ancestors, was always looking for adventure.

A mere mention of Moose River and he was ready to go, though he had never been up to the headwaters, but mentioned incidentally that he would give a sport a taste of quick-water on the lower reaches.

In short order, we embarked for the undertaking, and while on the train decided the disembarkation would be at Holeb, which would give a down river run of about 70 miles back to Moosehead.



An Unwilling Passenger on the Big Machias  
(Photo by L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)



Upon launching the canoe and with a good current, we made smart time in the first morning paddle and all was easy until at noon there hove in sight a great mass of obstructive boulders, and barely a channel for dragging through the empty canoe, while all of the dunnage had to be backed over a forgotten woods path.

When that hard, hot work had been done and we were again stowing the canoe, an upstream party of campers suddenly appeared on the scene and shouted, "No use loading your craft, another worse carry right ahead of you and there are five carries before you reach Attean Lake" — a distance of ten miles.

The warning proved to be true and not according to our misinformation, for we had not gone more than 200 feet when there was another roar of water, and another mass of ugly-looking boulders as far as we could see downstream.

Again the guide reconnoitered and found he had to swamp (cut) out the overgrown trail, and again he had to drag the canoe over the rocky, bumpy waterway, and the sport carry the canoe's cargo over the trail.

At the end of two days of slow overland and waterway travel, we had mastered the five carries and the ten miles to Attean Lake, which proved to be a charming miniature Moosehead, with its surrounding mountains and wooded isles. Through Attean, Wood Pond, the river and then Long Pond, was good going with nothing more than head winds to impede our progress, and we were favored with a splendid campsite on Long Pond.

The next struggle that faced us was the shift at Long Pond Dam — a structure that loomed up ahead like a great breakwater, and the river was rushing through the gates and down the rocky strewn stream at a pace that was nerve-racking for a spectator at the summit of the dam — could the run be won without a broken boat or broken bones? The scary sight brought to mind a paragraph in Lucius L. Hubbard's capital story, "Woods and Lakes of Maine".

The act of running rapids in a canoe is always exhilarating. To a person of good nerves who tries it for the first time, it is apt to be nothing but pleasurable; but one who knows its dangers, never enters upon it without some slight fear or trepidation. And yet the danger passed, one is ever ready to face it again with a skillful steersman".

Very good, but was the "skillful steersman" in this case able to hold and guide the canoe with its live and dead weight load?

But there was not much time to think of danger, for after the canoe was carried around the dam, the luggage had to be lugged further down-stream to a spot on the shore where all could be put safely aboard, and the guide was to take the canoe down to that point of landing, while the sport worked on the packs. A short distance below the dam, I had noticed a steep pitch of water and had reported the sudden drop to the guide. When I stepped out of the trail to the shore, I saw Simon standing up in his canoe,

paddle in hand drifting apparently straight to the brink of the falls. I scrambled over the rocks until within hailing distance, waved my arms, and yelled above the turmoil of the waters—"Simon, the Falls!"

No attention from Simon and it seemed as if destruction was certain for guide and canoe, when just before he reached the brink, he deftly worked the canoe shoreward, and then calmly roped her down. With the campers' dunnage again stowed away, we were ready for the fray of running the tearing, tumbling, rumbling, rushing, seething, surging rapids, darting down among the rocks and there stood the guide in the stern of the canoe, setting pole in hand surveying the situation.

All depended upon the guide, for in such a crisis he will not let his bow pal touch a paddle. The guide however was fully equal to the occasion. He displayed the art which is vanishing in the Maine woods, of "snubbing" her down. Jamming down his pole, holding her tight against the foaming white water until he had headed for the channel he wanted her to slip through, let her go a few feet then jammed on the pole brake again and held until pointed for the next hole between the rocks. So on until the raging, rocky current was conquered; whenever a bit of channel, he would let her fly, and the canoe would leap ahead like a race horse winning a sweepstake.

After four miles of struggling with river rocks and waves, we reached little Brassua Lake and camped for the night.

The rest of the journey was relatively mild canoeing through Brassua Lake to the river again, and out to Moosehead Lake—having had six days of activity in Moose River and its lakes. Also plenty of wood-lore, water-lore and travel-lore, with guide Simon Capino who had spent his life in the great outdoors, mostly in the Maine woods, but had traveled as far as Alaska, and be-



In the "Gulf" of Pleasant River  
(Photo by MacLeod & Call, K. I. Works)



Who Wouldn't Swell With Pride With a  
Catch Like This?

(Photo by Walter H. Maynard, Rockwood, Me.)

sides swinging the paddle and the axe, had sailed 30-foot sloops on Moosehead Lake before the days of steam and gasoline.

Attractively adventure-some as is the trip down Moose River, unfortunately for the canoe lover, a great concrete dam has been thrown across the outlet of Brassua Lake, raising the level 30 feet and thrusting back the waters to a mile above little Brassua Lake. The original shore-line of Brassua and the inflowing streams have been ruined out of all original recognition, and this popular day picnic lake from Kineo with canoe and paddle, has ceased to be a day port of call. The big dam has ended that pleasure and motor boating picnics about Moosehead Lake have taken the place.

Brassua Lake was one of the few last lakes that had not been dammed for the sake of lumber or pulp, and as that lake has fallen a victim to what is known as industrial progress, undammed lakes are rare indeed.

### SHORT CANOE TRIPS

Other short day or week trips left about the Moosehead Lake region, some with dams and some without and some reached with the aid of autos and some without, are Gulliver Brook, Socatean Stream, Kennebec West Outlet, Spencer Pond, Lobster Lake and the North Branch and South Branch of the Penobscot River — all of which have been taken by the writer (some of them several times) in his nineteen canoe trips in the Pine Tree State.

The love of a canoe trip in the Maine Woods seemed to never cease with the old-timers who would come back year after year for their favorite paddle and fly-rod fishing. As an instance of such faithfulness, Judge G. V. Leveritt of Boston, spent 39 seasons canoeing and camping in the Maine Woods. His last trip was about 1915.





Transporting Canoes Across the Carry  
(Photo by Palmer H. Langdon, New York)

### WALLASTOOK OR ST. JOHN.

There is another grand river run which has not been spoiled by the lumbermen or pulpmen. I refer to the 231 miles of paddling possible on the St. John River trip from the North West carry on Moosehead Lake to the town of Fort Kent on the St. John. The inaccessibility at the start and the remote region traversed by St. John water, has kept this trip the last frontier resort of all Maine canoeists, who wish to have a paddle and pole of from three weeks to a month in absolute wilderness — with a possible day's run as high as 60 miles, and with several long stretches of whirling rapids, the voyager will have plenty of river fun. It is a journey for adventuresome adventurers.

The writer has never had the thrill of the St. John trip, and having now passed the age limit at which a guide will take a traveler on such a journey, there is no chance of ever having that pleasure, but I have spoken with a number of guides who have gone down the stream, and they class the experience as the crowning river journey of the Maine Woods.

Captain Ernest Ham, who has commanded passenger steamers and pleasure yachts on Moosehead Lake and who is also a veteran guide of Maine Woods and waters, has gone down the St. John, his favorite paddle, several times and has furnished the following information about the route that was taken before there were any automobile highways.

The first lap of the journey was to paddle and pole up the West Branch of the Penobscot from the Northwest Carry to the junction of the North and South Branches. From there the travelers encountered a stiff upstream pole of 25 miles to Abacotnetic Bog. If water was low, there was a lot of wading

and dragging — slow travel at this stage of the game. From the Bog there was a carry of three miles to Sweeney Brook (a stream of four miles flowing into Baker Lake), thence through Baker Lake to the outlet which is the South Branch of the St. John or in Indian parlance, the Woolastaguagum, and then on, of course, into the Main Wollastook or St. John River.

With low water there was a lot of extra wading and dragging in the small headwater streams but with a flood of rains, of course, easier going.

A similar situation applies to the main river which rises rapidly with a flood of rain and then the fast time can be made with the paddle until the pole has to be used, in the rapids which are in stretches of from four to five miles in length, alternating with plenty of swift water. Anyone can shorten the trip a bit by taking a train at St. Francis at the junction with the Allagash, or lengthen the trip by 50 miles, going beyond Fort Kent to Van Buren.

Another veteran (Ed Ramsdell) guide's way of getting into the headwaters of the St. John is to leave the North Branch at the carry leading over to St. John pond thence into Baker Stream and Lake. At the headwater streams and ponds flowing into St. John pond there is usually fine fishing.

But in the future the upstream pole and labor to reach St. John River sources may be avoided as the pulp companies push auto roads into the remote wilderness. There is a some day possibility that an auto road will be built from Rockwood clear through to the headwater lakes as pulp wood cutting is now going on in this region. With the rumble of the auto truck, inaccessibility, upstream battle and romance will vanish from the starting waters of the St. John trip.

### CANOEES AND GUIDES

The birch bark canoe has been described as the prettiest inland waterway carrier in the world, as the clipper ship has been mentioned as the most stately craft that ever sailed the seven seas. Both were State of Maine products and both have disappeared, but we have left with us the white man's cedar framed, cedar planked, canvas covered canoe, which, though not as picturesque as the birch bark is more trim and more serviceable. The twenty-footers owned and used by the guides are marvels of carrying power, readily conveying four hundred pounds of camp necessities and two stout people. They are also a State of Maine product.

And there is another product of Maine woods which I am sorry to say is diminishing in numbers — due to the encroachment of civilization upon the Maine wilderness, I refer to Maine guides, without which no legal canoe trip in Maine woods is possible, for no non-resident is allowed to light a fire without a guide. Twenty-five years ago there were over one hundred of them registered on the Kineo Hotel guide list.

The writer has gone to the woods with twenty-two different

guides, and found them all fine fellows — and they should be, for the visitor to the woods practically puts his life in their hands. Every guide, however, takes it upon himself to pilot the voyager in and out of the woods safely and satisfactorily, providing him with creature comforts as far as can be done when roughing it in the wilds.

The guides are a race of supermen, sprung from the forest and the stream, and are Maine's heroes of the axe and the paddle.

Of the books that have been written about canoeing in Maine woods, the writer has found that the best woods' companions are the classics of Henry D. Thoreau (*The Maine Woods*), Thomas Sedgwick Steele (*Canoe and Camera, Paddle and Portage*) and Lucius Lee Hubbard (*Woods and Lakes of Maine and Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine*).

Readers of *In the Maine Woods* which has had numerous interesting contributions from Palmer H. Langdon, an enthusiastic devotee of canoeing, camping and fishing, will regret to hear of his death shortly after the completion of this story



Charlie Wiles, Maine Woods Guide, Gives A Passenger A Thrill In the Big Rapids Of the St. John River

(Photo by Seymour S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)





The Keeper's Hut and the Dam on Katahdin Stream at the State Camp Grounds in the Mt. Katahdin Region  
(Photo by G. Herbert Whitney, Lewiston, Me.)



"They're In the Pan" on Big Houston Pond  
(Photo by W. W. Kurtz, New York)

## AROOSTOOK BIDS THREE NO TRUMP

+ + +

**Bear, Deer and Partridge are always "Game and Rubber" in This Section of New England**

LYNDON B. HARDWICK, Ashland, Me.

THE Big Woods of northern Aroostook county, Maine, still serve as a natural reservoir and breeding place for big game, and unless unforeseen catastrophes occur, such as forest fires of tremendous area, a series of sub-zero Winters, or a succession of perishing droughts, the sportsman is still assured for years to come of a spot in New England which can, in all truth, be termed the "Happy Hunting Grounds." To be sure, the caribou have long since vanished from Aroostook and the remaining moose now enjoy a closed season of indeterminate length, but the deer and black bear still flourish in gratifyingly increasing numbers and small game abounds in all sections of the county. So if it's a hunting trip that you're contemplating next Fall, pack up your guns and duffle and head for the Aroostook with the happy assurance that your trip will not have been in vain and that you're due for plenty of sport into the bargain.



October 1st Spelled Disaster For Bruin  
(Photo by L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)

Let's start with the deer hunter merely because this particular variety of nut is most common among the assorted crop of other nuts that blossom on the eve of every open season. After you have mulled over various prospectuses and camp booklets and have definitely settled on your base of operations start to check up on your equipment and begin from the ground up. Your foot-gear should consist of two pairs of rubbers or "pacs", more popularly termed Maine hunting shoes, and these should be big enough to permit wearing two pairs of woolen socks at the same time. Your socks, trousers, shirts and outer garments should be pure wool or as near pure wool as it is possible to obtain, thereby insuring the maximum degree of warmth and avoiding the necessity of wearing a lot of heavy and cumbersome garments. Moreover, pure

woolen clothing will be found by far the best protection against rain and snow, and are more easily dried out after a soaking than anything else you can buy. So don't allow any misguided clerk to sell you any trick rubberized garment on the strength of its being waterproof or otherwise better adapted to your needs, as nine times out of ten it is neither and quite apt to be clammy cold into the bargain. Duplicate your purchases all along the line as a lot of your most successful hunting is bound to be on rainy days or in light snow, and you'll need a complete change when you get back to camp.

And now we come to the all important selection of a rifle, and in the full knowledge that to make any specific recommendations will undoubtedly incur the wrath of an army of contrary-minded, I am, nevertheless, going to invite that very thing. Unless you already own a rifle with which you are thoroughly familiar, or are wedded to the idea that you can only shoot a bolt action or a pump action or an automatic, I am going to venture the suggestion



that you narrow your selection to a lever action of standard make, in one of three calibers. Namely: 30-30, 303, or 32 Special. Any one of these bullets carry enough shocking power to drop a big buck or bear in his tracks, and none of them will rim rack as much meat as the larger caliber and heavier grain bullets. These suggestions are intended only to apply to those of you whose experience with big game rifles is comparatively limited and not to be taken too seriously by devotees of small caliber, high speed rifles or champions of the bolt action 30-'06.

All that has been said in the preceding paragraphs applies equally to the bear hunter. But to those of you who are bear minded permit me to emphasize one or two important points. Bear season in Arroostook opens 15 days earlier than deer season and although both seasons close on the same date, December first, the first two weeks are quite apt to be the most desirable from the bear hunter's standpoint. Winter comes early in the Arroostook and a stretch of cold, snowy weather in November is quite likely to cause the bear to den up, or in any event to desert the open hardwood ridges, where they can be found earlier in the season, in favor of the swamps and dense thickets. Beechnuts constitute one of the favorite items on Bruin's bill-of-fare and in early October of any normal year these nuts are well sprinkled among the hardwoods and right there is your best chance of surprising friend bear while he is absorbed grubbing among the leaves for this delicacy. But most important of all for the bear hunter is to be the possessor of a quick trigger finger and an accurate aim, for Bruin, when once surprised, can "make tracks" faster than any other inhabitant of the big woods and he's never very far away from cover, usually on the side of a ridge near the edge of a swamp. When once under way he resembles



A Sportswoman Admires Her First Big Game Trophy  
(Photo by L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)



L. B. Hardwick and a Fine Specimen of  
Aroostook Buck

nothing quite so much as a huge rubber ball bouncing along at terrific speed, and if your first shot is not right on the target your chances are pretty slim for acquiring that bear rug for your den or gun room.

That bear are definitely very much on the increase in the Aroostook is good news to those of you who are still in pursuit of your first trophy. This happy condition is undoubtedly attributable to the fact that the state no longer offers a bounty for their hide and also that bear now enjoy the protection of a closed season between December First and October First. Unlike other fur bearers of northern New England a bear's fur is not prime until late Spring or early June, and owing to this fact there exists little incentive for the professional trapper to

ply his trade in such season as he legally may.

We now arrive at the consideration of what the Aroostook may have to offer to the sportsman or woman in quest of small game. To the vast majority no doubt small game indicates but one thing — "birds" — and birds boils itself down to ruffed grouse or, more commonly, partridge. By this I do not mean to imply that there is any lack of the many other varieties of small game in the Aroostook for, as a matter of fact, the woods fairly teem with squirrels, rabbits, fox and coon and the streams with muskrat, mink and beaver, and, to a somewhat lesser degree, otter. However, with the assumption still in mind that small game is generally synonymous with "birds", I am going to limit my remarks to the situation that prevails in that one connection.

The partridge of the big woods is as unlike his cousin that holds to our southern New England covers as is black from white. While identical in the matter of plumage and size, there is no other trait that they share which might lead one to suspect that they were even remotely related. Whereas our southern partridge justly ranks as the most wary of all our native game birds and is seldom



Tom Hardwick Wearing An Aroostook Style  
Neckpiece

(Photo by L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)

successfully brought to bag without the aid of a well trained dog and a well balanced brush gun, his northern cousin is so unwary as to appear almost stupid at times, and only the uninitiated would even consider hunting him with such a devastating weapon as a shot gun. In fact, it isn't even considered good cricket to be caught with a shot gun in your possession when you're admittedly out for birds. The Aroostook method, while perhaps not so conventional, is, nevertheless, productive of just as much sport and even greater skill. Inasmuch as our northern birds are not prone to flush, but appear quite content to let one approach to within as close as 10 feet, the ideal way to secure your bag limit is to shoot their heads off with a small caliber rifle

or, better yet, an automatic 22 caliber pistol.

No doubt this sounds fantastic and a gross exaggeration to those of you who are accustomed to "scratching down" an occasional bird in your local covers, but if you will come to Aroostook next Fall I can show you covers of from three to ten birds feeding quite peacefully along our tote roads or in our trails and you can blaze away with your rifle or pistol, secure in the knowledge that if you don't connect with your first shot they'll stay right there until you do, or at least until you miss so often that you lose your temper and throw the blamed thing at them. Here again, if it's birds you're looking for, you want to plan your trip early, for after the first few snowstorms the bunches break up and quit the tote roads for the ridges where you discover them as singles or in pairs. Come for the first two weeks in October and bring your favorite "Twenty-two."



I have purposely avoided any mention of woodcock and pheasant, as, in the first instance, we can offer the sportsman but a scattering few, and, in the last, none at all. I understand that both varieties are found in abundance in some of our southern counties, but in Aroostook "birds" means just one thing, to wit: "Pat-ridge."

To many of you all of the above may be "old stuff" and your appetite jaded as far as deer, bear and partridge are concerned, so to such I can recommend an even more exciting pastime which is gaining popularity in the Aroostook, and that is "Cats." Our particular breed of cat is no back-fence pussy, but a real old stager that attains a maximum weight of between 50 and 60 pounds and every pound chock full of pure unadulterated snarling, spitting cussedness. This is one of our most undesirable citizens but, by the same token, one of our most highly prized in the matter of sport. To hunt him on snowshoes and in front of a good hound dog may be cold work, but rare fun nevertheless, and if you're fed up with other avenues of sport, try this on your piano and I'm sure you'll find it sweet music. Moreover you'll be doing your brother sportsmen a good turn, for every cat you kill means more deer the following Fall and if you're a good shot your trip will pay for itself as the State of Maine will pay you \$10. for every pelt.

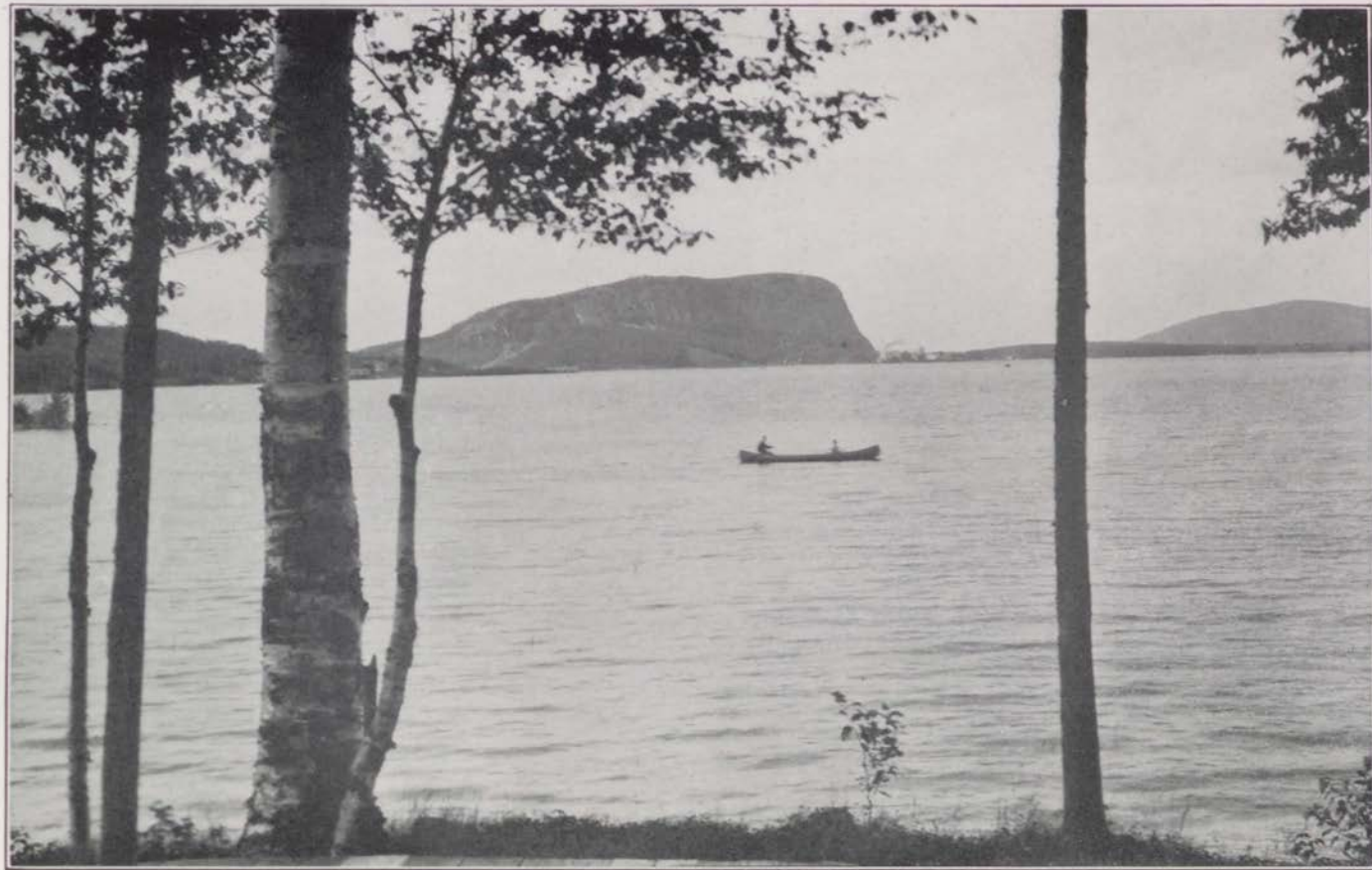
In conclusion let me pay tribute for a moment to another Aroostook product — the Aroostook guide. A potato farmer or a lumberman in the closed season, he blossoms forth on October 1 with his pack basket, axe and carbine, and on his shoulders largely rests the success or failure of your trip. The fact that the failures can be counted on the fingers of one hand, whereas the successes are legion speaks volumes in itself. An expert woodsman, canoe-man and shot, he is a capable cook into the bargain and an accomplished jack of all trades. By far the most important consideration then in planning your trip is to select some camp whose guiding staff has been carefully selected and pruned over a period of years and, once having satisfied yourself in this connection be assured that the Aroostook will provide the rest.



Trying Their Luck Near Camp Roosevelt  
(Photo by P. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)



Fly Fishing For Big Prizes at Moosehead Lake  
(Photo by Walter H. Maynard, Rockwood, Maine)



Moosehead Lake and Mt. Kineo  
(Photo by Frank A. McKenzie, West Outlet, Me.)





Mr. and Mrs. Everett H. Waldron, Taunton, Mass. With a Morning's Catch at  
Moose River

(Photo by Walter H. Maynard, Rockwood, Me.)

## HISTORIC MOOSEHEAD LAKE

Early Explorers and Pioneers. Also  
other interesting items on  
"The Queen of Inland Waters"

By CHIEF HENRY RED EAGLE, Greenville, Maine

**S**PREADING out forty miles by twenty wide, surrounded by towering high-flung mountains, majestic Moosehead Lake gleams like an iridescent gem when viewed from the air. For over one hundred years, old Moosehead has lured the sportsmen of America to its shores; visited by thousands, aye, millions, who have raved of its scenic beauty, its allure, its famed fishing waters — yet of its history little is generally known, even among its inhabitants.

Who discovered this mystic spot? When? And how?

Who first called it Moosehead Lake? Why?

That the Algonquin tribes of Abenakis, Maliseets, Penobscots, Micmacs, Passamaquoddys, Kennebecs or Tarrantines, St. Francis and St. Johns were among its early inhabitants is conceded, inasmuch as they left behind them the names of ponds, rivers, lakes and mountains to indicate their Algonkian origin.

Their pilgrimages from distant points were undoubtedly influenced by the fact that the mountain, known to them as Kinneho, was of an igneous rock that provided the best material for arrow-heads, spearheads, scrapers, grist stones, tomahawks and other stone implements for warfare and household use.

Incidentally, a noted geologist claims that Kineo Mountain, is the largest deposit of felsitic rhyolite in the world. Specimens of this peculiar formation have been found west of the Mississippi; to the north in Canada, and in Massachusetts to the south; which speaks for the trading propensities, or wide peregrinations of the above tribes.

The first known invasion of the whites was in 1761, when Major — afterward Colonel — Montrossor, a British Army Engineer, conducted an exploring party to Moosehead Lake from Quebec, via the Chaudiere River to River de Loup, thence into Penobscot Pond down the South Branch to Seboomook.

He mentions a 14 foot beaver dam on Carry Pond at Seboomook, but little of the lake itself, and the probabilities are that he continued down the Kennebec to Fort Halifax; now Waterville; and Fort Western; now Augusta; without extensive survey of the lake; since his purpose was to map out the best route to reach these forts.

Three years later, in 1764, Joseph Chadwick was employed by the Colony of Massachusetts to survey a contemplated highway from Fort Pownall, now Fort Point, to Quebec.

Accompanying Chadwick were Dr. Wm. Crawford and Philip Nuton, as assistants, and John Preble, who acted as interpreter. At Oldtown, they hired Joe Askequent, Soctomah, Assony Neptune, Messer Edaweit, Sockalexis, Jo Mary, Sakabis and Francis, as Indian guides. Descendants of these men may now be found residing on Indian Island at Oldtown and also on the Passamaquoddy reservation at Eastport. Their wages were three pounds, ten shillings (about \$17.-00) a month.

Three others were hired, but at the last moment refused to go and precipitated a fight in an attempt to force the others to withdraw. It was not until Chadwick



The Eveleth House, at Greenville, a Famous Hostelry of Years Ago

agreed to confine himself to notes and not to make any drafts that they were allowed to proceed.

By birch canoes the party journeyed up the Piscataquis River into Sebec Pond: called by the Indians, *Sobaque*, which means "salt water"; thence up Wilson

Stream into Wilson Pond and portage into Moosehead Lake which was then known as *Ch'sebem* or Great Lake, and also as Moose Hills Lake.

From North East Carry they cut through a woods trail to Quebec Province; and Hodge, in his trip through here in 1837, speaks of it thus; "As this portage (N. E. Carry) has been much used by people passing into Madawaska, a road has been cut through by the State for exploring parties but is now out of repair." This was undoubtedly what is known as "The Old Quebec Road."

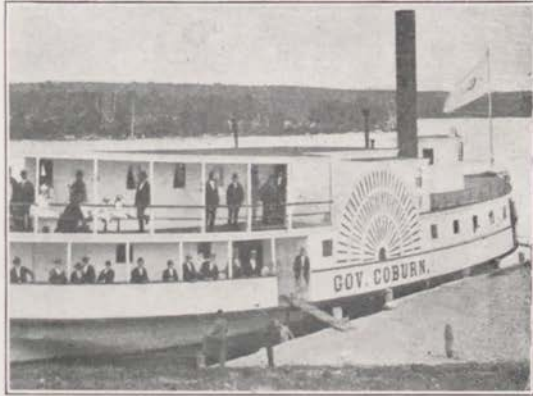
Later, Maj. Silas Barnard was commissioned to lay out a road from Bangor to Quebec via Seboomook, to intersect the old "Canada Road," a distance of some thirty-eight miles.

Valuable maps and sketches of the Moosehead region were made by Moses Greenleaf, of Williamsburg, in 1816; as were others by Dr. C. T. Jackson, whose reports were never published in full, as he terminated his office abruptly in 1838, after he had explored the largest part of the State. Other authorities are Henry D. Thoreau, who visited here in 1853 and again in 1856; Theodore Winthrop, 1856; Chas. A. Farrar, 1878; Lucius L. Hubbard, 1877-79; and Thos. Steele; who will be remembered by the older generation of guides for his shaggy mane of white hair.

But we're getting ahead of our story.

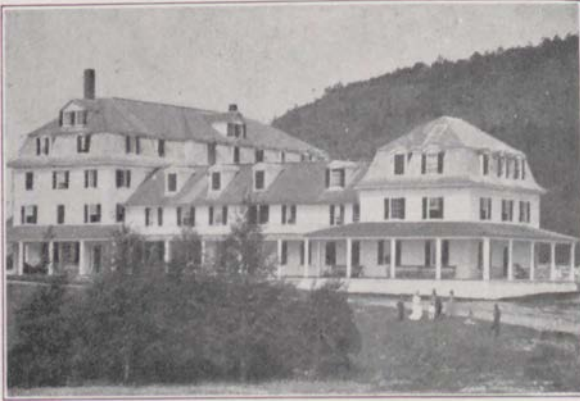
In 1824, Nathaniel Haskell, of Westbrook; Oliver Young and John Smith, the latter a son-in-law of Haskell, built a log cabin and cleared two farms on the East Road at Greenville. The following fall they cleared another tract, nearly twenty-five acres in all.

The first white woman was Mrs. Deborah Waldron, a widow, who came here in the spring of 1827, with two small children. Mrs. Waldron afterward married Mr. Young and lived here until her death in the early '80's. In 1831, the new settlement was organized as Haskell's Plantation, which obtained until Feb. 6,



The Gov. Coburn, One of Moosehead's Earliest Steamboats





The Old Kineo House — A Striking Contrast to the Magnificent Hotel Now At This Resort

1836, when it was incorporated as the town of Greenville.

And this summer, probably in August, Greenville will stage a Centennial, to celebrate its growth from a sparsely settled collection of log shacks amid a waste of wood,

to a thriving community whose fame has been linked with that of Moosehead as the mecca of fishermen, hunters and — until a few years ago when huge lumbering operations dotted its shores — that picturesque character, the lumberjack and river driver!

The first hotel on Moosehead Lake was built by Henry Gower in 1835, and called the Seboomook House, on the site now occupied by the Lake House. This hotel burned in 1848 and partly rebuilt the following year. Capt. Joshua Fogg was its proprietor.

Moosehead's first steamboat was launched April 23, 1836 and was built by Capt. Hogan. It was 96 feet long, drew 2 feet and was equipped with a 40 h.p. engine. Unfortunately the name of this pioneer craft is omitted in the records, but subsequent mention says that: "The hull of the 'Moosehead' was converted into the 'Amphritite'; which was built in 1846 by Maj. B. S. Bigney. (Capt. F. D. Bigney, son of Maj. Bigney; and himself a noted lake pilot for years, says that the 'Amphritite' was built in 1848.) Be that as it may, we are led to assume from the above that the name of the first boat was 'Moosehead.' "

Parenthetically, this boat should not be confounded with the "Moosehead" built by Maj. Bigney in 1849-50.

Travel to and from the south was by stage drawn by six and eight-horse teams, via Monson through Savage's Mills on Wilson Stream, until 1830, when the winter road was diverted to Shirley Corners and over Indian Hill; where the intrepid sportsman caught his first glimpse of the lake, that spread far and away to the north in a glittering expanse as far as the eye could reach.

Among the last of the stage drivers was Henry Norcross, who resided in Greenville until his death. Though there are now no wolves in Maine, Mr. Norcross told the writer that he frequently encountered wolves as well as moose, deer and caribou; the latter traveling in herds.



An Indian Encampment at Moosehead Lake in the 70's

Just as Capt. Hogan saw the far reaching possibilities of a steamboat here, so the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad (Now the Bangor & Aroostook) appreciated the needs of a means of transportation to this marvelous lake about which returning sportsmen sang a paean

as the greatest fish and game country on the American continent.

Already the rails were being laid to link the outside world with this sportsman's paradise. Ever northward, from Old Town to Dover in December, 1869; to Guilford, November, 1871; to Abbott, December, 1875; to Blanchard, July, 1877; and finally to Greenville in July, 1884.

That wood burning, diamond stack locomotive that chugged into this outpost on that July day, is a far cry from the gigantic power plants, with its steel coaches, dining, Pullman and express service of today.

The Bangor & Aroostook now operates over 300 miles of track that forms a network of steel into Aroostook to the Canadian border. Its system lands you at Moosehead's very shore and a waiting speed boat or airplane will whisk you to any one of the palatial hotels, sporting camps and private cottages around the lake.

O tempora! O mores!

Despite the advancement, Moosehead has lost none of its primitive charm. There are 400 miles of shore line, its area is 117 square miles and it boasts a storage capacity variously estimated at upwards of 35,000,000 cubic feet. Lying in latitude



Farie of the Lake, Another Early Moosehead Lake Steamboat

45° 40', 1000 feet above sea level, with perfect summer climate, it offers every opportunity for outdoor sport and recreation. Undulating ranges completely surround its vast expanse to make for scenery that is superb.

Its deep clear waters are calm and serene as a mill pond at times. Again its surface is lashed into a seething cauldron of wind-whipped fury; gigantic, white-crested waves pound with a thunderous roar against the rock-bound shores with an all pervasive crescendo. In the grip of an equinoctial gale, Moosehead Lake is awesome, fearful — yet thrilling to behold!

And in its mysterious depths lurk great, fighting salmon, trout and togue, game and scrappy to the last wiggle; a test to try the angling skill of any man — or woman.

Rising tier on tier, like waves caught and held in suspension the green wooded ridges stretch away for miles, deep, infinite, mysterious; haven for the shy doe, the lordly moose, the shambling bear and countless furred and feathered denizens.

Winding, woody trails invite the equestrian and hiker; grim towering mountains challenge the mountain climber; well kept roads delight the motorist. There are sporty golf courses, handball and tennis courts, shooting ranges and hunting in season.

To the north are the river trips on the West, East, North and South Branches of the Penobscot, and the St. John, where skilled guides pilot their frail craft through a maze of jagged ledges and boulders even as the swift current laps at the gunwales with slaver-ing jaws, and every mile is full of breath-taking adventure.

Within easy access are a hundred trout ponds and streams, while along the roads that wind their way through almost a "forest primeval" into Katahdin and Aroostook, are State camping grounds, camps and overnight cabins.

In short, the Moosehead region presents to the outdoor public an ideal vacation land, rich in variety, unsurpassed scenery and ease of access; while its hosts are congenial and friendly, anticipating your every wish in an endeavor to make an indelible memory of your visit to the "queen of inland waters" — Moosehead Lake!



Another Old-Timer, the Old Lake House at Greenville With  
Guests Arriving By Stage Coach



## THOREAU'S FISHING TRIP

**H**ENRY D. THOREAU, after his Maine trip in 1846, wrote of his fishing experiences:

*"Seizing the birch poles which some party of Indians, or white hunters, had left on the shore, and bailing our hooks with pork, and with trout, as soon as they were caught, we cast our lines into the mouth of the Aboljacknagesic (Abol Stream), a clear, swift, shallow stream, which came in from Ktaadin (Katahdin). Instantly fish, large and small, prowling thereabouts, fell upon our bail, and one after another were landed amidst the bushes.*

*"They swallowed the bait as fast as we could throw in; and the finest finny specimens that I have ever seen, the largest one weighing three pounds, were heaved upon the shore though at first in vain, to wriggle down into the water again, for we stood in the boat; but soon we learned to remedy this evil; for one, who had lost his hook, stood on shore to catch them as they fell in a perfect shower around him, — sometimes, wet and slippery, full in his face and bosom, as his arms were out-stretched to receive them. While yet alive, before their tints had faded, they glistened like the fairest flowers, the product of primitive rivers."*



Here's A Good Catch At Long Pond Camps  
(Photo by Ralph E. York, KIW, Me.)



One of the Lunch Shelters at the Beginning of the Hunt Trail, Mt. Katahdin  
(Photo by C. Herbert Whitney, Lewiston, Me.)



The Cave on The Hunt Trail, Mt. Katahdin  
(Photo by A. L. Hamilton, Brockton, Mass.)

## BARNSTORMING MT. KATAHDIN

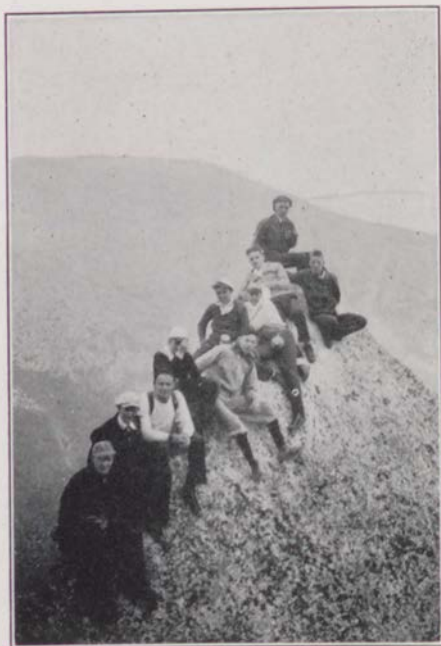
The Story of the Ascent  
by the Largest Party to Make The Climb

By PRINCIPAL R. M. HAYES, RICKER CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,  
Houlton, Me.

TO those who have climbed Mount Katahdin, the trip is one of those experiences which you long remember and plan to repeat as often as circumstances permit. The way is long and the climb will tax muscles and the stores of energy to the limit. But the attainment of your objective in spite of these things; the time spent in the midst of the real wilderness of nature (for here no roads thread the way to permit the discord of the automobile horn and of the exhaust pipe to blast the quiet of the trail); the glimpses of distant hills and jewelled lakes as you climb; the final reaching of the summit with all the world at your feet, provide you with an adventure that amply pays you for the subsequent aches and pains.

Roy A. Bither, instructor at Ricker Junior College more than one hundred miles away in Houlton, Maine, had climbed the mountain several times. Realizing all the attractiveness of the





On One of Mt. Katahdin's Summits  
(Photo by J. R. Hall, Houlton, Me.)

trip, he conceived the idea of an annual Katahdin trip to be taken early each Fall. The instructor of the drum and bugle corps, John R. Hall, was also a Katahdin enthusiast and had conducted a party made up of the members of the drum and bugle corps over the trail in the early part of the summer. The enthusiasm of this group aroused enough interest so that on the morning of September 13, 1935, 60 students and teachers left Houlton for the long trip in by way of Millinocket.

About 11 A.M. of the same day the whole party had reached a place called the "windy pitch" and there at a public camping ground

ate lunch. Soon the party was on its way again and after two miles of slow traveling over a road being repaired by the members of a neighboring C. C. C. camp, the cars were parked, the packs of blankets and provisions distributed, and the party was under-way for the five-mile tramp to Chimney Pond.

The first two miles of the trail were made easy by the new road, which was being built as far as Roaring Brook. From this point on the real business of climbing began, packs that seemed so light at the start now took on weight. Strides that had been long and rapid were now short and much slower. The party was stringing out with the stronger and more ambitious forging ahead. Breathing spells became more frequent, and some members of the party were forced to surrender their burdens to their stronger companions.

Occasionally, a view of the countryside was obtainable through the trees, and many were the exclamations of delight and interest as the panorama unfolded. From time to time small streams of pure ice-cold water crossed the pathway, here the travelers warmed from their exertions, stopped to drink. High up the trail, blueberries, which had long since gone by on the plain below, grew in great abundance and were eagerly picked by the hungry climbers.

Finally near the middle of the afternoon, the last tardy and weary traveler reached the camp at Chimney Pond. While some

started the fire in the huge fireplace both for the warmth (for the air was clear and so cold that the ski suits and other winter clothing were welcome indeed) and for the evening meal which must be prepared. Soon quantities of bread, beans, weenie, and hot coffee were disappearing as the sharpened appetites clamored to be appeased.

In the evening, all who could crowded into the limited quarters of Roy Dudley, guide and caretaker of the camp grounds. Dudley is a unique character and as picturesque as his surroundings. For nearly an hour he entertained his guests with tales of the Indian Spirit, Pamola, and of some of his supposed adventures.

Finally everyone found a more or less satisfactory place to rest, but the cold and the crowded quarters prevented deep sleep on the part of anyone. A near full moon came up over the mountain in



The Vastness of Mt. Katahdin  
(Photo by J. R. Hall, Houlton, Me.)

the early evening and created a world of mystery and beauty. All through the night it silvered the rocky ledges of Mount Katahdin and brought strange thoughts to the mountaineers.

Long before daylight the leaders had built the fires and were cooking quantities of bacon and eggs and coffee. By the time the sun was up, breakfast was over and the packs rolled ready for the return trip in the afternoon. The day was perfect with not a cloud in the sky.

In single file with the guide at the head and the boys and girls alternating, the party headed up the trail toward a slide leading up to a plateau to the north of Monument Peak. Every yard was a climb and the pauses for rest were frequent. Soon the timberline was passed and there before them lay the world of forest and lake and stream. Here hardly a sign of human habitation was visible.

Slowly the column made its way upward and at last all had safely reached the plateau. Here the need for the warm clothing was further proven by the white frost which festooned the grass and the shrubbery and by the ice frozen solid in the hollows of the ledges.

From here the trail ascended gradually to Monument Peak. Already some were finding the trail difficult and were being assisted by their comrades. Everyone pressed on, however. After a long rest at Monument Peak and a sampling of the lunches brought along, for it was now more than three hours since they had left camp, the journey was resumed. The trail now led downward toward the knife edge, which to the more timid looked dangerous and impossible to travel. At the left were steep precipices and far below, looking like a tiny rock garden basin, was Chimney Pond



One of Mt. Katahdin's Rocky Sides  
(Photo by J. R. Hall, Houlton, Me.)

and the camp where they had stayed the night before. In the distance to the West and the North were the lesser peaks of the range and still farther the waters backed up by the dam at Ripogenus. To the South, the smoke stacks of Millinocket gave evidence of the world of men and between were the lakes and streams down which the huge supplies of pulp made their way to the paper mills. Everywhere the ruggedness and the vastness made man seem very small in comparison.

The sun had warmed the atmosphere now and everyone was enjoying the adventure. As the trail unwound and the safety of it became apparent, all signs of nervousness disappeared. As the party strung out, the varied-colored ledges made a fringe to the rocky ridge.

At last the "chimney," a deep cut in the mountain was reached. Here with the help of the guides the whole party slid and climbed



straight down the face of the cliff and then straight up again on the other side to the top of Pomola.

Many thought that the most difficult part of the trail was over, but the journey down Pomola, sliding, climbing up, and going around the huge boulders which had been literally poured down the sides of the mountain, was one of the hardest parts of the trip.

Finally the last weary straggler reached camp and soon were sharing in the meal which the first arrivals had prepared. A long rest and then the packs were shouldered again for the long trail out.

Legs were weary now and groaning muscles gave warning of a painful awakening the next morning, but nowhere did one hear complaints about the difficulties of the trail. Rather was the conversation filled with stories of the wonders of the trip in many cases with resolutions to come again.

The cars were a welcome sight and soon all weary but happy were homeward bound. This party from Ricker Classical Institute and Junior College was the largest single group ever to make the trip.

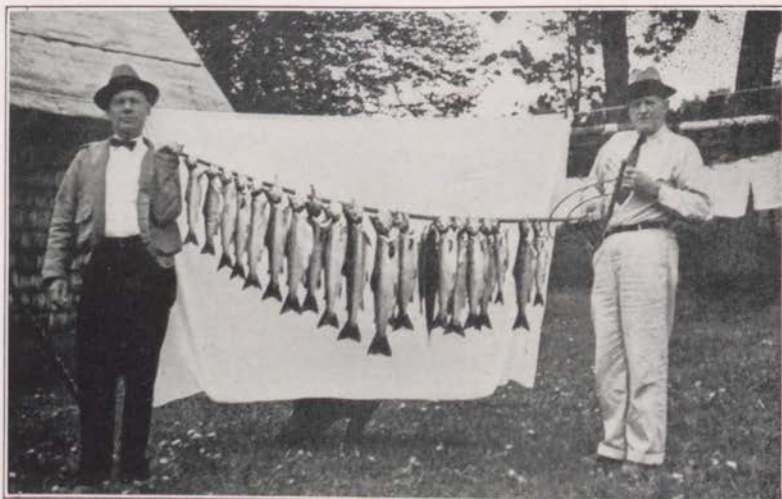
What that party did, any healthy vigorous person can do. Nowhere in the East is there such a challenge for the vacationist, and nowhere is there a bigger reward for the effort invested. Katahdin should be the Mecca for an increasing number of tourists. Maine has no greater attraction and we her loyal sons and daughters should advertise everywhere the appeal of this Grand Mountain, the Watchman of the North.



A Guide Heading Down The Lake to Meet A Party — And Is He Traveling  
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



Real Fishing in the Moosehead Lake Country  
(Photo by Walter H. Maynard, Rockwood, Me.)



Edward C. Hawes and Dr. James F. Cox of Bangor and a Fine Catch From Square Lake  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)

## FINEST SPORT FOR THE FISHERMAN

Aroostook Country's Hundreds of Angling Waters

**T**HE hundreds of lakes and streams which network the Aroostook country make this section one of the most famous of all fishing localities. Good angling waters are on every hand, in fact this is one of the advantages of Aroostook fishing, because if one spot does not yield expected prizes it means only a short trip to other waters. In addition to the great variety of fishing waters is the advantage which the Aroostook country furnishes in offering a longer fishing period than most localities. Spring fishing attracts hundreds of fishermen each season but, unlike most regions, there is fishing in Aroostook waters from Spring until Fall. Due to the fact that the lakes and streams in the Aroostook country are fed by springs of considerable altitude the waters are cool even in the summer months.

There are many long-time favorite fishing waters like famous Moosehead Lake and recent years have witnessed the coming into popularity of many other waters particularly those in the up-north Aroostook country. Again it should be emphasized the advantage which the Aroostook country offers in the number and variety of its fishing lakes and streams. There is a variety which cannot be





Charles P. Connors of Bangor and Two Prizes  
From Square Lake

(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)

surpassed by any other locality.

The going out of the ice from lakes and streams marks the opening of the fishing season in the Aroostook country. Fly fishing continues at its best until summer weather, and in many localities, as has been pointed out, even the warmest days find the water sufficiently cool to make good sport. As summer progresses and nights become cooler there is fine fly-fishing generally. More and more anglers are enjoying the fall sport, which, in the Aroostook waters is comparable with the spring fishing. Whatever the choice of season the vacation land served by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad offers

supreme attractions for the angler. Not only is fishing in the Aroostook country the finest sport but along with this enjoyment, the angler finds abundant opportunity for camping, tramping, mountain-climbing and canoeing, making a vacation program that cannot be surpassed.

As it is the world over the royal salmon is the supreme prize for fishermen in the Aroostook country. The salmon is proclaimed the king of all fish, and the Maine salmon is without peer. There are also togue, black bass, perch and pickerel and dozens of Maine waters are celebrated for their trout. In not a few waters white perch, pickerel and black bass offer sport scarcely less exhilarating than is provided by the aristocratic salmon and trout.

Its vastness, its scenic beauties, and its magnificent fish made Moosehead Lake one of the earliest favorites and despite the many newer fishing waters holds its leadership among Maine's thousands of fishing waters. Other Aroostook country long-time favorites include Sebec Lake, the waters in the Katahdin Iron Works region, the lakes and streams in the shadow of Mt. Katahdin, all of which are as popular as they have been for many years.

The Bangor & Aroostook's vacation bureau will be found useful whether you are a novice attracted by the fame of the Aroostook fishing waters and the reports of splendid sport by fellow anglers

who already know Aroostook or whether you are a veteran seeking a change to new waters. For newcomers the information obtainable from this Bangor & Aroostook service will be of great assistance in making the first Aroostook country vacation a great success.

### UP-NORTH AROOSTOOK WATERS

Thanks to the long season and the fine prizes so frequently won by fishermen the Fish River Chain of lakes and streams which comprise a group of up-north lakes and streams not far from the Canadian boundary are gaining continued popularity. Hundreds of fishermen will give testimony to the splendid sport offered by this locality.



Here Are Some Big Ones From Moosehead Lake Waters  
(Photo by Frank A. McKenzie, West Outlet, Me.)

Fish River Chain of eight large lakes and rivers varying in length from one-half to eight miles long, which connect them, give the sportsman a total canoeing distance of about 100 miles before reaching Fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish River. Included in the chain are, on the North Branch, Long Lake, Salmon Lake (sometimes called Mud Lake), Cross Lake, Square Lake and Eagle Lake; on the Maine Fish River Branch, St. Froid Lake, Portage Lake and Big Fish Lake. Square Lake is about the center of the chain. All the lakes in Fish River Chain have salmon, trout and togue.

The largest of the Fish River Chain is Long Lake, twenty miles long and about six miles wide. From Long Lake, Salmon Lake is reached through a short river, one-half mile in length. This lake is the smallest of the Fish River Chain, being only three miles long.

Its shores are wooded all around and there is good fishing for salmon. Another short river two and one-half miles long, bridged by the short state highway between Caribou and Fort Kent, leads into Cross Lake, which is eight miles long. From the foot of Cross Lake is a thoroughfare one-half mile long which flows into Square Lake which is justly famous for big catches.

After the departure of the ice until about July first, fishing is good in Eagle, Square and most of the other waters of the Fish River Chain, the salmon running from two and one-half to ten pounds. The main Fish River starts at Big Fish Lake; Fish Lake being the upper lake; there are a number of brooks, with small ponds and lakes coming into Fish Lake. Fish Lake is about five miles long, and is studded with small islands.

Round Pond, well named as it is nearly circular, is about a mile from Fish Lake. The fisherman will find great sport at Round Pond. At the foot of the pond there are falls, about twenty feet in height. From the falls to Portage Lake, fourteen miles, the river will furnish lots of thrills, and there is some very quick water, and the canoeist must always be on the alert. Portage Lake, about eight miles long and from three and one-half to four miles wide, is one of the best known waters in the Fish River Chain. From Portage to St. Froid Lake, eight miles, the river winds in and out, with some beautiful bits of scenery around each bend.

St. Froid Lake, nine miles long, has several rivers flowing into it, one of which, Red River, is fed by some twenty-eight ponds and streams. Birch River also flows into St. Froid to Eagle Lake, a river two and one-half miles long, runs between high banks all the way and offers good fishing. Eagle Lake, one of the largest of the Fish River Chain, is noted for salmon fishing. Increasing popularity is evidence of the fine sport which the Fish River waters afford.



Two Big Ones Caught At Moose River, Mooshead Lake.  
(Photo by Walter H. Maynard, Rockwood, Me.)





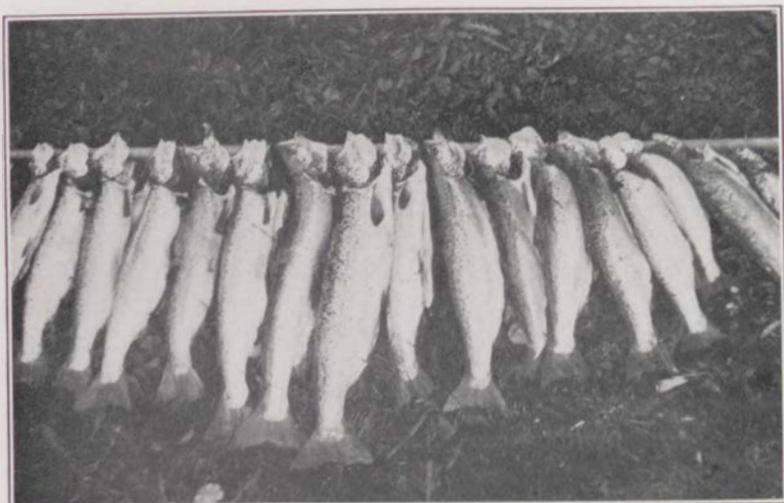
What's The Weight of This Big One?  
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)



Maybe She Isn't Proud of This Prize  
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)



This Fine String Was Caught In Sebec Lake  
(Photo by Mary W. Marshall, Malden, Mass.)



No Wonder The Aroostook Country Is The Favorite Fishing Ground  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)

1935-1936

## MAINE GENERAL LAWS—FISH & GAME

(For Special Laws, see Fish & Game Law Book)

### OPEN SEASONS — FISH

	LAKES and PONDS	RIVERS	BROOKS and STREAMS
Salmon.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Aug. 15
Trout.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Aug. 15
Togue.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Sept. 30
*Black Bass.....	*June 21—Sept. 30	*June 21—Sept. 30	*June 21—Sept. 30
White Perch.....	June 21—Sept. 29	June 21—Sept. 30	June 21—Aug. 15

\*Except that not more than 3 Black Bass in any one day may be caught by fly fishing, so-called, from June 1 to June 20, inclusive.

**BAG LIMIT:** (a) Brooks and Streams: Not more than 25 fish in all, nor more than 7½ pounds of fish in all, unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than 7½ pounds. (b) Lakes, Ponds and Rivers: Not more than 25 fish in all, nor more than 10 pounds of fish in all, unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than 10 pounds.

### OPEN SEASONS — DEER

AROOSTOOK, PENOBSCOT, SOMERSET, PISCATA- QUIS, FRANKLIN, OXFORD.....	Oct. 16—Nov. 30
ANDROSCOGGIN, CUMBERLAND, KENNEBEC, KNOX, LINCOLN, SAGadahoc, WALDO and YORK.....	Nov. 11—Nov. 30
HANCOCK, WASHINGTON.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 15
SEASON LIMIT ON DEER, 1 of either sex.	

**OPEN SEASON — BEAR — October 1 to November 30th in  
all counties.**

**FUR BEARING ANIMALS — OPEN SEASONS**

*FOX, RACCOON, SKUNK, OTTER, MINK, WEASEL, FISHER, SABLE	{ Androscoggin, Arrostook, Cum-	
	berland, Hancock, Kennebec, Pis-	
	cataquis, Somerset, Washington,	
	York.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 15
	Oxford, Waldo, Penobscot.....	Oct. 16—Feb. 1
	Franklin.....	Oct. 16—Feb. 15
	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 15
*Foxes may be hunted with Dog and Gun in Lincoln,		
	Sagadahoc.....	Nov. 16—Feb. 15
MUSKRAT.....	{ Franklin, Hancock, Penobscot,	{ Nov. 1—Nov. 30
	Piscataquis, Somerset, Oxford,	{ Apr. 1—Apr. 30
	Washington.....	
	Arrostook.....	{ Nov. 1—Nov. 30
		{ Apr. 15—May 15
	Androscoggin, Cumberland, Ken-	
	nebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo,	
	York, Knox.....	Mar. 20—Apr. 20

**THE LAW REQUIRES ALL PERSONS TO HAVE THE  
PROPER HUNTING, FISHING OR TRAPPING  
LICENSE ON THEIR PERSON**

(For Special Laws and Possible Changes see Fish & Game Law Book)

Open season on partridge from October 1 to November 15 both days included.

All dates are inclusive.

Hunting of wild animals is prohibited from one-half hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise, with the exception of skunks and raccoons.

Hunting of ducks allowed only between the hours of 7 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Non-resident big game license allows a person to hunt all kinds of birds and animals in their open seasons. Fee, \$15.15.

Non-resident small game license allows a person to hunt all kinds of birds and animals except deer and bear. Fee, \$5.15.

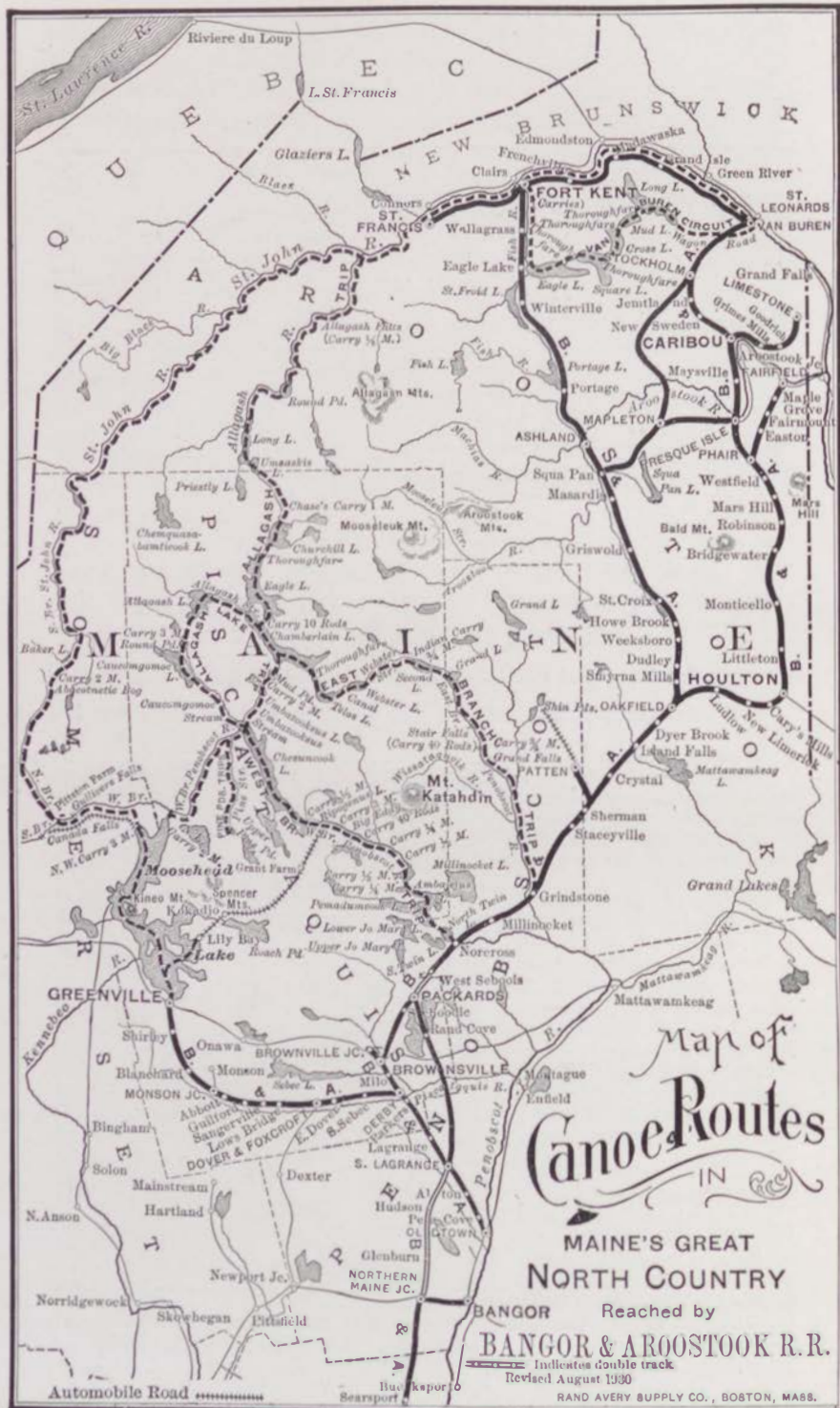
**Migratory Bird Laws**

Migratory birds are under Federal regulations which are subject to change. Therefore hunters should be careful and familiarize themselves with the regulations effective in the localities in which they are shooting.



Principal Earl Hutchinson Of The Washburn High School and a Beauty Which He Caught At Mud Lake





# A Convenient Table of Estimated Distances of Canoe Trips in the B. & A. Territory

## West Branch Trip — 80 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry	2	West Branch	3
Penobscot West Branch	20	Carry	1½
Chesuncook Lake	21	Pockwockamus Deadwater	3
Ripogenus Lakes	3¼	Carry	1½
Carry	3¼	Debsconeag Deadwater	2
Gulliver's Pitch	1½	Carry	1½
The Horse Race	2½	West Branch	1½
Sourdnamunk Deadwater	2½	Carry	1½
Carry	40 rods	Ambajesus Lake	6
West Branch	4	Pemadumcook Lake	4
Carry	¼	North Twin Lake	4

## Allagash Trip — 203 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry	2	Chase's Carry	1
Penobscot West Branch	20	Allagash River	10
Umbazooksus Stream	9	Umsaskis Lake	5
Umbazooksus Lake	1	Long Lake	5
Carry	2	Allagash River	10
Mud Pond	1	Round Pond	3
Outlet	1	River to Allagash Falls	15
Chamberlain Lake	6	Carry	1½
Carry	10 rods	Allagash River	13
Eagle Lake	12	St. John River to Connors	16
Thoroughfare	2	St. John River to Fort Kent	14
Churchill Lake	5	St. John River to Van Buren	50

## East Branch Trip — 118 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry	2	Indian Carry	3¼
Penobscot West Branch	20	Penobscot East Branch	1½
Umbazooksus Stream	9	Second Lake	4
Umbazooksus Lake	1	East Branch	4
Carry	2	Grand Lake	4
Mud Pond	1	East Branch to Stair Falls	5
Outlet	1	Carry	40 rods
Chamberlain Lake	5	East Branch	2
Thoroughfare	3	Carry	3¼
Telos Lake	5	Quick Water and Falls	4
Canal	1	East Branch to Wissataquoik	15
Webster Lake	3	East Branch to Grindstone	14
Webster Stream	10		

## Van Buren Circuit — 111 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Wagon Road	10	Eagle Lake to station	6
Long Lake	8	Lake from station to river	3
Thoroughfare	¾	Fish River	14
Mud Lake	2	Carry	50 rods
Thoroughfare	1	Fish River	2
Cross Lake	4	Carry	30 rods
Thoroughfare	1½	Fish River	2
Square Lake	4	St. John River to Van Buren	50
Thoroughfare	4		

## Allagash Lake Trip — 99 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Follow Allagash River trip to Chamberlain Lake		Round Pond	1
Up Chamberlain Lake	9	Deadwater	4
Allagash Stream	7	Caucomgomoc Lake	¾
Allagash Lake	4½	Caucomgomoc Stream	12
Carry	3	Return from Chesuncook by West Branch route	

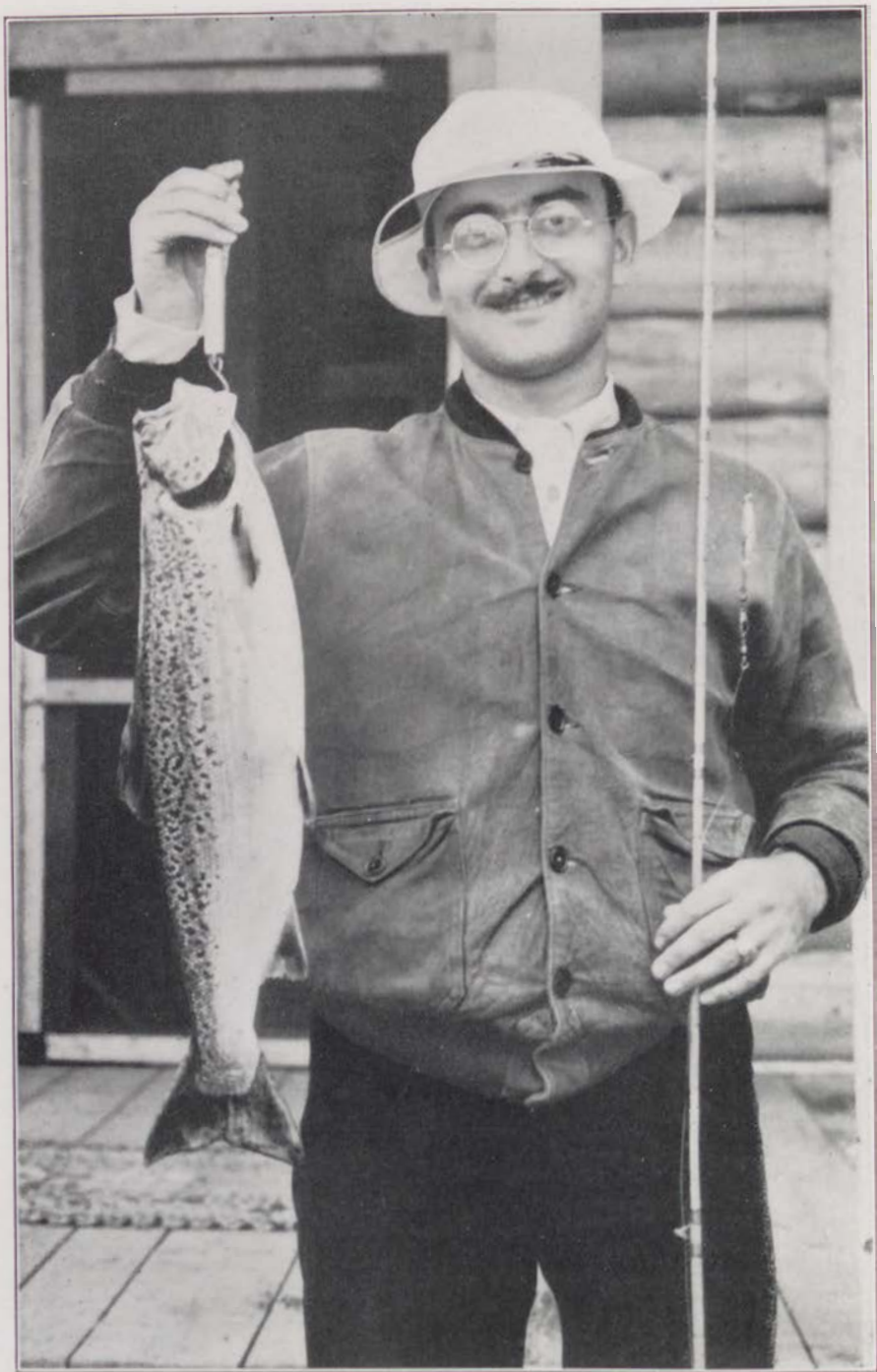
## Pine Ponds Trip — 27 Miles

Northwest Carry	2 miles	Penobscot West Branch	17 miles	Pine Stream	8 miles
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## St. John Trip — 231 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry	3	Sweeney Brook	4
West Branch to Gulliver's Falls	10	Baker Lake	2½
West Branch to Big Island	4	St. John South Branch	14
West Branch to Jet. N. and S. Branches	2	St. John River to Allagash	85
North Branch to Abacotnetic Bog	25	St. John River to Fort Kent	30
Carry	2	St. John River to Van Buren	50

The route of the various trips can be followed out on the folding map attached to the front of this book.



Seymour S. Zolotorof of Brooklyn and a 6½ Pound Salmon Caught At Eagle Lake





Dr. Harrison L. Robinson of Bangor and A Couple of Big Ones From Square Lake  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor)

## MY FISHING TRIP

with

Bill Cunningham, Famous Sports Writer

By CHARLEY MILLER, Moosehead Lake Guide and Conditioner

THE magnificent fishing party staged in the spring of 1935 by Governor Louis J. Brann, probably the most unique affair of its kind ever held in this country, will remain indelibly printed in my mind as long as my heart taps its song of life. Here was a glamorous event which had the eyes of the entire nation turned upon it in obvious envy. From the great states of the east and from the Nation's capitol, there poured into the vast, beautiful wonderland of Moosehead one of the most notable assemblages ever to get together. There were governors and men high in the important public offices of the land; there were kings of industry, publishers, famous writers and artists; and there were celebrated photographers, aviators and guides. Here, then, was a scene colossal enough to take one's breath, inasmuch as they gathered beneath and before a mighty natural setting of white-capped mountains, towering forests, and the tremendous 40 miles stretch of Moosehead waters.



Charley Miller and "Bill" Cunningham,  
Famous Sport Writer of the Boston Post,  
at Moosehead Lake

But even all of these glorious happenings did not cause me the deep satisfaction as the fact that "Bill" Cunningham, great Boston sports writer, and a grand fellow, chose me to be his fishing companion during the course of the party. Because of this I felt it my duty to extend to him all of the benefits of my years as a Maine Woods guide and the fact that we remained together satisfied me that we were in mutual agreement throughout the stay.

Our first uproarious laugh occurred the morning following the first night I met "Bill" and settled him in one of my cabins to sleep, and which, incidentally, once housed the mighty frame of Primo Carnera, former heavyweight champion boxer of the world. His instructions were to call him early and I agreed. So at 4

o'clock the next morning I shook him by the shoulder and told him that breakfast was in readiness.

Nodding sleepily, "Bill" inquired, wonderingly, the time of day.

"Four o'clock," I answered.

"What," he roared, "when I said *early* I meant 9 o'clock."

"Bill" tells this one on himself very often.

Well, we finally embarked upon the water and the drive for fish was on. "Bill" barely missed one fish after he had the finny hooked and I explained that to land a Moosehead "laker" one should never yank a line when he feeds it to the fish but should feed the crafty fellow with two feet more of line, then yank and the prize is usually yours. Incidentally, it can be stated with pardonable pride, that we led the parade in the number of fish caught for the day with four pretty ones, although this would be considered a very minor catch on a fair fishing day.

And how "Bill" raved about the climate of Moosehead in the spring. Later, when he penned a fine article on the party, he was lavish in his praise of the weather conditions and his description of the setting of natural wonder was the work of a gifted writer in love with what he is writing.

But best of all, I repeat that he is a grand chap.

Upon arriving at Moosehead he quickly dropped the mantle of well earned fame and became just another guy out for a whale of a good time. They say that this is his every day manner and I really believe it is so.

His articles on human interest matters which he writes from time to time are the work of a chap who enjoys all of the things in life that are clean and wholesome. He proved definitely to me during my stay with him that he owes as much to his fine character as to his writing ability for the fame which he enjoys.

Moosehead will always hold the beacon of welcome to "Bill" Cunningham and it is sincerely hoped that he will be with us again very soon.

#### A WORD TO CAMP-OWNERS

In the spirit of co-operation and for the further development of the Maine Woods as the nation's premier vacation section, it is suggested that camp owners give particular attention to answering inquiries and replying to letters from prospective visitors to Maine. In case camps are already filled, the inquirer should be treated courteously with the idea that later, when accommodations are available, he may become a patron. It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of fair treatment to all visitors, particularly in regard to the avoidance of overcharges. It is noticeable that the best conducted camps, the owners of which are alert and eager to meet the desires of their patrons and who are equitable in the treatment of all their guests, have the same patrons year after year and these regular patrons pass along the word among their friends so that there is never a lack of patronage. Let's all work together to keep Maine in the lead as the great vacation State.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS, PLEASE!

To the kindness of our friends who have been so thoughtful in remembering "In The Maine Woods" with prints of their photographs is due no small measure of the continued popularity of this annual publication of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. May we ask for a continuance of this generous co-operation.





Charley Miller, Jack Dempsey, Former World's Heavy Weight Champion, and His Manager, Max Waxman. Venison From These Handsome Bucks Were Served At a Newspaper Writers' Dinner In New York City



Looking the Ground Over After the First Snow Fall  
(Photo by W. F. Trundy, Stockton Springs, Me.)

## MAINE TRAILS

The Aroostook Country Has Many Attractions  
For the Sportsman

By V. E. LYNCH, Ashland, Maine.

**E**IGHTEEN years ago I awakened on a Bangor & Aroostook train in the very heart of Maine's great and undisturbed wilderness and peered anxiously thru my window into the gloom of her heavenly forest which was filled with moose, where many record breaking bulls have been brought down by the hunters' guns. They have not only made records for size and weight but many of them have grown antlers with charming spreads and points. And there were then and still are today an abundance of deer which grow to a greater size and throw larger horns than the deer of any other part of the country.

Black bears, at that time, were also numerous but since their pelts have become unmarketable as furs they have multiplied rapidly until the forests is literally alive with them. Slipping silently along a beech ridge near the edge where the black growth joins it, in search of one of these big blacks, where plenty of signs



Don Coulton of Milford, Conn., Who Has Spent Eleven Successive Years in the Maine Woods. Is It Any Wonder He Keeps Coming?

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

have been left by bear while rustling for beech-nuts, is a sport by itself that none other can equal.

I shall never forget the sight of the first ridge on which I hunted bear. The leaves were raked into piles and windrows, this way and that way. Many limbs were broken from tops of trees and dropped to the ground. Claw marks could be seen dug deep into the bark where the heavy animals had been climbing for the nuts before there had been frost enough to cause them to drop off.

Only a real hunter can picture the thrills and excitement I got from the sight of all this as I eased silently along these disturbed places with my

rifle laying in the crook of my arm, thumb on the safety of my automatic, expecting any moment to see a big bear on rounding a knoll, coming down into a draw or over the slopes of one, on my first bear hunt.

Wondering what is going to be in sight when a hunter tops a mountain or sloping ridge, makes a bend in the trail, helps to lend a kick to the sport. He wonders if a bear will be there — if he will get a shot — if he will be able to score a hit!

This thrilling feeling is also apparent in the angler. He sees a likely looking place for a trout or salmon. So much excitement comes from wondering what is going to take place when the angler's fly drops skillfully into the likely looking pool. It is not always what happens that keeps an angler or hunter enthused. It's guessing and wondering what may happen.

It has been many years since I took my first bear hunt in Maine and since that day many a black bear's spirit has left him when my finger unlatched a rifle's trigger. I also have seen many put on the spot by sportsmen whom I was guiding, and in every case it produced some very thrilling moments that would cause my heart to pound and my blood to run faster. A lobby of the sheep growers' association got a bill passed thru Maine's last Legislature to put a \$20.00 bounty on our bear, payable in sections where ever people will make claims that bears are doing damage. Therefore I would advise those coming to Maine to hunt bear to go to the



sections that have not been open to bounty trappers, namely the extreme northern sections.

Much is to be said regarding Maine's fishing. Beyond a shadow of doubt Maine has the greatest salmon, trout and togue fishing to be found anywhere at the present day. It also has some fine bass, pickerel and perch fishing. There are still hundreds of lakes, ponds and streams far back in the tall and uncut, miles from civilization, where fishing cannot be equalled in any other state in the Union, nor can the scenery be compared.

We have the best of flyers and plane service and after leaving the Bangor & Aroostook train these planes can drop you after a few minutes ride where fishing will be too good to make good sport. But to those of you who love the canoe, you can travel back by motor or pole and paddle, camping out, taking pictures of the scenery as you go and catching fish as you like.

Maine has many skilled and rugged guides who are waiting for just such a job and they will make your journey one of much pleasure. They can prepare a fine meal in jig time. They can penetrate the deep forest to any depth and get you out again. Can pole or paddle you safely thru the rough, white, foaming and boiling waters or steer you through with motor and canoe. One needs never fear the water an old time Maine guide is putting you through. He knows his "onions"; knows his canoe; knows his water and what his canoe will stand. Some of them were born with a setting-pole in their hands while others held a Johnson Motor steering handle and they know more about winding rivers and wild, white, rolling lakes than an engineer could puzzle out in a life time. And besides you will find them regular fellows, he-men, rugged as bears. They can throw 200 pound bucks around their shoulders and carry them a distance of three or four miles getting them out of the woods.

Guides' eyes and ears are cultivated and keen to match those of the deer and bear. They can hear a dead twig snap fully as far as any wild animal and their eyes will catch any movement fully



"Dutch" Hurlung, Maine Guide, Sacking Out a Big Prize

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



"Wildcat" Lynch, the Old Guide Himself,  
Limbering Up On A Few Nice Salmon

as quickly and many times they pick out a deer in the thickets when only a small patch as large as a silver dollar shows or maybe a tip of an ear, or a part of a horn or leg. They are hunters, pants, boots and all, and many of them can throw lead straight and fast and score regularly on running deer, bear and cats while clipping 'er off through timber where the shooter must catch them as they leap through open places and can make an expert rifleman, who shoots the year around on a target range, look sick when it comes to this kind of work.

How do they do it?

Well, to a certain extent it's born in 'em. Their fathers and grandfathers guided and hunted big game in Maine and they started toting a rifle as soon as they were old enough to walk and they started to shooting as soon as they were heavy enough so that their father's gun wouldn't kick 'em over when it was unlatched.

You will find the Maine guides willing to work. They are good cooks and good companions. They can spin yarns that you will enjoy and they have no fear when it comes to penetrating the deep woods or running white water. A sportsman can always feel safe with them. There are many pleasures and good times awaiting you here in our vast wilderness. Come and see for yourselves.



Bert Harvey, Expert Canoeman, Poling the  
Rapids through Roaring Bulls on the Big  
Machias

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

## BLESSING ON THE WOODS

**B**LEST be our woods of hemlock, maple, pine,  
 Balsam and birch, dear Lord, our woods and Thine!  
 Blest be their bubbling springs, their rippled lakes,  
 Their ponds, and every laughing brook that makes  
 Rainbows and foam and crystal homes for trout;  
 Blest be the trails that wander in and out  
 Among gray boulders drowned in soft green seas  
 Of velvet moss! Oh, blest be all of these!

Blest be the woods and they that dwell therein:  
 The scolding squirrel and his gentler kin,  
 The friendly chipmunk and the timid hare;  
 Blest be the graceful mink, the shambling bear,  
 The beaver on his dam, the drumming grouse,  
 The hawk that loves the sky, the white-foot mouse,  
 The antlered buck that paces, proud and tall,  
 With doe and dappled fawn, blest be they all!

Lord, bless the woods for perfect loveliness,  
 For balm that heals the soul in care and stress!  
 Keep them forever fragrant, cool and sweet!  
 From thunderbolt and flame, from gale and sleet,  
 From avalanche, from torrent, drought and blight,  
 From all that is unclean, from ruthless might  
 That gives to desolation valley, glen  
 And mountainside, God bless our woods! Amen.

—From *Death & Gen. Putnam & 101 Other Poems* by Arthur Guileman,  
 published and copyrighted by E. P. Dutton & Company.



Kidney Pond and Double Top Mountain  
 (Photo by Mrs. Roy Bradeen, Millinocket, Me.)





Headed For Camp With Their Bucks  
(Photo by Roy H. Flynt, Augusta, Me.)

## BIG GAME AND BIRD HUNTING IN THE AROOSTOOK VACATIONLAND

FOR deer and bear hunting few, indeed, are the localities that can equal the vast expanse of wilderness which is reached by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. Glance at the map and observe the stretch of unbroken wilderness from the heart of Maine far north into Canada to the Bay Chaleur, hundreds of miles distant. This great game region attracts an annual invasion of hunters who know that here they can find the best of sport, the biggest prizes and a woods vacation without peer. For deer and bear hunting the Maine Woods, directly reached by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, offer the finest sport and if the hunter is looking for moose or caribou, the Bangor & Aroostook will land him at the Canadian border whence he can seek out the game center of his choice.

Railroad extension has opened new opportunities for the sportsman in New Brunswick as well as in Maine. For the unsurpassed Canadian hunting ground in the Restigouche country, and the other game centers between the St. John River and the Bay Chaleur, the Bangor & Aroostook is the approach favored by all hunters of experience. The Restigouche country is an unusually good moose-hunting territory.

Maine's big game section, despite the increasing number of hunters, sends out each season some of the handsomest prizes

brought out of the woods. Famous game sections, long time favorites, such as the Moosehead Country, Katahdin Iron Works, Patten, Ashland, the vast domain dominated by Mt. Katahdin, and the lakes reached by the way of Norcross, still attract many sportsmen and new regions like the Fish River chain of lakes and other up-north localities further contribute to the increasing popularity of this section.

There is an open season for moose for only several days in three counties in Maine so Maine moose always noted for their size and spread of antlers, except for the limited three days' open season, are protected by law, but Maine continues its supremacy for fine deer hunting. Maine deer have always been desired by hunters because of their size; indeed, among the finest trophies are Maine deer heads. There is great sport for the bear hunter in the Aroostook country. Maine bears often exceed five hundred pounds in weight and notwithstanding their apparent clumsiness, they are crafty and quick to elude pursuers, so that to bring one down, indicates skill as a hunter. Foxes, red, gray and black, are frequently shot, and bobcat and lynx are not uncommon. Along the shores of streams mink, otter and fisher are often found. Canoeing parties on summer cruises frequently come upon moose and deer in streams and covers and will testify to their abundance. Many photographs on canoe trips secure remarkable snapshots of big game.



Sportsmen Looking Over Their Prize To See Just  
Where They Hit Him  
(Photo by Roy H. Flynt, Augusta, Me.)

#### FOR BIRD SHOOTING TRY AROOSTOOK

The Aroostook country's fame as a big game section has naturally focused attention on moose and deer but it should be remembered that in the Aroostook country, too, is bird shooting under ideal conditions. Partridge and woodcock are abundant and there



This Big Bear Was Killed at Kokadjo  
(Photo by H. A. Sanders, Jr., Greenville, Me.)

are also snipe, black ducks, mallards, shel-drakes and wild geese.

Partridge are the strong lure for most bird hunters who come to the Maine Woods. The "big woods" partridge is quite another bird from the sly, suspicious, quick-flying partridge which are hunted in the neighborhood of towns or settlements. The partridge of the forest is comparatively tame, but this does not mean he does not provide sport for the hunter who uses his rifle instead of a shot gun. Partridge shooting with a rifle is real sport and for the hunter, man or woman, who wishes to give a demonstration of rifle skill, there is no more convincing exhibition than hunting partridge with a 22-calibre rifle. To "crown" a partridge is regarded as a

real accomplishment.

Partridge shooting over a bird dog, generally speaking, is very good early in November. Then the partridge is frequently found in open country, feeding on alders and clover. There is good partridge hunting with a tree dog throughout the bird-hunting season but by the real sportsman this is not considered in the same class with wing shooting over a bird dog.

Every alder run and every gray birch patch has its little woodcock, during the flight season. The job is to find them as they are so perfectly marked that one might walk by, within three feet of them a dozen times, and then not see them. After the flush, up like a rocket they go, straight into the air, until they are over the tree tops, then a slight pause, and off like an arrow on the horizontal flight.



# THE SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY

A practically complete list of sporting camps, hotels and fishing waters reached from each station on the

## Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

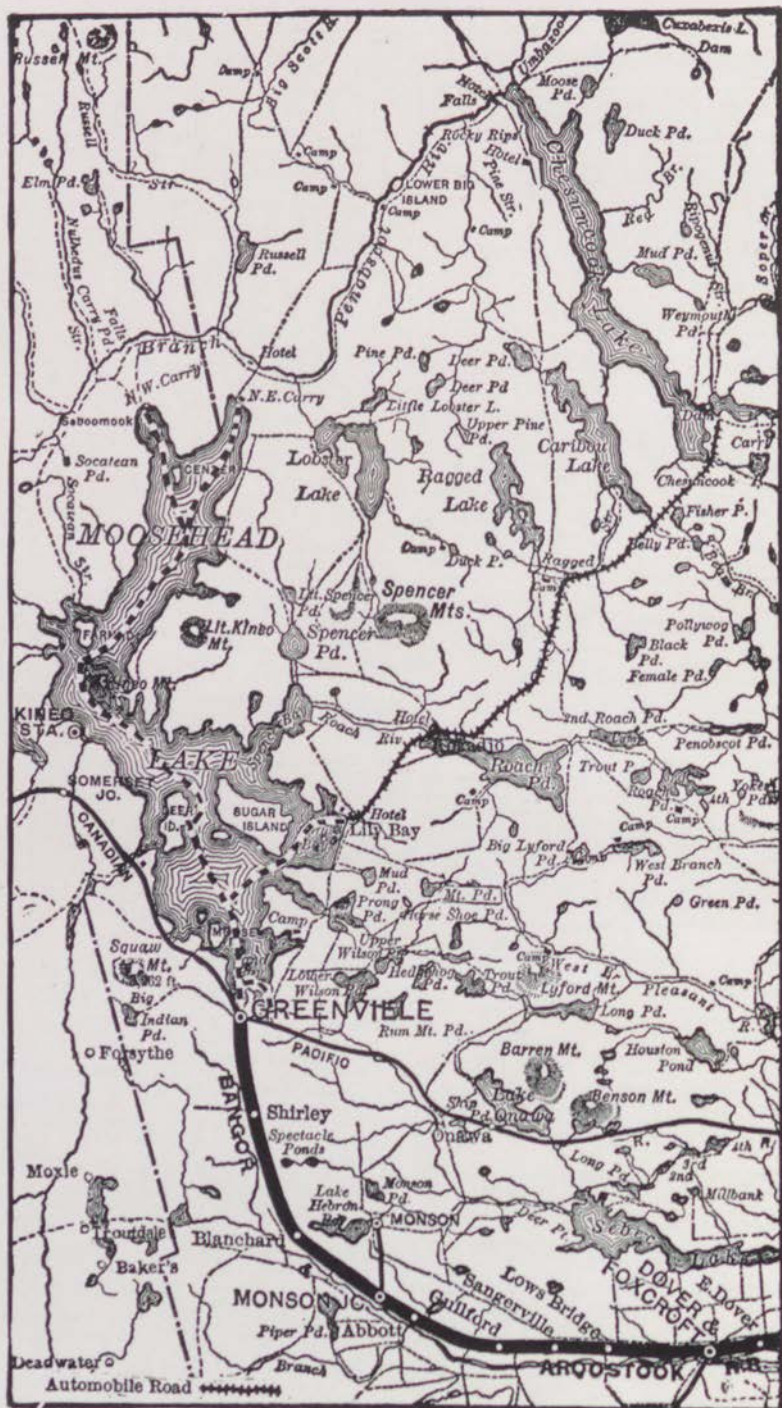
Camps and hotels are numbered to show by comparison with the list of Fishing Waters on what lake, stream or river they are located.

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS	DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
<b>BANGOR</b>				
<b>Hotels</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>			
Bangor House . . . . .	H. W. Chapman	$\frac{1}{8}$ Auto (Am. plan)	4.00-5.00	On Application 250 300 300
Penobscot Exchange . . . . .	Reginald F. Cratty	Near Sta. $\frac{1}{4}$ Auto (European plan)	2.00-2.50	
Windsor Hotel . . . . .	F. W. Durgin	$\frac{1}{4}$ Auto	1.50-2.00	
Sea Salmon are taken at the Bangor Pool, in the run up the river in spring en route to higher waters 30 pounds. Best fishing during May and June.				
Penobscot River, at the head of tidewater, as they are taken there weighing up to				
<b>SOUTH LAGRANGE (31 miles from Bangor)</b>				
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>			
Birch Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Walk		
Dead Stream . . . . .	Trout and Pickerel . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Walk		
Ten-Mile Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	2 Auto		
<b>LAGRANGE (35 miles from Bangor)</b>				
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>			
Coldbrook Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	4 Auto		
Hemlock Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	5 Team		
<b>BOYD LAKE (37 miles from Bangor)</b>				
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>			
Boyd Lake . . . . .	Perch, Bass, Pickerel	$\frac{1}{2}$ Auto		
<b>DERBY (43 miles from Bangor)</b>				
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>			
Piscataquis Hotel . . . . .	O. P. Hackett	$\frac{1}{4}$ Walk	4.00	60
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>			
Piscataquis River . . . . .	Bass and Pickerel	$\frac{1}{4}$ Walk		
<b>SOUTH SEBEC (49 miles from Bangor)</b>				
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>			
Sebec Lake . . . . .	Pickerel, Bass, Salmon	5 Auto		
*See Dover-Foxcroft.				

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
<b>DOVER-FOXCROFT</b> (56 miles from Bangor) (30 miles from Newport Jct.)					
<b>Camps and Hotels</b> PROPRIETOR					
Blethen House . . . . .	Eben G. Tileston . . . . .	1/2	Team or auto	1.50-2.00 9.00 up	100
13 Packard's Camps* . . . .	B. M. Packard . . . . .	10	Team or auto, sbt.	3.50 and up	65
3 Coy's Camps . . . . .	Harry Coy . . . . .	4	Auto or team, boat	2.50	
Jack O'Lantern . . . . .	Anne P. Kenney . . . . .	0	Tourists		
*Packard's Camps are located on all of the following waters. At Buttermilk Pond a guide with boats and canoes stays at the camp throughout the summer. At Peenuguma Pond is a set of tents and day's trip or longer when can go to Peenuguma for a					
<b>Waters Reached</b> KIND OF FISH					
1 Bear Pond . . . . .	White Perch . . . . .	13	Team, canoe		
2 Bennett Ponds . . . . .	Black Bass, Pickerel . . . .	13 1/2	Team, canoe		
3 Benson Ponds . . . . .	Togue and Trout . . . . .	16	Team		
4 Burdin Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	15	Team, canoe		
5 Buttermilk Pond . . . . .	Trout, Salmon and Togue . . . . .	13 1/2	Team, canoe		
6 Crooked Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	15	Team, canoe		
7 Fourth Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	16	Team, canoe		
8 Greenwood Ponds . . . . .	Togue and Trout . . . . .	15	Team		
9 Little Grindstone Pond . . .	Trout . . . . .	13 1/2	Team		
10 Millbrook Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	15	Team, canoe		
11 Millbrook Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	15	Team, canoe		
12 Peenuguma Pond . . . . .	Small-mouth B. Bass . . . .	14	Team, canoe		
13 Sebec Lake* . . . . .	Perch, Pickerel, Bass. Trout, Salmon . . . . .	5	Team or auto		
*See South Sebec.					
<b>GUILFORD</b> (64 miles from Bangor)					
<b>Hotels</b> PROPRIETOR					
Bracburn . . . . .	A. P. Stacey . . . . .	3 1/2	Auto	3.25-4.25 20.-25	50
4 Hotel Early . . . . .	W. L. Early . . . . .	12	Auto		50
4 *Packard's Camps . . . . .	B. M. Packard . . . . .				
*See Dover-Foxcroft.					
<b>Waters Reached</b> KIND OF FISH					
1 Foss Pond* . . . . .	Salmon, Togue and Trout . . . . .	12	Auto		
2 Lake Mahannock . . . . .	Trout and Pickerel . . . .	1	Auto		
3 Punch Bowl . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	11	Auto		
4 Sebec Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	12	Auto		
5 Sylvian Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	10	Auto		
6 Piper Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	8	Auto		
*See Abbott Village.					
<b>ABBOT VILLAGE</b> (67 miles from Bangor)					
<b>Waters Reached</b> KIND OF FISH					
Bear Brook . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	6	Team or auto		
Foss Pond* . . . . .	Trout, Togue and Salmon . . . . .	7	Team or auto		
Piper Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	5	Team or auto		
Sebec Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	11	Auto		
Thorne Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	4 1/2	Team or auto		
Sylvian Lake† . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	6	Team or auto		
*See Guilford. †See Monson Jct.					
<b>MONSON JUNCTION</b> (70 miles from Bangor)					
<b>Waters Reached</b> KIND OF FISH					
Lake Juanita . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	3	Auto		
Sylvian Lake . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	4	Auto		
<b>MONSON</b> (76 miles from Bangor)					
<b>Hotel</b> PROPRIETOR					
Thomas House . . . . .	Harry Thomas . . . . .	3 1/2	Walk	3.00	10
<b>Waters Reached</b> KIND OF FISH					
Bear Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	6 1/2	Auto		
Bell Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	3	Auto		
Doughtery Ponds . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	2 1/2	Auto		
Eighteen Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	2 1/2	Auto		
Hedgehog and Brown . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	15	Auto and walk		
Lake Hebron . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0			
Long Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	18	Auto and walk		
Meadow Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	5	Auto		
Monson Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	2	Auto		
North Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	6	Auto and walk		
Onawa Lake . . . . .	Salmon . . . . .	10	Auto		
South Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	6	Auto		
Two Greenwood . . . . .	Salmon . . . . .	9	Auto		

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
<b>BLANCHARD</b> (75 miles from Bangor) (Altitude at Station, 798 feet)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Bald Mountain Stream	Trout	6	Walk			
Blackstone Brook	Trout	2	Walk or team			
Bog Stream	Trout	6	Walk			
Bunker Pond	Trout	4	Team or auto			
Crocker Pond	Trout	10	Walk			
Douty Pond	Trout	3	Walk			
Lake Hebron	Trout and Salmon	2	Walk			
Lily Pond	Trout	3	Walk			
Marble Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk			
Mud Pond	Trout	7	Walk			
Ordway Pond*	Trout	5	Walk			
Piscataquis River	Trout	1½	Walk or auto			
Spectacle Pond*	Trout	7	Team and walk			
Spectacle Pond (in Monson)	Trout	3	Team			
Thanksgiving Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk			
*See Shirley.						
<b>SHIRLEY</b> (85 miles from Bangor) (Altitude at Station, 1047 feet)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Gold Brook	Trout	1	Walk			
Gravel Brook	Trout	1½	Walk			
Indian Pond*	Trout and Togue	7	Team			
Main Stream	Trout	0				
Moxie Pond	Trout	7	Team			
Notch Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk			
Oakes Bog	Trout	4	Team			
Ordway Pond†	Trout and Togue	5	Team			
Round Pond	Trout	10	Team			
Spectacle Pond†	Trout and Salmon	3	Team			
Trout Pond	Trout	8½	Team and walk			
West Bog	Trout	3	Team			
*See Greenville. †See Blanchard.						
<b>GREENVILLE</b> (91 miles from Bangor) (Altitude at Station, 1040 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>		<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
1 Attean Lake Camps	R. E. Holden (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.50 up	28.00	60
6 Camp Chesuncook	Mrs. Harry M. Bickford (Chesuncook)	60	Auto, boat	3.00		12
17 Camp Greenleaf	Wm. Meservey (Sugar Island)	9	Steamer	4.50 up	On ap- plication	45
17 Capens	Aaron Capen (Capens)	10	Steamer	3.50-5.00		40
28 W. Branch Pond Camps	F. W. Chadwick (Kokad-jo)	31	Auto and team	3.50	31.00	30
10 Heald Pond Camps	Omer G. Ellis (Jackman)	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.00-5.00	28.00-35.00	50
14 Crocker Lake Camps	G. L. Haggan (Jackman)	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.00 up	24.50 up	
15 Little Lyford Pond	MacLeod & Call (Kokad-jo)	35	Auto & buckboard	3.50	21.00	20
3 Big Lyford Pond Camps	W. M. Sherman & Son (Kokad-jo)	29	Auto, motor, walk 2 miles	3.50 up	21.00	40
18 Maynard's Camps	Walter H. Maynard (Rockwood)	24	Steamer and auto	4.00-6.00	28.00-42.00	50
17 Moosehead Lake Highlands, Inc., Lawrence K. Hall		3	Auto	\$4.00-8.00 28.00-50.00 per cottage	For house- keeping pur- poses	350 50
17 The Mount Kineo	Samoset Co.	18	Stm. or auto & boat	5.00 up	31.50	
17 Wilson's	A. J. Wilson (Moosehead)	11	Canadian Pac. Ry. Boat or auto	4.00-5.00		
17 Piscataquis Exchange	Nellie L. Bartley (Greenville Jct.)	1¼	Auto	4.00 up	28.00	60
17 Spencer Bay Camp	Amory M. Houghton, Jr. (Greenville Jct.)	16	Steamer, canoe	5.00	30.00	50
17 Squaw Mountain Inn (nine-hole golf course)	Phil. Sheridan, Mgr.. (Greenville Jct.)	1¼	Auto	5.00 up	35.00 up	200
17 Thorofare Camps	T. E. Heald	9	Steamer	4.50	28.00	40
21 Rainbow Lake Sport- ing Camps	Fred Clifford	46	Auto and boat	4.50	28.00	30
17 West Outlet Camps	Frank A. MacKenzie (West Outlet)	20	Steamer or auto	5.00-6.00 35.00-42.00		75
31 Yoke Pond Camps	C. Berry	35	Auto	4.00-5.00 25.00-30.00		15



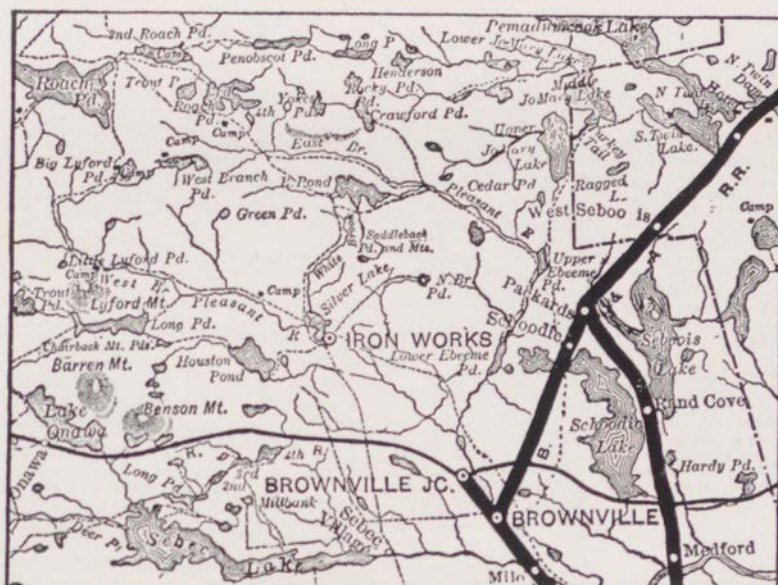


HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER WEEK		CAPACITY
DAY						
<b>GREENVILLE — Continued</b>						
8 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. W. York (Greenville)	65	Auto, team	4.00	24.50	35
30 Henderson's Camp	Mrs. E. A. Henderson (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.			60
32 Camp Phoenix	C. A. Daisey (Greenville)	63	Auto, team	5.00	28.00	30
33 Kidney Pond Camps	Braden & Braden (Greenville)	59	Auto, team	5.00	28.00	40
17 Lily Bay House	Sam Bigney	12	Auto	3.00	18.00	30
22 Kokad-joo Inn and Sporting Camps	John Richards	20	Auto	3.50 up	20.00 up	50
17 Nelson Camp	Peter Furcott (Greenville)	4 1/2	Boat or auto	3.50	21.00	1
17 The Birches	O. R. Fahey (Rockwood)	24	Steamer or auto	6.00	40.00	30
17 Gaudet's Lakeside Inn	A. L. Gaudet (Rockwood)	22	Steamer or auto	3.50-5.00		32
17 Seboomook House	W. Irving Hamilton (Rockwood)	40	Steamer or auto	4.00-5.00		30
17 Tophogan Camps	R. P. Spinney	27	Steamer	4.00	25.00-35.00	25
17 Camp Caribou	J. Asa Larrabee (Ogontz)	35	Steamer	3.00-4.00	20.00-28.00	15
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
1 Attean Lake	Trout	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
2 Benson Pond	Trout	18	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
3 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	29				
4 Big Squaw Pond	Trout	4	Walk			
5 Burnham Pond	Trout	9	Boat and carry			
6 Chesuncook Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue, Whitefish	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.			
7 Crocker Lake	Trout and Salmon	37	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
8 Daisy Pond	Trout and Salmon	58	Auto, Team			
9 Fitzgerald Pond	Trout	5	Walk			
10 Heald Pond	Trout and Salmon	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
11 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout and Salmon	8	Team, boat, carry			
12 Indian Pond*	Trout	4	Walk			
13 Lake Onawa†	Trout and Salmon	15	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
14 Lake Parlin	Trout	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
15 Little Lyford Pond	Trout	36	Team and boat			
16 Lower Wilson Pond	Trout	3 1/2	Team			
17 Moosehead Lake	Trout, Togue, Salmon	0				
18 Moose River	Trout, Salmon, Togue	24	Steamer			
19 Mountain Pond	Trout	8	Team, boat, carry			
20 Prong Pond	Trout	8	Boat and carry			
21 Rainbow Lake	Trout	46	Auto			
22 Roach Pond	Trout, Togue, Salmon	19	Steamer and team			
23 Rum Mountain Pond	Trout	5	Team and walk			
24 Spencer Pond	Togue	22	Boat and carry			
25 Squaw Bay	Trout	2 1/2	Boat			
26 Squaw Mountain Pond	Trout	3 1/2	Walk			
27 Upper Wilson Pond	Trout	5	Team			
28 West Branch Pond*	Trout	30	Stmr., team, canoe			
29 Wilson Stream	Trout	4 1/2	Walk			
30 Wood Pond	Trout and Salmon	41	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
31 Yoke Pond*	Trout and Togue	35	Stmr., team, canoe			
32 Sourdunahunk Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue	58	Auto, team			
33 Kidney Pond	Trout and Salmon	57	Auto, team			
*See Iron Works. †See Brownville Jet.						
In addition to the foregoing list, camps and hotels are reached from Greenville via the Canadian Pacific Railway.			at Jackman, Skinner, Holeb and Lowelltown			
<b>MILO (44 miles from Bangor)</b>						
<b>Hotel</b>		<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
Dillon House	W. E. Dillon	4 1/2	Car	2.50-3.00	12.00	25
Milo Hotel	Walter T. Day	1 1/2		2.50	15.00	100
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Alden Brook	Trout	2	Team or walk			
Sebce River	Bass and Pickerel	1 1/2	Team or walk			
Schoodic Lake	Trout, Bass, Salmon	7 1/2	B. & A. R. R.			
<b>BROWNVILLE JCT. (52 miles from Bangor)</b>						
<b>Hotel</b>		<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
Pleasant River House	J. E. Dillon	1 1/2	Taxi	3.00	15.00	50
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Lake Onawa*	Trout and Salmon	18	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
*See Greenville.						

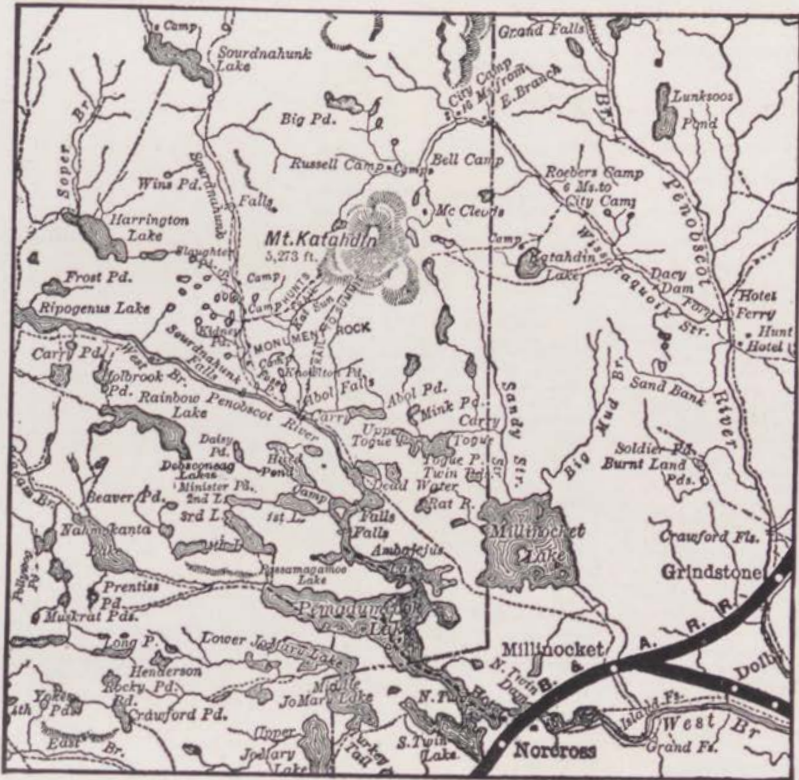




HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
<b>EBEEME (48 miles from Bangor)</b>					
<b>Camps</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
1 Mountain View Camps .	Mrs. Ruth Cole Pike	1/2	Walk		15
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
1 Ebecme Pond . . . . .	Pickereel and Perch .	1/2	Walk		
<b>SCHOODIC (59 miles from Bangor)</b>					
<b>Camp</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
3 Schoodic Lake Camps .	C. S. Cable . . . . .	0		Cabins for rent	75
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
1 Cedar Pond* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	10	Walk		
2 Jo Mary Lakes . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	10	Walk		
3 Schoodic Lake . . . . .	Trout, Bass, Salmon and Togue . . . . .	0			
* See Packards and Ingalls.					
<b>PACKARDS (63 miles from Bangor)</b>					
(Elevation, 445 feet)					
<b>Camp</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
2 Camp Moosehorns . . .	Raymond G. Noyes .	1 1/4	Walk or motor boat	3.50 21.00	25
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
1 Cedar Pond* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	10	Walk		
2 Northwest Pond . . . .	White Perch, trout and Pickereel . . . .	0			
3 Seboois Lake . . . . .	. . . . .	2	Boat		
4 Schoodic Lake . . . . .	. . . . .	2 1/2	Walk		
5 Pleasant River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	3 1/2	Walk		
6 Bear Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	2	Walk		
*See Schoodic and Ingalls.					
<b>WEST SEBOOIS (68 miles from Bangor)</b>					
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Bear Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	3	Walk		
Patrick Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	4	Walk		
Ragged Mt. Pond & Str'm	Trout . . . . .	3	Walk		
Seboois Lake . . . . .	Pickereel and Perch .	2 1/2	Walk		
Seboois Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0			
Upper Jo Mary . . . . .	Perch, Trout, Togue .	7	Walk		



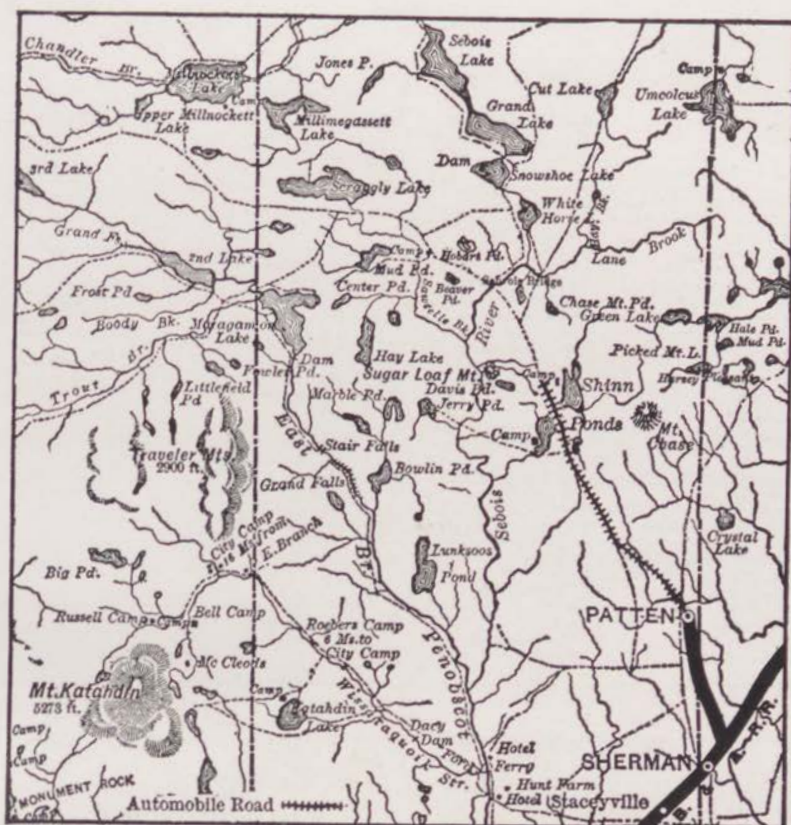
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS			DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
<b>INGALLS</b> (71 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 582 feet)							
<b>Camp</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
1 Cedar Lake Camps . . .	F. M. Smith . . .		3	Walk	3.00		20
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Cedar Pond* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		3	Walk			
2 Cedar Lake . . . . .	Perch, Pickerel . . .		5	Canoe			
3 Trout Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		3	Canoe			
4 Flatiron . . . . .	Trout . . . . .						
*See Schoodie and Packards.							
<b>NORCROSS</b> (76 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 499 feet)							
<b>Camps and Hotels</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
14 Buckhorn Camps . . .	Jasper Haynes . . .		10	Stmr. and canoe	3.50	21.00	20
2 Cypher's Camp . . .	Harry L. Cypher . .		12	32-ft cabin cruiser	4.00		30
18 Given's Camps . . .	R. J. Given . . .		12	Steamer			20
17 Kidney Pond Camps .	Mrs. Roy Bradeen . .		32	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up		40
20 McDougall's Camps .	Mrs. Robt. McDougall		28	Stmr., motor boat, canoe	4.00	28.00	14
21 Norcross House . . .	A. F. Fowler . . .		0		5.00		25
9 Pleasant Point Camps .	N. H. Shorey . . .		25	Stmr. and auto	4.00	28.00	25
13 The Antlers Camps .	L. E. Potter . . .		14	Boat	3.50		25
5 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. W. York . . .		31	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up		35
23 White House Camps .	J. L. McDonald . . .		14	Steamer			
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Abol Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		27	Stmr., carry, canoe			
2 Ambajeus Lake . . . .	Pick'r'l, Perch, Togue		10	Steamer			
3 Ambajemckonus Lake	Trout . . . . .		32	Stmr., carry, canoe			
4 Beaver Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		18	Stmr., carry, canoe			
5 Daisy Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		19	Stmr., carry, canoe			
6 Debsconeag Lake (1st) .	Trout and Togue . .		18	Stmr., carry, canoe			
7 Debsconeag Lake (2d) .	Trout and Togue . .		18	Stmr., carry, canoe			
8 Debsconeag Lake (3d) .	Trout and Togue . .		17	Stmr., carry, canoe			
9 Debsconeag Lake (4th) .	Trout and Togue . .		18	Stmr., carry, canoe			
10 Debsconeag Lake (5th) .	Trout . . . . .		15				
11 Foss and Knowlton . .	Trout . . . . .		28	Stmr., carry, canoe			
12 Hurd Pond . . . . .	Trout and Togue . .		18	Steamer and carry			
13 Jo Mary Lake (Lower) .	Pick'r'l, Perch, Trout, Salmon . . . . .		12	Stmr. and canoe			
14 Jo Mary Lake (Middle) .	Pickerel, Perch, Trout		15	Stmr. and canoe			
15 Jo Mary Lake (Upper) .	Pickerel, Perch, Trout		17	Stmr. and canoe			
16 Katahdin Stream . . .	Trout . . . . .		25	Stmr., carry, canoe			
17 Kidney Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		28	Stmr., carry, canoe			
18 Millinocket Lake* . . .	Pickerel, Perch, Trout		11	Steamer and carry			
19 Minister Pond . . . .	Trout . . . . .		18				
20 Nahmakunta Lake . . .	Trout, Togue, Salmon		22	Stmr., carry, canoe			
21 North Twin Lake . . .	Pick'r'l, Perch, Salmon		0				
22 Passamagamoic Lake .	Pickerel and Togue . .		14	Stmr., carry, canoe			
23 Pemadumcook Lake . .	Pickerel, Perch, Togue and Salmon		5	Steamer			
24 Penobscot River (W.Br.)	Pickerel, Perch, Trout		20	Stmr., carry, canoe			
25 Pollywog Lake . . . .	Trout and Togue . .		28	Stmr., carry, canoe			
26 Rainbow Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		26	Stmr., carry, canoe			
27 Sourdnhunk Lake . . .	Trout . . . . .		45	Stmr., canoe, team			
28 Sourdnhunk Stream . .	Trout . . . . .		28	Stmr., carry, canoe			
29 South Twin Lake . . .	Pickerel and Perch . .		1	Walk			
*See Millinocket.							
<b>MILLINOCKET</b> (82 miles from Bangor)							
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
Great Northern Hotel*	D. C. Hayes . . .		1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Auto	1.50-2.50		50
9 Cypher's Camp . . . .	Harry L. Cypher . .		12	Auto and boat	4.00	21.00	25
3 Katahdin Lake Camps .	Oliver R. Cobb . . .		28	Auto and team	5.00	28.00	15
5 Given's Camps . . . . .	R. J. Given . . .		8	Auto			
4 Kidney Pond Camps . .	Bradeen & Bradeen . .		28	Auto and team	5.00	28.00	40
8 Whitehouse Camps . . .	Joe L. McDonald . .		17	Auto and motor bt.			
2 Twin Pine Camps . . .	E. W. York . . .		29	Auto and team	4.00	24.50	35
13 Togue Pond Camps . .	R. H. Crawford . .		18	Auto		28.00 up	20
12 Camp Phoenix . . . .	Chas. Daisey & Son		39	Auto and team	5.00	28.00	30
*European plan.							
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Ambajeus Lake . . . .	Pickerel, Perch, Togue		8	Auto			
2 Daisy Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . .		29	Auto and team			
3 Katahdin Lake . . . .	Trout . . . . .		28	Auto and team			
4 Kidney Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . .			Auto and team			
5 Millinocket Lake* . . .	Trout, Perch, Pickerel		8	Auto			
6 Millinocket Stream . .	Trout and Bass . . .		14	Walk			



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
<b>MILLINOCKET — Continued</b>						
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>					
7 Nollesemic Lake	Perch and Pickerel	7	Canoe			
8 Pemadumcook Lake	Pickerel, Perch, Togue and Salmon	17	Auto			
9 Penobscot Riv. (W.Br.)	Salmon, Trout, Togue	12	Auto and boat			
10 Schoodic Brook	Trout	2	Walk			
11 Smith Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
12 Soudanahunk Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue	39	Auto and team			
13 Togue Pond	Trout, Pickerel, Togue	18	Auto			
*See Norcross.						
<b>EAST MILLINOCKET (91 miles from Bangor)</b>						
<b>Hotels</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>					
Union House	A. E. Ham			2.50	8.00	30
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>					
Dolby Pond	Pickerel	3	Team or auto			
Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Pickerel and Bass	2 1/2	Team or auto			
Salmon Stream		5	Walk			
<b>GRINDSTONE (91 miles from Bangor)</b>						
<b>Hotel</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>					
Powers House	C. T. Powers	5				

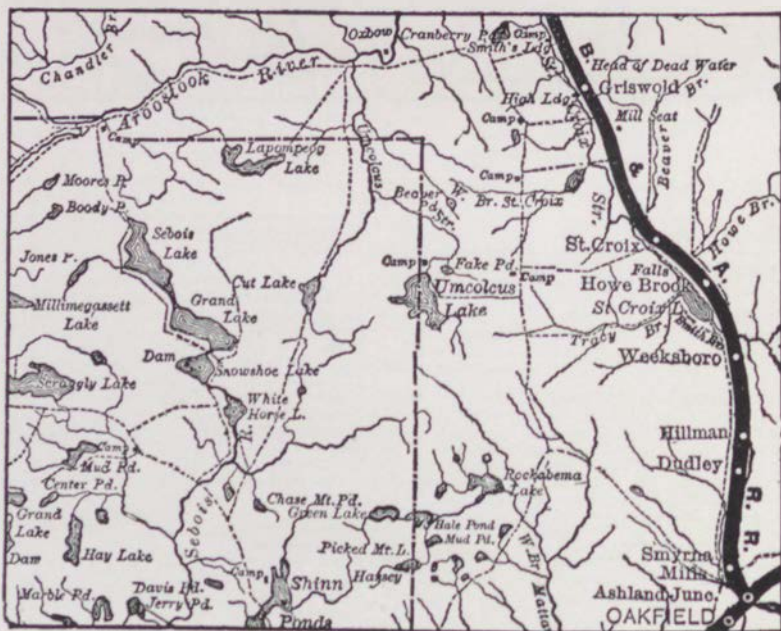


HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
<b>GRINDSTONE — Continued</b>						
<b>Waters Reached</b>						
Lunksoos Pond*	Trout and Togue	28	Canoe and carry			
Meadow Brook . . .	Trout . . . . .	2	Walk			
Messer Pond . . . .	Trout and Togue	28	Canoe and carry			
Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Pickereel and Bass	0				
Round Pond . . . . .	Pickereel and Perch	2	Canoe			
Salmon Stream Pond .	Pickereel and Perch	5	Walk			
Sand Bank Brook . . .	Trout . . . . .	10	Canoe			
Schoodic Brook . . . .	Trout . . . . .	7	Walk			
Soldier Pond . . . . .	Trout and Pickereel	7	Walk			
Wassataquoik Stream*	Trout and Salmon	14	Canoe			
*See Stacyville.						
<b>STACYVILLE (102 miles from Bangor)</b>						
(Elevation at Station, 526 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>						
<b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
2 Katahdin Lake Camps	Oliver Cobb . . . .	22	Team			
7 Lunksoos Camp . . . .	H. P. Rodgersen . .	7	Team	2.50		20
7-13Wassataquoik and Pond Camps	Hathorn W. F. Tracy . . .	16	Saddle horse, buck- board or canoe	3.00	21.00	15
<b>Waters Reached</b>						
<b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Davidson Pond . . . .	Trout and Pickereel	2	Walk			
2 Katahdin Lake . . . .	Trout . . . . .	22	Team			
3 Kellogg Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	10	Team and canoe			
4 Lunksoos Pond*	Trout . . . . .	17	Team and canoe			
5 Messer Pond . . . . .	Trout and Pickereel	11	Team and canoe			
6 Moose Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	13	Team and canoe			
7 Penobscot River(E.Br.)	Trout, Pickereel and Salmon	7	Team			
8 Salmon Stream Lake .	Trout and Pickereel	18	Team			
9 Sand Bank Brook . . .	Trout . . . . .	7	Team			
10 Six Ponds . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	20	Team			
11 Spring Brook Pond .	Trout . . . . .	10	Team and canoe			
12 Wassataquoik Stream*	Trout and Salmon	7	Team			
13 Wassataquoik Lake .	Trout . . . . .	16	Saddle horse, buck- board or canoe			
*See Grindstone.						
<b>SHERMAN (106 miles from Bangor)</b>						
(Elevation, 487 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>						
<b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
4 Bowlin and Spring Brook Camps . . . . .	C. E. McDonald . . .	24	Team, saddle horse	3.50		20
Sherman House . . . .	H. G. Perrin . . . .	3½	Auto	2.50		20
7 Camp Wapiti . . . . .	S. G. Morehouse . .	22	Auto	4.00-5.00	25.00-30.00	30
<b>Waters Reached</b>						
<b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Bowlin Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	25	Auto and saddle- horse or team			
2 Macwahoc Lake . . . .	Perch and Trout	15	Auto			
3 Molunkus Stream . . .	Perch and Trout	½	Walk			
4 Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Trout . . . . .	24	Team			
5 Salmon Pond and Stream	Trout and Salmon	8	Auto			
6 Salmon Stream Lake .	Trout and Pickereel	15	Auto			
7 Lake Wapiti . . . . .	Trout and Salmon	22	Auto			
<b>PATTEN (113 miles from Bangor)</b>						
(Elevation at Station, 558 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>						
<b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
23 Point of Pine Camps .	G. F. Root, Mgr. . .	10	Auto and boat	4.00	25.00-28.00	40
12 Camp Fairview . . . .	Formann H. Smith .	12	Auto and boat	3.50-4.00		30
Crommett House . . . .	L. J. Crommett . . .	12	Auto	3.50		10
14-17 Bear Mountain and Pleasant Lake Camps	Harry Hall . . . . .	10	Auto and trail	4.50		20
Hamm House . . . . .	Mrs. Bert Hamm . .	½	Auto	3.50		10
11 Jerry Pond Camps . . .	Hubbard Hall . . . .	17	Auto and team	3.00		12
15 McDonald's Camps . .	C. E. McDonald . . .	17	Auto, team and saddle-horses	3.50		20
19 Seraggy Lake Sporting Camps . . . . .	Mrs. R. Hanscom . .	25	Auto and team	3.50	24.50	15
12-23 Shinn Pond House .	Z. L. Harvey . . . . .	10	Auto	3.50-4.00		40
Myrick's Camps . . . . .	Irving Myrick . . .	30	Auto and team	4.50	28.00	20
Peavey Inn . . . . .	F. W. Peavey . . . .	½	Walk	1.00-2.00		
(Rooms only)					6.00-10.00	20
Kilgore's Camps . . . . .	Sam Kilgore . . . . .	18	Auto	3.50-4.00		10
25 Umcoleus Lake Camps	W. H. Hall . . . . .	25	Auto 22, walk 3	4.00		20



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
PATTEN — Continued						
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>					
1 Bowlin Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	17	Auto, team or saddle-horses			
2 Crystal Lake . . . . .	Pickeral . . . . .	4	Auto or team & trail			
3 Lake Wapiti . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	11	Auto			
4 Fish Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0				
5 Fowler Ponds . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	35	Auto 11, team 19, walk 5			
6 Grand Lake-Sebois . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	24	Auto and team			
7 Green Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	15	Auto and trail			
8 Hay Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	16	Auto, team or trail			
9 Hay Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	28	Auto			
10 Hale Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	13	Auto and trail			
11 Jerry Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	23	Auto, team, walk			
12 Lower Shinn Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	10	Auto			
13 Matagam Lake . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	30	Auto			
14 Mud Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	14	Auto and team			
15 Penobscot River (E.Br.) . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	28	Auto and team			
16 Peaked Mountain Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	12	Auto, team, walk			
17 Pleasant Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	12	Auto, team or trail			
18 Sawtelle Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	25	Auto			
19 Scraggly Lake . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	30	Auto and team			
20 Sebois Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	7	Auto and team			

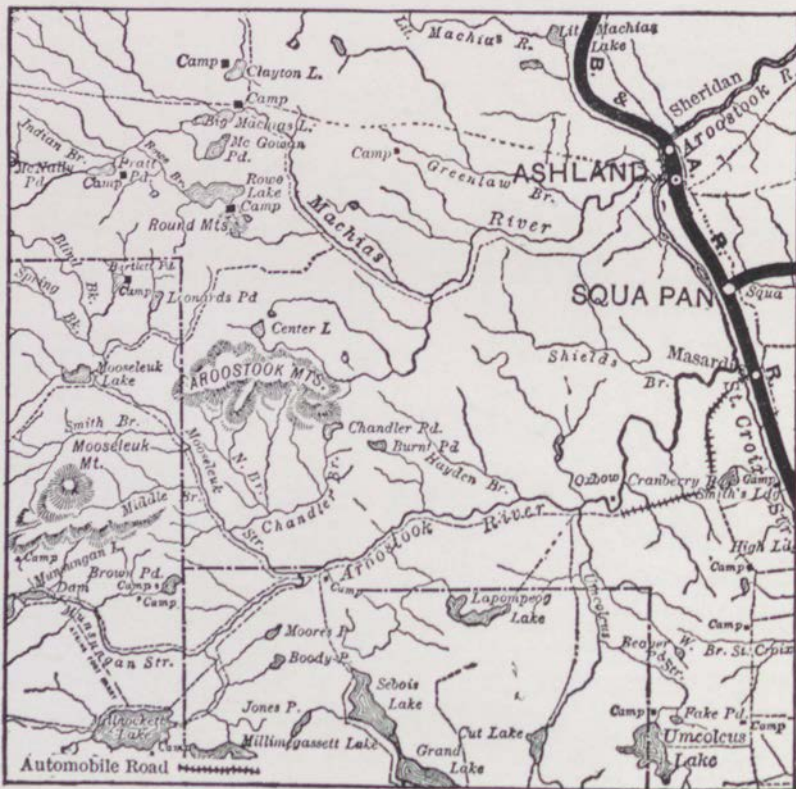
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS			DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
<b>PATTEN — Continued</b>							
<b>Waters Reached</b>			<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
21	Snowshoe Lake . . .	Pickereel . . .	22	Auto and team			
22	Trout Brook . . .	Trout . . .	32	Auto and team			
23	Upper Shinn Pond . .	Trout and Salmon .	11	Auto			
24	White Horse Lake . .	Pickereel . . .	20	Auto and team			
25	Umcolcus Lake . . .	Trout . . .	25	Auto and walk			
*See Smyrna Mills.							
<b>ISLAND FALLS (117 miles from Bangor)</b> (Elevation, 458 feet)							
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>			<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
	Exchange Hotel . . .	Mrs. E. J. Davis . .	1 1/2	Hack	3.25		25
6	Bill Sewall's Camps . .	Merrill Sewall . . .	8	Auto and boat	4.00	28.00	30
8	Birch Point Camps . .	W. F. Edwards . . .	4	Auto	3.00	17.50	30
8	Camp Roosevelt . . .	F. J. McAuliffe . . .	6	Auto	3.25	22.50	20
<b>Waters Reached</b>			<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
1	Caribou Lake . . .	Pickereel and Perch .	6	Team and walk			
2	Cole Brook . . .	Trout . . .	6	Team and walk			
3	Dyer Brook . . .	Trout . . .	2	Walk			
4	East Branch . . .	Trout . . .	12	Auto, canoe, walk			
5	Fish Stream . . .	Trout . . .	1 1/2	Canoe			
6	Mattawamkeag Lake . .	Pickereel, Trout, Bass .					
	and River . . .	and Perch . . .	1 1/2	Team or auto			
7	Otter Lake . . .	Trout . . .	7	Team and Canoe			
8	Pleasant Lake* . . .	Trout, Bass, Salmon .	4	Auto			
9	Sly Brook . . .	Trout and Pickereel .	4	Team and walk			
10	Warren Falls . . .	Trout . . .	4	Canoe and walk			
*See Smyrna Mills.							
<b>OAKFIELD AND SMYRNA MILLS (126 miles from Bangor)</b> (Elevation at Station, 578 feet)							
<b>Hotels and Camps</b>			<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
9	Rockabema Camps . . .	Arthur C. F. Coburn* .	13	Auto and buckb'd	2.50	16.00	16
11	Umcolcus Camp . . .	Wm. Hall . . .	18	Team and canoe	3.00		45
	McManus' Camp . . .	F. W. McManus . . .	16	Team or auto	4.00	21.00	30
	Kilgore's Camp . . .	Sam Kilgore . . .	9	Auto	2.50		15
	Soule's Camps . . .	Walter Soule . . .	12	Auto and boat	3.00		15





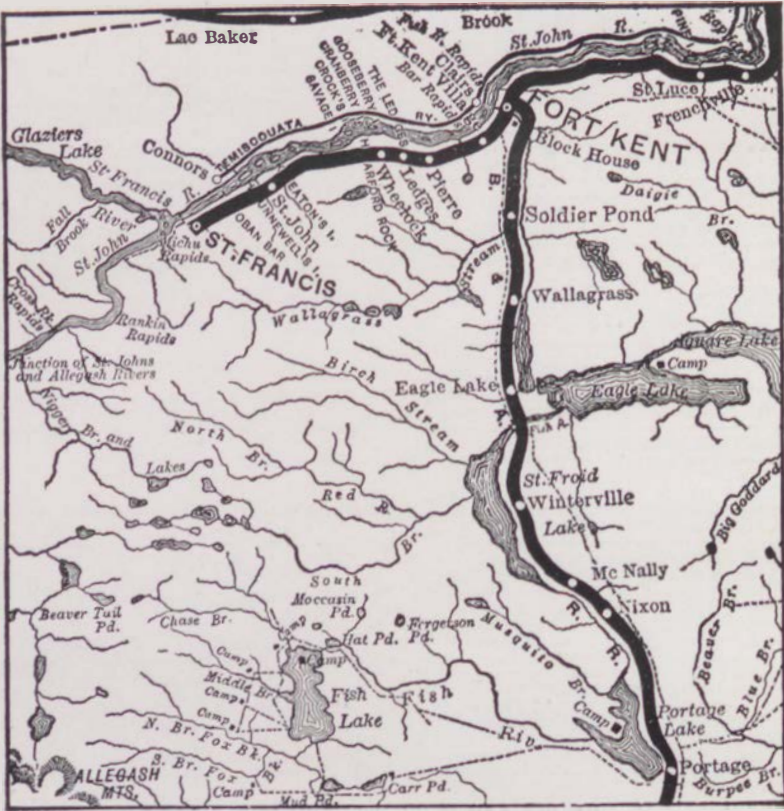
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
OAKFIELD AND SMYRNA MILLS — Cont.						
Adams' Camps . . . . . Louis Adams . . . . . *R. F. D. No. 1, Smyrna Mills, Me.		7	Auto	2.00		8
<b>Waters Reached</b> . . . . . <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Dudley Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	2	Team			
2 Green Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	14	Team and canoe			
3 Hale Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	8	Team and canoe			
4 Hastings Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	8	Team			
5 Mattawamkeag River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0				
6 Mud Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	16	Team and canoe			
7 Pleasant Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	16	Team and canoe			
8 Pleasant Pond . . . . .	Bass, Trout and Salmon . . . . .	8	Team			
9 Rockabema Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	14	Team			
10 Spaulding Lake . . . . .	Pickereel . . . . .	2	Team or auto			
11 Umcolcus Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	18	Team and canoe			
12 Timoney Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	4	Auto			
HOWE BROOK (142 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 664 feet)						
<b>Camps</b> . . . . . <b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
4 Swett's Camps . . . . .	Mrs. Iva Swett . . . . .	1	Boat	2.50	17.00	6
<b>Waters Reached</b> . . . . . <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Beaver Brook* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .					
2 Cut Pond* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .					
3 Howe Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	1/4	Walk			
4 St. Croix Lake . . . . .	Trout and Perch . . . . .					
5 St. Croix River* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .					
6 Tracy Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .					
*Smith Brook and Smith Brook Deadwater are best reached from Weeksboro. Cut Pond best reached from Shoreys. St. Croix River and Beaver Brook are best reached from St. Croix.						
MASARDIS (159 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 581 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b> . . . . . <b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
Arbo Camps . . . . .	Mrs. Hazel Arbo Thomas . . . . .	12	Auto	3.00	21.00	30
8 Atkins' Camps . . . . .	Wilfred L. Atkins . . . . .	30	Auto, canoe	3.00	21.00	15
Atkins' Hotel . . . . .	Wilfred L. Atkins . . . . .	10	Auto	3.00	21.00	
Chase's Camps . . . . .						
8-11 Libby's Sporting Camps* . . . . .	Will T. Libby . . . . .	37	Auto and canoe	3.00		25
14 Currier's Camps . . . . .	Almon Currier . . . . .	10	Auto	4.00		
*Millnockett and handier camps . . . . . *Munsungan and adjoining camps . . . . .						
<b>Waters Reached</b> . . . . . <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Aroostook River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	3/4	Walk			
2 Beaver Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	32	Team and canoe			
3 Brown Brook Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	45	Team and canoe			
4 Chandler Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	25	Team and canoe			
5 Clear Lake . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	52	Team and canoe			
6 Long Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	38	Team and canoe			
7 Millmegassett Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	33	Team and canoe			
8 Millnockett Lakes . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	35	Team and canoe			
9 Mooseleuk Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	22	Team and canoe			
10 Moose Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	30	Team and canoe			
11 Munsungan Lakes . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	40	Team and canoe			
12 Reed Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	41	Team and canoe			
13 St. Croix River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	1/2	Canoe			
14 Umcolcus Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	7	Walk or team			
WASHBURN (189 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b> . . . . . <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
Beaver Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	8	Team			
ASHLAND (169 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 576 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b> . . . . . <b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
2 Machias Lake Camps . . . . .	J. F. McGowan . . . . .	18	Buckboard	3.00	21.00	25
2 Forks of Machias . . . . .	L. B. Hardwick . . . . .	16	Team and canoe	3.50		35
2 Stolle Hunting Camps . . . . .	J. W. Stolle . . . . .	4 1/2	Auto	3.50	24.50	20
<b>Waters Reached</b> . . . . . <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Clayton Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	25	Team or canoe			
2 Machias Lake & Stream . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	20	Team or canoe			
3 McNally Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	28	Team or canoe			

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
<b>ASHLAND — Continued</b>					
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
4 Pratt Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	25	Team or canoe		
5 Round Mountain Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	23	Team or canoe		
6 Howe Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	23	Team or canoe		
7 Musquocook Lakes . . . . .	Trout . . . . .		Canoe and team		
8 Spectacle Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	26	Team or canoe		
9 Mule Pond . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	26	Team or canoe		
<b>PORTAGE (181 miles from Bangor)</b> (Elevation at Station, 643 feet)					
<b>Camps</b>	<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
1 Zella Isle Camps . . . . .	W. P. McNally	20	Boat	4.00	25
5 Red River Camps . . . . .	W. P. McNally	28	Canoe and Trail	4.00	10
2 Crystal Spring Cottages	Perley Daggett	1½	Motor boat, canoe or auto	3.00	14
<b>Waters Reached</b>	<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
1 Fish Lake . . . . .	Trout, Togue and Salmon . . . . .	20	Motor boat, canoe		
2 Portage Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	16	Walk		
3 Carr Pond . . . . .	. . . . .	16	Boat and walk		
4 Chase Lake . . . . .	. . . . .	28	Boat		
5 Island Pond . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	28	Canoe and trail		



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
<b>WINTERVILLE</b> (198 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 622 feet)						
<b>Waters Reached</b> <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
Red River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	1	Motor boat or canoe*			
Red River Lakes†*	Trout . . . . .	16	Canoe or walk*			
St. Froid Lake . . . . .	Trout, Salmon and Togue . . . . .	0				
*Arrangements for transportation can be made by writing Tom Marked. Quimby P. O. †A chain of 14 small lakes. No camps. Sportsmen must tent out.						
<b>EAGLE LAKE</b> (204 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 609 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b> <b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
1 Lake View House . . . . .	Mrs. Lezine Pinette . . . . .	0		2.00		15
1 Eagle Lake Camps . . . . .	Mrs. Saul Michaud . . . . .	6	Motor Boat	3.00-4.50	21.00-30.00	35
2 Inlet Camps . . . . .	Gordon Fraser . . . . .	18	Boat	3.50 up		40
1 Lake View Camps . . . . .	C. E. Wiles . . . . .	1 1/2	Auto	3.00	18.00	15
2 Square Lake Camps . . . . .	J. P. Yerxa . . . . .	18	Boat	3.50 up		30
<b>Waters Reached</b> <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Eagle Lake* . . . . .	Trout, Salmon, Togue . . . . .	14	Walk			
2 Square Lake† . . . . .	Trout, Salmon, Togue . . . . .	12	Motor Boat			
*See Wallagrass. †See Stockholm.						
<b>WALLAGRASS</b> 209 miles from Bangor						
<b>Waters Reached</b> <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
Blake Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	2	Team			
Eagle Lake* . . . . .	Trout, Salmon, Togue . . . . .	0				
Wallagrass Lakes . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	10	Team			
*See Eagle Lake.						
<b>SOLDIER POND</b> (213 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b> <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
Round Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	3	Team and canoe			
Sly Brook . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	2	Team			
Soldier Pond . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	0				
Third Lake . . . . .	Trout and Salmon . . . . .	3 1/2	Team and canoe			
<b>FORT KENT</b> (221 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 540 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b> <b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
Acadia Hotel . . . . .	P. G. Toschie . . . . .	1	Auto	3.50 up		40
6 Henderson Sporting Camp . . . . .	Chas. Henderson . . . . .	30	Auto and canoe	3.00	21.00	12
<b>Waters Reached</b> <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
1 Baker Lake, N. B. . . . .	Whitefish and Trout . . . . .	9	Team or auto			
2 Fish River . . . . .	Salmon and Trout . . . . .	1 1/2	Walk			
3 Five Finger Brook* . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	56	Canoe			
4 Glazier Lake, N. B.† . . . . .	Whitefish and Trout . . . . .	21	Team or auto			
5 Umsaskis Lake† . . . . .	Trout and Togue . . . . .	74	Canoe			
6 St. John River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0				
*Reached from Allagash River. †See St. Francis.						
<b>ST. JOHN</b> (234 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 565 feet)						
<b>Waters Reached</b> <b>KIND OF FISH</b>						
Black Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	5	Walk			
Blue River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	24	Canoe			
Bow Lake . . . . .	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish . . . . .	12	Canoe			
Cross Lake . . . . .	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish . . . . .	9	Canoe			
Gilbert Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	5	Walk			
Glazier Lake . . . . .	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish . . . . .	6	Team or auto			
Hanowell Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	3	Team			
Plourde Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0				
St. John River . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	0				
Santimos Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	5				
Savage Lake . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	3	Team			
Sinclair Brook . . . . .	Trout . . . . .	1 1/2	Walk			
<b>ST. FRANCIS</b> (239 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 639 feet)						
<b>Hotels and Camps</b> <b>PROPRIETOR</b>						
1 Allagash Inn . . . . .	Mrs. Wm. Leslie . . . . .	15	Auto or canoe	3.00	20.00	10
4 Morris Camps . . . . .	Mrs. J. C. Morris . . . . .	5	Team or auto	3.00		30
Harvey's Hotel . . . . .	Fred Harvey . . . . .	1 1/4	Auto	2.00	7.00	8





HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
ST. FRANCIS — Continued						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1	Allagash River	Trout	12	Team or auto		
2	Big Rapids (St. John)	Trout	20	Team or auto		
3	Five Finger Brook*	Trout	38	Canoe		
4	Glazier Lake†	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish	5	Team, canoe, auto		
5	Little Black River	Trout	16	Team or auto		
6	St. Francis River	Trout	1 1/2	Canoe		
7	Umsaskis Lake†	Trout and Togue	70	Canoe		
*Reached by allagash River.		†See Fort	Kent			
LUDLOW (133 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
	Barker Lake	Trout, Salmon	1	Car; walk 1/2 mile		
	Cochranne Lake	Pickeral and Salmon	0			
	County Road Lake	Pickeral	1 1/2	Team or car		
NEW LIMERICK (137 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1	Drew's Lake†	Trout and Salmon	3	Team or auto		
2	Green Lake	Pickeral and Salmon	1	Walk		
3	Nickerson Lake†	Pickeral and Perch	2	Team or auto		
†See Houlton.						

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER WEEK		CAPACITY
				DAY	WEEK	
<b>HOULTON</b> (143 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Hotels</b>		<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
Exchange Hotel*	Walter White	1/4		1.00-1.50	5.00-10.00	55
The Northland	Aroostook Hotels, Inc.			2.00-5.00		
Union Square*	Miss Kathleen Dempsey	1/2		0.75 up		25
*No meals served.						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Drew's Lake*	Trout and Salmon	8	Team or auto			
Meduxnekeag Lake†	Trout and Salmon	6	Team or auto			
Nickerson Lake*	Pickeral and Perch	5	Team or auto			
*See New Limerick. †See Monticello.						
<b>LITTLETON</b> (146 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KINDS OF FISH</b>				
Cary Lake	Trout	2 1/2	Auto			
Big Brook	Trout	2 1/2	Auto			
Leary Brook	Trout	5	Auto and walk			
Logan Lake	Trout	4	Auto and walk			
Ross Lake	Trout	2 1/2	Auto			
<b>MONTICELLO</b> (155 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Conroy Lake	Trout and Perch	1 1/2	Team			
Meduxnekeag Lake*	Trout and Salmon	1/2	Walk			
No. 9 Lake†	Trout	9	Team			
White Brook	Trout	3	Team			
*See Houlton. †See Bridgewater and Robinson.						
<b>BRIDGEWATER</b> (166 miles from Bangor)						
Boarding House	Mrs. Margaret Yerxa			2.00	10.00	5
Boarding House	Mrs. Jennie Roberts			2.00	On Appl'n	8
Boarding House	Mrs. C. L. Sharp			2.00	10.00	4
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
No. 9 Lake*	Trout	9	Team			
Whitney Brook	Trout	1/2	Walk			
*See Monticello and Robinson.						
<b>ROBINSON</b> (170 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Burnt Land Stream	Trout	9	Team			
Mill Pond	Trout	1/4	Walk			
No. 9 Lake*	Trout	10	Team			
Prestile Stream	Trout	1/4	Walk			
Three Brooks	Trout	1	Walk			
Young Brook	Trout	3	Team			
*See Monticello and Bridgewater.						
<b>MARS HILL</b> (173 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Hotel</b>		<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
Travelers Inn	W. D. Ham	0		2.50-3.00	15.00	50
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Presque Isle Deadwater	Trout	19	Team			
Presque Isle Stream	Trout	0				
Young Lake	Trout	4	Team			
<b>WESTFIELD</b> (178 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Clark Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
Prestile Stream	Trout	0				
Young Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
<b>PHAIR</b> (183 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Prestile Stream	Trout	1 1/2	Team			
Spragueville Lake	Trout and Perch	1 1/2	Team			
<b>FORT FAIRFIELD</b> (196 miles from Bangor)						
<b>Hotel</b>		<b>PROPRIETOR</b>				
The Plymouth	Mrs. Jennie Boyer	1/2	Auto	1.25-1.75	European plan	100
<b>Waters Reached</b>		<b>KIND OF FISH</b>				
Aroostook Falls	Trout and Salmon	6	All auto			
Brown's Pond	Trout	6				
Gannett Pond	Trout	4				
Gillespie Lake	Trout	14				
Tomlinson Pond	Trout	7				

**FORT FAIRFIELD (continued)**

The Tobique River waters are also reached from Fort Fairfield.

McCaskill & Miller located on Serpentine River and Lake; 65 miles by auto. Rates \$12.50 per day including guide, boat, etc. P. O. Riley Brook, N.B.

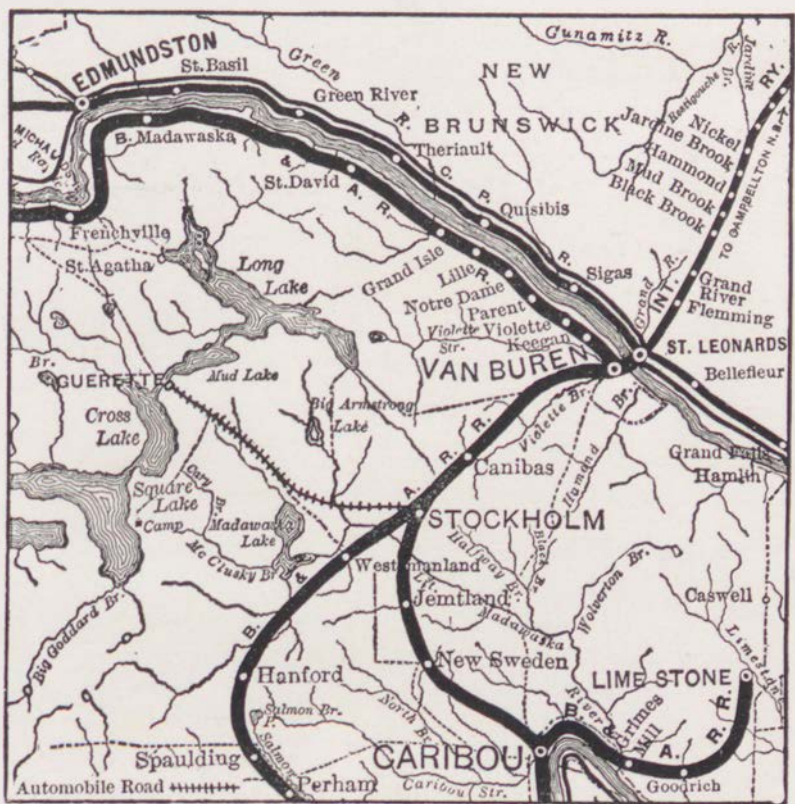
Arthur Barker located on Tobique River, 59 miles by auto. Rates \$10.00 per day including guide, boat, etc. P. O., Riley Brook, N. B.

G. L. Raymond, located on Two Brooks Stream, 23 miles by auto and tote team, 7.50 per day, including guide. P. O. Plaster Rock, N. B.

Teams provided for all tote-road trips.

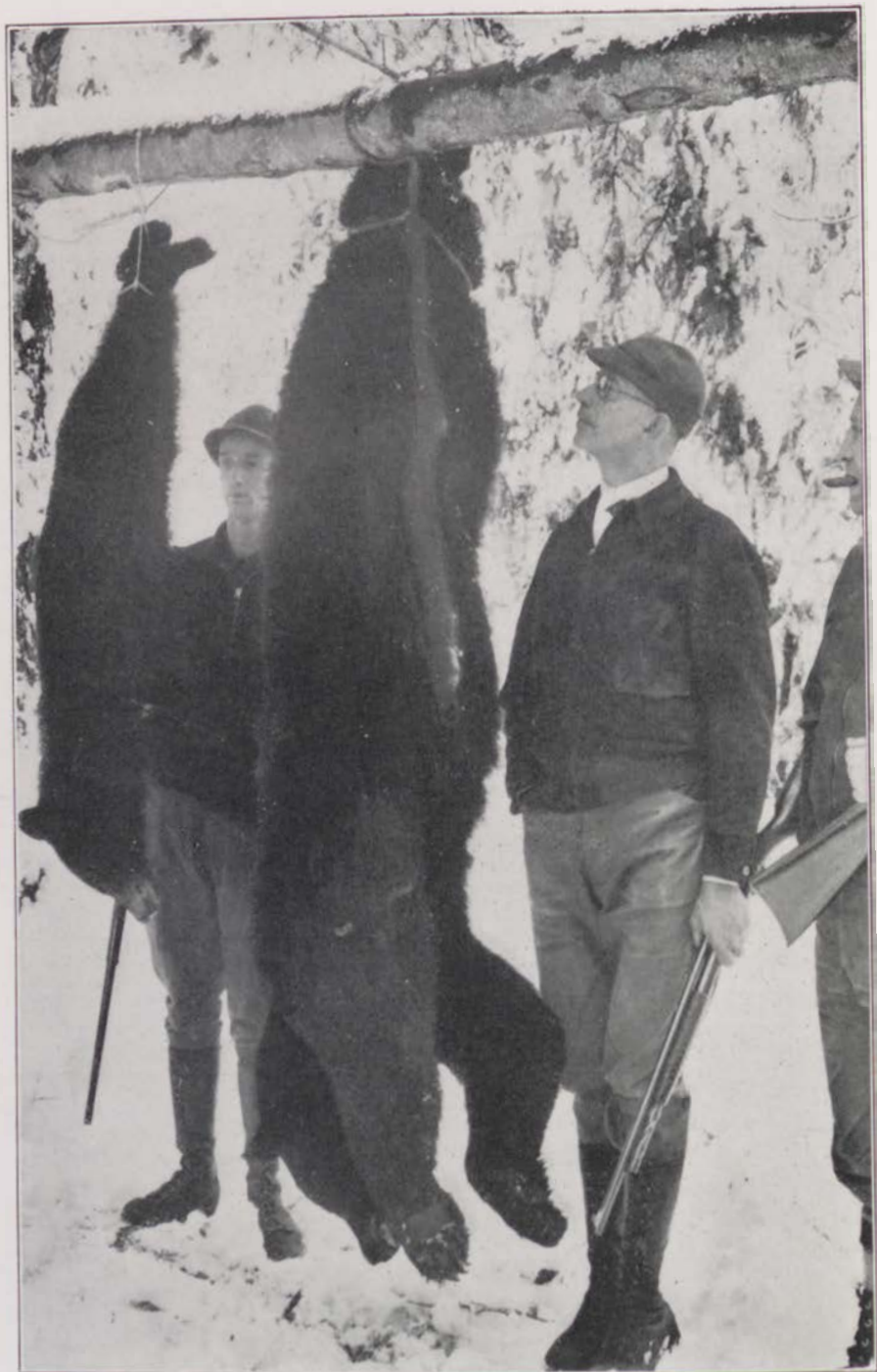
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS	DIS- TANCE. MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
<b>PRESQUE ISLE</b> (189 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Northeastland . . . . . Oscar Taggett . . .	0		2.00 up		70
<b>CARIBOU</b> (203 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Vaughan House . . . . . O. E. Blackden . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$		3.50-4.00		70
<b>GRIMES MILL</b> (207 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
Aroostook River . . . . . Trout and Salmon . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$	Walk			
Gerrard Lake . . . . . Trout . . . . .	7	Auto			
Madawaska River . . . . . Trout and Salmon . . .	0				
Peers Lake . . . . . Trout . . . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Auto			
<b>NEW SWEDEN</b> (212 miles from Bangor)					
(Elevation at Station, 703 feet)					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
Baisley Brook . . . . . Trout . . . . .	3	Auto			
Madawaska Stream . . . . . Trout . . . . .	3	Auto			
<b>JEMTLAND</b> (217 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
Madawaska Stream . . . . . Trout . . . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	Walk			
<b>STOCKHOLM</b> (220 miles from Bangor)					
(Elevation at Station, 593 feet)					
Camps PROPRIETOR					
10 Inlet Camps . . . . . Gordon Fraser . . .	16	Auto and boat	4.00	25.00	25
10 Square Lake Camps . . . . . J. P. Yerxa . . .	16	Auto and boat	4.00	24.00	50
7 Wessel's Camps . . . . . Miss Dorothy Wessel . . .	4	Auto	2.00 up	10.00 up	25
7 Lawson's Camps . . . . . Andrew Lawson . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Auto			
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Big Armstrong . . . . . Trout . . . . .	3	Walk or canoe			
2 Carry Brook . . . . . Trout . . . . .	5	Canoe and auto			
3 Cross Lake . . . . . Salmon and Trout . . .	10	Canoe and auto			
4 Johnson Brook . . . . . Trout . . . . .	5	Canoe and auto			
5 Little Armstrong . . . . . Trout . . . . .	2	Walk or canoe			
6 McClusky Brook . . . . . Trout . . . . .	5	Canoe and auto			
7 Madawaska Lake . . . . . Trout and Salmon . . .	3	Auto			
8 Madawaska River . . . . . Trout . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Auto			
9 Mud Lake . . . . . Trout . . . . .	6	Auto and canoe			
10 Square Lake* . . . . . Trout and Salmon . . .	10	Auto and canoe			
*See Eagle Lake.					
<b>VAN BUREN</b> (236 miles from Bangor)					
(Elevation at Station, 504 feet)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
The New Hammond . . . . . Emile Lebrun . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$		3.00-4.00		
Cyr. Hotel, St. Leonards, N. B. . . . . C. J. Gaudet . . .	1	Taxi	15.00-20.00		25
			2.50 up	15.00 up	80
<b>PARENT</b> (244 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Parent . . . . . V. Cyr. . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	Auto	8.00-12.00		6
<b>NOTRE DAME</b> (246 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Ouelett's . . . . . P. Ouelett. . . . .	0		8.00-12.00		5
<b>LILLE</b> (249 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Lille House . . . . . B. A. Thibodeau . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	Team	8.00-12.00		10
<b>FRENCHVILLE</b> (269 miles from Bangor)					
Hotels PROPRIETOR					
Frenchville Hotel . . . . . John Ploud . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	Team or auto	3.00	15.00	25
*Dodge Inn . . . . . P. B. Martin . . .	14	Auto	2.00	9.00	16
*Sinclair, Me., P. O.					





HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
FRENCHVILLE — Continued					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Long Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue	5	Auto		

It will be noticed that rates per day or week are not filled in, in several cases, but on account of existing conditions, the hotel and camp proprietors did not feel justified in giving rates for season 1936 so far in advance. Rates, however, will be given upon application, and such rates as are already given are subject to change.



A Sportsman Admiring His Bear Shot After the First Snow  
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

## TRAVEL BY TRAIN

The Wise Sportsman Chooses the "Sure To Get There" Route To Aroostook Country

AFTER the choice is made as to where a vacation is to be spent, comes the question, "how'll we go?" It's rather different from the old days when getting into the Maine Woods meant using the stage-coach or a springless wagon over highways that were hardly better than the "toteroads" of today. Now vacation centers are reached by railroad, automobile and airplane and while all three of these have advantages there seems to be little question that none is more comfortable and certainly none is as safe as the always dependable railroad.

"Travel by train and you'll be on time." And this matter of being on time is important particularly for those who plan to meet powerboat or canoe or perhaps automobile for transport from the railroad station to an uplake camp. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has enjoyed years of popularity with vacationists, fishermen and hunters. Its fine trains and up-to-minute service make it for many always the preferred transportation.

For parties from New York and Boston, "travel by train" is the logical slogan. By automobile from Boston to Millinocket means, for most drivers, a two days' job. Arrival at Millinocket in the afternoon and there is an overnight stop there and your camp will not be reached until the middle of the next day, which will probably mean no hunting until the fourth day. By the rail service offered by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, leaving Boston by through sleeper tonight means arrival at Norcross, for example, early the next morning where an up-lake boat is taken which means arrival at camp before noon or about twelve hours from the time you left Boston.

New Yorkers can take the 1 P.M. train from New York, arrive in Boston at 6 P.M., leave their train at Back Bay Station, Boston, have dinner comfortably at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, only three minutes' walk from the station, and then taxi to the North Station, ten minutes from the hotel. The through Bangor & Aroostook sleeper is attached to the night train leaving North Station, Boston, which permits going directly through by sleeper to Van Buren, arriving there in the morning.

The Bangor & Aroostook offers fine service to many of the famous Canadian fish and game centers. From Van Buren, by the International Bridge, only a few minutes away, is reached the New Brunswick town of St. Leonard, from which the Canadian National Railways furnish service to Kedgwick and points in the Restigouche, Metapedia and other localities which are renowned fishing and hunting centers, and, also St. Leonard offers the motor highway to Kedgwick and Campbellton.





Mount Katahdin From the Cable Bridge Crossing of the Penobscot West Branch at Nesowadnehunk Falls  
(Photo by Mark Taylor, Washington, D. C.)



Looking Across Beautiful Big Houston Pond  
(Photo by W. L. Arnold, KI Works, Me.)

## DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE DURING 1935

BY MYRON H. AVERY<sup>1</sup>, North Lubec, Maine

THE last three issues of *In the Maine Woods* have told the story of the Maine link of that 2050-mile super-trail, The Appalachian Trail, extending along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin to Mt. Oglethorpe in northern Georgia. First, the story was of plans and of possible routes; then, with the fruition of these cherished plans, of the gradual extension westward, with much toil and labor, of this "silvered aisle" through the central Maine wilderness, so that by the spring of 1935 the white blazes had reached the summit of Mt. Sugarloaf, Maine's second highest mountain, 184 miles distant from Katahdin.

During 1935 it had been planned to continue the improvement of the completed Trail under the direction of Walter D. Greene, President of the Maine Appalachian Trail Club, and to extend the Trail westward along the densely forested trailless Mt. Abraham and Saddleback Ranges, where Game Warden Helon N. Taylor of Eustis had pioneered the route. In that year, however, occurred an event of paramount importance in the development of the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Avery is Chairman of *The Appalachian Trail Conference*, an association of outdoor clubs in the east engaged in the building of this super-trail, and Overseer of Trails of the *Maine Appalachian Trail Club*. Articles by Mr. Avery, describing extensive explorations in the region north of Katahdin, and, more recently, on the region traversed by The Appalachian Trail, have appeared in the 1928, 1929, 1933, 1934 and 1935 issues of *In the Maine Woods*.



A Group of Houlton School Boys on Katahdin Summit

(Photo by J. R. Hall, Houlton, Me.)

Trail. Upon the recommendation of James W. Sewall, C. C. C. Forester for Maine, with the support of State and Federal Forest Service officials, and the activity of Trail Conference officials at Washington, D. C., The Appalachian Trail project in Maine was adopted as an item of the C. C. C. program. Work was immediately undertaken. Trail crews of 15 men each, with experienced foremen, were sent out from C. C. C. Camps at Millinocket, Greenville, Flagstaff and Rangeley. The existing Trail was widened, bushes and trees cut out, down logs removed and bridges built where necessary. Side trails were cut to viewpoints, springs and points of interest. Emphasis, on the Maine Trail, had originally been placed on

the marking (white paint blazes) — essential in this wilderness where straying from the route could become a very serious matter. Accordingly the Trail was repainted. The Trail work was most carefully and thoroughly done. The C.C.C. boys in the trail crews were a picked lot; this job was considered an honor assignment and the boys took considerable pride in their work. The result has been the development of a wilderness route of outstanding excellence. For construction, marking, available accommodations, scenic opportunities, and variety of mountains, lakes, streams and forest, Maine's "silvered aisle" has few rivals in the East. The C.C.C. work has given the State an outstanding recreational asset. With all this improvement, now is a very opportune time to travel the Trail in Maine.

Perhaps the major improvement on the Trail route will be the elimination of the very uncertain ferrying across the Penobscot West Branch at the old Nesowadnehunk Damsite. Here, financed by a State appropriation with contributions to defray the engineering expenses, a 207 ft. wire-cable suspension bridge is being built across the old dam piers. The foundations are in place and



during the winter the cable will be brought in on the snow, to be installed by the C.C.C. in the spring. This much-needed structure will be a great boon to all who frequent this locality.

On the south side of Katahdin, the C.C.C., at the old G.N.P. Depot Camps, under the supervision of the National Park Service, has extended the automobile road from Windey Pitch to its terminus at Roaring Brook, a distance of 25.2 miles from Millinocket. From here, Chimney Pond in the Great Basin of Katahdin is 3.3 miles; the Trail between these points has been much improved.

The trail crew from the Millinocket Camp, under the direction of Superintendent Frank L. Brown and Trail Foreman Louis Boyle, has standardized the Trail from the Millinocket-Nesowadnehunk Tote-road, at the west base of Katahdin, to the Maher Campground on Nahmakanta Stream, a distance of 31 miles; the improvements in the vicinity of Rainbow Lake are notable. Open, lean-to shelters were built by this camp along the Trail on the Penobscot West Branch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. above the cable bridge at Nesowadnehunk Damsite, and at the foot of Rainbow and Nahmakanta Lakes, respectively, thus providing camping facilities at intervals of an easy day's journey for a 4-day trip south from Katahdin.

The Greenville C.C.C. trail crew, with Emmonds Stacy as Camp Superintendent and Hugh S. MacNeil as Foreman, did very extensive work from the Piscataquis River at Blanchard to the East Branch of Pleasant River. The two three-mile blue-blazed side trails from the Barren-Chairback Range down to Long Pond were also standardized. These trails were originally cut to permit the hiker to divide into a two-day traverse, the difficult primeval spruce and fir crest of this range. A three-mile side trail was also cut from the north shore of Long Pond to The Head of the Gulf, thus affording a circuit of the Gulf Hagas Trails on the West Branch of Pleasant River.

From the Flagstaff C.C.C. Camp, two large crews under Camp Superintendent Raymond A. Savage and Foremen William Smith and Edwin Wahl worked over the main Trail from the Kennebec River to Bigelow Village on Maine Highway 27, in addition to completing the standardization of one-half of the 7-mile side trail along the Mt. Bigelow Range, from The Tarn or Horns Pond to Stratton. A lean-to was built at Cold Stream, a branch of Dead River. A major contribution, however, was made by this camp in the form of an alternate route to Mt. Bigelow from Pierce Pond, a famous fishing ground just west of the Kennebec River. This route leads over Bates Ridge through an attractive region, past East, Middle and West Carry Ponds along the historic old Arnold Trail across the "Great Bend" of Dead River. From the Carry Ponds, this alternate route will cross Roundtop and Little Bigelow Mountains—the latter a miniature of the main range—and rejoin the original route at the Col at the east base of Mt. Bigelow's East Peak (4088 ft.). A traverse of the loop, both forks marked by white



A Forenoon's Catch at Camp Roosevelt Near  
Island Falls

(Photo by P. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)

paint blazes, will, in itself, be a three-day trip of much interest. At the close of the 1935 season, in the alternative route there remained uncompleted a one-mile section on the west side of Round Top Mountain, just east of Maine Highway 16 at the Ledge House, and the trail over Little Bigelow Mountain.

The contribution of the Rangeley C.C.C. Camp under the direction of Camp Superintendent Ray Viles, was the construction of new trail from the broad open summit of Saddleback Mountain with its Saddleback Jr. and The Horns overlooking the broad expanse of the Rangeley Lakes, west across Maine Highway 4, past Long and Four Ponds and up Bemis Brook Valley, and across the saddle between Old Blue and Elephant Mountains to the Andover-

South Arm Highway (Maine 5). Lean-to-shelters, much needed in this little-frequented region, were built at Piazza Rock, Sabbath Day Pond and at the head of Bemis Brook on the shoulder of Elephant Mountain. Side trails were constructed to the extensive boulder caves and to Piazza Rock, an enormous projecting flat slab covered with a mature tree growth; these features are on the west slope of Saddleback. A side trail is to be constructed to the summit of Elephant Mountain from the magnificent dense primeval spruce-covered saddle to the south which the Trail crosses. In all, twenty-seven miles of new trail were constructed by the Rangeley Camp. Its marking, however, is not completed.

In addition, at Mr. Sewall's direction, the remaining uncompleted portion of the Trail, past C Pond and over the mountain, variously known as Baldpate, Sunday River Whitecap or Saddleback, was definitely located by C. Granville Reed; this route was marked and blazed so that it can be followed by an experienced woodsman.



Preparing Lunch On the Shore of Square Lake and the Salmon Steaks Will be Good  
(Photo by Seymour S. Zolotorof, Brooklyn, N. Y.)



The Bates College Outing Club, which in 1934 had made a reconnaissance of this region, has already anticipated the completion of the through route by the construction of a blue-blazed side trail up the spectacular precipitous slopes of C Pond Bluff; the work was directed by Professor W. H. Sawyer, Jr. and President Harold D. Bailey of the Outing Club.

Thus there now remain, along the entire 2050-mile Trail, only two short gaps in Maine. These are the twenty mile sections from Mt. Sugarloaf to Saddleback Mountain and from the Andover-South Arm Road to Grafton Notch, and the completion of the alternative Arnold Trail Route. The elimination of these gaps, as well as the improvement of the Nahmakanta Lake-East Branch Pleasant River and Kennebec River-Blanchard sections, which were not worked over in 1935, are items for the 1936 C.C.C. activities. The removal of the C.C.C. Camps from Millinocket and Flagstaff will be a handicap but these projects will be completed by the Rangeley and Greenville Camps.

Another improvement in the route was the installation of some 150 large, white, board direction signs, giving distances and localities, prepared by members of the Maine Appalachian Trail Club—Dr. L. F. Schmeckebier and C. P. Thomas of Washington, D. C. and printed by Walter D. Greene. Signs for the Trail beyond Mt. Sugarloaf are now being made by the same people.

It has been interesting—and an indication of its practicability—to note the ready acceptance by experienced local woodsmen of the use of paint blazes in marking the Trail; the terms “white lines” and “blue lines” have become a part of the local vocabulary.

For the purpose of supervising and placing on a more permanent basis the trail work in Maine, which had previously been carried on by volunteers,



Square Lake From Fraser's Inlet Camps  
(Photo by Annie M. French, Fort Fairfield, Me.)

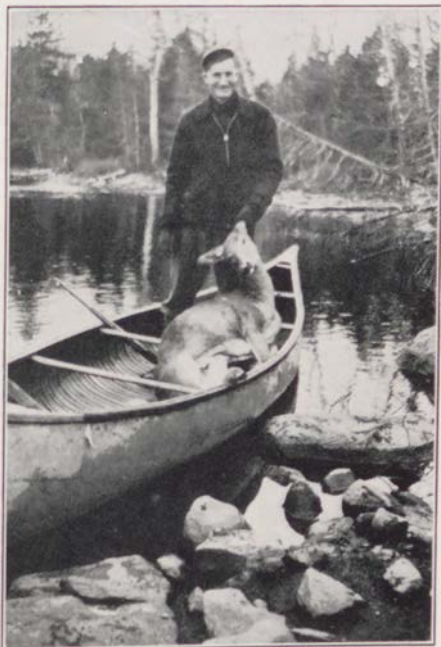
the Maine Appalachian Trail Club has been organized. The sole requirement for membership in this Club is to have rendered distinguished service to the Trail in Maine. Its President is Walter D. Greene, Sebec Lake, Maine. The Treasurer is Mrs.



Another View of Mount Katahdin  
(Photo by Edward B. Clements, Troy, New York)

Charles W. Williams, of Washington, D. C.; the Secretary, Dr. J. F. Schairer, Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C. The Overseer of Trails is Myron H. Avery, Lubec, Maine. The Directors of this organization are Robert G. Stubbs, Helon N. Taylor, Professor W. H. Sawyer, Jr., S. S. Philbrick and A. H. Jackman. Honorary Vice-Presidents are James W. Sewall, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries & Game George J. Stobie, and the Forest Commissioner.

Last year's *In the Maine Woods* described the guidebook literature and maps, recently made available for the central Maine wilderness. All of this material has been included in the new, second edition of **GUIDE TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE**, recently issued by The Appalachian Trail Conference.



Harry Phillips of Rochester, N. H. and A Deer Which He Shot In the Thoroughfare Between Upper and Lower Wilson Pond  
(Photo by Walter J. Roberts, M. D., Rochester, N. H.)

The second edition, while of the same general page size, appearance and style, contains 246 pages, three times as large as the 1933 edition. The new edition fully describes the route in *both directions* so that the traveler may journey south from the northern terminus of the Trail or, if he chooses, travel north with Katahdin as the culminating point of his journey. For the two uncompleted twenty-mile portions of the Trail, there is a generalized description of the route, which has been roughly blazed. The extensive side-trail systems at Katahdin, Gulf Hagas, Potaywadjo Ridge, Joe Mary Mountain, Little Wilson Region, the alternate Arnold Trail Route and the Mt. Bigelow Range Trail — all parts of The Appalachian Trail system — are also described in detail in both directions. A *Foreword* furnishes much helpful information as to conditions to be experienced along the Trail; the approaches to the Trail, shorter trips, and available accommodations are thoroughly treated. The features of the route are described in the chapter, *Along the Appalachian Trail in Maine*. The Guide contains a very comprehensive chapter on *Katahdin*, Maine's outstanding mountain. A novel feature is an authoritative chapter on the geological history of the Trail route. A summary of distances and a very useful index complete the book.

This Guide is the first account of the Maine wilderness since the famous Guidebooks, published over half a century ago by Lucius L. Hubbard and C. A. J. Farrar, respectively. Perhaps its greatest value lies in the series of 7 *new* maps of the Trail route. There are 2 large maps covering the entire Trail and 5 smaller large-scale maps of the route. The White Cap Region and the Barren-Chair-back Range Maps are contoured and in two colors. As no accurate, recent maps have been hitherto available for this region, this feature of the book will be of particular interest to fishermen, hunters and others who frequent the wilderness of central Maine. The Guide may be obtained at a cost of \$1.00 (postpaid) from The Appalachian Trail Conference, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.



A. S. Britton, D. E. Blackwell and I. C. Banks of  
Trenton, N. J. With Their Big Bucks  
(Photo by L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)





F. Stanley Hallett of Waban, Mass. Picks A  
Special One For their Dinner  
Photo by Mrs. L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)



Aren't They Good Ones From Big Houston Pond?  
(Photo by W. L. Arnold, KI Works, Me.)



Some of Governor Brann's 1935 Moosehead Lake Party at Maynard's Camps  
(Photo by Walter H. Maynard, Rockwood, Me.)



Aroostook Snow Birds At the 1935 Fort Fairfield  
Winter Carnival  
(Photo by Currier, Fort Fairfield, Me.)



Governor Louis J. Brann Greets  
Miss Gladys Dorsey, 1935 Snow  
Queen at Fort Fairfield  
(Photo by  
Currier, Fort Fairfield, Me.)



"Come Now, Be A Nice Beaver" Coaxes Bill  
Gourley, Well Known Sebec Lake Guide  
(Photo by Walter L. Arnold)



Slated For A Bad Spill At Fort Fairfield  
(Photo by  
Currier, Fort Fairfield, Me.)



Charles P. Conners, Esq., Dr. Harrison L. Robinson, City Manager James G. Wallace and Dr. James F. Cox of Bangor on An Ice Fishing Party At Moosehead Lake  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)

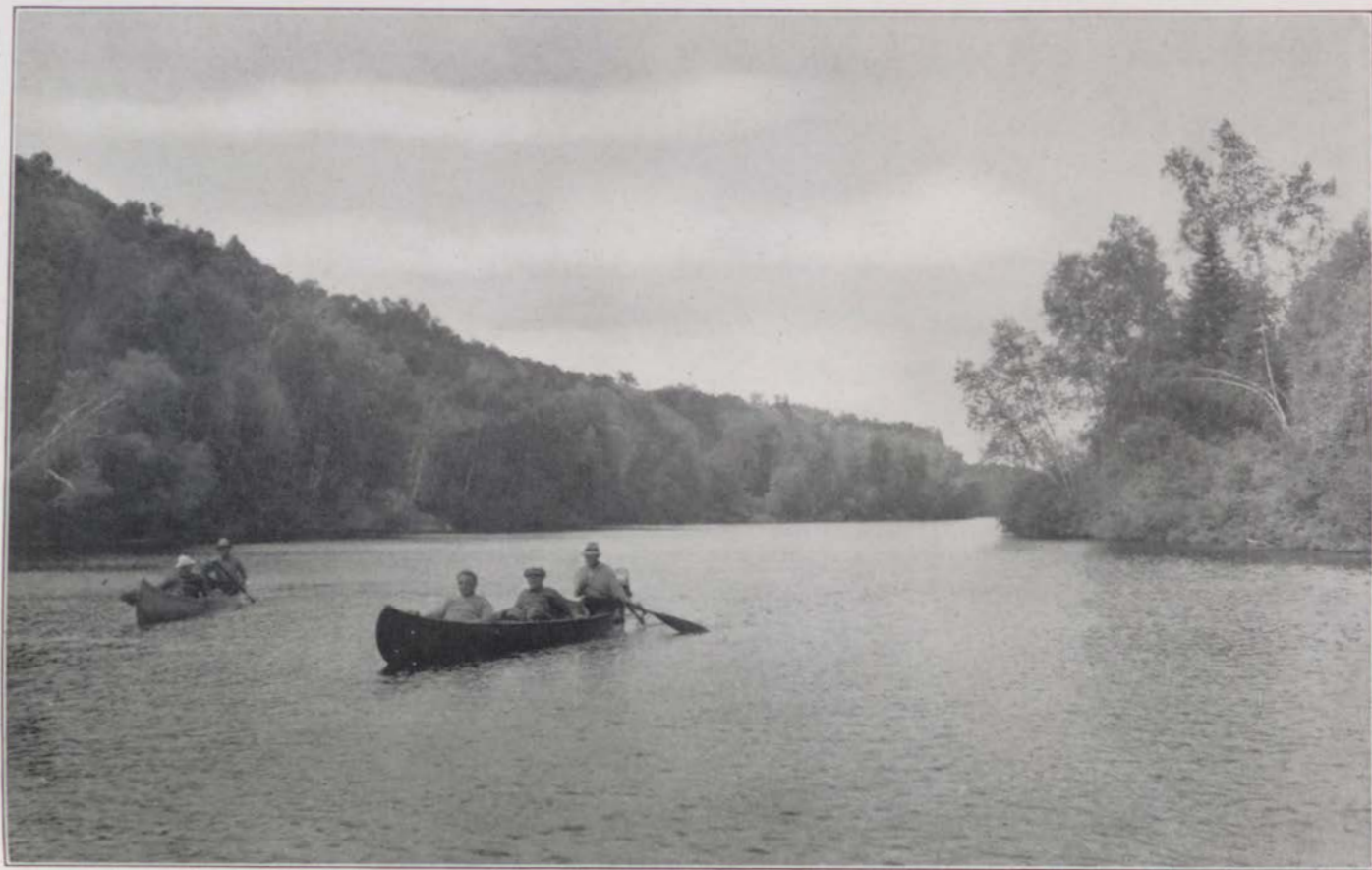


Winter Devotees Welcome the First Snow  
(Photo by Raymond Babineau, Bangor, Me.)



A Record Breaker Taken After The First Snow  
(Photo by L. B. Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)





Returning To Eagle Lake At Dusk Through the Square Lake Thoroughfare After An  
Enjoyable Day's Trip to the Upper Lakes Of the Fish River Chain  
(Photo by Seymour S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)



Mount Katahdin From Abol Stream Showing the Abol Slide Trail  
(Photo by Claude L. Seale, New York)

## HAPPY DAYS IN THE MT. KATAHDIN COUNTRY

By CLAUDE L. SEALE, New York.

EARLY one cool September morning on a comfortable Bangor and Aroostook sleeper the Pullman porter gave me a gentle nudge followed by another until I answered in a sleepy voice, "What is it"? He replied "Just about fifteen minutes to Norcross, Boss. Then I became really wide awake. I realized that in a very little while I was going to have a wonderful woods vacation for three solid weeks. I quickly dressed and stood by the vestibule door eagerly waiting for the whistle to blow to slow down for the little Norcross Station. Flashes of water through the spruce trees assured me of South Twin Lake, then the whistle of the locomotive and the gradual stop at good old Norcross.

On the platform to greet me stood Albert Fowler, genial proprietor of the hotel and "Mode" Lyon my guide. And what a welcome. After another year I had come back to the good old Maine Woods I love so well. Yes, for 22 consecutive years I had "come back". Breakfast ready. What a joy to taste the first trout of the year and a Maine potato well baked and home made Johnny Cake. What an appetite Maine air does give you.



Dr. Harrison L. Robinson and Harold P. Marsh  
of Bangor with Two Big Ones Caught at Yerxa's  
Camps, Square Lake

(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Me.)

Mode had the grub and blankets and the tent already packed in the canoe and an early start was made up North Twin Lake. The sun was shining and the air was very clear and the shore line was beautiful. On and on we paddled through North Twin into Pemadumcook Lake until we swung into a cove which led us to the outlet of Lower Jo Mary Lake. A little poling through some quick water and we were in Lower Jo Mary Lake. Truly a lovely lake with thick wooded shores and dotted with many small coves. We had planned to make camp on Middle Jo Mary Lake and so we lost no time to reach a lovely camping ground. This spot in my opinion had everything one might wish for. A good sandy beach

to land the canoe upon. A level place for the tent entirely surrounded by good sturdy spruce trees to keep a strong wind out. A fine crystal clear spring for drinking water and a few yards away an immense blue-berry patch full of berries.

And what a central place to explore the surrounding country. We went through the little channel into Turkey Tail Lake and on up Upper Jo Mary Stream to Upper Jo May Lake. From here was probably the best lake to view Jo Mary Mountain from. This could be done while trolling along for square tails and also good sized white perch. Fishing was very good here. Also we saw many signs of various game. Deer tracks were always in evidence, and on that sandy beach in front of our tent were the marks of a good sized Bob Cat who had lurked along the waters edge.

I mentioned blue-berries, I wish, dear reader, you could have seen with your own eyes where the bears had trampled down some of the bushes and torn off some of the heavy bearing branches. I would pick berries with one eye for berries and one eye for bears. One night after supper we drifted along in the canoe hoping to run into some adventure. I was in the bow with the flashlight on my lap to flash on any slight noise we might hear. All of a sudden out of that deep stillness came an explosion in the water just



ahead of us. I grabbed the flashlight and flung its strong beam in front of me. All I could see was plenty of ripples. It seems we had surprised a beaver and in turn he had surprised us. And how.

One morning near Upper Jo Mary Stream we came across a flock of young shelldrakes with their Mother who was endeavoring to keep them in line and together. Upon our arrival on the scene she flew up over the stream calling loudly to the youngsters. It was rich. They were too young to fly but they knew enough to follow their mother so they literally ran up the stream, not swimming or flying mind you, but running on top of the water. What a racket and only until they reached their anxious parent did they quiet down.

After a few days here I became rather homesick for the Debsconeag Lake and the good old West Branch. So we packed up



An 8 Pound Pickerel Caught In A West Branch Dead Water  
(Photo by Claude L. Seale, New York)

and paddled on back into Pemadumcook Lake and on up to Joe MacDonald's place. Here is a good place to visit for some salmon fishing and Mrs. MacDonald to cook them. Well, Joe lugged us over into Third Debsconeag Lake on his truck which saved us many many steps with a load on our backs. We thought of him more than once when we had to carry over into Second Debsconeag Lake. I might inform you in passing that some wonderful togue fishing is to be had in "Third Lake." However it was old home week for me at "Second" Lake. Another choice camping spot right near the outlet of Third had won my heart many years ago and I was all for this place.

We made camp and while Mode was preparing a fire for supper I caught a couple of trout across the lake in a swell little eddy where Minister Brook comes tumbling in. I will never forget

that first night. It was in the first place full harvest moon time and by the glowing embers of our little camp fire we finished supper and washed the dishes in the moonlight. And then we went out in the canoe to the head of the lake where a little meadow would tempt any deer that might be around. How silently we approached, and in that glorious moonlight I saw in that meadow one of the handsomest buck deer I ever saw. With no breeze and no noise we came quite close until at last he saw us and with a snort of fear he bounded away into the woods. I hope nobody with a gun ever meets him.

A couple of days here and with a side trip to Minister Pond we went on down Second Lake and carried over into "First" Debsconeag Lake. This Lake is over two miles long and is very deep. You may fish here a 150 feet down for togue. It is not unusual to catch a 20 pound togue here.

From First Lake you can paddle right on into the West Branch which is after all my favorite camping ground in Maine. Shades of Joe Denis who was one of the greatest of all Indian guides made his home here just above Wheel-Barrow Pitch on the West Branch. Few could equal his wood craftsmanship and many a stirring tale of the old days around Debsconeag Lakes and the River I listened to. He is in the Happy Hunting Grounds now and I trust it measures up to his love of the Old West Branch. This river you will never tire of. It twists and turns offering the camper every hospitality. Wonderful fishing including trout, salmon, and occasional white fish and in the reedy loagans a five pound pickerel will grab your spinner.

We camped along the river passing Pockwockomus Falls and Abol Falls. We fished Abol Stream and the mouth of Katahdin Brook. I have been up Katahdin Brook and never have I seen such glorious quick water rushing over big rock ledges and on up to where she comes dashing down from Old Mr. Katahdin. Wild country with wonderful scenery. We traveled on up the river to Sourdnahunk Stream and followed the trail by the stream on up to the Toll Dam. From here we dropped into Lily Pad Pond and then carried on over into Kidney Pond. Here is a little gem of a lake in the heart of the entire Katahdin Valley. At Bradeens fine camps we stayed for the balance of the vacation.

On the river, homeward bound for Norcross from Kidney, we ran into a lot of four foot lumber in a big boom just below Debsconeag Deadwater. What to do? The ever efficient guide remembered an old spotted trail from this point that ran over to Passamagamac Lake, whose lower end empties into the river below the falls at the carry by Hales old river camps. So we took this route and followed the river down to where she flows into Ambajegus Lake. Here Albert Fowler met us by previous arrangement, with his motor launch and towed us back to Norcross and that night on old No. 8 of the Bangor and Aroostook I was heading back to the land of sky scrapers completely refreshed in mind, body and soul.



The Coming Of Evening At Eagle Lake As Seen From the Porch of John Labbe's Cabin  
(Photo by Seymour S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)





The Aroostook Potato Lives Up To Its  
Reputation  
(Photo by Elizabeth Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)



Corn Grows Tall In the Wilderness  
(Photo by Elizabeth Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)



May Plowing For the Camp Garden  
(Photo by Elizabeth Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)



The First And Best Dish In October's Menu  
(Photo by Elizabeth Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)

## THE WANGAN STOPS AT THE FORKS

By ELIZABETH HARDWICK, Forks of the Machias,  
Ashland, Maine.

THE commissariat of a hunting and fishing camp is a department important to camp staff and sports alike, and when camp, as in the case of the Forks of the Machias, is 16 miles from the nearest store, and 12 of those miles over an old lumber tote road, the question of provisioning demands both attention and ingenuity.

Staples such as sugar and flour, along with our gasoline and oil, are brought in during the winter on sledges when hauling is easier and when the heavy barrels are less liable to damage than if bounced on corduroy. That gives us a working background to depend upon, but storing a large amount of small material such as spices, soda and the like is unsatisfactory because of lack of closet space and the fact that stores of untouched supplies will attract deer, mice and porcupines. It is necessary, therefore, to order now and again, to plan for the arrival of sportsmen, and to see that supplies are kept fresh.



Drum Sticks From A Real Drummer  
(Photo by Elizabeth Hardwick, Ashland, Me.)

Of course it does not always come out just right. There was the unhappy day, for example, when we ran out of baking powder, soda and beans, and were down to 8 eggs. The parties in camp were here for a fairly long stay and it was necessary to walk to town for what we needed. Such an experience taught us a lesson and helped us, furthermore, to rely on other sorts of food.

A camp caterer must provide three hearty meals a day and they must be good. The camp table can make or mar a sportsman's sojourn in the Maine Woods. He may come back late after a good day of fishing, serene and ready for a comfortable tasty meal. He may return tired but happy in the autumn dusk, his deer secured and dressed out, hungry, eager for a good

dinner and an evening in which to relax and review the hunting, sighting and finally bringing down his big buck. He may be in one of these humors and find an uninteresting stack of food placed before him. Who will wonder if his disposition toward camp life should change at once? On the other hand a sportsman may run on a day of poor luck and reach camp wet, tired and discouraged. Then a tasty, *interesting* dinner will revive him, chase his discouragement, and he finds himself suddenly eager for tomorrow and another day of active sport.

For creating what we call an interesting menu native foods are necessary, and there are few places equal to Aroostook in providing the means of producing such meals. The soil is rich, and while spring comes late the summer flowering is luxuriant and a large variety of fruits and vegetables mature within a very short time of one another.

Stocking camp, therefore, runs pretty generally from July through September. Our wilderness garden is planted in late May and early June. The famous Aroostook potato has first attention and following close on its planting come beans, beets, cabbage,



carrots, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, pumpkins, radishes, squash and turnips.

Rhubarb, radishes, lettuce and onions are the first of our garden produce to appear at our table. By the middle of July our peas are bearing and from then through the hunting season we are able to serve fresh vegetables. A root cellar will keep beets, carrots, corn, lettuce, onions, parsnips, potatoes, pumpkin and squash; and the vegetables which we cannot store we put up in sealers according to an old-fashioned recipe which keeps them so nearly fresh in flavor that many people do not realize they have been "preserved."

Living off the garden is pretty much like the old saying: "We eat what we can and what we can't we can."

There is, however, another aspect of native Aroostook living which adds much to the originality and spice of our meals. That is the wild foods which abound in this region. Herbs, berries and nuts grow in profusion in our woods and learning to incorporate them in our menus has proved interesting and amusing to ourselves and to some of our sports as well.

Dandelion greens, known in most parts of the country, flourish in the fields and woods of the



Edwin Moyer of New York Trying A Long Shot  
At A Deer  
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



Mrs. G. K. Root and Two Fine Salmon Caught  
Near Point of Pines Camp

Aroostook and we also have another very delicious green which comes only a little later in June — the fiddlehead. This is a species of fern and looks, in its uncurled state, exactly as its name implies. It grows in abundance in the swales and when cooked is extremely tender and of a very delicate flavor. One of the most popular meals in Aroostook County is trout and fiddleheads. It is also an excellent companion to fried frogs' legs. Another herb, "poulet grasse," makes a toothsome addition to soups and stews.

In July wild strawberries appear and from them we have, as well as the fresh berries and shortcakes, jams and jellies to be served later during open season with partridge, venison and bear. Raspberries and blueberries contribute further to the supply of sweets and canning days are busy ones during August.

Native wild meat includes rabbit as well as bear and partridge, and venison liver and heart as well as steaks, shoulders and chops. There are many ways of serving venison and if proper care is taken in the selection of accompanying dishes, sauces and means of cooking, there is no excuse for a hunter's growing "tired of deer meat" during his stay in camp.

There are times when a sportsman has an urge to "mess about in the kitchen" as part of the fun of his camping trip. It was from one of these experimentalists that we first learned of eating porcupine liver. To the general surprise the meat was flavoured and tender and Mr. Sportsman won a round of applause for the introduction.

On the whole, provisioning a camp in the wilds of Aroostook County has possibilities that the tamer catering of civilized communities can't possibly touch.



Lunching in the Open At Yerxa's Camp, Square Lake  
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor)

## AROOSTOOK — THE GARDEN OF MAINE

BY SMITH C. MCINTIRE

Extension Economist Farm Management, University of Maine,  
Orono

**I**N 1837, Charles T. Jackson, M. D., in a geological report on Maine wrote as follows of Aroostook County:

"So on the banks of the Aroostook we find a rich alluvial soil, equalling in fertility the famed regions of the western states, and capable even under less genial clime, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soil of which we have any record.

"That river, with its wide and fertile intervals, is destined to become the granary of the North, and whenever the policy of the State shall complete the roads and offer facilities for settlement, we shall turn the tide of immigration, populate a fertile district, and I trust forever place that portion of Maine beyond the power of foreign aggression".

Such were the deductions made by Dr. Jackson as he travelled through this uninhabited land by birch bark canoe in the summer of 1837. There were at that time, only a few settlements in the County, chiefly along the St. John River and in the vicinity of Houlton and Patten.

How true those predictions were and although Dr. Jackson in 1837 could not foretell the commodity that Aroostook would produce, his slogan, "Aroostook, the granary of the North" is nearly identical with ours of today, "Aroostook, the Garden of Maine". Dr. Jackson had as a basis for his conclusions, the unmapped tracts of magnificent forests and his excellent balance of scientific knowledge and good judgment. The much needed transportation facilities suggested in this quotation have been completed. Let us, therefore, view this "fertile district" not from a birch bark canoe as did Dr. Jackson but figuratively, let us get an "airplane view" to see how this County does compare with the "famed regions of the Western states".

As we soar above the County to take our bearing the geographic characteristics become distinguishable. The 4,129,920 acres of lake-strewn lands present a terrain that changes from gently rolling farm lands in the eastern one-third to the miles of low mountains and unbroken forest that comprise the central and western part. With a lingered glance at this restful scene of thousands of miles of forests and fresh water, we turn to the farm lands where Dr. Jackson made his observations.



The 868,400 acres of land in farms is made up as follows: 400,443 acres of crop land, 140,852 acres of pasture, and 327,105 acres of farm woodlots. The heaviest concentration of farms appear grouped in the Caribou, Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle area, along the St. John River, and south along the eastern boundary to Houlton. It is the farms in these regions and the many others scattered throughout the County that comprise the United States 1930 census figure of 6,459 farms valued at \$66,816,839.

From our vantage point in the sky, we are looking at "The Garden of Maine", thousands of acres of potatoes in full bloom interspersed with grain and other crops. The beautiful scene tempts us to linger but we are seeking facts so we gain more altitude and from a better perspective determine Aroostook's importance with respect to other states. We note at once that Aroostook is by far the most important potato producing section in these United States. Actual figures for 1934 show a production for Maine of 55,250,000 bushels, 84 per cent of which were grown in Aroostook. This production exceeds that of Michigan, the next highest state, by 20,946,000 bushels or 61 per cent. The key to Maine supremacy in potato production has been the high but ever increasing yields per acre. In 1934, Maine led all states in yield with an average of 325 bushels per acre, compared with California in second place with 210 bushels, and a U. S. average of 116.6 bushels. So from high above Aroostook we are made aware that the progress made in "The granary of the North" has reached and greatly surpassed the predictions made in 1837. With a last look at the magnificent scenery spreading before us, we must hurry to earth for a close-up of this potato empire before the day is gone.

The ground views are equally inviting and further impress one with the spirit of this region. The farms are large, averaging 134.4 acres and the general appearance of the well-equipped farms along the 2,353 miles of good highways, impresses one with the owner's pride and interest typified in the appearance of his farmstead. The scattered villages with their many large stores, hotels and residences add much to the scene and impress one with the large amount of business carried on.

It is from the sale of potatoes into eastern cities that Aroostook must derive its cash income so we must check up on this phase of the industry. We note from our map that two railroads connect the County with the markets to which the produce must go. These are the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The former provides shipping facilities for all important localities and most of the produce moves over this line. Track storage in the County equals about 1,167 car loading doors or a total capacity of 20,000,000 bushels. Through these shipping points we note that 53,996 carloads or 37,000,000 bushels were shipped in 1934.

Aroostook is outstanding in another respect, we observe, in that 90 per cent of all of the potato starch produced in the United

States comes from the 20 factories conveniently scattered throughout this County. In 1934, these factories used 5,319,000 bushels of potatoes and manufactured about 48,000,000 pounds of starch. It appears that these factories provide an excellent outlet for produce that is not marketed in distant cities.

The income of an enterprise is the measure of its success whether in agriculture or in commerce. A careful review of monies coming into the County over a period of years reveals many interesting facts. The potato enterprise, as with any specialized enterprise, has shown great variation from year to year, with cash returns to the County varying from \$48,000,000 in 1929 to the low of \$6,000,000 for 1934. It is apparent that the average yearly income of \$22,000,000 for the period 1920-1930 was sufficient to develop this County into the largest potato producing and shipping area in the United States. It is apparent also that greater efficiencies in producing and marketing this produce will be developed. The most outstanding one in evidence being a continual increase in average yield per acre from the 1900-1904 average of 151 bushels to the 1930-1934 average of 270 bushels.

The magnificent sunset is fast being absorbed by the darkening forest horizon and our day is done. We have seen in a day what Dr. Jackson viewed and dreamed of for weeks. But, how we envy him, too, and wish that we might put aside the cares of a busy life and from a canoe, examine these miles of forests and streams where nature and peaceful contentment abound.



Harvest Time on a Typical Aroostook County Potato Farm

# BIG GAME RECORD

## Season of 1935

STATIONS	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			TOTAL		
	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR
Hudson	10			35						45		
Bradford	14			43						57		
Milo	37			76						113		
Brownville	18			65						83		
Millinocket	11			74						85		
Island Falls	26			99						125		
Houlton	13			36						49		
Lagrange	14			41						55		
Mapleton	2			56		13				58		13
Guilford	18	12		47						65		12
Greenville	145	29		401	12					546		41
Patten	54	10		182	9					236		19
Presque Isle	20			26						46		
Snyrna Mills	15	1		31						46		1
Masardis	90			213						303		
Squa Pan	11			30						41		
Ashland	50	10		148		7				198		17
Portage	25			58						83		
Oakfield	4	3		37						41		3
Stockholm	6			49						55		
St. Francis	17			43						60		
Other Stations	52	3		182	3					234		6
Totals	652	68		1972	44					2624		112
Totals, 1895	669	53		501	21		411	38		1581	112	
" 1896	1029	79		718	19		498	35		2245	133	
" 1897	1246	55		1023	37		671	47		2940	139	
" 1898	1348	71		1347	77		682	54		3377	202	
" 1899	1433	80		1960	63		363	23		3756	166	
" 1900	1298	83		1516	63		565	64		3379	210	
" 1901	1331	99		1905	97		646	63		3882	259	
" 1902	1469	68		2192	110		834	66		4495	244	
" 1903	1350	79		1758	106		678	47		3786	232	
" 1904	1088	62		1813	101		657	59		3558	222	
" 1905	1538	81	15	2187	87	15	909	39	8	4634	207	38
" 1906	838	65	9	1678	90	3	861	43	5	3377	198	17
" 1907	678	56	14	1559	92	17	916	107	28	3153	255	59
" 1908	1111	44	6	1992	68	5	412	7		3515	191	11
" 1909	683	43	13	1652	62	17	931	70	14	3266	175	44
" 1910	1225	56	2	2216	48	2	1165	89	9	4606	193	13
" 1911	622	38	12	1572	35	10	831	115	20	3025	188	42
" 1912	543	15	18	1689	25	13	861	57	35	3093	97	66
" 1913	376		5	1452	26	4	805	32	1	2633	58	10
" 1914	364		10	1614	25	27	569	29	8	2547	54	45
" 1915	530		23	1358		13	708		5	2596		41
" 1916	380		3	1614		1	702		*	2696		5
" 1917	449		9	1325		11	778		2	2552		22
" 1918	246		3	797		2	472		1	1515		6
" 1919	†344	†	7	†1609	†23	5				†1953	†23	12
" 1920	†390	†	6	†2128	†19	14				†2518	†19	20
" 1921	†431	†	4	†2385	**	2				†2816	**	6
" 1922	†494	**	5	†1595	**	11				†2089	**	16
" 1923	†187	**	1	†1113	**	4				†1300	**	5
" 1924	†367		6	†1294		20				†1661		26
" 1925	†281		10	†1020		24				†1301		34
" 1926	†499		11	†1199		9				†1698		20
" 1927	†455		19	†1251	a17	33				†1706	a17	52
" 1928	†379	(b)	12	†1022	(b)	6				†1401	(b)	18
" 1929	†560	(c)	9	†1304	c15	16				†1864	c15	25
" 1930	†722	(b)	8	†1517	(b)	7				†2239	(b)	15
" 1931	†310	(b)	4	†1667	(b)	9	392	(n)		†2369	(n)	13
" 1932	†327	(b)	15	†1791	(b)	23	353	(n)	1	†2471	(n)	39
" 1933	†629	(b)	23	†2135	(n)	30				†2764	(b)	53
" 1934	†381	(b)	9	†1457	(n)	13				†1838	(n)	22

The game shown as shipped in December prior to 1919 includes that killed in open season and shipped by special permit after the season closed, or left with a taxidermist to be mounted.

The above statement compiled from records kept by station agents.

\*Closed time on Moose until November 1, 1919.

\*\*Closed time on Moose until July 9, 1925.

†Open season on Deer, October 1 to November 30, inclusive.

‡Open season on Moose, last ten days in November, 1920.

§Open season on Deer, October 16 to November 30, inclusive.

(a) Open season on Moose (Bull), 1927 only, November 21 to 26, inclusive.

(b) Closed time on Moose.

(c) Open season on Moose (Bull), 1929, November 25 to November 30, inclusive.



## Round Trip Summer Excursion at greatly reduced Fares from New York, Boston, Portland and Bangor

To Points on and via The Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.  
FOR SEASON OF 1936

TO AND RETURN	FROM			
	① ■ New York All Rail via Boston Portland and Nor. Maine Junction	⑤ Boston Via Portland and Nor. Maine Jct.	③ Portland Via Nor. Maine Jct.	④ Bangor
South Sebec (Sebec Lake).....	\$29.85	\$16.05	\$9.50	\$1.92
Dover-Foxcroft (Sebec Lake).....	30.13	16.33	9.78	2.20
Guilford (Sebec Lake).....	30.47	16.67	10.12	2.54
Monson.....	31.55	17.75	11.20	3.62
Blanchard.....	31.03	17.23	10.68	3.10
Shirley.....	31.29	17.49	10.94	3.36
Greenville (Moosehead Lake).....	31.57	17.77	11.22	3.64
Deer Island	Purchase tickets to North East Carry North West Carry Maine.			
Mt. Kineo House				
North East Carry				
North West Carry				
Moosehead.....	32.37	18.57	12.02	.....
Jackman.....	34.07	20.27	13.72	.....
Holeb.....	34.77	20.97	14.42	.....
Megantic.....	36.62	22.82	16.27	.....
Lowelltown.....	35.47	21.67	15.12	.....
Derby.....	29.61	15.81	9.26	.....
Brownville.....	29.85	16.05	9.50	1.92
Brownville Junction.....	30.01	16.21	9.66	2.08
Onawa (via Brownville Jct.).....	31.11	17.31	10.76	.....
Schoodic (Schoodic Lake).....	30.27	16.47	9.92	.....
West Sebois.....	30.61	16.81	10.26	2.68
Norcross (Twin Lakes).....	30.95	17.15	10.60	3.04
Millinocket.....	31.17	17.37	10.82	3.24
Grindstone.....	31.53	17.73	11.18	3.60
Stacyville.....	31.97	18.17	11.62	4.06
Sherman.....	32.13	18.33	11.78	4.20
Patten.....	32.41	18.61	12.06	4.48
Island Falls.....	32.57	18.77	12.22	4.66
Oakfield.....	32.93	19.13	12.58	5.00
Howe Brook.....	33.77	19.97	13.42	5.84
Masardis (Oxbow).....	34.63	20.83	14.28	6.70
Ashland.....	35.03	21.23	14.68	7.10
Portage.....	35.59	21.79	15.24	7.66
Winterville (St. Froid Lake).....	36.39	22.59	16.04	8.46
Eagle Lake.....	36.69	22.89	16.34	8.76
Fort Kent (via Ashland).....	37.45	23.65	17.10	9.52
Houlton.....	33.61	19.81	13.26	5.70
Monticello.....	34.11	20.31	13.76	6.20
Bridgewater.....	34.55	20.75	14.20	6.64
Robinson.....	34.71	20.91	14.36	6.78
Mars Hill.....	34.83	21.03	14.48	6.90
Fort Fairfield.....	35.75	21.95	15.40	7.84
Presque Isle.....	35.45	21.65	15.10	7.52
Caribou.....	36.03	22.23	15.68	8.10
New Sweden.....	36.39	22.59	16.04	8.48
Stockholm (Square Lake).....	36.69	22.89	16.34	8.76
Van Buren.....	37.35	23.55	17.00	9.44
Madawaska.....	38.35	24.55	18.00	10.42
Edmondston, N. B. Purchase to Madawaska, Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R. R.				
St. Leonard, N. B. Purchase to Van Buren, Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R. R.				

① Tickets will be limited to 30 days in addition to date of sale.

② Tickets sold up to April 30, 1936, will bear limit of 30 days in addition to date of sale. Tickets sold May 1st to Sept. 30th, inc., 1936, will bear limit of Oct. 31st of year in which sold. Tickets sold from Oct. 1st, 1936 to April 30, 1937, will bear limit of 30 days in addition to date of sale.

Fares shown from New York apply from Grand Central Terminal and direct rail lines via Boston, but do not include transfer through Boston. See reference ■ for fares via route of Bar Harbor Express.

■ Fares via route of Bar Harbor Express from Pennsylvania Terminal will be \$1.55 more.

Stop-overs will be allowed within the final limit of ticket at intermediate points on going and return trip on notice to the conductor.

The Bangor and Aroostook fares are figured on a two cent per mile basis, and are less than any other railroad in New England.

**Note.** Through Sleeping Car from Boston to Van Buren, Me., every night except Saturday.



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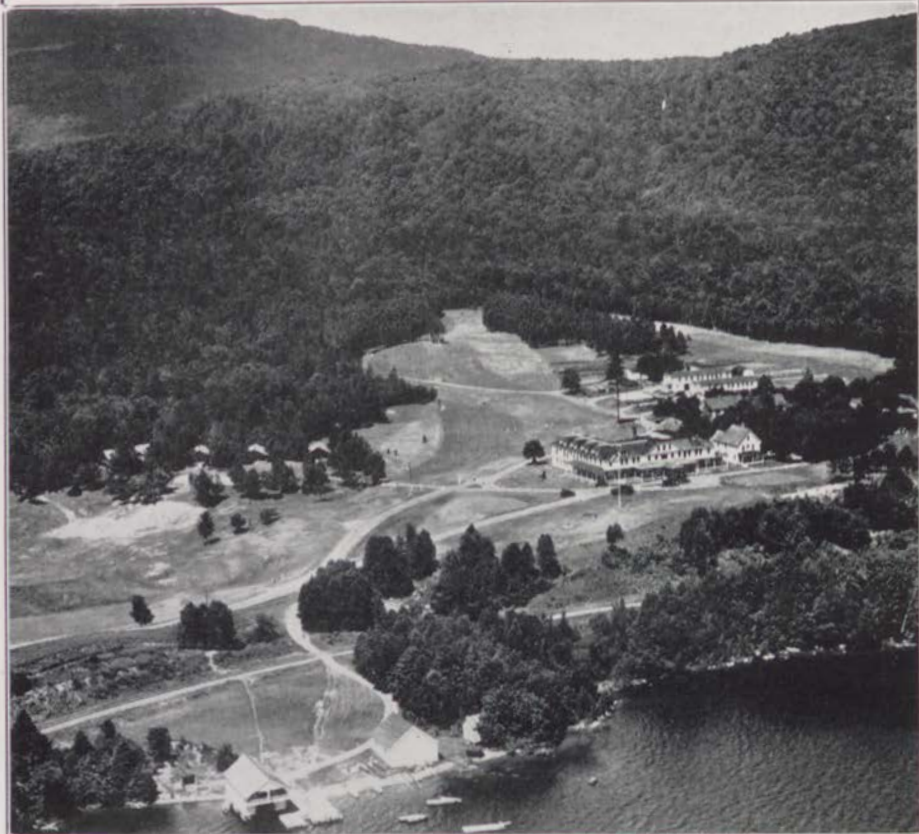
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A vacation retreat in the "wild lands of Maine" for those who love the woods, mountains, lakes and streams. Located on Lake Wapiti (Davis Pond), 12 miles from Patten. Good auto road to the Camps, two miles from main highway.

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Picture shows corner of Two hundred foot Piazza with comfortable chairs looking out on a magnificent Moosehead Lake and Mountain vista.

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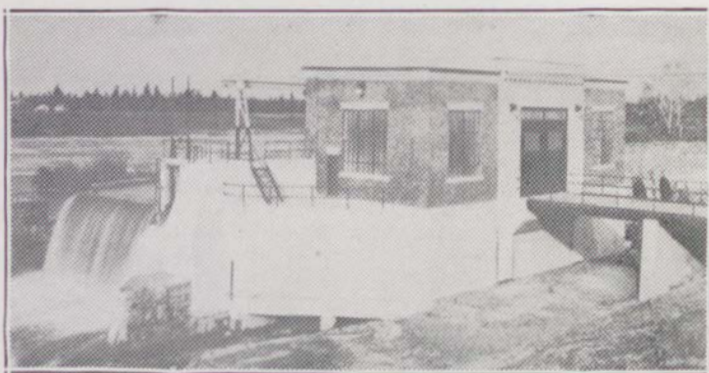
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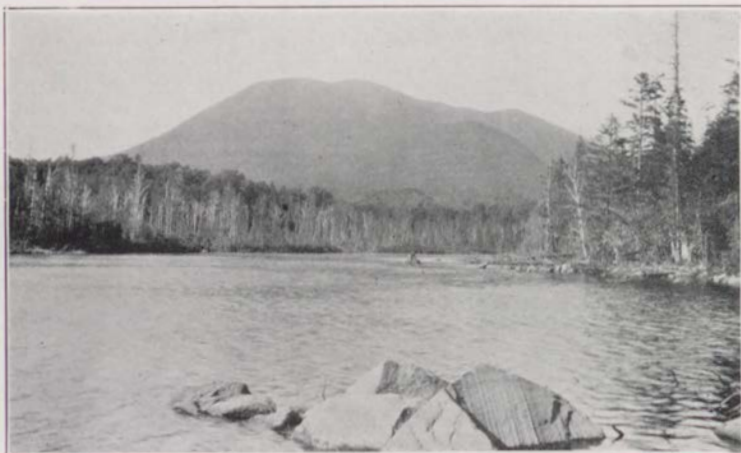
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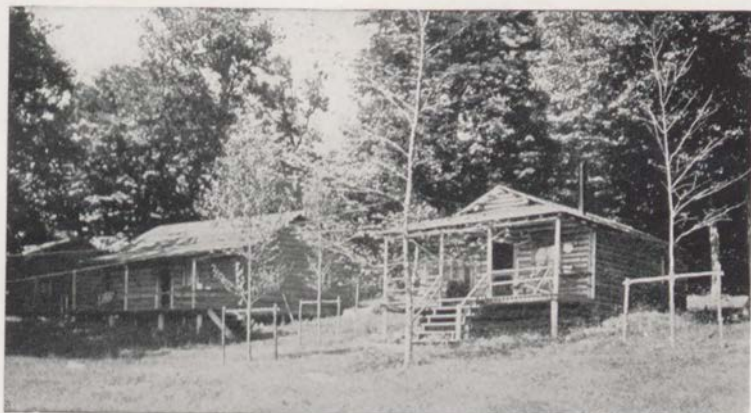
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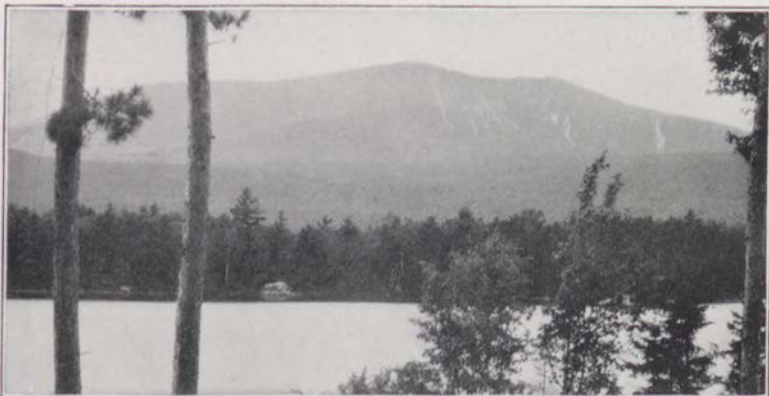
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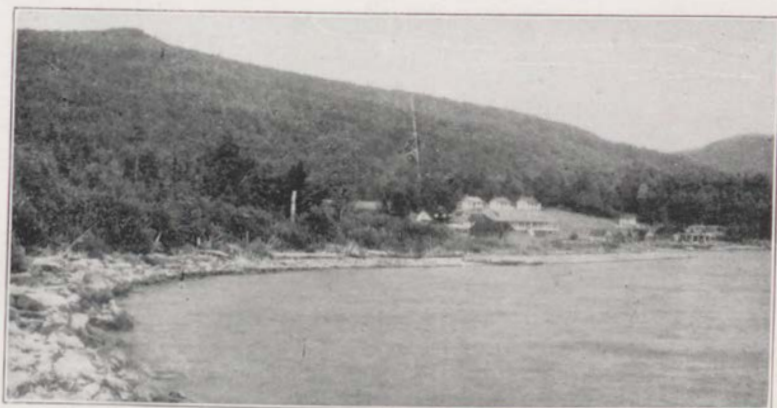
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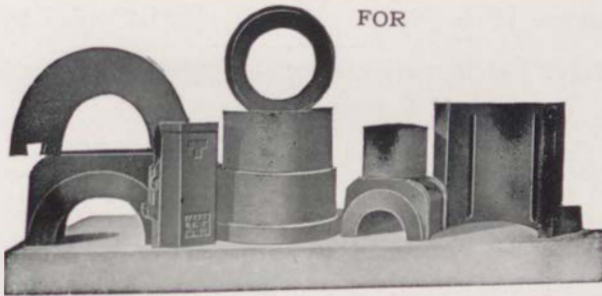
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