NATURE POETRY COMPETITION

“The future of this world lies in the relationship we have with it. Poetry helps develop an understanding and appreciation of—and a connection with—the world around us.”

—Kate Barnes, former Maine Poet Laureate

Submissions are invited for the 3rd biennial FRIENDS OF ACADIA POETRY PRIZE. The three poems judged to be the best of submissions will be published in the Friends of Acadia Journal (print and online), and awarded prizes by category: 1st prize—$350; 2nd prize—$200; 3rd prize—$100.

GUIDELINES:
Nature-based poems of 35 lines or fewer, double-spaced. Cover sheet stating author’s name and poem title. Only poem and title on manuscript, not author’s name. Entries must be original, unpublished, and not submitted elsewhere.

Deadline for submissions is January 30, 2002 (noted by postmark).

Send to: Editor, Friends of Acadia Journal, P.O. Box 45, Bar Harbor, ME 04609, editor@friendsofacadia.org. Manuscripts not returned.

APPLICATIONS REQUESTED

ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Closing Date—January 1, 2002

To apply send:
• Resume, no longer than two pages (six copies)
• Sample of recent work—six copies of your: slides from visual artists, cassette recordings from musicians and composers, VHS video cassettes from performing artists, brief manuscript excerpt, short story, article, poetry, etc. from writers (not to exceed six pages per copy)
• One page statement explaining what you hope to achieve from a residency at Acadia
• Proposal of the presentation artist would offer to the public, or of an “Art in Nature Day” if applying for a longer residency
• Two references from people who know your work
• Date available—Spring or Fall
• Self-addressed stamped envelope (if you want sample materials returned)

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Coordinator, Acadia Artist-in-Residence Program, Acadia National Park, P.O. Box 177, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, 207-288-3338 Voice/TDD
MY SMALL MISSION, 9/11/01

On the day evil came to Earth and touched everyone, I was driving from Acadia National Park to Weld, Maine. A coalition of conservationists had offered me a speaking opportunity, to discuss Acadia’s financial needs. The air was dry, the temperature perfect pre-autumn, the wind pronounced from the northwest. Stands of swamp maple had begun turning. The sky had that improbable clarity and depth of blue that send shivers of joy. I was alert to the road, but my ride across interior Maine into the western mountains, formerly the Blue Mountains, now called the Longfellows, had the languorous quality of a dream—more particularly of a conflicted numbness in which my mission was way out of whack with what was happening in the larger world.

The term is “cognitive dissonance,” I believe, describing the difficulty of reconciling opposed realities that nonetheless seem to have something in common.

I consider conservation a positive social act. I believe in what Thoreau called the beneficence of nature. I believe that the organization I represent is a manifest force for good, because it brings together people and great land, certainly to the benefit of humans and, done well, at no detriment to the land itself. If time can be “improved,” as many 19th century people understood, so can nature, time’s most conspicuous expression, be properly tended by humans. “Dress and keep the garden,” Genesis says.

For some of us, even the vestigial splendor of Acadia, remnant of a once wilder Maine, is a constant source of renewal of soul, helping invest human life with meaning beyond mere survival and accumulation. No wonder the idea of “giving back” to Acadia so motivates our members. There is simultaneously a debt of gratitude owed for the privilege of visiting or living here, and the desire to confer its unending benefits not only on grandchildren but also, remarkably, on strangers we will never meet. National parks and other preserved lands are instruments of the respect we have for the unknowns who follow.

National Public Radio news was on during my entire drive. I could not bear to sever myself from the horrible tale streaming into my head mile-by-mile, accumulating in successive layers of dread, loathing, grief, frustration. I told myself that it spoke well of the people who serve in conservation that we could still meet despite the stupefying murder of thousands of Americans and the frontal assault on the spirit of those physically untouched by it. I had believed what I was telling myself, had even felt patriotic. We could keep our little end of the American enterprise going no matter what. How wrong I was.

Webb Lake, my destination, was whitecap brilliant in the afternoon sun, with wind and wave coursing south, and the rocky Tumbledown Range big and bold in green varicolor at its head. Amid this dynamic beauty I lost my resolve. The meeting had disbanded before my arrival, and I felt relieved. No one had been able to concentrate. The few remaining people were talking quietly about the events that had hijacked our hearts. I felt some comfort in this group but did not wish to stay in this

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THE SUPERINTENDENT’S VIEW

ANNUAL REPORT

It’s that time again—the start of a new fiscal year and requirements for winterizing facilities, closing the books on last year, doing employee evaluations, preparing an annual report, and making plans for next season. During my early career, rangers normally wouldn’t admit they could type; those that had to do so used quite colorful language through it all. Administrative necessities aside, however, this is a time to take stock by reflecting on last year and looking forward to next summer. With recent national and world events, planning for the latter may be difficult.

Last summer was warm and dry and the park experienced high visitation. The Island Explorer, which carried nearly 240,000 passengers, did help to reduce traffic and congestion in the park. Still, we have to ask how many visitors can we reasonably accommodate and for how long a season. Last August we invited other land managers and academicians to join park staff and Friends of Acadia in discussions about the future. Protecting this park and providing for traditional high quality visitor experiences will be a great challenge for all of us. Extensive public discussion, careful planning, and change will be required in the future.

During the past year, a great deal of attention was given to planning for the closure of the Navy base at Schoodic and transfer of the property and facilities to the National Park Service. The Navy will end its tenure on June 30th of next year. An amendment to the park’s General Management Plan for Schoodic is now being prepared to provide for future NPS management. At this writing, Congressional legislation specific to the transfer and transitional funding has been introduced but has not yet been enacted. Goals for the National Park Service will be conversion of the base from Navy purposes to a research and education center serving Acadia National Park and this region of Maine. Hopefully, a start toward this goal can begin on July 1st next year.

With help from the National Parks Conservation Association and Friends of Acadia, we completed a first-ever Business Plan for Acadia National Park. It was (and is) an intriguing endeavor that will be very helpful in the future. Interestingly, we have, over the years, experienced many governmental budget and planning initiatives. Until now, however, none has tried to answer questions regarding the cost and personnel requirements required of Acadia’s mandates. What is clearly shown is the need for support from all quarters. Unless there is a dramatic turnabout, federal funding will continue to meet only about half the total need. Friends and effective partnerships are critical future components of this park’s management.

Park staff concentrated on getting the work of the park done. Rehabilitation of the Stanley Brook Bridge and Wildwood Stables barn was completed. Acadia Trails Forever projects began in earnest, and a trails plan and landscape report were completed. Schoodic and multiple park properties were nominated to the National Register. A great deal was done to study and monitor air and water quality. Park volunteers donated 35,500 hours of their time. Working with the University of Maine, we developed a university-level environmental education course for teachers. Rangers went out on daily backcountry, and responded to 870 incidents. In this driest of all years, boundary fire breaks were cleared, a new 2,000-gallon water fire tender was ordered and four in-park and five “mutual aid” fires suppressed. Entrance fees collected increased by 6% over last year.

Finally, the park’s Commercial Services Plan and new NPS concession regulations are being followed. By means of separate prospectuses, we advertised for contracts to provide visitor services at Wildwood Stables, Jordan Pond, Cadillac Mountain, and Thunder Hole. In coming months, the responses received will be evaluated by a team of NPS specialists from outside the park. The Director and Regional Director will make final decisions on which of the respondents will be offered new long term concession contracts.

Perhaps now, more than ever, the purposes for which national parks were established are especially important, and appreciated. Acadia should always be protected as a place for inspiration, study, and enjoyment. We look forward to the future.

— Paul Haertel, Superintendent, Acadia National Park
(President's Column continued from page 1)

extraordinary setting of lake and mountains on this glorious September day, though normally such surroundings would have captured me. The contrast of acute natural beauty and violence beyond reckoning was too much, and I wanted to remember this place without revulsive associations.

So it was back to Acadia, 145 miles distant, radio droning, the day still cloudless and sparkling, conditions that only wedged farther open the gulf between my failed mission and the mission of the killers.

“Mission,” after all, was what we had in common, and there it ended. I could not reconcile the notion of doing worldly good with the craven purpose of doing worldly harm. No politics, religion, or ethic justifies it, no economic or social hardship, no unfairnesses of class, no asymmetry of wealth or power, not even the felt subjugation of a people validates anything like it. We can pity those reared or formally educated to hate, try to understand what informs their hatred, but they have no external claim on others. Sociopathic callings belong in no culture.

To be sure, adding value to lives is not the province solely of conservationists, since there are 774,000 registered American charities and countless millions of individuals executing selfless acts daily. Small or large, the missions that count bring respect for a cause because they affirm the prerogatives of the living and try to guarantee a future for strangers. Thankfully, most societies and religions believe this. That is why America’s anger should not extend to core cultures different from ours, just as “American” Nazis, bombers, other criminals, klans, and nihilists do not represent our national soul.

It was with these thoughts suffusing that I made it home and learned the next morning that the effects of the blood-lust slaughter had reached into the Friends of Acadia family. One of our staff lost an in-law and a cousin in the Trade Towers. It is a statistical surety that there are similar devastations among our members and friends, too. Our mending hearts reach out to all.

We are back at work now, daily engaged in the once and future mission of protecting our minute corner of the garden. And my conservation colleagues will gather sometime to hear my pitch about why Acadia and the other 385 national parks deserve our attention and benefactions.

Occasionally it seems to me that what I do in remote Maine occupies only the margins of worldly business. But most times, fortunately, I feel that this nonprofit, like hundreds of thousands of others, even if their missions compete, carries out an elemental purpose of humanity—the celebration and preservation of the diversity of life. No matter its size, every act in this cause is a universal act, just as microscopic quarks and neutrons compound to build a galaxy. The sum of all the life-affirming missions, including small ones like ours, suffices to crush the deathly ones. That is the only way it can be. Pick a flower, disturb a star.

— W. Kent Olson, President
SNOWMAN WITH RED SOX BATTING HELMET

As if this gent would ever don pinstripes....
In the weeks that follow, nature —
wind, rain, sweeping snow — take over,
so that one day the man hulks
like Rodin’s Balzac and the next

assumes the smooth contours
of a Henry Moore sculpture, then
is plastered with needles and looks
vaguely like a George Segal city dweller.
Eventually he slumps forward

as if suffering some ultimate osteoporosis,
becoming minimalist, helmet
fallen from the crooked head
which has lost its features
(a neighbor’s horse ate its carrot nose),

until, on this late winter day,
the man of snow perishes
in the same sun that warms
our hands where my son and I
shag fly balls in the thawing April yard.

— Carl Little

Carl Little has published poetry in the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Paris Review, Kennebec, Puckerbrush Review and Works & Images. He is director of communications and marketing at the Maine Community Foundation. This poem originally appeared, in different form, in Maine Times and is reprinted by permission.
IN MEMORIAM

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

- Milton Berner
- Aline Charland-Harton
- Anthony Fillietaz
- Robert Frolich
- Lester G. Hart
- Harry Hiestand
- Reuben Lahti
- David Preston
- Dr. Michael Reedy
- Marcia Savage
- Lois Stotz
- Walter P. Travers

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 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.
Marcia Savage, 58, of Northeast Harbor will be deeply and sorely missed by the community she loved and served so tirelessly all her life. Marcia was raised at Asticou, the Savage family’s homestead in Northeast for generations. She attended school in Northeast Harbor, then graduated from Gould Academy in Bethel, and the University of Maine, Orono, where she later earned her master’s degree in library science. Marcia served as librarian at a number of Maine schools. One of her chief passions was education, both for herself and for the multitude of young people who were privileged to be guided and influenced by her.

Marcia’s overriding passion, though, was her community — community she defined as family, township, school, church, environment, and above all the people who make up all these intersecting and interdependent circles. Marcia put in extra long hours at her school, spurred on to reach out to children in turmoil or to support other teachers and staff. She spent her own precious “private time” studying ministry, theology, writing, and literature. She served St. Mary’s Episcopal Church as a vestry member, and most recently as their Junior Warden. She was president of the Mount Desert Nursing Association for years, and served on the boards of the Northeast Harbor Library and Friends of Acadia, to name but a few. And, amazingly, she still found time to spend with her many, many friends in all walks of life.

Marcia was devoted to her family, returning to Northeast Harbor some years ago in order to take on the role of caregiver and moral support for elderly family members at Asticou. Her children were the joy of her life, and she rejoiced in her two grandchildren. She recognized Acadia National Park as a vital element of our heritage here on Mount Desert Island, and cared deeply about its protection and survival. Friends of Acadia was indeed dear to her heart.

Friends of Acadia salutes Marcia Savage, her dedication to service, and her commitment to standing up for the principles she believed in. We honor her memory, and we are grateful for all she gave to us and to this place she loved so dearly.
Being asked to write about one’s affection for Acadia is like being asked to do an exclusive on the joys of motherhood. But it does get one thinking about the sanctity of place.

In his book, *The Sacred Landscape*, Frederic Lehrman writes: “The mode which we call sacred is one…where there is a reciprocal mirroring of idea and sentiment from within and imagery and sensation from without.” Sometimes I think of my dip in the frigid waters where the Colorado River meets the Little Colorado and the Anasazi found the Navel of the Earth, or the sense of receding time and of alien genealogies when we stood among the Celtic megaliths at Glandore. Or any of numerous other sacred places. And there are landscapes closer to home which rise above the secular.

I have had to say farewell to many beautiful places in my life. Some I knew I might return to. Some not. Yet it was only when I was swimming across Echo Lake for the last time one season that I seemed to have something that was not lake water in the corners of my eyes.

It did not matter that we would be back the following year. Nor that we reside among the glories of Cape Ann in Massachusetts. Mount Desert is our spiritual home, although we have not yet found a way to make it our physical one. Perhaps these eleven-month absences each year fuel our longing. Perhaps, as I sometimes remind myself, only half in jest, we might be reenacting the instinctual drama of birds or monarch butterflies on their annual migration routes. Or perhaps it is something else.

Even now, years later, heading south on Route 102, we can still hear our young daughters’ squeals of delight at their first view of Echo Lake—a lake now suffused as much in personal legend as in present reality: swimming out into a pea-soup fog at 6:00 am and losing all sense of shoreline, while a stray loon or cormorant pops up beside us in surprise; on other mornings causing the sun to rise by an early swim out beyond the shadows of Acadia and St. Sauveur; canoeing at dusk under the banks of cedar below Beech Cliff, to catch the last notes of the hermit thrush; floating on our backs at night under the Perseid meteor showers.

Our young daughters grew up beside those waters and their fjord-like beauty. Each of them from prior broken marriages, it was there at the AMC camp in particular that we truly bonded into a new family. Landscapes have these powers. This adds a poignant dimension to our feelings for Acadia. For this alone we owe a profound gratitude. To this day our daughters remain deeply engaged in nature: Juliana an inveterate hiker and camper; Anne a former Assistant Ranger at Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and a whitewater/wilderness addict. Both are strong swimmers.

Then there are the mountains. I have taken delight in almost all of the steepest trails, slides and ravines of the White Mountains,
but the mountains of Acadia, when I came to know them, utterly seduced me. They spring from the lakes, the tarns, and the ocean itself. It is as if these mountains are part water. The cliffs are clear and concise and deeply satisfying. They exude certain intensity. The views come early and they are incomparable. They have spoiled my patience for the long, forested ascents required before it is possible to break timberline in the Whites.

The most celebrated of these cliffs is probably the Precipice. To my tastes it is overrated. But it draws people who might otherwise overrun other special places, from the Beehive, which I have tried to make it a point to climb and descend once each summer, to the lovely Japanese garden that is the Acadia Mountain Trail, with its simultaneous summit views into Echo Lake and Somes Sound—a place where I could wish to have my ashes scattered.

Sometimes from a vantage point on Champlain or the Beehive I realize that I am looking down upon a major reason for the park’s success. As the traffic cruises along Ocean Drive it quickly ratchets up the number of individuals who seek out the park each year, to the point where the annual attendance figure has reached as high as three million visits, which would rank Acadia eighth among our national parks. There are indeed very real experiences to be had at Sand Beach, Great Head, Thunderhole, and Otter Cliffs. But the experience of the mountains remains separate, pure, and uncompromised. The various landforms serve to segregate their respective uses. The only place where multiple uses really interact is on the carriage roads, where the incompatibility of bikes and foot traffic remains minimal.

Our public lands are subject to a number of contradictions. One of these is the difficulty or managerial unwillingness in living up to the nomenclature of “designated Wilderness” or “wild and scenic.” The Pemigewasset Wilderness in the White Mountains boasts a 200-car parking lot on its southern fringe, creating the oxymoron of a drive-up Wilderness. On the Allagash overly zealous managers have created fourteen illegal access points and a non-conforming dam.

Acadia is free of these half-truths. It does not pretend to be wilderness. It is hardly possible to become lost in it, or for very long. It is in fact a garden in the sense that the Rockefeller and Thuya Gardens, and for that matter the entire island, are, albeit a different kind of garden. Its affinity is with the sand garden at Asticou, where one can sit indefinitely, mesmerized by the rock forms, the light and shadow on them, and the intervals among them. And so with the mountain views from Manset or Great Cranberry. My wife, Ellie, has felt this spirit deeply and caught it in her painting, which has been honored in an exhibition at College of the Atlantic and inclusion in the recent book Art of the Maine Islands.

I admit to a contradiction in my attitude towards place. In the mountains I seem to crave the intimacy of solitude, or solitude with my family or a friend or two. Elsewhere the psychological carrying capacity seems more generous and the presence of strangers can add a shared dimension, such as the fishermen I swim out beyond on Echo Lake, or merely driving past the long line of cars parked by Eagle Lake Carriage Road and knowing that the park is receiving the attention it deserves.

Now I have reached that stage in life where I must slow down, and contemplation of these mountains has largely replaced the physicality of climbing them. Sometimes I wonder if I am looking at what I see or what I remember. Or perhaps one illuminating the other. It does not really matter.

Acadia is also a state of mind and spirit in the deepest sense, something we take away with us; so when we head south at the end of each summer, we do not have to turn to look back at the pod of diminishment blue shapes against the skyline as they slowly sink into the horizon. But we do anyway.

Philip D. Levin is an attorney living in Gloucester, Massachusetts and poetry editor of the Friends of Acadia Journal. His poems have appeared in various publications. He and his wife, Ellie, have enjoyed more than 25 summers on MDI, 14 of them overlooking Echo Lake from the Appalachian Mountain Club Camp.
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 45, 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 45, 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 45, 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.
In 1961, the Wild Gardens of Acadia started out as a plot of tangled blackberry bushes and scarred maples at Sieur de Mont.

The vision, leadership, and indomitable energy of the founding committee and the many volunteers who have succeeded them have transformed the desolate three-quarter acre plot into the Wild Gardens of Acadia—a thriving garden with more than 500 Mount Desert Island native plant species.

Over the years the garden has flourished under the leadership of volunteers and with the help of Acadia National Park. Each summer the park hires a college student to help maintain the gardens and to enhance the experiences of the approximately 85,000 visitors who come to the gardens to learn more about the plants they saw while hiking or biking, or to learn new ways of using native plants in their own gardens.

This spring, the Wild Gardens gained a new partner—Friends of Acadia. President Ken Olson agreed to fund one-half of the salary of a second student; the other half was paid by donations to the Wild Gardens Committee. Having two students ensured that someone was in the garden seven days a week from 8 AM to 5 PM not only to maintain the gardens but to interpret them for visitors.

The plants are displayed in 12 habitats ranging from deciduous and coniferous woods to a beach, pond, bog, roadside area, and mountain. Each represents a typical habitat found in the park, and the plants found there are those typically found in a similar habitat in the park.

Similarly, along Acadia shores a visitor typically sees plants found in the beach area of the Wild Gardens—roseroot, arctic beachhead iris, silver and gold potentilla, sea lavender, seaside goldenrod, and Scotch lovage. What the visitor will not find in the Wild Gardens but will quite often see along beachfronts is rugosa rose, an exotic species to Mount Desert Island.

In giving land for the Wild Gardens, the park made two stipulations: use only plants native to MDI and find plant specimens in areas other than on park land. As a guide in selecting indigenous species, the committee decided to use Edgar T. Wherry's landmark book, *The Wildflowers of Mount Desert*, published in 1928 through a grant from the Garden Club of Mount Desert.

Since its founding, the Wild Gardens has received support from the Bar Harbor Garden Club and the Garden Club of Mount Desert. The latter has made annual contributions and most recently nominated the garden for the Founders Fund Award from the Garden Club of America. The Wild Gardens earned second place. The $5,000 award will be used to update plant labels and to compile a database of plant materials in the gardens said Sue Leiter, co-chair with Barbara Cole of the Wild Gardens Committee.

The Wild Gardens and its committee of volunteers have been recognized by the New England Wildflower Society, the Garden Club Federation of Maine, and the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

In 1979 the Wild Gardens received a Certificate of Appreciation from the National Park Service. And in 1989, in recognition of their noteworthy service to horticulture and their work in creating the Wild Gardens of Acadia, Janet TenBroeck and Betty Thorndike, founding co-chairs, received silver medals from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—medals they accepted on behalf of past and present members.

Although open year round, the public will find the Wild Gardens of Acadia at its best from early May through the middle of October.

*Anne Kozak has been a member of the Wild Gardens Committee since 1973.*
INTERPRETING
RAPTORS IN ACADIA

Erika Racz

Springtime in Acadia
Imagine hiking up to the top of Champlain Mountain in the springtime. The forest is alive with the flute-like songs of hermit thrushes and the cheerful whistling of white-throated sparrows. Frogs are peeping in nearby wetlands, and the sweet smell of woodland wildflowers fills the air. The trees are that light brilliant green so refreshing to eyes that have seen the grays and browns of winter for too long. The natural world is hosting its annual great celebration of life.

Taking in the view of Frenchman Bay from Champlain's summit, you begin to hear a loud, repetitive call, “Kak kak kak!” A pair of large, gray birds is swooping and diving along the cliff below. Your curiosity now piqued, you open your bird field guide to the raptors. After considering your options, you realize you are watching peregrine falcons!

Peregrines in Acadia
Peregrine populations were decimated in the Eastern U.S. and Canada during the 1950s, as the result of widespread use of the pesticide DDT. A consortium of private and public organizations, including Acadia National Park, participated in a re-introduction project in the 1980s, raising falcons in captivity and releasing them in the wild. One of the release sites was on the cliffs above Jordan Pond in Acadia, and after several years, one of the released males found a mate and began breeding on the Precipice, a cliff on the eastern face of Champlain Mountain.

Since 1989, peregrines have returned to breed at the Precipice every year. In 2001, Acadia was home to two other pairs as well, at Jordan Cliffs and on the cliffs overlooking Valley Cove in Somes Sound. During the past eleven years, 51 chicks have hatched in the park, 33 of which were bred by the pair at the Precipice. In order to avoid disturbance to nesting peregrines, park resource managers close hiking trails near the nest sites during the breeding season.

Learning about Falcons at the Precipice
Visit the Precipice Trailhead between 9:00 and noon any day from mid-May to early August and chances are good you’ll get a good view of these amazing birds. Park rangers, interns, and volunteers will be there monitoring the birds and helping visitors learn about them. The interpreters focus high-powered spotting scopes on the nest site and on any birds in view.

The falcons’ activity is constantly changing. On one visit you may see downy nestlings peering out from their rocky ledge home. Later in the summer, you might watch fantastic aerial displays as the fledglings practice their hunting skills.

More than 20,000 visitors annually stop to see and learn about the Precipice falcons. Through such public education, supported in part by grants from Friends of Acadia, Acadia fosters support for continuing conservation of endangered species, both inside and outside of the park.
Hawkwatch

Visitors to Acadia can also see and learn about birds of prey on the autumn-dressed slopes of Cadillac Mountain. Among the billions of North American birds that migrate south each fall are hawks, falcons, and other raptors. Acadia’s mountains are a great place to observe the phenomenon.

Each year from the last week of August until the middle of October, Acadia’s interpreters invite visitors to a Hawkwatch site on Cadillac’s North Ridge Trail to watch the raptors fill the sky as they head south. On many fall mornings, hikers will see earnest birdwatchers scanning the skies with binoculars for ospreys, red-tailed hawks, or any of the other 12 species of birds of prey often seen at the site. Northerly winds result in the highest counts, pushing the birds towards Maine’s east-west running coastline. Rather than flying out over the cold water, many raptors turn and follow the coast in order to take advantage of the lift they get from rising thermals of warm air and from updrafts along mountain slopes. On days when conditions are just right, several hundred birds go by the Cadillac site — many so close it seems one can reach out and touch them!

In addition to helping visitors identify raptors spotted, and discussing their conservation and natural history, Hawkwatch staffers keep a count of the birds identified, to be included with data from similar sites across North America. With this information, scientists are able to detect changes in population numbers.

Whatever the season, the natural world is full of delights and surprises. Thanks to support from Friends of Acadia and others, these interpretive programs continue to teach and inspire visitors of all ages. The next time you are in the park, come join us!

Erika Racz was the Raptor Intern in Acadia for 2001. A Bucknell University honors graduate, her work at Acadia built on a background that included studies of ecology and wildlife management in Kenya, black bear research in North Carolina, and teaching ecology and conservation to children in Connecticut.
The first summer of the new millennium has come and gone, along with its hundreds of thousands of visitors to Acadia National Park and Mount Desert Island. High levels of visitation have long been a concern to park managers, residents, and many visitors. How many more people can the park accommodate, if any? Is it past the saturation point as evidenced by deteriorating resources, congested parking areas, and a declining quality to visitor experiences? There are many ways to look at capacity—the number of people, the number of cars, the condition of the resources, the state of visitor experiences, the infrastructure (roads and toilets for example), management capability (funding, staffing, etc.), and even the health of the local community.

Among those thousands of visitors in early August were a small group of about twenty experts from all across the country, invited to Acadia to take an in-depth look at these questions and visitor capacity issues for the Mount Desert Island part of the park. These experts represented universities, other state and federal land managing agencies, other national parks, nonprofit organizations and the private sector. They were planners, managers, and professors with expertise of all kinds and more than 500 years of collective experience in managing visitors to natural areas. Local planners and Friends of Acadia and park staff joined them in an intensive two-and-a-half day workshop during the heart of the visitor use season.

The goal of the workshop was to secure an expert-based recommendation on the management of visitors to Acadia National Park in order to help protect park resources, visitor experiences, and the quality of community life in the face of increasing visitation. Four small work groups each addressed a series of difficult questions. Two groups focused on the big picture of visitation to all park lands on MDI, while two others looked at visitation to specific attraction sites, the Jordan Pond House area and Cadillac Mountain.

Many good ideas and suggestions emerged from the workshop. Park staff have continued to reflect on those ideas and will meet to discuss the next step sometime over the winter. Dr. Glenn Haas from Colorado State University, the workshop facilitator and consultant, is currently preparing a report summarizing the workshop findings. When that report is completed, we will share the results in the summer issue of this Journal.

Charlie Jacobi is a natural resources specialist at Acadia National Park.
Friends of Acadia was notified this spring that it had been named a beneficiary of a charitable remainder trust. The estimated value of this gift is $100,000. The benefactress—who wishes to remain anonymous—has been a member of Friends of Acadia since 1997 with modest gifts.

Why the huge leap in support?

“I had much to gain through the arrangement,” says the donor, who was given stock held by her family for generations. “The cost basis was close to zero, but the securities had appreciated significantly, so selling them would have meant huge capital gains. Holding onto them wasn’t a great option either, as they were only yielding 1.3 percent, so I decided to investigate my options.”

Working with an attorney, she learned that by setting up a charitable remainder trust she could get a tax break, increase her income, and make a significant gift to charity at the same time. On the 1st of each year she will receive six percent of the trust’s net fair market value. Upon her death, the balance of the trust will be split between her chosen beneficiaries, including Friends of Acadia.

“I thought if I wanted to give the stock to two different organizations, I’d need to establish two separate charitable remainder trusts. My attorney explained this wasn’t the case—I could name two beneficiaries in one trust.”

“The practical aspects of the trust are important, but I derive more satisfaction in knowing that I’m helping ensure that Acadia National Park will be there for the enjoyment of my nephews and their children in the years to come,” she says. “I’m giving my family what I value—and it’s something that can’t be bought.”

She has been coming to Mount Desert Island since 1977. “It has been a special place for me from the moment I experienced it,” she said.

Spring and late fall are her favorite seasons in Acadia as this is the best time to observe the wildlife she enjoys. She visits nearby islands to spy on eiders with their chicks and enjoys Jordan Pond on a rainy day, when her solitude is interrupted only by the call of loons.

She has, however, noticed a change on the island. “At first it just felt like the park was getting smaller. The reality of course was that the development of the private land around it was defining the park boundaries. And I realized that it would not always be there just the same as it was in 1977 without active supporters like Friends of Acadia. Your championing of the shuttle bus project, maintenance plan for the trails and carriage roads, and efforts to ban jet skis from island ponds are active and creative solutions to sustaining the beauty of Acadia. It gives me great pleasure to help find and fund solutions to present and future problems that Acadia National Park may face.”

“You don’t have to be rich to do this,” she points out. “I didn’t have a lot of cash—just some appreciated stock. Now the stock can work for me and for my favorite charities.”

Friends of Acadia is honored to be one of this donor’s favorite charities, we thank her again for her generosity and foresight.

If you’re interested in setting up a charitable remainder trust, please discuss the idea with your attorney and contact Kelly Dickson or Diana McDowell at 207-288-3340.

—Kelly Dickson
**Testifying for Clean Air**

Friends of Acadia Conservation Director Stephanie Clement joined other park advocates in Washington, DC on August 21st to testify before the Environmental Protection Agency. The advocates spoke in favor of strong guidelines for states to use when addressing regional haze problems at Acadia National Park and other parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas—Class 1 areas under the Clean Air Act.

Acadia is plagued periodically by high ozone levels and hazy conditions. This summer, the park faced nine days when ozone levels exceeded state and federal human health standards. The National Park Service issued three ozone advisories, warning employees, volunteers, and visitors that they should avoid prolonged or strenuous outdoor activity.

Much of Acadia’s pollution is blown into the region from points south and west. Regional haze is the cumulative result of many sources—including power plants, garbage incinerators, and industrial smelters—releasing particulates and gases into the atmosphere. These pollutants scatter light and cause landscape features to appear “washed out.” On a crystal day, one can see Mount Katahdin from Cadillac Mountain summit (about 110 miles, as the crow flies). Hazy days rob visitors of these distant vistas and blur all but the most prominent features of the local landscape. A recent study for the Clean Air Task Force estimated that improving visibility at Acadia would result in recreational benefits totaling $327.8 million (1999 dollars).

The guidelines proposed by the EPA establish a process whereby states determine which point sources contribute to regional haze, set enforceable emission limits at those sources, and require that they select the best emissions control technology from a full range of possibilities. The guidelines also allow states to develop emissions trading programs for haze-forming pollutants as long as the resulting improvements are greater than could be achieved through source-by-source reductions.

The Environmental Protection Agency will consider Friends of Acadia’s comments and others in finalizing the guidelines for reducing regional haze pollutants. The final version is expected in February 2002 with implementation of the pollutant reductions to begin in 2008.

For more information on air quality monitoring at Acadia, visit the resource management programs page of the expanded Acadia National Park website [www.nps.gov/acad/rm/programs.htm/](http://www.nps.gov/acad/rm/programs.htm/). To see archived data about ozone levels in the Park, go to the State Bureau of Air Quality, [www.state.me.us/dep/air/](http://www.state.me.us/dep/air/). For live updates of the air quality conditions at the summit of Cadillac, visit [www.hazecam.net/acadia.html/](http://www.hazecam.net/acadia.html/).

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**Feet First—Village Connector Trails**

Part of the pleasure, a great part, of living and working on Mount Desert Island is the communities. Village connector trails fill a unique place in the rich community history of this island.

Over the past few years, Friends of Acadia has worked with landowners and towns to re-establish trails that link villages and neighborhoods to Acadia and to each other, making it easier and more enjoyable to leave our cars behind. During the summer, the Island Explorer buses open up more possibilities for long one-way hikes, providing the option to take the bus back.

**Western Mountain Connector**

The good news in Southwest Harbor this fall includes a new village connector trail for walkers, horseback riders, bicyclists, and cross-country skiers. A project of the FOA-sponsored Village Connector Trails
Committee (VCT), the Western Mountain Connector links two previously unconnected sections of Acadia National Park—the Western Mountain Road and the Lurvey Spring Road, just south of Long Pond. The trail provides a new opportunity for the community to explore the west side of Mount Desert Island, from Echo Lake to Seal Cove Pond.

During her tenure as Southwest Harbor town planner, Jean Marshall worked with the VCT Committee to secure a $28,000 grant from the Maine Department of Transportation. The Town of Southwest Harbor pledged a $7,000 match in-kind, to provide services and materials to get the trail on the ground.

Effective partnerships completed the project. Friends of Acadia committed ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER funds to contract the Maine Conservation Corps to work with Southwest Harbor Public Works crew laying the gravel base and surface. Acadia National Park advised on trail design and fielded staff to dig the trail bed. EMR Inc., the one private landowner along the route, worked with Maine Coast Heritage Trust to grant a trail easement to permit construction and public use of the trail in perpetuity.

The Western Mountain Connector is open to hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. All terrain vehicles (ATVs) are not permitted.

Great Meadow Loop

In Bar Harbor, the Great Meadow Loop provides a hiking route from the village to the Jesup Path and Sieur de Monts. As a destination in itself, it’s a quiet walk around a lovely area in Bar Harbor, about two and a half miles starting from Bar Harbor’s village green. The trail is a gift to the community, given by several landowners: the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church, Ledgelawn Cemetery, Kebo Valley Club, Mrs. Francis Williams, and Mrs. Susan Oblinger.

A map of the trail is on display at the village green, adjacent to the bus stop, and a brochure with map is available from Friends of Acadia. Contact Marla Major at 288-3340 or marla@friendsofacadia.org to request a copy.

Town Hill

In Town Hill, local residents and Town Hill Village Improvement Society members are starting to research trail possibilities. They envision safe walking routes between neighborhoods and Somesville and Town Hill centers, and pleasant walks through surrounding natural areas.

For more information about village connector trail projects on MDI, contact Marla Major at Friends of Acadia.
The Island Explorer’s third season drew to a close September 3rd. Once again, the bus system was a resounding success, carrying 239,971 passengers—a 25% increase over last year, and a 75% increase over the first season. The system carried an average of 3,300 riders per day, transporting 4,000-5,000 passengers on the heaviest days in July and August.

The campground route, serving many of the private campgrounds along Route 3, showed the greatest total ridership increase (up 15,000 passengers), but the Jordan Pond route had the greatest percentage increase (up 39% from last year). Waiting times on the campground route were reduced to a half hour during much of the day. The Jordan Pond route received additional service in the afternoons and evenings to accommodate hikers, bicyclists, and diners. As in previous seasons, the Eden Street route (serving the large hotels near Bar Harbor and the ferry terminal) was the most heavily used run, carrying more than 66,000 passengers.

The popularity of the Island Explorer bus system has led to the need for additional capacity. Several of the bus routes within the park averaged 28-passenger loads (maximum seating capacity) or more per scheduled round-trip. Island Explorer partners have started to research larger capacity propane buses for possible use on the Southwest Harbor and Campground routes.

Island Explorer partners also are researching long-term, sustainable sources of operating funds, including corporate partnership programs and adjustments to the Acadia National Park entrance fees. Presently, the bus system is funded by Acadia National Park entrance passes, federal transportation dollars managed by the Maine Department of Transportation, town contributions, and donations from Friends of Acadia, Mount Desert Island businesses, and bus passengers.

The Island Explorer will lose a portion of its operating support next year when its three-year eligibility for U.S. Department of Transportation Congestion, Mitigation, and Air Quality program funds expires. Congressmen Baldacci and the Maine delegation were successful in securing a one-year federal transportation grant that will help transition the bus system to other sustainable operating funds.

The buses will become “Intelligent Island Explorers” next spring with the initiation of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) technologies. Installation of global positioning system units will begin in the spring so that dispatchers will be able to locate the buses at any time and shift them where needed more easily. This data also will be available on informational signs at key locations, including the Bar Harbor Village Green and the Hulls Cove Visitor Center, showing passengers estimated arrival times. Parking lot monitors and vehicle counting devices will be added to give Acadia National Park a better understanding of the number of vehicles using the park and to help visitors make alternative plans to avoid parking problems.

This summer’s operations were another tremendous success—a tribute to the excellent partnership surrounding the Island Explorer. At its annual meeting, Friends of Acadia presented its Award for Distinguished Public Service to the Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) in honor of its contributions to the “brain trust” that initiated the Island Explorer, and for its ingenuity in finding and directing federal funds to the project.

We look forward to continuing to work with MDOT and the other Island Explorer partners to encourage ridership, enhance service, and guide future growth.
I am awakened by their shadows against my bedroom wall. More crows than I can count, they swivel from limb to limb. Great swells of caws become quarreling squawks as displaced birds jostle feather and wing, displeased with whatever tree they circle, whatever branch takes their black, unbroken weight.

They haunt walnuts and scrub oaks lining our fence, take residence there by the hundreds in squalling winter weather. Even now they cluster thickly on broken branches deformed by a September derecho, the storm that changed the city’s skyline forever.

When their wings scrawl curses across night’s sky, houses will lose their north wall, stars will wink out, one by one. How long will the heavens burn? How far does the tree line reach before crows are only patches of black smoke and branches are sturdy, unbroken by storm?

Night after night I watch spousal abuse, tribal warfare, mating dance, each exacting detail shadowed against my bedroom wall. I must witness how the crows’ fight for the ineluctable branch that will answer all their hearts’ mad questions, how they never find it.

— Jennifer MacPherson

Jennifer MacPherson is Senior Editor for The Comstock Review and author of four collections of poetry. A retired school psychologist, she lives in Syracuse, NY. This poem originally appeared in The Café Review, and is reprinted by permission.
In Gratitude

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

Trail & Carriage Road Volunteer Crew Leaders
Bucky and Maureen Brooks
George and Anna Buck
Betsy Champlin
Don Curley
Charles Edwards
Rod Fox
Bob Sanderson
Julia Schloss
Dee and Howard Solomon

Take Pride in Acadia Day Volunteers
Our thanks to the 262 volunteers who prepared Acadia’s carriage roads for winter on Saturday, November 3. The volunteers’ work cleaning leaves out of the drainage ways, will help reduce erosion from winter snow, ice, and spring rain.

Take Pride in Acadia Day Supporters
Acadia National Park Tours
Acadia Corporation
Janet Anker
Cadillac Mountain Sports
Darling’s Auto
Don’s Shop & Save
L.L. Bean
MDI YMCA

Other Volunteers
Rosemary Apthorp
Kelly Kusmirak
Harriet Mitchell

In-Kind Donations
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Acadia in Winter

Cooling temperatures and dimming daylight make it a perfect time to throw a log in the woodstove and curl up with a book that evokes daydreams of Acadia. Two terrific books by local authors are now available at park headquarters (open year round), and at the Nature Center and Hulls Cove Visitor Center (open spring, summer, and fall).

Laurie Hobbs-Olson is the author of *A Guide for Island Explorers*, hot off the press from Eastern National. This handy guidebook offers ideas for exploring Acadia National Park and Mount Desert Island car-free by using the Island Explorer shuttle bus system. Hike a long, one-way route without back tracking, or take an easy ride to Sand Beach and island villages without worrying about packed parking lots. This guidebook shows how, and it’s a great gift idea for those planning a visit to Acadia. Eastern National, 2001, 60 pp., full color, $5.95, softbound.


Winter’s Work

What do rangers do in the winter? It’s a question often asked by visitors who see Acadia only in its full summer glory. In the Division of Interpretation, the rangers are cooking up all kinds of good projects to enhance the visitor experience all year round. Here are two recent and ongoing projects:

The brand new *Acadia National Park Map and Guide*—

Acadia’s old map and guide was one of the very first designed by the Park Service’s design center in the service-wide format (the “unigrid” design, with black band at top featuring the park name). That was back in the early 1980s. It became clear over the years that both the design and information had become sorely outdated. Over the course of a few winters (and summers), Acadia’s writer-editor worked with the Harpers Ferry Design Center (located in West Virginia) to create a brand new map and guide. The new map and guide, which debuted the spring of 2001, features the same map of the island with updates and much more pertinent information and interpretive text. In 2002, be on the lookout for the updated map and guide for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site.

Exhibits upstairs—

This spring and summer, the parking lot at the Hulls Cove Visitor Center was reconfigured to better accommodate Island Explorer shuttle bus users. In conjunction with this project, Acadia has been writing and designing new exhibits. When completed, you will find them installed beneath the shuttle bus pavilion (at the base of the visitor center stairs), along the stairs up to the visitor center, and on the plaza by the flagpole up top. The exhibits feature panels about island cultural and natural history, visiting the park, and Mount Desert Island’s seasons. The exhibit panels, expected to be in place next summer, will provide a welcome opportunity for visitors climbing the stairs to pause, catch their breath, and read about Acadia. Exhibits will also be installed at Thompson Island Information Center.

Throughout the “off season,” interpretive staff plan and prepare for the next summer, field phone calls from folks planning their vacation, update the website, visit classrooms to teach local students about Acadia, revise and order publications, and...well, you get the idea.

Park Information: 207-288-3338 voice/TTY
GOOD NATURE

Here's a question: What do you do if you're a good-natured man who loves to be outdoors; and you like to direct your energy toward efforts that become accomplishments; and you've spent your life making wheels run smoothly?

For Bob Sanderson one answer has been to work on stewardship projects in Acadia National Park. A quietly affable mid-westerner, Bob began working with Friends of Acadia's trail and carriage road volunteer group seven years ago. During those years he has contributed thousands of hours to making the park a little better.

Bob devoted more than 30 years to hospital administration and in 1993, he and his wife, Sandy, retired to their dream house in Maine. Bob and Sandy met in high school and married after college. Originally from the Chicago area, they started coming to Maine with their two children in the early '70s, and began building their home in Southwest Harbor in 1985. Bob says, “We finished the house in 1993, and moved up a week later." After six years in their new home, Sandy passed away in 1999.

Bob has built a close relationship with the community, not only working with Friends in the park, but also volunteering with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, standing guard at the gate; with Island Connections, providing transportation; with the Maine Coast Memorial Hospital on the Board of Trustees; and with Habitat for Humanity. When asked why he volunteers, Bob says, “It gives a sense of giving back. During all the years of work and family vacations, I just didn't have time. Now volunteering gives me just enough to do,” he smiles, “without it being a burden.”

It may not be a burden, but Bob does take it seriously. Friends’ volunteer program has grown and changed in the years since he first started. He has reminded us that it isn’t the specific projects that matter as much as the need volunteers meet. Volunteer projects at Acadia have expanded to include: clearing park boundary lines, finding and cleaning out obliterated drainage routes along the carriage roads, laying gravel on reconstructed park trails or new village connector trails, and building bogwalks. “This was probably the best year for the volunteers,” Bob reflects. “We had more variety, felt a little more self-motivated and free to determine what project we’d do on a morning.”

The work seemed to suit even the smallest among the volunteers. Bob’s six-year-old granddaughter Sara joined him this summer to work on the Jordan Pond Trail. Taking after her grandfather, she was on gravel patrol. After she’d given her all there, she tried her hand at photography to cheer on the troops.

Every so often, a week or two will go by with no sign of Bob Sanderson, and then we can be pretty sure he’s pursuing another interest — traveling. He has traveled to state and national parks near his daughter and son, and volunteered when projects were available.

London is a favorite destination. “The theater is inexpensive, and it’s pretty easy to get a turned-in ticket,” he says. He’s seen the Parthenon and will be traveling to the Baja with his mother this winter to watch the whale migration. Next summer might just see him filling his wife’s shoes in a three-generational trip, accompanying his mother, daughter, and daughter-in-law to Paris and Venice.

At our Annual Meeting in July, Friends recognized Bob’s significant contributions to the Volunteer Program and presented him with the Excellence in Volunteerism Award. He was recognized for “his generosity and steadfastness as a volunteer in the traces of conservation, his even ways with kids especially, his dogged hard work with a hand saw, for which his peers have nicknamed him ‘Slash,’ and certainly for his nonchalance despite a heart attack on Cadillac Mountain…”

Fortunately, the heart attack was a warning, received at the end of an autumn morning after volunteering. Bob was back on the trail before long, and we hope to see him there for many more years.

— Marla Major
Friends of Acadia

VISION

Friends of Acadia seeks an Acadia National Park that is the best funded, best managed, and best maintained national park for its size and volume of use. Mount Desert Island is distinguished by its intact natural character and the quality of village life. The air is clean, the water pure. Low-emissions public transit, funded primarily by park entry fees, contributes to conserving Acadia’s special qualities. Park visitation conforms to sensible carrying capacities. People feel a powerful reverence for their great national park and its host island. They want to keep this place beautiful for all generations. They help protect its outstanding natural, cultural, and economic attributes by supporting Friends of Acadia.

Operating Philosophy

To accomplish our mission, we...

 Advocate. We advance park interests before Congress and the Maine Legislature, within the National Park Service and other federal, state or local bodies, and among the general public.

 Make grants. We raise private funds for select capital projects in Acadia and for its enlightened stewardship, creating sustainable revenues through endowments where appropriate. We strive to supplement federal funds and services, not replace them.

 Nullify threats. We mobilize people and forge nonprofit alliances to neutralize threats to park and community resources.

 Promote excellent management. We speak for responsible users in the continual betterment of park operations.

 Operate independently. We function as a free-standing nonprofit, supportive of the park but independent from it. We reserve the right to differ respectfully.

 Seek a broad membership. We seek to maximize the number of park defenders, stewards and donors. We encourage every visitor to join Friends of Acadia as a means of giving something back to the park for the privilege of experiencing it.

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

 Support volunteerism. We supply a corps of motivated volunteers to meet designated park needs, including the upkeep of foot paths 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.

Cadillac Mountain from Wonderland
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 Friends of Acadia 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:
☐ Membership Special — Individual $40
☐ Membership Special — Family $105

GIFT RECIPIENT #2

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

Check one:
☐ Membership Special — Individual $40
☐ Membership Special — Family $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.