Seal Cove
Possibilities abound on these eight acres with over 500 feet of shore line. The lot has been soils tested for two homes, offering the possibility for an Estate compound. Traditional Maine coast, with ledge, rock, and private gravel beach.
$1,100,000

Bar Harbor
This dramatic post and beam has 347' of shore frontage with a spectacular view of Frenchman Bay and the Porcupine Islands! Rich with detail, this home offers a carriage house for guests as one of the many extras to enjoy.
$3,950,000

Somes Sound
A fifteen-foot-high wall of glass opens to the deck, bringing the natural surroundings, rocky Maine coastline, and water views inside the open living plan. Located on 4 acres with 7/8’ shore frontage.
$3,850,000

Somesville
Nestled on a hilltop and on its own cul-de-sac, this four bedroom home provides plenty of room. While taking advantage of its surroundings where one can enjoy a variety of wildlife this light filled home is perfect for all seasons!
$360,000

Somes Sound Waterfront
A fifteen-foot-high wall of glass opens to the deck, bringing the natural surroundings, rocky Maine coastline, and water views inside the open living plan. Located on 4 acres with 7/8’ shore frontage.
$3,850,000

Black Island
Located in Western Bay, this dramatic 20 +/- acre island has 1,850 feet of deep waterfront as well as spectacular views of Blue Hill and Mount Desert Island. Included in this offering are 2.89 acres on Graham Lake in Ellsworth and a 6 1/2 acre waterfront parcel in Trenton which affords nearby mainland access and is only minutes from the airport.
$875,000 in its entirety
$675,000 Black Island & Graham Lake properties

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Harbor Ledge—Water Views
Northeast Harbor
Dramatic location on the eastern shore of Northeast Harbor with superb views of the inner harbor, Western Way, and the mountains of Acadia. The 3-bedroom, furnished, year-round home offers many fine details including hardwood floors, expansive windows and a vaulted ceiling. The 2.7 acre property is adjacent to both the Thuya Garden and a private estate garden.
$2,900,000

Somes Sound Waterfront
Mt. Desert Island
Situated high above the western shore of Somes Sound abutting Acadia National Park, this exceptional 32 +/- acre property commands unparalleled panoramic views of Norumbega Mountain and Somes Sound with 385 feet of deepwater shorefront. This parcel can be subdivided or used as a dramatic location for a private estate compound.
$1,600,000

Black Island
Bar Harbor
Located in Western Bay, this dramatic 20 +/- acre island has 1,850 feet of deep waterfront as well as spectacular views of Blue Hill and Mount Desert Island. Included in this offering are 2.89 acres on Graham Lake in Ellsworth and a 6 1/2 acre waterfront parcel in Trenton which affords nearby mainland access and is only minutes from the airport.
$875,000 in its entirety
$675,000 Black Island & Graham Lake properties
George J. Mitchell and W. Kent Olson

Two-Tenths of a Penny for Our Parks

Wallace Stegner once said that our national parks are "the best idea America ever had." If not the best, most Americans would agree that they are a very good idea.

Yet our 379 national parks face maintenance and construction backlogs estimated at $4 billion or more. The park system's annual operating shortfall is $600 million.

Both parties in Congress deserve credit for the experimental fee demonstration program at 100 national park sites. These parks keep 80 percent of entry fees to work on backlogs rather than send net revenues to the Treasury. Although the General Accounting Office has found imperfections in the fee program, it deserves to be fixed, expanded to other parks and made permanent. That will invite philanthropic innovation, too.

At Acadia National Park in Maine, for example, the nonprofit Friends of Acadia is raising $9 million in private funds to match the park's commitment of $4 million in entry fees. The total will pay for restoration of Acadia's 130-mile trail system and establish the first private trails endowment in 128 years of national parks.

Nationally, the top 15 friends organizations and the National Park Foundation raised about $50 million in 1999. But despite heroic private fund-raising, novel bipartisan programs started by Congress and rising concession receipts, the national parks remain underfunded.

The principal responsibility for redressing the situation lies with Congress and the next administration, not with park charities. The charities' donors want to add value to the public estate, not offset underfunding. Government's duty to care for its property should be as binding as one's obligations toward one's own property. Continued nonpayment of the bulging parks bill guarantees "an accumulation of rot" in the words of a prior Park Service director.

The added cost to fix the parks and pay the operating bills would average $2 billion to $3 billion a year over a decade—a large sum, but modest when measured against surpluses projected in the trillions. To move toward the betterment of the nation's best real estate, what's needed is for candidates from both parties to offer competing plans. The public already has signaled its approval convincingly.

Consider: When the government was twice shut down in 1995, the public was upset at the injustice to people, businesses and programs dependent on the captured federal funds. But the loudest complaint was that our leaders had closed the national parks. To the many millions of Americans who love the parks and to municipalities across the country whose economies depend on park visitors, the din was unsurprising.

Scores of national surveys have measured the parks' massive popular appeal. It cuts across political persuasions. More telling, the national parks last year had 286 million visits, and people willingly paid new fees to enter. Every year, parks pass the market test with similar high honors. And there is at least one national park unit in every state except Delaware, making up a transcontinental system of local economic generators worth billions to states and communities.

Finally, because park problems are simple to detect, explain and pose remedies for, the public readily grasps what's going on. This is not the case with highly technical environmental issues, such as climate change and toxins; for example, which often leave even willing voters baffled as to the truth. Overall, the national parks are a good and worthwhile political cause.

The present National Park System receives one-tenth of a penny from each tax dollar. Increasing it to two-tenths of a cent would restore the parks in less than a decade and ensure their ecological, social and economic vitality.

Most important, it would show respect for our most beloved lands, the common bounty of wilderness and splendor that no human created but that humankind in aggregate easily can destroy. These are the beautiful places, our spiritual and historic home grounds, set aside by the public's political determination. The political and financial soundness of speaking for national parks now, during the ripeness of the nation's prosperity, is self-evident.

George J. Mitchell, former Senate majority leader and chairman of the Northern Ireland peace talks, is an honorary trustee of the Maine conservation organization Friends of Acadia. W. Kent Olson is president of Friends of Acadia.
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The Superintendent’s View

WILDWOOD

Since last spring there has been considerable discussion about the operation of Wildwood Stables and equestrian access to the park’s carriage road system. This is a time, I believe, to look ahead to next summer and the future, and to tell you of National Park Service plans.

Next summer Ed Winterberg will have a one-year sole-source contract with the National Park Service to operate the Wildwood Stables. This will assure the continuation of equestrian services and allow sufficient time for several measures to occur.

First, some improvements to park-owned facilities will be done this winter and next spring. The barn will be renovated, electrical wiring replaced, windows and doors replaced, adequate office space provided, and the exterior painted. Also, RV pads with utility hookups will be built to accommodate employees. This fall, park staff conducted a public planning process and will prepare an environmental assessment and final plan for Wildwood. These measures are required before other permanent improvements or changes in established programs can be made. The plan will:

• assure continued equestrian access to park carriage roads from the Wildwood area.
• provide for continuation of visitor carriage rides at current levels, including those for visitors with physical disabilities.
• specify the number and location of stalls for overnight stabling, park, and concession use.
• determine how best to serve day use equestrians at this location.
• address “horse camping” and decide whether or not this activity should continue, and if so, how.
• for safety, determine whether or not bicycle access from Wildwood to the carriage roads (i.e., the steep hill from the barn to Day Mountain bridge) should continue.

A team of National Park Service and local people met in August of 1996 for a planning charette. This was a concentrated effort by knowledgeable people to begin putting good ideas for permanent Wildwood facilities on paper. Since then, legislation and regulations relating to the management of commercial activities in parks have changed, and more flexibility in park use of visitor and concession fees has evolved. It’s time to use information from this initial planning in public meetings, in the selection of alternatives, and finally to prepare an environmental assessment and final draft plan for public comment. All planning documents will be posted on the park web site, www.nps.gov/Acad/. We intend to complete a plan for Wildwood Stables this winter.

When the plan is finished, the NPS will issue a prospectus, which will be available to potential bidders for a five-year contract to operate Wildwood Stables. Bids received will be analyzed, and a contractor selected next summer. The contract period will begin at the end of the next operating season (mid-October 2001).

We look forward to the coming years. The public will have been heard, a plan will be finished, improvements to facilities will be completed, day users will be better accommodated, a long-term contract will be signed, and if funding allows rangers based at Wildwood will patrol the carriage roads on horseback. Equestrian opportunities and services, including those for visitors with physical disabilities, will continue as an integral and appropriate part of Acadia’s traditions.

— Paul Haertel, Superintendent, Acadia National Park
During one week in August 2000 a survey was given to passengers on Island Explorer buses. The following comments are selected from that survey. For more information about the Island Explorer bus system, turn to page 18, or go to the website: www.explorecadia.com/. —Editor

It’s very nice to have transportation for the locals and tourists other than their own cars. It makes for less traffic and pollution. The buses are very economical and efficient for such a busy place. —Maine

I use the bus because it is good for the environment. If you advertise that it is good for the environment, free and convenient, then fewer tourists might rent cars . . . Year-round bus service (with a fee in winter) is a good idea for residents, because then they might not need cars. —Maine

Someone had a great idea with this bus service. It helps people and merchants alike. —Maryland

We really like the seat belts. They were a great surprise! —Maryland

Need more direct routes. Shuttle for each specific campground, hotel or B&B. Possibly group three campgrounds, etc., together so passengers get to their destination faster, please! —Connecticut

I am only here for two nights. Shuttle service seems excellent. I cannot say if you need extra buses, but it’s a wonderful idea, especially as it is free—a rare commodity in today’s world. Thank you. —Australia

Southwest Harbor bus takes too long. Don’t go down by Coast Guard, bank, Smuggler’s Den, Echo Lake. Run out of Seawall more often (especially earlier). That bus gets quite full. Overall—thank you! Keep it up! The natives are less restless! —Maine

I’m a kid and can’t drive yet so the bus gives me the freedom to Explore! I think a double-decker would be nice! —Michigan

We would like to see service extended to after the bars close on certain main routes for the safety of those not living in town. —Belize

For a worker whose mode of transportation is by foot, this service is a wonderful plus. The fact that it is safe and reliable is the best part. I first came across this type of service at the Grand Canyon National Park in 1997. —Maine

Since I do not have a car, I feel this service is very important. I feel my taxes are going to a worthy purpose. Also it reduces traffic on MDI. —Maine

The early morning express for commuters is wonderful. Would love one year-round (arrive 7:30, leave 5:15). —Maine
Driving on Route 3 through Hulls Cove, you can’t help but notice a big, open field sweeping down toward the ocean. A long driveway leads to a yellow farmhouse built in the late 1700s. To the side of the house, a tall hedge encloses a courtyard featuring a perennial garden and an apple tree planted nearly 150 years ago.

This lovely property is home to Mr. and Mrs. W. West Frazier — Lois and “Westy” to their friends. As a child growing up in Philadelphia, Lois and her family came to Maine every summer on the Bar Harbor Express — a train that went from Washington, D.C. all the way to Ellsworth with stops in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Bangor. They traveled by car from Ellsworth to Hulls Cove. Lois continued the tradition after she married Westy in 1945.

“We didn’t become year-round residents until 1980, so we’ll always be ‘people from away’,” Lois laughs. Let there be no misconceptions: the Fraziers are true down-to-earth Mainers who have no desire to live anywhere else. If you drop by, you might find Lois mucking about in her compost pile or harvesting fruit from the old apple tree. “Most of these are a bit wormy, but you can still make good applesauce with them,” she says, gathering up the apples. Westy is likely to be tinkering with a model airplane or working on an oil painting. That is, unless he and Lois are out on their daily walk in the park. The Paradise Hill carriage road loop, the Bear Brook Trail to Champlain Mountain, and the Gorge Path are among their favorite excursions.

The active pair also enjoys canoeing and kayaking. Westy has even taken a few turns on a windsurfer.

They have many fond memories of their time on MDI, and miss the birch bark room in the old Jordan Pond House, where you could take your dogs in and dry them by the fire.

Westy met Lois after serving as a U.S. Army bombardier in New Guinea during World War II. Upon returning home, he attended the Hussian School of Art in Philadelphia, which led to a career in painting portraits of people, their boats, and their pets. He now concentrates on landscape painting, and several beautiful scenes from Acadia National Park adorn the walls of their home.

The Fraziers have been members of Friends of Acadia since 1986, when the organization was founded by Marianne Edwards. “We’ve always enjoyed walking the trails in the park, so she thought we’d be interested in helping out,” Lois recalls.

And that they did. They have sent a contribution to Friends of Acadia every year since then and participate in “Take Pride in Acadia Day” each fall. The couple enjoys volunteering because “every time you participate you get a new insight,” says Lois. While hiking, they often stop to clear brush from the trails. Once they made so much noise doing it that they frightened a couple of young tourists they found cowering in the trees further up the trail. “They thought we were a bear,” chuckles Westy.

The Fraziers attended the rural design conference held recently in Hulls Cove. “Preserving open space and the island’s quality of life is important to us,” said Lois, who served on the Bar Harbor Conservation Commission for ten years. “Of course it’s easy for us to say ‘preserve open space and limit development’ when we’re sitting pretty on this land,” she concedes. “But I think we’d all agree that we don’t want sprawl on MDI and that new projects should be kept in scale with their environment—in terms of size and character.” Lois and Westy plan to ride the Island Explorer bus system next summer, and support the idea of a “Park and Ride” transportation hub.

Most importantly, they stay involved in their community and support the organizations they believe in with their dollars and their time. You couldn’t ask for better neighbors. —Kelly Dickson
Friends of Acadia is pleased to announce the top three awards for the 2000 Friends of Acadia Poetry Prize.

**FIRST PRIZE**
Stacey René Fruits
*Tucson, Arizona*

“Mother Nature is a Hungry Scarecrow”

**SECOND PRIZE**
Robert Chute
*Poland, Maine*

“Deerness”

**THIRD PRIZE**
Candice Stover
*Mount Desert, Maine*

“Conversation”

Honorables Mentions

- Alan Brooks • *Lubec, Maine* • “Aurora”
- Jeannette Barnes • *Madison, Alabama* • “What I Will Give You”
- Anne Higgins • *Emmitsburg, Maryland* • “The Wren”
- Wynne Paasch • *Wimbledon, North Dakota* • “Wishing for Water”
- Maxine Susman • *Highland Park, New Jersey* • “Passage”
- Nancy Slugg • *Belfast, Maine* • “The Crossing Guard”
- Zoe Weil • *Surry, Maine* • “Spring Kissing”

Poems awarded second and third prize will be printed in future issues of the Friends of Acadia Journal.

The competition was judged by Kate Barnes, Maine’s first Poet Laureate.

The Friends of Acadia Poetry Prize is awarded biennially in recognition of outstanding nature poetry.

*Deadline for submissions to the 2002 Friends of Acadia Poetry Prize is January 31, 2002.*
Winning Poem

MOTHER NATURE IS A HUNGRY SCARECROW

I am made entirely of straw, sun bleached and baking underneath a blue disaster moon. Light me up; I am

*festivity in autumn,*

*chaos of your leaf pile,*

dancing with my pockets full of stones. Stumble home, tuck bits of me into your mattress, smell a summer you forgot

*in locks of wet straw hair.*

*I am bread, rising beneath you,*

a rustle of straw thick with sleep. Crow-bones fold, stars sit on my shoulder in flocks, a chorus of cut straw, singing.

— Stacy René Fruits

Stacy René Fruits resides in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains in Tucson, Arizona. By day, Stacey is a travel journalist, freelance writer, and photographer. By night, she lies awake astounded by the beauty of the full-moon desert and the miracle of her husband’s breathing. She is often driven from her bed to rattle around with bony ghosts of poems who insist on being written by morning.

IN MEMORIAM

*Gifts have been received by Friends of Acadia in memory of:*

- Esther Amspoker
- Madeline Cripps
- Mrs. Michael Crofoot
- Mike Curlath
- Patricia Godfrey Drexel
- J. Peter Grace
- Lester Graff Hart
- Joanne Heath Higdon
- Donald Higgins
- Reginald “Dick” Hudson
- Ronnie Jordan
- Robert E. Larson
- Jeff Maksym
- Robert B. Marler
- Bernice Peters
- Arthur Pfeiffer
- Stephen K. Place
- Dr. Paul Fremont-Smith
- Henry G. Schmidt
- Vivian Singer
- Angelina Sorensen
- George E. Sorensen
- Jane Stern
- Charles R. Tyson
- Gustav “Gus” H. Wallin

IN NOMINE

Carl and Inge Beidleman
Richard Boulet
Candy Emlen
Christine Kusnirak
John and Carol Rivers
Carla and Jeff Robbins
Julie Russell
Dr. and Mrs. David Spingarn
Dr. Roger Spingarn and Dr. Susan Reuter
Grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park

ANP photo
Few places resonate as powerfully within a nation’s collective consciousness as do America’s national parks. From the rugged, austere beauty of Death Valley to the hallowed fields of Gettysburg, these revered treasures embody the very essence of the American spirit. They speak to us across generations of our history and our heritage, of who we once were and who we still aspire to be. There is a story to be told here, a story of battles fought and struggles long endured, knowledge gleaned and new destinies forged. Each sacred scene represents a link in the chain that binds us to each other and to our past. For these very reasons, both as individuals and as a people, we feel a profound connection to our national parks.

Despite this palpable connection, few Americans fully comprehend the scope of the National Park System—379 unique places from coast to coast, in 49 states, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Puerto Rico. The new National Parks Pass is your entrée to these national treasures.

The National Park Service (NPS), in conjunction with its national nonprofit partner, The National Park Foundation, officially launched the National Parks Pass, during National Park Week 2000. The $50 annual pass allows the purchaser access to national park sites that charge entrance fees. Through the National Parks Pass, the NPS hopes to reinforce that unique connection Americans feel to their national parks and promote greater understanding of the resources currently available. Each pass includes information about the national park featured, a window decal, a special pop-out map of the 379 national parks, and an offer for a free subscription to the “GoParks” newsletter, produced by the National Park Foundation.

While the National Parks Pass presents families and frequent park visitors with an excellent value, it also affords millions of Americans who care about their parks the means to demonstrate their support. More than 80 percent of revenue generated from sales of the pass will be used to fund vital national park programs such as protecting whales in Glacier Bay, grizzly bears in Yellowstone and bighorn sheep in the Badlands; developing, maintaining, and improving visitor services such as restoring the footpaths in Acadia; rebuilding trails like the Mt. Rushmore Presidential Trail, lookouts and campgrounds to protect the environment and add to park enjoyment; and conducting crucial research, such as gauging natural predictors for earthquakes and tracking endangered species. All of the programs funded have one thing in common—they help the NPS protect and preserve the integrity of our parks for future generations.

In keeping with the effort to encourage greater public awareness of and support for national parks, the NPS invites all park enthusiasts to participate in the selection of an image for the 2002 National Parks Pass through the “Experience Your America” Photo Contest, generously sponsored by Kodak. From the pristine brilliance of Yellowstone’s snow-packed prairie in 2000 to the unri-valled beauty of Acadia’s rocky shoreline in 2001, the image selected to grace the National Parks Pass helps showcase the rich diversity of the National Park System. Be a part of that legacy! For more information on contest details, prizes, and deadlines please visit www.nationalparks.org/.

If you would like to help support critical park programs, please consider purchasing a National Parks Pass for yourself or someone you love. The new 2001 pass featuring Acadia National Park will go on sale December 5th, 2000. The pass can be purchased online at www.nationalparks.org; by calling 1-888-GO-PARKS; or at park entrances and visitor centers. To order by mail, send a check or money order payable to the “National Park Service” for $50 (plus $3.95 for shipping and handling) to “National Parks Pass; 27540 Avenue Mentry; Valencia, CA 91355.” Show your support for America’s national parks and—purchase your National Parks Pass today!

Melissa Johnson is the administrative assistant and marketing coordinator for the National Park Foundation. NPF honors, enriches, and expands the legacy of private philanthropy that helped create, and continues to sustain, America’s national parks.
Civilian Conservation Corps

In Acadia National Park

David Manski and James Moreira

Acadia National Park contains a rich and diverse assortment of cultural resources, from its national-register-eligible cultural landscapes (including trails, carriage roads, and picnic areas), archeological resources, buildings, motor roads, and museum collections. In the 1930s and ’40s the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed and/or maintained many of these unique features of Acadia, greatly contributing to the park’s character which we enjoy today.

To better understand and preserve the history of the CCC in Acadia, the National Park Service (NPS) has contracted with the Maine Folklife Center at the University of Maine to conduct an oral history and documentary research on CCC activity relating to Acadia. Former CCC participants are a valuable resource to tell the story of CCC activities in New England’s only national park, and the NPS is very interested in contacting as many of these folks as is still possible.

There are several objectives in researching CCC work in Acadia. Many CCC facilities in the park now require treatment, and funding has become available to stabilize and/or restore them. To preserve, or at least not degrade, the historic integrity of these facilities, staff need to know more about their original construction. Collecting historical information about the CCC will also enable the NPS to properly and accurately tell the CCC story to Acadia’s three million annual visitors. For example, Acadia’s two campgrounds (Seawall and Blackwoods), numerous picnic areas (at Pine Hill and Pretty Marsh, for example), and miles of hiking trails were either built by or maintained by the CCC. Local residents who had family members working in the CCC will also benefit from this information by keeping alive the memories of this important era.

Over the history of the program, the CCC operated twenty-eight camps in Maine. Those devoted entirely to forest management work—fire protection or insect and disease control—came mainly under the direction of the National Forest Service or the Maine Forestry Department. A smaller number of camps concentrated on projects aimed at recreational forest use, and were primarily supervised by the NPS. Three camps—Company 154, Eagle Lake Camp, Bar Harbor; Company 158, Great Pond Camp, Southwest Harbor; and Company 193, Governor Brann Camp, Ellsworth—contributed directly to the development of Acadia National Park. Three other camps worked on State recreational sites (e.g., Baxter and Camden Hills State Parks), but their projects were administered through the NPS offices at Bar Harbor.

Researchers will be focusing on a number of themes, including the administrative history of the CCC at Acadia, the material history of the various projects, and the social history of camp life, including the relations between the camps and nearby towns. Questions that will be explored in this study include:

- Who were the individuals that resided in the CCC camps that worked at Acadia National Park? What was the demographic make-up of these camps? How
were the individuals recruited and where did they come from? Who were the federal and state officials that managed these park camps? How were the Acadia National Park camps different from other CCC camps in Maine and throughout the country? What was the relationship of the park camps to other CCC facilities in Maine?

- What was daily life like in these park camps? What training and education programs were offered to camp workers? What facilities existed within the camps and how did they change over their years of operation? What interaction did camp workers have with local town residents? What major events, if any did park camp members participate in and/or witness?

- What projects were conducted in the park? How were these projects planned and implemented? What was actually accomplished? Are written materials (drawings, maps, journals, etc.) available that document project locations, construction details, forestry work, and maintenance practices in the park?

While the history of CCC activity at Acadia is documented in administrative records, it also lives in the memories of those who served in the camps and did the work. The Folklife Center’s staff plan to interview as many CCC alumni as possible. They would also like to speak with the relatives of former CCC enrollees, with local citizens who remember the camps and the workers, and with former park employees who may shed light on CCC activities at Acadia National Park. If you know anyone who can help us with the research please contact the Maine Folklife Center at 207/581-1891 or by email at folklife@umit.maine.edu.

A final report summarizing the results of this study is expected to be completed by December 31, 2001. In the meantime, we will keep you informed about project developments in a future issue of the Friends of Acadia Journal.

David Manski is Chief of Resource Management at Acadia National Park.

James Moreira is Director of the Maine Folklife Center at the University of Maine.
Wildlife in Winter

Ruth Gortner Grierson

Although swirling snow flakes and frigid temperatures make a harsh environment in the winter it is an interesting time of the year. Humans bundle up, venture out on skis and skates, and often just stay indoors. Wild creatures adapt in their own ways for survival during a Maine winter. In spite of cold and snow many birds and mammals are still abroad in fields and forests battling the elements to stay alive. No snow, too much snow, prolonged cold, thaws, late winter storms—all affect the wildlife community.

In some winters the ground may be covered for weeks with a thick blanket of snow, making trees and shrubs glisten like diamonds in the sunshine. The natural world on this island, as in all of New England, in various ways depends on snow. Most noticeable are the snowshoe hares, changing their brown coats to white so they will blend in with the expected snowy winter landscape. If no snow falls the white animals are at a disadvantage and are easy prey for predators to find. Snowshoe hares are equipped with oversized hind feet, designed for easy travel over snow.

Mice and shrews travel under the snow and thus get around without the danger of attack from above which they experience on bare ground. Without the snow’s protective covering these mammals become vulnerable to such predators as owls, foxes, weasels, and coyotes. With snow blanketing woods and fields the hunted move about in deep snow, thus minimizing energy expenditure. Deer on the other hand suffer in deep snow for they are unable to lift their legs up high. Examine a deer’s tracks and you will see that they show a characteristic foot drag. They become vulnerable to dog attacks when deep snow slows their escape.

To cope with snow, deer usually gather together in “yards” seeking to conserve energy. In order to conserve heat loss, night beds are typically situated under a dense forest canopy, close to the trunk under low branches. A good deer yard is used year after year. During the day deer rest in a more southerly exposed area. They are sensitive to the solar angle as it increases with the approach of spring.

Wildlife reacts to winter life in various ways. Otters seem to revel in snow and flies moving about on the snow. Many insects remain exposed to the cold of winter with little more than a curled leaf or hollow plant stem for protection. Some insects, like the goldenrod fly larvae, (the insect that makes the round swelling on goldenrod stems), tolerate intercellular ice formations and survive freezing to below 50°C and colder. At best, however, winter survival for all creatures is a time of “living on the edge” of life and death.

We have a nice number of resident birds here all winter. Goldfinches are seen all year-round, but in winter the males change their bright yellow and black plumage for that of the females. Mockingbirds and cardinals can be seen all winter at feeders or in berry bearing shrubs. Pine grosbeaks are our largest finches, and are masterpieces of nature in black and rosy red. Each winter a few northern shrikes appear along with some of the northern owl visitors such as the great gray owl, northern hawk owl, and...
of course the handsome snowy owl.

A snowy owl sighting is always exciting. This large, daytime-flying, white owl comes to us from the Arctic and is often quite tame since it does not encounter many humans on its breeding grounds. These owls come from a treeless area so are not often seen very high off the ground. Most often they are seen sitting on the beach, a large rock, or perhaps a fence post. When a snowy owl flies, it looks like a huge white moth.

As you walk through the winter woods look for the standing carved galleries made by carpenter ants. These galleries often take on the look of a primitive sculpture. The greatest enemy of carpenter ants is the pileated woodpecker, our largest resident woodpecker—unmistakable with its flaming red crest. When birds are scarce on a winter’s walk, concentrate on the trees, lichens, the large oval holes left by the pileated woodpeckers, and old bird nests that are visible through bare branches.

We know what we as humans do when it’s cold, but the various ways in which wildlife adapts is often a mystery. How can a tiny bird keep from freezing when sleeping outside in the cold? Most song birds have significantly more feathers in the winter and in very cold weather they puff up their feathers to create extra insulation. You can often see roosting birds fluffing up on a cold day. This fluffing up has the effect of entrapping more air, thereby considerably increasing the insulating value of feathers. It works the same way with fur on mammals.

Our resident winter birds also use shivering almost continuously to maintain a normal body temperature. Do not feel sorry for small birds when you see them shiver; it’s their way of coping with the cold. Birds lack the important presence of brown fat and must shiver to survive. Even our crows and ravens must shiver through the night when they are not generating enough heat through muscular activity in flight.

Sometimes the best wildlife can do is to find shelter. Redpolls like to use snow holows under shrubs and thickets. Some bird species may huddle together in a bird house and, of course, cover their extremities as much as possible. Inside a snow-covered beaver lodge the temperature may be as much as 35 degrees warmer than the outside air. There’s definitely an advantage to huddling together for warmth, as many mammals and some birds have discovered, although at such times they may be more vulnerable to predators moving about.

What are the mammals doing in the winter? Chipmunks sleep peacefully in their snug dens. Red and gray squirrels continue to be active except in very stormy weather. You might discover flying squirrels coming to your bird feeder on a winter’s night. These gentle, sociable creatures are out and about year-round but since they are nighttime mammals, they’re not generally noticed. Flying squirrels are active on the snow to temperatures at least as low as 10°F, and they’re known to make tunnels in the snow to reach a food supply, such as might be found under your feeder. If something goes bump in the night at your feeder, turn on a light and you may see this appealing flying squirrel visitor.

Although migration seems to be an easy way out of the uncomfortable aspects of a Maine winter, avoidance of winter is not an option for many living organisms. Personally, I don’t want to miss this season no matter how harsh it is. The change of seasons is invigorating and full of surprises. What can be better than to be out on fresh snow in the sunlight enjoying the beauty of our island woods and shores? I remember with much pleasure snowshoeing with friends across an island lake in the moonlight, and adding our tracks to those of many other creatures in that magical scene. A winter’s thaw in January or February with mild temperatures surprising us for a day or two will remind us, with the views of a mourning cloak butterfly flying lazily about, that winter is losing its firm grip on our island and a new season is just waiting to begin when the time is right.

Preserving and protecting those things that we all hold dear—our quality of life, a distinctive heritage, and the integrity of Mt. Desert Island’s natural wonders—is a wise investment. You can help us protect Acadia Forever.

It’s simple. You need add only one sentence to your will, or a codicil:

1. I hereby bequeath $_________ to Friends of Acadia, Inc., a Maine charitable corporation, P.O. Box 725, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, for its charitable purposes.

2. I hereby devise _____% of my residuary estate to Friends of Acadia, Inc., a Maine charitable corporation, P.O. Box 725, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, for its charitable purposes.

3. I hereby devise the following property to Friends of Acadia, Inc., a Maine charitable corporation, P.O. Box 725, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, for its charitable purposes: [description of property].

Your concern and appreciation for Acadia and Mount Desert Island will extend far beyond your own lifetime. It will be a lasting legacy, enriching the lives of millions now and in the future.

Please call us at 207-288-3340 for more information.
On a mid-August Saturday in 2000, the sun set on a brightly-lit tent filled with boat trips, ski tours, antique furniture, paintings and an abundance of other fantastic items and events for sale. It was time for the Friends of Acadia Annual Benefit Gala.

For the 11th straight year Friends is able to say: “This was our most successful Gala ever!” Successful bidders donated more than $331,490. Numbers like that don’t just happen — Friends benefits from the unique and concentrated talents of its Benefit Gala Committee, the generous support of the business community, and of course the bountiful spirit of our donors. Funds raised during from Benefit Gala are vital to the general operation of Friends of Acadia and its programs.

In 2000, the Benefit Gala Committee created sub-committees led by vice-chairpersons: Malinda Crain, Auction; Pat Toogood and Dianna Zimmerman, Decorations; and Gail Cook, Susanne Coffin and Story Litchfield, Operations. Each sub-committee made very distinct and valuable contributions to the Benefit Gala, and their efforts were coordinated flawlessly by the Committee’s chairperson, Lynne Wheat.

The atmosphere in the tent that August was ethereal. “I felt as if I had stepped into A Midsummer Night’s Dream. I half expected Puck to greet me!” commented one guest. Chef David Bouley, of “Bouley” and the “Danube Restaurant” in Manhattan, and his outstanding staff worked their magic to create a magnificent feast.

In 2001 the Friends of Acadia Annual Benefit Gala will be held on Saturday, August 11th, at the Wildwood Stables in Acadia National Park. We look forward to working with and seeing all our friends as we all get together for a purpose that is close to each of our heart’s, “to protect the outstanding beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities, and thereby to ensure a high quality experience for visitors and residents.”
With assistance from Friends of Acadia and Acadia National Park, the Maine Conservation Corps (MCC) this fall constructed the next segment of the Great Meadow Loop in Bar Harbor, a “village connector trail” funded in part by the $13-million Acadia Trails Forever project. When completed, the 2 1/4-mile loop will give walkers easy round-trip access from Bar Harbor to Acadia’s Sieur de Monts area through woods and meadows. Approximately one mile of the trail is completed.

MCC trail work included construction of a trail section paralleling the Cromwell Harbor Road, and re-establishment of a portion of the historic Jesup Path, along Harden Farm Road. The engraved stone which indicated the original Jesup Path trailhead at the corner of Cromwell Harbor and Harden Farm Roads, was reset and now marks the entrance to the reconstructed Jesup Path and the Great Meadow Loop. Friends contracted with MCC to build the trail, and park staff provided project oversight.

The Great Meadow Loop is one of several village connector trails being planned and constructed in Bar Harbor and Southwest Harbor, with the assistance of Friends of Acadia and the Village Connector Trails Committee. For more information, contact Marla Major at 207-288-3340 or marla@friendsofacadia.org.
On June 19th, College of the Atlantic opened its new George B. Dorr Museum of Natural History in the original Acadia National Park Headquarters building commissioned by George B. Dorr in 1914. The building, which served park administration until 1968, was moved to the campus in 1996, thanks to a $20,000 grant from the National Park Foundation and Friends of Acadia. The College has since restored the building, added classroom, office, and exhibit space, and reopened it as part of the museum complex.

The Museum of Natural History houses a range of exhibits, mostly designed by College of the Atlantic students and faculty. The renovated park headquarters building and the attached museum complex have enabled the College to display permanent collections as well as traveling exhibits, a marine life touch tank, and a reading space for children.

“We are thrilled to have a new home for the museum and to incorporate the historic first park headquarters building,” remarked Gail LaRosa, Coordinator of the Museum of Natural History. Over the summer, the museum displayed original interpretive materials related to the building, including the first Lafayette National Park sign, Dorr’s plans for the park, and old photographs and maps. Visitors enter the museum through the former headquarters building, and are greeted with information about the structure.

The museum is located on the College of the Atlantic campus and is open to the public four days a week from mid-January through mid-November: Thursday, Friday and Sunday, 1–4 PM, and Saturday, 10 AM–4 PM. Admission is $3.50/adult, $2.50/senior, $1.50/teen and $1/child (3–12). For more information about the museum, its permanent collections and traveling exhibits, contact Gail LaRosa at 207-288-5015.

The Rural Heritage Program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) recently awarded the Town of Bar Harbor a $5,000 grant to develop design guidelines for the downtown Hulls Cove area and the surrounding rural residential lands. Bar Harbor was selected as one of three pilot projects across the country. Friends of Acadia assisted Bar Harbor with the grant application and is providing matching funds, as well as planning support.

The goal of the NTHP’s pilot program is to foster local leadership and to provide technical assistance to communities seeking to preserve their rural character. A workshop was organized for mid-November to draw together citizens, developers, and landowners interested in shaping future development in Bar Harbor. NTHP experts assisted community members as they drafted design guidelines for design elements such as building materials, lighting, buffering, signage, etc. Workshop participants formed two groups, one focused on design elements for commercial properties, including hotels and restaurants, and the other focused on design for rural residential subdivisions.

A second goal of the workshop was to provide Bar Harbor with tools to address growth-related challenges outside downtown centers. As development creeps beyond Hulls Cove, planners are seeking alternative methods for development, including clustering of houses and other tools to conserve land. A portion of the study area is in the watershed of Northeast Creek, an estuary rich in wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. The Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey is presently modeling nutrient flows in the estuary so that the Park Service and local communities can monitor changes and prevent degradation of the resource due to increasing development.

“This grant will help Bar Harbor direct future growth and reduce its impacts on the surrounding environment,” remarked Jim Campbell, Bar Harbor Town Planner. “Hulls Cove is listed as a growth area in Bar Harbor’s comprehensive plan, and we need to ensure that development which happens is consistent with the small town atmosphere of Bar Harbor. We are grateful to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and to Friends of Acadia for enabling the rural design guidelines workshop to take place.”
The Island Explorer bus system once again surpassed all expectations, carrying just over 193,000 passengers in 74 days of operation. This represents a 39% increase in ridership over the 1999 season. Nine more propane-powered buses were added to the fleet this year, thanks to funding provided by the National Park Service. This brought the fleet size to 17 and enabled Downeast Transportation to better serve peak periods, offer additional destinations, and decrease waiting times on established routes.

To meet the greater management demands of the enlarged fleet, Downeast Transportation hired a seasonal manager for the Island Explorer, Glenn Gordon. Mr. Gordon worked with several dispatchers at the Bar Harbor Village Green to ensure smooth operation of the fleet. The radio system on the buses, purchased through a U.S. Department of Transportation and National Park Service technology grant, also helped increase operating efficiency, enabling easier passenger transfers and quick dispatch of back-up buses.

Because of their excellent dedication to the Island Explorer project, Friends of Acadia awarded Glenn Gordon and Ed DeWitt, General Manager of Downeast Transportation, the 2000 Conservation Colleague Award. The award recognized their teamwork in “making possible the efficient movement of hundreds of thousands of MDI summer visitors” and in “helping cleanse Acadia’s air of several hundred tons of pollutants.”

Overall, the 2000 operating season for the Island Explorer was an incredible success. One passenger proclaimed, “I believe the bus service is a powerful source for traveling the island. And an excellent force for preserving it. Keep it going!” Friends of Acadia congratulates Downeast Transportation and the other Island Explorer partners, and looks forward to riding the bus again next summer.
On August of 2000, Friends of Acadia mailed out a survey to gauge the opinions of Somes Sound users about personal watercraft, commonly known as jet skis. More than 1,300 surveys were sent out to shoreline property owners, sailors, lobstermen, Somes Harbor mooring owners, and water taxis or businesses that conduct tours of the Sound. Approximately 33% of the surveys were returned, once again showing overall concern about jet skis operating on and around Mt. Desert Island.

Four hundred thirty five surveys were returned from:
- 69% Mount Desert.
- 21% Southwest Harbor.
- 10% “other” (lobstermen, tour boat owners, etc.).

Results showed strong support for protecting the natural character of Somes Sound. In response to questions about jet ski use on the Sound:
- 81% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis should be allowed on Somes Sound.
- 80% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis do not cause environmental threats to the waters or the wildlife of the Sound.
- 82% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis on Somes Sound do not harm the experiences of nearby residents or of visitors to the areas of Acadia National Park that border the Sound.

Other interesting facts:
- 74% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis on Somes Sound do not threaten the property values of nearby property owners.
- 1% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis on Somes Sound do not cause safety problems for other users of the Sound.
- 45% had personally seen or heard jet skis on Somes Sound.

The survey followed closely on the heels of another public opinion survey of Mount Desert Island residents to which 96% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that jet skis should be allowed along Acadia’s coastline. Friends of Acadia will use these surveys to work with state legislators to find ways to protect Acadia’s shoreline from the environmental pollution caused by jet skis.

For more information, or to receive a copy of the jet ski survey results, contact Stephanie Clement at (207)288-3340 or stephanie@friendsofacadia.org.

FINAL FRESHWATER VICTORY!

After a public hearing in August, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife granted 10-horsepower (hp) restrictions for Seal Cove and Hodgdon Ponds. This ruling was supported by the Tremont Selectboard, shoreline property owners, and the numerous Friends of Acadia members who attended the hearing to share their views.

The horsepower limitations effectively ban jet skis from these ponds because jet skis are powered by engines much greater than 10-hp.

A total of sixteen lakes and ponds on Mount Desert Island have been protected from jet skis through horsepower limitations, bans on internal combustion engines, or bans specific to jet skis.
### Friends Alliance

**WE ARE NOT ALONE**

**NATIONAL PARK FRIENDS ALLIANCE**

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*Friends of Acadia is not alone. About 160 friends of national parks groups exist, with varying missions and strengths. Those listed are part of the Friends Alliance—an informal federation of leading park philanthropies—and altogether raised nearly $50 million in 1999 (operations and projects).*
WAYS OF GIVING

The future of Friends of Acadia depends to a large degree on the foresight and generosity of today’s visionaries—our members—who are willing to consider new ways to make gifts. Here are a few suggested methods of making a difference for Friends of Acadia:

Gifts of Cash or Marketable Securities
Gifts may be restricted to a designated program or applied to FOA’s general operating purposes.

Gift of Life Insurance
Name FOA as policy owner and beneficiary, and receive immediate tax deductions on your premium payments.

Gift of Property
Gifts of real estate, boats or artwork provide FOA with marketable assets and may enable you to avoid capital gains taxes.

Named Endowment Funds
The principal of a fund established in your name—or for someone you wish to honor or memorialize—is managed for growth, while the income from the fund supports programs.

Pooled Income Fund
Gifts from many donors are managed as combined assets. Earned income is paid to you or a designated beneficiary. Upon death, principal goes to FOA.

Charitable Remainder Trusts/Charitable Lead Trusts
Provide FOA or yourself with a steady income stream and, with a remainder trust, leave a significant future gift to FOA. Both arrangements entitle you to considerable tax savings.

Bequests
Name FOA as a beneficiary in your will and make a lasting contribution to the organization.

For more information about any of these suggested methods of giving to Friends of Acadia, please contact us at (207) 288-3340.
Trail & Carriage Road
Volunteer Crew Leaders
Bucky and Maureen Brooks
George and Anna Buck
Betsy Champlin
Don Curley
Libby Donnan
Charlie Edwards
Bill Jenkins
Bob Sanderson
Julia Schloss
Dee and Howard Solomon

Take Pride in Acadia Day
Volunteers
Our thanks to the 354 volunteers who worked on Acadia’s carriage roads Saturday, November 4. These volunteers raked 11.5 miles of the worst ditchlines along all 44 miles of carriage roads in the park! Their work will decrease erosion on the roads from winter snow, ice and spring rain.

Other Volunteers
Joe Arnold
Harriet Mitchell

In-Kind Donations
Berry, Dunn, McNeil & Parker
reduced rates on services
Tom Blagden
cover photograph
Darling’s Auto Mall
vans for Take Pride in Acadia Day
Downeast Transportation
buses for Historic Trails Conference
bus for Take Pride in Acadia Day
Hannaford Brothers/Shop ‘n Save
Take Pride in Acadia Day sponsorship

Patrick Keating, P.E.
reduced rates on services
Dorothy Kerper Monnelly
photographs
Mount Desert Island YMCA
van for Take Pride in Acadia Day
Mount Desert Spring Water
water for volunteers
National Park Foundation
Take Pride in Acadia Day sponsorship
National Park Tours
bus for Take Pride in Acadia Day
Unilever
Take Pride in Acadia Day sponsorship

In Gratitude
We are grateful to the following individuals and organizations for their generous support of Friends’ programs and events:

John Bueche
Ildiko Butler
Charles Butt
Gail Clark
Ann Crittenden
Lynn Daly
Gale Davis
Phyllis Dennis
Linda Douglass
Sunny Dupree
Donna Eacho
Dianna Emory
Susan Ferrante-Collier
Leslie Fogg
Helen Goodhue
Stan Gurell
Polly Guth
Margaret Hamer
Bettina Hinckley
Marilyn Hoche
Margaretta Iselin
Lee Judd
Lydia Kimball
Wilhemina Kipp
Debbie Lash
Ira Howard Levy
Lanie Lincoln
Jean Lipkin
Vicki Lunt
Bambi Lyman
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Suzanne McCullagh
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Susan Nitze
Nan Ourisman
Barbara Peabody
Susanna Porter
Sheila Pulling
Mimi Reed
Jennifer Richardson
Roxana Robinson
Barbara Robinson
Elizabeth Seherr-Thoss
Ellen Shafer
Alix Smith
Clare Stone
Janet Strong
Martha Stewart
Heather Toogood
Bonnie Van Allen
Susan A. Warren

Benefit Gala
Donors of Gifts-In-Kind

Abel’s Lobster Pound
Acapellago
Apex Custom Lease Corporation
Seth Allen/Vin Di Vino
Atlantic Climbing School
Bar Harbor Bike Shop
Bar Harbor Jazz Ensemble
Beadleston Art Gallery
Charlotte Beers
Paullette Bilsky/Parker’s Coffee House
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Blake
Jill Blanchard
Chef David Bouley/Danube Restaurant
Ric Bourke
Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brack
William Bracken
Earl Brechin
Illdiko Butler
Charles Butt
C2-Media.com of Manhattan
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C. J.’s Big Dipper
Colgan Air
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Comer
Continental Airlines
Malinda Crain
Valerie deAngelo
Eastwind Gallery
Benjamin and Dianna Emory
Richard Estes
Dan Falt
Sam and Elise Felton
Paul Fenton
Leslie Fogg
Ellie Ford
Ellen Fredericko
Stan Gurrell
Polly Guth
Lisa Hall
Mr. and Mrs. Clay Hamner
Meghan Harvey

Havana Restaurant
Michael Hazen
The Hinckley Company
Hinckley Crewed Charters
John and Marilyn Hoche
Paul Bruce Jalbert
The Kimball Shop
Franz Klammer
Kobirck Coffee Company
Le Domaine
Ira Howard Levy
Local Color
Maine Cottage Furniture
Maine Point
Kevin Malhaney
Adrienne Maxwell
Jane Maynard
Barry Meara
Robert Milea/Milea Truck Sales Corp
Jerry Miller/Miller & Company
‘Diver’ Ed Monat
Meredith Morarity
Never Enough Thyme
New England Outdoor Center
Susan Nitze
Northeast Harbor Art and Antiques
Alexandra Oakes
The Obbard Family
Patagonia
R. Anderson Pew
Rift Maine
Redfield’s Restaurant
Hazen Richardson
Jennifer Richardson/Romantic Room
Katheryn Russi
Betahny Savage
Dick and Julia Schloss
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shafer
Sharf Pottery
Shaw Contemporary Jewelry
Roland Sosa Architecture
Sotheby’s Auction House
StoneWall Kitchens
Martha Stewart
Sturgis Boatworks
Treasure Island
Pat Toogood
Tootsies
Wallace Tents
Helmut Weber
West Marine
Amanda Weil
Harry Wils & Co.
Ed Winterberg
Liz Witham/Café Blackboards
Stuart Woods
The Worth Collection/Elaine Hearn
XYZ Restaurant
ZEBO Pub & Eatery
Dianna Zimmerman

ROSS & FERM, LLC
Attorneys at Law
Michael L. Ross, Esq.
William N. Ferm, Esq.
Kimberly C. Cavanagh, Esq.
Offices in Ellsworth and Northeast Harbor
(207) 667-1373

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Friends of Acadia Journal 23
The mission of Friends of Acadia is to preserve and protect the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities, and thereby to ensure a high quality experience for visitors and residents.

OPERATING PHILOSOPHY

To accomplish our mission, we...

❖ Champion park interests: We advocate for Acadia National Park among the general public, before Congress, and within the National Park Service and other government entities, whether federal, state or local. We forge alliances with agencies and nonprofits to nullify outside threats.

❖ Represent park users: We speak for users in the continual betterment of the park and its operations. We seek a broad membership: everyone who visits Acadia National Park is encouraged to join Friends of Acadia.

❖ Make targeted grants: We raise private-sector funds for select capital projects in Acadia National Park and for its enlightened stewardship. We strive to supplement federal appropriations and services, not replace them. We develop sustainable funding mechanisms where possible for long-term projects.

❖ Enhance communities: We promote conservation in border communities through programs and grants that enhance their natural character and complement park values.

❖ Promote volunteerism: We supply a corps of motivated volunteers to meet designated park needs, including the upkeep of trails and carriage roads.

❖ Produce tangible results: We achieve measurable results from programs and funds expended.

❖ Leverage donated funds: We operate on a sound financial basis, leveraging member dues and other gifts to bring the highest conservation return per donated dollar.

❖ Operate independently: We function as a free-standing nonprofit organization, supportive of the park but independent from it. We reserve the right to differ respectfully.
QUESTION:
WHAT'S THE PERFECT GIFT FOR THE PERSON WHO IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SHOP FOR?

ANSWER:
A GIFT MEMBERSHIP IN FRIENDS OF ACADIA

Share your love of Acadia by giving a special gift membership in Friends of Acadia. For a limited time, we’re giving a special gift membership package for only $40. Here’s what the recipient will receive:

- The Rusticators’s Journal, a lovely book of essays and photographs of Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park
- A one-year subscription to the FOA Journal
- A Friends of Acadia window decal
- A Friends of Acadia lapel pin
- The satisfaction of knowing that membership in Friends of Acadia helps to preserve the remarkable beauty of Acadia National Park

We will send gift memberships with a card noting that the gift is from you. Think of all the people you know who would enjoy being a part of the only nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting Acadia National Park and its surrounding communities!

Yes! I would like to buy a gift membership for:

GIFT RECIPIENT #1

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

Check one:

- Winter Special — Individual Membership $40
- Winter Special — Family Membership $105

GIFT RECIPIENT #2

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

Check one:

- Winter Special — Individual Membership $40
- Winter Special — Family Membership $105

Be sure to fill in your name and address on the return envelope. For more information about gift memberships, call Kelly Dickson or Terry Sosa at 800-625-0321 or e-mail: membership@friendsofacadia.org.
The mission of Friends of Acadia is to preserve and protect the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities, and thereby to ensure a high quality experience for visitors and residents.