Cutler Coast - Perched at the eastern edge of the Atlantic Ocean and North American continent, the Cutler Coast Preserve and Bog Brook Cove together comprise the 2nd largest contiguous conservation area on the Maine coast (after Acadia National Park). A unique composition of spruce-fir-larch forest and glacial influence supports raised coastal peatland and plant communities rarely found south of Canada. Nearly 200 species of birds are recorded along the Cutler Coast, some rare to Maine. Photo by Cathy Lookabaugh.

CHAPTER 6

A Historical Context of Downeast Maine's National Heritage

Chapter 6 further evaluates Criterion 2 of the required criteria for National Heritage Area designation.

Criterion 2: Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story.

Our Geologic Beginnings

Three million years of glacial advancement and recession carved the distinct and iconic landscape of Maine. In the last 12,000+/- years since the glaciers retreated, this landscape and the climate within which it exists influenced the natural resources that exist here today - and thus inherently shaped the culture, history, and economy of the people who live here.

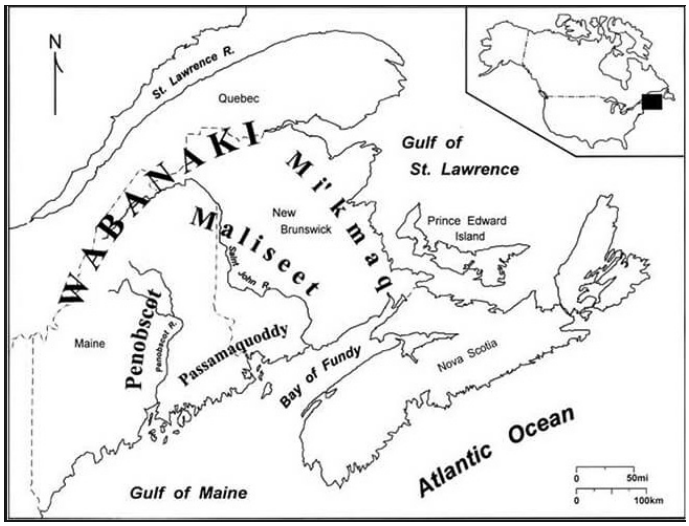
Downeast Maine as we know it today began with a series of ancient continents colliding together between 500 and 290 million years ago. The land continued to collide and withdraw, forming a chain of super volcanoes along the eastern shoreline of Maine, including Mount Desert Island. Over the next 200 million years, the landscape was extensively eroded by water, wind, and ice.

"A Gathering Place" is one of three panels at Long Point sharing stories of rich natural resources and the people who have been drawn here for generations. To learn more about the Passamaquoddy people, visit the Waponahki Museum at Pleasant Point, the Passamaquoddy Cultural Heritage Museum at Indian Township, the Wabanaki Cultural Center and Museum in Calais, the Gallery of Maine History at the University of Maine at Machias, the Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor, the Hudson Museum at the University of Maine, Orono, and the St. Croix Island International Site in Robbinston. These panels were made through a collaboration between Maine Coast Heritage Trust, a Passamaquoddy artist, the Long Point Advisory Committee, the Machiasport Historical Society and the Passamaquoddy Historic Preservation Office. Image courtesy of Maine Coast Heritage Trust.

Pangea eventually broke apart and separated into North America and Europe. What is known today as Downeast Maine, located at this split, was left perched at the eastern edge of the Atlantic Ocean, on the continent of North America. This activity forever influenced the geomorphology, ecology, and culture of the region.

Maine emerged from the last continental glacier as a treeless tundra that supported woolly mammoths and other large animals. Extensive inland waterways carved by glacial meltwater and the convoluted coastline provided an interconnected network of transportation routes extending from the Gulf of Maine to the St. Lawrence River. Nomadic Paleo Indians arrived in Downeast Maine 12,000+/- years ago. People lived in small groups and traveled across the landscape hunting migratory animals and gathering wild plants.

The Wabanaki Tribes are descendants of these early inhabitants of Downeast Maine and western New Brunswick. According to oral histories, the Wabanaki have lived in this area since time immemorial. The Wabanaki Confederacy includes 5 Tribes: Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Maliseet, Micmac and Abenaki. Wabanaki translates to "People of the Dawn". The Wabanaki have many creation stories that preserve the history of people in the Dawnland. Some historic and cultural information about the Passamaquoddy people is recorded in petroglyphs created on rock outcrops around Machias Bay. The region is home to possibly the largest concentration of petroglyphs on the east coast of North America. The oldest are about 3,500 years old and were still being created when the first European ships arrived. Petroglyphs are physically fragile and culturally important. Although the existence of these petrogylphs is well-known, their location is not and access is restricted.



Wabanaki Homeland, 19th Century. Image by Stephen Bicknell.

The Wabanaki Tribes, although not fully eradicated from their homeland, are now mainly relegated to living on Indian Reservations. Many Penobscot people occupy Indian Island in the Penobscot River. The Passamaquoddy are divided between Pleasant Point on Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays and Indian Township near the St. Croix River and Grand Lake system. The Aroostook Band of Micmac are located in Presque Isle, and the Maliseet Reservation is located in Houlton. These four tribes are Federally Recognized. The Abenaki, who are not, live on lands in Quebec as well as in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The Passamaquoddy Tribes on the Pleasant Point and Indian Township Reservations are the primary Tribal group highlighted in this Feasibility Study, as they still reside in the area referred to as the Downeast National Heritage Area.

Abundant Natural Resources

The Laurentide Ice Sheet retreated and advanced several times over thousands of years, eroding earth and stone and carrying sediments over thousands of miles. Ice grinding over the land stripped away soils, revealing great swaths of granite bedrock. Sediments that dropped from the melting ice created deltas, moraines, eskers, and clay beds. Kettle ponds formed by deposits damming water outlets. Rivers were carved by meltwater. Deep sand and gravel deposits created enormous aquifers. Warming of the climate enabled northward migration of the forest.

These glacial influences "laid the ground" for the abundant and varied natural resources that have supported both Wabanaki and Euro-American people in Downeast Maine for well over a millennium.

The Passamaquoddy traditionally used coastal and inland areas and relocated between them on a seasonal basis to hunt, fish, and gather for their subsistence needs year-round. They harvested a wide variety of plants, including nuts, berries, sweetgrass, ash, birch bark, and plants as sources for medicine. They hunted and fished large and small mammals including seals and small whales, birds, amphibians, shellfish, and fin fish from salt and freshwater. Large schools of herring and salmon migrated by river and stream from inland lakes to the coast. The ocean supported large populations of fish, seals, and waterfowl. Forests were filled with immense old-growth trees. Wild blueberry barrens provided an important food source for people and animals.

Trading was extensive, and rivers and streams between inland and coastal water bodies were critical transportation routes. As colonists began extensive harvests of trees, and later dammed rivers for mills and power, Passamaquoddy hunting and fishing areas were greatly diminished, and they lost access to the coast.

Beginning in the 1500s, Basque, French, and English fishermen, traders, explorers, missionaries, and settlers were drawn to the region's rich resources. Countless Passamaquoddy people died in the centuries following the arrival of Europeans from violence, disease, and the colonial taking of land and resources.

Fisheries

The location of fish has always influenced where people lived, and the size of vessels determined where European settlers fished. These settlement patterns remain in place today, and villages continue to develop in protected harbors and at the confluence of rivers and the ocean.

Marine fish, invertebrates, shellfish, and river-run species such as alewives were, and still are, an important food source and part of the economy. Many generations of people harvested sturgeon, sculpin, bluefish, tomcod, pollock, swordfish, eels, Atlantic cod, and harbor porpoise. Runs of salmon and alewives up the rivers provided an abundance of food during migration season in the spring. The name "Passamaquoddy" is an Anglicization of the word Peskotomuhkati, meaning "pollock spearer" or "those of the place where pollock are plentiful".

The Passamaquoddy hunted seals for food, tools, and other uses for many generations. Overharvesteing of seals by non-native hunters led to removal of their sovereign right to harvest seals under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

Clams were an important resource to the Passamaquoddy and remain an important partof the regional commercial fisheries economy and a local food source. Bar Harbor, now a well-traveled tourism destination, was an important shellfish-gathering location. The nameBar Harbor is an anglicization of the "clam-gathering place" in Passamaquoddy.

Sardine Boats, Eastport - Pickled river herring were shipped to Boston, New York, and the Caribbean. Maine sardines fed many American soldiers during the world wars. Approximately 75 canneries processed herring until 2010, when the last sardine factory, Stinson Seafood in Prospect Harbor closed. Photo courtesy of NOAA.

Downeast Maine became a global supplier of seafood for European countries and the slave trade – beginning with Cod. This once abundant groundfish attracted Europeans to settle the eastern seaboard of the North American continent. In the early 1600s, European explorers such as Captain John Smith, Samuel de Champlain, George Weymouth, and John Brereton reported on the abundance of codfish and other finfish species. New World cod populations presented an economic bonanza for European fish merchants who searched the world for fish species to replace those already fished out in Europe.

A century ago, Eastport was called "sardine capital of America," one of the busiest ports in the US. Pickled river herring were shipped to Boston, New York, and the Caribbean. Wesley Raye began making mustard for tinned sardines, or herring, over 120 years ago. Maine sardines fed many American soldiers during the world wars. Approximately 75 canneries processed herring until 2010, when the last sardine factory, Stinson Seafood in Prospect Harbor closed. By then, the last commercial operation that smoked rather than canned sardines, the McCurdy Smokehouse in Lubec, had been shut down for nearly two decades. Herring has also long been used as bait by many fishermen. Lobstermen today still rely on herring and other fish for bait.

Clams were also commercially valued as bait aboard schooners in both the inshore and offshore salt-cod fishery of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The fresh clam industry became important during the Civil War in the form of clams shipped to Boston, fried, and sent to troops. As tourism increased, steamed clams became popular for clambakes and "shore dinners" and are still a local delicacy of choice to many visitors.

Technological innovations in preserving clams allowed for long-distance transport by boat and rail. In 1880 a canning plant was built in Jonesport to preserve sardines, clams, lobsters, and

other fishery products. Clams were canned in Brooklin, South Blue Hill, and Whiting. The Whiting cannery may have been the first to pack steamed clams in the US and operates today as a shellfish dealer and processor.

Abundant Natural Resources

#1 in the world

The lobster fishery is the number one marine resource industry in all of Maine, with Stonington and Jonesport being the largest supplier of lobster in the world.

10,000+ years

Wild blueberries have thrived on the sandy glacial outwash plains of Downeast Maine for 10,000+/- years.

420 million years old

In some areas the granite in Downeast Maine is believed to be more than 420 million years old.

702,654 acres

A total of 702,654 acres has been conserved in Downeast Maine. 19.6% is held in some type of conservation status.

Clamming is an important year-round source of income for many families today. Clammers dig in the deep, glacially deposited mud beds wherever clams are abundant and weather, tide, and harvesting restrictions allowed. Down East Institute in Beals, Maine's first public shellfish hatchery, was formed in the 1980s to address concerns over decreasing soft-shell clam harvests. The Institute cultivates commercially important shellfish seed to restore and create economic opportunities for harvesters, aquaculturists, and other entrepreneurs.

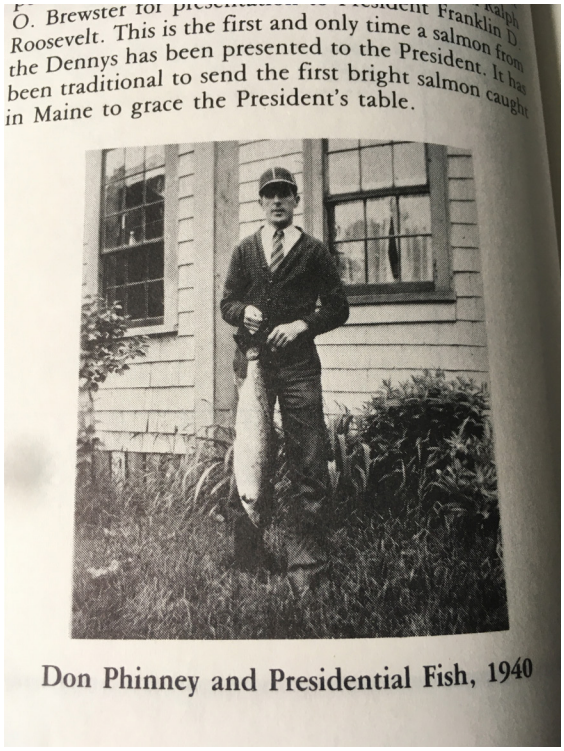
Atlantic salmon are an iconic species of the Northeast and were of great cultural and historical importance to the Wabanaki Tribes, as well as a source of food. Hundreds of thousands of Atlantic salmon returned to spawn in Downeast rivers each year. These runs were severely depleted by the early 19th century and continued to decline through the first half of the 20th century. Dams and other impediments, overfishing, and pollution are significant factors. By the mid-20th century, the primary distribution of wild Atlantic Salmon in the U.S. was limited to the eastern third of Maine's coast.

The Narraguagus River in Cherryfield was a nationally renowned wild Atlantic salmon fishing spot. A 1940s tourism brochure from the Narraguagus Fish & Game Association states that, in 1940, "Five thousand 4–6-inch Salmon were liberated in this river." The fishery was closed in 1948.

Atlantic salmon from Maine were so highly valued that, for more than 80 years, the first one caught in the Penobscot River each spring was presented to the U.S. president. The last presidential salmon was caught in May 1992, because there were too few adult salmon to sacrifice even one.

The wild Atlantic salmon was listed as endangered in 2000. At that time, at least eight rivers in the Gulf of Maine Distinct Population Segment still supported wild Atlantic Salmon populations; 6 of them are located in Downeast Maine.

The Downeast Salmon Federation in Columbia Falls and East Machias was established to conserve important ecological resources in eastern Maine with a focus on wild Atlantic salmon and other sea-run fish and their habitats, restoring a viable recreational salmon fishery in Downeast Maine.



Presidential Salmon, 1940 - Atlantic salmon from Maine were so highly valued that, for more than 80 years, the first one caught in the Penobscot River each spring was presented to the U.S. president. In 1940 the first and only salmon from the Dennys River was presented to President Roosevelt. The last presidential salmon was caught in May 1992, because there were too few adult salmon to sacrifice even one. This image is from the book Salmon on the Dennys, 1786-1988: Struggle for Survival by Bartlett & Robinson. Photo by Bartlett Robinson.

The people of Downeast Maine have harvested and used lobster for thousands of years. Long ago, people could pick up lobsters at low tide by hand, spear them with a gaff, or scoop them up with a net. Today, lobster is an iconic symbol of Downeast Maine, but before the 1850's lobster was considered a "cheap food," and served to widows, orphans, servants, and prisoners. Massachusetts enacted a law restricting lobster meals in prison to no more than two times a week. The commercial lobster fishery of Downeast Maine began around 1850. Canning companies boosted the reputation of Maine lobster throughout the Northeast and helped

Blueberries in Autumn - With over 6.5 million naturally evolved varieties, wild blueberry fields can contain 1,500 genetically distinct plants. From a biodiversity perspective, wild blueberries are unique in the world and are a strong influence on ecosystems in Downeast Maine. Photo by Arthur Tenan.

develop the first nationwide markets for the product. Canned lobster became an expensive luxury item, and was shipped to Boston, New York, and other cities.

Today the lobster fishery is the number one marine resource industry in all of Maine, and the Downeast region specifically has the largest landings in the state. The fishing ports of Stonington and Jonesport boast the largest annual commercial harvest of lobster in Maine, the largest supplier of lobster in the world. Commercial fishermen also harvest eels, alewives, smelt, crabs, herring, halibut, shrimp, scallops, urchins, worms, whelks, and seaweed. Sea farming of Atlantic salmon, mussels, and seaweed is becoming more common in Downeast Maine.

The Massachusetts Colonial Ordinance of 1641-1647 established public rights to coastal resources, granting every household "free fishing and fowling as far as the tide doth ebb and flow." In 1820, when it became a state independent of Massachusetts, Maine retained this law granting rights to residents to take seafood for personal and family use. Downeast Maine residents utilize their recreational fisheries rights today; lobster, clams, crab, and fin fish continue to be important food sources.

Wild Blueberries

Downeast Maine is home to a landscape that exists nowhere else in the world – the wide-open expanses of low-bush wild blueberry fields, called "barrens". Wild blueberries have thrived

on these sandy glacial outwash plains for 10,000+/- years. Wild blueberries cannot be planted commercially, they must be tended in their natural environment. With over 6.5 million naturally evolved varieties, wild blueberry fields can contain 1,500 genetically distinct plants. From a biodiversity perspective, wild blueberries are unique in the world and are a strong influence on ecosystems in Downeast Maine.

Indigenous people cultivated the wild blueberry as an important food source through biennial burning, a practice which continues today. They ate fresh wild blueberries late in the summer, and dried and crushed them into cakes to provide critical winter sustenance. Dried blueberries were used as a seasoning for soups and stews, and to cure meat. Wild blueberry tea was prized for its healing powers. The juice was used to dye splint baskets and served as a cough remedy.

When the settlers arrived, the Native Americans showed them how to care for the wild blueberry barrens and taught them the many uses for the wild blueberries.

Gathering blueberries on the barrens was a public privilege for more than a hundred years after the neighboring seacoast towns were first settled. Whole families came from far and near and even before the Civil War to pick blueberries for their own use and for sale.

Evidence suggests that the barrens were burned over many years before 1796 and were much smaller than they are today. Escaped forest fires and fires deliberately set to increase the blueberry area have been responsible for the addition of thousands of acres since that time.

Blueberry Rakers, Whitneyville - The August harvest once drew a large population of migrant workers to the region, including Micmac from Canada, Hispanics, and Latinos. Migrants sent money home to their families. Generations of local youth paid for school clothes and their first cars. A permanent population of Latino residents, wild blueberry farms with roadside stands, giant tractors crawling down the road, and seasonal workers are a modern-day continuation of the long-standing history of wild blueberry production.

During the Civil War, blueberries were harvested commercially, canned, and used to feed the Union Army. Downeast Maine has supplied roughly 90% of the world's wild blueberry supply since A.L. Stewart and Jasper Wyman began canning berries in Cherryfield in 1874. The fourth generation of the Wyman family is actively involved in the management of the company. The wild blueberry rake, first developed in the late 1800s, is unchanged today. The grandson of the original inventor now runs the company that has been manufacturing rakes since 1910.

Wild blueberries are a mainstay of the economy and culture in Downeast Maine. Generations of schoolteachers, high school students, families, loggers, and Wabanaki returned to the barrens every year along with people from all over the world, for a working vacation in August at blueberry harvest time. The August harvest once drew a large population of migrant workers to the region, including Micmac from Canada, Hispanics, and Latinos. Migrants sent money home to their families. Generations of local youth paid for school clothes and their first cars. A permanent population of Latino residents, wild blueberry farms with roadside stands, giant tractors crawling down the road, and seasonal workers are a modern-day continuation of the long-standing history of wild blueberry production.

Due to the tradition of wild blueberry farming, substrate in the barrens remains largely intact, revealing some of the best-preserved glacial features in North America.

Forest Products

The forests of Maine have been a resource since the area first was inhabited by humans. The Wabanaki collected maple sap as a sweetener, harvested wild foods and medicinal plants that grow in forests, harvested tree bark for housing and canoes and ash for baskets, constructed a variety of tools, and burned logs for warmth and cooking food. People continue the annual harvests of specialty forest foods such as maple sap, mushrooms, wild berries, and fiddleheads. Many people heat their homes with wood. Local woods like birch and maple are still used for kitchen utensils and utilitarian works of art.

Forest Bounty - The forests of Maine have been a resource since the area first was inhabited by humans. People continue the annual harvests of specialty forest foods such as maple sap, mushrooms, wild berries, and fiddleheads. Photo by Tessa Ftorek.

Early Europeans were amazed by the size, density, and sheer profusion of the North American forests.

Lawrence Lumber Company Mill, Jonesboro, 1915 - Timber was plentiful along the Chandler River when the first settlers arrived in Jonesboro. Jonesboro mills produced lumber, staves, shingles and box shooks (parts for unassembled boxes). Lawrence Lumber Company manufactured long and short lumber from 1900 to 1916. The building was destroyed in 1937 when a fire jumped the river, consuming houses, a store, and the mill (at that time it was the Look Brothers empty box mill). Photo courtesy of Penobscot Marine Museum.

Seemingly endless stands of birch, spruce, oak, and white pine drew Europeans upriver and inland to measure and claim the wilderness. Seafaring and naval supremacy were so important to the island nation of Great Britain that its North American colonists were forbidden to cut down the largest trees, especially the white pine, perfect for masts, which were strictly reserved for the King's trade.

The vast pine forests and navigable rivers and coastline enabled the region's forestry economy to prosper. Wood products provided significant resources in the 17th and 18th centuries, including housing, barrels, ships, pitch, fence posts, fuel, and charcoal. After the Revolutionary War, the logging and shipbuilding industries converted mass quantities of raw timber into private wealth and commercial transport, affecting the fortunes of England and the United States.

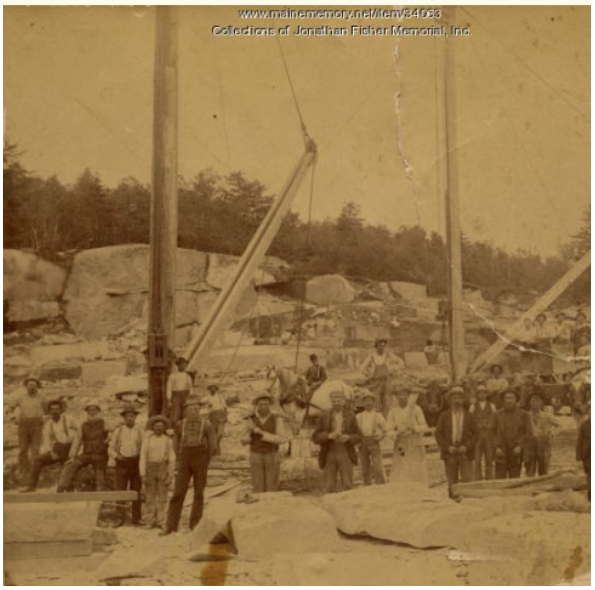
Logging operations grew with the national demand for lumber products as the nation expanded through the 19th and 20th centuries. Thousands of men and horses hauled logs from inland forests and drove them downstream to mills, where they were processed into lumber. Many hundreds of sailing ships were built, and timber was shipped worldwide. The industry employed surveyors to identify likely stands of trees, lumbermen to cut timber, teamsters, and their draft

animals to haul logs, scalers to measure the timber's worth, and river drivers to float logs to the mills where sawyers converted logs into marketable products. The sheer volume of lumber moved between mills and ports created demand for Maine's first railroad.

Logging became progressively mechanized, particularly in the 20th century. Certain species were over harvested, competition emerged from the northwest and Canada, and the demand increasingly shifted away from cut lumber toward pulp for papermaking. One of the last major paper mills of Downeast Maine, in Bucksport on the Penobscot River, shut down in 2015. A tissue paper manufacturing facility continues to operate in Woodland, supporting many families in Downeast Maine.

In addition to raw and processed timber, Downeast Maine is one of the world's largest producers of balsam products. Balsam fir is used world-wide for holiday trees, wreaths, and other decorations. The industry provides an important seasonal income for many individuals and families and employs a population of migrant workers.

The uses of the forest have changed and grown – from timber for masts and shipbuilding, to sawn lumber for building, to raw material for papermaking, to a recreational resource that boosts the tourism economy. Through all the changes, Downeast Maine's forests continue to support a viable and diverse forest-based economy due to the scale of the resource and its importance to the economy.



Brown and McAllister Granite Quarry, Long Island, Blue Hill - Cutting granite blocks for building stones became an important industry in the 1800's. Granite was split from ledges in large sheets and extracted from deep pits, called quarries. Granite was transported down the coast in special ships called stone sloops to build many of America's landmark buildings. Photo courtesy of Jonathan Fisher Memorial.

Granite

As the earth was forming, crystallized magma cooled deep in the earth under what is now DownEast Maine and developed into granite shelves up to five miles deep. In some areas the granite is believed to be more than 420 million years old. The Laurentide Ice Sheet scraped away the soil as it receded, revealing the seemingly endless supply of granite.

Cutting granite blocks for building stones became an important industry in the 1800's. Granite was split from ledges in large sheets and extracted from deep pits, called quarries.

The Granite Art Garden - The Granite Art Garden is A Center for Art, History, and Sustainability located at a historic quarry in Sullivan. The Garden's mission is to preserve the historic art of quarrying through demonstrations and museum exhibits focusing on the unique geology that gave rise to the booming granite quarrying industry of the 19th century. The Garden is owned and operated by Obadiah, who grew up on the quarry and was inspired to work with stone at a young age. Photo source: MaineMade.com.

Granite was transported down the coast in special ships called stone sloops to build many of America's landmark buildings. Rockefeller Center, Chicago's Board of Trade, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, the Boston Museum of Fine Art, and the New York Stock Exchange were built from Downeast granite. Streets in New York, New Orleans and Philadelphia were paved with custom-sized granite stones.

Downeast Maine's granite industry declined in the twentieth century as builders began using concrete and steel, and trains replaced ships as the primary form of transportation. The only commercial quarry remaining in Maine is Crotch Island Quarry off Deer Isle. At the turn of the century, Crotch was one of 33 major island quarries along the Maine coast and provided work for an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 people. The Crotch Island Quarry survived because of the unique granite extracted from it.

Abandoned quarries still dot the coast of Downeast Maine. A few are open to the public for swimming, hiking, enjoyment, and learning. Two granite museums tell the history of the industry. A growing number of artists, sculptors, and builders carry on the tradition of working with granite, often utilizing traditional tools and techniques. Some even reside in former industrial quarries… during the back to the land movement of the 1970's many decommissioned quarries were turned into residential sites. In several cases the children who were raised in those quarry landscapes serve as leaders in the arts and continue to reside on and work with the granite landscape.

Habitat Conservation

The people of Downeast Maine are protective of the region's wealth of natural resources and rely on it to support their way of life. Downeast Maine's greatest asset is its unique and dynamic natural capital: intact ecosystems, healthy watersheds, and distinctive glacial geology. Scientific studies show that the Downeast region contains many of the cleanest, most natural, and least developed watersheds and wildlife corridors on the East Coast of the United States.

Land Use		
	Washington County	Hancock County
Size – Square Miles	3,258	2,345
Land	2,563	1,587
Water	695	758
% Conserved Land	25	12
# Towns	42	36
# Cities	2	1
# Unincorporated Villages	0	19
# Unorganized Territories	34	15
# Indian Reservations	2	0

A total of 702,654 acres has been conserved in Downeast Maine as of June 2017, including national and state parks, wildlife refuges, working forests, and land trust preserves. Of the total land in the two-county area, 19.6% is held in some type of conservation status. In Hancock County, 12.5% of its 1,500,800 acres are in conserved land; in Washington County, 25% of its 2,085,120 acres are conserved.

Together the two counties have 200,000+ acres of ponds and lakes; 3,300+ miles of streams; 1,000+ river miles; and 2,700 sq miles of forest cover. Of Maine's 87 globally significant seabird

Camping on Donnell Pond - Donnell Pond Public Reserved Land includes 14,000 acres of mountains, pristine lakes, and remote ponds. The Tunk Lake area includes 6,215 acres of the state's Ecological Reserve System, established to protect Maine's biodiversity. A small stand of old growth red spruce, inaccessible because of surrounding steep and rocky terrain, has no evidence of human disturbance with numerous trees dating previous to 1750, including one to 1692.

nesting islands, 54 are in Downeast Maine. The region contains thousands of acres of significant shorebird, eelgrass, eagle, wading bird, and waterfowl habitats. Downeast Maine is home to 9 significant wild Atlantic salmon watersheds. The Penobscot River is the state's largest and New England's second largest watershed.

Following is a partial listing of conservation lands that contribute to the preservation of unique habitats, offer outdoor recreation and education opportunities, and exemplify significant conservation efforts across Downeast Maine.

Acadia National Park was the first national park created from private lands gifted to the public through the efforts of conservation-minded citizens. These efforts led to Acadia's establishment as the first National Park in the eastern United States, and one of the first in the entire system. Establishment of Acadia contributed to the national land conservation movement. The Park remains the largest conservation easement program in the National Park System and continues to be supported by generous private philanthropy.

Donnell Pond Public Reserved Land includes 14,000 acres of mountains, pristine lakes, and remote ponds. The Tunk Lake area includes 6,215 acres of the state's Ecological Reserve System, established to protect Maine's biodiversity. A small stand of old growth red spruce, inaccessible because of surrounding steep and rocky terrain, has no evidence of human disturbance with numerous trees dating previous to 1750, including one to 1692.

Maine Coastal Islands National Wildlife Refuge is a complex of islands and coastal properties managed and preserved for seabird nesting and coastal wading bird habitat and provides exemplary birdwatching vantage points. Downeast Maine forms the easternmost end of the Atlantic Flyway, critical habitat for migratory songbirds and waterfowl. During fall, over 4,000 ducks rest and feed at Petit Manan's Cranberry Flowage before migrating south.

Great Wass Island Preserve projects farther out to sea than any other land mass in eastern Maine. The Gulf of Maine and the Bay of Fundy meet just east of Jonesport; their mixing produces a cool, humid oceanic climate ideal for rare plants and natural communities. Extreme conditions like constant wind, salt spray, harsh winter storms, and cool summers greatly influence the species types found here and creates unique ecosystems. The Preserve supports one of Maine's largest stands of coastal jack pine, one which has evolved to successfully reproduce without the heat of fire typically required to open seed cones. Great Wass contains maritime slope bogs and raised bogs which are unique to this part of the state.

Machias River Waterway supports Maine's greatest self-sustaining population of wild Atlantic salmon. Birdwatching abounds on the associated chain of inland lakes, identified by American Bird Conservancy as a Globally Important Bird Area. At least 180 species of birds have been documented, including 23 warblers. Over 6,000 acres, including 252 miles of river and contributing lakes and streams, are forever protected for recreation and wildlife through a monumental effort involving numerous public and private entities.

Machias Lakes Paddle - The Machias River system supports Maine's greatest self-sustaining population of wild Atlantic salmon. The system is recognized by American Bird Conservancy as a Globally Important Bird Area. At least 180 species of birds have been documented, including 33 warblers. Over 6,000 acres, including 252 miles of river and contributing lakes and streams, are forever protected for recreation and wildlife through a monumental effort involving numerous public and private entities. Intrepid boaters can paddle the wild and scenic Machias River Corridor, a 76-mile back-country canoe trip from Fifth Machias Lake to downtown Machias. Primitive campsites and vehicle access points are located along the route, allowing exploration of all or part of the Corridor.

Cutler Coast Preserve and Bog Brook Cove comprise the 2nd largest contiguous conservation area on the Maine coast (after Acadia National Park), thanks to a multi-organizational commitment to protect a landscape critical to protecting an economy and culture reliant on intact

natural resources. A unique composition of spruce-fir-larch forest and glacial influence supports raised coastal peatland and plant communities rarely found south of Canada. Nearly 200 species of birds are recorded along the Cutler Coast, some rare to Maine.

Machias Seal Island off the Cutler coast is a renowned North American birdwatching destination. The tiny, barren island is nesting grounds for a great number and variety of migratory seabirds and is the largest Puffin colony on the Maine coast, with thousands more birds than any other site. The island is designated a bird sanctuary by the U.S. and Canadian Wildlife Service.

Puffin at Machias Seal Island - Machias Seal Island off the Cutler coast is a renowned North American birdwatching destination. The tiny, barren island is nesting grounds for a great number and variety of migratory seabirds and is the largest Puffin colony on the Maine coast, with thousands more birds than any other site. The island is designated a bird sanctuary by the U.S. and Canadian Wildlife Service. Photo by Richard Couse.

Cobscook Bay derives its name from the Maliseet-Passamaquoddy tribal word for "boiling tides". Cobscook Bay is an unusual estuary with a narrow opening to the sea; long, convoluted shoreline; and few tributaries. Twice-daily tides in the Bay average 24 feet, with occasional tides as high as 28 feet (average tides in southern Maine are 9 feet). These large tides bring nutrient-rich water from the Gulf of Maine, which stimulates phytoplankton growth that feeds a notable diversity of invertebrates, including multiple intertidal species normally found in subarctic waters. Cobscook Bay contains some of the last great scallop beds in the State of Maine. The Bay's productive food web nourishes more than 200 bird species. Thousands of shorebirds stop over each fall to rest and forage as they migrate south from northern breeding grounds. Cobscook Bay has the highest density of nesting bald eagles in the northeastern United States and has played a key role in restoring eagle populations. During the winter, the bay's convoluted shoreline and strong tidal flow keep it relatively free of ice, making it attractive to waterfowl such as black ducks and Canada geese. Up to 25% of Maine's wintering black ducks can be found in Cobscook Bay.

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, one of the oldest National Wildlife Refuges in the country, comprises two divisions on the Bold Coast - Edmunds and Baring. Moosehorn is an important breeding ground and critical migratory bird stopover point on the Atlantic Flyway. Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge provides habitat to many songbirds, including neotropical migrants. Twenty-six species of migrating warblers nest on the refuge. Two viewing platforms just outside of Calais are

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge - Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, one of the oldest National Wildlife Refuges in the country, comprises two divisions on the Bold Coast - Edmunds and Baring. Moosehorn is an important breeding ground and critical migratory bird stopover point on the Atlantic Flyway. Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge provides habitat to many songbirds, including neotropical migrants. Twenty-six species of migrating warblers nest on the refuge.

considered one of the best bald eagles viewing locations in Maine. Large swaths of the Wildlife Refuge are managed for woodcock habitat.

West Grand Lake Community Forest protects over 17 miles of lake shore and over 90 miles of stream shore. Combined with the adjacent Farm Cove Community Forest, over 55,000 acres of working forest are preserved for sustainable timber harvesting, heritage education, and outdoor recreation.

Settlement & Exploration

From the early seventeenth century to the American War for Independence, Downeast Maine was alternately occupied, colonized, settled, or raided by the French, the English, and the Dutch. The area changed hands according to the terms of treaties negotiated in Europe between these rival powers.

French Occupation

The St. Croix River, which now forms the international boundary between Maine and Canada, was called "Skutik" by the Passamaquoddy people. Prior to that it was inhabited by their ancestors. The St. Croix's first settlers arrived nearly 12,000 years ago. The river became a major crossroads for harvesting seafood and accessing the Penobscot and Saint John River systems through the upper lakes.

Just inside the river's mouth is St. Croix Island, site of the first French attempt in 1604 to colonize the territory they called l'Acadie. The short-lived French settlement at St. Croix Island was one of the earliest European settlements in northern North America, predating even the British colony of Jamestown.

Pierre Dugua led a group of French settlers, including Samuel Champlain, to locate the elusive China trade route and profit from trade in l'Acadie. They chose Saint Croix Island to settle on for its prime location near the confluence of two rivers and a bay. The winter of 1604-1605 was

St Croix Island International Historic Site - Pierre Dugua led a group of French settlers, including Samuel Champlain, to locate the elusive China trade route and profit from trade in l'Acadie. They chose Saint Croix Island to settle on for its prime location near the confluence of two rivers and a bay. The winter of 1604-1605 was one of the coldest on record; the settlers were unprepared for its brutality. Ice floes prevented them reaching the mainland, and food. Nearly half of them died from scurvy, malnutrition, and exposure. Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, the only International Historic Site in the world, commemorates this settlement. The National Park Service and Parks Canada each administer a site on their respective side of the Saint Croix River.

one of the coldest on record; the settlers were unprepared for its brutality. Ice floes prevented them reaching the mainland, and food. Nearly half of them died from scurvy, malnutrition, and exposure, and were buried in a small cemetery on Saint Croix Island. The Passamaquoddy returned to their summer home on Saint Croix Island that spring and saved the men's lives; they moved on to Port Royal, Nova Scotia.

The French built Fort Pentagöet in the 1630s in what is now Castine. Pentagöet was the name used by the French to describe the Penobscot River and its tributaries. The fort was part of the French attempt to maintain and extend their control over Acadia, the name given the region between the Kennebec and St. Croix Rivers. Fort Pentagöet changed hands several times, from the French to the English, from the English back to the French, and finally, after 1715 to the English, when it became part of the British Empire following the Treaty of Utrecht.

In 1779 the British Royal Navy sent a detachment of troops to Castine, intending to use the site as a base of operations against the American rebels. They British built Fort George during the War for

Unity and Margaretta - Early in the American Revolution, American merchant Ichabod Jones sailed from Boston to Machias to facilitate a trade on behalf of the British, who needed lumber, which Machias produced in abundance. The British sent the armed cutter HMS Margaretta along to ensure Jones' success. Jones demanded that Machias load their lumber before he would unload any British provisions for trade. As townspeople discussed whether or not to commence trade, the Margaretta was positioned within firing distance of town. The people of Machias eventually voted to trade, but Jones refused to do business with anyone who had opposed trade. Several local militias set out to capture Jones, and the first naval engagement of the American Revolution ensued as militiamen fought back British troops with pitchforks, axes, and hunting rifles. Photo courtesy of Maine Historical Society.

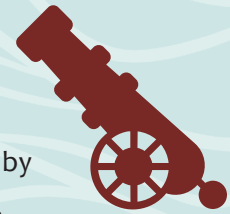
In Front of the Burnham Tavern – During the events leading up to the Battle of the Margaretta, the Burnham Tavern became the scene of hot debate as townspeople discussed whether or not to trade goods. As the battle ensued, the Burnham Tavern became a makeshift hospital for the wounded. Margaretta's Captain died here, supposedly leaving behind a wooden chest soaked with his blood. The Burnham Tavern is now a museum and National Historic Site, one of 21 homes in the United States deemed significant to the American Revolution. Photo by RJ Heller.

Settlement and Exploration

12,000 years ago

The St. Croix's first settlers arrived nearly 12,000 years ago.

Changing hands



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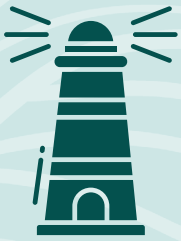

Over 1/3 of lighthouses...

...in Maine are located along the Downeast coast. Lighthouses are the most technologically and architecturally significant elements in a system of navigational aids.

Telling time across the Atlantic

In 1866, the first successful transatlantic telegraphic longitude determination occurred between the Calais Meridian and the Greenwich Meridian. This was a tremendous advance for the transfer of accurate time across the Atlantic Ocean.

American Independence, only to abandon it when the war was over. The fort is now a National Historic Site.

The American Revolution

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After the Margaretta was positioned within firing distance of town, the people of Machias eventually voted to trade; Jones refused to do business with anyone who had opposed trade. Several local militias set out to capture Jones, and the first naval engagement of the American Revolution ensued as militiamen fought back British troops with pitchforks, axes, and hunting rifles. The Burnham Tavern became a makeshift hospital for the wounded. The Margaretta's Captain died here, supposedly leaving behind a wooden chest soaked with his blood. The Burnham Tavern Museum in Machias is now

a National Historic Site and one of 21 homes in the United States deemed significant to the American Revolution.

Great Britain attempted to destroy Machias in revenge for the capture of HMS Margaretta. The Patriots, with the aid of Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Penobscot warriors, harassed and attacked the British, forcing their retreat. A living history group in the Machias area re-enacts the Battle of the Rim, including several ancestors of actual battle participants.

Fort Knox - During the country's infancy, Maine was repeatedly involved in northeast border disputes with British Canada. The area between Castine and Bangor was invaded and occupied by the British during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Fort Knox was established in 1844 to protect the Penobscot River Valley against a possible future British naval incursion. Fort Knox is one of the best-preserved military fortifications on the New England seacoast and has many unique architectural features. Photo by Travel To Blank.

The "Penobscot Expedition " as it is known was one of the greatest naval defeats in American history. Poor coordination, bickering commanders, inadequate training, and inexplicable delay allowed the British to defend the fort and inflict a humiliating defeat on their opponents, whose troops and ships were sent scurrying up the Penobscot River. Among those involved in the defeat was the Boston silversmith Paul Revere, whose uncooperative behavior and poor relations with the commanding officers led many to seek his censure by court martial.

The British stayed at Fort George in Castine until 1784. Up until then many Loyalists had moved here to seek the protection of the British forces, expecting that the Penobscot River would be the boundary between the new United States and British North America. However, under the treaty negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, the boundary was set at the St. Croix River, some 200 miles north. Many Loyalists dismantled their homes and transported them north on ships, where they helped to establish the town of St. Andrews in New Brunswick.

Eastport was a center of extensive two-way smuggling during the Embargo Act (1807-1809) imposed by President Thomas Jefferson. Fort Sullivan was erected atop a village hill but was captured by a British fleet under command of Sir Thomas Hardy during the War of 1812.

England claimed that Eastport was on the British side of the international border which had been determined in 1783. Eastport was returned to US control in 1818. The boundary between the U. S. and Canada remained disputed until settled by the Webster–Ashburton Treaty of 1842. In 1866, relations with Canada were threatened when hundreds of Fenians (Irish nationalists) awaited a shipment of arms to be landed at Eastport and intended for an invasion of English-ruled Canada. A U.S. military force was sent to seize the arms and successfully dispersed the group. Eastport is the location most recently occupied by a foreign country in the contiguous United States.

The Passamaquoddy supported Americans in the Revolutionary War based on promises and assurances made by General George Washington, which were never ratified by Congress. The state governments took Passamaquoddy lands for timber in exchange for promises to provide for the maintenance of Tribal members. By the mid-1830s, the Passamaquoddy Tribe had been deprived of almost all its traditional territory. State-appointed Indian agents exercised total control over the dispensing of food, clothing, shelter, health care, and other necessities. For many generations, the Passamaquoddy people lived at a bare subsistence level.

Two hundred years after the Revolutionary War the Federal Government finally acknowledged its obligation to the Passamaquoddy. In 1790 Congress passed legislation to curtail exploitation of Indian lands (the Indian Trade and Intercourse Act). A US District Court ruled that the Non-Intercourse Act applied to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes and ordered the federal government to litigate a claim against the State of Maine for the illegal taking of lands. Settlement of this case resulted in the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act in 1980, which marked a critical turning point in the history of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. Today, the Passamaquoddy Tribe has both the sovereign status of a federally recognized Indian tribe and a unique status within Maine law.

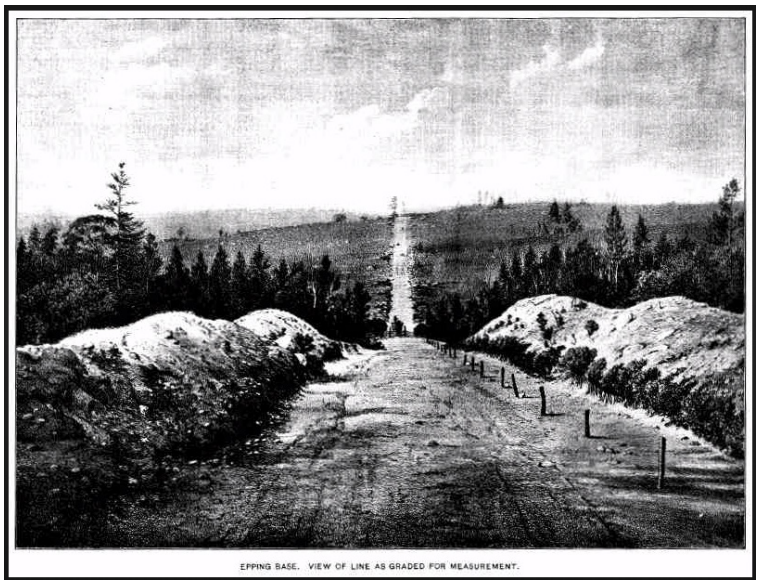
Mapping and Navigation

The Baseline Road

Shipping had increased dramatically since the American Revolution and trade was flourishing, but the accuracy of existing nautical charts was poor. In 1807 Congress authorized

The Epping Baseline Road - The Epping Baseline was built in the wild blueberry barrens atop a wide glacial outwash delta and ancient shoreline. Because the wild blueberry barrens have remained a critical aspect of the Downeast Maine economy, most of the Epping Baseline Road remains intact; no remnants exist of the other five baselines.

the U.S. Coast Survey to map the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Louisiana to aid in both navigation and national defense. Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler proposed a survey based on a chain of triangles stretching from mountaintop to mountaintop down the Appalachians; he became the 1st Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey. Known as the Eastern Oblique Arc, the chain would serve as the framework for linking individual harbor surveys.



Epping Baseline Construction - In order to map the Atlantic seaboard for navigation and national defense in the early 1800's using a chain of triangles, six baselines were constructed from Maine to Louisiana, measured and built with extreme accuracy. In 1857, local farmers and lumbermen were hired to grade a 12-foot-wide path along the 6th and final baseline, located in Downeast Maine. Photo source: geocaching.com.

Six lines, measured with extreme accuracy, were built to facilitate Hassler's plan. They were in southwest Alabama, northwest Georgia, the Chesapeake Bay area, off Long Island, NY, in Massachusetts, and Downeast Maine. In 1857, local farmers and lumbermen in Downeast Maine were hired to grade a 12-foot-wide path along the 6th and final baseline. Where necessary, the path was cut into banks or raised by stone cribbing so that the incline or decline never exceeded one foot in six meters. Benjamin Franklin's great-grandson, Alexander Dallas Bache, 2nd Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey, and Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and later President of the Confederacy, arrived to visit the surveyors and oversee the measurement of the baseline.

Baseline sites were typically located on open coastal beaches because a line of about eight miles was needed, along with visibility at the ends to mountaintops. The rugged coast of Maine made it necessary to site the last baseline well inland. Because the wild blueberry barrens have remained a critical aspect of the Downeast Maine economy, most of the Epping Baseline Road remains intact; no remnants exist of the other five baselines.

The Epping Baseline was built in the wild blueberry barrens atop a wide glacial outwash delta and ancient shoreline. Stone monuments were set more than five miles apart to mark the east and west endpoints. The square granite base of one of these historic monuments is located at the Cherryfield-Narraguagus Historical Society. The marble obelisk that marked the western endpoint of the Epping Baseline is preserved in the Maine State Museum in Augusta.

West Quoddy Head Lighthouse Keeper - West Quoddy Head Lighthouse sits on the easternmost point of the continental US and welcomes the day's first rays of sunlight during the spring and fall equinoxes. West Quoddy is one of only two still-standing U.S. lighthouses with red-and-white bands. Photo by Jerry Monkman.

Lighthouses

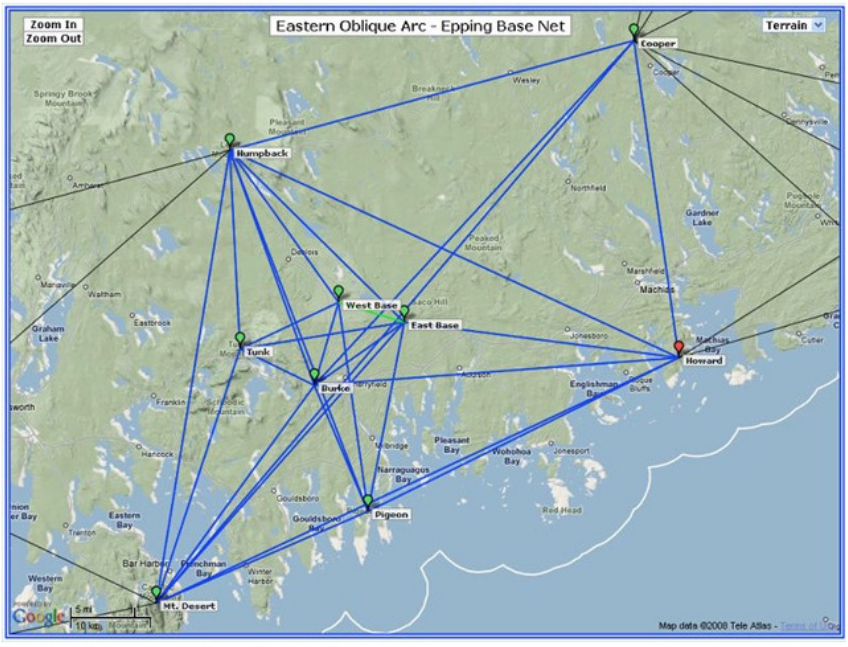
In the early 19th century, the explosion of maritime traffic off the Downeast coast required improved aids to navigation. Steam passenger vessels connected the coastal and larger river towns with urban areas such as Portland, Boston, and New York. The number of passenger ships and pleasure craft increased dramatically as the growth of summer resorts became a major seasonal industry.

The rugged coastline and unpredictable waters of Downeast Maine demanded even more protection for seafarers. Lighthouses have lined the Bold Coast for two centuries, and the region contains 1/3 of all the lighthouses in Maine (Maine contains the most lighthouses of any coastal state of a similar size). These lighthouses remain active today and are visible by land, air, or by sea. Some are owned by the State of Maine or conservation organizations and are directly accessible to the public.

Lighthouses are the most technologically and architecturally significant elements in an extensive system of navigational aids and played critical roles in the growth and development of the maritime transportation network. Downeast Maine's light stations embody a specialized structural form adapted to survive the often-hostile environment of the jagged coastline, open sea, violent storms, dense fog, and large tidal fluctuations.

West Quoddy Head Lighthouse sits on the easternmost point of the continental US and welcomes the day's first rays of sunlight during the spring and fall equinoxes. West Quoddy is one of only two still-standing U.S. lighthouses with red-and-white bands. Established in 1808, it was one of the first stations to be equipped with a fog bell and, later, a steam whistle. A reliable fog signal was deemed more essential than a light since fog can shroud the Downeast Maine coast for long periods of time during summer months. When approaching the bay in foggy conditions, ships would fire a signal gun to prompt the keeper to start tolling the fog bell.

Connie Small, "First Lady of Light," was born in Lubec and spent much of her life living in lighthouses in Maine, including at West Quoddy Head, where her father was a keeper at the Quoddy Head Lifesaving Station. Connie led the nation's lighthouse preservation movement, and later wrote "The Lighthouse Keeper's Wife," which describes her life as a lighthouse-keeper and exemplifies the lives of the many women who served the nation through this solitary and dangerous work.



Eastern Oblique Arc - The Eastern Oblique Arc was an extended effort undertaken by the Coast and Geodetic Survey (formerly the Coast Survey) in the 19th century for high precision triangulation of the east coast of the United States. The Arc enabled calculation of the first precise measurement of the shape of the earth in North America. Image source: forums.groundspeak.com.

Longitude, Meridien, and Greenwich Meantime

A critical element of maritime navigation is accurate calculation of a location's longitude. The United States established the United States Coast Survey in the 1830s to produce a consistent set of nautical charts for the nation's coastline. Survey work extended outward from a prime reference point at Harvard College Observatory. Telegraphy enabled simultaneous exchange of time signals between distant locations to determine the difference in time between observed passage of an object in the sky at different locations. With sufficiently accurate timepieces, longitude could be determined with significant precision.

The Calais Observatory is a pair of granite stones erected in 1857 in what now Meridian Park near the Canadian border in Calais. Scientific equipment used in astronomical observations were mounted to the stone, principally for accurate calculation of Calais's longitude related to meridians in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Frederickton, New Brunswick, Canada; and Greenwich, England.

At the time of its longitude determination in 1866 in relation to the Greenwich Meridian, The Calais Meridian was considered one of the most precisely located places in the United States. In 1866, the first successful transatlantic telegraphic longitude determination occurred at between the Calais Meridian and the Greenwich Meridian. This was a tremendous advance for the transfer of accurate time across the Atlantic Ocean. It provided for the precise determination of longitude at the Harvard Observatory in Massachusetts, relative to Britain's Greenwich Observatory, increasing longitude accuracy throughout North America. The achievement was a major step in ultimately defining Greenwich as the zero point for the establishment of worldwide longitude values.

The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2012 and is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Heritage Trail program.

Inspired by Nature

Arts, dance, music, food, stories, and customs of Downeast Maine are intricately tied to the natural resources, geology, and scenic beauty. Raw materials inspire both utilitarian products and artworks. Natural phenomena such as seasons, harvests, and celestial events inspire community events.

Contemporary Passamaquoddy artists continue to utilize long-standing techniques, although many pieces are considered art today and no longer meant for use as everyday objects. Two examples include Molly Neptune Parker, a Passamaquoddy basket maker and National Endowment for the Arts National Heritage fellow, was the matriarch of four generations of Passamaquoddy basket makers, and Molly's grandchild, Geo Neptune, now a Master Basket maker.

The Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor is the primary venue for viewing, learning about, and purchasing Wabanahki arts. The annual Indian Market provides a forum for Indian artists and performers to connect with the community to educate about and sell their wares.

The Maine Indian Basketmakers Alliance is a collective that fosters the preservation of traditional basket making practices. The Alliance was created in 1993 after tribal basketmakers from the four federally recognized tribes in Maine (Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot) realized there were fewer than a dozen weavers younger than the age of 50 statewide amongst a tribal population of 6,000.

The National Park Service Tribal Preservation Program assists Indian tribes in preserving their historic properties and cultural traditions through the designation of Tribal Historic Preservation

Offices and through annual grant funding programs. Both Indian Township and Pleasant Point operate Tribal Museums.

Fog off Mt. Desert Island - Artists of the Hudson River school like Thomas Cole, Fitz Hugh Lane, and Frederic Church memorialized the dramatic landscape of Acadia in paintings, which caught the attention of tourists who spurred the "Rusticator" movement. Work by Frederick Erwin Church.

Artists and writers have memorialized the Downeast landscape in works of art and literature and continue to be drawn here today. Maine's rough-hewn vistas of sea, forest and mountain have stirred the souls of generations of artists, who glean source material from the rugged coast and mountains; peaceful lakes and forests; dramatic tidal and seasonal fluctuations; small, tight-knit communities; the natural resources industries; maritime culture; and the steady, humble push of people going about their daily lives. For many of Maine's artists, inspiration comes from the timeless, enduring elements: the people, landscape, climate, history, and lifestyle.

By the mid to late 19th century, regular steamship service connected Portland and Boston to the west and Saint John, New Brunswick to the east. Artists from far and wide were now able to more easily frequent the area. Artists of the Hudson River school like Thomas Cole, Fitz Hugh Lane, and Frederic Church memorialized the dramatic landscape of Acadia in paintings, which caught the attention of tourists who spurred the "Rusticator" movement.

Artist Harrison Bird Brown of Portland painted a number of scenes of nearby Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick with many featuring Passamaquoddy encampments. Boston based artists Alfred Bricher, William Edward Norton and Edward Wilbor Dean Hamilton painted coastal scenes of West Quoddy Head in Maine and the summer colony at Campobello Island and Grand Manan in New Brunswick. In the 1890s, Boston based nature photographer, William Lyman Underwood, began to take excursion trips for fishing and hunting to Duck Lake in northern Washington County with Passamaquoddy guides. A number of the photographs that he took during his trips to this area appear in his subsequent books, Wild Brother: Strangest of True Stories from the North Woods and Wilderness Adventures.

Whippoorwill - John James Audubon studied and painted the birds of Downeast Maine. Audubon twice visited Washington County in the early 19th century, in 1831 and 1833, and created drawings and watercolors of such birds as the Hyperborean Phalarope, Harlequin Duck, and Thick Billed Murre. The Lincoln Sparrow that Audubon located in nearby Nova Scotia was named for Thomas Lincoln of Dennysville. Audubon chartered the schooner Ripley out of Eastport for his trip to Labrador in 1833. Work by John James Audobon.

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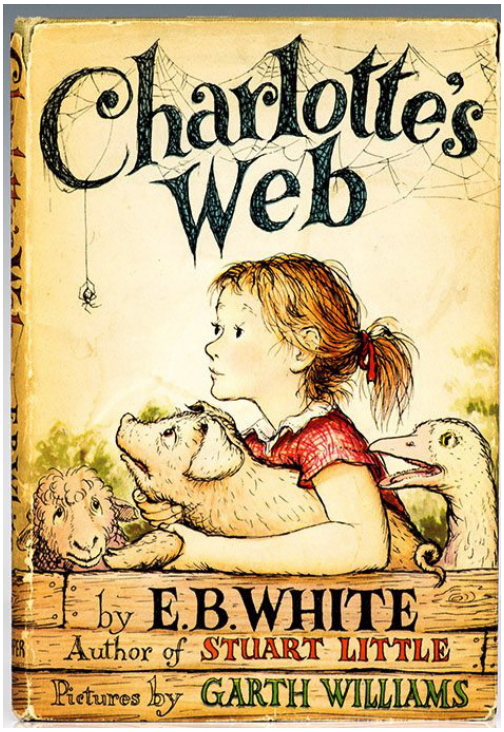
An example of the well-known artists from the 1900's whose art was directly inspired by the land and people of Downeast Maine include George Pierce Ennis, Sandor Bernath, Winslow Homer, Stow Wengenroth, George Horne Russell, and Harrison Bird Brown. The modernist coastal paintings of John Marin who summered in Addison are in collections of major museums across the United States. In 1938, New York City based photographer, George Daniell, first came to the area on his way to neighboring Grand Manan Island in New Brunswick where he photographed the herring fisheries. Later, Daniell settled in Trenton. In the 1950s a contingent of Boston based artists began to frequent Lubec each summer. They were led by artist Nina Bohlen, whose mother had married into the Pike family of Lubec and included such well known Boston artists and photographers as Hyman Bloom, Steven Trefonides, Paul Caponigro and Marie Cosindas.

The slow-paced, contemplative, often solitary Downeast life is particularly nurturing to writers. EB White was a newspaper writer for The New Yorker and Harper's, and also caught the attention of the Rusticators. The legendary fair in White's children's book Charlotte's Web is based on the annual Blue Hill Fair. Children's author Robert McKlosky wrote about life lived amongst the wild blueberries, mud flats, coastal waters, and small towns of the Blue Hill peninsula.

Roger Angell is known for his writing on baseball, has been a regular contributor to The New Yorker, including writing the annual Christmas Poem, and was its chief fiction editor for many

years. Poet Phillip Booth lived in Castine. Sanford Phippen, a prolific author with a strong handle on Downeast humor, lives in Hancock. Like Downeast Maine, Booth's landscapes can feel forbidding; his central metaphor is that of the tide. Castine was also home to the poet Robert Lowell, the novelist Elizabeth Hardwick, and novelist/activist Mary McCarthy. Helen and Scott Nearing wrote Living the Good Life about their self-sufficient homestead life in Cape Rosier. This book became a foundational text of the back-to-the-land movement, and the Nearing's literary and activist work has attracted generations of creatives to the Blue Hill area, which remains a hotbed of literary artists. Linda Greenlaw of Isle au Haut, was the only female swordfishing boat captain on the east coast when she wrote bestsellers The Hungry Ocean and The Lobster Chronicles.

In 2002, the Tides Institute & Museum of Art was founded in Eastport. In the 19 years since, the Tides Institute has built the first significant collections reflective of the cultural legacy of Downeast



Charlotte's Web - EB White was a newspaper writer for The New Yorker and Harper's, and also caught the attention of the Rusticators. The legendary fair in White's children's book Charlotte's Web is based on the annual Blue Hill Fair. Work by EB White and Garth Williams.

Live Music, Lubec – Music holds an important role in the arts and culture scene of Downeast Maine. Outdoor music events are held regularly throughout the summer at scenic seaside parks, and year-round in historic theaters and community halls. Photo courtesy of DiscoverBoldCoast.com

Maine with connections to neighboring Canada. Many of the artists who have worked in this area are represented in the collections. The Tides Institute has also established a community campus that preserves and repurposes eight historic buildings including three downtown commercial buildings, two early 19th century church buildings and a former GAR

Civil War Veterans hall building. In 2013, the Tides Institute established an artist-in-residence program that attracts artists from across the United States as well as abroad.

Blue Hill is home to Kneisel Hall, an internationally famous chamber music concert series in production since 1953. Paul Stookey of the folk trio Peter, Paul, and Mary raised his family on the Blue Hill Peninsula. The Machias Bay Chamber Concert series was founded in 1970 and continues to this day, performing each summer in the historic 1836-37 Gothic Revival style Centre Street Congregational church building in downtown Machias. The Eastport Arts Center organization (housed in the 1838 former historic Washington Street Baptist Church building) offers a music and film series, a community orchestra and student and children's arts programming. Bruce Potterton, a musician and music teacher from New Jersey, began the SummerKeys summer music program in Lubec. Weekly summer concerts are held at the historic 1820 Congregational Christian church building off Main Street high on the hill in the village center of Lubec. The Monteux School and Music Festival was founded in 1943 by internationally renowned French-born conductor Pierre Monteux and his wife Doris as a summer school for conductors and orchestra musicians in Hancock, inspired in part by Monteux's earlier conducting classes in France. The Monteux School is located in Hancock, Maine, in what was the permanent residence of Pierre and Doris Monteau, and Doris' childhood home.

Fisherman Statue - Murder in Small Town X, a Fox reality TV show was filmed in Eastport in 2001. The fisherman statue was made for the show and has became a classic Eastport monument. Ángel L. Juarbe, Jr., a Bronx firefighter, was the winner of the reality show. Angel was killed in the World Trade Center on September 11, one week after the series finale, and the statue became a memorial for him.

The Downeast landscape is the set of many films, including Stephen King's Pet Semetery, filmed in Bangor, Bucksport, Hancock, Ellsworth, and Acadia National Park. The plot of the movie was inspired by a pet cemetery in 1978, and features a family cemetary on Hancock Point and a historic New England farmhouse. Key scenes with rocky shore and crashing waves from the Martin Scorcese film Shutter Island were filmed at Otter Cliffs in Acadia National Park. The Man Without a Face, starring Mel Gibson, was filmed in an 1896 cottage owned by landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, above the rocky coastline of Deer Isle, Maine. Scenes from The Cider House Rules, an Acadamy Award-winning film starring Charlize Theron and Toby Maguire, were filmed at Sand Beach in Acadia National Park, Thurston's Lobster Pound

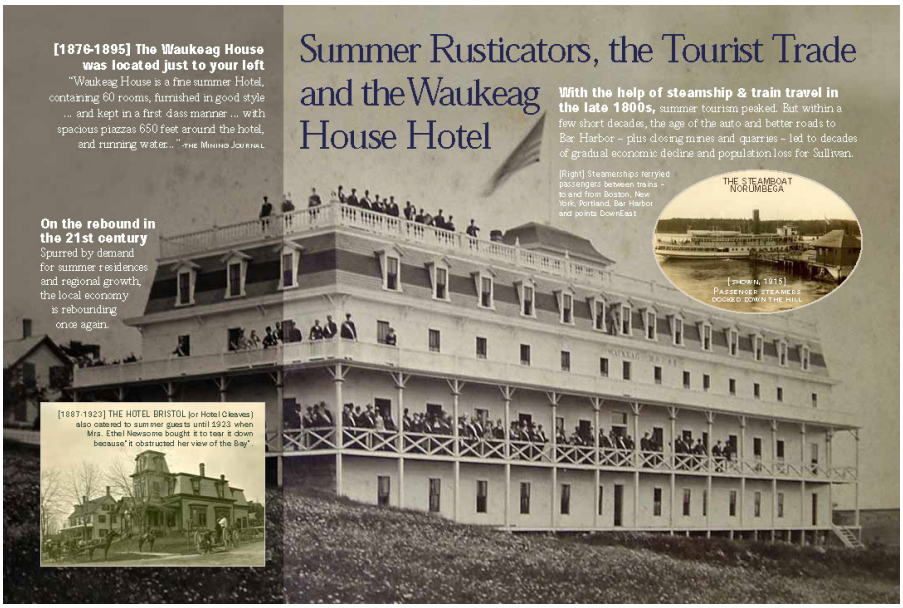
in Bernard and in the village of Corea. Some scenes from Storm of the Century were filmed in Southwest Harbor. Sarah, Plain and Tall starring Glen Close and Christopher Walkin was partly filmed in Stonington.

Downeast humor, which tends to use sarcasm and irony in the face of life's challenge, and pokes cheeky fun at "city folk" or "people from away." Tim Sample is an example of Downeast humorists who have captured this personality and shared it nationwide. Downeasters are also known for their talent for spinning stories – or yarns. The most legendary "yarn-spun" Downeast character, based on a real person, is "Tall Barney" Beal, now memorialized in folklore collections. Due to his folklore fame, Tall Barney's 1858 fishing log is preserved in the Smithsonian collection.

Tourism & Outdoor Recreation

Downeast Maine's transformation as a tourist destination began after the Civil War and expanded rapidly into the early 20th century. A growing health consciousness and demand for outdoor experiences as antidotes to the busy urban life, sustained by the middle class with time and funds for leisure pursuits and anxiety about sedentary living, fueled tourism in Downeast Maine.

Summer visitors in the 1840s were known as the Rusticators because of their appreciation for a 'rustic' vacation experience. Rusticators enjoyed the spectacular scenery and brisk sea air, a welcome change from the stifling summer heat of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. As wealthier Rusticators demanded more services and comfortable accommodations, boarding houses and taverns were replaced by large hotels in the villages of Bar Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Southwest Harbor. Wealthy



Summer Rusticators - Summer visitors in the 1840s were known as the Rusticators because of their appreciation for a 'rustic' vacation experience. Rusticators enjoyed the spectacular scenery and brisk sea air, a welcome change from the stifling summer heat of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Illustration from Schoodic National Scenic Byway Interpretive Panel.

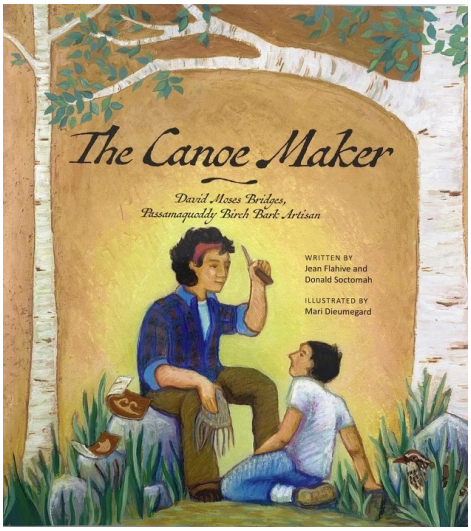
Roosevelt Family on Campobello Island - Roosevelt/Campobello International Park is the only International Park in the world. The Park was developed around President Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt's summer home, where Eleanor held daily teas and inspired many political accomplishments around civil rights. The Roosevelt family descendants continue to maintain ties to the island and park. Photo courtesy of Roosevelt Campobello International Park.

capitalists socialized or devoted themselves to conservation and social causes. By 1890, the reputation of Mount Desert Island, especially Bar Harbor, as one of the most fashionable resorts in the country was firmly established.

Two of the most famous early summer residents in Downeast Maine include the Roosevelts (of Campobello Island) and the Rockefellers (of Mount Desert Island). Their passion for the natural beauty and people of Downeast Maine inspired important national political and conservation movements.

Watercraft – Shipbuilding

The construction of watercraft is a Downeast skill as old as the cultures on these lands and waters and remains an important trade in Downeast Maine. Boat styles are influenced by the specific physical environments in which they are used and can dramatically differ from harbor to harbor. Jonesport and Eastport are particularly known for their distinct and enduring fishing boat styles. The Wooden Boat School in Brooklin continues to teach traditional building techniques. Hinckley Yacht on Mount Desert Island is well-known for its high quality, luxury pleasure craft. The Grand Lake canoe is the traditional watercraft of Registered Maine Guides, and has served as an emblem of Maine's rich sporting tradition and outdoor heritage for 100 years.



The Canoe Maker - Jean Flahive, Donald Soctomah and Mari Dieumegard tell the story of Tobias and his father, David Moses Bridges, Passamaquoddy birch bark artisan, as they seek resources from birch, spruce, and cedar trees to build a canoe according to the "old ways".

Inspired by Nature

The first significant collection of Downeast Maine culture

Since being founded in 2002, The Tides Institute and Museum of Art has built the first significant collection reflective of the cultural legacy of Downeast Maine with connections to neighboring Canada.

Grand Lake Canoe

The Grand Lake canoe is the traditional watercraft of Registered Maine Guides, and has served as an emblem of Maine's rich sporting tradition and outdoor heritage for 100 years.

Early famous summer residents

Two of the most famous early summer residents in Downeast Maine include the Roosevelts (of Campobello Island) and the Rockefellers (of Mount Desert Island).

Dugout canoes, then birchbark canoes, were important modes of transport for the Wabanahki. Passamaquoddy canoes are known today for the artistry and quality of these boats. David Moses Bridges of Pleasant Point was a celebrated Passamaquoddy Birchbark craftsman and an award-winning artist who received national attention for his work, which ranges from birch bark canoes to traditional birch bark containers.

Lumbering, shipbuilding, and shipping conjoined in Downeast Maine during the 19th century to further the nation's industrial and trading ambitions. The harbors, forests, and riparian landscape of Downeast Maine were essential to these endeavors. Wooden sailing vessels required vast quantities of peeled and cut lumber for spars, masts, hulls, and planking. Ships often began their maiden voyages loaded with local goods for commerce along the eastern seaboard. A prominent type of sailing ship, developed in Maine in the late 1800's to carry substantially more cargo, was called a "Downeaster." "Downeasters" were typically built in Maine, and their captains often lived in Maine.

Downtown Cherryfield, located on the Narraguagus River was once a booming shipbuilding community, as were many others in the area. Over 90 ships were built and launched from Cherryfield, including the bark Belgrade which rounded Cape Horn with 56 local men during California's gold rush. As ships became larger, builders moved operations to deeper waters in Milbridge, at the mouth of the Narraguagus River. The ornate nineteenth century architecture - Federal, Greek and Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Second Empire - reflects the fine craftsmanship required of sailing vessels. The downtown is now a National Historic District with 51 contributing structures.

Cherryfield Historic District - Downtown Cherryfield, located on the Narraguagus River, was built from the wealth of timber, fisheries, wild blueberries, shipbuilding, and maritime trades. Its architecture includes ornate nineteenth century styles - Federal, Greek and Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and a large concentration of Second Empire dwellings. The downtown is now a National Historic District with 51 contributing structures.