**PURCHASE YOUR PARK PASS!**

Even in winter, your park pass purchase helps make possible vital maintenance projects in Acadia. Eighty percent of all fees paid in the park stay in the park…and park passes make a welcome holiday gift!

The Acadia National Park $20 weekly pass and $40 annual pass are available all winter at the Acadia National Park Winter Visitor Center at Park Headquarters on the Eagle Lake Road in Bar Harbor.

In addition, annual passes are offered for $20 each in the month of December, for in-person purchase only. Call 207-288-3338 for locations.

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www.friendsofacadia.org
PROTECTING THE NATIONAL PARK EXPERIENCE

Each year, I have the chance to travel to another park for the National Park Friends Alliance Meeting, where friends groups from around the nation gather to learn from each other, share best practices, and collaborate on national efforts. It is always an inspiring trip, and I return to Acadia in awe of the breadth of our National Park System and the key role that friends groups are playing in parks large and small.

Each time, without fail, I also have the privilege of receiving heartfelt thanks from another organization that has modeled a program at their park after something we have done successfully here at Acadia. With FOA now in the midst of our year-end Annual Fund drive, I am sure that many of our generous members are motivated by the opportunity to have a positive impact on a special place or project here at Acadia. I hope that our members also feel proud that the good work they make possible here is constantly rippling outward, to benefit other parks around the country.

This ripple effect can work in both directions. This year’s Friends Alliance Meeting was held at Yosemite National Park, where roughly four million visitors flock annually to experience the natural wonders of that remarkable landscape. Yosemite has just celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Yosemite Land Grant, signed by President Abraham Lincoln in the midst of the Civil War, and the meeting provided many ideas for FOA as we work with community partners to mark Acadia’s centennial in 2016.

Our friends at the Yosemite Conservancy showcased some ambitious restoration projects at heavily-visited sites, such as the famed stand of giant sequoia trees at Mariposa Grove. The parallels to iconic Acadia destinations like Cadillac Mountain were striking. I experienced a strong sense of déjà vu watching a motor coach negotiate a hairpin turn on the narrow, winding road to Glacier Point, while cars backed up in both directions.

What struck me most about Yosemite’s restoration projects were the patience and commitment required to tackle something at a truly ambitious scale that will have impact for generations to come. The Mariposa Grove project has taken decades of planning to pull together. Even though the restoration is just beginning, the benefits to the visiting public and to the majestic trees are already clear to see.

But the project will bring changes to traditions that have been part of the Mariposa experience for decades—and change is hard for all involved. In the future, most visitors will park at a new staging area a few miles away and ride a shuttle bus to the grove; at the site, the small tram that for generations has carried visitors on a winding narrated tour through the grove will be gone. The fundamental impetus for these changes was not the vision of a park superintendent or the advocacy of a friends group, but rather the robust and sustained input and participation of the general public—the true owners of these magnificent trees—who wanted to see a less-developed site and more-natural visitor experience. There is something very powerful about the public’s strong sense of ownership of this sacred American place, and their commitment to its long-term preservation.

When I returned home, I learned that Acadia will soon launch a comprehensive investigation of the transportation issues facing our own park—and felt very hopeful that the same spirit of public engagement that shaped a new future for the Mariposa Grove and that has helped preserve trails and carriage roads here at Acadia will again prove itself a powerful force for our collective good. Friends of Acadia will certainly be involved as an active partner, committed to a park that is a leader in 21st-century transportation and visitation, whether at Cadillac, Ocean Drive, or Jordan Pond.

With ridership of the Island Explorer bus system topping a half million for the first time ever in one season and up more than 25% on some routes this year, and with park visitation likely to climb only higher in the coming years, we all must work together to solve the challenges that lie ahead. Please stay tuned for opportunities to learn more about transportation planning in Acadia National Park and to lend your voice to the discussion about how to best protect the “Acadia Experience” for generations to come.

There is something very powerful about the public’s strong sense of ownership of this sacred American place, and their commitment to its long-term preservation.

David R. MacDonald

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CREATING LASTING CONNECTIONS

After 37 years in the National Park Service, I have been reflecting on my role in creating the next generation of park stewards. The timing is especially important as we reach the 100th anniversary of Acadia and the National Park System in 2016. How can we assure that today’s youth will care as much about Acadia’s future as we—today’s park stewards—do?

I believe that Friends of Acadia has developed one of the answers. By designing and funding innovative and carefully crafted teams of teens and young adults to tackle meaningful park projects, FOA enables young people to both build important life skills and be inspired by the National Park Service mission and values. Friends of Acadia hires youth from Acadia’s local communities and beyond, at a time when the NPS is no longer able to do so. The federal job market is flooded with adult applicants—making it impossible for young, inexperienced applicants to compete. We no longer have a “non-competitive” option for hiring teens or college-age youth, so the FOA teams offer our best chance to create lasting connections with this generation.

The Acadia Youth Conservation Corps (AYCC) reaches into Acadia’s surrounding communities to recruit high school students and challenges them to build trails, crack rocks, and fix drainages across the park. Following in the footsteps of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s Civilian Conservation Corps, these teens see the results of their hands-on, physical labor every day and push their endurance to the next level. Every hiker in Acadia benefits from their efforts.

The Acadia Youth Technology Team (AYTT) recruits teens willing to tackle technology issues in the park. How do we guide park visitors, especially kids and teens, to use their smart devices to appreciate the park instead of distract themselves from it? I’d like to see the next generation use their phones to take nature photos instead of play games. They need access to apps that will challenge them to learn about history or participate in citizen-sciences as they hike and explore Acadia. The AYTT is helping us to find tools and techniques for drawing this technology-focused generation out into nature.

The newest youth team, the Cadillac Summit Stewards, will create an important presence on the summit of Cadillac Mountain by helping the park to 1) identify issues affecting the visitor experience there and 2) document how visitors impact the fragile summit ecology. This group of young adults will document daily observations to give us better data for making decisions as we address the challenge of providing a quality experience to a growing number of visitors coming to the Cadillac Summit. They will give us insights into management of hikers, cars, and buses on the summit. They will help us to identify safety issues and will recommend solutions. At the same time, the Summit Stewards will welcome visitors to the park and, through one-on-one conversations, will help visitors tailor their Acadia visit and get more out of their time here. A small pilot team worked through this past fall to plan for a larger effort on the summit from July through October of 2015.

Acadia’s centennial events in 2016 will also provide a unique opportunity to connect youth to Acadia and its future. FOA is playing a critical role in empowering individuals and communities to participate in the celebration. They are reaching out to local teens and asking them to find fun and meaningful ways to experience Acadia. FOA is also supporting the development of a youth-produced film about Acadia from the perspective of today’s MDI High School students.

I ask you to join me in supporting the leadership role of FOA in building the next generation of park stewards. Please help us build more and better teen internships and innovative experiences designed for this generation. Let’s continue to work together to assure that the youth of today are Acadia’s leaders and stewards of tomorrow.

—Sheridan Steele
Notes from Friends

Thanks for Supporting Teacher-Rangers
I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the support of the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program at St. Croix Island International Historic Site. I feel so lucky to have had the opportunity to be a part of this wonderful team! I have had a rejuvenating, renewing, and inspiring summer. I look forward to applying the resources from our national parks in my classroom!

—Ann Lugnibuhl
Edmunds, Maine

A Reminder to “Leave No Trace”
I was surprised by how crowded the hiking trails [in Acadia] were. Unfortunately, with crowds comes litter. It wasn’t until my third hike that I remembered to throw a trash bag in my backpack. Going Carry Trail to the south face of South Bubble to the summit and back down between North and South Bubble, a short walk, I filled half a bag. On my fourth hike—Jordan Cliffs to Penobscot and back down—I filled a quarter of a bag. Items included pieces of candy wrappers, napkins, cigarette filters, the stickers that the supermarkets put on fruit, etc.

—Joshua L. Segal
Bennington, New Hampshire

Sharing Acadia through the Generations
Thank you for continuing to care for Acadia. It is a treasure my parents discovered and shared in the 1970s and one we have shared with our children.

—Laura and Joseph Borrelli
Forestville, Connecticut
Ron Epp: Honoring the Father of Acadia

A headline in the August 12th, 2005 edition of the Bangor Daily News read, “Acadia National Park founders to be honored in Bar Harbor ceremony.” The article went on to note that the following day, August 13th, was the 104th anniversary of the first official meeting of the organization that eventually led to the creation of Acadia National Park. Then-Governor John Baldacci proclaimed the day “Founders Day” and a tribute event was to be held at the Bar Harbor Village Green. Featured speakers would include Acadia’s Superintendent Sheridan Steele, and Ronald Epp, described as “Dorr’s biographer.”

Friends of Acadia Development Director Lisa Horsch Clark recalls the event and associated celebrations of Acadia’s founders: “At the time much attention was given to John D. Rockefeller Jr. and his role in building Acadia’s carriage roads, but most people didn’t remember the others who were so important to the park’s creation. Dorr—who was that? He didn’t have descendants or a famous name. Ron Epp really brought people like Charles W. Eliot and especially George B. Dorr back into the forefront.” Ron co-chaired the planning committee for the celebrations and gave several talks and lectures on the founders during the summer of 2005.

Ron and his wife, Elizabeth, had been visiting Acadia regularly for years. Ron’s background as a professor of environmental ethics and the history of philosophy may have been one reason that Dorr, who had a close relationship with the Philosophy Department at Harvard University, caught his attention. He found himself immersed in the life history of the man who devoted 40 years of ceaseless effort to correcting that situation. He has spent countless hours in the archives of Acadia’s Sawtelle Collection, the Bar Harbor and other historical societies, the Rockefeller Archive Center, the National Archives, and other repositories of relevant historic documents. He has penned articles for the magazines and newsletters of many Acadia-area organizations including Friends of Acadia, the Mount Desert Island Historical Society and the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. He has discovered correspondences and other documents previously overlooked. And he has written a remarkable biography of the life of George B. Dorr, from his family history and childhood in and around Boston, to his final days at Oldfarm at Acadia’s Compass Harbor. He now has “given” that manuscript to Friends of Acadia for publication. The book, The Making of Acadia National Park, is scheduled to be released in spring of 2016, to coincide with Acadia’s centennial year.

Acadia National Park Ranger Maureen Fournier notes that “Ron’s biography of organizations including Friends of Acadia, the Mount Desert Island Historical Society and the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. He has discovered correspondences and other documents previously overlooked. And he has written a remarkable biography of the life of George B. Dorr, from his family history and childhood in and around Boston, to his final days at Oldfarm at Acadia’s Compass Harbor. He now has “given” that manuscript to Friends of Acadia for publication. The book, The Making of Acadia National Park, is scheduled to be released in spring of 2016, to coincide with Acadia’s centennial year.

Ron’s generosity extends beyond his sharing of knowledge. He and Elizabeth first joined Friends of Acadia in 1995. Lisa Horsch Clark recalls that when she was working to establish the George B. Dorr Society, the recognition society for those who have included Friends of Acadia in their estate planning, Ron was very helpful in providing background information on Dorr and, in addition, Ron and Elizabeth were among the earliest members. Now, he has declined royalties from the sale of his book.

Ron explains that “inspiration for my historical research was provided by the October 2000 Preserving Historic Trails Conference held in Bar Harbor, which whetted my latent interests in what was murky or unknown about the trail makers and park founders. Elizabeth and I had already hiked much of the trail system—favoring the scenic grandeur of Great Head, Kurt Diederich’s Climb, Oldfarm, and the Perpendicular Trail—but we questioned how park founders managed to consolidate these landscape arteries into a public park. Armed with the archival networking tools available to academic librarians, I envisioned a biography of the father of the park as my bridge into retirement—little did I realize that the magnitude of the task would require fifteen of those ‘golden years.’” For the sake of our better understanding of Acadia’s history, we’re so grateful that he saw it through.

—Aimee Beal Church
2015 Calendar of Events

January 19  The park’s name changed to Acadia (1929)
February 26  “Lafayette National Park” attained national park status (1919)
April 25  Earth Day Roadside Cleanup
June 6  National Trails Day
June 13  Wild Gardens of Acadia Benefit Plant Sale
July 8  Acadia’s 99th birthday (1916)
July 8  Friends of Acadia Annual Meeting
August 8  Benefit Auction
Sep. 10 – 14  Acadia Night Sky Festival
November 7  Take Pride in Acadia Day

For more information and online registration, visit www.friendsofacadia.org/get-involved/events
Where in Acadia? We often think of the magnificent scenery in Acadia National Park as ageless, or permanent—that’s one reason these lands were protected, after all. But as Rebecca Cole-Will, Acadia’s chief of resources, explains in “Preserving Acadia’s Historic Roadside Views” on page 16 of this Journal, variations in tree growth in Acadia over time have dramatically altered the appearance of many places and vistas in the park. At different times, clearing done by farmers and homesteaders in the area, then development including the construction of park roads, then the great fire in 1947 have all worked to open up views, the ineluctable tendency of trees to grow has had the opposite effect.

This photo came from Acadia’s historic image collections. Taken possibly in the 1930s, it shows a view that looks very different these days. If you think you can name the spot pictured here, email us at editor@friendsofacadia.org and include a personal story or memory from this place if you can! We’ll print our favorite response in the next issue of the Journal, and we’ll send a Friends of Acadia cap to the writer.

Fall 2014 Where in Acadia? I believe the mystery picture is Bar Island and Sheep Porcupine. The reason I think this is the location is because my mooring of 20 years is right in front of the gray log that lies diagonally on the shore. This spot means summer to me and, yes, that was a very low tide when the picture was taken.

—Peter Howard, Hulls Cove, Maine
By the end of the 19th century, two decades of summering at Northeast Harbor had convinced Charles W. Eliot that public use of private land had been curtailed by the expanding summer population. On the other hand, the philanthropy of some influential and gifted individuals contributed to improvements in the local infrastructure. Summer residents provided leadership in sanitation, road and trail development, and town beautification projects—not to mention support for churches, libraries, and community parks. Private ownership of land was both the cause and remedy for the preservationist problem that a new conservation organization would face.

On August 29th, 1901 Dr. Eliot and seven other charter members of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, including Bar Harbor resident George B. Dorr, signed a request for incorporation for “social, charitable and benevolent purposes.” Following additional discussion they added to their drafts language that recognized the need for property improvements such as laying out and building roads and paths.

On the same day that Theodore Roosevelt assumed the office of President of the United States following McKinley’s assassination, the incorporators met again. The beginnings of the land trust movement in Maine thus dovetailed with the national inception of the Progressive Era. With its roots in Populist politics of the late nineteenth century, progressive thinking was now united with a national conservation movement—and became a cornerstone of Roosevelt’s domestic policies.

This conservation commitment did not immediately result in systematic activity to secure donations of Hancock County property. The incorporators believed that opportunities would naturally arise but a half century later local author Sargent Collier would claim (in The Triumph of George B. Dorr) that during these early years “…the corporation slept. No gifts were bestowed, no efforts made to acquire them, no toes stepped on.” Historical evidence shows, to the contrary, that Trustee membership during the first year more than quadrupled, to 55 members. In 1903 two small parcels were donated—a hilltop site overlooking Jordan Pond and a 24.5-square-meter site in Seal Harbor, set aside for a Champlain memorial plaque. The membership did not increase further until the first substantial properties were acquired, five years later.

However, behind the scenes incorporator George B. Dorr and local attorney Albert H. Lynam were actively identifying tracts of land, researching titles, and cultivating a philanthropic culture that would soon bear fruit. In May 1908, President Eliot received a deed from summer resident Eliza Homans (1830–1914) for parcels of land that proved to be the catalyst for the conservation of landscapes that became Acadia National Park. In Dorr’s seminal 1942 publication, Acadia National Park: Its Origin and Background, the donation was acknowledged as “their first important gift…singularly appropriate to the trustees’ purpose, beautiful, unique, and wild.”

For four decades the Homans family of Boston had been island summer residents. The surgeon’s widow was the daughter of a New Hampshire cleric, Reverend Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, later the head of Boston’s Old Brattle Street Church. In 1868, the Dorr and Lothrop families had been drawn closer together when Charles Hazen Dorr (the father of George B. Dorr) and Eliza Homans’s brother (Thornton K. Lothrop)
purchased the substantial Higgens Tract, which fronted on Frenchman Bay. When Lothrop sold his portion of the property to Dorr's father a decade later, the Oldfarm estate was then developed.

During the Trustees’ early years there had been speculation about the signature donation that would be needed to energize subsequent donations. The friendship of Eliza L. Homans with Charles W. Eliot—cultivated on Mount Desert Island—provided the context for her precedent-setting philanthropy. Mrs. Homans offered the Trustees their first sizable tracts of land, which included landforms of singular historic and artistic interest.

In conveying the deeds, Eliza informed Eliot that she had not put any restrictions in the deed. In a light-hearted manner, she recognized that if she did not engage the Trustees she ran the risk that “my grandchildren may find a ‘Merry-Go-Round’ established there!” On a serious plane, it was her intent that this gift would be “a bright example, albeit an anonymous one.” In her May 7, 1908 letter preserved in the Records of the President of Harvard she asked Eliot to publicize the gift but to do so “without bringing my name in.” Eight years later that confidence was apparently broken, for Dorr had a Homans family memorial path constructed—a challenging ascent featuring granite steps and graceful stone archways on the steep face of a mountain that would later bear Dorr’s name. This was one of six memorial trails added to the system from 1913 to 1916, an accomplishment that pathmaker Rudolph Brunnow attributed to Mr. Dorr. Olmsted Center landscape architect Margaret Coffin Brown’s 2006 study of island Pathmakers rightly affirms that Dorr “envisioned the memorial trails as part of a plan to enhance the public reservation and improve its eligibility for designation as a national monument or park.”

By accepting this first gift to the Trustees, Eliot and Dorr acted not merely as agents of opportunity. Each had historical associations with the Homans family, and realized the promotional value of such gifts. The 140-plus-acre tract lay on the south side of Newport (now Champlain) Mountain. It included a glacial cirque historically known as the Bowl. The site was contiguous with the craggy, 520-foot granite headland prosaically named the Beehive. From its rounded, bare summit overlooking Sand Beach and Schooner Head, those who completed the Beehive ascent took in expansive views of Sand Beach and the Otter Cliffs trailing east and south.

In the nineteenth century, Hudson River School painters (Thomas Cole, Frederick Church, Fitz Hugh Lane, Sanford Gifford, and Aaron Draper Shattuck) represented landscape features like the Bowl and Beehive, creating near-reverential public interest in the natural history of the island. In The Artist’s Mount Desert (1994), John C. Wilmerding, Northeast Harbor collector and curator of American art, notes that as Thomas Cole gazed from Schooner Head toward the Beehive precipice, he wrote: “This is a very grand scene. The craggy mountain, the dark pond of dark brown water—The golden sea sand of the beach and the light green [sea] with its surf altogether with the woods of varied color—make a magnificent effect such as seldom seen created in the sun.” Pamela J. Bellanger’s Inventing Acadia (1999) argues that Acadia National Park was a product of scenic monumentalism, preserved primarily as a response to nineteenth-century American landscape aesthetics. Mount Desert Island became one of the nation’s most exclusive sacred places, a “product of the cultural
work of landscape painters who were also ‘enshrined’ for their genius in representing the place.”

Despite such aesthetic considerations, at a practical level how might Dorr add to Eliot’s success? Dorr immediately turned his thoughts to the acquisition of the most prominent island landmark. He informed Eliot that he “would see what I could do to get the summit of Green Mountain—Cadillac now.” It was a moment of immediate and unifying recognition, a secular epiphany! Dorr knew that the goals of conservation would be best served if he could secure the most topographically significant landscape on the island—the summit of the highest mountain on the U.S. eastern seaboard.

Dorr’s quiet acquisition of island property now escalated strategically. These eighty-five acres were selected for one particular reason: their landscape quality. In another letter preserved in the Harvard University Archives, Dorr explained to Dr. Eliot that a syndicate of land speculators intended to purchase the summit, on which they held a lease. Their intent was to convey paying sightseeing passengers on “an automobile stage up and down the mountain,” and possibly sub-divide the acreage for sale to interested parties.

Before the end of the summer, Dorr repeatedly walked the summit of the highest island peak with attorney Lynam, “tracing out the boundaries of the land I sought.” Wasting no time, Dorr triumphantly derailed the syndicate plan with the financial backing of philanthropist John S. Kennedy and A.H. Lynam’s deft legal counsel. In his published memoir, Dorr stated that he quickly purchased from the estate of Daniel W. Brewer—a descendant of early Hulls Cove settlers—the eighty-five acre “Mountain House Lot” where the Brewer family had earlier entertained guests at their inn at the end of the rough summit road. Dorr explained that the distinctiveness of this exceptional property “lies in its all-round view.” This new Trustee property on Cadillac Mountain included “every commanding view upon the whole broad summit, the highest and boldest on our oceanfront, from Maine to Florida, and the central feature of Acadia National Park.”

Of secondary importance, Dorr stopped the summit road entrepreneurs at a time when the growing popularity of the automobile generated island-wide speculation—and heated controversy—about the benefits and risks of this new vehicle to island culture. Trustee acquisition delayed public motorized access to the summit for the next twenty-four years. Only later would Dorr and his fellow Trustees realize that his success atop the Cadillac summit had made “this Park’s creation my major interest and work.”

RONALD H. EPP, Ph.D. has worked in university teaching, scholarly publishing, and academic library administration, and is the retired director of Shapiro Library at Southern New Hampshire University. His longtime research into Acadia’s early history and personages has led to published articles in the magazines and newsletters of many Acadia-area organizations. Ron and his wife Elizabeth, who passed away in 2013, first joined Friends of Acadia in 1995.
What are you going to do when you grow up? It’s a question all kids get asked, since time immemorial. But it’s a question that today’s professional stewards of public natural places are asking with increasing urgency. Park managers, interpretive rangers, and, truly, anyone who cares enough about national parks to donate time or dollars to their long-term protection are wondering who will step into these roles when they—let’s call them today’s grownups—retire.

But I’d rather ask: what is the class of 2015 (both high school and college) doing today? Here in Acadia, the millennial generation is working and playing in our collectively owned outdoor spaces as planners, scientists, educators, and more. In collaboration with Acadia National Park, Friends of Acadia offers paid youth internships that build a positive, deep, and lasting relationship with our national treasures—to ensure that these freshly minted citizens get excited about opportunities in our special natural places. We believe that youth engagement in the park creates the stewards of today. Therefore, we are proud to report that Friends of Acadia supported a record-breaking 32 youth internships at Acadia National Park this year.

As Sally Jewell Sees It

The importance of providing these youth internships really hit home after I met Sally Jewell, the Secretary of the Interior, this August. She spoke of three major trends right now affecting parks across the country: 1) government agencies are operating at a time of constrained resources, 2) there is a generational transformation occurring, and 3) a changing climate is changing our national parks and public lands. Speaking both at a public event and to a smaller group of park staff and interns, Jewell emphasized the importance of youth initiatives.

Her three points highlight the fact that we are in the forever business. We all want to keep Acadia the way it is forever. But with constrained resources, we are getting less for less in the budget and agencies are struggling to hire young people. During these times of staffing limitations, FOA is supporting more internships to engage more youth in the park.

The second point, generational transformation, calls for an exchange of knowledge from the baby boomers to the younger generations. Currently, there are 76 million baby boomers in the U.S., followed by generation X at only 49 million. Nipping at their golden-aged and middle-aged heels are 79 million millennials, born in the decades from the early 1980s to the early 2000s. This means that baby boomers are ready to retire, taking with them a tremendous base of knowledge. Millennials are all too eager to fill vacated positions, but they must be mentored by the masters before the baton gets passed. Through internships at the park, youth are being exposed to this base of knowledge while seeing first-hand park operations and the difficulties the national park system faces.

Jewell’s third point covered the “hot” topic of climate change. The youth of America are a digitally connected, informed, and enthusiastic group. They live in a world of great luxury while facing a future of great uncertainty; an unstable environment is a significant part of this equation. We need to fully support the ideas and digital prowess of the millennials so they can address issues such as spreading invasive species, rising sea levels, and stronger storms. The millennial generation will need to create new solutions to make our ecosystems more resilient during this time of environmental change.

After hearing Sally Jewell speak that day, my chest swelled with renewed purpose and inspiration at the relevance of my work in youth engagement. My colleagues and I all champion the cause, but I was really pleased to hear a member of the president’s cabinet outline why youth engagement is so important to our national parks and public lands.

As Youth Interns See It

At Friends of Acadia and Acadia National Park, our interns are rising to the challenges of constrained resources, generational transformation, and climate change with their willingness to work hard and give back to a place they value. This year, FOA supported paid internships for teens and young adults in the following programs:
16 Acadia Youth Conservation Corps Members
4 Acadia Youth Technology Team Members
2 Cadillac Summit Stewards
1 Communications Assistant
1 Environmental Compliance Intern
1 Fish and Wildlife Intern
1 Raptor Intern
1 Recreation Technician
4 Ridge Runners
1 Wild Gardens of Acadia Intern

In short, these interns built trails, applied technology, protected Cadillac Mountain, produced digital media, studied peregrine falcons, promoted Leave No Trace principles, and protected and tended native plants. How did this work impact them? In their own words:

Stephen Clement, Acadia Youth Technology Team Intern: “I’ve been coming to Acadia National Park with my family since I was a toddler. Since the park has given so much to me, I decided it was time to return the favor. I joined the Acadia Youth Technology Team in order to help preserve Acadia for future generations. I hope by using technology I can help make my home away from home even better. In my opinion, the best feature of the AYTT is that it is a ‘for youth, by youth’ program. The team is working to strengthen youth engagement in the park for years to come.”

Hilary Krieger, Environmental Compliance Intern: “When the National Park Service replaced a culvert that runs beneath the Eagle Lake Carriage Road, I was asked to take the lead on figuring out how to install it without disrupting the natural ecosystems beside Eagle Lake. I could hardly believe that I, a 22-year-old recent graduate from Colorado, would have the responsibility to write the permit applications, liaison with the state, and coordinate park staff on a project that required input from so many different sources. This project taught me how to handle difficult decisions and gave me a chance to see some of the resources that we strive to protect every day.”

Kristin Dillon, Ridge Runner and Cadillac Summit Steward: “Working in the park for two summers as a Ridge Runner and this fall as a Cadillac Summit Steward, I have had the opportunity to be exposed to various types of permanent and seasonal park rangers. Learning and toiling alongside rangers who work hard to protect and preserve Acadia every day for the millions of visitors who will visit each year, I have gained not only a new perspective of the challenges Acadia faces but also hands-on experience in resource management, interpretation, law enforcement, and trail work. I have been exposed to incredible and unique experiences, hoping that they will help me become a park ranger and continue on the tradition of preserving our national parks for future generations.”

Erickson Smith, Fish and Wildlife Intern: “This has been my second summer interning with the Wildlife Division of Acadia National Park, and it’s been even better the second time around. This summer I took on more responsibility, was more comfortable with field protocols and the lay of the land, and initiated my own research projects within the park. I have a new appreciation for beavers after this summer’s fieldwork, which is I think is the best outcome any field biologist could ask for. They are industrious, quirky, and intelligent creatures. The more we, as residents on MDI and visitors to Acadia National Park, can live without conflict with them, the more vibrant and interesting this place will be.”

Their personal accounts reinforce my belief that youth engagement in the park creates the stewards of today. Most of the Friends of Acadia Interns wrote posts for Cobblestones, the Friends of Acadia blog, during their time here, so you can read more from these inspiring—and newly inspired!—young people at http://friendsofacadia.org/news-publications/cobblestones/.

Paige Steele is the conservation projects manager at Friends of Acadia.
The 20th season of Acadia’s Hawk Watch program on top of Cadillac Mountain ran from August 18th through October 14th. Almost 3,000 visitors stopped by the Hawk Watch this season, to learn about raptor identification and migration and help to count hawks as they flew southward over the mountain. Several park rangers and I spent a total of 239 hours on a raised ledge off the Cadillac North Ridge Trail, equipped with interpretive posters and binoculars, watching for raptors and speaking with visitors about these special birds.

During these conversations, we focused on the importance of hawk watches, the identification of specific groups of raptors, and the phenomenon known as migration. Not only did we talk about raptor migration and where the different species are headed, but also song birds, butterflies, and dragonflies. All of these animals are capable of migrations over thousands of miles and we wanted the visitors to understand just how wondrous a feat that is. In addition, we discussed the Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA) and what they do with the data collected by almost 200 active hawk watches throughout the continent. Almost every visitor left with knowledge of the HMANA database at hawkcount.org and how to use that site to find a hawk watch location close to where they live.

The raptor count this year was below average. The Cadillac Mountain Hawk Watch program has a yearly average of 2,616 raptors counted; this year we saw 2,320. Cadillac Mountain’s top three most common raptors are the sharp-shinned hawk, broad-winged hawk, and American kestrel. On average we count 1,063 sharp-shinned hawks but this year saw just 678. Broad-winged hawk numbers were up to 645 from an average of 300. This follows the current trend of increasing broad-wing hawk sightings here at Cadillac, but this year’s numbers were not as dramatic as the thousands seen in recent years. Last, the America kestrel: on average we see 700 in a season, but only 414 this year.

Although the overall lack of raptors this year is most likely due to very few Hawk Watch days with a good north wind, the decline in kestrels shows the importance of this program. From the cumulative data of all of the hawk watches reporting their observations over the past 15 years, it has been shown that American kestrels are declining across the country. Because of this, researchers are already working to help the kestrel population, with HMANA and programs like the Cadillac Mountain Hawk Watch at the forefront. With dependable evidence as a guide, we hopefully will not have to see the population drop to almost zero before we fix the problem (as happened with the effects of DDT on peregrine falcons before it was banned in the United States in 1972).

The Hawk Watch’s 20th season was a success due to the people who helped staff the top of Cadillac. Mondays through Thursdays, I was joined by rangers Diana Douglass, Mary Downey, Melinda McFarland, and Todd Miller. All were dedicated to the program, and it was great working with them all year long. In addition, the Schoodic Institute provided staff to assist with data collection when park staff was not scheduled.

On a personal note, I’m grateful to Friends of Acadia for their support of the park and specifically the raptor internship. This internship not only was a wonderful step forward for my career but it also gave me a great introduction to park interpretation. Being able to communicate information is a valuable skill, which I am glad to have had the opportunity to practice this year. No matter where I head next in my career, I know that this internship and my experiences here at Acadia National Park will have helped me to get there.

Here’s to another year of hawk watching on top of Cadillac Mountain, and to many more birds! ♦

PATRICK KARK was the raptor intern at Acadia National Park in 2014. He graduated from Colorado State University last spring, with a B.S. in Zoology.
Carriage Road Courtesy for All

By Carol van Schaik

My husband, Rolf, and I have been bringing a pair of horses to drive on the carriage roads in Acadia National Park since 1993. We travel from central Vermont; the trailer trip takes about ten hours. Our visit is the highlight of our summer. In recent years, we have coordinated it with the Friends of Acadia Benefit because we donate two carriage drives to the silent auction. It is our privilege to be able to enjoy the roads and to introduce people to the pleasure of seeing them from a horse-drawn carriage.

Over the years we have met many interesting passengers. We have witnessed a variety of changes at Wildwood Stables and appreciate the new facilities there. We have benefited from the carriage road restoration that Friends of Acadia helped bring about and the ongoing maintenance that the organization continues to fund.

In the early years there was relatively little bicycle traffic, and bicyclists and hikers were very considerate of the horses. More recently we have noticed that there are many more bicyclists—likely drawn to the amazing carriage road system just as we are. Unfortunately, we have encountered increasing numbers of bicyclists who are unaware of the etiquette of sharing the road with horses, both for their own safety, and for the safety of the horses and carriage drivers.

The park’s posted carriage road guidelines indicate that “bicyclists yield to all users on the carriage roads. Everyone yields to horses, which can be startled by sudden movements.” Horses have excellent hearing and are not generally alarmed by bicyclists passing from behind, but it’s still a good idea to call out a friendly “Hello—passing on your left!” before riding by. Give a little extra space if you can and slow down a little if you need to. In fact, these are nice things to do no matter whom you’re passing. Other rules also apply equally; nobody, whether traveling by foot, wheel, or hoof, should stop so as to block passage for other users.

This summer, more than ever before, both my husband and I had to ask bicyclists to move away from the horses and carriage. Some had to be asked several times and were surprisingly uncooperative. My husband was driving with passengers one day when a bicyclist parked his bike across an intersection, paying no attention to my husband’s request that he move. Rolf had to ask several times, increasingly sharply, before the man moved to the side of the carriage road. On another occasion, I overheard: “I didn’t know that there were horses on these roads.”

Yes, there are horses on these roads. They were built for horses, and riders and carriage drivers who come from all over the country to enjoy them. Rolf and I and the many people we know who visit Acadia to ride or drive do so because of the fabulous vistas of ocean, mountains, and ponds. We revere the retreat from our daily routines and the absolute peace that we find in Acadia. And we love the quality of the road footing, the condition and maintenance of the roads, and the gentle grades of ascent and descent—all masterfully designed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and road engineers Paul and Charles Simpson for exactly this purpose.

The wilderness is for all of us to enjoy, however we can access it: in the case of Acadia’s carriage roads, that means by foot, bicycle, or the ridden or driven horse. Let’s all share the road.

CAROL VAN SCHAIK lives in Cavendish, Vermont. She has been a member of Friends of Acadia since 2002.
In December of 1992 a letter, written in neat but stylish handwriting, was mailed to Friends of Acadia. It began, “When my husband and I were hiking on one of the carriage roads a while ago, I spied a bill among the leaves. To my surprise it was a fifty dollar bill! We asked the only hiker we met if he had lost any money and he replied that he hadn’t.” Enclosed was a check for $100, representing that found fifty plus a matching gift from the sender, Elizabeth D. Tibbetts, and her husband Dorrence.

The couple (and then Mrs. Tibbetts alone following her husband’s death in 2002) continued their Friends of Acadia membership for the next 19 years with modest but dependable annual gifts. They were retired—Elizabeth from the Bangor School Department, where she had served as elementary school supervisor for 27 years, and Dorrence from New England Telephone—and both had extended connections to Downeast Maine and Acadia. She was born and grew up in Machias; he reportedly was a descendant of Melvan Tibbetts, who established the Jordan Pond House in the 1870s. They enjoyed walking on Acadia’s carriage roads and set a goal of visiting every bridge on the carriage road system, which they achieved over many visits to the park.

Elizabeth Tibbetts passed on at the age of 95, in 2012. Soon after, Friends of Acadia received a call from the executor of her estate with the news that she had named the organization as a beneficiary. The bequest of 15% of the residue (that is, the value of the estate after any bills or similar obligations are settled) was intended for the maintenance of the carriage roads and bridges in Acadia National Park, and was made in memory of her late husband.

The couple left no children or close family, and many area nonprofits benefited from the estate. The probate process took some time; in fall of 2014 Friends of Acadia received $300,000 from the estate of Elizabeth D. Tibbetts. In accordance with her wishes, Friends of Acadia has established the Dorrence B. Tibbetts Fund as a sub-fund of FOA’s existing Carriage Road Endowment. This ensures that the gift will benefit the carriage roads and bridges for many years to come.

Elizabeth and Dorrence Tibbetts’s annual gifts to Friends of Acadia placed them in the “Sand Beach Society” or “Otter Cliffs Society” levels, contributing to the vital support that almost 4,000 FOA members collectively give Acadia National Park from year to year. But what this story illustrates so well is that it’s another FOA donor “society” that has the potential to extend, well into the future, a donor’s impact on the good work FOA does in Acadia: the George B. Dorr Society. Established in 2005, the Dorr Society welcomes anyone who includes Friends of Acadia in their will or other estate plans and documents those provisions with FOA’s development office. The youngest current members of the Dorr Society are in their 40s; their generosity will not (we hope!) bear fruit for many years, but in the meantime they, like all Dorr Society members, have the satisfaction of knowing that their legacy will remain to benefit Acadia National Park long after their time here has passed.

The development office encourages anyone wishing to include Friends of Acadia in their estate plans to let us know. In particular, it’s a very good idea to discuss gifts of property or restricted bequests—like the Dorrence B. Tibbetts Fund, which is restricted to carriage road work—before estate plans are finalized, to be certain that the organization will be able to fulfill philanthropic goals as intended.

To learn more about making Friends of Acadia a beneficiary of your estate or the George B. Dorr Society, please contact Lisa Horsch Clark, Director of Development, at P.O. Box 45, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, 207-288-3340, or lisahorsch@friendsofacadia.org.

AIMEE BEAL CHurch is the communications and outreach coordinator at Friends of Acadia.
Acadia National Park's historic motor roads began in 1922 as the vision of John D. Rockefeller Jr. The Park Loop Road and associated routes in the 33-mile system are a stunning example of design and engineering. It’s easy to marvel at the carved bedrock and cliffs-edge curves along these well-engineered roads, but the system’s superb landscape design may not be so easily appreciated by visitors as they drive around the Loop or to the Cadillac Summit. This is precisely what the road’s designers had in mind, as their intent was to create a road system that would harmonize with its surroundings.

Rockefeller personally funded many of Acadia’s motor road projects and, as with his network of carriage roads, was intimately involved in their planning, design, and construction. His influence also extended well beyond Acadia: Rockefeller helped to set high standards of quality for National Park roadways and landscapes through direct sponsorship of projects in other parks and through close personal relationships with the early directors of the National Park Service.

But while Mr. Rockefeller and his engineers carefully planned the alignment and construction of the roads, they did not do the same for the pullouts and vistas. In all but a few cases, the pullouts were created in the field at the time of construction. Rock dynamited from mountainside ledges to create a level “bench” for the roadbed was then used as fill on the downhill side, creating the massive retaining walls and pulloffs along the roadsides.

Managing regrowth of vegetation along the roads—and at the vistas in particular—has always been a challenge for the park. By the 1930s, vegetation had regrown along the raw edges of the roadway. Between 1933 and 1942, the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) cleared around 450 acres in the park, including roadside vistas. In 1941, Assistant Superintendent Benjamin Hadley was instructed to develop a plan to maintain the overlooks and manage the vegetation. By this time, managing the vegetation below the scenic overlooks had become an ongoing challenge.

The great fire of 1947 changed this situation, transforming much of the eastern half of Mount Desert Island into a barren landscape. Historic photographs indicate it was not until the early 1950s that new vegetation began to thrive, but by the late 1950s—thanks in large part to Rockefeller’s sponsorship of parkwide reforestation efforts—vegetation in burned areas was well on its way to reclaiming the formerly barren slopes.

In 1958 and 1961, the park’s landscape architect, E.S. Whitaker, prepared two drawings with locations and descriptions of seventy vistas along various motor road segments on Mount Desert Island, beginning at the north end of Paradise Hill Road, continuing counterclockwise around the Park Loop Road, and ending at the top of Cadillac Summit Road. Most of the vistas offered outward views of the mountains, lakes, and shorelines; a few provided inward views showcasing other natural features in the park such as forest vegetation and unique geological features. According to Whitaker, “at each of these locations clearing to establish a vista had been done at a previous time or, due to the 1947 fire, a vista has become established that is desirable to retain.” The management goal of the vista plan was “to hold conditions at the present [1961] status.” The plan acknowledged that removal of growth would be periodically needed, but only after careful study by park staff “on the ground.”

These maps and documents still provide the baseline for managing vistas in the park. They were deemed so important that the 1961 vista map was included in Acadia’s 1992 General Management Plan, with 71 roadside vistas listed for continued preservation. Yet many of those vistas documented in the late 1950s and early 1960s have since become blocked by the growth of trees.
of forest vegetation. This is due, in part, to
the maturing of the forests following the
great fire of 1947, but also because the park
has had only limited resources to keep the
vistas open. As budgets shrank, so too did
the number of park staff with the expertise
to do vista work.

Because of this, anyone touring Acadia’s
roads can no longer experience the long
views intended by the road designers and
enjoyed by earlier generations of visitors.
Instead, they pass through a forested tunnel
with a growing scarcity of roadside vistas
inviting them to pause and take in a more
expansive view. These circumstances have
magnified traffic congestion and led to con-
centrated visitor impacts at the diminishing
number of unobstructed viewpoints.

Recognizing this problem, the park en-
listed the help of NPS landscape architects
to review the vista plans and develop rec-
ommendations for treatment that could be
implemented as funding became available.
The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preser-
vation (OCLP) supports the work of park
managers throughout the NPS by docu-
menting park cultural landscapes. Eliot
Foulds, a senior OCLP landscape architect,
began working with the park in 1993 to es-
ablish the historic significance of Acadia’s
motor roads and the features that contrib-
ute to their historic integrity. In 2006, Eliot
and associate Jeff Killion completed a his-
toric landscape report on Acadia’s road sys-
tem, which is the basis for listing it to the
National Register of Historic Places.

In 2012, after a careful review of historic
documentation, Foulds and Killion went
out in the field to reconcile historic vista
locations marked on the 50-year-old paper
maps with current landscape conditions.
They used GPS and other new geospatial
technologies to map the vistas. They also
spent a considerable amount of time look-
ing at and from the present vistas to un-
derstand the original intended view. Some
vistas have become obsolete, such as those
created for drivers heading the wrong way
on what is now a one-way road (like Ocean
Drive). The work also required them to use
their professional judgment to reconcile
differences between the 1958 and 1961
maps. In some cases the two maps were
widely disparate, likely due to crude map-
ing techniques.

Once the team had assessed and mapped
each vista they could make recommenda-
tions for treatment. The park now has the
baseline data needed to begin rehabilitation
of the vistas. Thirty vistas were identified
for priority treatment because they either
offer unique views, are at the most popular
visitor destinations (like Bubble Rock), or
are at pullouts and parking lots. Improve-
ments at these vistas will offer the best op-
portunities for more Acadia visitors to take
in the scenery that makes Acadia so special.

In general the National Park Service does
not actively manage ecosystems like forests,
except in particular circumstances: to pro-
tect rare species, to manage invasive and
non-native pest species, and to protect cul-
tural resources. The Park Loop Road and
the vistas along it are considered a nation-
ally significant cultural resource, so cutting
of trees and shrubs is aimed at protecting
this resource and is guided by OCLP’s re-
search and limited to the priority vistas.

Yet vista rehabilitation work is as much
an art as it is a science. Each vista has been
mapped with a polygon defining the area
in which cutting should be considered.
Within that area, each tree and shrub is as-
essed with an artist’s eye to decide whether
it should be cut or trimmed to maintain the
vista—just as cutting was carefully consid-
ered when the roads were originally built.
And in keeping with NPS policy to protect
all resources, prior to any cutting we con-
duct an environmental review to ensure
that rare plants or other natural resources
will not be harmed.

As we approach the centennial of Aca-
dia’s founding, we have a unique opportu-
nity to spruce up the historic motor road,
refurbish the vistas, and restore some lost
views of the magnificent scenery that Aca-
dia was created to protect.

REBECCA COLE-WILL is the chief of re-
source management at Acadia National
Park. ELIOT FOULDS and JEFF KILLION,
landscape architects at the NPS Olmsted
Center for Landscape Preservation, also
contributed to this article.
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Jennifer Rubin
Tina Runyan
Don Russ
Andrew Russell
Carol Ryan
Ann Sagalyn and David Marks
Joe Sandoval
Winthrop Sargent
George Sawyer
Lori Scally
Alison Schafer
Susanna Meade Schindler
Susan and Joe Schlosser
Joan and David Schopp
Janna Schultz
Oliver Schulze
Jennifer and James Seymour
Bev and Jonathan Seymour
Jennifer Seymour
Cayler Shaw
Maryanne Shay
Karen A. Sheehan
George Shepard
Kanna Shimizu

Dr. and Mrs. Steven Shirey
Randy Short
Ron Shull
Robin and Richard Sicurella
Mindy and Carl Silver
Rachel and Daniel Silverman
Ingia and Robert Simitz
Harold Simpson
Maria Sindelar
Nancy and John Skadberg
Mark Skiba
David Skinner
Marcia Skirchak
Tory Slayton
George Smith
Andrew Smith
June Smith
Andrea and Jason Smith

August 1 —
September 30, 2014

Winter 2014
Honoring Volunteers and Partners
More than 250 members, volunteers, and supporters of Friends of Acadia gathered in the Bar Harbor Club’s ballroom on Thursday, July 17th, for the organization’s Annual Meeting. FOA board chair Ed Samek, Acadia National Park superintendent Sheridan Steele, FOA conservation director Stephanie Clement, and FOA president David MacDonald presented information about Friends of Acadia’s financial outlook, its conservation successes from 2013, and the outstanding partnership with the National Park Service to preserve park resources, engage the next generation of park stewards, and ensure a sustainable future for the park.

A highlight of the event was the presentation of the Marianne Edwards Distinguished Service Award, Friends of Acadia’s highest honor, to outgoing Volunteer Trail Crew Leader Julia Schloss. While making the presentation, David MacDonald noted Schloss’ unwavering commitment to Acadia National Park over two decades as a volunteer leader, her “keen insights and fearless approach” to challenges, and the thousands of hours she has spent working on Acadia’s historic trail system. The Marianne Edwards Award is named for the organization’s late founder.

The Conservation Colleague Award was presented to Canon U.S.A., Inc., a leader in digital imaging solutions, for their corporate commitment to the natural world and our national parks and for their generous leadership in tackling resource protection work at Acadia in helping to launch Friends of Acadia’s Wild Acadia restoration and research initiatives.

Other special award presentations were the Community Preservation Award, given to the Bar Harbor Chamber of Commerce for their collaborative, constructive approach last year to the twin challenges of sequestration in the spring and government shutdown in the fall, and for creating greater appreciation for the economic importance of Acadia National Park at the local, regional, and state-wide levels; and the Excellence in Volunteerism Award, given to Acadia Winter Trails volunteer Mark Ferndal, for his remarkable efforts grooming Acadia’s carriage roads for cross-country skiing.

Creating Centennial Memories
Many of Acadia National Park’s visitors like to take home with them a keepsake from Acadia Centennial Partners at the fall 2014 meeting envisioned the park’s centennial through rainbow glasses, courtesy of Craig Neff and Pamela Markwood from the Naturalist’s Notebook. They and several other Acadia Centennial Partners presented their plans for the 2016 celebration to the group.
their journey to the park, and Acadia’s centennial in 2016 will be a special year for mementoes. The Acadia Centennial Task Force is encouraging businesses near and far to design and sell products that commemorate Acadia’s centennial. All sorts of products are welcome, from t-shirts to ice cream flavors to canoes. Products may or may not feature the official centennial logo and the tagline “Celebrate our past; Inspire our future.” The Products Working Group of the Acadia Centennial Task Force has put together an application and logo licensing agreement, available from Stephanie Clement at 207-288-3340 or stephanie@friendsofacadia.org.

Once a product has been approved by the Task Force, it will be listed on the Acadia centennial website (currently in development) with links to where it can be purchased. Stickers or tags will be available for the business to place on the product, along with point-of-sale announcements and employee pins. As part of the logo licensing agreement, businesses agree to donate a minimum of 5% of the centennial product proceeds to Friends of Acadia to support the year-long celebration. Businesses may also become Acadia Centennial Partners by selling products developed by the Centennial Task Force and available wholesale to retailers (these will include mugs, pins, and similar items featuring the centennial logo) or by making an in-kind or financial contribution of $250 or more to support the centennial. For more information and to fill out an application to become an Acadia Centennial Partner, visit the Friends of Acadia website and follow the “Acadia Centennial Partners 2016” link at the bottom of the home page.

A Rusticator’s Picnic

The annual George B. Dorr Society outing is a chance for Friends of Acadia to connect with and thank a dedicated group of FOA supporters who have included Friends of Acadia in their estate plans.

In late July, Dorr Society members joined several park and FOA staff and board members for a luncheon gathering at Edgecliff, a lovely Shingle Style/Queen Anne coastal cottage in Southwest Harbor, which has recently been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

After the house was constructed, around 1880, the Mount Desert Herald noted that “The spot itself is so beautiful that any house is an impertinence; but [original owners] Mr. and Mrs. Downs, as well as their architect, Mr. Bates, of New York, have so considered the surroundings, that the house with its curving octagonal piazzas, its oriel windows and its paint like the firs and spruces in color, seems as much a growth as the boulders and ledges which encompass it."

Host and FOA board member Jack Kelley and his wife, Maggie, gave a tour of their home and shared details and anecdotes from its history. A picnic lunch catered by the Jordan Pond House was then served on the porch, overlooking Norwood Cove and the mouth of Somes Sound.

Lisa Horsch Clark, FOA director of development and donor relations, reminds members that “anybody can join the Dorr Society by including a gift to Friends of Acadia in their will or estate plan, then documenting the planned gift with us. It’s actually quite easy to do.” For more information on planned giving or the George B. Dorr Society, contact Lisa at 207-288-3340 or lisahorsch@friendsofacadia.org.
A New Invader Is Confirmed in Acadia

Survival for red pines in Acadia is challenging in the best of times. The park has rocky, shallow soils and a moist maritime environment that favors fungal growth. In recent years, however, many visitors and residents have noticed a large number of red pines dying, especially on the slopes of Norumbega Mountain along Sargent Drive. As early as 2007, the Maine Forest Service had been working with the park to find out why, and the prevailing thought was that it was caused by native shoot-tip fungi. This fall, however, the Maine Forest Service confirmed that an additional pest was present, pine bast scale (*Matsucoccus matsumurae*). This scale is native to Japan and is invasive in China, South Korea, Sweden, and eastern North America, but has never before been identified in Maine. They produce two generations per year; just the size of pepper grains, they can be transported by the wind, on clothing, by animals and birds, or on vehicles. To prevent spread, the only safe time to work clearing brush, removing limbs, etc. in red pine forests is during the winter months. Chemical insecticides are of limited effectiveness because the scale insects conceal themselves under or in bark crevices and are protected by a waxy coating on the body surface.

The extent of the infestation is not fully known. Mount Desert Island will be included in a study being conducted by the University of New Hampshire and the U.S. Forest Service regarding red pine decline. The park will likely remove dead trees that present hazards to trails, power lines, roads and buildings. Fortunately the insect does not appear to affect other pines in Acadia, such as jack, white, and pitch pine.

The pine bast scale infestation is a significant ecological event at Acadia, and it is contributing to a changing forest landscape. As the red pines die, new areas of the forest floor will receive light and new species will grow, creating an uneven-aged forest stand. The tree die-off will also favor wood-boring insects and the woodpeckers that eat them, and new nesting cavities for birds and bats will be created. For more information, visit www.maine.gov/forestpests#rps.

Clean Water, Clean Shores: Schoodic Scrub

The annual Clean Water, Clean Shores was a great success on September 13th. More than 40 volunteers from all over the state met to clean up the shores of Schoodic Island, off the point of Schoodic Peninsula. The group boated out to the island and collected more than 1.5 tons of trash, including 30 bags of trash, 40 lobster traps, 75 lobster buoys, 6 tires, and 3 buckets of goop—enough to fill a 30-yard dumpster. They then enjoyed lunch together overlooking the water.

The Clean Water, Clean Shores event is a great example of collaboration between many partners: Acadia National Park, Friends of Acadia, Maine Coast Heritage Trust, Maine Island Trail Association, and the US Fish & Wildlife Service. These organizations provided staffing, boats, dumpsters, and lunch for the event. Thank you to all the volunteers, organizations, and the town of Gouldsboro for making the Schoodic Scrub a big success.

Volunteers had a fun and successful outing to clean up Schoodic Island, during the “Schoodic Scrub” in September.
Cadillac Summit Stewards

The Cadillac Summit Stewards, an innovative pilot program of Friends of Acadia, wrapped up its season at the end of October, just as the cruise ships wrapped up their season. Because of the summit’s great popularity, large numbers of visitors have a large impact. The Cadillac Summit Stewards are a small team of on-site educators working to help park visitors understand the natural and cultural significance of Cadillac Mountain and engage them in its protection by offering a positive presence for visitors on the summit during the busiest times of day and year.

The stewards focused on three areas: engaging the public, collecting data, and improving trail markers to help visitors find their way. They reported that conversations with visitors covered a huge range of topics including sunrise, the Hawk Watch program, bathroom facilities, and trail orientation. The stewards encouraged people to stay on the trails if possible, or when stepping off-trail to walk on hard granite surfaces rather than fragile alpine vegetation. And of course, they kindly took many visitor photos with the Porcupine Islands as the backdrop. The stewards also collected data for multiple offices in Acadia National Park, including information on visitor behavior on trails for natural resource managers and patterns of vehicle congestion for the planning office. Their last focus was to improve visitor trail use by re-blazing trails such as the Gorge Path and blocking social paths that lead nowhere and confuse hikers.

The Cadillac Summit Stewards compiled a final report on their experiences during sunrise, midday, and sunset, as well as during special events such as the Acadia Night Sky Festival. Their work will help the park make better-informed management decisions for Cadillac Mountain, so that it remains an amazing destination. Look for the stewards next summer and fall as they continue their work protecting the Cadillac Mountain summit experience for us all.

The Cadillac Summit Stewards’ pilot season was made possible by the Sustainable Acadia Fund and by generous paddle-raise bidders at Friends of Acadia’s 25th Annual Benefit Auction.

Sawtelle Award Honors the “Lawn Ranger”

There was not a chair to spare on the lawn of the Islesford Historical Museum on Thursday, September 25th as Acadia National Park Rangers Wanda Moran and Ellen Grosseibl presented the William Otis Sawtelle Award to Mr. J.C. Camelio, volunteer extraordinaire at the museum. At the ceremony, Ranger Grosseibl recollected the first day she met J.C., whom she affectionately called the “Lawn Ranger”:

“...Shortly after I had started mowing the lawn that day, a man appeared, seemingly out of nowhere, and introduced himself as J.C. He said he was looking to do some volunteer work, and did we have anything that needed doing? He was already volunteering for Friends of Acadia, participating in the park’s weekly trail and carriage road work projects on Mount Desert Island. However,
In-Kind Gifts
Tom Blagden
Kris Bridges
Kristin Clements
Anne and Jim Green
Mainely Meat
Howie Motenko
Scenic Flights of Acadia

Membership Table Volunteers
Pamela Bowie
Jill Brown
Ann Caswell
Steve Clement
Jane Daye
Peg Emple
Mary Galperin
Phil Galperin
Nicolas Hall
Susan Harman
Priscilla Hirschenhofer
Susie Hokansson
James Kaiser
Jack Kelley
Margot Kohorn
Alison Lawrence
Barbara Loveland
Anne Molavi
Georgia Munsell
Peter Obbard
Mike Sildos
Mel Timmons

Wild Gardens of Acadia Volunteers
Pauline Angione
Lisa Horsch Clark
Stephanie Clement
Floy Evrin
Zac Fait
Susan Hayward
Tom Hayward
Lissa Hodder
Wendy Kearney
Allan Kleinman
Helen Koch
Anne Kozak
Sue Leiter
Betty Maesie
Jan McCarter
Phyllis Mohraten
Kathy Olson
David Opdyke
Mary Opdyke
Squizzle Plekovich
Carole Plenty
Sam Putnam
Roberta Sharp
Charlotte Steison
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Ray Turner
Christian van Heerden
Mavis Weinberger
Ruth Werier
Sandy Werier
Marilyn Wiberg

Take Pride in Acadia Day Sponsors
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Glynn’s
The Knowles Company
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Mount Desert Island YMCA
National Park Sea Kayak Tours

In Gratitude

Acadia Forever

Estate Planning: Peace of mind that your legacy will live on in Acadia

Preserving and protecting those things you hold dear—the integrity of Acadia’s natural wonders, the park’s unique opportunities to connect with nature, the loving care of Acadia’s matchless trail and carriage road systems—is a wise investment. The easiest way to leave a lasting legacy for the benefit of Acadia National Park is to include Friends of Acadia in your will.

It’s simple. Add only one of the following sentences to your will or a codicil:

• I give, devise, and bequeath ___% of the remaining assets of my estate to Friends of Acadia, a Maine charitable corporation, for its charitable purposes...

• I give, devise, and bequeath the sum of $____ to Friends of Acadia, a Maine charitable corporation, for its charitable purposes ...

• I give, devise, and bequeath the following property to Friends of Acadia, a Maine charitable corporation, for its charitable purposes... [Description of property].

You are strongly urged to discuss your gift intentions with Friends of Acadia at an early stage in your planning. Please call the Friends of Acadia office or have your attorney or financial advisor call, if you have any questions or require additional information. If you have already included Friends of Acadia in your estate plans, please contact Lisa Horsch Clark, Director of Development, at 800-625-0321 or lishorschclark@friendsofacadia.org to document your plans and be recognized as a member of the George B. Dorr Society. Your gift, regardless of size, will be both welcome and important to Friends of Acadia. Thank you.
he wanted to do something specifically for Islesford, as he and his wife are seasonal residents there. Wanda, Bob [Pyle], and I just looked at each other, almost in disbelief, and Wanda asked him if he might be interested in doing some mowing for us. J.C. said yes, and he got right to work that very day! I found myself occasionally looking up at the sky the rest of that afternoon, because I was convinced that J.C. surely must have dropped out of the heavens and miraculously appeared to us that day!”

The William Otis Sawtelle Award was established by Friends of Acadia and Acadia National Park in 1986 to recognize and honor volunteers and staff who have been dedicated to preserving the history of the Cranberry Islands. The first recipient of the award was Louise Sawtelle Libby. Other award recipients include Captain Ted Spurling Sr., George Shirey, and Bob Pyle, Professor Sawtelle's grandson.

**Top of the Hill Benefits Acadia**

On Saturday, September 27th, DeMuro’s Top of the Hill Restaurant in Southwest Harbor hosted a special closing night benefit dinner, with all profits donated to Friends of Acadia. The evening featured live music by singer/pianist Roberta DeMuro. Hosts Debby and Dan Dubois wanted to make their closing night special, noting, “It’s important to maintain the beauty that surrounds us!”

The event was well attended by a mix of Friends of Acadia volunteers, staff, board members, and donors. More than $1,000 was raised for projects in Acadia, and the pleased hosts immediately began discussing a similar fundraiser next spring. Said FOA Development Director Lisa Horsch Clark, “It’s exciting to see local businesses coming up with creative ways to support conservation work in the park. Good neighbors make this such a special place to live and work.”

**Take Pride in Acadia Day**

It’s a sign that winter is on the way, when volunteers take to the park with rakes to clear fallen leaves and clean out drainage ways on Acadia’s 44 miles of historic carriage roads. On November 1st, approximately 350 volunteers came out for Friends of Acadia’s 24th Annual Take Pride in Acadia Day. Together they raked 9 ½ miles of carriage roads in 21 locations, just one day before the season’s first snowstorm hit the area.

Their efforts will reduce carriage road erosion from the rains, ice, and freeze-thaw cycles of winter and spring. Acadia National Park Volunteer Coordinator Jonathan Gormley welcomed the volunteers, noting that in addition to protecting the carriage roads, their work would “help the roads dry out faster in spring, which is good for all of us!”

Approximately half of the volunteers were young people from schools including College of the Atlantic, the University of Maine,
Husson College, and Mount Desert Island High School, as well as scouting groups and other youth groups. Other participants included a corps of stewardship volunteers who have been coming to the event for many years, plus a number of retired ANP staff. The event also involved staff from every division of Acadia National Park.

Acadia Winter Trails Association
Get your skis ready! Winter is coming fast and that means snow on the carriage roads. The Acadia Winter Trails Association volunteer groomers are gearing up for the 2015 winter season. They are training, prepping machines, and dusting off their super-insulated gloves. Volunteers will begin grooming as soon as the snowpack exceeds six inches and the carriage roads are frozen. This year, we are fortunate to have been able to purchase an extra, backup snow mobile. This was made possible by the generous support of the Elizabeth R. Bright Endowment.

At park headquarters, we gained a storage shed for the grooming equipment through Acadia National Park funding and efforts.

For grooming status updates, go to friendsofacadia.org/get-involved/acadia-winter-trails-association/ or Acadia National Park's Twitter feed @AcadiaNPS. In keep-
Foresight & Generosity

Giving to Friends of Acadia can take many forms. Please consider these options for providing essential financial support for vital programs and operations that benefit Acadia National Park every day:

Gift of Cash or Marketable Securities.
Call the Friends of Acadia office or visit our website for instructions on giving appreciated securities, which can offer income tax benefits as well as savings on capital gains.

Gift of Retirement Assets
Designate FOA as a beneficiary of your IRA, 401(k), or other retirement asset, and pass funds to Friends of Acadia tax-free.

Gift of Property
Give real estate, boats, artwork, or other property to Friends of Acadia and you may avoid capital gains in addition to providing much-needed funds for the park.

Gift Through a Bequest in Your Will
Leave a lasting legacy for the benefit of Acadia National Park.

For more information, contact Lisa Horsch Clark at 207-288-3340 or 800-625-0321, email lishorsch@friendsofacadia.org, or visit www.friendsofacadia.org.
Majestic Mount Desert II: Collected Essays
By Judith S. Goldstein
Illustrated by Robert Pollien and Stanley Hallet
Somes Pond Center, 2014
108 pages, soft cover

Majestic Mount Desert Island has been part of American national consciousness since Thomas Cole, Frederick Edwin Church, Fitz Henry Lane and other painters introduced their arresting land- and seascapes of this extraordinary place to the eyes of east-coast city dwellers starting in the 1840s. These vistas inspired visits and investment by rusticators and then summer colony residents for a half century before any part of this island was conserved in what would become Acadia National Park. The multi-generational presence of resourceful families from away and the enterprising response of island communities have made the story of MDI during the last 150 years a compelling theme for historians.

Early chronicles such as George Edward Street’s Mount Desert: A History (1905) and Mrs. Seth S. Thornton’s Traditions and Records of Southwest Harbor and Somesville (1938) did hard early work to assemble and consider the historical record. The next generation of historians focused on single towns (Richard Hale’s The Story of Bar Harbor, Virginia Somes Sanderson’s The Living Past, and Gunnar Hansen’s Mount Desert: An Informal History) or islands (Perry D. Westbook’s neglected gem on Swan’s, Biography of an Island) or offered elegant if breezy overviews (Samuel Eliot Morison’s The Story of Mount Desert Island and Cleveland Amory’s Bar Harbor chapter of The Last Resorts).

During the past two decades, fresh MDI historiography has begun to probe the complexities of our history to see elements of the story in larger contexts. Several exemplary works by the Olmsted Center, most notably Pathmakers (2006), have deepened the historical account of Acadia National Park. Harald Prins and Bunny McBride’s Asticou’s Island Domain: Wabanaki Peoples at Mount Desert Island 1500-2000 (2007) is definitive for its subject. This new orientation receives annual perspective in the MDI Historical Society publication Chebacco, under the influence of editor, Emily Beck, Tim Garrity, and Bill Horner. Additional pens who have or will soon contribute to this good work include Bill Newlin, Allen Workman, Catherine Schmitt, Ron Epp, Tina Gillis, Peter Blanchard, Ann Rockefeller Roberts, Pamela Belanger, and, if still too briefly, David Hackett Fischer.

The work of Judith Goldstein has been an inspiration and model for some of this new MDI historiography. Her most focused contribution has been four chapters on MDI in Crossing Lines: Histories of Jews and Gentiles in Three Communities (1992). Ms. Goldstein has been a seasonal resident at Somes Pond and passionate champion of the Acadian landscape for four decades.

Her first act of expiation was to offer a series of lectures in the mid-1990s at Port in a Storm Bookstore and the Claremont Hotel. These well-researched, tough-minded talks addressed big themes: the personal motivations of Acadia’s founders; the dialectic for over 120 summers upholding the traditions of hospitality and leisure on the coast of Maine. www.theclaremonthotel.com
1-800-244-5036

For over 120 summers upholding the traditions of hospitality and leisure on the coast of Maine. www.theclaremonthotel.com
of private power and public purpose in the development of 20th century MDI and ANP; and how a resource for all was conserved from an enclave for the few. Fugitive publications of some of these talks became prized possessions of local historians.

Now, happily, Ms. Goldstein has brought them together and added “A Force of One,” a 2013 eulogy for Katherine Davis. Majestic Mount Desert II: Collected Essays is a seminal contribution to what we know and how we think about the history of this extraordinary place. Ms. Goldstein blends strong research from primary sources with deft portraiture of key actors. “Tragedies and Triumphs” is a vigorous account of the long cooperation between Charles W. Eliot, George B. Dorr, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. that did so much to form and develop Acadia National Park—and a sensitive appreciation of the traumas in each of their lives that moved them toward conservation. In “Landscape Architects of Mt. Desert Island,” my personal favorite, she shows why we should fully credit John and Abby Rockefeller with the Asian aesthetic of the noble garden that bears her name, but begins with a hilarious and informative portrait of Joseph Curtis, earliest summer resident of Northeast Harbor and benefactor of what became Thuya Gardens, and ends with a respectful appreciation of MDI native Charles Savage, whose skills and perseverance left us both Thuya and the Asticou Gardens.

The toughest test of historical writing is that it remains relevant to the debates of subsequent decades. The Mount Desert Island work of Judith Goldstein is as apposite now as it was twenty years ago. Her “Patrons of the Public Good” charts the briefly overlapping careers of Frederick Law Olmsted (senior) and Charles Eliot (the younger) as each championed publicly reserved landscapes as a democratic good in Gilded Age America. The three essays within her “Majestic Mount Desert” follow the interplay of private power and public purpose in the evolving conservation of this place.

Judith Goldstein’s fine essays on island history remain essential reading for those who continue both the conservation and historical work today.

JACK RUSSELL is a member of the Friends of Acadia Board of Directors and co-chairs the Acadia Centennial Task Force. An MDI native, he writes occasionally on the history, culture, politics and social life of Acadia’s surrounding communities.

BRIEFLY NOTED
The Photographer’s Guide to Acadia
By Michael Hudson
2014, e-book
acadiaphotobook.com

With “what, where, and when” details for 50 photos and photography basics for beginners, this guidebook is aimed at a wide range of skill levels. What makes this e-book stand out is the location information, with most of its 170-plus photos linked to Google Maps and GPS coordinates, making it easy to find Acadia’s “most photogenic” locations.

Rock polypody ferns cap boulders along Valley Trail below Beech Mountain.
On a gorgeous August evening and under a full moon, Friends of Acadia supporters gathered at the Atlantic Inn in Northeast Harbor for the 25th Annual Benefit Auction. Volunteers who contributed countless hours; individuals, businesses, and artists who donated auction items; and generous auction bidders all came together to make this the most successful benefit event in Friends of Acadia’s history.

The benefit and its positive impact on Acadia National Park would not have been possible without the event’s co-chairs—Nonie Sullivan, Julia Merck Utsch, and Noelle Wolf—who worked throughout the year to secure auction items, recruit sponsors, and lead the benefit committee in planning an unforgettable night. The contributions of our presenting sponsor, Chilton Trust, major sponsors Christie’s and Goldman Sachs, and other sponsors and advertisers helped FOA direct more of the funds raised to projects that will directly benefit Acadia.

To start the evening, guests were treated to an array of appetizers donated by local caterers while bidding on over 100 one-of-a-kind silent auction items. From a hand-built wooden canoe, to guided tours of museums and gardens, to artwork and jewelry of all kinds, to the ever-popular trail and carriage road signs, each item helped raise dollars for Acadia.

Following the silent auction, Friends of Acadia president David MacDonald welcomed the 500 guests, saying, “I hope that all of you enjoyed the beautiful day in Acadia today, out on the trails, out on the carriage roads, out on the water. It is also my hope that while you were out there, you thought a little bit about how different this place would be without Acadia National Park. And maybe you thought a little bit about how your experience in Acadia National Park would be different if it weren’t for Friends of Acadia.” That message must have resonated, for a spirited live auction followed, culminating in a paddle raise to restore and protect Acadia’s iconic Cadillac Mountain Summit through transportation projects, vegetation restoration, and visitor education. Forty bidders raised their paddles, collectively donating over $130,000 to the effort. A portion of these funds have already been used this fall to pilot a new stewardship initiative to educate visitors and reduce adverse environmental impacts on Cadillac’s summit. (See pages 11 and 23 to learn...
Local catering companies who donated their time, talents, and ingredients to offer hors d’oeuvres at the benefit included August Moon, Country Fare Catering, the Islesford Dock, and (pictured here) Bar Harbor Catering.

more about the Cadillac Summit Stewards program.)

As the auction wrapped up, the Boston-based band Sultans of Swing took to the stage and the dance floor came alive. Finally, the 25th anniversary celebration was capped off with a dazzling fireworks display over the harbor. This was truly a night to remember. Thank you to everyone who made it such a resounding success.

Please mark your calendar for next year’s benefit, Saturday, August 8th, 2015.

For more information on the benefit, including a complete list of sponsors, patrons, advertisers, committee members, and auction items, visit the Friends of Acadia website www.friendsofacadia.org. If you have questions about next year’s event or would like to contribute to the auction, please contact Friends of Acadia Senior Development Officer, Shawn Keeley at shawn@friendsofacadia.org or 207-288-3340.

There are limited numbers of 25th anniversary commemorative Dooney & Bourke bags available. Featuring the benefit logo in embossed leather, they come in red, tan, medium brown, or dark brown. To order, contact Shawn Keeley at 207-288-3340 or shawn@friendsofacadia.org

IN NOMINE
We gratefully acknowledge gifts received in honor of:

Heidi Acadia Benson
Dudley, the Lucky Dog
James W. Green
Gail Katz
Brad Kauffman
Jacki McCreary
Molavi family
The wedding of Jenn Paratory and Adam Grassi
Sage and Conner
Martie and Ed Samek
Reid and John Suchanece
Michael Tedrick
Emilie and Tim Throckmorton

August 1 – September 30, 2014

IN MEMORIAM
We gratefully acknowledge gifts received in memory of:

James G. Andress
Motoro Andile
Bill Bean
Alfred Beaulieu
Bill Benjamin
Richard Choyce
Jason Yow-Bor Chyi
Patricia A. Cloonan
Douglas D. Daye
Diane
Richard M. Foster
Zelda Freifeld
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Colonel and Mrs. Van Sickler
Patricia C. Waters
Henry Winn
Edward (Ray) Young
Shirley Zimmer

August 1 – September 30, 2014

Friends of Acadia Journal
You might call us traditionalists. Or repetitive. Maybe even set in our ways. But I’d call us lucky. We’ve found a good thing and we know it.

For thirteen years, we’ve vacationed in the same spot. We’ve made ourselves at home on a little slice of heaven—Mount Desert Island. We stay at the same campground, plan our days around familiar activities, relish the same stunning scenery. We ride our bikes on well-loved carriage trails, swim in familiar spots (bracing ourselves for the frigid water!), and hike miles and miles of trails, relishing our favorites: Beehive, Razorback, Flying Mountain. Ah, the sweet repetition of it! Many of our vacation pictures have the same magnificent backgrounds, while only those of us smiling at the camera age year after year. It’s the sameness that we delight in. We’ve grown roots in Acadia, and “Vacationland,” Maine’s moniker, has, for us, become another word for “home.”

Of course the “sameness” of our vacation spot is, to anyone unfamiliar with Acadia, deceiving. Despite our eagerness to repeat favorite pursuits, we’re constantly presented with new choices. After thirteen years we still have not hiked all the trails—although that’s a goal. And while we’ve covered all the carriage trails on bikes, there are plenty more roads to explore. There are new coves for kayak adventures, new ranger talks to hear. The old favorites can also be new—Sand Beach feels different on a rainy day than on a day of bright sun, and the view from the top of Cadillac is never the same, with its moving panorama of boats of every type and size.

Of course Acadia isn’t the only beautiful spot in the world. We have plenty of friends who vacation in alluring places around the globe. We see their posts on Facebook and hear about their trips to tempting locales. Are we jealous? You bet. Their travels seem fabulous, laced with adventure and cultural wonder. Seeing other parts of the world is definitely on our wish list. There are, we know, benefits to breadth of travel. But there are also rewards to picking a spot and sticking with it, getting to know its depths, letting the pulse of it sink into your bones.

Once in a while, though, I, Chief Vacation Planner, get the idea that we should depart from our annual routine. I bounce the idea that it’s time to experience someplace new, see the varied geography of our great country or of a foreign land. But this only alarms my family. Not go to Acadia? Unthinkable! My spouse and sons fully relish, even depend upon, our trips grounded in constancy rather than novelty. By returning year after year, our kids have learned to hold a place dear, to treasure the joys of nature and beauty. Acadia always wins out.

How could we not be “Friends of Acadia”? It’s the best way we know of to say, “Thank you, past and current visionaries.” Your gift of magnificent, unblemished nature is incalculable.

This past summer, we were back again, strengthening those roots we’ve put down in one of the world’s most beautiful spots. And next summer, we’ll be there too. Yes, we’re repetitive. In a very, very fortunate way.

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