REPORT OF PUBLIC MEETING ON ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

MASTER PLAN

AUGUST 29, 1972

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENTS

STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL COMMENTS

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T R A N S C R I P T

PUBLIC MEETING OF DRAFT MASTER PLAN FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

August 29, 1972

Mount Desert High School Auditorium

Mr. Miller: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to welcome you to the public meeting on the draft Acadia Master Plan on behalf of the National Park Service and the staff of Acadia National Park. I see we have a considerable number of people. Almost makes me think that our Naturalists have canceled their campfire programs and sent you all over here. We are glad to have you; we do have a very eminent visitor with us this evening. We are certainly glad to have him with us because he is a very integral part of our National Park Service and I would like to introduce to you the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Mr. Nathaniel Reed.

Mr. Reed: Thank you, Mr. Superintendent. Ladies and gentlemen, we are indeed grateful to see so many of you here to take such a great interest in this great national park. Living across the bay from you in Winter Harbor, we are equally interested in the well being of this great national resource, and we look forward to the disclosure of the plan tonight, and I look forward to hearing your comments, not only at this evening's meeting but in meetings to come after this, and in written correspondence. It is very very heartwarming to see so many people deeply concerned about the future of this great resource. Thank you.

Mr. Miller: I might mention that the Deputy Assistant is somewhere between here and North Haven. I think on a plane. We can't get him down yet so we will have him here also later on in the evening.

also take a moment to reflect and we hope that you will also help us consider the national concerns as well. Tonight we are fortunate in having as our Chairman the Associate Regional Director who comes out of our Regional Office in Philadelphia, Mr. George Palmer. Mr. Palmer will take over and conduct the meeting from this point.

Mr. Palmer: I wish to say first of all that it is with regret that Chester L. Brooks, our Regional Director, is engaged in official business in Minnesota so that he is unable to be here tonight and I, as his associate, am taking over his task of reviewing the comments that will be coming in at this public meeting. This is the second Master Plan that the National Park Service has prepared in the last 6 years. The current one actually was started roughly two years ago and has had the continuous work of the Master Plan Team that has prepared the document that has been circulated here in the area for the last 6 weeks. We have in turn reviewed it up and down in our own organization until our Regional Director has determined it is now in satisfactory condition; that we consider it a professional document, a credit to our professional planners who have prepared it and that we are now ready to present it to you, the public, in our public meeting which is a regular part of our procedure, in order to bring your feelings, your interests, your comments, to us so we may have the full benefit of the public and its impressions of our methods of operating the park, of our methods of planning for it. Tonight we have with us the team

captain, as we call him, of the Master Plan Team, Mr. Arnold Gustavson, of our Denver Service Center, who has been in charge of the roughly dozen men who have worked on this plan and he has worked with a local advisory committee. He may have something to say about some of the procedures in handling the preparation of a Master Plan. It will be sufficient here to say that the plan has been approved for presentation to the public for its comments. For those of you who are aware and who are concerned with the latest national ingredient in planning, we do have the Environmental Impact Statement, the draft copy of the Environmental Impact Statement for Acadia prepared and cleared through the Department and out for comments. I am sure that some of you have seen it. It has been available only for the last two weeks, not for as long a time as has the Master Plan itself, but it is available as is required for these public meetings. Now, as for the method and the order in which I usually conduct the few of these meetings that have been my privilege to conduct for Mr. Brooks and for the previous Regional Directors in Philadelphia, I will call first for prepared statements. Now these don't necessarily have to be written. We would prefer it if you have it; if you have oral statements you wish to make, you will please come up front and make those. We have an order that we follow. We ask for the representatives, or statements from the Congressional delegation, from our Federal agencies, the State agencies and representatives, then down to the county representatives, the Town representatives, organizations, and both quasi and private, and then individuals. I would, since

this is a relatively large crowd really for a Master Plan hearing in our region, I would ask that individual questions be held until we have had all of the statements that both officials, organizations, and individuals wish to make. By that time many of the questions may very well have been answered so that questions will then be taken either verbally or in writing toward the end of the statements. With that outline of our procedure of holding the meeting, I would like to introduce Mr. Arnold Gustavson who will make a brief presentation of the report, to summarize it for those of you who have already read it, to give you a general report on the contents for those of you who have not had the opportunity to read the report that has been in circulation here. Gus, will you proceed with your presentation.

Comment from audience: May I make a point of order, sir? Mr. Palmer. Yes.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Is this hearing being recorded and when will the transcript thereof being published?

Mr. George Palmer: We have not published them in the past. I would like to make it clear that this is not a hearing in the same sense that there would be a hearing on legislation. We have not published them; they have been available, but we have not published them. They will be recorded.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: This is precisely the problem: IS THIS HEARING BEING RECORDED?

Mr. George Palmer: Yes.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Will a transcript of this hearing be available to the public?

Mr. George Palmer: Yes.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: In what manner?

Mr. George Palmer: Well, the only manner we have so far available, that I have authorization for up here, is that it is on record in our office.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: But you're not going to give one to every taxpayer?

Mr. George Palmer: NO, NO. We are not reproducing them.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: So this is an in camera session?

Mr. George Palmer: Yes.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Thank you.

Mr. Sontag: Point of order, sir?

Mr. G. Palmer: Yes.

Mr. Sontag: The way you have it now set up, I speak of Federal employees, and this has been you asking that questions be held until the end which basically forces the audience to forget the audience, forget the question, or go home or wait until the end. The relativeness to most people will have been lost. A more fair system would be to set aside a certain time after each presentation to allow questions. Point #2, for the record, all four persons on the platform are men; there are no representation of women. This is again unrealistic, and fourth, ah, third, some of us are fully aware of the fact that recently Secretary Morton was here on this island and some of the people who have serious problems like the people on Schoodic on the other side were very carefully not given the opportunity to see him, and you should be on notice, sir, that there are people who have severe reservations of

both the methods the meeting is being conducted, the way things have been conducted in the past, the way things will be conducted in the future. And I urge upon you, sir, on behalf of all of us who have the responsibility about this matter, the greatest portion of fairness so there will be the minimum of misunderstanding.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. I appreciate your comments. I do believe at this point that there will be ample time for questions without being too late or too greatly inconvenienced. If it's appropriate to work them in, I certainly will do so. Yes, the lady in blue.

Speaker: I would like to inquire why there are no plans available tonight - why are you holding them until the morning, and where can you get them?

Mr. Palmer: You can get them from the Superintendent's office at Acadia National Park.

Speaker: Do you have them here tonight?

Mr. G. Palmer: We have about 15 copies available.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: You said, sir, in your opening statement that the Environmental Impact Statement was now ready. Two weeks ago I talked with Mr. Miller and he said it was going to be delayed, and late, and had not been available. I don't see how you can hold a meaningful hearing without having circulated such a statement. I think you can certainly hold a preliminary hearing. Nor do I see how you can hold

a meaningful hearing and not be recorded, and therefore, not be subject to appeal in the courts. Is the Environmental Impact Statement here and may I see it?

Mr. George Palmer: Yes. You can read mine. I carried one with me. I'd like to take it back to Philadelphia with me.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Are there any other questions? Yes.

Mr. Sontag: I have one other constructive suggestion and that is, if you do have 15 copies, I would respectfully urge one of your employees to go and get those and make them available to the people who came a great distance here and there are enough honorable people here who would return them. But I think there are people here who need to see this document. They're better to be used here tonight than to be sitting in an office.

New Speaker: How long have they been available?

Mr. G. Palmer: How long? (Asking Mr. Miller)

Mr. Miller: 60 days.

Speaker: May I hear that answer again?

Mr. G. Palmer: 60, it has been here 60 days. (Audience) The Plan?

Mr. G. Palmer: The plan, the Environmental Impact Statement was approved for distribution on the 7th of this month.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: It wasn't distributed.

Mr. George Palmer: No, it has been distributed to the agencies.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Nor had the plan been distributed.

Mr. George Palmer: Well, it has been available. . . .

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Have you sent it to every taxpayer in the county?

Mr. George Palmer: No, I don't think we're required to; we have not done this, but we have it available to libraries, organizations, our office, so that, with publicity, they are available.

New Speaker: I have a small question. Since the people on the platform have been introduced to us, I ask that the people in the audience who are speaking, identify themselves.

Mr. G. Palmer: They will. The lady in white.

Mrs. Kozak, Bar Harbor: I would comment on the point about the Master Plan being available. In two different issues of the Bar Harbor Times, the Philadelphia address and the park's headquarters address showed where they could be obtained. I'm sure you have had them easily available.

Mr. G. Palmer: Can we get, can we distribute the 15 copies geographically through the room so that they can be passed back and forth and not just to 15 individuals. Make them available roughly 3 on this side, 3 on that, and 9 in the middle. (Pause) I understood and I relayed to you that the 15 copies were here on the stage. Mr. Miller tells me they are not on the, (Louder - from the audience). Let me try getting closer. You asked and I told you that the 15 copies were here on the stage. I misunderstood Mr. Miller, they are at the office and he is sending for them. I would, if you are agreeable, I would like to proceed with the presentation by Mr. Gustavson while one of our men is driving to the office to pick them up. And we will then distribute them as soon as they get here.

Is this agreeable to you folks? Yes, we will proceed at this time with Mr. Arnold Gustavson making a presentation of the summary of the Master Plan document. Mr. Gustavson.

Mr. Gustavson: Thank you, George. First of all I'd like to say I'm very happy to be here; that I hope I enjoy this as much as I anticipated enjoying it; that may seem strange to you but I participated to one degree or another in the preparation of this plan now for just over two years and frankly, I'm rather happy that it has come to the point where we could bring it to you for a presentation and I'm looking forward to sitting back here later on this evening and hearing your, what I'm sure will be very constructive, criticism of our efforts. I think it might be appropriate before I proceed to recognize a group of people who have through the last few years been of great help to us on the planning team, to me personally. I think I'd first like to recognize these efforts are the result of a team. We have had at one time or other ecologists, historians; I believe we had an urban planner and people of many many disciplines constituting the team for the preparation of the Acadia Master Plan. In addition to this, we have had the cooperation and the help of the park staff here at Acadia who have been a great deal of help to us. We have also had the help of our Regional Office staff in Philadelphia. In addition to this group, I would be very remiss if I did not mention that we also had the help of varied consultants in varied fields. I think, lastly, I would like to pay particular attention to, I would like to specifically recognize a small

group of people who have been very generous in giving of their time and their talents, people here from Maine who have made up the Acadia National Park Master Plan Advisory Board. And I'll read their names: Mr. Norman Drew, Dr. Richard Fox, Carlo A. Ninfi, Robert W. Patterson, Mrs. David Rockefeller, Lawrence E. Stuart, William B. J. Bedard, Mr. Stanley Reed, and one more member who, I was very saddened to hear upon arriving at Acadia the other day, Mr. Austin Gott, who unfortunately passed away several weeks ago as a result of an accident near one of the islands. I can't really say too much about these people. They have been very helpful to us. They've lived here; they know the area; they've given very freely of their time; we've met over the course of the last three, four, two years, four or five times, I believe, and gone over the plan. They have criticized it, criticized it constructively, they've made changes, revised it, revised it and revised it. And as I said before, I'm very happy to be here. I hope I'll enjoy myself as much as I anticipated. So now, really you people will have the opportunity to sit back and carefully consider this plan, to work for a few moments this evening and give us your constructive criticisms. There's one list, there's a list of consultants in the rear of the appendix of the plan among which the name is listed Mr. Charles W. Eliot. Mr. Eliot has requested that, because he cannot, does not feel that he can endorse this plan at the present time, as it is now written, he has requested that his name be stricken from this list. And I would appreciate it if each of you who do now have a plan, might delete his name. I thought maybe

this evening before actually presenting the plan that I would like to discuss for a few moments what exactly we mean when we talk of a Master Plan. I'm told that National Park Service some years ago, was one of the agencies that founded the name, the agency that founded the term Master Plan, and certainly, we have used that term throughout the 15 or so years which I have been associated with the Park Service. I'd like to point out, though, that like most things, things do undergo changes. At one time just at the beginning of our Mission 66 program in 1956, or thereabouts, when we produced a Master Plan, we did not have the degree of public involvement we do today. We were interested in a very detailed planning document which was aimed at development. This was an era of development. We had become remiss. We were behind in our development of the National Park Service areas and that was the type of plan we had then. I'm going to read, if you will permit me, a very short definition which I think will give you an idea of what we are talking about today in the Master Plan. The Master Plan is the conceptional planning document which is consistent with congressional administrative policies, establishes the guidelines for the overall use, preservation, management, and development of an area in the National Park Service. So you see, we've made some changes; we're not talking now of a detailed document that we were talking about 15 years ago. We're now talking about a, I think the key words are, conceptional, talking about guidelines, as they are applied to use, preservation, management, and development of an area. This document then becomes a broad base for certain action plans on which we actually do things; we begin to be

concerned with detailed planning, by action plans. I mean, resource management plans, I mean interpretive prospectuses, I mean comprehensive development plans, and, in some cases Congressional activity - draft legislation. With that behind us, I think we maybe able to proceed on and talk about this plan which we have brought before you this evening. This plan identifies several key issues, one of them is, we talk at great lengths of a stabilized park management boundary; we talk to a lesser degree about a resource use concept; we talk about cultural resources, preservation; we talk about circulation; we talk about information and orientation. We talk about interpretation, increased diversity and use, and the expanded role of the communities. Can you hear me back there? Is that a little better? Maybe if I put it right in front of me, it will help. Unaccustomed to public speaking, I don't know much about these microphones. Now, I think that, as I said before, one of the major issues is this stabilized park management boundary. I think that is probably the issue with which you will be mostly concerned. It certainly is one of the most complicated issues in that what we are talking about will require legislative activity. You will have to seek legislation. The present system, and I think maybe most of you may be aware of this, but I'm sure that there are some who are not aware of it, Acadia National Park in its original legislation has been authorized to accept certain gifts, donations within the bounds of Hancock County, the entire county, and also portions of Knox County - that portion which is south and east of the Main Ship Channel, Penobscot Bay. We are not

authorized, the Department, the Park Service, is not authorized at this time to purchase lands in any county, least of all Knox County, Hancock County. We may only receive lands by donation. Bob (Mr. Binnewies), I'll ask you if you will just flash on that first slide. This map is a vicinity map of the area around Acadia National Park. It shows Old Town, Bangor, Brewer. It also shows the boundary of Hancock County which runs north, back down south again, down to that point, to the east, to the west, beg your pardon, the west. South of that you will find Knox County, down where you see Camden, Rockland County. Bob, can you trace that out on there? We're allowed at present to receive gifts within those two counties and again, east and south of the main Ship Channel, Penobscot Bay. Now, of course, this is the way Acadia National Park has grown over the years. And, it has this existing legislation, some attendant problems. One problem, the various local municipalities, is they cannot adequately plan for the future because they have no way of knowing what their particular tax base will be at any given time in the future. Each time a piece of property is donated within any of these counties, that property is taken from the tax rolls, revenues are lost. So, it's a frustrating thing in terms of the towns, municipalities that surround Acadia National Park. It is equally frustrating to the National Park Service in their administration of the present area. It is equally frustrating in terms of National interests when we see there are adjacent, in and around, Acadia National Park, prime natural resources which are in danger of

being spiled. I'd like to look at that other, next one, Bob, please. These are duplicate overhead projection slides which were photographed from the maps within the report. This is our zoning, I beg your pardon, this is our land ownership map which shows the entire area in and around Mount Desert. We see here, again, the area that we are talking about is east, south of the Ship Channel, talking about that area and over to the east from there, all the way over to Mount Desert and over to Schoodic, up in the right hand upper corner. The area that is represented in brown is the present existing lands which the National Park Service owns, and you'll see that for the most part there are some scatterings of property. We have property at Isle au Haut. We have property at Schoodic, on Mount Desert. We have isolated little patches of property hither and yon. I'd like to look at the blow-up of Mount Desert. Here, again, is a little closer view of Mount Desert Island. See Thompson Island, northern section at the top of the slide, and we come down the road to the main body of the park. We see the western section of the park and, again, we have a picture of what is the result of these years of acquisition under this existing legislation. Now the plan which we bring before you today supposes that, No. 1: that this is really not an adequate situation in terms of conservation, in terms of preservation, supposes that perhaps it is not a very healthy atmosphere in which these towns, and there are 28 townships within the sphere of influence of this particular park. It is not a very healthy set-up for them to grow, to plan. It resupposes that we might, in the National Park Service for administrative purposes, be better off with some additional lands and

we might be better off with some exclusions. We might wish to exclude these. We have devised a system and we have proposed in our plan the application of a system whereby we use three zones of acquisition and/or control over lands in and around and adjacent to Acadia National Park. We call them #1 - Public Use and Development Zone. We call them #2 - Conservation and Preservation Zone. We call #3 - Private Use and Development Zone. This map that is currently on the board there indicates the degree in which we would apply this system of acquisition and control. Now the Public Use and Development Zone as we see it, as it's spelled out in this Master Plan, means that those areas where this is applied are prime areas, prime natural significance, prime administrative significance, they are lands adjacent to lands that we already own. We define this as a Public Use and Development. This means that we need it for public use. We need it for development, we're concerned very specifically with this. Now you will notice that on that map these areas within Zone 1 are relatively small. I think what we're talking about in terms of the island archipelago, we're talking about 13 islands, depending on if you want to talk about a group of islands as 2 or 1. At the most, 13 islands. We're talking about, when we talk Zone 1, Public Use and Development. We're talking fee acquisition. We're talking about seeking legislation to provide us with funds to buy this property. Again, I would stress this is a minimal portion of the total area. On Mount Desert Island, we're talking about Zone 1. I'm talking about fee acquisition. I'm talking

about a more or less balanced situation where we're talking of trading off. We're talking of acquiring certain acreages, critical acreages. We're talking about eliminating certain acreages we do already hold. And we're striving desperately for a balanced situation. Now we'll move on to Zone 2 which I mentioned a moment ago was Conservation and Preservation Zone. This zone we speak now of is lands which are not as critical from administrative standpoint, from a conservation standpoint, from development and use standpoint. We're talking now of conservation preservation and we need not under our plan necessarily seek outright fee acquisition, and we plan to use a tool, planning conservation easements, other particular tools which are less than fee acquisition. We apply this over a broad section of that area. This principal of conservation easements, again, the government isn't seeking to buy. It isn't seeking to condemn. We do, however, as proposed, retain the right that should not the government be able to secure a conservation easement, it does maintain the right to condemn this property. The third area we call a Private Use and Development Zone, and in that area we are concerned with the remainder of land, still, again, within the original geographical jurisdiction of the present legislation. In other words, we're talking now still about Hancock and Knox Counties. Those are the limitations just as they have been before, except that in this area, we will not actively seek fee acquisition, nor will we actively seek conservation easements or any less than fee interest in this property. We do reserve the right

that we might accept donations and, again, donations only, of not fee lands, not fee title, but rather conservation easements. So that very briefly, and I hope satisfactorily, I hope it is clear, what we're attempting to do. I'm sure you all may have some questions regarding this. I think the highlights of it are that at present the legislation that we do have is such that noone, municipalities, the Park Service, individuals, has any assurance of who will own what tomorrow. We have no assurance, the municipalities have no assurance. Theoretically, all of Knox and Hancock Counties, part of Knox County and all of Hancock County, in theory, could be donated tomorrow to the National Park Service, Federal Government. I don't think this is very likely to happen. On the other hand, we balance this in terms of an attempt to achieve a little order to round out certain interests which the government does already have, and it's a valiant attempt really to achieve in the Gulf of Maine an area where we will have preserved this natural resource which I'm sure you all are well aware of. These islands off the coast. We don't plan to use these. We don't plan to develop them. We would like to see them preserved. We would like to see each and every one of you preserve an island. We would like to see the Audubon Society preserve an island, the state preserve an island. We're not particularly interested in who does it. We would like to maintain a status quo of these islands. We feel that this is a way and means to do it.

This boundary thing is the big pitch that this plan is making. We go on for some pages and we talk in general terms about a lot of other things.

I listed them before, and we'll go into them in some little detail. We talk about, for instance, immediately following the section on our boundary proposal, we talk about a resource use concept. We say that we have identified a land classification system for this park based on our boundary proposals and the rest of the plan and what we mean by this is that we have applied to these theoretical boundaries, administrative boundaries, a system of land classification and use which has come down from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, recommended used for wilderness studies in which we speak of six classes of land. We talk of Class 1 land as high density recreation, we talk of Class 2 as general outdoor recreation, Class 3 as natural environment areas, Class 4 outstanding natural areas, Class 5 as primitive areas and Class 6 as historic and cultural areas. We've taken this system which is not peculiar for this park. We do it for all our Master Plans and apply this system on our area of concern. And on the map that you see up on the wall right now, you will see that the lighter areas represent Class 3 lands. These are natural environment areas. They are thought to be supportive and necessary for the enjoyment of Class 4 lands which are of prime natural significance. These are the areas in the light brown, in darker brown we find Class 4 lands what we consider to be and this is somewhat arbitrary. I imagine we could get several people to sit down and, planners and make a determination on what was four and what was three and where one began and one ended. We have defined on the map certain Class 4 lands what we think are supremely important as a natural resource and you will see that you will find them all

along the shorelines of our present and proposed boundaries. You find them at Schoodic, Isle au Haut, all along the shoreline. You find them on Cadillac Mountain. You find it in several areas throughout the map and it is very difficult for me to read that right from here, Bob. And over in the western section of Mount Desert Island you find an area that is cross-hatched. This indicates Class 5 lands which are designated as primitive lands. That is to say that its primary use, and we're not talking about a wilderness proposal, we're talking about an area now that is distinctive for its isolation, for its not particular natural significance, but for a rugged outdoor type area which is relatively free from intrusion. We haven't that much area in Acadia, but we felt that Western Mountain section might be so designated. We felt that an area on Isle au Haut might also be likewise designated. Class 6 lands, historic, are rather hard to pinpoint. I know we talked of Baker Island. We talked of Fernald Point. We talked of several other areas - Sieur de Mont - can you find any more, Bob, down there? Bass Harbor Light, several of these areas. So we have in connection with this resource use concept attempted to establish certain restraints on development and use within the areas that we will have, do have, or will have, or may have, acquired. We apply this system too in keeping with our goals for preservation and use. We recognize that some areas must be used. We recognize that certain areas of prime importance for conservation sake, we recognize

historical significance areas and all this attempts to control the uses to which this park is put. Along with the classification plan in our discussion of resource use concept, we talk of present visitor use patterns. We talk about an over concentration of people on the eastern side of Mount Desert Island. We talk about lack of use on the western side. And we make a statement that we would provide in thefuture controlled intense use of the eastern half of the island. We say that the western half, we would encourage far more wider use of the western half. We say that we need to establish a resource monitoring system to measure trends and rates of deterioration of the natural resources. We suggest means by which durability of the resources may be extended. Mention is made in the plan of cultural resources, historic resources; we speak of inventories of resources; we talk of Baker Island, preservation of the scene at Baker Island. We talk of preservation of the Gilley House. We talk of preservation and restoration of the Blue Duck as a ship's store on Cranberry Island and also the assistance to town to safeguard their historic structures. Means of local zoning and other related means. Circulation is mentioned. It appeared at problem area. The plan recommends a cooperative road study for the entire island, recognizes demands on Ocean Drive, demands which are increasing day to day, from year to year. In that regard we recommend a study of the possibility of a public shuttle service on Ocean Drive, and possibly inaugurating such a service should this study prove feasible. We also make mention of the desirability of closing

unnecessary accesses to the loop road. Under information and orientation, we talk of expansion of existing information facilities within the park. It stresses the importance of the Thompson Island entrance site. And expressly stresses continued close cooperation between the park and local Chamber of Commerce which through the years has been very successful. We would like to see it continue, possibly even expanded. It's proved a very useful method to our mutual benefit. Under interpretation the plan speaks of new and expanded services. It speaks of an out-of-the-park program. We on the planning team and those associated with us felt that it was expedient that we might expand our interpretive program to those people outside the park. Education program before these people arrive at the park. It's a sort of heading them off at the pass. And again, in the interpretation section lays great stress on environmental education. I'm skimming over these. Again, I trust that a great many of you, or most of you, have had this plan to read. How many of you have had the plan? How many in here? Well, that's a good solid majority. Good.

Question from floor - How many have been issued?

Gustavson: Something under 500. Finally, we come and we can lump the discussion that the plan makes on trails, bicycles, water use, winter use, commercial services, and I've sort of lumped them over what I call increased diversification of use and what we talk about now in the face of greater visitation, continued greater visitation at this island, throughout this park. We felt and do feel that some of the resources for use, some of the useable resources were not being used to their

fullest extent possible and what we mean then is to encourage more hiking, more use of the trails, wider publication of this facility. We have 120 miles of trails in Acadia National Park. We talk about stimulating the interest in, the current interest, the demonstrated interest in bicycling. We have provided bicycle trails, we would hope that these might be improved. We would encourage their use. As far as water use, we feel that this is a resource that has been relatively untapped. We think there is an opportunity for greater use, water use within Acadia National Park. We believe that canoeing could be, non-powered boat use would be advantageous, it would be a compatible use. And we talk of winter use. We have some winter use at present. We can see in the future that we might well have additional winter use. We would encourage it. We would encourage an expansion of the season. If, for no other reason, then perhaps we might tend to level off the disparity between the winter season and the summer season - this great lump of use that we get during the summertime and the relatively non-use that we get in the wintertime. I think the current trends may indicate that this might come about. People may very shortly in the future not all be taking their vacations in the summertime. They may be taking them in the wintertime. And, finally, I'd like to mention just very quickly that we would expect and hope that the private sector would continue to provide certain services and we would encourage them to provide more services. Particularly with the camping question at Acadia, it has been the policy of this plan, the policy in general of the National Park Service that a National Park should not provide for campgrounds when it might be provided outside the park by the private sector. We would hope that it would continue. We would hope that the private sector around,

in and around, Acadia would continue to furnish this and augment the system that they have already built. We would hope that they would provide for picnicking and many other services - food and lodging.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to talk to you tonight. I'd ask that you give your ample consideration to what has been presented and what you've read to make a statement. Let us know for our evaluation, so that together we, hopefully, can come up with a sensible plan. One that is manageable, one that may be implemented, one that will provide you with certain pleasures, certain satisfactions, and one that will meet a national need, one that will contribute to the conservation of this great national resource which is peculiar to Acadia National Park. It doesn't occur anywhere else. We have national parks, yes, but there is none like this particular place right here. Thank you very much.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, Gus. At this point I wish I could dispense with it (microphone) but I'm afraid I can't. We're having more trouble and otherwise with it. I normally ask whether there were any points that anyone from the audience wishes to have clarified that has been made in this summary presentation. I don't ordinarily make this a part of the public meeting record and therefore, ordinarily, do not ask for the names of persons. It has been suggested here tonight, however, that the person asking for further clarification or a specific question, not a statement; please understand you will have a chance for that. But do you have, are there any questions from the audience that

are aimed at clarifying the information or the summary that Mr. Gustavson has given? Yes, in front here. Your name, please.

Mr. Russ Pleager: Would you define for us how you mean "developing" when you speak of it in the plan. That seems to be a, you know, like they're not telling you a lot. Development very loosely could mean a lot of things. You know, from varying degrees of. . . . .

Mr. Gustavson: Excuse me if I sit down, Russ, but I've got to get at this box here. Can you hear that? All right, now, as I understand the question - you want to know what I construed as "development" and what I meant as "development" as applied to its usage here in our discussion of this plan? When we speak of development in a general sense, we're talking about a multitude of things. We're talking about provision for some use, we're talking about and it usually involves a construction of some sort, a creation of some facility which is superimposed upon the natural environment. I would guess that would be a good way to explain it. I didn't realize that I had used it as much as you may have thought I did in this little discussion. I made a point of it at the beginning of stressing and I may have missed it. I intended to make a point that through the years there has been a deemphasis on development. We're sort of out of a development area and as it applies to this specific park, we contemplate no major development. Now you ask me if there are any development programs. I would say probably so - a stairway, a residence. We don't plan any major visitor

centers, we don't plan any road construction as I know it. We could conceivably build a dock somewhere, although we have none that I know of in the program. Does that answer your question, Russ?

Mr. G. Palmer: We have a question - the lady in the yellow in the next to the back row. I think it's yellow. It's a man, excuse me. This is a generation gap. I live next to the tennis court at the high school and the balls from the tennis court come over the fence into my back yard and I don't play tennis so I toss them back, but just a week ago I said, did you girls just lose the ball and this voice came from the other side, we lost a ball but I'm no girl. Go ahead. Louder please so we can hear the question.

Mr. Scott Dickerson of Deer Isle: I would like the definition of easement. To my knowledge, there are two basic types of easement. One is a taxing type easement. Perhaps that doesn't apply to the scenic easement whereby there is no real act of human use of that land. The other type is more an active type of easement where there is some sort of specified use, like an easement for snowmobile path. I'm interested in this. There seems to be a great deal of land involved in the talk about in terms of easements. Just what do these easements have?

Mr. Gustavson: I think I'd rather Bob Binnewies here who is practically in the easement business. He deals with them from day to day. I'll let him answer that question.

Mr. Binnewies: The type of easement that is proposed in the Master Plan is active in the sense that the property owners who place these easements on their land will retain a number of rights, at their choosing, including the possibility of adding more houses to their land, clearing a certain amount of timber, putting in foot paths, doing other things that they feel are in keeping with the integrity of their property while at the same time establishing limits of development so that their property will be one piece in a large picture of conservation on the Maine Coast. We have received a number of conservation easements donated to Acadia National Park to date. These include everything from forever wild easements on islands where the property owner has chosen to just protect the island in its natural condition in perpetuity. We have received easements where property owner has retained the right to do certain things to their land, but still in general to conserve them from major commerical or industrial development. The legal basis for the conservation easement program is contained in the Maine State Law. Among other things that law states that conservation easements of this nature may be donated to government agencies, Acadia National Park is accepting easements and is taking the responsibility of enforcing the wishes of the individual owners.

Mr. Dickerson: The answer to what I was after was what uses do you intend for these areas? And there was talk mentioned about condemnation to obtain these areas. I'm interested in knowing what use are you proposing for it? Not what use the owners are entitled to retain, but what

use the park wishes to put these easement lands to. Are they going to be easements in terms of just don't put up a condominium?

Mr. Binnewies: First of all, the National Park Service is not proposing to condemn islands in order to obtain easements. That is incorrect. Easements would be freely donated to Acadia National Park. The easements entail or contain no right to public access. The primary concern in the conservation easement program is to protect the natural scene on the Maine Coast. Public access will be provided by other means on lands that are owned outright by the Federal Government.

Mr. G. Palmer: I see a hand on this side. Well, I did before. Yes, the man in the blue coat.

Mr. Dick Buxton from Stonington: The speaker did mention that the Federal Government would reserve the right of condemnation on one of the zones. And I was wondering what he meant by this and what would be involved in. . .

Mr. Gustavson: What I meant, Dick, is, I said that should we achieve the legislation which we're talking about, which the Master Plan proposes, which, if we do apply this system of the 3 P's system of private zones of development, public zones of development, preservation and conservation, we were talking about this middle zone. This zone 2 which is preservation and conservation. And we do feel that it's expedient for a number of reasons that the government would retain an authority to, if an adverse use occurred on lands that we deemed to be of extremely scenic value, a part of a whole, part of this coast, that we would have

a right of condemnation. Now there is an important point from one way to look at this, assuming now that you had a cluster as there are, there are clusters of islands out here. Assuming you had a cluster of five islands, four people from four different islands proposed, got together and had a meeting and said "look,we like our islands, we like them just the way they are, we would like to maintain them. I like looking at your island, you like looking across at my island, let's maintain that. Let's get conservation easements." Then they were to go to the Federal Government and say, "we would like to donate four conservation easements, one on each one of these islands, because we would like to maintain the status quo of this natural habitat." It would be very assuring to these four people in this ring of islands to know that the fellow in the middle of this ring of islands who has the fifth island would not create some adverse use; would not construct something that was adverse and contrary to their sensitivities. And so, then, this right that the government would retain to condemn these properties should an adverse use occur and only should an adverse use occur, and should they not be able to get an easement, is a sort of insurance policy to the donators of these easements. That's as best as I can explain that.

Mr. G. Palmer: A question in this section. It is a man.

Mr. Farnham Butler: Town of Mount Desert: I think it is very important that we clear up this condemnation thing because someone has got to make

a retraction here. One gentleman has said that the other gentleman has said it wrong and the second gentleman has said the same thing. This is going to be a very important point in the future and I think if you would, would you please clarify it 100 per cent, what is to be condemned and what is not to be condemned.

Mr. Binnewies: According to the proposal in the Master Plan, an island protected by conservation easement is under no threat of acquisition or condemnation by the government.

Mr. Butler: Bob, does that mean that everything else that is in the map is under threat of condemnation, that is under easement color?

Mr. Binnewies: Well, there are three zones, right? Are you speaking specifically of zone 2?

Mr. Butler: Yes, I'm speaking of zone 2.

Mr. Binnewies: In zone 2 there is a proposal for acquisition authority so that lands that are not protected by conservation easements should "some adverse use begin to occur" could be acquired by the government.

Mr. Palmer: Does that clarify it? Over here, the lady is up. All right.

Speaker: Would you define what you mean by adverse use?

Mr. Binnewies: Well, adverse use would be, I feel, a massive subdivision of land, down to perhaps 100 foot lots, or 50 foot lots on the shore.

It would be industrialization, it would be quarrying, it would be clear cut pulping. Those kinds of major adverse impacts on the coastal scene.

Speaker: (Did not record). . . . . .obtain easement on those.

Mr. G. Palmer: You're speaking of zone 3?

Speaker: No, I'm not speaking of zone 3. I'm just talking about land that is privately owned that borders your property.

Mr. Palmer: I forgot to ask you your name.

Speaker: Ben Worcester. And my second question is - people who do own in zone 3, will they be notified as to what properties are to be acquired?

Mr. Binnewies: In zone 3 there is no proposal of any type of acquisition authority and the only proposal contained in zone 3 is for easements to be voluntarily offered to the Federal Government.

Mr. Palmer: (Picking another speaker)

Mrs. Anne Mikhalapov: Beech Hill, Mount Desert: I'd like to ask two questions about the primitive areas of Western Mountain. The first is, I don't see how designating them primitive area is a problem. . . . . emphasis on greater use of the western side of the island. That is the first thing, and ah, if that is indeed a primitive area, why has the park been painting orange arrows all over the rocks and putting red trail markers in the trees?

Mr. G.Palmer: The question is - what is a primitive area? You're listening to the last part of the lady's statement and you missed her question. She wants to know what a primitive area is.

Mr. Gustavson: We have made a determination and I think I mentioned in my little discussion that sometimes these things may become a little arbitrary about what you might call one thing and not the other. I'm not talking about the zoning thing. I'm talking about a land classification and use system. What might be three and what might be four and what might be primitive, what might be natural. I think what determined that area be designated as a primitive area is that we wanted, that we had an area there which was of sufficient size to provide a certain use. A sort of primitive type use. Now when we talk about a primitive type, what that is, to me it means being able to penetrate a particular area and have a feeling of isolation in a natural atmosphere. We provided that in the Western Mountain. We provided that in Isle au Haut. Where we had not decided to do that, it would have been classed, no doubt, as class 3 area, natural area. Does that answer your question?

Mrs. Mikhalapov: Can you emphasize how use and primitive can co-exist? Is that clear?

Mr. Gustavson: Yes, that's right. That's what I heard the first time. When we speak of increased use, I don't necessarily think that it is incompatible to say that we would like to make increased use of the western side of Mount Desert Island and still have a primitive area in there, a designated

primitive area, because when we're talking about increased use, if we can take 10 people off the road at the circular road, the loop road, Ocean Drive, and put them over there in that primitive area and say "there you are," that's ten less. Now we're not necessarily talking continually about numbers, we're talking about quality experience too, additional use, more use. We're encouraging that use. We feel that we can take those ten people and put them in that area. We feel that we can use other parts of Western Mountain for other things.

Mr. G. Palmer: All right, I think this is a fuzzy answer. I think the question was a legitimate one, I would. . . . . .

Mrs. Mikhalapov: (saying something, faint) wilderness values are all over in order to lessen the overuse of the eastern side of the island. What are you going to do about . . . . . mediocre . . . . . in terms of wilderness values, instead of trying to preserve the wilderness values of the primitive areas . . . . . .

Mr. G. Palmer: I'm going to ask for the passing over of this question. I do ask that our team prepare before we go into the final draft, a clear definition of what is primitive, because it's a natural question, the matter of wilderness is in press today. It's in all of the conservation organization programs, and I think we should have in our Master Plan a definition of what we interpret as primitive and I don't believe we have it in here. Is that a fair request, Gus, to ask of the team?

Mr. Gustavson: Yes, I think so, George.

Mr. G. Palmer: Lady in blue. Not on the same subject, please.

Mrs. Charlotte Cosgrain: I am a property owner in Stonington. I have lived eighteen years on Deer Isle. Could I please have a Master Plan! Is there any reason why they are still on that desk! Thank you!

(Dividing up of remaining 12 available copies)

Mr. G. Palmer: That man in the last row has a question.

Mr. Oliver Chase, Deer Isle: I haven't had an opportunity to read the plan yet, and it doesn't look like I'm going to before the evening is over. I would like to ask is there anything in the Master Plan which proposes to examine the economic impact of these acquisitions. As you know in other National Parks. . . . . .

Mr. G. Palmer: This is your statement now not your question. You want to know if there is a report going to be prepared on the economic impact of land acquisition. Is that a correct statement? Right, thank you.

Mr. Miller: No, there's nothing in the Master Plan that deals with this. If you're talking about dollars and cents, as far as the economic impact is concerned. As was mentioned before, we're trying to evaluate the economic impact as much as possible in our exchange of land. This is our major attempt to provide this type of an economic basis in the acquisition program. We hope that it will be very close.

Mr. G. Palmer: We have spent a hour in review of the plan. I would like to proceed at this point with statements, if they're prepared or if they're

not prepared. Our procedure would be so that you can hear them, we're prepared to move this mike and I hope you have better luck with it than I have, down to the podium, to the stand down here. Will the person who wishes to make a statement either written, read it, oral, please come down, give his or her name and address, if it's organization or office, the office or organization from which he or she comes. I would like to ask first whether there is a representative here from Senator Smith's office who would like to make a statement or file one. From Senator Muskie's office; from Representative Hathaway's; from Representative Kyros'; have I pronounced that correctly up here? Congressman Kyros's office; is there any representative here from any of the Bureaus of the Department of the Interior; Bureau of Sports Fisheries; Wildlife, U.S.G.S. Any other? Yes, all right.

Speaker: Yes, I represent a federal agency, I'm a voter. I'm going to now make my statement if I may.

Mr. G. Palmer: Would you come down to the . . . . .

Speaker: I don't need to, my voice carries fine.

Mr. G. Palmer: No, come down to the stage, please. Then give it.

Speaker: My name is Oliver Chase, Deer Isle. I won't use the mike, the last time I tried it, I got mike fright. The question I tried to raise in my previous question was that I asked about the economic impact. We know the land values skyrocket when any National Park taking of land occurs and these values even before this have already, in our area of Deer Isle, have skyrocketed to the point that fishermen,

to use a government term, the rural poor can no longer afford land, that it's impossible for a young couple with moderate or low income to acquire any land for their own use to live in, places possibly where their ancestors lived for ten generations. They're being driven out by people who see the advantages of the location of the land and have more money. I want to propose now that the Park Service acquire, and by condemnation if necessary, land for a land bank for low income housing for the people on the island who are being driven out of their own homes. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Is there anyone here from an Environmental Protection Agency? Anyone from the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation in particular, or Forest Service? Yes.

Speaker: May I ask what is being done with these statements?

Mr. G. Palmer: The statements are being recorded if they are written and handed in. They will be used in the preparation of the report which will go to our Regional Director to make a decision on whether the Master Plan is to be revised, approved or a whole new study made of it. For his decision now, this public meeting is held and we make a record of it, so that he will have information on which to make his decision.

Speaker: In that connection, what is the major Federal action on which you prepared the Environmental Impact Study?

Mr. G. Palmer: Because the Environmental Impact Study is prepared for any Master Plan.

Speaker: No specific Federal action underneath it then?

Mr. G. Palmer: Yes, part of the legislation that set up the Environmental Council and Agency. Anyone here from the Governor's Office? Anyone here from the State of Maine, any Department or the Legislative Body? We have a statement from the Department of Parks and Recreation. Mr. Miller will read it:

"Keith E. Miller E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

This letter is being written to you concerning the latest draft of the Acadia National Park Master Plan. We regret that we will be unable to attend the public hearing on the Plan on the night of August 29, but we would like to enter a statement into the record of that hearing.

The Acadia National Park Plan, as it now addresses itself, is in accordance with the 1972 Maine Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). SCORP has recommended that federal action in Maine should be concerned with the protection of nationally significant areas. We feel that the acquisition and/or protection of ocean islands around the present boundaries of Acadia is a task that is of national significance and therefore support that goal.

We also concur with the attempt to establish different zones of recreational use within the park, and with the attempts to manage Acadia primarily as a natural area; with secondary emphasis given to recreational areas. The intention of encouraging private enterprise surrounding the park to serve those who wish to visit the park and to encourage a public shuttle service for those visiting the park are to be commended. We feel that this represents a far-sighted approach to the management of national park land.

Sincerely,

Signed

Thomas J. Cieslinski
Environmental Resource Planner"

Mr. G. Palmer: Any other from the State of Maine; representative or representatives here. . . Maine. . . oh, excuse me. Stand up.

Speaker: Would you be kind enough to read the last part of that letter about private enterprises outside the park?

Mr. Miller: "The intention of encouraging private enterprise surrounding the park to service those who wish to visit the park and encourage a public shuttle service for those visiting the park are to be commended." I think this may refer particularly to the fact of our encouraging campgrounds construction outside the park service area.

Mr. G. Palmer: Are there representatives here from Hancock County; the county organizations; anyone to speak for Hancock County? Is there anyone here to speak for Knox County? Those are the only two counties, right? I don't have a list of the towns that are involved. I've lost my Master Plan. Is there anyone here from Bar Harbor to make a statement? Blue Hill? Brooklin? Brooksville? Anyone here from Brooksville, Cranberry Isles, Castine? Franklin? Deer Isle, Gouldsboro, Town of Hancock? Yes.

John McCrae: I would like to ask if you are seeking a representative, an elected representative, from these towns or are you talking about private citizens now?

Mr. G. Palmer: I'm talking about elected or appointed officials, an official whether he's elected or appointed.

John McCrae: On a non-participant basis it seems unbelievable that none of the elected officials, from the highest category down to the lower are present. Were they notified, have they all received the plan? If so, if they haven't received the plan, how are they expected to be here?

Mr. G. Palmer: Are there any town representatives here at all?

Mr. Carlo Ninfi: There were copies left at our Town Office and we were told that it was going to be printed in the Bar Harbor Times and additional copies could picked at the Park Office. I didn't see whether it was in the Times or not, but copies were left at our office. Office of Mount Desert.

Mr. Miller: All the information was placed in the newspapers about the public meeting, stated that the request for comments, and the public meeting to be held for the very purpose of having people make comments concerning the Master Plan. The mailing list as far as everyone is concerned, I do not think that all of the towns received it. I know Stonington got one the other day, I know Isle au Haut did. I'm not sure whether Brooklin or some of the other areas in which the conservation easement program was the only element involved, whether or not they received any. I do not think they did.

Mr. G. Palmer: Those were villages. Is there anyone here from any of the towns? As distinct from the villages? Yes. The lady here. In an official capacity? Planning Board? You're recognized. Would you come up?

Speaker: My name is Mrs. Muir from the Stonington Planning Board. I haven't prepared any special statement. We on the Planning Board have been very much concerned about both the islands which surround, are in, our township and about what would happen to the Town of Stonington if this becomes an embarkment point for cruises to the islands and to Isle au Haut. I was in Europe last June and July and this was when the park and Isle au Haut was first opened up to camping. I believe it was open the year before but the word hadn't gotten around until last year, 1971, and when I came back from Europe, I didn't recognize the town. It was just so full of people, automobiles, bicycles and motorcycles. We have been a fishing village and pretty well off the beaten track until this occurred. Also, I own three islands in the archipelago off there and I'm on a committee for the Nature Conservancy. We're supposed to look out and be kind of wardens for the islands that they have acquired and we find that since Isle au Haut got very full of tents and they couldn't accommodate them all, that the people have taken their small boats and gone to some of the surrounding islands and have camped there. And this is all very fine and a wonderful privilege. It's a question of how much of this thing an island can take, a small island. If all your people were good campers, why they could take a lot more but many of them aren't. I found two fires burning on one of my islands in one day. People had lighted fires in grass, and the ground consists mostly of peat moss. And this fire was burning in the moss, in the peat moss, which is a fuel and burning the roots of the trees. If the wind had come up, we

could have lost the entire greenery on the island. And Stonington, if anybody has ever been there, I think any research that was done for this project, I doubt if they came to Stonington, but if you've ever been there, the streets are terrible. They're narrow and crooked and very hilly. Parking is a real problem for the Planning Board with just the number of people we have now, and, if the number of people increases, this is going to become even more of a problem. The roads leading down to the town are extremely crooked, and hilly, and quite narrow and very badly paved. And in order to improve the roads, this would be a major, major effort and major cost, and, I would say, I don't believe anybody on the island wants them improved because we feel that it just opens up for more and more people to come in and we're not equipped for this sort of thing, and I doubt if we would like to change the economy of the town to any such degree. Also, it's a fishing village and there are very few of them left unsoiled on the coast of Maine, and I feel that's a valuable asset to have a town like that whose economy is based on the sea and not on tourism, although we have a very nice group of summer people. But, we are not, definitely, a tourist town. I haven't seen the Environmental Impact report, I didn't know there was one until today. I didn't know the park had to have one. I certainly would like to see it and see what they say regarding this particular thing I just mentioned. I think perhaps part of the problem is that we have two mutually incompatible ideas, public use and wilderness, and I don't

think the question was ever settled in any of the National Parks, to my satisfaction certainly, and I would like to see this very carefully considered before anything is taken over. That is all I have to say at the moment.

Mr. G. Palmer: Are there any other officials from the towns or villages here who wish to make a statement? Yes.

Mr. McCrae: Do you have a statement by the Mount Desert Town Planning Commission before you or not?

Mr. Miller: No.

Speaker: I wonder if the Chairman of the Town Planning Commission is here?

Mr. G. Palmer: Asking someone to wait for this gentleman who has a statement in his hand.

New Speaker: I have no statement, but in answer to Mr. McCrea

Mr. G. Palmer: Would you give us your name, please?

Speaker: Roland Salisbury, Jr., Chairman of the Bar Harbor Town Council. In answer to Mr. McCrea and others, town representatives are here but we're not at this time prepared to make a statement. We want to hear what you people have to say first. But I can assure you before the thirty days are up, you will have a statement from us.

New Speaker: I'm Reg Flanders of Mount Desert, Chairman of the Town Planning Board. At our last meeting, some two weeks ago, the board voted the following resolution and I quote it from memory, and our friends here will get a copy of it before the 30 days are up, in writing. "Resolved that the Planning Board of the Town of Mount Desert endorses in principal the study of firm, final and well-defined boundaries of Acadia National Park in the Town of Mount Desert."

Mr. G. Palmer: Are there any, are there any others? All right, we'll turn then to organizations and individuals and I'm going to start with the front row, then the second row and as you come through and have a statement, come up, give us your name, if you're representing an organization, the name of the organization and roughly, how many people you're representing. If you're speaking for yourself, simply say you're speaking as an individual. We'll start with the front row. If you wish to make a statement, yes.

Speaker: My name is Arthur Palmer. I'm a resident of Brooklyn, New York, of Long Island, New York. I spend the summers here at Mount Desert. I feel I am a devoted member of the Mount Desert community. I am appalled by the fact that a public record of this hearing is not going to be distributed. I spent three years as Administrator of Transportation for the City of New York. I conducted many of these hearings with the object of letting the public think they were being heard and then preparing a report to do exactly what my staff had

already decided and I think we're having the same damn thing done to us tonight. On reflection, I will never again hold the kind of public hearings I used to preside over. One reason for it is that I have spent the last two years studying environmental planning at the University of Pennsylvania under Ian McHarg who is probably the master planner of the world. And this is not the way to present, prepare, or handle a master plan. A master plan in the first place should be based on concrete scientific evidence. This plan has no such basis. I have spent the last three weeks searching high and low for any evidence that this plan is based on an ecological study, an environmental study, a consideration of the geology, hydrology, a dozen other physical sciences that effect what you should do. I can find no evidence that this is the case. I spent today in Augusta, Maine, discussing this with the staff of the Attorney General and the staff of the Planning Commission. They can find no such evidence. But in Augusta, Maine, there is going forward precisely this kind of a study with respect to the Penobscot Peninsula. It would undertake the entire, a study of the entire Coast of Maine and will include Mount Desert Island two years from now. This is a unique opportunity, it seems to me, for the Federal Government through the agency of the park, to join with the state in producing and preparing such an examination. The Federal Government has the resources available of the United States, U.S.G.S., Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, the Department of the Environmental Protection, and many others who can be of great assistance in this. I have here three statements

I would like to put in the record, and I would think, Mr. Chairman, that the simplest thing for me would be to submit them to your stenographer, have them included, and not take your time and patience to read them now. But if there is to be a record, I would like to know how do I get a copy of it?

Mr. G. Palmer: When it is put together, you can address your letter to the Superintendent of Acadia. This makes the easiest address rather than the confusing one in Philadelphia, which will be sent to us and we will see to it that you get a copy. At this point, with my Assistant Secretary looking on, I'm not sure but what I may have to charge you for it, but at any rate, you'll be made one available.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: I can assure you, sir, that unless you charge more than one dollar a page, I will be glad to pay for it.

Mr. G. Palmer: That is the current price.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: I might add that when I wrote to Philadelphia to get a copy of the Master Plan, I also asked for a quotation on twenty additional copies and have no answer to that letter.

Mr. George Palmer: All right, you can blame me for that. I didn't see your letter but I'm from the Region and I will follow up on it Monday. But I might pass on here: I mislaid, lost my own Master Plan. If it got shuffled out with the 12 or so. . . . .

Mr. Arthur Palmer: I don't think that does any damage, sir, because the damn thing only does two things. It tells you what the boundaries are you want and what the legal powers are you need and you ought to have both. I'm not opposing anything you're trying to do. I'm really only suggesting there are further steps that can be helpful, that can be initiated and helped by the park in which we would appreciate having your support and help. I have here the original, the first plan I have seen on the subject of the future of Mount Desert Island printed in 1928, prepared by Charles Eliot II, architect, landscape architect, in which he says that the first priority for the island is to get a statement of the boundaries of the park. Thank God, we now have it. If I may give my three prepared statements to your secretary, I will do so.'

Mr. George Palmer: Thank you. Anyone down this row? Starting back on the second row. Anyone, statement in this section, the second row; anyone in the middle section of the second row; anyone from the left hand side of the second row who wants to make a statement? Third row left hand side. You're fourth row. Excuse me. Coming back on the third row. Anyone in the center section want to make a statement? Now I'd like the statements now, we tried to clear up most of the questions. I'm sure we didn't get all of them but I'd like to go through with statements if I can, may. All right, coming down the third row. Yes, the gentleman in the blue coat.

Speaker: Dick Buxton from Stonington. I'm going to be honest and say that I'm Chairman of the Stonington Planning Board but I'm not here.

The reason I didn't get up during the governmental organization specific time, is because I don't think we had a chance to really discuss it as a governmental unit. I think we're here tonight as someone else said, to see just what, what's going on, but I do want to make a few comments at this point. First of all, I do want to say that I have nothing against national parks, personally I think they're very important and I think most of us are very very pleased that Acadia National Park has been here and its presence I think has helped in a lot of areas. I want to be a little specific. Some of this is similar to what Mrs. Muir has said, but I want to be a little specific on it. First of all on Page 9 the statement is made, "the permanent residences of this coast region tend to continue their traditional occupations independent of the pressures of summer tourists." It goes on in the same paragraph a little later on to say, "It is this historic flavor the National Park Service hopes to retain. It can and should become an element of special value in interpretation of cultural history." I'd like to also refer to the purpose on Page 17, "The purpose of Acadia is clear in the legislation: to perpetuate the historical traditions and the natural beauty of a land intruded portion of the Gulf of Maine, and so relate the interplay of man and nature in this island archipelago that today's visitor will have increased awareness of its importance to his broad American heritage, and its relevance to the continuing task of keeping the total American environment meaningful and beautiful." I think in many national parks throughout the United States it has been found that this particular

statement is contradictory and I feel that this park should really review the statement and the purpose and do some soul searching on it and think seriously about possibly revising the statement of purpose. On Page 18, Resource Management, one of the tools I assume that will be used will be to determine the carrying capacity of public use areas. On Page 48 the report refers to the removal of vehicular route on Isle au Haut as a long range goal. On Page 49 discussing the Duck Harbor camping area at Isle au Haut, the plan recommends an additional shelter or two. Today on Isle au Haut there are three Adirondack shelters at Duck Harbor. They're supposed to have, the way I understand it, six people per Adirondack. Today there are 30 people that have been given legal permission to camp there. I understand it was a mistake. Lastly, I would like to refer to the map on Page 57. I guess just prior to Page 57. Mrs. Muir has mentioned it shows several island cruises that will leave Stonington which will be called a cruise port. These island cruises will go through the islands off Stonington. They will go to Isle au Haut in several, in two different locations, and I find that it would be very very difficult to conceive of a cruise port. I don't know what was intended at first, but what is going to happen? These are the things that bother me. We see national parks, we see people, what has happened to Bar Harbor? Many many people that I know from Bar Harbor say they would like to blow up the bridge. We have nothing against tourists in Stonington. They provide, I think, our Executive Secretary tells us, about 30 per cent of the income. We have nothing against them, but I think that these goals and these proposals here should be definitely reviewed very very closely. And I

think,you will probably receive an official statement from the Stonington Planning Board on these items. Thank you.

Mr. George Palmer: Thank you very much. Anyone else in the center, in the third row who wishes to make a statement? Third row on the right, anyone wish to make a statement? Fourth row on the right, coming back, anyone in the fourth row wish to make a statement? Anyone in the fourth row, center section, yes. Gentleman here. Would you give your name please.

Speaker: My name is David Harrison. I'm not speaking for anybody but myself, but possibly my wife. She's not here not, I can't be dead sure of that. I was set to thinking by what the first speaker said, the first real speaker from the audience, that those of us without huge amounts of money can't own coastal lands. Sometimes around here I'm fearful that we can't even walk down to the shore without trespassing on somebody's property. And at least the park does give us a place to do that, and for that reason as well as the preservation of natural areas, I'd certainly like to go on record as being strongly in favor of the park and wanting to see it as strong, as beautiful, as possible. I don't think it is fair to blame the tremendous rising land prices on Acadia National Park. I'd prefer to blame it on rampant land speculation but that, even there, is the mechanism and not the cause. The cause you see just by driving down from here to Boston, or New York, or all the way to Washington, if you can stomach it. What happens is that people

are trying to get away from all that and those who have driven down know what I mean and those who haven't, can't imagine it, but I can try to describe it. And in getting away from all that, they bring it all with them. Or, at least, there's a danger of all that and that's what most comments have been directed to. The plan doesn't nearly adequately deal with what we're going to do, not only in the park but along the whole coast with the fantastic crowd of urban refugees hurrying here to escape the conditions of the megalopolis to the south. In fact, exactly how we can deal with them is an extremely difficult question which is not fair to expect to have answered in a single Master Plan. Instead, this is something which is going to have to be reviewed and studied continuously and never a really satisfactory answer come to. I think the lesson which you folks could learn from what's going on even so far, is that a good deal of public participation in this would make us happier and might even lead to some good suggestions. As I see it in the Master Plan, the most pressing thing is the boundary proposal. To try to draw a line which is in this case either dark brown or blood red around particular areas and say that at least here one can't put in a large scale condominium, an oil refinery or an aluminum refinery, or some of the other things that Bob Binnewies listed as being unfavorable. Admittedly, he didn't define that very well. I'd like to see him draw the line somewhat broader, but of course, you have to worry about practical considerations, like tax base and so forth, and, there again, it is a very difficult question, but we probably ought to be trying to direct our comments as much as possible instead of to the management

of the hordes of people who come to enjoy Acadia National Park to just where the boundaries should be because that's the thing which goes up before the legislator. I think the management is going to be, regardless of what is written down, continuously negotiable. The boundaries once federal law is passed, are probably going to be fairly permanent. If you want them bigger, if you want them smaller, or if you're pretty satisfied the way they are, that's probably things to deal with tonight. I, personally, go on record for wanting them at least as big as they are and recognizing the tremendous needs for drawing something soon before it is all gobbled up by the big money land speculators for themselves. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. Anyone else from the fourth row in the center, left fourth row. Gentleman in the red jacket, sweater, shirt.

Speaker: My name is Joel White and I'm representing the Appalachian Mountain Club Northern New England Regional Office. The AMC has an investing interest in Mount Desert Island since we operate the Echo Lake Camp on Echo Lake. I'd like to congratulate Mr. Miller and Mr. Gustavson for a good job that they have done in the structure of their plan. We feel that it's a very lucid statement of goals and, also applaud them on their attempt to change legislation which is something that other organizations sometimes tend away from. And we also feel that there is a need for an environmental assessment. We're talking about land use, and also we're talking about maintaining those natural

systems which exist there. The AMC has considerable experience in trail maintenance in the White Mountains. We certainly would like to offer to transfer as much of that information as you feel will be applicable. We appreciate your emphasis on trails and we also appreciate from the booming use we see other mountain areas of New England, the necessity of well constructed trails and I understand you have some on your Western Mountain. I hope that when you get to the operation and the budgeting of various elements of your plan that you give trail maintenance a good slug because when it comes to having thousands of feet trampling on a trail you need that to put into it. We are a little concerned with the primitive designation. We have seen in the White Mountains what can happen when you designate something as wilderness and do not have a specific management plan to deal with the numbers of people that wilderness idea attracts, and I hope you can consider that later on in your objectives. One item which I hope you can add later on is that any employee of the park service, any employees of any of the concessions who operate in the park, as much as possible should be environmentally sensitive, and also, that they realize that any movement that they make, anything that they say, anything that they do that could be interpreted by visitors to the park as an environmental statement by their organization and by themselves. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you very much. Is there anyone else in the fourth row to the left, anone to the left? Fifth row -

Speaker: Mr. Chairman, I am Marshall Burk, Executive Secretary of the Natural Resources Council of Maine with its headquarters at 20 Willow Street, Augusta. By way of identification, the Natural Resources Council is a non-government, non-participant, non-profit conservation organization. The Council has over 2,500 individual members and nearly 100 affiliated organizations throughout the state, representing approximately 15,000 people. It is the State of Maine affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation and a cooperative of many other national environmental organizations. The Council has been encouraging the preservation and appropriate use of the Maine coastal islands since our inception in 1959. In 1966 our shoreline committee issued a statement which read in part and I quote:

"The enhancement of Maine's economic situation depends in large measure upon the restoration and preservation of a desirable environment. Economics and esthetics, rather than opposing each other, both argue strongly in favor of creating and maintaining an environment which will be a source of pleasure to its inhabitants.

"Maine's inland and coastal shorelines constitute a resource of prime significance to the State and to its citizens; it would benefit the State and its people generally to assure the conservation of this resource for the economic and spiritual well-being of future generations.

"Although the public presently has available for its enjoyment only an inordinately small proportion of the shoreline, it is recognized that unlimited public access and use can destroy an area just as definitely as can unlimited development. The prime concern must be for adequate

protection; next priority must be given to making available for public enjoyment a larger proportion of the shoreline thus protected."

On January 5, 1968 the Natural Resources Council's current President, Dr. Robert G. Mohlar, wote to Governor Kenneth M. Curtis, urging support for a request for federal aid to establish a large coastal Maine conservation area. This area would be available for multiple use with an emphasis on perpetuation of priceless natural characteristics. The letter said, and I quote, "It seems reasonable in view of the fact that Maine furnishes vacation area for such a large population from out of state, and that Maine still has areas sutiable for such use, to seek further aid from federal agencies to help accomplish these aims, and now even while the land boom and development mushrooms."

The Board of Directors of the Natural Resources Council met in January of 1971 to discuss a plan for a Coastal Island Trust. It voted support for the following position statement:

"That certain islands or groups of islands of the Nation which possess outstanding natural scenic, historic or recreational values should be protected and managed by the joint efforts of all levels of government and the private sector in order to insure that future generations will have an opportunity to enjoy our island heritage."

On August 4, 1972, Superintendent Keith Miller of ACADIA appeared before a meeting of the Council's Board of Directors and reviewed the Acadia Master Plan. The Directors overwhelmingly voted their endorsement of the Plan.

There was much discussion at the August 4th Directors meeting in favor of broadening the Acadia Plan to include a greater part of the coastal areas. It was generally agreed however that the Master Plan as written is a good starting point, and that as such, it is a necessary ingredient in planning for the future of the Maine coast.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you very much. Anyone else in that row. Fourth row, fourth row in the middle, fifth row, excuse me. I'm coming back. Fifth, anyone in the fifth row in the middle, fifth row on the right, sixth row on the right. Yes.

Speaker: I'm Ben Worcester and I'm speaking as an individual. I think I'd like to commend the park for going ahead on a Master Plan of this type and trying to establish the boundaries. However, I think certain portions of it, if there are supplements to this, or if there is another final plan of which was indicated, is to be produced, somethings should be clarified. Number 1, as far as you wanted to encourage private campgrounds and this type, what do you plan on doing with the two that you have during the other seasons. Do you plan on closing them down, or do you plan on charging your fees as you do during the summer? I think another point that should be mentioned is, in your plan you indicate private land which is indicated in white, a great portion of that land borders your existing park lands. Will you except donations from those properties? And, also, I think that people that own property in the park that is listed under proposed acquisition should be specifically

notified that they are being considered. And when they think they might acquire them. And is exchange of property still open for lands that are proposed for acquisition? And lastly, I would like to mention there should be some clarification on what type of zoning are you seeking, what type of conveniences and are any of these going to be sought for private land bordering the park, and if so, how do you plan on controlling these areas that do border the park? Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. Anyone else in the sixth row here; sixth row in the center. Anyone in the sixth row in the center. Yes, one of the ladies. I'm not sure which, either one. I'll get you both, come on ahead.

Speaker: Mr. Chairman, I'm Mrs. Thomas Hall. I'm a property owner in Northeast Harbor. I should like to make a brief statement in support of the Master Plan. I speak also in behalf of some other property owners and some other residents of this island who were unable to be here tonight, but have asked me to speak for them. They are: Mr. and Mrs. John Simonds, Mrs. Nicholas Penniman; Miss Katharine King, Mrs. Henry Platt, Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. David Scull, Miss Elizabeth Madeira, Mrs. Sargent Collier, Mrs. Edward Browning, Mrs. E. E. Owens, Mrs. William Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. D. M, Skinner, Mrs. Edward Robbins, Mrs. George Robbins, Mrs. M. B. Willis of Southwest Harbor, Mrs. John Saltonstall of Great Cranberry Island. We, as residents of the island, have studied this plan carefully. We believe that it was made available to us over a month ago. We have had a chance to study it and we have had a chance to discuss it. We have individually made written detailed comments and

I'm not going to subject this meeting to all of the detailed comments, but we have made them citing book and verse, but we would like tonight to congratulate the park officials and their advisory committee of respected citizens in this area. The proposal of the park boundary which makes very little change inland ownership while providing protection of our natural surroundings is excellent. The outline of three zoning areas made clear with maps and charts is likewise excellent. We believe the plan is based on sound study and experience over many years. I should like to speak tonight specifically to the implementation of the plan. Here it seems important to distinguish between what will be implemented through park policy and what will be implemented through legislation. Matters of policy, the sites of visitor centers, the control of numbers of people, traffic flow, snowmobiles, bicycles and boats are matters of vital concern to all of us. We've made criticisms and suggestions in our written statements and we hope that we may continue to discuss these problems in the future. But these policy matters, important as they may be, should not cloud the principal issue before us at present, which, we believe, to be the need for new legislation. This is the heart of the matter. The present legislative power of the park to receive land through donations only is completely inadequate to deal with the problems of 1972 and the years to come. The natural beauty of this island and outlying islands is in imminent danger threatened by the pressures of population and resulting exploitation. I submit that time is running out on us. Those of us who have sailed these waters, and

walked these trails many miles over many years feel deeply that we want to preserve the beauties of the woods and sea and wildlife so that future generations may enjoy and learn from nature what we have. I feel that we have a choice to make in this year 1972. Either we change nothing in which case we may wake up all too soon to find that the entire character of this beautiful island has been changed for us before we scarcely realized what took place, or, we begin to work now toward legislation to enpower the park to conserve our natural resources for the future. The Master Plan is a good beginning. In endorsing it, we urge that immediate steps be taken to implement it through legislation of the Congress of the United States. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Next lady.

Speaker: I'm Mrs. William G. Foulke, a property owner in Seal Harbor. Although a very small one. But I've been coming here since I was eleven. I won't tell you how old I am but you can see it's getting on. I wish to heartily endorse the initial Master Plan for Acadia National Park, proposed by the Department of the Interior of the United States Government. The conservation of the natural beauty of Mount Desert Island and of Acadia National Park in particular is important to millions of American citizens who have visited every year. Without access to unsoiled natural surroundings, future generations of Americans will be deprived of one of our most vital heritages. The future of Acadia National Park must be assured and the area contiguous to the park must

be conserved as well as the coastal area and the island archipelago if we are to keep this place of unique beauty from degenerating into an unplanned jungle of highways, hastily erected hotels and motels, cabins, trailer sites, all of which destroy the environment and upset the balance of nature. Let us provide the serenity to refresh our visitors instead of repelling them. The legislation necessary to implement the plan must be carefully drafted and committees appointed to carry out the many details the plan proposes with alterations as they see fit so that Acadia National Park may acquire and dispose of the land it needs to make it the perfect place we all wish it will remain.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. Sixth row on the left. Gentleman over near the wall.

Speaker: My name is Pat Tully from Isle au Haut and I'm speaking for myself. It is my belief that this plan should, that it does not address itself to the very key problem that all national parks are faced with, and, I believe, are dodging. That is, how can more and more people, American public, enjoy a fixed amount of land and still have any enjoyment left in the land. I believe that this park would be well advised to set an example in park policy for other parks in the nation by drawing a line, by actually dealing with this problem. The other parks are dodging it. I would like to see this park meet it and set a direction for the National Park System as a whole. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Anyone else in the left, six, seven on the left, anyone in row seven. This is almost like an auctioneer. Seven in the center, anyone in row seven would like to make a statement. Seven on the right, either on the right, either, eight in the center. Yes.

Speaker: My name is Cushman McGiffert. I come from the back side of the island at Pretty Marsh. I want to speak only on one point in the Master Plan, on Page 33, in zone 3, having to do with the exchange of the Day Mountain, Hunter Brook area. And I do so because it seems to me a vital principal is at stake. What it involves here is that land which was given to the park for permanent public use is being alienated, is being proposed that it be given to a private citizen. The situation is this and I read from the Book 568, Page 520, in the Ellsworth Registry of Deeds: the gift to the park of a certain amount of land by the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. Now, therefore, the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of #1 to be paid by the United States does hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey to the United States of America the following described land situated on the Island of Mount Desert, Hancock County, State of Maine to wit: and then follows ten pages describing the land which makes up the original park. And it concludes as follows: The United States of America is to have and to hold the same for the public good and as a National Monument forever. This is signed in the presence of Reginald A. Johnson and A. H. Lynam who once upon a time was quite a notable lawyer here in this area. The exchange

of land then is to alienate land given in trust to the United States from the Hancock County Trustees to a private, and I might add, very estimable citizen. The issue then is what is a trust. The language is clear in the contract, to have and to hold the same for the public good and as a National Monument forever. The meaning of trust is described in these two statements or action in 1915. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. asked to purchase the Mitchell Hill tract from the Trustees of the Hancock County Public Reservations, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s offer was declined because, I quote: "The land having been committed to them as a public trust they the Trustees did not feel it lay in their power to return it to private ownership." This is as of 1915. The understanding the meaning of a trust in the sense of which I understand it to be used in the park. In 1918 A Congressman named Peters, some of you may know him, testifying for the bill to create the National Park out of the land donated by the Hancock County Trustees to the Federal Government in 1916 says of these lands, quote, "Once acquired, they cannot go back into private ownership and the bill was approved, the park was started and the lands declared to be a national park and dedicated for the benefit and the enjoyment of the people." It is this principal of trusteeship that I bring to your attention. To be sure some of my legal friends here on the island have written a brief which indicates that this land is not a trust. This brief has never been judicated. I think if the case is cited, it would be discovered that in each case the land that was exchanged with the original donor and had not been entered into the situation in which it now is. So what is at stake here seems to me is the creditability of

government. And it is important. In one particular case that I know of, a resident who wants to give some land to the park and is very hesitant, has said to me more than once - I give this land to the park, the park accepts it as a public trust, then they turn around and give it away - and I'm not sure that she is going to make this gift, and there will be other potential donors. I was a little troubled by you, Bob, I quoted this statement of 1915, this is 1972, when you have made the statement about the perpetuity of Conservation Easements. I can well foresee that 2020 somebody will say they really didn't mean it, you know.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, Mr. McGiffert. Row eight over here, row nine. Yes.

Speaker: I think I can make my voice heard from here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. G. Palmer: Do you have a written statement?

Speaker: Yes, I do.

Mr. G. Palmer: If you'll hand it in. Talk as loudly as you can so all the people can hear.

Speaker: I am Mrs. R. Amory Thorndike of Bar Harbor and I'm representing myself. But, also I'm representing three generations of property ownership in Bar Harbor, and about 50 people, ladies, who had a chance to pass a Master Plan around among themselves at least a month ago.

I also would like to say that this isn't the first hearing on this subject that I have attended. Since for at least ten years, we have been discussing the boundaries of Acadia National Park. I'd like to say that I think the Master Plan was masterfully done with its excellent point of view on the myriad problems so well presented. The Advisory Committee comprises a group we can all admire and respect and they undoubtedly deserve much credit as well as the planners. I agree that donations of land alone will never bring us to a satisfactory solution to determining park boundaries which will be manageable and preserve the quality of the special environment that is ours. We welcome the emphasis on use of the sea, including overnight cruises, the study and exploration of marine life, the development of bicycle trails, and more conveniently located rentals, and the acquisition of the whole or part of nine or more surrounding islands. I hope to see an extension of the present use of Jordan Pond as suggested, not only in terms of season, but use of the pond, too, by rowboats, canoes, and so forth. The shuttle service seems almost inevitable on the Ocean Drive although there seems to be no effort made to direct traffic to the six or more parking spaces often nearly empty while cars park up along the sides of the road. Just one suggestion refers to the very controversial Ocean Drive. Since visitor or public use is down in numbers in May and possibly June and October, two favorite times of year to the year rounders interested in birds and native plants, as well as beauty of the autumn coloring, why not make a special attraction

of allowing free two-way traffic in these particular seasons for as long as the numbers permit. These opportunities carefully promoted might easily stretch the season for the many interested in Acadia National Park and, in closing, I'd like to say it has been a pleasure to make the donation of Sheep Porcupine to Acadia National Park.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. Anyone in the center row nine, anyone center, on the right, on the right.

Speaker: My name is John Stillman. I'm a Director of Friends of The Earth, but I'm here speaking only as an individual taxpayer and resident of Seal Harbor. In general, I certainly want to support the plan as a whole, particularly the scenic easement treatment of the islands and the waterways. I think so many islands in different hands, Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society, and so on, it's a very good idea to get an overall plan for the islands in these two counties. Also, I think it's very good for the towns to know where the lines are going to be so the tax base will not be indefinitely reduced by indiscriminate donations. However, it seems to me without any further legislation, the Interior Department, the Park Service, can always say no, if somebody wanted to give you non-contiguous piece of land that had no meaning for the park. Is that not true? Somebody wanted to give you a vacant lot in Ellsworth, you could say no, so once you agree within the Department on your boundaries, you can really carry it out administratively in not accepting this additional non-contiguous property.

And I would like, in complimenting the report, to point out to the Assistant Secretary and the Regional Office, that it would have been even better if it had been proof read a little better. For example, on the map following about Page 53 shows the carriage roads as secondary auto roads and vise versa and where I live in Seal Harbor, it's called Seal Cove. So I suggest respectfully, sir, that you tell your budget officer that next time let them have a chance to send somebody to Denver to proof read it. On two matters of management which one of the prior speakers said were not really relevant, but as the interpretation section is mostly management policy, if you will bear with with me, may I make those points. On the beach use on Page 17 you refer to only two beaches - Sand Beach and Echo Lake Beach - which are in the park, but the Seal Harbor Beach which is not park but is very closely identified with it, it is very near Blackwoods Campground, and people coming around the loop road about half of them instead of continuing all the way around the loop, turn left and come down from that little strip along the brook and come out at the Seal Harbor Beach. That means the Town of Mount Desert and the private citizens of the Seal Harbor Village Improvement Society have to carry the expense of cleaning, maintaining and so on, in that area. Now I don't propose limiting that beach to the residents of the town. This is a very controversial thing on the island and other places now, but I do think that in park planning, you've got to take some responsibility for the buses and tremendous traffic and use there, and work with the town for

some joint use or joint policing and help on that Seal Harbor Beach, particularly since the new Seal Harbor sewerage system will reduce, as I understand, the size of the land available for parking. The other issue relates to snowmobiles on the carriage roads. Dr. McGiffert spoke very effectively about land that is given in trust. I understand that when Mr. Rockefeller and others gave land for the carriage roads not to be used for motor vehicles, there was such a restriction, and certainly a snowmobile is a motor vehicle, as is a dune buggy, as is a trail bike and so on. And I urge that the carriage roads be restricted to skiers, particularly in the winter time and not motor vehicles. You have the loop road on your map and many other auto roads that closed in the winter which seems to me adequate space for the snowmobiles. Thank you very much.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, Mr. Stillman, thank you. Anyone else in row nine, over to the right.

Speaker: (faint from the audience) I will write a letter as an individual but having recently talked with two owners on Marshall Island. . . . .

Mr. G. Palmer: Would you like to come down?

Speaker (Mrs. Gladys Butler): They wonder and honestly I wonder as a result of talking to the family, how this park can reconcile its planning for Marshall Island campground. How they feel they can

acquire perhaps by condemnation an island which they will then open up to the intense use that such plans would give it. They are troubled, I am troubled, about Marshall Island.

Mr. Miller: Since it's in a manner of a question. As you are probably aware, the islands that will be involved in conservation easements will belong to the island owners. In order to provide some type of public use in this particular island area, one island was selected for what we might call a development possibility. We feel that there are many people who do boating; there are a lot of people who enjoy trips on boats. We feel that this would be an experience that these people could well make use of by use of Marshall Island. Now Marshall Island is one that was picked particularly because of its size, because, if you do go into development, you are involved in sanitation problems, you need to be involved in an island that can handle this type of use. and our only desire here is that if you notice the location, between Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut, that this island we feel could take some additional pressure as a developed area.

Mrs. Butler: I just don't think it's fair to the owners who have owned it for generations to choose this one to acquire and destroy it. They should have, it seems to me, the choice of scenic easements. It seems to me completely unethical to condemn such a place that people love and care for.

Mr. G. Palmer: You are going to submit a letter?

Speaker: Gladys Butler: I hope they will submit a letter. I will submit a letter.

Mr. G. Palmer: If you will, please, because I'm sure we didn't get you on the tape.

Speaker: I also at this time would like to have it go on the record that a question asked by Mr. McCrea was not answered by your people. As I understand it, the answer is that town officials were not asked for statements at this meeting. No invitation to prepare one and I think this should be noted in the record simply because so few people brought them. I think this should be made clear why.

Mr. G. Palmer: Anyone else in ten. This side. Yes.

Speaker: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, can you hear me clearly? My name is F. E. Fahey and I represent the Down East Chapter of the Maine Audubon Society, An organization deeply concerned with the affairs of Acadia National Park. For various reasons too detailed to enter into now, I do not have a prepared statement at this time. But, within the stipulated 30 days our organization will provide a written statement detailing our concern. Thank you very much.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. All right, in ten on that side, ten in the center. Oh, excuse me, too many people getting up. While he's coming down to the stand. I lent my only copy of the Environmental Impact Statement for Acadia to my younger brother down here and he

didn't return it, and whoever may have picked it up, it's identified with a cover letter that I signed for distribution. It has some of my own notes in it that I began work before coming up here, so I'd like to please have it back. Trust I can get another Master Plan, but I can't remember my notes.

Speaker: My name is Farnham Butler, Town of Mount Desert, and I represent myself. I don't represent my wife, she just spoke for herself. I think, however, that I probably represent a great many other people and I am very concerned with this development of the park. I'm particularly concerned with the preservation of the off-shore islands and preservation in general. I am very much opposed to anything which increases the use anywhere. I think we have all the use we can stand and I think every possible tool should be used to limit rather than to increase. The thing of which I'm particularly concerned here is this condemnation which I highly disapprove of, which I hope you will find some way of eliminating. I would like to call to your attention that on the last go-round, the whole thing broke down very largely because of the problems of condemnation. Maine people do not like condemnation and there will be political realities when you come to deal with legislation, if you get the same reaction that you got the last time. I urge you to eliminate it. I urge you to use zoning instead of condemnation.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

Mr. G. Palmer: Anyone else on the right, ten in the center, anyone in the tenth row in the center. In the left, next row, eleventh, I missed that. If we've missed count, you come on down if you're next, come on down. All right go on down. We didn't mean to miss you. I can't count rows that far back.

Speaker: Ladies and Gentlemen. I won't have to tell you.....

Mr. G. Palmer: May we have your name, please?

Speaker: Earle Robbins, Marshall Island. I won't have to tell you that I don't know how to speak, you'll know it right away. I would like to say, however, that in listening to the meeting I've heard a lot of discussion on the area which apparently now is property that is owned by the park people. I've also perhaps concluded from the discussion that there are some problems, some difficulties in the management of the present property. Matter of fact, I have felt that in the discussion that there have been things that couldn't be managed perhaps. I got a letter from Mr. Miller and in that letter I concluded that my island, our island, was going to be somehow taken and I know that's done, the whole country was taken from the Indians and I know now how they felt. I want to be kind, I don't want to be unkind, I don't want certainly to oppose progress if this is progress. However, I want to say quickly, honestly, and I don't want to take a lot of time, but Mrs. Robbins and went all over the place trying to

find a home where perhaps we wouldn't have to fight all the time to keep the place clean. We wouldn't, we could probably perhaps be not a problem to other people. We aren't that you know, we have no dock, people can't really get there without a boat and a punt and that takes a little energy. So we are quite along. However, just to cite you an instance, one family did get there and I went down and welcomed them and in talking, the fellow came along with me, eating a banana, he came along up to my place and I wanted to show them what we have there. Well, we're one of the poor people, but we have a home and we like it. He peels his banana and he throws the banana peeling. I pick it up and put it up in, I have a sanitary fill situation there, put it up there. Now this is one person coming to Marshall Island and I was pretty close so I could police up for him, you see. Now years ago I used to break little doggies. You fellers, all you folks have had little doggies, and when they make their mess, I always rubbed their noses in it and put them out a little while, you know. And it works, you know. I didn't do that this gentleman. I should have. But this is what happens. We also have people coming and they have their picnics. That's wonderful. We had some people over a week, just last week or so ago and they cleaned up. They gutted their fires and so on. We go around the perimeter of the island every once and awhile picking up soda cans, beer cans, papers, and so forth. We're going to have a bigger dump than you folks, cleaning up after these people. So much for that. How do we happen to be there? We went to the

Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Central America, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and other places, looking for a place where we could have a home, where an old fellow could kind of settle down with his wife and not be bothered too much. I'm not anti-social, but I have to keep convincing myself. A place where we could kind of not be molested too awful much. No, I know that's wrong, but this is honestly how we feel, Mrs. Robbins seems to feel that way too, especially when I look at her good and hard. We found this place. You all know that I wasn't there very long before a neighboring town tried to take over. You remember that you probably read all about it and I was very fortunate in that they weren't successful. Now that was just the town, now we got Washington, you know. I don't know. I'd like to be successful this time, Mr. Miller, you see. It bothers me really, that I happen, you know, what I did, I went all over the place trying to find a place to buy the Constitution of the United States, you know. There aren't any, you can't find one, you can't buy one. I went all over the place - Rockland, Bangor, Portland, all over the place. Bookstores, they don't have them. I guess there is such a thing somewhere, but I, you know where I found it? In the Almanac, Old Farmer's or something like that. In there it says Congress won't pass a law that, what's that word, darn it, that would deprive the citizen of his property. Now seems to me you fellers come in, you take my island, you're going to be depriving me of my property. Now aren't you, really, Mr. Miller? What do you think? Maybe I got it wrong, won't you be depriving me of my property?

Mr. Miller: I would say so, yes.

Mr. Robbins: Do you think that, would you like me or the government to deprive you of your home? Would you answer that?

Mr. Miller: I can only answer on the basis of what we would consider as national need in this particular case.

Mr. Robbins: If the people wanted to play in your basement, then you think that they should?

Mr. Miller: I would say that if the Federal Government is building an interstate highway, they find it is sometimes necessary to deprive people of their property. I would say in this case we're not talking about putting asphalt and an interstate highway, what we're talking about is. . . .

Mr. Robbins: Excuse me, Mr. Miller. If you want an interstate highway on Marshall Island, beautiful. If you want a place to play, you want a place for these people to play, and gosh, I won't play with them. I ain't got the time.

Mr. Miller: I think in this, if you're talking about depriving people of property, it's as I say, if it's for the benefit of the national good, then we would say we would like to include this in a legislative proposal. Whether or not it gets through the legislation is a question we cannot answer. That is up to the Congress of the United States.

If the Congress of the United States in its wisdom decides that this island should be part of Acadia Master Plan, I would have to go along with Congress. We're proposing - Congress does.

Mr. Robbins: But they're pretty well influenced by what you propose, right?

Mr. Miller: I would hope so. Yes, sir, right.

Mr. Robbins: Now just take this other minute. You heard what he said. It doesn't make much difference what the private owner wants. I've watched it happen, not ever since I was born, but ever since the 1930's, I've watched it happen. The tentacles of Government, they go out and get that, they go out and get that, and they go out and get that, and very soon, noone pays any attention to the private individual who says please, you're taking it. And I come here now and I'm going to oppose it as much as I can. It takes a lot of money, I found out when I fought against the Swans Island thing. I am going to oppose it. I want it to be on the record that I don't want it to happen. Conservancy fine. I would like to see the Nature Conservancy - I worked with a feller on that for quite a long while and for some reason or other they didn't want to do it. Or perhaps they wanted to do it and couldn't for some legal reason. I think it should be conserved. Possibly I would conserve it. Nobody else is out there but me, and the other owners who own the section of the southeast side, Thomas and Priscilla Lunt. And they also oppose it for the same reasons. There's no place out there for people to play without destroying it. There's no place on Marshall Island for people to play as the general public plays without destroying

Marshall Island and it's come out here in this meeting. This has come out here in this meeting. They don't take care of it. And I can police up for a dozen people, but I can't police up for four or five hundred people and I don't intend to. But, of course, I won't be there. You're going to take it. Thank you very much.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, Mr. Robbins. I realized very quickly after your apology for not being able to speak, you were sort of throwing us off guard here, and you've been one of the very effective speakers tonight. Yes.

Speaker: I would like to clarify for the other owners, there are. . . . . who were not able to be here tonight. . . . . Mr. Robbins. . .two other owners of Marshall Island.

Mr. G. Palmer: I've lost which row I'm in, whichever row is next, Mr. Binnewies. The center. Don't run. Don't run. We don't want an accident.

Speaker: This is just a brief point with regard to camping on the islands. I think Farnham Butler made a good point.

Mr. G. Palmer: You didn't give us your name.

Speaker: Excuse me. I'm Jane Rupp and I live in Seal Harbor. I think Farnham Butler made a good point about limiting use and we have so much use everywhere, and I think this last gentleman was such a good speaker, made a good point about Marshall, because I've seen Marshall. It's a beautiful place. I think there's a perfectly natural limitation on

camping on the islands that we've always had and all we have to do is make use of it. It just happens naturally. We've camped on islands. Before he owned it, we've camped on Marshall. We've camped a lot on Tinkers. We've camped on one or two others. It's very simple. You ask the landowner's permission. He can say yes or he can say no. This limits it to a reasonable degree so that some people can camp and if there are too many, well, it's first come, first served. And I don't think that special designated areas that are going be developed like mad for camping like another Blackwoods, such as Isle au Haut may be getting to be, are necessary.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you very much. Anyone else in the center. Next row on the left. Next row back of that. Anyone in the next row. Next one back of that. Must be about row fourteen now. Somewhere there - anyone in the center. Yes, lady coming.

Speaker: My name is Theodosia Gray and I live in Bar Harbor. I'm not here in any official capacity. I'm involved in many organizations but that's not the point. I've always taken great pride in something I can't take any credit for and that is I'm a third generation descendant of the organizers of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, and therefore, one of the organizers of Acadia National Park and I have lived away from the island. I have come back here by choice. My roots, I'm afraid, go right straight down in that granite. It certainly is a blessed spot and it is always among my greatest joys to share it with people whom I know and love and respect and I have really great reverence for the park for its policies. Just let me put in a plea that in making it available to quantity, we never loose site of quality.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you.

Speaker: My name is James Sargent. I'm a citizen of Bar Harbor and I represent the Maine Regional Group of the Sierra Club. But first, I'd like to make one very brief personal comment. I was personally very disappointed that none of the officials of government on any level felt that they needed to state their positions tonight. I was personally very interested to hear the position of some of these people. Now for the statement of the Maine Regional Group of the Sierra Club. The Maine Regional Group supports the National Park Service in its efforts to establish a firm park management boundary including the defined zones of acquisition and control and to acquire concurrent jurisdiction on all park lands owned in fee. Towards these ends the Maine Regional Group urges that appropriate legislation authority be obtained to protect these areas from non-conforming development as soon as possible. Since the Master Plan and the Environmental Statement draft are both conceptional in nature we further urge that a comprehensive environmental study be made of the entire management area. Such a study is essential both to the park and to the surrounding municipalities if designated as private use and development zone is to be widely used. The Maine Regional Group recommends representatives of local organizations interested be given an opportunity to work closely with the park in a local advisory board capacity in implementing the concept of the Master Plan. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, anyone else in the same row. Anyone else from that row - to the left. Next row on the left.

Speaker: My name is Elmer Beal and I'm from Southwest Harbor. I represent the Maine Coast Heritage Trust which is a non-profit, charitable organization which works with land owners who are concerned with open space planning. I want to pretty much address my comments to the lands that are proposed to be classified as Zone 2. I'll apologize for reading it because I usually like to make it short but I have sort of a detailed argument that I'd like to follow through because it sort of represents the past year and a half of thinking about this problem, and working with land owners in this area who have lands and yet who want to see it preserved.

Concern for the future of coastal Maine's open lands is widespread and commitments to retaining some of it in its open state is clearly shown by activities at several levels such as the broad scope of the Acadia Master Plan. The passage of several pieces of open space legislation by the Maine legislation by the existence of many private organizations dedicated to the above purposes, and by the participation of many private citizens in all these efforts. The open space legislation passed recently in Maine, is a good indicator of the nature of our commitment of open land. These laws have included the farm and open space land law, the coastal zoning act, the conservation easement statute, the wetlands control law, and the site selection law. The most important thing which these laws have in common is their support of continued use and ownership of land by private citizens. They recognize, however, that some uses of land terminate open space, that certain incentives need to be provided to retain open space in the same manner which we have incentive to stimulate private development.

And that open space is an integral part of the history, economy, and culture of the coastal zone. The relationship between land and environmental quality is a clear one, and we're all dependent on that in one way or another. It effects the quality of water and air and enhances the livelihood and health of most of our citizens. Without it, certain ways of life like farming, forestry, and in an indirect way, fishing, are impossible. There is also psychological importance of open land and this way so many of us from here are held here and why many others annually leave their homes in cities and suburbs and come here to look out across fields, mountains, and ocean and be assured that there are still some places where things grow wild. The time could come when people would have to go away from the coast to experience the natural environment and that might be possible only for those who could still afford to do so. And they too might find that there was no longer any place to go. The traditional use of land along the Maine Coast has been unintensive, with villages clustering in harbors around business, farms and timberland stretching between. Small islands have only been slightly used for farming and fishing since the 1930's. Maine people live in an environment privately owned and yet found much of it available to them for recreation, hunting, picnicking, berry picking and the like. As the demand for land is increased as has been mentioned earlier, more areas were closed to the public and Acadia National Park was created very early in the history of increasing demand for land in Maine and has year by year gained increasing importance as a source of open land for public access. Physical access,

however, is not the only aspect of open land which we have enjoyed. And as open land is consumed, we become more and more aware of the other kinds of uses which we make of it. Privately owned open land is interwoven with points from which it is viewed by others. Either adjacent property owners or by the public from park lands, the highways and the ocean. The motorist, the visitor to Acadia, the passenger on a boat, and the public in general, are all dependent on how privately landowners use their land. All can feel a sense of lose when this land is used up. In many cases the loss can be translated into economic terms as well. In the past where it was important to protect a large and significant area, public agencies including the National Park Service have attempted to acquire sufficient lands so that the environmental quality of the entire area could be controlled. In the Maine Coastal Zone the price of land has escalated to a point where this would be extremely costly to the public and hence, impossible. Furthermore, it would jeopardize the economic basis for the continued existence of Coastal Maine historically rich culture and way of life which is such an important part of the experience which is included in Acadia's list of assets. Neither wide scale public acquisitionor uncontrolled coastal urbanization are desirable and fortunately another option is available. The Acadia Master Plan wisely envisions the wise spread use of conservation easements which allow for the retention of open land while leaving it in private hands, on the tax rolls, and available for unintensive development. Maine Coast Heritage Trust has successfully sought landowners who would be willing to enter into this type of agreement with

Acadia National Park over the past year and a half. The response has been encouraging and it now is clear that many landowners would be willing to forego the right to intensively develop their land in exchange for the insurance that the Park Service would agree to enforce the limitations on the use of their land and, with apologies to the previous speakers, in perpetuity. To date the owners of over 30 islands and several portions of islands ranging in size from 1 to 300 acres have donated conservation easements to Acadia. This is encouraging evidence that the land owning public is willing to cooperate with the Park Service in their goal of providing assurance of maintaining our heritage of open land while still leaving it in private hands and hence on the tax rolls. Therefore, we feel that it is in the interest of the people of this area and in the interest of the nation and inasmuchas this area has national significance, to support the widespread use of conservation easements as proposed in the Acadia Master Plan, for we feel that they represent a unique compromise and opportunity for cooperation among all interests in this area. The choice of land to be included in Zone 2 was excellent as the off shore islands are particularly vulnerable to environmental damage, are highly visible, and are one of the major components in the unique natural values of the Maine Coast. Since it is important to prevent development in Zone 2 which would adversely effect the area as a whole, we support the provision of eminent domain for Zone 2 in the limited fashion which it is described. That is to say, to prevent, whatever the word was, development. It appears that although the criteria

which the Park Service has chosen for placing land in Zone 3 are good ones, We feel that more active considerations for conservation easements should be given to lands in Zone 3 which are highly visible, and are of superior scenic natural values. The spirit of cooperation and compromise seems to be integral in the Master Plan. I think there is hope that we can progress, that is, in terms of development, but with the knowledge that our unique natural heritage will be available for future generations. And, I might simply add in closing that our organization, although I won't be with it much longer, has developed a considerable amount of information concerning the legalities and the different technical questions of writing conservation easements and their effect on value and other related questions, and we're available to provide free information to anybody who would be interested in it. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you very much. Next row, or the same row, if there's another person there. Center - to the right, is there someone in the center? On right, next row back. A statement - to the center, on the left. Next row, is there anyone in back there who wishes to make a statement? All right, before people are beginning to thin out, may I, will the people who have a question, not a statement, a factual question they wish to ask, stand so we can see how many there are? Anyone wish to make a factual question? One, two, three, four, five, tnank you, six. I'm sorry. I was trying to get it done while he was coming down. I saw him.

Speaker: My name is Frederick Sontag and I have been living with my family in Seal Harbor since 1936. All comments made are intended to be constructive and helpful, and I think you saw that the comments made earlier in permitting people to ask questions at the time of the presentation, I think work out well, in letting people have an hour at that time. And I think the same spirit applies to the following numbered points.

1.- I think that it is interesting to note that since 1936 nearly all, if not all, of the park personnel that were there at that time and made decisions have gone. We are still here. I think that the Department of the Interior might very humbly bear this in mind, that decisions made by Government very often stay with the people but the people who make them, depart. Next - the words "high taxes" and the taxpayers of this island were strangely absent tonight. I think this is worth going down into your notes for reality. Expecially, in view of the fact that in order to support any kind of a base on this island, one has to have, to rate tables. One has to have private citizens take in order to be able to do so. As you know, the Federal Government pays no taxes and basically, only takes. I think for the future we all hopefully have learned a lesson about those 15 copies, and I hope that all of you have learned that one individual can effect how a meeting is conducted. Having just written a book about citizen participation called parties, you saw tonight very modestly one individual bring about to see that some people could ask questions who might not have been able to ask questions, and also to be able to see copies. I still have great faith, the individuals, if they

are given a chance by the government officials involved, to participate. I think the question that some of you raised about the use of the transcript was very valid and I would hope that the Department of the Interior will follow the example of some of its sister agencies and you were well underway, in answer to the gentleman from New York City, in improving the use of the transcripts for local use. The comment was made by one of the members of the Interior team that he worked closely with the Chambers of Commerce. God help you and God help all of us if this is to happen. Look at what has happened with the loss of airline service, higher telephone rates and less service on this island. That's the one group you could stay well clear of. Mrs. Butler made the point for the records on the matter of officials not being asked in writing for official comments. Some officials whom I personally asked would have been able to make a comment for this meeting today if they had been asked. Some of them even if they had made no comments and I shall mention no names because of the fact that they are associates of ours, would have at least had representatives here today to listen and note. I think the subject of women is one that is very serious. There are 22 men listed in that listing of the people that worked on it and one woman. One woman you can say is a token V.I.P. I think, hopefully, in the future, such teams shall be composed equally of men and of women, that is certainly one of the lessons of Miami regardless of which session of Miami you attended. On the subject of the local Advisory Committee, hopefully, you will very respectfully reconsider who picked them and who do they represent. Where are the real working people, where are the youth and

was it eight famous men and one famous woman. Where are youth, where are others? On the matter of availability of copies for the future. I think there are many town offices which if they had had copies and will have copies in the future, could make a contribution. So I've saved for the end one piece from Washington which I shall quote from. Several of the ladies regretfully mentioned the word legislation. And perhaps the legislation ought to be looked at very carefully. The print is very small, and I hold the Congressional Record of August 15 - Land Acquisition and Appropriation for the National Park System. And I shall just be able to give a few quotes in the thought that it might be helpful to you. I don't particularly enjoy doing this. So that you at least know what the legislation reads. Normally legislation like this is not made available, regretfully, by the government agencies that write it, draft it, and try to sell it to us in the Congress. It's up to you, unfortunately, normally to get it. In this instance, a copy. Let me just read you some sections of it. The owners of the property if they elect to retain a right to use occupancy et., etc., shall have deemed to have waived any benefits etc. etc. such owner shall not be considered a displaced person. This is in the whole matter of taking land, displacement, seizing, whatever you want to call it, which several of you raised. Then it says the purpose of this legislation to provide treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, etc., land acquisition policies for Federal Government etc. A landowner being displaced from the dwellings that he occupied is entitled. . . payment not to exceed $500.00. I repeat that. That's number one, two replacement . .

Assistant Secretary Reed: What bill is this, may I ask? This has nothing to do with this island or any other island that I know of.

Mr. Sontag: Yes, this is the Land Acquisition Appropriation. Are you an employe of the Federal Government?

Assistant Secretary Reed: I'm an employee, an appointee, but I am trying to identify.

Mr. Sontag: O.K. All right. It is, I'll identify it - it's land acquisition. Are you the Assistant Secretary?

Assistant Secretary Reed: That's right.

Mr. Sontag: Yes, sir, ok, Land Acquisition Appropriations for the Federal Park System, Congressional Record, Agusut 15.

Assistant Secretary Reed: And $500.00 is the maximim? That's absolutely not true, absolutely not true.

Mr. Sontag: Actual moving and related expenses and in lieu payment not to exceed $500.00. Two, replacement, replacement housing cost, the amount required to pay the difference between the dwelling sold to the Government and the dwelling purchased including interest payments and closing costs not to exceed $15,000. Here's another one, rental not to exceed $4,000 over a four year period. Then there's a section about down payments, $2,000 by the Government, $2,000 by the individual, not to exceed $4,000 and then for the summer visitors, an occupant of a seasonal cottage is entitled to actual moving or related expenses or in lieu payment not to exceed $500.00.

You can interpret the legislation in various ways, but it is here, the Assistant Secretary notwithstanding. Anyway, the purpose of this remark is that you could get copies of the legislation yourself and you could be able yourself to answer this question. What can you do? That was the basic purpose of this meeting. That question hasn't yet been answered. Obviously the answer is not that simple. It doesn't just mean, you know, write the President, or write to Secretary Morton, or write Senator Smith or Muskie or your own Congressman, at home, or your local officials, or your own organization. I wish it were that simple. It just so happens that my associate from Washington may not have realized that I read a copy of the bill which Senator Mansfield who is the Majority leader for the Senate gave us, but that's what I read for I have a copy of it here. This happens to be the bill as coming from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I think it will be up to you to handle a very complicated matter. It is not simple. I do not try to make it simple. I think anybody does a disservice to you who does try to make it simple. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Are there any other statements? This is the last statement? One more, here.

Speaker: I think I can make my voice heard from here.

Mr. G. Palmer: All right. Do you have a typewritten statement. Can you hand it in then?

Unknown (Somesville)
Speaker: I have heard the work incompatibility used a number of times, particularly with reference to this capacity of public use and the

preservation which I put in quotes of the actual area. There has been a lot of warnings from out here in general terms. I'd like to speak more specifically of the most fragile thing we have to protect here which is nature with a capital N, birds, insects, the kinds that perhaps can't be seen anywhere else, such as plants, bog plants that are hard to find anywhere else. If this island became so crowded that it went against the use of nature, these wonderful features that are unique here would drift away. Islands are very very fragile affairs when it comes to their wildlife and you'll find the record of its extinct species most prevalent in islands. I simply suggest that when your plans are being considered that very special attention be paid to this crowding which Mr. Butler spoke of. It can be too crowded, too crowded for our own good if we enjoy the place as I hope we all do and I know from the standpoint of visiting trails right now, you can walk the length of Western Mountain on trails and not pass anybody. So there isn't a question of there not being, not having any facilities. People don't want to use them. People are more interested in those areas that are becoming crowded and if nobody short of the people who educate, and that takes a long time, who are going to be able to get the proper use of our natural facilities. To that point, trail bikes, if trail bikes are allowed on the island in summer, spring and summer when all nature is breeding, nesting, raising its young, we're on the way of eliminating our greatest asset and if outboards are allowed on our lakes and ponds, we're eliminating what we have there too. I'm saying this hurriedly. It's in a prepared statement. I will mail it to you but I want to get this one feature out which is more specialized

than some of the others that have been mentioned today. Thank you.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you. We have one more statement, two, one, one.

Speaker: Mrs. Jenks of Northeast Harbor. There are a lot of beautifully prepared thoughts that this is the only thing that really means anything, the wording of the legislation, specifically how it is different from present legislation, and where can one get the complete wording of this legislation that you are proposing?

Mr. Miller: This is a draft Master Plan in which we are attempting to come with a final Master Plan. No legislation is being drafted at the present time. We do not anticipate legislation until we have a firm solid base from which to work. I would say that legislation is in the near future.

Mr. G. Palmer: I might add from the chair than when legislation is written and submitted to the House and to the Seante, there are separate hearings held by the Congressional Committees, both House and Senate, and the legislation will be available. That is another arm of the government. The legislation is prepared there, sometimes with our advice and sometimes without, but there would be separate hearings and there will be hearings. This is the reason, administrative section of government as we, do use the public meeting. There is one administrative and one legislative. Any other comments. All right.

Speaker: My name is James Quinn, and I represent both myself and Eagle Island. You probably don't even know there are people on Eagle Island.

If you're going to put the Marshall Island man right off his island, you surely won't think much of us. Now I see you only say here that you're going to make conservation easements lands of Eagle and the only reason we know that such a thing was in the making is by reading it in the paper. It would seem to me that we should have at least have had some way of knowing what was going on, but we did read the paper and the people asked me to represent them. Nobody up there wants to be told how to use their land. Of course different people have different ideas but this is only a foot in the door. If you get this easement, next thing we'll end up like Marshall's Island and we'll be pushed off and we don't want to be pushed off. We've been on Eagle Island, the Quinn Family, since 1823 and we've managed to take care of the island pretty well. We think we have at least. We've taken care of it according to our ideas and we pay the taxes on it. And we've kept ourselves going without being taken over and I know that we're going to fight or we will be, but we are going to do the best we can. The reason I don't have a prepared statement of course I've had no time for a prepared statement because we had no way of knowing what was going on. When we read the newspaper in Deer Isle, then I told the people on the island about it and they told me would I come down and say that nobody there wants any part of any of this.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you very much. Do we have another statement in the back? Is there another gentleman there in the back with a statement? OK, hold the questions then, please. Do we have any more statements?

No more statements. All right, we do have some written statements. We will read the names of the persons who have submitted them. There are several people leaving. May I pause just a minute here. I noticed the increasing number of people going away. As chairman of this meeting, I do want to express my appreciation for your participation, your interest, your forthrightness, and comments. If you feel sorry for me, you don't need to. You have all been ladies and gentlemen. I have chaired some meetings where this was not the case, and, so, I want you to know. Maybe I tried to use a little lightness to break some of the tension during the meeting. You can be assured that that ends with the meeting, and as we start the review of this hearing and the comments, for my report back to Mr. Brooks, we will consider them just as seriously as you folks made them. I do thank you for those of you who have to go. Those of you who can stay, please stay for the questions.

Mr. Miller: We have received some statements.

Speaker from audience interrupting Mr. Miller: Would it be more of a consideration to give those who came here personally tonight an opportunity to ask their question-and read those?

Mr. Palmer: Yes, yes, indeed, at this time of night. First question, give your name. Gentleman in the white shirt.

Speaker: My name is Edward Wells. First of all, I'd like to thank you, Mr. Palmer for chairing this meeting in a most patient and gracious way. Thank you very much.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you.

Mr. Wells: I have three questions that I think concern us as taxpayers. A good many of us are taxpayers. Where does the Impact Study. . Where do we get hold of that?

Mr. Miller: We presently have some Impact Statements in the office. We will have to reproduce more. Simply address a letter to the Superintendent and we'll see that you get one.

Mr. Wells: Thank you very much. Second question. I hope very much, Mr. Miller, that just as you put in our local papers a summary of this Master Plan, most of us aren't willing to pay $1.00 a page as Mr. Palmer's distinguished brother is, for a transcript, but I think a very extensive summary in the Bar Harbor Times, The Ellsworth American, and so forth, would be enormously helpful to the taxpayers. Those who couldn't be here this evening and those of us who are, exactly what happened. Here's thirdly and lastly, one of my most important questions, sir, if you do not agree with my second is, there are 28 towns, plus Marshall Island, that are involved in this wnole project and I really do hope that an effort is made, and I ask a question, will an effort be made by the National Park to give the taxpayers, all taxpayers in those 28 towns, and unorganized Marshall Island, an opportunity to secure this, a reprint if necessary of this Master Plan and the Impact Statement, and when you get a revision of the Master Plan, the same thing. I think that is too difficult for us to get into the car, it's expensive, to drive miles and

miles to the National Park Office to get a copy. It's worth it, but nonetheless, it would be so much better public relations, it seems to me, if the taxpayers could very easily by mail be told in the newspapers how we can get copies and have it mailed to us. Could that be possible for the 28 towns in Hancock County and part of Knox County and unorganized Marshall Island?

Mr. G. Palmer: Let me answer this from the chair instead of the men involved in this. My first impression is, and my answer would have to be, I doubt whether it is practical. I think we would have to go to some other means of distributing it. As of right now, we are reproducing all that the Government Printing Office allows us to reproduce which is 500. This is normal. To go beyond that we would have to go to a special justification and come up with the money. I realize the importance of it here. I think some steps will have to be taken at Acadia before the final Master Plan is done. I can only promise you here that we will do the best we can. I will not sit here, though, and promise we will get one for everybody, but we will certainly make every effort to get more of them to you and no farther, probably, ahead than two months - but more of them to you the next time. Yes.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: Could I querry when you and I became brothers? My name is not Arnold Palmer, it's Arthur Palmer.

Mr. George Palmer: I know it, mine isn't Arnold or Arthur either.

Mr. Arthur Palmer: As far as I know, you and I are not related.

Mr. G. Palmer: That's right. I was trying to add a little levity. Excuse me if. . .

Mr. A. Palmer: There's no harm done. I just wanted to straighten it out.

Mr. G. Palmer: OK, I couldn't pass that one up. All right, next question. All right, gentleman in the back, over to this side. I can't see. Bob, are you still back there? You can. All right, go ahead.

Speaker: I'm actually somewhat confused, to be perfectly frank. I'm Philip Mandin(?). We're in Surry. We came over tonight because my wife and I are both very interested in what happens in Maine. Probably we don't have much right to speak on the issue because we don't spend the time here that a lot of residents do. Some of the comments that were made tonight I couldn't help but ask the question about the remarks made by some people and the one thing that concerned me - I work in this area. My business, and it's a very sacred area to me. The people I work with in trusts. When people leave something in trust, they do this with the understanding that this trust will never be broken under any circumstances, and the intent of their trust will be carried out by whoever receives or whoever's the trustee of their wishes. And I would be very concerned about anything that the government would do to change that situation.. . . . . question and that would be my first question. Second question I would ask. .

Mr. G. Palmer: What you made was a very good statement. I wish it had been, you had had a copy and it would have gone on the record. Let's get the question very simply.

Speaker (Mr. Mandin?): I'm asking you if I, for instance, leave a trust and I give my property to the government so that the people can use it and can be made available to the public and that is the intention of it and that's the way that property will remain and that's the way it was accepted. The question I have - can you then as the government take that property and turn around and give it back. . ? What control from that point, I don't know. That's the question I was asking. I would hope that this would be very seriously considered and I'm sure it will be, but the people that have done this I'm sure wanted that property to remain as it was in its being for the park and not give some of that to a private citizen in exchange for something else. I would question this quite seriously. Second question: I would have it that the property owners seem to have a great deal of concern as I heard spoken tonight. From those in Northeast Harbor and Bar Harbor whom I'm sure own substantial property and have had generations here, have a great financial interest in but who are not necessarily year round residents, have expressed a deep concern about the development of the area and have spoken favorably of your program, and I'm sure there's (I naven't had a chance to readit, obviously, I just got it tonight) a lot of merit to it. I then heard the gentleman get up here and speak for Marshall Island, about being displaced from his property on the condemnation plan and I was concerned for him, and I wonder how excited the people who are living, say, on this area which is not going to be developed, that they're more concerned that his island will be developed for commercial use which will offset the value and beauty to their property, than they are really about what's happening to this

gentleman from Marshall Island. I would ask that question too. I'm not certain this gentleman who lives on Marshall Island or any of its other residents would be able to retain the use and value of that land until they as title owners died, and have some agreement to turn that land over to the government for park usage. But, to have them taken off at some particular point in their lives so that the people in the area would have great financial investments in this property are concerned about commercial development. That question I'll ask too. The other question I say is - as you consider extending Acadia Park and developing these other areas, what is being done in the rest of the State of Maine to develop areas as national parks to give people an opportunity to visit other areas rather than having to direct all the people into one area at one time. That's another question I would ask. Along with that I'd ask what proportion of the land is being developed in Maine as national parks, what portion say to the other states. . . .

Mr. G. Palmer: I don't believe the last two questions are really pertinent to the subject under discussion here because we have no control over it. We're going to stay here and answer your questions but let's keep them to the subject that we have under discussion. Those last two are not germane.

Speaker: They may not be germane but I'm speaking of both sides. First of all I'm up here to state my view because I am the government. I hope I am. I'm down here as a taxpayer in this area because I happen to love it, because it's beautiful, and, like one gentleman said tonight - I love to get out where I live and come up here and enjoy it. But is it out of the question?

Mr. G. Palmer: Do you have this in writing? You're making a good statement and your points were well taken.

Speaker: Are you telling me that I haven't been to the mike and none of it is on record?

Mr. G. Palmer: Well, this is why, I. . . . .

Speaker: I will write it up.

Mr. G. Palmer: Would you do that because what you've been saying is apropos and we should have it on the record, but we don't because we've gone into the question period where we're trying to repeat the question and get the answer which is important tonight.

Speaker: I would like to go on record as saying these are not criticisms. They're just questions.

Mr. G. Palmer: All right. We appreciate it. We appreciate it.

Mr. Miller: I could answer one question there that you did ask concerning the individual who might be deprived of his property. We do in the National Park Service have such things as life estates in which the individual does remain on the land. In other words, it's not just kick them off and give them $500.00 as was indicated. But there are various and sundry means and ways in which a man can stay on his land. He might even get first option on the land and remain in ownership for a great number of years. No, we do have methods and means. It's not as cold and cruel as it might sound.

Speaker: Pardon me, but I think the question about the land trust should be answered. I think that's a crucial question here. I hope this is no. . . . . in the proceedings.

Mr. Miller: I would wish you'd clarify the. . .

Speaker: The question was - can the government release a trust after it was accepted and I'd like to know the answer to that.

Mr. Miller: That's a legal question. We do have a legal brief. I think you're talking about a particular piece of property. A legal brief has been made on that. I don't know how many pages it is. I'd hate to start reading to you right now, but if you're interested, we certainly can provide a copy for you.

Speaker (from the platform): That's on a specific case.

Mr. Miller: That's on a specific case. Now if you're talking about a trust, it depends on what the legislation calls for. The only thing I can say is that if legislation calls for certain things to occur, then they're going to occur. I can't answer that question as each piece of property is a legal piece of property and each piece of property would have to be decided on its own legal basis. I don't think we could make a general statement that this is until we know what the piece of property is that we're talking about. Yes, sir.

Speaker: Sir, I'm a lawyer and I can answer that question.

Mr. Miller: Please do, do you want the mike? I figure if we can get some free legal advice, we ought to get it on the tape. OK, good.

Speaker: The question of what happens to a trust when a government attempts to interfere with it depends on several things. First, it depends on the terms of the trust, a trust can be drawn in such a manner that if anybody wants to monkey with it, the property goes back to the heirs of the person who originally gave the trust. But, on that you have to have a damn good lawyer to draw your trust in the proper manner. Secondly, if the original purpose of a trust fails, in most states, courts have the authority under what is known as the Cypress Doctrine to change the purpose of the trust to meet current conditions. This doesn't always work. One of the famous New York cases relates to a trust which was directed to be invested in the bonds of the four great powers, Czechoslovakia, Austria-Hungary, Germany and one other, all of whom went bankrupt, and the courts refused to release the trustees from that obligation. But, generally, under the Cypress Doctrine, a failure of purpose can justify a termination of trust. Finally, if land is left in trust for a general purpose without a provision for return in event of failure, the government damn well can confiscate it and condemn it and pay you for it.

Mr. Miller: Thank you very much.

Mr. G. Palmer: Secretary Reed tried to get the floor a minute ago. Go ahead. You're here as a citizen.

Secretary Reed: The questions that I thought were interesting were the last two which may not have been germane to the direct question to Acadia but nevertheless are germane to us, to the Department. What percentage of the land in the northeast is within the National Park Service? It would be infinitesimally small. And, secondly, what plans are there under way to investigate possible other sites for acquisition for the National Park Service or the National Forest Service. There are plans under way to reexamine the entire question of recreation and land preservation in the northeast because we have seen what has happened here where very great resources become very much encumbered by heavy usage, and it's obvious, both to the State of Maine and to the Federal Government that additional lands are going to have to be found to take the pressure, not only off Acadia, but off a number of the state's properties, from all the states of the northeast.

Mr. G. Palmer: Thank you, Mr. Reed, thank you. Next question over here.

Speaker: Joel White: This question refers to Zone 1, those lands which are acquired by fee. Are there alternatives to lease back operations on lands which are taken by fee in Zone 1, or would you accept conservation easements rather than accepting by fee in Zone 1?

Mr. Miller: Zone 1 in the Master Plan calls for acquisition and this can be done by land exchange if there's land available, or by option to sell which we hope we will be able to do, or by gift. We would hope to keep the Zone 1 land strictly as fee lands.

Mr. White: Would there be any lease back property?

Mr. Miller: As I say, in most of these cases probably what would happen would not be a lease back, but a life estate type proposition. In other words, what we're interested in is getting the land so that we will have control over a period of years. We're not talking about acquiring all this land within the next 2 years, 3 years, or 5 years. I'm sure the people who are living on lands that we're interested in will probably live their full lives on the land.

Mr. G. Palmer: The man in the blue coat.

Speaker: Yes, I have several questions. I am Nat Barrows of Stonington. First, would you please tell me how the consultants were picked for this study - the Advisory Board?

Mr. Miller: The Advisory Board. . . .

Speaker: Part of that, why was nobody from Stonington or Isle au Haut on it?

Mr. Miller: The question was asked how was the Advisory Board selected. The Advisory Board was selected prior to my arrival at Acadia National Park and because they had worked on the plan and done such an excellent job, I requested that they remain, stay on the advisory Board. The original premise of the Advisory Board was to try to draw people from the different groups. Norman Drew from Hathaway's Office, we were trying to get Congressional representation on the Board, somebody who would

represent the Congressional side of the field. The Jackson Laboratory is a very important element on the island and the area here, and we had a representative, Dr. Fox, from the Jackson Lab. The summer people were represented by Mrs. Rockefeller. The island people for the most part were representated by Austin Gott, the state was represented, the park section of the state was represented by Lawrence Stuart and the Department of Economic Development by B. J. Bedard. The other member was Carlo Ninfi to represent the town government, and, Robert Patterson who is a renowned conservationist to represent the conservation groups. This is the manner in which the original group was selected. I will say this. I have met with the people on Isle au Haut the other day and we are, before the final Master Plan is completed, we will have representation from other areas, including Isle au Haut, Schoodic, and evidently, the Stonington area also needs a representative. We will be glad to do that.

Speaker: I'm talking about the relieving pressure of the crowded areas in the park. This is a philosphical question - do you intend that Isle au Haut area, Stonington, for the cruises and Marshall Island major developments, for the purpose of this area to relieve the crowded conditions . . . . . If so, what are your specific plans for quote "development," of that area over there as far as facilities (microphone didn't pick up rest of question).

Mr. Gustavson: Well, the answer is no, we're not developing cruises and use at Isle au Haut to eliminate the use somewhere else. The cruise

situation as, was envisioned, anyway was very much similar to the cruise situation that we now have predominately throughout the area. That is, we take people, people are exposed to a boat ride. They cruise the islands but they're not necessarily disembarked. I think we only do this in one instance where people actually do go aboard an island. Leave a boat and go on an island. Frenchman Bay Cruises and the other cruises in the area we have presently, it's a cruise out and around and through the islands. Does that answer your question. All right.

Speaker: No, not at all. What I'm trying to find out is what are your plans basically for directing people over there for cruises to stop at Isle au Haut. (Further question not picked up by microphone.)

Mr. Miller: Let me state that the cruise section at Stonington would have to start from somebody with private enterprise getting involved in it. We would not be developing an island cruise as far as I can foresee at this particular moment, but if sufficient people were there and private enterprise desired to start a cruise, that would be what would happen there. On Isle au Haut we are trying to preserve that as much as possible. We still want some people to have an experience.I think the Master Plan calls for two additional shelters. We're talking about 12 additional people. And this we're talking about as far as camping is concerned. This is what the Master Plan calls for at the present time. So, I don't know what we can envision for Stonington except that would have to be private enterprise that would start your boating trips. We would not finance a boat to Isle au Haut.

Mr. G. Palmer: Gentleman at the end of the row.

Speaker - Ben Worcester: Would you tell me what are the boundaries that are in the Master Plan, if these lands are acquired, the other ones are deleted. Would you still accept donations of property that adjoins the park now?

Mr. Miller: No, sir, we will not. Once Zone 1 has been finalized anda legislative bill has been passed, that is the end of donations as far as the area is concerned. That is correct.

Speaker: What type of zoning are you interested in for the towns to institute for private motels.

Mr. Miller: What we are envisioning here is that zoning we feel is a protection method. I could not tell you any particular type of thing. We're not talking about what the Park Service wants for zoning. All we're trying to do is hope that the towns will zone. We will provide any assistance we could possibly do for the towns. In other words, we have some people who are knowledgeable in zoning, and if we can assist the towns in zoning, we will ask them if we can, but, no, we cannot tell the towns to zone or how to zone and we would not intend to do this.

Speaker: Do you plan on any type of covenants or easements for lands that border the park?

Mr. Miller: The question is - do we require any more covenants or easements on land that surrounds the park. If you'll look on the map, those lands would fall in what we call Zone 3.

Speaker: I'm excluding Zone 3. I'm familiar with that. I'd like to know the ones that are the whiteshaded area. Would you want easements or covenants on those areas also?

Mr. Miller: Only on a voluntary basis. We consider those lands under Zone 3, anything in the white. If it's not in Zone 1 or Zone 2, it's in Zone 3, if it's in Hancock or Knox County. Let's put it this way - we could not accept all voluntary easements that were offered. We'll only accept those which we feel will benefit Acadia National Park or the national values.

Speaker: The last question - are exchanges of lands open in the ones for deletion, and will all the areas that are listed for acquisition, will those property owners be notified as to the specific property which you are considering?

Mr. Miller: Yes, we have tried to get a letter to everybody that we could.

Speaker: Yes, we have received a letter, but it doesn't list specifically which one. We have a few and it doesn't list a specific property. And the map is so small it is hard to determine exactly which property you're talking about.

Mr. Miller: Right, right. We can provide that. We have a map in the office that would show that and we would be happy to give that information any time you want. Yes, sir.

Mr. G. Palmer: Another question - the one back there in the back.

Speaker - Malcolm Richards: I've heard a. . . . . I believe that the ocean. . . . . .of Acadia National Park, and I wonder if you've proper consideration. You made a statement that you would encourage the development of accommodations, perhaps both within the park area and within the perimeter around it. The soils here are very shallow, a great deal of rock outcrops, and so forth. Your present campgrounds discharge into the ocean and there are a great many of our campgrounds that have been developed recently, hotels and others, are likewise dumping into the ocean. And I wonder if you would take into consideration the encouraged development only on the type of land to take care of absorption fields.

Mr. Miller: The question as asked in the planning would we be considering the possible pollution. I presume this is what you are talking about -- the possible pollution of the ocean by development that might occur on the island itself. I would say this, as far as Acadia National Park is concerned, the only development we're talking about within Acadia National Park at the present time is the possibility of one more picnic area. Now, true, this could add the possibility of another septic system on the island. On the other lands involved under development we have little control, except what we would try to do with the towns encouraging that they zone. I don't see how we could do otherwise than ask that they consider this in the zoning. I think your state 250 foot law may assist to some degree in that. But we, as far as Acadia National Park is concerned right now, we're talking about one additional picnic area.

We are not increasing our campgrounds. Yes, sir.

Speaker: Another question I have. I understand that funds are not available for acquiring additional lands at the present time. Since this land is to be acquired, what would be the chances of acquiring government appropriations to buy lands available, and there's also land that is in the vicinity, is a part of the present mountain range of which the mountains on the island are a part, and this land, some of it's in townships where it would not effect the tax base greatly. What are the chances of having Congressional funds available to purchase this land?

Mr. Miller: There is no possibility there because of the manner of which the Acadia Act was written. The Acadia Act authorizes only donation of lands, easements, or covenants. And, therefore, we have absolutely no authority to go out and purchase land. We're limited strictly. That's why we're talking about the possibility of getting additional legislation. We have to get that legislation to do what you're talking about, to acquire additional lands. Right now we can't buy one acre of land. We just are completely limited, no possibility. That's what we want to do, if we can get legislation. Yes, sir.

Mr. G. Palmer: You've asked several questions. May I check if there any others here who have questions. We'll close with yours.

Speaker: You have mentioned in the plan here that you wanted to increase the season. You make mention also you would like more private campgrounds.

With the two campgrounds you operate, will they be closed during the winter months or will fees be charged, or will they be operated the same way that they are now?

Mr. Miller: We do keep one campground open right now year round. The Blackwoods Campground is open on a year round basis. We do not charge at the present time simply because economics, the fact that the amount of income does not equal the amount charged. So, if you happen to get here in the winter time, you get in for free. You get here during the summer, of course, then the cost is there. I think we would envision keeping at least the Blackwoods Campground open. We have a problem there. You're probably aware of pipes freezing and what we have to go to is the chemical toilet there, and that's the best we can do at the present time. And if winter use should increase, again, I'm thinking primarily of, of course, I'm a cross country skier myself, so I'm enthusiastic along that line. And if it would increase to the point where we would get that kind of use, maybe it would pay us to charge.

Speaker: I was primarily thinking of the private sector - would be more enticed to keep their campgrounds open if the National Park either charged for theirs or closed them.

Mr. Miller: Right, I think if it got to that point, we certainly would consider that. We certainly would. In other words, we want the local campgrounds to sustain themselves.

Mr. George Palmer: I think with that we will close this meeting. I think it has been a very successful public meeting. I appreciate your participation and we will put into the record the six or eight written statements that have been sent by mail. Thank you all very much.

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

R

September 19, 1972

Mr. James Hughes
Legislative Coordinator
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I am enclosing copies of two letters I have recently received in regard to the Master Plan for Acadia National Park.

I would appreciate receiving your comments on the points raised by the writers so that I may be better able to respond to them. Also, I would appreciate it if you could send four copies of the Master Plan to Eliot Porter as he has requested.

Thank you, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senator

Mr. Keith Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

As members of a concerned community on Isle au Haut we wish to submit the following statement with regard to Acadia National Park's proposed master plan.

We deeply regret that such a plan, which profoundly affects the future of this island, was drawn up without any consultation with or representation from citizens of Isle au Haut. The future interests of both the island and the Park are inextricably bound together and sensible, decent planning must be jointly formulated.

We request that two members of the Isle au Haut community be invited to participate in all future discussions and policy planning for Acadia National Park. We also urge the Park Superintendent to meet with the Town Planning Board to discuss in further detail the issues which face us.

We urge the Park to recognize that any further land acquisition is not necessary and would in fact be prejudicial to the quality of life desired by the people on this island.

The Park by its presence has power and therefore, as we see it, an enormous responsibility. The increasing numbers of people who will come, willy nilly, just because there is park land marked on the map, must be reckoned with. Neither the national good nor the local temper is presently being served.

A reordering of priorities and creative, intelligent solutions to these problems can be mutually devised. It is in this direction that Acadia National Park Service has a unique opportunity to set an example of mature and compassionate leadership to the lasting benefit of the affected communities and the nation.

Sincerely,

Jack Jan Bould
Harold S. van Doren
Stanley E Dodge Jr
Dorothea Dodge
Thomas Tratt
David H. Jones

Eliza H. S. Bergeson
Mark E. Connolly
Katharine Butler
Robert Parker
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G. W. Wakefield

Alice Church

Walt Church

Gordon T. Olsen

Winfred H. Shafnikoff

Eliot Porter — Route 4, Box 33 — Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 — Tel. 505-983-6010

13 September 1972

Senator Edmund S. Muskie
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Ed:

As you undoubtedly know, together with my sister and brothers I own Great Spruce Head an island in Penobscot Bay.

The National Park Service is engaged in a program of expanding the park system, and as part of this program Acadia National Park has come up with a Master Plan which includes those coastal areas and islands in Hancock and Knox Counties that it indends to acquire or control by legislative action. Great Spruce Head Island lies within the region covered by the Master Plan. I have seen the document but have been unable to obtain a copy. The Plan is apparently not being freely distributed even to those whose interests would be affected by its implementation.

I am writing this letter to ask if you could do me the favor of obtaining copies of the Master Plan for me and the other owners of Great Spruce Head Island. At most I would like 4 copies since we don't live in the same parts of the country, but one will serve.

My wish to obtain copies of the Master Plan does not mean that I am opposed to it.

With my very best regards,

Eliot Porter

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Action Office FNP
For info only

October 17, 1972

R

The Secretary
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed is a copy of correspondence concerning:

John F. Hodgdon, Sr.
Mr. Desert, Maine

Your attention and consideration and any information that I may be furnished in this regard will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Chase Smith

Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senator

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DEPT. OF INTERIOR
OCT 18 10 54 AM '75
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Senator Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

OCT 17 1952 M

Dear Senator Smith:

Enclosed you will find a clipping from our local newspaper, (The Bar Harbor Times) concerning my island, Ship Island in Blue Hill Bay.

The Acadia National Park Master Plan just released, includes my island along with 12 others they would like to take by eminent domain. As the article states, I have a large family and would like to leave my property to my heirs.

To avoid repetition, my argument and defense of my position is all stated in the enclosed article. I can see what right the federal government has stealing private property and making it

any assistance you can give me would be greatly appreciated.

John F. Hodgdon Sr.
Mount Vernon, Maine
04660

STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL COMMENTS

TOWN OF BAR HARBOR

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
BAR HARBOR, MAINE
04609

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TOWN CLERK
JEAN T. BARKER

September 22, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Bar Harbor Town Council, Planning Board, and Conservation Commission have reviewed the proposed Acadia National Park Master Plan and the draft of the environmental statement.

The Town Council commends the National Park Service for its efforts in developing this comprehensive, far-reaching plan for the protection, preservation, and use of this outstanding natural resource of Mount Desert Island and the surrounding area.

Two major concerns that confront the Bar Harbor Town Council are the limited tax base of the Town, since a major portion of the Town's area is covered by Acadia National Park, and the high cost borne by the Town's taxpayers in providing municipal services for hundreds of thousands of visitors attracted to Mount Desert Island by Acadia National Park.

In order to reduce this financial impact on Bar Harbor's taxpayers, we urge the National Park Service to seriously consider some manner of payment to the Town in lieu of property taxes lost when additional private lands are acquired by or donated to the National Park. Provision for such payment should appear in the Master Plan and in any legislation introduced in the Congress to establish boundaries for Acadia National Park.

Furthermore, we urge the National Park Service to utilize acquisition with

life estate when private lands are purchased by the Federal Government so that the personal and financial impact on the landowner may be lessened. We also suggest that conservation easements be utilized wherever possible to protect and preserve the natural scene.

We also urge that a suitable primary visitor contact station be constructed on Thompson's Island as soon as construction funds can be obtained so that visitors coming to Mount Desert Island and this portion of Acadia National Park may be better served.

The Bar Harbor Town Council generally agrees with the proposed boundaries of the Park within the Town of Bar Harbor and the development of Acadia National Park as proposed in the recent Master Plan. We do believe the National Park Service should strive to seasonally distribute the visitor load on Mount Desert Island by extending the visitor season.

Very truly yours,

BAR HARBOR TOWN COUNCIL MEMBERS

ROLAND S. SALSBURY, JR.

JOHN P. REEVES

THOMAS B. HYDE

GEORGE T. RIDDELL

MERRILL C. BUNKER

LHK:jtb

cc: William D. Hathaway; Edmund S. Muskie; Margaret Chase Smith

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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OCT 1 1972
ACADIA

TOWN OF BAR HARBOR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners

Kenneth L. White, Chairman
Theodosia J. Gray, Secretary
George McKay
Joanne S. Buzzell
Robert L. Gilfillan

October 13, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Conservation Commission of the Town of Bar Harbor wishes to add a separate statement concerning the proposed Acadia National Park Master Plan. We conferred with the Town Council in the preparation of their statement, and we wish to append our additional comments.

We applaud the effort to define the boundaries of Acadia National Park. We feel we are very fortunate to live in a place of such extraordinary natural beauty, and, to a large degree, the preservati of Mount Desert Island depends on the existence of the Park.

However, we are concerned lest the efforts to accommodate ever increasing numbers of tourists, who come here largely for recreation purposes, lead to the dangerous erosion of the natural features which make Mount Desert Island, Maine, unique. The original charter for the then Sieur de Monts National Monument states:

> Whereas, the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast, an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration, the geology, the fauna and the flora of the island, largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest,....

Those of us who live here see constant erosion of our natural resources in the spots which attract the largest numbers of tourists. The damage to the headlands surrounding the Sand Beach is a dramatic example, to cite one.

TOWN OF BAR HARBOR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

We fear that unless the Park makes some effort to limit the number of visitors to Acadia National Park, the situation will continue to deteriorate, and our heritage will be seriously compromised. We further urge that the visitor orientation program be amplified, particularly as it serves to educate the public to the significance of the unique features of Acadia National Park. It would not be our aim to discourage serious visitors from coming, but we would like to improve the quality of the experience for those who are truly interested in Acadia. We do not feel, however, that the best interests of all will be served if ever-increasing numbers of visitors are encouraged to inundate our island, with no regard to damage to our natural surroundings.

Very truly yours,

Theodosia J. Gray

Theodosia J. Gray, Secretary
Bar Harbor Conservation Commission

cc: William D. Hathaway; Edmund S. Muskie; Margaret Chase Smith

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Box 85
Deer Isle, Maine 04627

September 27, 1972

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Sirs:

The Deer Isle Conservation Commission wishes to commend the Department of the Interior for sponsoring a Master Plan for Acadia National Park. Such planning is long overdue. Any movement toward the establishment of boundaries for Acadia is a move in the direction of sensible land use, and it permits local, neighboring, towns to pursue land use planning with some measure of certainty regarding the land acquisition activity of Acadia National Park.

We have examined and reviewed the draft of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park. We have examined the Draft Environmental Statement.

Although we find ourselves in general agreement on the need for conservation and preservation in the Acadia Archipelago, we can not agree that those ends would be best served by implementing this Plan. We also find the Draft Environmental Statement inadequate. We are appalled that no one from the towns of Deer Isle or Stonington was consulted in the preparation of this statement, and that comments on it were not requested from the municipalities of Deer Isle or Stonington. This oversight may render the Draft Environmental Statement legally meaningless.

Although we are indeed sympathetic to the problems facing the National Park Service in the management of our national parks, we cannot agree that the solution to increased user demand for recreational facilities is compatible with the ideal of conservation. Preservation demands of us very sound and cautious land use planning if we are not to destroy the fragile ecology of areas that we are given in trust to defend.

Although the concept of the Conservation Easement seems to offer a solution to both the effort to preserve open space and the effort to prevent the erosion of the local real estate tax base, we cannot support the intent of Acadia National Park to pursue Conservation Easements on the islands within the municipality of the Town of Deer Isle, without being informed as to the exact wording of such easements. The desire of the Park to acquire such easements under the threat of eminent domain we find insupportable at this time.

The problems from which a disenchanted urban population seeks to escape must be solved on the urban level. To expect the diminishing rural ecology to absorb indefinitely the increasing numbers of social refugees visiting our national parks is unrealisitic. Many examples [illegible] clearly show us that the delicate nature of the [illegible]

deterioration when subjected to the over-loading of any of its eco-systems.

Our emphasis must not be on accomodating more and more people within the confines and on the peripheries of our national parks, but to put the energies and services of governments into programs and plans that increas ingly stress solutions to, and elimination of, the causes of social distress. Otherwise, and unless we do, the management of the nation's public lands cannot hope to cope with the problems of preservation of natural habitats.

Very truly yours,
Deer Isle Conservation Commission

Roger Greenlaw, Chairman

Stanley Clifford

Gregory Merchant

Bonnie L. Billings

Hubert R. Billings

Deer Isle, Maine 04627
October 6th, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
National Park Service
Dept. of the Interior, Acadia National Park
R.F.D. #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

At a special meeting of the Deer Isle, Maine, Planning Board held on September 25th, 1972, the Board unanimously agreed that it could not support the proposed Acadia Park Master Plan or the Environmental Impact Report as currently being presented.

Although our Board is endeavoring to preserve Deer Isle in every way consistent with the changing conditions in this area and is in accord with the basic conservation recommendation of the Acadia Plan as to the Islands involved, for the reasons set forth below, we cannot approve the present Plan.

Even now the great increase of automobile, motorcycle, bicycle and on foot traffic on the Island presents great problems of traffic control, sanitation, housing and accommodations.

Any increase here occasioned by the use of Stonington as a port of entry for the Islands and Isle au Haut as part of Acadia National will only serve to increase such problems.

Deer Isle and Stonington are not at this time equipped to solve such problems and it is our sincere hope that not only will no publicity be given to the use of Deer Isle and Stonington as the entry point for even the present Acadia National Park on Isle au Haut, but that until adequate resources are found, no expansion of such services be publicized.

Moreover the possible use of eminent domain and condemnation to obtain more land on Isle au Haut or to take over the Bay Islands appears to our Board to give great power to the Park Service without the necessary safeguards as to use of the land thereafter.

Specifically, we object to the proposal to take over Marshall Island not only because of the foregoing reasons as to traffic here, but also as we feel it should not be considered as a camping ground or public facility without the limitation as to numbers and use or consideration of other ports of entry for Marshall Island than Stonington.

As your Department has been informed at two public meetings, one in Mount Desert and the other in Stonington, to consider the Plan, we feel that there are many unexplained recommendations and potential results which require greater consideration by all concerned.

Mr. Keith E. Miller October 6th, 1972.

Our Board knows already the effect on Deer Isle, Stonington and of course, Isle au Haut, of the present Park there. Until much more definite limitations have been set up for any use of additional Islands or portions of Isle au Haut, we must disapprove of the proposed Plan.

We shall appreciate your keeping us informed of all developments, facts and further recommendations, so that we may consider them and endeavor to work with the Department for the mutual benefit of all citizens concerned, primarily with regard to the Town of Deer Isle.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall Rice, Sr., Chairman
Deer Isle Planning Board

Statement: Isle au Haut Planning Board

October 6, 1972
Isle au Haut,
Maine 04645

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Supt.
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. # 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Sir:

The inhabitants of the Municipality of Isle au Haut feel that the Master Plan, at this time, should be deleted in its entirety.

The Master Plan was too much, too soon, without local guidance.

The Town Of Isle au Haut is totally incapable of taking care of an enormous increase in tourist population or an increase in exempt taxation. We feel that it has about reached the saturation point in both areas.

Possibly the Master Plan would have done better if the Condemnation Clause had been eliminated in the beginning.

At the present time, privately owned property is better regulated than that owned by Acadia National Park.

We are a very small town and are considered to be a primitive area. How do you keep an area primitive if you dump a thousand people in it?

Cordially yours,
Harold W. Turner
Harold W. Turner
Chairman
Planning Board
Isle au Haut, Maine
04645

Mt. Desert, Maine
Sept. 5th 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Supt. Acadia Nat. Park
Bar Harbor, Maine.

Dear Sir; —

At the Aug. 21st regular meeting of the Planning Board of the Town of Mt. Desert, the following was voted:

Resolved— that the Planning Board of Mt. Desert endorses the principle of firm, final and well defined boundaries being established by Acadia National Park in the Town of Mt. Desert.

Yours truly
Reginald L. Flanders
Chairman
Pl. Board.

TOWN OF MOUNT DESERT
MUNICIPAL OFFICE
NORTHEAST HARBOR, MAINE 04662

BOARD OF SELECTMEN
JOHN S. FERNALD, JR., Chm.
ALBERT M. ALLAN, Sec'y.
JOHN E. PERVEAR
TOWN MANAGER
JOHN H. HARDING
CHIEF OF POLICE
ALTON E. PINKHAM, JR.

TELEPHONE 276-5531

BOARD OF ASSESSORS
PEARL BORDEAUX, Chm.
HOLLIS M. EATON
JOHN H. MANCHESTER
TREASURER AND COLLECTO
CARLO A. NINFI
TOWN CLERK
FREDERICK F. BROWN

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO NORTHEAST HARBOR

September 20, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your kind acknowledgement of our recent letter regarding Park Boundaries in Mt. Desert.

The Board would add certain views to clarify its' stand: while it endorses the principle of the Park establishing firm and final Boundaries in the Town, it does not endorse the whole Master Plan as presented. It definitely opposes the Park having the right of eminent domain and feels too that the Plan lacks many specifics - trail and road traffic control etc..

Yours truly,

Reginald L. Flanders

Reginald L. Flanders,
Chairman Planning Board
Town of Mt. Desert

Town of Stonington
STONINGTON WATER COMPANY

P. O. Box 86 Stonington, Maine 04681

Office of: Town Manager
Town Clerk
Stonington Water Company
Tel. 207-367-2351

RECEIVED SEP NATIONAL PARK

September 27, 1972

Acadia Master Plan Study Team
c/o Mr. Keith Miller, Supt.
Acadia National Park
Hull's Cove, Me 04644

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Selectmen of the Town of Stonington, at their meeting on September 5th, voted to oppose the Acadia Naticnal Park Master Plan and instructed me to notify you of their action.

They based their decision chiefly on the following proposals:

1. The influx of people into Stonington that may result if we become a terminal for transportation to the Park on Isle au Haut.

2. The privately owned islands of the Town controled by the Park under the conservation easements would also create an increase of people for the suggested tours to these islands.

Sincerely,

Arnold C Brown

Arnold C. Brown
Town Manager

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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SEP 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

September 25, 1972

The Acadia Master Plan Study Team
c/o Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Hull's Cove, Maine

STATEMENT OF THE STONINGTON PLANNING BOARD

ON THE ACADIA MASTER PLAN

The following discussion and set of recommendations has been prepared following extensive study of the Master Plan by the individual members of the Stonington Planning Board. Its length is due, perhaps, to the fact that there had been no consultation with officials or residents of this Town prior to the issuance of the draft copy of the Master Plan. We hope these comments will be of partial assistance in remedying this situation.

The subjects included here are:

1. Economic and Cultural Impact on Stonington
2. Preservation of Islands in Stonington
3. Impact on Municipal Services in Stonington
4. Recommendations on the Master Plan

1. Economic and Cultural Impact on Stonington

On page 3 of the Plan, a "major management concern" is listed as being "to cooperate in perpetuating the culture of related coastal sections." This concern is repeated on page 17 in the "Purpose of Acadia" section to "perpetuate the historical traditions and the natural beauty of a land-intruded portion of the Gulf of Maine." We are in complete agreement with these concerns and purposes. But when it is asserted that "The intrusion of today's hundreds of thousands of tourist vacationers has had generally little significant effect on much of the 'Maine character'" (p. 82), we wonder how committed to the perpetuation of coastal culture the Park really is.

As a present point of departure for Isle au Haut, a potential port for Marshall's Island, and as a potential "Cruise Port" as listed on the General Development Map of the Plan, Stonington would obviously experience an increase in the number of tourists coming to the town. Since the town is located some 40 miles from Route 1, the majority of these tourists would not visit the town were it not for the advertising of the Park. It is therefore clear that Park decisions will greatly effect the numbers of people visiting our area.

We believe increasing numbers of tourists would have serious negative impact upon the local economy, housing market and the historical and social traditions of the town. At present the town is supported primarily by the fishing industry. According to the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries statistics combined with Bureau of Outdoor Recreation data, the Town of Stonington at present receives more than four times the income annually from lobsters alone than from summer-home owners and tourists put together. Data from the Maine Bureau of Taxation shows that retail sales in the summer months is only 30% of the year's total, as compared with 59% in Bar Harbor. Clearly Stonington is not at present a tourist-oriented town.

Nor does it want to be a tourist-oriented town. In a survey compiled by this Planning Board in May, 1971, the responding townspeople favored improving present industry (70%) resoundingly over increasing tourism (13%). This sentiment has been repeated to us time and time again by both residents and non-resident taxpayers in the series of public planning meetings we have been holding this past year. In short, Stonington does not want or need more of the poor-quality, short-term jobs with the highly unequal distribution of income that is a prime characteristic of the tourist industry.

2. The Preservation of Islands in Stonington

The "preservation-conservation Zone 2" is loosely defined on page 25 of the Plan as lands protected by covenants or easements "but not required for public use." Included in this zone are 47 islands located within the boundaries of the Town of Stonington. It is proposed that these islands be protected by easements granted to, or purchased by, the Park, or in the case of "non-conforming development", taken by the Park.

We are in agreement with the Plan that these islands be protected from development; we are not in agreement as to who or how the protection is to be accomplished.

The Plan recognizes and supports the activities of private conservation organizations. Since these groups are primarily interested in preservation and not in recreation, since they operate through local people in the management of their properties, and since their private nature releases them from the excesses of political pressures, we prefer their efforts to that of the government. Also, our own efforts at the local level in enforcing the Maine Plumbing, Wetlands, Tree Cutting and Subdivision Statutes, and in Comprehensive Planning and the preparation of a Zoning Ordinance are certainly aimed at protecting these islands.

The Plan is so vague in its conservation proposals that it makes us wonder what the real intentions of the authors are. To wit: how is conservation or preservation defined? Does "non-conforming development" include fishing and quarrying, since these activities are listed as "severe-use conflicts" on page 35? What are the specific details of the proposed easements regarding reversion, permanency and enforcement? Does "acquisition authority" in Zone 2 (p. 33) mean the right of condemnation of property or some right to force the creation of easements?

Under the section entitled "Boating Activities and Use of the Islands" on page 47, it is stated that "these islands offer possibilities for interpretive and primitive use." On page 48 we are told that an overnight cruise "could encompass exploration of some of the islands proposed for protection...." These statements show an obvious willingness on the part of the Park to stretch its definitions of "preservation" and "not required for public use" to include "public recreation."

In sum, when we speak of preserving islands in our town, we mean preservation for the sake of the islands and their living inhabitants themselves, and not for the sake of human visitors. Perhaps the Park would do better if it also adopted this philosophy.

3. Impact on Municipal Services in Stonington

The expanding activities of the Park as presented in the Plan would bring many more tourists to our town. Accomodating these visitors would put an increasing burden on a town which has experienced a considerable tax-rate increase in the past five years. Other communities have shown that more development means higher taxes - this rule would no doubt also apply to Stonington.

Physically, Stonington's downtown-harbor area consists of a crowded harbor backed up by a narrow, twisting, single main street. No one-way or downtown loop traffic schemes are possible, as the ledge behind Main Street ascends precipitously the entire length of the harbor. Public parking capacity in the entire downtown area is 75-80 cars. Visitors to Isle au Haut have in recent years created a parking situation that extends far beyond this meager capacity, and is a constant safety problem. With cars parked on both sides of Main Street, traffic is forced to alternate driving through one lane at a time at two different locations. There is no public restroom in the downtown area. The only wharf suitable for non-fishingboat use is privately owned and is located at the end of a street that contains public parking space for only 8 cars. Stonington would have to go to great expense to blast further parking and traffic space into existence.

The advertising of Isle au Haut camping combined with extremely limited overnight accomodations in and out of the Park has led to overflow camping on private lands, including the islands. The fire hazard presented from this development is enormous, as several peat fires on the islands this past year have shown. The expense to the town of policing the islands as well as the populated portion of the town would certainly be increased by Park-stimulated over-population.

4. Recommendations on the Master Plan

1. That any present or future designation of Stonington as a "Cruise Port" be eliminated from the Master Plan and from any maps, brochures, or advertisements published by the National Park Service.

2. That expanded advertising and promotion of the Isle au Haut camping facility or Isle au Haut "wilderness experiences" not be undertaken.

3. That no camping facilities or other recreational facilities be constructed on Marshall's Island.

4. That specific definitions of "preservation" and "conservation" be listed in the final copy of the Master Plan, including references to what human uses, public or private, are to be allowed in areas so designated.

5. That a specific definition of the phrase "non-conforming development" as used on page 33 of the Master Plan be prepared.

6. That the term "acquisition authority" as used on page 33 of the Master Plan be clearly defined as to whether it means "right of condemnation of real property" or "right of condemnation of conservation easements."

7. That, if the right of condemnation of property in Zone 2 is indeed being sought, that this right not be extended to property which is similarly protected by conservation easements granted to private or local government conservation groups, or by local zoning ordinances.

8. That, if Crotch Island is to be included within Zone 2, special provisions be made to insure the possibility of granite quarrying on that island should some future owner wish to resume quarrying operations.

9. Finally, that the Master Plan address itself extensively, thoroughly and with clarity to the present serious problem of the spillover of visitors from Park lands to adjacent private lands, and that the Park test various methods of limiting the number of visitors currently being attracted to the western portion of the "Acadia archipelago."

Conclusions

This Planning Board helped initiate the fight against oil in Penobscot Bay. Since that fight many government agencies seem to have decided that for the mid-coast - "if not oil, then tourists." We do not consider this to be a viable alternative to the potential horrors of oil. The cultural, aesthetic and economic effects of tourism as seen in Bar Harbor, Gatlinburg, Jackson Hole and other National Park entrance-towns simply cannot be accomodated with the "perpetuation of the culture of related coastal sections." We fail to see how it can be in the "national interest" for Stonington to become dominated by tourism. The true national interest is what the Master Plan fails to really address itself to - the continuing and increasing over-use by humans of a finite and fragile natural area.

Members of the Stonington Planning Board

Richard A. Bufton
Natalie A. Shepard
Alcolo B. Cromei
Vice Chairman

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ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

CONTENTS NOTED		
	Initials	Date
Supt.		
Admin. Officer		
Ch. I & R M.		
Maint. Spec.		
Inter. Spec.		
Mgr. E. Dist.		
Mgr. W. Dist.		
Gen. For. E.		
Gen. For. W.		
Park Ranger		
Mechanic		

TOWN OF SWANS ISLAND

SWANS ISLAND, MAINE 04685

12 October 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Selectmen of the Town of Swan's Island have read with interest the recently published Acadia Master Plan. We were unaware of the public meeting at which comments were solicited so at this time we would like to submit our comments.

We concur that increased use by visitors in Acadia Park warrants immediate concern. It is the opinion of the Board of Selectmen that instead of expanding the Park that immediate consideration should be directed to a policy which would help slow down our summer problems rather than increase them.

As far as uncontrolled growth on the adjacent islands - Swan's Island has a sub-division ordinance to control developments and on or before June 30, 1973 will have zoning which will cover all land at least 250 feet from all navigable waters. We also have a camping ordinance to control the campers and drifters who come here principally from Acadia Park.

While concerned with preserving our region we are interested in plans which will be in the best interest of the permenant residents of our area. The Selectmen are opposed to any decision which will alter the normal development and activities of the Town of Swan's Island, Neighboring Towns and Unorganized Islands.

The Selectmen oppose legislation that would give Acadia Park the right to take private property.

In closing we ask that all Towns and Unorganized Land Owners being affected by the Acadia Master Plan be represented in all future decisions.

Selectmen of Swan's Island

TOWN OF MOUNT DESERT
MUNICIPAL OFFICE
NORTHEAST HARBOR, MAINE 04662

TELEPHONE 276-5531

BOARD OF SELECTMEN
JOHN S. FERNALD, JR., Chm.
ALBERT M. ALLAN, Sec'y.
JOHN E. PERVEAR

TOWN MANAGER
JOHN H. HARDING

CHIEF OF POLICE
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TREASURER AND COLLECTOR
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TOWN CLERK
FREDERICK F. BROWN

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO NORTHEAST HARBOR

October 16, 1972

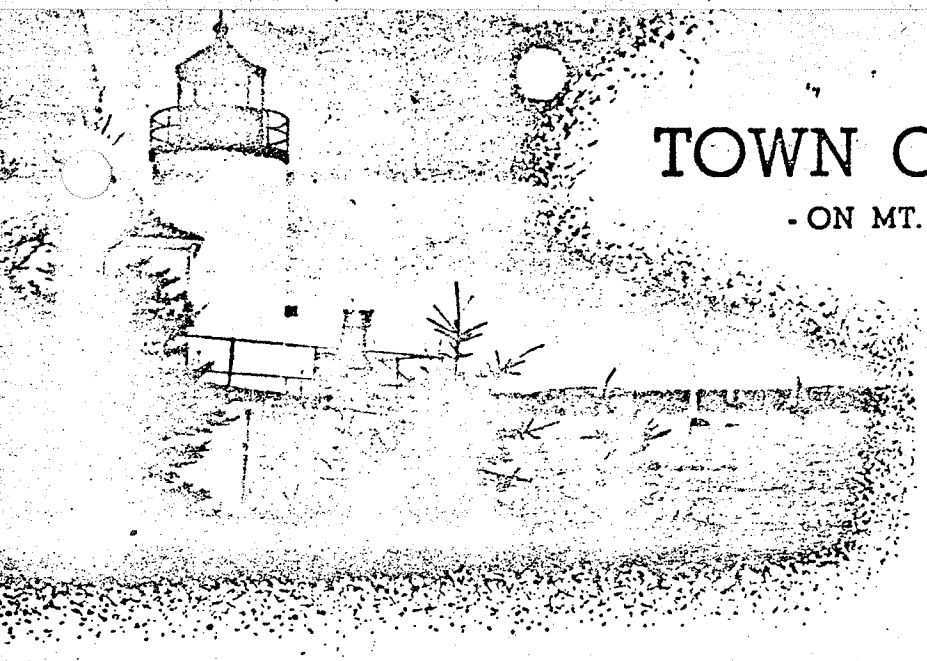
Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Keith:

The Board of Selectmen of this Town would like to go on record as approving the stand taken by our Planning Board in connection with the Proposed Master Plan for the Park.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Harding
TOWN MANAGER



TOWN OF TREMONT

- ON MT. DESERT ISLAND -

October 10, 1972

TO: Keith Miller, Superintendent Acadia National Park
FROM: Tremont Planning Board
SUBJECT: Acadia National Park Master Plan

The Tremont Planning Board endorses in principle and will support efforts to obtain legislative approval to establish permanent boundaries for Acadia National Park on Mount Desert Island as set forth in the Master Plan.

We are unanimously opposed, however, to the Park's apparent intention, as detailed in the Plan, to divert more visitor traffic to the Western District, much of which is adjacent to the boundaries of the Town of Tremont.

Any long range, deliberately encouraged increase in transient usage, already at or beyond the saturation point, of the so-called West Side would work an undue economic hardship on the Town. It would also drastically alter Tremont's historical characteristics as a collection of fishing-oriented villages, a "bedroom community" of choice for workers employed elsewhere, and the summer home of several score non-resident property owners seeking peace and quiet.

The Eastern District of the Park is largely a single geographical and jurisdictional unit. Its management is primarily the Park's responsibility and the effects of administrative decisions within its control. Acadia's scattered and fragmented holdings in the Western District, however, dilute both the Park's jurisdictional authority and its administrative responsibility.

Thus, for example, the responsibility for meeting the added costs of maintaining and policing Town roads caused by increased traffic resulting from the Park's decision to "promote" the West Side would rest with the Town and not the Federal agency. Furthermore, the inconvenience and hazards to visitor and resident alike of the chronic traffic bottlenecks on State Route 102 during July and August in Somesville and Southwest Harbor and the inadequacy of the highway [illegible]

Tremont up the western flank of the Island transcend dollars and cents accounting. And their remedies lie beyond the Park's control.

Even at present volume during the peak of the season the Park's efforts to lure more visitors to Tremont has had an injurious impact on the Town. A case in point is the recently launched naturalist cruises out of Bass Harbor, adding greatly to the traffic congestion at the State Ferry Terminal. The narrow town road funneling a steady stream of traffic to and from Bass Harbor Head Light has become a safety engineer's nightmare. The snarls at the dead end of the shore road in Bernard would warrant the full time traffic control services of a Ranger were they to occur in the Park.

Tremont is but marginally geared to harvest the tourist dollars. It is this Board's belief that any large scale attempts to cash in on the tourist trade will be a long time coming, and probably will be unwelcome.

As we see it, the Town's real worth lies in what can be best described as a unique way of life in the last relatively uncommercialized corner of this remarkable Island. A way of life and natural setting which, down through the years, has attracted one of the cleanest, most congenially compatible "industries" any town can hope for: the colony of summer residents who provide more than half the Town's tax revenue.

Therefore, we would resist any moves by the Park which would put added burdens on the Town's roads and limited public facilities and jeopardize the Town's future growth through residential development.

TREMONT PLANNING BOARD

Eleanor R. Mayo, Ch.

David Holstein

Richard Black, Sr.

Jean Sargent

Farrell Davisson

Clark Zantzinger

Lisa von Borowsky

State of Maine
Executive Department
State Planning Office
189 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04330

KENNETH M. CURTIS
GOVERNOR

PHILIP M. SAVAGE
STATE PLANNING DIRECTOR

TEL. (207) 289-3261

October 24, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

As you may know, our office is at present working on a plan for Maine's coastal areas. The area of particular concern to Acadia National Park is the region which we are at present mapping. Many of our specific comments should thus be regarded as resulting only from work which is in progress and therefore still somewhat incomplete. This is also why our reactions are somewhat tardy.

Generally, our comments fall into four broad categories:

1. That from all appearances the Acadia master planners have revealed very few of their criteria for the designation they make of particular plots of land. This lack of recorded objective criteria for these areas' zone designations makes the process of reviewing their suitability and feasibility for inclusion in federal parklands very difficult. For example, inconsistencies and problems that result are:

   (a) Carvers Island, Crow Island, Hardhead, Dagger, Steve, Sparrow Island, and Greenledge are owned by the State of Maine. Mark Island is already a federal island. Dagger Island, Bald Island, Sheep Island, Barred Island, Brimstone and Little Brimstone are important Eider duck nesting islands. Some of these nesting islands are already state owned, others that are not should be placed under the jurisdiction of an agency or organization with the capability for managing and protecting these valuable resources (such as Maine's Department of Inland Fisheries and Game or Maine's Sea and Shore Fisheries Department).

   (b) Although all islands within the Eggemoggin Reach and western Penobscot Bay area are placed in a zone two (conservation easement) category, equally important mainland areas are not considered or discussed. Hence the boundary for the park must appear to many to be quite arbitrary and

elusive. Instead of expanding park jurisdiction in such a piecemeal fashion, serious consideration should be given to concentrating more in Mount Desert, Schoodic Peninsula, Isle au Haut, and surrounding islands. As a particular park area becomes too small or overused, serious consideration should be given to acquiring a new federal park area in another highly significant area of Maine. It is clear that Mt. Desert Island could be irreparably damaged and altered if increasing numbers of people continue to flock to it. Neither has the term "easement" been clearly defined in the report. How much use will be permitted in easement designated areas? A resource management plan should be an essential element of the process used in designating areas in particular zones.

2. That the Acadia master planners have apparently conducted no impact analysis on the surrounding area although ample attention is paid to the increasing number of persons that can be expected to visit the park. For example:

   (a) The master plan proposes the expanding of access facilities to Isle au Haut from Stonington, yet anyone familiar with the town of Stonington and its small main streets and limited parking areas would recognize the heavy burden that would be placed on the town transportation systems from this proposed expansion of tourists. The town of Stonington is a classic Maine coastal fishing village which deserves special consideration and careful review before any alteration of its present character can be permitted and before any increase in numbers of persons and vehicles should be allowed.

   (b) The proposed expansion of facilities on Isle au Haut and Duck Harbor should be more carefully considered so that increasing the number of people visiting this island will not continue to interfere with the local townspeople in the pursuit of their livelihood.

3. Although my name (Ron Poitras) was placed as a participant and consultant to this master plan project, the actual extent of my participation included very limited and minimal review at a very early stage of development. This report is one which I would have difficulty supporting professionally, and therefore I do resent being listed as an active participant.

4. It is clear by the publicity generated so far that the process of drafting a master plan for Acadia National Park and its surrounding regions will require a continuous input by a wide variety of local and state interests. An excellent technique for accomplishing this participation has been outlined in legislation to set up a national land use policy which has been introduced in cooperation with the U. S. Department of the Interior. This Act clearly states the need for assuring consistency of federal actions with state and local land use programs and interests. The coordinating mechanism recommended as a part of this national legislation is the formation of a federal-state joint committee, the major purpose of which would be to investigate and resolve specific conflicts between the planning and management of federal lands and adjacent non-federal lands. (See Land Use Policy Act of 1972, S632, Title IV, passed September 19, 1972.)

The Coastal Planning Group of the State Planning Office has detailed information on 202 of the 272 islands which the Acadia Master Plan recommends for preservation and conservation. Although we began itemizing some of the relevant information concerning these islands for your use, we feel that the Acadia master planning team would perhaps benefit more from examining this information in its mapped state and in its relationship with other natural resource data.

We will welcome the opportunity to be of further assistance to you in reviewing and revamping this highly important statement of future intent for a major portion of the coast of Maine.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Poitras
Planning Supervisor

Alda Stich
Ms. Alda Stich
Land Use Planner

RAP:wjb

cc: Philip M. Savage, Director, State Planning Office.
Kenyon Karl, A-95 Coordinator
James Mitchell, Federal-State Coordinator

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION

State Office Building
Augusta, Maine 04330

LAWRENCE STUART
COMMISSIONER

AREA CODE
289-382

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

CONTENTS NOTED			
		Initials	Date
X	Supt.		
	Admin. Officer	DZa	
X	Cont. & M.	July 26, 1972	
	Maint. Spec.		
	Inter. Spec.		
	Mgr. E. Dist.		
	Mgr. W. Dist.		
	Gen. For. E.		
	Gen. For. W.		
	Park Rangr.		
	Mechanic		

Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Keith:

I want to acknowledge your letter of July 5 with the attached copy of the Acadia Master Plan. I have had this reviewed by Tom Cieslinski, who is head of my Planning Division, and I thought you would be interested in a copy of the remarks which he passed on to me and which I am attaching.

Please let me know if there is any way I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Larry

Lawrence Stuart
Commissioner

LS/jk
enc.

STATE OF MAINE

Inter-Departmental Memorandum

Date July 14, 1972

To Lawrence Stuart, Commissioner — Dept. Parks and Recreation

From Thomas J. Cieslinski — Dept. Parks and Recreation

Subject Acadia National Park Master Plan

I have read the latest draft of the Acadia Master Plan and offer the following comments and observations:

1. The primary purposes of the plan seem to be to establish a firm park boundary and to establish zones of different recreational uses.

2. The national park service evidently intends to encourage private enterprise surrounding the park to serve those who wish to see the park. Very few new recreational areas are planned within the park boundaries.

3. The NPS evidently intends to encourage a public shuttle service for those visiting the park.

4. At the present time Acadia can only acquire land by donation. They intend to seek the authority to acquire land with money.

5. The plan reafirms that Acadia is a natural area, not a recreational area.

6. The plan recommends that islands and island groups be acquired at Acadia; that there be no new acquisitions on Mt. Desert Island. It also recommends that park outlyers on Mt. Desert Island be exchanged for private inholdings.

7. The plan recommends that 3 land use zones be established:

   a. public use-development
   b. preservation-conservation
   c. private use-development

   Question: Will land classified as preservation - conservation eventually be considered as additions to the National Wilderness System? The plan does not address itself to this.

8. Improved information and interpretive services are recommended.

9. Formal camping facilities on Mt. Desert Island will not be expanded. Picnicking facilities will be expanded as needed.

10. Two minor items: Lamoine State Park is missing from the Land Ownership Map while Holbrook Sanctuary is listed to be acquired by conservation easement by Acadia.

The plans for Acadia, as outlined in this draft Master Plan, are pretty much in accordance with the 1972 Maine Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. As such, I think that we should speak favorably or enter a favorable letter concerning these proposals at the August 29 meeting.

ORGANIZATION COMMENTS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 3 - 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

THE HARBOR ISLAND TRUST
225 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts

September 26, 1972

Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Sir:

As trustees of The Harbor Island Trust which includes Harbor Island and Scrag Island in the town of Swans Island, we have read with interest the recently published Master Plan of Acadia National Park. We were not aware of the public meeting held on August 29, 1972 at which verbal comments were solicited. We would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to express our opinion.

In general, we concur with the basic objectives as set forth in the Master Plan. We agree that recent and projected increase of use by visitors within the Park boundaries and the potentially uncontrolled development on the adjacent islands warrants immediate concern. With proper implementation, the plan, in our opinion, is a reasonable approach to preserving the natural and physical beauty of the region.

While concerned with preserving the physical characteristics of the region, we are also deeply interested that any plans and actions taken are in the best interests of the permanent residents of the area. It would be our hope that the impact of the Master Plan would not inhibit the normal development of these peoples lives.

It is our intention to work closely with the Town of Swans Island in any course of action we take. Harbor Island and Scrag Island are in the proposed Zone 2 which is designated "Preservation - Conservation." We have been in touch with the Maine Coast Heritage Trust concerning a conservation easement and we intend to consider further an arrangement of this sort.

We assure you we are most interested in the progress or changes and developments in the Master Plan.

Sincerely,

A. Irving Forbes)
Florence F. Locke)
C. Fessenden Morse) Trustees
John Noble, Jr.)
John W. Putnam)

By C. Fessenden Morse
C. Fessenden Morse
Vice President & Trustee

CFM/k

cc: Chairman, Board of Selectmen
Swans Island, Maine

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 2 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

HURRICANE ISLAND
OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL

BOX 429 — ROCKLAND, MAINE 04841 — 207 594-5548

September 25, 1972

Mr. Robert Binneweis
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

Dear Bob:

Writing on the behalf of the Hurricane Island Outward Bound School, I am pleased to state that we are in support of the Park's efforts to implement the "Master Plan". The land usage experience we have acquired during eight years of operation on the coast of Maine has lead us to some strong conclusions about planning for future preservation and usage. We feel that the "Master Plan", as outlined by the Acadia National Park, represents the best possible blend of preservation and usage. It is certainly in our interest to support programs aimed at preserving for public use coastal lands and waterways that might otherwise fall prey to private land development companies. The Acadia "Master Plan" identifies and addresses the land usage needs as we would like to see them addressed.

Respectfully submitted,

Perry Gates

Perry Gates, Course Director
Hurricane Island Outward Bound School

cc: Peter O. Willauer

bwg

THE JACKSON LABORATORY / BAR HARBOR, MAINE
TEL. 207-288-3373 04609

25 September 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Administrative Staff of the Jackson Laboratory has reviewed the Master Plan for Acadia National Park that was presented at a public hearing on 29 August 1972.

We are fully in accord with the general objective of a plan for Acadia National Park and desire to do our part as a publicly supported, nonprofit, research institution to make possible the orderly development and preservation of the Mount Desert Island resource. Recreational opportunities afforded by the Park have been and will continue to be a factor in our attracting and holding scientific staff.

We note that the Laboratory shorefront property on Schooner Head Road, specifically lot 35 Town of Bar Harbor tax map 15A, is classified Zone 1 in the Plan. This property is essential to the Laboratory's research and training programs. It has been the site of our Precollege Student Science Training Program for the past 21 years. The property is ideally suited for small scientific seminars and conferences requiring a degree of isolation. The training of students in research and the exchange of research information between scientists is of enormous value to the research going on in the Laboratory and to biological research conducted elsewhere in this country and abroad.

The classification of this property as Zone 1, thus making it subject to acquisition by the government on short notice, will have an adverse effect on our activities. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to do the necessary forward planning for our training program, and it could conceivably militate against our attracting funds for the forward financing of the program.

In our opinion, this property, in full view of the Champlain Mountain overlook and with its sheer coastline, should be protected from recreational development. We feel that its present use is in the national interest. We have no intention of changing this use, and we are willing to transfer to the government that portion of the land not now being used in exchange for certain land in Park ownership. Since privately owned shorefront property to the north and south of ours is classified Zone 2 in the Plan, we urge that Laboratory lot number 35 be placed in Zone 2.

As you know, we are willing to exchange approximately 600 feet on the southern end of lot 35 extending from the highway to the ocean and including a reef about one-sixth of an acre in area to which we hold title for Park land of equal value adjacent to ours east of State Highway Number 3. Our proposal is on record in a letter to Superintendent John M. Good dated 28 April 1971.

As stated in our letter, we are prepared to recommend this exchange to our Board of Governing Trustees and are confident of securing this approval. We are also prepared to recommend the negotiation of a conservation easement on a donative basis for the remainder of lot 35 if it is placed in Zone 2.

We enthusiastically endorse the plan in principle and commend those who participated in it.

Sincerely yours,

Earl L. Green

Earl L. Green
Director

cc: Real Property Committee
Mr. R. L. Hinckley
Mr. R. E. Garrity
Mr. E. W. Madeira, Jr.

Mr. J. F. Gerrity
Mr. T. B. Hyde
Mr. D. J. Foley

Maine Snowmobile Association, Inc.
P. O. Box 77 Hampden Highlands, Me. 04445
Tel. 207 862-7011

September 7, 1972

Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine
Attn: Keith Miller

Re: Written statement on Acadia Master Plan

Gentlemen:

The use of snowmobiles in Acadia National Park was mentioned in an article in the Ellsworth American on August 24th and their use was also referred to at the public hearing on August 29th. In view of this I would like to make several comments for the record which I am sure you personally are aware of.

Although the land for the park has been acquired through gifts in the past, a considerable amount of money is spent each year to construct facilities, maintain the park and staff it. Aside from a small amount of user fees the cost of operating Acadia National Park is paid for by the taxpayers of this country. All the taxpayers, not just those who hike, ski or snowshoe. The park is "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." All of the people, not just a certain few.

Acadia National Park consists of approximately 34,000 acres. Those who wish to snowmobile in the park during the winter are restricted to certain designated routes. In land area these routes amount to less than 1% of the park. Those who wish to hike, ski or snowshoe can use 100% of the land area. They have exclusive use of over 99% of the land area. I do not feel it is asking too much to continue this policy.

Our Association has appreciated the cooperation we have had from the personnel of Acadia National Park in the past and we hope to continue to work with you in the future. I would be happy to meet with you at any time to discuss the matter further.

Very truly yours,

Jud Roberts

Jud Roberts,
President

JR/ma



Box 4
Bar Harbor
Maine 04609
(207) 288-5019

August 29, 1972

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This testimony is presented on behalf of Maine Coast Heritage Trust, a non-profit, charitable organization which works with landowners who are concerned with open space planning for the future.

Concern for the future of Coastal Maine's open land is widespread, and committments to retaining some of it in its open state are clearly shown by activities at several levels, such as; the broad scope of the Acadia Master Plan; the passage of several pieces of open space legislation by the Maine Legislature; by the existence of many private organizations dedicated to the above purposes; and by the participation of many private citizens in all of these efforts.

The open space legislation passed recently in Maine is a good indicator of the nature of our committment to open land. These laws have included the Farm and Open Space Land Law; the Coastal Zoning Act; the Conservation Easement Statute; the Wetlands Control Law; and the Site Selection Law. The most important thing which these laws have in common is their support of the continued use and ownership of land by private citizens. They recognize, however, that some uses of land terminate open space, that certain incentives need to be provided to retain open space - in the same manner which we have incentives to stimulate private development, and that open space is an integral part of the history, economy, and culture of the coastal zone.

The relationship between land and environmental quality is a clear one, and we are all dependent on that in one way or another. It affects the quality of water and air, and hence, the livelihood and health of most of our citizens. Without it, certain ways of life, like farming and forestry, are impossible.

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Andrew Wyeth

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Elmer Beal, Jr.
FIELD DIRECTOR Benjamin R. Emory

There is also a psychological importance of open land, and this is why so many of us are held here and why many others annually leave their own homes in cities and suburbs to look out across fields, mountains, and ocean and be assured that there are still some places where things grow wild. The time could come when people would have to go away from the coast to experience the natural environment, and that might be possible only for those who could afford to do so, and they too, might find that there was no longer any place to go.

The traditional use of land along the Maine Coast has been unintensive, with villages clustering in harbors around businesses, with farms and timberland stretching between. Small islands have only slightly been used for farming and fishing since the 1930's. Maine people lived in an environment privately owned yet found much of it available to them for recreation, hunting, picnicing, and berry picking. As the demand for land increased, more areas were closed to the public. Acadia National Park was created very early in the history of increasing demand for land and has, year by year, gained increasing importance as a source of open land for public access.

Physical access, however, is not the only aspect of open land which we have enjoyed, and as open land is consumed, we become more and more aware of the other kinds of uses which we make of it. Privately owned open land is interwoven with points from which it is viewed by others, either adjacent property owners, or by the public from Park land, the highways, and the ocean. The motorist, the visitor to Acadia, the passenger on a boat, and the public in general are all dependent on how private landowners use their land. All can feel a sense of loss when the open land is used, and in many cases, this loss can be translated into economic terms as well.

In the past, where it was important to protect a large and significant area, public agencies, including the National Park Service, have attempted to acquire sufficient land so that the environmental quality of an entire area could be controlled. In the Maine Coastal Zone, the price of land has escalated to a point where this would be extremely costly to the public. Furthermore, it would jeopardize the economic basis for the continued existence of coastal Maine's historically rich culture and way of life which is such an important part of the experience which is included in Acadia's list of assets.

Neither wide scale public acquisition nor uncontrolled coastal urbanization are desirable. Fortunately another option is available. The Acadia Master Plan wisely envisions the widespread use of conservation easements which allow for the retention of open land, while leaving it in private hands, on the tax rolls, and available for unintensive development,

Maine Coast Heritage Trust has successfully sought landowners who would be willing to enter into this type of agreement with Acadia National Park over the past year-and-a-half. The response has been encouraging, and it is now clear that many landowners will be willing to forego the right to intensively develop their land in exchange for the assurance that the Park Service would agree to enforce the limitations on the use of their land in perpetuity. To date, the owners of over thirty islands and several portions of islands, ranging in size from 1 to 300 acres, have donated conservation easements to Acadia. This is encouraging evidence that the landowning public is willing to cooperate with the Park Service in their goal of providing assurance of maintaining our heritage of open land, while still leaving it in private hands, and hence on the tax rolls.

Therefore, we feel that it is in the interest of the people of this area, and in the interest of the Nation, inasmuch as this area has national significance, to support the widespread use of conservation easements as proposed in the Acadia Master Plan, for we feel that they represent a unique compromise and opportunity for cooperation among all interests in this area.

The choice of land to be included in Zone II is excellent, as the offshore islands are particularly vulnerable to environmental damage, are highly visible, and are one of the major components in the unique natural values of the Maine Coast. Since it is important to prevent developments in Zone II which would adversely affect the area as a whole, we support the provision of eminent domain for Zone II.

It appears that although the criteria which the Park Service has chosen for placing land in Zone III are good ones, we feel that more active consideration for conservation easements should be given to lands in Zone III which are highly visible and are of superior scenic and natural value.

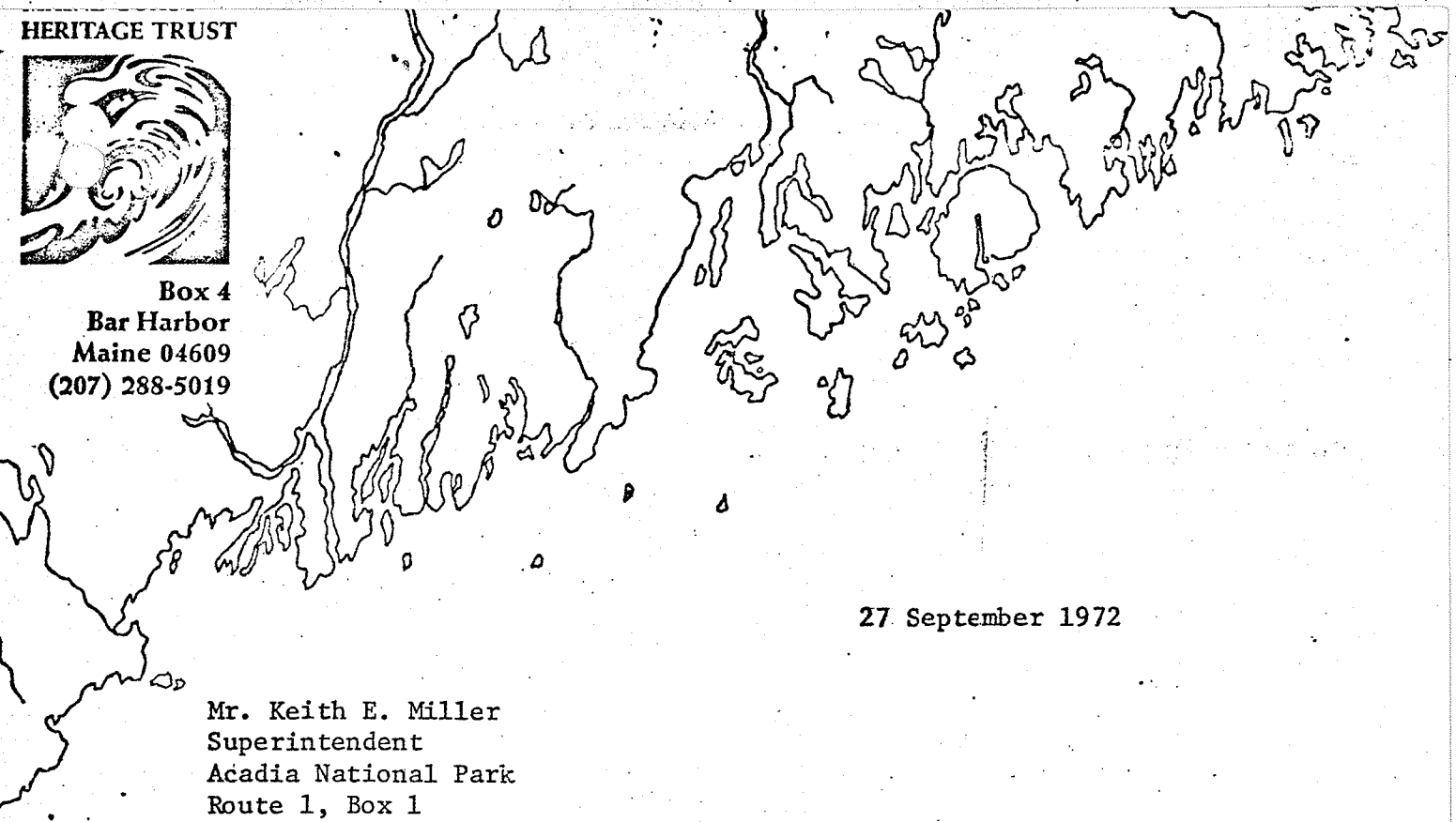
The spirit of cooperation and compromise seems to be integral in this Master Plan, and I think that there is hope that we can progress, but with the knowledge that our unique natural heritage will be available for future generations.

Respectfully submitted,

Elmer Beal, Jr.
Executive Director

HERITAGE TRUST

Box 4
Bar Harbor
Maine 04609
(207) 288-5019



27 September 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

For the record of the Acadia Master Plan meeting, we wish to expand the statement submitted by Elmer Beal, particularly with regard to plan recommendations for the Zone II management boundary.

We feel that the Master Plan text should be revised to more clearly define what types of acquisition authority are being sought within the boundary zones and under what specific circumstances this authority may be used.

As part of this revision, the plan should contain a clear statement that islands and other coastal lands protected by satisfactory conservation easements shall be absolutely immune to any possible condemnation proceedings initiated by the National Park Service. And further, we suggest that the plan address itself clearly to possible uses of condemnation in either Zones I or II and provide theoretical examples of what types of land exploitation might prompt the exercise of this authority.

Other acquisition options, less severe than condemnation, also should be identified and thoroughly explained.

The specter of condemnation always is frightening to land owners. If conditions under which it may be used are not made clear, it's intended use may become distorted to the detriment of otherwise

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worthy conservation goals. To temper this possibility, the very best possible written statement on proposed land acquisition authority should be made available for public review.

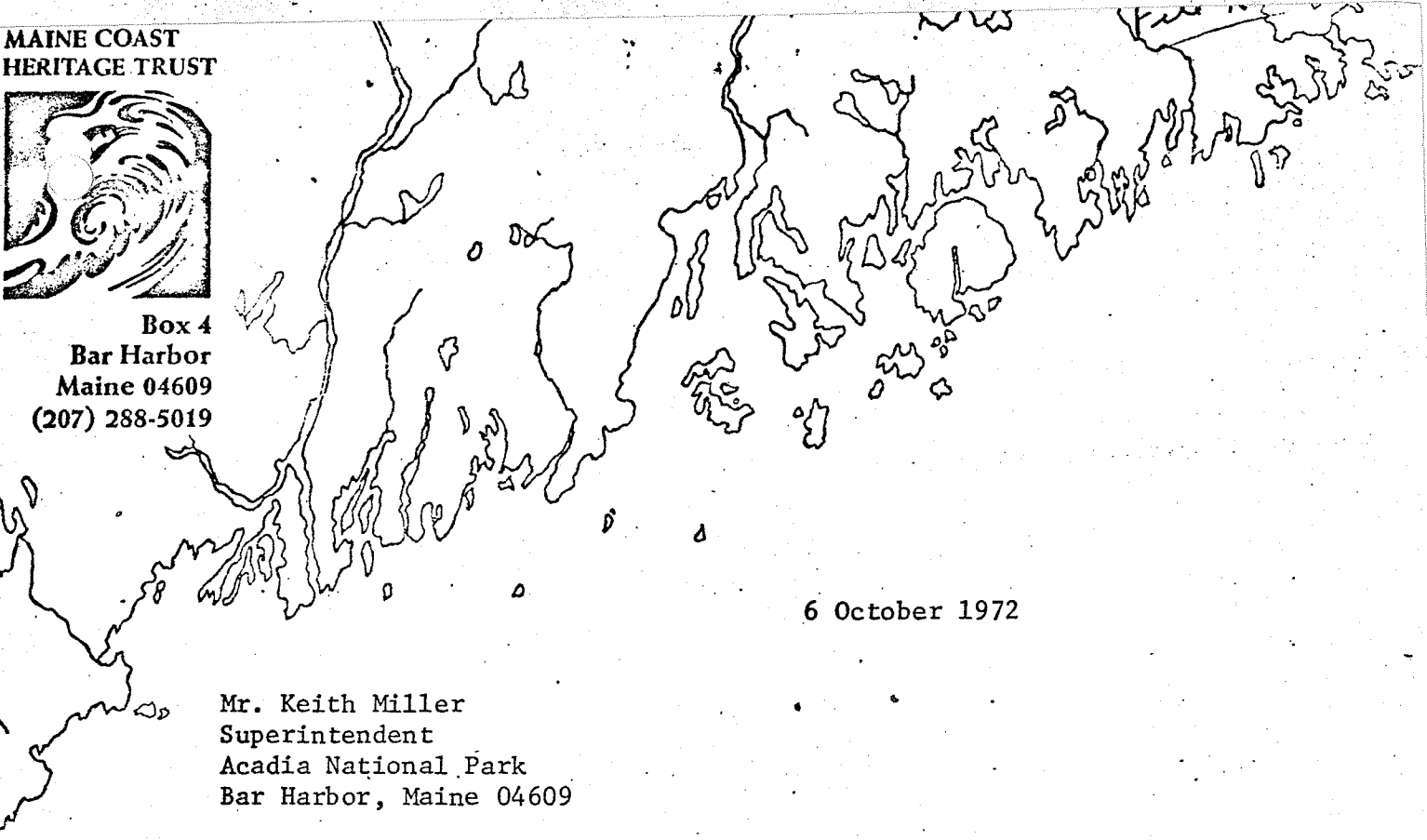
Sincerely yours,

Robert O. Binnewies
Executive Director

ROB/rp

MAINE COAST
HERITAGE TRUST

Box 4
Bar Harbor
Maine 04609
(207) 288-5019



6 October 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I admire the patient and thoughtful way you have provided answers to the questions and criticisms concerning the Park Plan in your letter to the Bar Harbor Times of September 28th. It's impossible to please all of the people all of the time, but it seems to me that there are several changes which might be made which would make the Plan more acceptable. I suggest particularly the following points.

1. As you recognized in your letter to the Bar Harbor Times, not everyone on the "Advisory Council" was in favor of all proposals in the Plan. In the final version, it might be best to list names of Advisors in a way which would not imply their 100% approval. I, for instance, feel that the proposal to make a "cruise port" at Stonington would be a major mistake for that whole area. Not only would it alter the basic character of the township, but it would mean drastic change for many people who have chosen to live there because of the way of life it embodies. The National Park Service professes its interest in preserving the culture and unique way of life of various areas. Stonington is a unique area, and a "cruise port" would destroy it. In addition to a greatly altered Stonington, a greatly altered Isle au Haut would quickly follow, and so the mischief spreads.

2. The Plan should make even clearer the guarantee that is already in the current text that any land which is protected by an acceptable conservation easement shall automatically be immune

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from condemnation initiated by the Interior Department or any of its agencies. This would allow property owners to write meaningful conservation easements with full confidence that their land would not, at some later date, be taken by the Park. And towns would be assured that these properties would continue to provide tax dollars.

3. New legislation should include a provision that, in the event of Federal Government acquisition of land which is not protected by conservation easements, the affected town will receive Federal payment in lieu of taxes.

I know you are dedicated to developing a Plan which will produce the most good for the most people, but I strongly suggest that fragile cultural and community systems, just as fragile ecosystems, need special protection. Those who know how much time, thought, and hard work you are putting into the production of this Plan are grateful to you, and I, for one, feel confident that in the end solutions will be found to many of the problems which now seem insurmountable.

Yours sincerely,

Peggy Rockefeller

Mrs. David Rockefeller
President
Maine Coast Heritage Trust

Natural Resources Council of Maine

September 25, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Supt.
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you very much for participating in the recent meeting, "Acadia Master Plan: A Closer Look".

I trust you were as impressed as I have been with the caliber of people who have been chosen to represent the Stonington-Deer Isle residents. They are justifiably concerned about the preservation of the unique characteristics of one of Maine's loveliest spots.

I sincerely hope that you will submit the names which were given you, with the recommendation that they be favorably considered for positions on the Master Plan Advisory Board. I also feel that representation from Isle au Haut should be added.

I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Wayne C. Cobb

Wayne C. Cobb
Coastal Resources Consultant

WCC/css

Enclosed find list of participants.
We

20 Willow Street Augusta Maine 04330 (207) 622-3101

ACADIA MASTER PLAN - A CLOSER LOOK

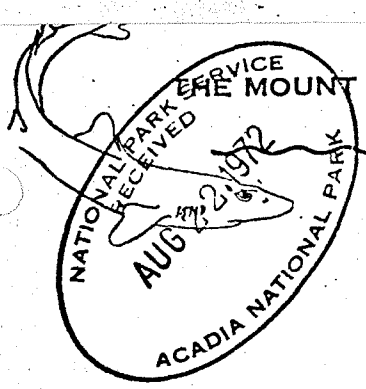
Participants in Meeting at Stonington

Sherman Greene	Deer Isle Planning Board
Emily L. Muir	Stonington Planning Board
Natalie Shepard	Stonington Planning Board
Richard A. Buxton	Stonington Planning Board
Marshall Rice	Deer Isle Planning Board
Hiram W. Woodward	Deer Isle Planning Board
Richard Peterson	Stonington Conservation Commission
Stanley Clifford	Deer Isle Planning Board
Chris Beach	Stonington Planning Board
Roger Greenlaw	Deer Isle Conservation Commission
R. Nathaniel W. Barrows	Stonington Planning Board

(Plus nine individuals)

Keith E. Miller	Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Wayne C. Cobb	Coastal Resources Consultant, NRC
Clifford Goodall	Staff Attorney, NRC

THE MOUNT DESERT ISLAND *Biological Laboratory*
SALISBURY COVE, MAINE 04672



	Initials	Date
Admin. Officer		
X Ch. I & R M		
Maint. Spec.		
Interp. Spec.		
Mgr. E. Dist.		
Mgr. W. Dist.		
Gen. For. E.		
Gen. For. W.		
Park Ranger		
Mechanic		

August 18, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendant
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

We write on behalf of the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory to express our support for the published master plan for Acadia National Park.

As the plan is accomplished we feel that the Park and the Laboratory may wish to consider covenants that will protect our mutual conservation-preservation interests. Much of our ~~Pond~~ has been ecologically stable for many years and we hope that the contiguous Northeast Creek area can be preserved in its natural state.

Because of our holdings of shoreline as well as relatively undisturbed terrestrial environment. The Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory can provide regions for study of organisms in an exceptional variety of natural habitats. We are presently corresponding with the National Science Foundation concerning the possibility of our being designated as a National Science Resource and feel that such a designation would be advantageous to the Park and to our institution.

Please do not hesitate to call upon us should you feel that we can aid in the implementation of the plan.

Sincerely yours,

H.V. Murdaugh, Jr.
Director

R. Rappaport
Vice-President

HVM,RR/hk

A Statement Concerning The Master Plan
For Acadia National Park, August 29, 1972

Submitted by the Maine Regional Group of
The Sierra Club, September 27, 1972

The Maine Regional Group of the Sierra Club endorses the Establishment of a firm park management boundary with defined zones of preservation and use, and supports the establishment of concurrent jurisdiction on all lands owned in fee. We urge that the appropriate legislative authority for protection of the outer islands be gained as soon as possible.

the Master Plan, as published, is an inadequate and ineffective means of introducing long-range conceptual planning to the general public. A condensed version should be prepared and given wide distribution within the legislative bounds of Acadia National Park. More detailed, objective information should then be made available to every municipality, planning board, public library, etc., within the area for the use of those people who are more deeply concerned with the plan and willing to make some effort at gaining further information.

The omission of objective information from the Master Plan suggests that much of this information is simply not known. A comprehensive environmental study of the entire area within the legislative bounds of the Park is absolutely essential. The Maine Regional Group considers a study of this kind second in priopity only to protection of the outer islands from uncontrolled development. Only after such a study will it be possible to make objective predictions as to the ability of the surrounding towns to provide the necessary support facilities. Some control over certain forms of development within zone 3 might also be gained. With proper planning, each township would be able to make proper use of its land in relation to the park, thereby increasing the value of its land, both esthetically and in taxable value.

Although the Maine Regional Group supports the basic concepts of the Master Plan and will actively promote those concepts whenever this is appropriate, we feel the following items should be opposed:

1. A large portion of Somes Sound remains in zone 3, Private use and development. The entire sound should be preserved in an undeveloped condition as an integral part of ANP. This is a question of National interest over local interest but need not entail outright acquisition by the National Park Service. A fourth zone giving the Park Service the ability to purchase scenic easements in this area is needed.

2. Classification of the Day Mountain, Hunter's Brook area as an outstanding natural feature does not seem warranted.

NATIONAL PARKS and Conservation Association

PUBLISHERS OF NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION MAGAZINE: THE ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

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RICHARD A. WATSON

October 8, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove
Mount Desert Island, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park. I enclose our comments on the Master Plan for your information and enclusion in the record relating to the Master Plan.

Sincerely,

Ledlie Dinsmore

Ledlie Dinsmore
Special Assistant

LD:lm

P.S. Sorry — I went away for the weekend with directions to have a secretary mail this. I do hope we are not now too late. Despite our telephone conversation!

LD

COMMENTS OF

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20009

ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

The National Parks and Conservation Association commends the National Park Service for its efforts in the Master Plan to establish management policies and plans to achieve immediate and long range goals for Acadia National Park. The Park Service has shown sound judgement in its efforts to anticipate and limit the adverse impacts of visitation on Acadia's fragile natural environment and in its efforts to consolidate the Park into a unified management area with added protection for the surrounding islands.

Concerning the boundary proposal and jurisdictional problem, NPCA endorses the system of separate zones to enable the Park Service to regulate land use with conservation easements when that technique is more appropriate than acquisition of fee title. Criteria for classification of lands within the specific categories should, however, be more explicitly defined in the Master Plan, especially for the islands of the Acadia archepelago. Additional information concerning the status of cooperative efforts by the federal and state governments and such private groups as the Maine Coast Heritage Trust to obtain conservation easements would be helpful in assesing this Master Plan and others throughout the nation. Additional information concerning financial benefits in the form of direct compensation or other

techniques such as tax credits which have been employed to meet increasing taxes on shorefront property would also be helpful. The Master Plan should make specific reference to the necessity for legislatio where conservation easements will not serve to accomplish the necessary Park Service jurisdiction and control.

NPCA endorses the resource use concept although application of this concept in the Master Plan is weak in several instances. The impact of people on heavily used zones on the eastern side of the Park, e.g. Otter Cliffs, Thunder Hole, and Sand Beach, should definitely be limited by the establishment of barriers and provision of alternative sites. Plans for archeological investigations at Fernald oint pose potential difficulties relating to access to the site through adjoining private land. The results of archeological studies of the area might be better displayed in the proposed enlarged Thompson Island Visitors Center.

Although NPCA endorses feasibility studies in conjunction with plans for traffic control, there is an urgent need to develop traffic circulation plans as soon as possible so as to avoid additional adverse impact from private automobiles on the Park. NPCA urges the Park Service to immediately provide a public shuttle bus service along Ocean Drive and up Cadillac Mountain so as to alleviate private automobile conjestion on these roads. After testing the shuttle bus service, it should be expanded to other crowded areas such as Jordon Pond.

The proposed expansion and improvement of information and orientation services on Thompson Island are excellent. These services should be coordinated and centered on Thompson Island on the approach to Mt. Desert Island. In this way, preservation of the fragile environment can be successfully combined with adequate visitor services so that both values are secured.

NPCA endorses the preservation of the carriage-path system and the continuation of restrictions against motor vehicle use of the system.

Boating is an appropriate activity within much of the Park that helps to free the land from the adverse impacts of over-use. A cooperative arrangement between the Park Service and private enterprises should be explored. Power boating is not, however, appropriate at Jordon Pond where it would detract from the value of use by hikers and other visitors. Similar restrictions should be imposed on Long Pond and Echo Lake. Boaters should not be permitted to disembark upon islands within the Park reachable by overnight cruises with the exception of a possible wilderne or primitive campground on Marshall Island.

The Park Service is to be commended for recognizing that there is little need of increasing commercial services within the Park. Facilities at Thunder Hole and Cadillac Mountain should be phased out. The expansion of the Wildwood Stable should be carefully studied. No additional visitor services should be provided at Jordon Pond. The Park Service should not increase or otherwise expand campgrounds but should rather rely upon private enterprise outside the park to meet

this need should it arise. Bicycling within the Park should be encouraged and bicycle rental shops outside the Park should be encouraged to meet the demand for bicycles. The Park Service should ensure safe access to bicycle trails.

CITIZEN COMMENTS

REGINALD ALLEN

Mt. Desert, Maine 04660

October 7, 1972

Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine.

Dear Mr. Miller,

Belatedly, let me outline briefly what I said from the floor in the late stage of the meeting on August 29 when the Acadia National Park Master Plan received public discussion.

The concern that prompted me to speak is the precarious future ecologically speaking I feel Mt.Desert Island faces in the light of the Park Department's clearly incompatible objectives - to increase capacity of public use and simultaneously to preserve primative natural areas. Others brought up this subject in one form or another during the course of the evening's meeting, but perhaps in a too general way. My primary interest, bias if you like, is for the preservation of Nature in all its manifestations on this unique, relatively small island. As you well know, Geologically Mt.Desert is a veritable showcase, a microcosm of wonderment both for the scientist and for the lover of scenery. Biologically Mt.Desert enjoys that rare overlapping of the Boreal and the North-Temperate flora and fauna which gives our island its incredible variety of nesting birds and of fascinating wild-flowers.

It is well known that the flora and fauna of islands are likely to be peculiarly vulnerable to irreversible changes when a new enemy or a new condition of living is imported or when the population of a formerly compatible fellow-resident gets too numerous. An islands plants and animals are often poised in a fragile ecological balance. Those we may enjoy today in woods or bog can simply cease to exist on this island in the space of a frighteningly short time if public use and abuse crowd in on them.

Even on foot too many unskilled visitors on trails of primitive areas may be seriously destructive. So some skillfully devised rationing of use would seem to be mandatory in such areas. In winter with the snow-mobile already abusively entrenched throughout New England, we on Mt.Desert should enforce restrictions on their invasion of such few feeding grounds as a particularly deep snow may have left available for deer.

REGINALD ALLEN

Mt. Desert, Maine 04660

And as for the specter of trail-mobiles or motor-bikes in Spring and Summer - any Master Plan genuinely concerned with protection of Mt.Desert's ecology must take an unalterable stand against the horrendous assault such devices would make on the breeding, nesting and young-rearing retreats of birds and animals in the National Park. At their most exposed and vulnerable period, when foliage is not yet dense enough for protective concealment, the public - except on foot - must be kept out. I hope you and your organization will develop the means, regulations and enforcement for prohibiting the future hazard of trail-mobiles and motor-bikes.

My interest in Mt.Desert ecology dates back to the early 1920's before I or most of us had ever heard the word. I have been a long-time summer resident, and more recently for the last 20-odd years a property owner in Somesville in which beautiful spot my wife and I plan to spend much of our retirement year-'round. So inevitably we are enormously concerned with the future of this region as implicit in the Master Plan.

My life-long avocation and extra-curricular activity is Natural History in many aspects - observation, collecting, photography - particularly in the fields of birds and insects, with wild-flowers a rapidly rising interest. I am not a professional, but a trained amateur with a good deal of field experience among professionals. Locally, ornithologists James Bond and William Russell, ecologically oriented lawyer Arthur Palmer, and noted conservationist Robert Patterson (at whose home I met you briefly last April) will attest to my serious interest in the preservation of the natural resources of Mt.Desert Island. I would like to be of help where I can.

Respectfully submitted

Reginald Allen

P.S. On rereading the foregoing I find I have avoided commenting on the Master Plan in general,- perhaps because I found the presentati of the Plan on August 29 both appalling and embarrassing. Suffice t say, I applaud the statement of the Plan's Boundary proposal, Zonin and Acquisition programs. With a background of carefully developed communications and public relations so lamentably absent on August 29, these features of the Master Plan should win broad support.

R.A.

SERVICE
RECEIVED
AUG 16 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

CONTENTS NOTED			
		Initials	Date
X	Supt.		
	Admin. Officer	RRM	
X	Ch. I & R M		
	Maint. Spec.		
	Inter. Spec.		
	Mgr. E. Dist.		
X	Mgr. W. Dist.		
	Gen. For. E.		
	Gen. For. W.		
	Park Ranger		
	Mechanic		

P. O. Box 353
Stonington, Maine 04681
August 15, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Park Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have read the article appearing in Maine newspapers today about plans of the Acadia National Park with respect to islands close to present National Park areas. This article, as it appears in the newspapers, is somewhat confusing. I would like, however, to comment on the Park Service plans, as I understand them, and wish that my comments be made a part of the August 29, hearing record.

Let me state initially that my primary interest is in the preservation of the islands in Penobscot Bay and along adjacent coastal areas in their wilderness state in perpetuity. These islands, particularly the smaller uninhabited or only seasonally inhabited ones, are, in each instance, a delicately balanced ecological system. They simply will not tolerate development of any type or the abuse of tourist visits. There is no way to control the conduct of visitors while they are on a group of small widely scattered islands and there is no effective method for repairing the damage that these people would do to the above systems. Thus, if the National Park Service is to have any roll with regard to these islands, I recommend that it be to assure their preservation as wilderness and that they not be used as park areas for visitors. I recommend that should the Park Service acquire any of these islands, the deeds to them contain clauses providing that they revert to the owners, their heirs or assigns, if they are put to any use or development, whatsoever.

It is my understanding that some thought is being given to transporting tourists to various present and/or future Acadia National Park islands from Stonington. I think that initiation of such a plan would be a serious mistake.

As I am sure that you know, Stonington is a small fishing village at the extreme end of a long narrow highway

route. Neither the highways leading to Stonington nor the streets of the town are suitable for the large numbers of tourist vehicles that would be brought by such a ferry. There is no parking area in Stonington that would accomodate any significant number of cars above those presently parked by island residents and there is no place that I can think of where such a parking area could be developed. In addition, there are very few tourist accomodations on Deer Isle. I think that you will have to agree that any area free of the all-pervasive motel and fast food restaurant syndrome should, as much as possible, be spared from this type of development.

There is another, in my opinion, more important consideration in this matter. Stonington is a small coastal town made up primarily of Maine natives who earn their livelihoods by fishing and other non-tourist oriented means. This town is unlike Bar Harbor, for instance, which has a history of a large wealthy summer population. Most of Mt. Desert Island is tourist and vacation oriented while Stonington is a year round native population center. It would be a crime to destroy the character of another Maine coastal community by the invasion of a large transient tourist group. Naturally, people will visit this town in the future, but let's n ot purposely create a traumatic increase in the manner outlined above.

I strongly recommend, if it is felt that additional transport for visitors is required, that consideration be given to creating some sort of ferry service from a location on Mt. Desert Island. Such a ferry could tour the coast of Mt. Desert, could visit other islands in this area, and could make runs, as required, to Isle au Haut. As pointed out in today's newspaper article, many people are currently visiting the Acadia National Park, - primarily Mt. Desert Island - more are expected to do so in the future. It would seem that a ferry based somewhere on Mt. Desert Island could operate with more flexibility than one based in Stonington, that a Mt. Desert based ferry might be able to more efficiently provide more services than one based in Stonington, and, basing such a ferry on Mt. Desert Island rather than in Stonington would avoid the traffic and parking problems that I foresee on Deer Isle. In addition, as outlined above, not basing a tourist ferry in Stonington would avoid destruction of this community.

I am sure that you will give careful consideration to the matters that I have outlined in this letter. It is important

that our wilderness areas be preserved from as well as preserved for visitors. Hopefully, some Maine towns will also avoid the crush of the tourist and retain their native character.

Sincerely,

Alexander Armentrout

CC: Emily Muir
Stonington Planning Board

St. Paul's School CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301

September 22, 1972
Eagle Island
Sunset, Maine 04683

Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

As artists and 25-year summer natives of the coast of Maine, especially the East Penobscot Bay area, we are deeply disturbed by the implications for the area as proposed in the so-called Acadia Master Plan. Although the stated goals of the Plan -- particularly in its concern for preserving the cultural, economic, and environmental heritage of the area -- are laudable, the means by which the Park Administration plans to achieve these goals will in practice very likely destroy what should most be preserved.

We are sure, Mr. Miller, that the National Park Service and you personally are appalled by what happens to a commercialized, industrialized coastline; that you find abhorrent the development of neon-lit tourist palaces, the inflated land values that deny citizens their native heritage, and the despoliation of the fragile life of the off-shore islands that deprive fishermen of their livelihood. We are sure that the motivations and intentions of the Acadia Planning Board are beneficent; but they are also naïve, for what good is beneficence if the result is destructive and spoilative?

Consider what has happened to the border areas of Yellowstone, Yosemite, Cape Cod and the Everglades. Economic, cultural, and environmental disruption have led in each instance to the destruction of the essential nature of the area while preserving a section of it as a kind of museum-piece memory, like a stuffed auk in a glass cage.

What is so shocking about the Master Plan is either its incredible naïveté or its sinister duplicity. We would prefer the former, but the effect would be the same regardless. Of the three proposed measures for adjusting the Acadia boundaries -- easement, purchase, and sale -- only easement has any moral or philosophical justification, and even that is not entirely pure.

The other two measures -- purchase and sale -- are extraordinarily authoritarian and corruptive in their implications.

Purchase by means of condemnation puts an unfair penalty upon the landowner, since he is without recourse except through costly court procedures. The Acadia Park Administration assures the population of the affected area that it wants to protect and preserve the region, but sees no harm in expanding its own area of control to create more room for tourists and campers but less room for natives. This is truly Mephistophelian duplicity! Furthermore, the plan to sell off land which the Park Administration deems "undesirable" puts a trust agency in the real estate business -- an invitation to corruption and a betrayal of the original trust under which the Park received the property.

The "conservation easement," which is the only viable means of retaining the nature of the off-shore islands and their associated environment, should be the business of the owners of the property, under the advisement of the National Park Service but not under its direct authority; nor should Acadia National Park exact any special privilege in the use of the land or the shore areas.

In this project, the Acadia National Park's administration and Planning Board have acted arrogantly and cavalierly. They have not sought representation from the local communities in devising the Master Plan; they have acted in a spirit not of cooperation but of authoritarianism and paternalism. Is it any wonder that at the moment the people of the eastern Penobscot Bay region perceive the biggest single threat to their culture, their livelihood and their independence to be not the encroaching megalopolis or transient tourists but the Acadia National Park?

We can conserve our resources in the name of the "national good," but what national good is served when the means employed are those of totalitarianism and disenfranchisement?

We say nothing here that has not already been expressed or implied either at the public meeting of August 29, 1972, or in the local newspapers. What we do is voice our opposition to the means of the Master Plan and suggest that the Plan be revised in the following manner:

1. Scrap the present plan.

2. Seek out the advice of each affected area, each community at the most local level to determine what their suggestions, needs, provisions, and objectives are with respect to the future of the area.

3. Appoint a new Planning Board with representation from each affected community (either town or unorganized community), the representative to be chosen by the community, not by the Acadia administration.

4. Revise the Master Plan according to the findings of Steps 2 and 3 above, for submission to each community before approval or information to the Federal legislature.

While these steps may seem laborious, time-consuming, and overly elaborate, this is the nature of the democratic process. In the light of what purports to be a 50-year plan, no step that takes all things into consideration should be overlooked in the name of efficiency.

Increased tourism, crowded roads and waterways are not a conservation solution but a recreational rape of the natural and cultural resources. The Maine coast now needs to be protected from its would-be protectors, whose service is toward uninitiates who will quickly change an area of vitality, individuality, and great cultural stamina into a museum of artificially natural history.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas R. Barrett
Leni Mancuso Barrett

Thomas R. Barrett
Leni Mancuso Barrett

Copies to:

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Hon. Edward Muskie
Hon. Norris Cotton
Hon. Thomas McIntyre
Hon. James A. Cleveland
Department of Interior
Island Ad-Vantages
Ellsworth American
Maine Times
Maine Life
DownEast Magazine

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 3 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Bass Harbor, Me. 04653
September 30, 1972

Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Sirs:

I do not wish to sell, give, or lose Trimpet Island to Acadia National Park or to anyone else.

My father bought this island over fifty years ago. It was used to help him get a living for his family. No harm has ever come to it from anything but the natural elements constantly wearing away at it.

The last time I was

there, the gulls were in complete control and seemingly to be living in pure contentment.

I consider all properties left by my parents as a birthright - a heritage, and should be handed down to their heirs.

I do not think the park needs this little island which has a great sentimental value for me.

They should improve upon the property that they have already obtained and leave other peoples alone.

Very sincerely,

Marjorie Bridges Bragg
(Mrs.) Herbert

SEALEDGE
ISLE AU HAUT
MAINE
04645

Sept. 11. 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Supt.,
Acadia National Park.
Bar Harbor, Maine.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I attended the public meeting on Isle au Haut, Aug. 25, '72, in which National Park Services' proposals for changes of authority and operations effecting Marshall and Isle au Haut Islands were presented. I have also studied the Master Plan giving particulars and amplifications involved in the proposals you presented.

My deceased husband and I have been tax payers on Isle au Haut for twenty years, for a shore property. We feel very close to the local community existing since the late 1700's.

I am aware of many benefits

SEALEDGE
ISLE AU HAUT
MAINE

of the excellent National Park Service People here depend upon the qualities and services the Park provides and plans and take pride in its trained and dedicated personnel.

I must however, indicate that the recently proposed changes in use and ownership of the area in the Park jurisdiction seems to me, in many cases, unwise, unjustified and very undesirable.

I register distinct opposition to the Plan recently proposed and request that this protest shall not be ignored.

Respectfully yours

Mary M. Bruce
(Mrs. William Bruce)

Bc 155
Seal Harbor, Maine 04675

September 27, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Keith:

May we have the following brief thoughts added to the record of the public hearing on the 1972 ANP Master Plan?

(1) We urge that ANP Master Plan drop the goal of obtaining private property by force or court-imposed settlement. We are convinced that your seeking this power will ultimately kill the entire Master Plan. Instead, we recommend seeking from the Congress the authority to purchase private lands or private islands only where and when agreements can be amicably worked out between the federal government and private individuals.

(2) We urge that the Master Plan make no specific mention of any wish to purchase, by force or otherwise, any of the outer islands. Basically we feel that easements should be relied upon in seeking to protect the 'status quo' of outer islands. As under (1), purchases should arise only from the more limited Congressional authority where and when amicable agreements can be arrived upon.

(3) On the assumption that Rev. McGiffert's statement at the Public Hearing was accurate regarding the legal question of the proposed Mitchell Hill-Day Mountain land exchange, we strongly oppose this part of the Master Plan. The exchange itself from a substantive viewpoint may be very worthwhile, but the matter of upholding the Public Trust that rests with the federal government in accepting gifts of land in good faith in perpetuity should be the overriding consideration. While I was working for Newton Drury of the Save-the-Redwoods League several years ago, we came up against this Public Trust question regarding the proposed use of redwood state park lands for construction of a four-lane freeway. In two cases, the Public Trust principle successfully defeated the highway builders' plans. It should likewise defeat this well-intentioned transfer for the same legal reasons.

(4) Because there is considerable misunderstanding and confusion among MDI residents concerning the use of Rockefeller carriage roads by snowmobiles, we urge that ANP make a statement regarding the legal stipulations (terms and duration), and that such an explanation be offered to the local press. On the one hand, we hear a great deal of argument to the effect that Rocke-

feller built the roads and gave them and the adjacent lands to ANP, and that he intended that there be no motorized use of these roads by the public. What the MDI public should know is: were there such stipulations; if so, was there any time limit to their applicability; and if so, how binding are they on the federal government? It seems to us that since permission was given to snowmobilers several years ago, there must have been some loophole or way around the stipulations, and this issue could and should be put to rest once and for all by a simple explanation by ANP officials. Likewise, if the snowmobile permission violated the stipulations, certainly this should be admitted, whether or not one feels, as a personal matter, that snowmobiles should be allowed on certain stretches of carriage road.

(5) Everyone, no doubt, has ~~their~~ his own ideas as to who should be helping to create a Master Plan for a great national park. We were distressed to see no ordinary MDI residents--both men and women, such as carpenters, fishermen, and others of a lower income viewpoint. We have felt that many of the 'common folk' of this island have a lot of practical good sense about this island and the park and that there are many who could constructively contribute much worthwhile 'input.' Also sadly lacking is the former park naturalist, Paul Favour, whose understanding as well as knowledge of Mount Desert and Acadia's natural history are perhaps without equal, and whose feeling for the human aspects of MDI are of considerable value, too.

(6) Finally, in terms of the Master Plan and of ANP in general, we wish that the staff of ANP would draw itself closer to the people of MDI and vicinity. So much of the misunderstanding, mistrust, and antagonism stems, we believe, from a lack of good Public Relations. And part of this lack could be solved by more frequent and frank stories released to the press, more frequent public meetings, and in general increased opportunities for the Islanders to feel they really have a partnership with ANP officials. A good old team spirit, genuinely practiced, could go a long way toward reducing much of the unfortunate PR that has evolved over the years among many people who should be among the park's strongest allies.

We'd like to add that otherwise, in the main, the objectives of the ANP Master Plan are excellent, and we support them.

Respectfully submitted,

Russell D. and Pamela Butcher

P.S. One small point: we hope the gift shops on Cadillac Mountain and at Thunder Hole will be retained (they certainly do no harm to the park), and that their present informational value be expanded. These are both potentially very useful park information and Public Relations points that could reach much greater numbers of visitors than the Visitor Center itself does.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
03301

September 26, 1972

Action Office SIP
For info only

Dear Secretary,

The enclosed copy of a letter to the Superintendent of Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine, is a protest against a kind of thinking and action which, in the interests of efficiency, violates the dignity of citizens and the nature of a democratic republic, even though the action was done with good intentions.

The so-called Acadia Master Plan, which projects the aims of the Acadia Park Administration for the area it serves, reveals its good intentions by speaking of the preservation of the ecological nature of the area in and around Penobscot Bay, Blue Hill Bay, and Mt. Desert Island. But the means by which the Park Administration hopes to do this are insidious and authoritarian, as explained in the accompanying letter.

There are other solutions than the one the Administration suggests. What the area needs is to work out those solutions with the help of its citizens, natives, residents, and occasional visitors.

Too often we fall into the belief that everything must be for everyone at all times. Yet this is an impossibility. The growing interest in camping, the seeking for the wildness that is becoming less and less accessible are a major consideration in the Park Administration's thinking. At the same time, while desiring to serve the temporary desires of a large number of people, the Park would violate the durable, permanent desires of those who have been born, who live and who will die under the hardships of their self-chosen region.

Our protest is aimed at those who, in all good intentions and well-meaning, unwittingly destroy what they seek to preserve. In the push-and-pull of counterbalancing forces, it may be that we do not always see the full implications of our means. Planning is a necessity, but how we make plans is as important and meaningful as the aims of the plan. It is time to consider our means and to recognize the traps they are leading us into.

I hope that you will do whatever you can to alter the growing tendency toward authoritarianism in the manipulation of the lives of earnest citizens, even though efficiency may be at stake. Democracy by nature is inefficient, but is a dam site better than the alternatives.

S-46227

Thomas R. Barrett

Thomas R. Barrett

Secretary of the Interior
C Street betw. 18th & 19th Streets, N. W.

(1)

St. Paul's School CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301

September 22, 1972
Eagle Island
Sunset, Maine 04683

Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

As artists and 25-year summer natives of the coast of Maine, especially the East Penobscot Bay area, we are deeply disturbed by the implications for the area as proposed in the so-called Acadia Master Plan. Although the stated goals of the Plan -- particularly in its concern for preserving the cultural, economic, and environmental heritage of the area -- are laudable, the means by which the Park Administration plans to achieve these goals will in practice very likely destroy what should most be preserved.

We are sure, Mr. Miller, that the National Park Service and you personally are appalled by what happens to a commercialized, industrialized coastline; that you find abhorrent the development of neon-lit tourist palaces, the inflated land values that deny citizens their native heritage, and the despoliation of the fragile life of the off-shore islands that deprive fishermen of their livelihood. We are sure that the motivations and intentions of the Acadia Planning Board are beneficent; but they are also naïve, for what good is beneficence if the result is destructive and spoilative?

Consider what has happened to the border areas of Yellowstone, Yosemite, Cape Cod and the Everglades. Economic, cultural, and environmental disruption have led in each instance to the destruction of the essential nature of the area while preserving a section of it as a kind of museum-piece memory, like a stuffed auk in a glass cage.

What is so shocking about the Master Plan is either its incredible naïveté or its sinister duplicity. We would prefer the former, but the effect would be the same regardless. Of the three proposed measures for adjusting the Acadia boundaries -- easement, purchase, and sale -- only easement has any moral or philosophical justification, and even that is not entirely pure.

The other two measures -- purchase and sale -- are extraordinarily authoritarian and corruptive in their implications.

(2)

Purchase by means of condemnation puts an unfair penalty upon the landowner, since he is without recourse except through costly court procedures. The Acadia Park Administration assures the population of the affected area that it wants to protect and preserve the region, but sees no harm in expanding its own area of control to create more room for tourists and campers but less room for natives. This is truly Mephistophelian duplicity! Furthermore, the plan to sell off land which the Park Administration deems "undesirable" puts a trust agency in the real estate business -- an invitation to corruption and a betrayal of the original trust under which the Park received the property.

The "conservation easement," which is the only viable means of retaining the nature of the off-shore islands and their associated environment, should be the business of the owners of the property, under the advisement of the National Park Service but not under its direct authority; nor should Acadia National Park exact any special privilege in the use of the land or the shore areas.

In this project, the Acadia National Park's administration and Planning Board have acted arrogantly and cavalierly. They have not sought representation from the local communities in devising the Master Plan; they have acted in a spirit not of cooperation but of authoritarianism and paternalism. Is it any wonder that at the moment the people of the eastern Penobscot Bay region perceive the biggest single threat to their culture, their livelihood and their independence to be not the encroaching megalopolis or transient tourists but the Acadia National Park?

We can conserve our resources in the name of the "national good," but what national good is served when the means employed are those of totalitarianism and disenfranchisement?

We say nothing here that has not already been expressed or implied either at the public meeting of August 29, 1972, or in the local newspapers. What we do is voice our opposition to the means of the Master Plan and suggest that the Plan be revised in the following manner:

1. Scrap the present plan.

2. Seek out the advice of each affected area, each community at the most local level to determine what their suggestions, needs, provisions, and objectives are with respect to the future of the area.

3. Appoint a new Planning Board with representation from each affected community (either town or unorganized community), the representative to be chosen by the community, not by the Acadia administration.

(3)

4. Revise the Master Plan according to the findings of Steps 2 and 3 above, for submission to each community before approval or information to the Federal legislature.

While these steps may seem laborious, time-consuming, and overly elaborate, this is the nature of the democratic process. In the light of what purports to be a 50-year plan, no step that takes all things into consideration should be overlooked in the name of efficiency.

Increased tourism, crowded roads and waterways are not a conservation solution but a recreational rape of the natural and cultural resources. The Maine coast now needs to be protected from its would-be protectors, whose service is toward uninitiates who will quickly change an area of vitality, individuality, and great cultural stamina into a museum of artificially natural history.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas R. Barrett

Leni Mancuso Barrett

Thomas R. Barrett
Leni Mancuso Barrett

Copies to:

Hon. Margaret Chase Smith
Hon. Edward Muskie
Hon. Norris Cotton
Hon. Thomas McIntyre
Hon. James A. Cleveland
Department of Interior
Island Ad-Vantages
Ellsworth American
Maine Times
Maine Life
DownEast Magazine

241 River St.
Norwell, Mass. 02061
October 11, 1972

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1972
PARK

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I was one of those who signed the Isle au Haut petition and wish to thank you for your acknowledgement.

I just want to add here that I think the Park as it is now is marvelously run. You have struck a magic balance right now. The rangers and the Islanders and the summer people are all good friends - often working toward the same goals. Also a really substantial number of campersflow on and off the Island from Spring to late Fall. I feel that in taking any more land this precarious balance would be upset. Afterall, an island is a special case all to its self. I hope you understand.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lloyd Bergeson

Bob 156, Mills Cove
Sept. 2. 1972
04644

Mr. Keith Miller
Supt. Acadia Natl Park
Mills Cove, Me.

Dear Sir.

I am strongly opposed to the Master Plan outlined in the Aug. 29th meeting.

I see the park opening the way for thousands of people to destroy land & woods that generations have protected. I & my wife & families have been here 100 & more years take great pride in, and joy from our land in its natural state. (Natural state includes no people pollution)

The Master Plan

I am opposed to all provisions

More tourists. Unfortunate. One
has only to spend a summer
afternoon on Rte 3 in Tadoussac
to see very clearly that
the highways leading to the
Park are totally inadequate.
Yet I doubt very much that
the Park would take any
responsibility for enabling the
Province to improve the situation.
More Park, more
tourists, more motels. Very
sad.

Sincerely,
Marguerite Bernatchez
(Resident)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 5 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Northeast Harbor, Maine 04662
October 2, 1972

The Planning Committee
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Sirs:

Due to the kindness of Mrs. Thomas Hall I possess a copy of the Planning Committee Report on the Acadia Park Program.

I have been a summer resident on Mount Desert Island almost half a century. Beginning in 1926 I rented houses in Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, and Northeast. Around the mid 40's I bought a house on School House Ledge in Northeast which I sold in 1967 to Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley. Since then for the past three seasons Ihave rented a cottage on Peabody Drive.

Over the years I have developed a warm affection for this fine community. Although I am no longer a property owner I should like to assist my friends among the winter folk and the summer colony, in any way I can, to preserve the beauty of this island.

This preamble may explain why I yielded to Mrs. Hall's suggestion that I should send my comments on the report to the Commission.

The plan presented shows a long range vision. I agree with the Commission that Acadia Park, beautiful as it is, is not complete and before it is too late, the major features of the program for its development should be carried out. As authority does not at present exist, I presumethe first step would be to secure from the Federal Government legal permission to buy and sell property for the Park.

I agree an important step would be to purchase the acreage on Baker Island which is at present not controlled by either the Park or the Government.

I believe the concession to sell postcards and other souvenirs at Thunder Hole should be recalled. The traffic on this road with its magnificent view becomes dangerous when people in trailers stop and unlaad whole families with children of all ages and their dogs. Some traffic restrictions should also be recommended at Schooner Head Beach. Again the crowding of parked cars and trailers becomes a possible danger.

several

There are ~~now~~ pieces of property in no way connected with the Park that ha ve been left to Acadia by generous donors, some of whom wished to save the acreage from commercial use. As property is extremely valuable on the island at the moment cash resulting from the sale of these special plots should make a notable contribution toward the fund necessary to purchase ~~special~~ units that will round out the Park and should be preserved within its program.

The report discusses at some point the use of Skimobiles to be used possibly on the dirt roads in the winter time. I respectfully urge that caution should control in such development. The noise and pollution that accompanies their use would not only make these roads dangerous but would destroy the peace and beauty and add to the pollution of the island.

Sincerely

Eleanor W. Belmont

(Mrs August Belmont)

Western Union Telegram

RECEIVED OCT 31 1972 ACADIA NAT'L PK

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ICS IPMYBZT MTWN

ZCZC 03624 6173541920 NL TDMT CAMBRIDGE MASS 452 10-29 1145P EST

PMS KEITH E MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, DLR

RFD NO 1 BOX NO 1

BAR HARBOR ME 04609

DEAR MR MILLER I HAVE STUDIED THE PROPOSED MASTER PLAN FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK AND THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT WITH GREAT INTERESTS AND AM IMPRESSED WITH ITS ATTEMPT TO DEAL CREATIVELY WITH THE PRESSURES THAT INCREASING POPULATION AND TOURISM ARE CERTAIN TO BRING TO THE MAINE COAST THE DANGER OF DRAWING TOURISTS INTO COMMUNITIES SUCH OF DEERISLE AND STONINGTON WHICH ARE NOT SUITED FOR TOURISM HAS BEEN POINTED OUT IN THE PRESS SINCE THE DRAFT MASTER PLAN BECAME AVAILABLE I AM CONFIDENT THAT THIS WILL BE RECOGNIZED IN THE REVISED PLAN ALTHOUGH THE MASTER PLAN STATES AS ITS PURPOSE THE PROTECTION

CONTENTS NOTED

	Initials
Supt.	
Admin. Officer	
Ch. I & R M.	
Maint. Spec.	
Interp. Spec.	
S. Dist.	
Gen. W. Dist.	
Gen. For. S.	
Gen. For. W.	
Mechanic	

SF-1201 (R5-69)

AND PERPETUATION OF CULTURAL ALONG WITH NATURAL RESORCES IT SEEMS THE EMPHASIS IS ON NATURAL RESOURCES ALL THAT IS PROPOSED REGARDING CULTURAL RESOURCESIS TO MAKE AN INVENTORY OF THEM AND PRESERVE FOR SITES WHICH ARE TO BE NOMINATED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGUSTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.
IN THE PAST IT TOOK HEROIC EFFORTS ON THE PART OF MAN TO WITHSTAND NATURE TODAY THE BALANCE BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE IS DELICATE WITH OUR INLARGEING POPULATION AND DESTRUCTIVE MACHINES TENDING TO OVERWHELM NATURE WHEN THE BALANCE IS EQUAL BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE THE RESULT IS TANGIBLE IN THE FORM OF A CULTIVATED LANDSCAPE OF GREAT BEAUTY NOT A WILD ONE THE COAST OF MAINE AS SUCH LANDSCAPES ALTHOUGH THEY ARE VANISHING EVERY YEAR I WOULD SUGGEST THE PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURED HERITAGE OF THE MAINE COAST IS NOT THE PRESERVATION OF COMPLETELY

Telegram

INJOYED YELLOWSTONE MORE, IT CERTAINLY WOULD BE A MISINTERPRETATION OF THE MAIN COAST HERITAGE
BEFORE THE PARK SERVICE IS GRANTED THE POWER OF CONDEMNATION WHICH IS PROPOSED I HOPE YOUR PLANS REGARDING PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURED LANDSCAPE IN ACADIA CAN BE FURTHER DEVELOPED THE CONSERVATION EASEMENTS YOU ARE SUGGESTING ARE A WONDERFUL TOOL BUT IF USED IN AN OVER SIMPLIFIED WAY COULD RETURN THE MAIN COAST TO A WILDERNESS DISREGARDING ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE
SINCERELY YOURS
M WYLLIS BIBBINSAIA 314 HARVARD STREET CAMBRIDGE MASS

SF-1201 (R5-69)

Charlotte A. M. Casgrain

100 Cedar Cliff Road
Riverside, Connecticut
06878
September 18, 1972

Superintendent
Acadia National Park
BarhHarbor, Maine

Dear Sir:

Having read the recently published Master Plan for the Acadia National Park, and attended the "hearing" on the subject at Mount Desert High School, I am seriously concerned about the impact this plan will have on the environment and on the people and towns included.

I am a property owner in Stonington, spending 6 months of the year there, and allowing Action Opportunities to use the house for the other 6 months each year for their Head Start program. I have been on Deer Isle for seventeen summers. During that time a tremendous increase in just the number of people coming to the area is evident, and even more evident is the fact that the region is not now equipped to handle the crowds. Should it be? I think not.

The typical villages and more or less traditional way of life that is present there, surrounded by the natural beauty of the area, cannot possibly be preserved by pouring in more tourists, raising the number of visitors to the Park. Not only is the way of life threatened, but the environment as well. These are island areas, limited to water supplies, made of granite that should not simply be blasted away to allow roads for more to speed through, climactic forests that cannot be cut or trampled without irreperable harm. It seems too evident that the Plan, as presented, was arrived at with no scientific studies or research as to how the area can support an influx.

Increase the Park area, yes, but not too allow more visitors. Instead restrict those who come and stay, limit the numbers, improve the conservation, but not the tourist accommodations. By encouraging vast numbers to come through and into the area, you will desecrate what is a unique and irreplacable region, as you should know better than perhaps anyone.

Why not set an example in Maine of how careful planning and limited visitors can do what the Parks are intended to: preserve the natural beauty of the area forever.

Charlotte A.M. Casgrain

For example, there are significant areas on Mt. Desert Island (e.g. the western shore), on the Cranberry Islands and on Swans Island, not to mention some of the larger islands like Deer Isle and Vinalhaven, which should, if possible, be covered by conservation easements. Some areas on the mainland fall into the same category. In the present draft Plan, these areas are left to an uncertain future in so far as the positive interest of the Park is concerned.

It is recognized that the Park cannot afford to accept easements on small, scattered tracts of land, especially in already developed areas. Nor can a precise determination be made at this time of exactly which lands should eventually be covered by conservation easements in the larger islands and on the mainland shore. However, it would be beneficial to the basic purpose of the Master Plan to set forth a policy to the effect that conservation easements will be accepted by the Park Service on any island or mainland shore properties within the established boundary of the "park management area" which: a) are significant to the general landscape of the area; b) are of sufficient size, either singly or in combination withothers, to permit efficient and adequate supervision; and c) are not clearly in areas deemed suitable for intensive, private development. A more detailed survey of the whole area should then be undertaken to determine what lands fall within this category, and to select those which should receive special, prior attention. It is possible that private or local conservation agencies would be willing to cooperate in such a survey.

I should like especially to endorse the policy that is implicit in the land classification map in the draft Plan to the effect that the lands under Park control should be managed with varying degrees of intensive use in mind. In addition to the general recreational areas, there should always continue to be lands in the "natural environment" class, and also the "primitive areas" as suggested on the map. I believe it would be useful to have this principle set forth explicitly in the Management Statement.

In this connection I should also like to endorse the policy incorporated in the draft Plan to prohibit the use of motor vehicles and motor boats on trails, carriage roads, bicycle paths and ponds in areas that should be conserved in their natural state.

Certain tracts now included in the Park are suggested for deletion from public ownership. I urge that the Park Service in each case consider the desirability of retaining conservation easements on any lands that are to be disposed of to private owners.

One further detail is of special interest to me. When the landowners on Fernald Point gave conservation easements to the Park, we did so in the understanding that the Park tract on Fernald Point would not be developed in any intensive way so as to spoil the general landscape of the Point. The only development that was forseen was the erection of a historical marker in the event it was found that that the tract comprised part of the site of the French Jesuit settlement in 1613. In the draft Master Plan I note that on the General Development map, Fernald Point is marked for "visitor concentration". The text of the draft Plan, on page 43, refers only to the provision of access and interpretation "dependent on the results of archeological investigation". While this terminology is sufficiently vague to admit of various interpretations, I should like to reiterate the

Theodore Dunham, Jr.
P.O.Box 128
Mount Desert, Maine 04660

September 27, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Following your invitation at the recent meeting for discussion of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park, I am submitting herewith some notes relating to the future development of the Park.

I can assure you that the suggestions that are included in these notes are intended entirely as constructive suggestions for further discussion. An important turning point in the planning for the future of Mount Desert Island lies just ahead, and your office is doing a valuable service for all of us by focusing thinking on the many questions which must be solved.

I hope that I amy have an opportunity to talk with you about these matters at your convenience.

I am preparing a draft for an easement which I hope may give satisfactory assurance that nothing in the future will interfere with the effective operation of the Park, and will at the same time permit my family to use the land on the south ridge of McFarland's Mountain, and may also enable me to join with others in establishing there a small astronomical observatory for teaching and research.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Dunham, Jr.

Theodore Dunham, Jr.

I am temporarily in Chelsea N.H., (603)-333-7233 but will be in Maine soon, and could come across to talk with you at almost any time. T.D.Jr

Notes Relating to the Future Development of Acadia National Park

by

Theodore Dunham, Jr.

September 27, 1972

The original purpose of Acadia National Park was to preserve the natural beaty of the mountains on Mount Desert Island for the benefit of those who lived there and for a very moderate number of visitors. There has been continuous and universal approval for this aim and for the manner in which the Park Service has worked over the years to achieve it.

During the past ten years, an entirely new factor has entered the picture. The number of visitors has increased to a degree that could not have been foreseen when the Park was established. This results from the rapid growth of cities, and the natural desire of inhabitants to escape from them whenever possible. There is now a wave of dispersal of population, particularly during summer months, along the entire eastern Atlantic Coast. This is established as a trend that is not likely to be either reduced or reversed.

Many visitors come to the Park not only to see its beauties briefly, but to spend days or weeks living in the area in camps or motels. This raises the question to what extent should a national park provide facilities for camping, and the question whether this can be done in such a way that there will not be serious interference with the lives of the inhabitants and their own enjoyment of the Island.

If present trends could have been foreseen by about 1930, it might just possibly have been logical to discuss carefully a plan under which the entire island would have been taken over by the Park Service through gradual transfers of land over a period of perhaps 100 years. Such a plan would have enabled residents to balance the economic outlook for the future on Mount Desert Island as compared with living elsewhere. A serious discussion at that time might have produced a plan that would have avoided serious problems now. But the basis for the necessary foresight did not exist.

It is now necessary to devise a plan that will (1) allow permanent residents to carry on their present activities under satisfying conditions, (2) permit summer residents to continue to live in homes that they have established, and (3) make it possible for increasing numbers of visitors to share in the enjoyment of the Island. A really satisfactory solution must take into account the different interests and feelings of each group. I am sure that such a solution is possible, but to find it will require an unusual degree of understanding by all who are involved.

As a basis for long-range planning I would like to suggest that consideration be given to the following points:

1. A Study of Basic Factors and Alternative Solutions

A careful study of the many factors that are important for each of the three groups involved is much to be desired. The Park Service already represents visitors from other areas, but the permanent and summer residents are not organized for discussions of issues and for expressions of opinion.

I believe that it would be useful to establish two organizations, one composed of permanent residents and one composed of summer residents, to discuss the future of the Island in the broadest possible outlines, and then to meet together and with officers of the National Park, aiming to devise an overall plan for the future that will meet as nearly as possible all requirement Small informal discussions between residents and Park officials in different regions of the Island would be extremely useful. Time should be allowed to take all factors fully into account.

2. Acquisition of Land by the National Park

It would be helpful to have available a list of the lots that the Park would like to acquire on Mount Desert Island and surrounding areas, showing:

a. Location and Area
b. Present owner
c. Use to which the Park would like to put the land
d. Relative importance of individual acquisitions

Have the present owners been consulted, to determine their present plans for use of the land, so that the needs of the Park can be balanced against the intended use by owners? This might make it possible to determine which lots can be left in the hands of owners, with satisfactory easements or other safeguards, and which lots would definitely serve a more useful overall purpose if actually owned by the Park.

Can the purposes of the Park in acquiring land be divided into the following: (1) Smoothing of present irregular boundaries; (2) new roads and trails; (3) camp grounds for visitors; (4) concessions for the service of visitors, and (5) protection of scenery in certain cases where it is judged that easements are not sufficient?

I feel that it is most desirable to avoid taking over any land by court action if this can be avoided, except in most unusual cases where a lot is definitely essential for an efficient program and cannot be otherwise acquired.

It would be helpful to know what fraction of Mount Desert Island is now under Park jurisdiction, and what fraction of the remaining land is shown as desired for acquisition in the Master Plan statement. Is it possible at this time to foresee the likelihood that further acquisitions will be deemed desirable? Has a study been made to indicate the limit of acquisition by the Park beyond which residents may not find it economically or otherwise feasible to continue to live on the Island? This question is now beginning to be asked, and a study to supply at least an approximate answer would be useful.

In the case of the small islands which the Park has indicated that there is a desire for acquisition, it seems to me that any action should be taken only where the islands are not inhabited or where the owners are entirely willing to move elsewhere. To request, or even to force, inhabitants to leave their homes on an island would be most undesirable. The case for acquisition by the Park would need to be overwhelming to justify such action.

Is the purpose in suggesting that some small islands be taken over to establish camp sites on them? If so, has a study been made to show how important camp sites on small islands would be for visitors at large? If the need is definite, then is it possible that satisfactory uninhabited islands are available where such developments would be feasible? Are there other areas along the Maine Coast, or among the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River, where islands might be acquired for camp sites?

Has consideration been given to providing dock facilities and parking and restaurant facilities where visitors would embark to reach these islands, so that overcrowding would not be a result? These considerations may be important in selecting camp sites.

3. Possible Limitation on Number of Visitors to the Park

It seems clear that, within a matter of ten or fifteen years congestion on the Park roads will be so severe that there will be only two alternatives: either to build more roads within the Park or to widen present roads to an undesirable extent, unless it is possible to limit the number of cars allowed to pass over Park roads each day. Is it fair and correct to consider such a limitation? Has it been done at other Parks? Enjoyment of the Ocean Drive when driving bumper-to-bumper is quite unthinkable! Free access to the Island must of course be maintained, but is there any way in which congestion on Park roads can be prevented in the future except by an actual limitation on the number of cars?

Fire Control on Mount Desert Island

It would be helpful to know whether a study has been made of the means that will be needed to prevent a recurrence of the widespread fire in 1947. If not, I feel that such a study should be made, perhaps under combined sponsorship of the Park and the four Town governments.

It would be useful for the inhabitants of the Island to know in some detail what equipment is now available for fighting forest fires, what strategy would be employed and what part residents can effectively play in the battle.

It would be logical to have any study of fire-prevention include the degree to which firebreaks would be useful, and whether storage tanks for water, suitably located, may be desirable. Firebreaks alone cannot stop an established fire driven by high wind at low humidity. But they may help to stop fires under less severe conditions. It seems possible that effective firebreaks might be planned to follow somewhat irregular courses, so that, as seen from neighboring mountains, they will not seriously affect the landscape. In any case a balance must be struck between the appearance of the mountains and safety, on an island where large numbers of people are living. I am sure that careful study will supply the correct answer.

Theodore Dunham, Jr.
P.O.Box 128
Mount Desert, Maine 04660
or
P.O.Box 135
Chocorua, N.H. 03817
(603)-323-7230

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

The University of Vermont

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
31 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401

CONTENTS NOTED

	Initials	Date
Supt.		
Admin. Officer		
Ch. I & R M.		
Maint. Spec.		
Interp. spec.		
Myst. E. dist.		
Myst. W. dist.		
Geol. Survey		
Civil Eng. W.		

September 13, 1972

Superintendant
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Sir:

I have learned of the proposed "Master Plan" for Acadia National Park. Although I am not familliar with all details, I am familliar with the general recommendations. As an Anthropologist, with some familliarity with the area, there are a couple of points I would like to make, and that I urge you to take very seriously into consideration.

I understand that one of the intents is to preserve something of the Unique Culture of the Maine coast. This I applaud, for man is part of the ecology of the area, and has developed a unique cultural adaptation to it. Of course, you cannot go in and say: "This is the way you must live", as if people are objects in some museum. But you can make sure that nothing is done which will ensure the rapid destruction of a way of which has evolved in response to the environmental and economic resources of the area.

This brings me to the heart of the matter. I understand Stonington is to be designated as a "cruise Port" for people desiring to sight see through the Islands. My professional opinion is that, if this is done, it is guaranteed to insure the rapid destruction of a way of life which ought not be subjected to this. My recommendation is that this be abandoned immediately.

This is not to say that the Islands shouldn't be protected; they should. Nor is this to say that people shouldn't cruise among them. It's to say that promotion should be restricted to those portions of the park (Mt. Desert) currently exploited this way. There certainly could be improvements made here, especially the approaches. Let there be a "cruise port" here, it will do for less damage than to Stonington. But also, set up the western part of the park -- Isle an Haut and whatever associated islands are acquired -- so that those who do not want to see hordes of people and "tourist traps", and who wish to poke around in out of the way places have the chance to do so. This will cause far less disruption to the residents of Stonington and a unique way of life.

Sincerely yours,

W A Haviland

William A. Haviland
Chairman

WAH/kpg

CHARLES W. ELIOT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT · PLANNING CONSULTANT
25 RESERVOIR STREET CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
TELEPHONE: KIRKLAND 7-3714

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING
GARDENS AND ESTATES
PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

August 23. 1972

Supt. Keith E. Miller - Acadia National Park

Dear Mr. Miller

Since I may not be able to get to the Public Hearing on the "Master Plan" Acadia National Park on August 29th, I am enclosing herewith the "Statement" I intend to present, with several accompanying materials on different aspects of the Proposed Master Plan. If I do not show up next Tuesday evening, I would appreciate it if you would announce at the Hearing that I have submitted these materials to record my disappointment with the Report and my disagreement with many of its recommendations.

My sending these materials to you in advance of the Hearing is also to continue the practice I have followed over the years of "open communication" with officials of the National Park Service on all matters of mutual concern.

Hope to see you next Tuesday

Sincerely yours

Charles W. Eliot

cc. Lawrence Hadley
Geo. A. Palmer
Glen O. Hendrix
others

CHARLES W. ELIOT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT • PLANNING CONSULTANT
25 RESERVOIR STREET CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
TELEPHONE: KIRKLAND 7-3714

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

GARDENS AND ESTATES
PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Ipswich, Mass.
August 29, 1972

Mr. Haskell Cleaves, President
Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations
Box 115-West Main Street
Ellsworth, Maine 04605

Dear Mr. Cleaves,

Thank you for your letter of August 25th, informing me of the decision by the Executive Committee to do nothing with the "Resolution" which I offered at the Annual Meeting of the Trustees in opposition to "deletion" from Acadia National Park of properties given to or previously held "in Trust" by the Trustees.

I am not surprised, but terribly disappointed that the Executive Committee relies on a legal technicality and so-called, precedent cases to determine its obligations as Trustees.

I am familiar with lawyer Chapman's "Brief" and other legal opinions which were sought to justify the transfer of "Mitchell Hill" to the Rockefellers. I did not and do not have the resources of the Federal Government or the Rockefellers to enable me to employ legal talent to contest those opinions. Not being a lawyer myself, I can only point out that Mr. Chapman's Brief concerns only the "trust" obligations of the Federal Government and does not deal with those of the Hancock County Trustees at all. I would respectfully suggest that whatever the lawyers say, the trust "obligation is a moral one"(according to the Rawson Case cited by Mr. Chapman). In my book, as I assume in yours, morals and ethics prevail over any and all "legal" opinions.

Mr. Chapman's Brief and your Executive Committee both emphasize the "number of cases" in which exchanges of properties were approved and effected by the Trustees. I have copies of the Trustees' records concerning all five such actions. You say that your Committee noted that "in each case, the decision(in favor of an exchange) was favorable to the side endeavoring to make a constructive approach to property" or any authority to "dispose", sell, exchange, or alienate title to any land? Chapter 55 of the revised statutes specifically says that the Trustees shall "acquire, hold(emphasis added) and maintain and improve for free public use..." When "Trustees" hold property, they do so "In Trust", or words do not mean what they say.

Two additional comments are appropriate:

1. "Circumstances alter Cases"--for example, acquisition of 52 acres "bordering Eagle Lake" in exchange for three parcels with a total of 10.95 acres(Sept. 26, 1930),"is a different thing by far" from getting 445 acres on Day Mountain in exchange for five parcels--including Mitchell Hill--with a total of 799 or more acres to be deleted from the Park. Yes, "circumstances alter", but what has altered since 1916 when the Trustees refused to sell Mitchell Hill to Mr. Rockefeller because it would be "a violation of Trust"?

2. "Two wrongs do not make a right." As I pointed out in my "Brief" against the proposed Day Mountain-Mitchell Hill Exchange(Dec. 18, 1970)--"Direliction of duty and trust or negligence of Trustees in upholding their trust obligations are strange arguments to justify a breach of trust." I would stress again, as I did in that brief, "that" there is a larger issue of ethics and policy involved, which far transcends the legal technicalities...Should the clearly expressed and recognized purposes of past donors of properties to the Trustees...be violated...? Is it not obvious that such cavalier treatment of "donations in trust" will scare off all prospective donors of land...?" (As reportedly, the Mitchell Hill proposal has already done in at least one case).

Of course, we all "commend the efforts of the National Park officials in their endeavor to make a better and finer Acadia National Park for the benefit of all citizens." Like you and your Committee, I have tried to help them in that endeavor, and will continue to do so. "In this particular case" of Mitchell Hill, the best way we can help them is to persuade them to drop the proposal for deletion from the Park of that Mitchell Hill property or any other property formerly held by the Trustees. Call it a "Violation of Trust", bad morals and ethics, or self-defeating policy, the Park officials must be stopped from making this great mistake. I still hope you and our fellow Trustees will join me in that cause.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Eliot

Rec'd 9/14

CHARLES W. ELIOT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT · PLANNING CONSULTANT

25 RESERVOIR STREET CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

TELEPHONE: KIRKLAND 7-3714

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

GARDENS AND ESTATES
PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Sept. 10, 1972

Superintendent Keith E. Miller
Acadia National Park
Box 1 RFD-1 Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr Miller

I realize that you must be busy with follow-up of the hearing on t proposed Master Plan, but I take it an acknowledgment of my lett of August 23 and 30 with the accompanying materials. Are these letter materials now part of the official record of the Hearing? If you have received them, I will send another set before the "thirty days" from August 23 run out.

The account of the Hearing in the Bar Harbor Times (8/31/72) indicates "Gustavson asked those present to strike the name of Charles W. Eliot fr the advisory board. Eliot requested his name be deleted because he did not endorse the plan". That may be what the reporter's version, It is inaccurate in that I was listed in the Report as one of the Consultants and a member of the Advisory Board, and that I not only "could not endorse plan", but also asked you, in my letter of August 23 to announce, "my di pointment with the Report and my disagreement with many of its recom dations." If you have received my letter of August 30 - Point 2 on that states my position on that issue.

In the story of the Hearing as reported in the Ellsworth American an Environmental Impact Statement is referred to as having been issued two weeks before the Hearing. Will you please send me a copy? As I understand, I want to know how "deletions" from the Park are going to improve the environment.

Sincerely yours

Charles W. Eliot

CHARLES W. ELIOT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT · PLANNING CONSULTANT
25 RESERVOIR STREET CAMBRIDGE. MASSACHUSETTS 02138
TELEPHONE: KIRKLAND 7-3714

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

GARDENS AND ESTATES
PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Ipswich, Mass.
August 30, 1972

Mr. Kieth E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Box 1--RFD 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Superintendent Miller,

As I feared when I wrote you on August 23rd and enclosed the statement and accompanying materials which I had prepared for the Hearing on August 29, I was unable to get to Mt. Desert for that Hearing. I had hoped to personally present those papers for the record, and to confine my oral remarks to the following three points:

1. "The Master Plan Report for Acadia National Park is inadequate, incomplete, inaccurate, inconsistent, and in violation of the requirements for such planning set forth by the National Park Service. It must be completely re-studied and extensively re-written."(as in Statement).

2. In these circumstances, I want the record to show that my name was listed in Appendix F as a "Consultant" without authorization and with out my knowledge or consent. Although the Planning-Study Team were instructed to "consult" with me, they have never even acknowledged receipt of the 23 pages of memoranda I submitted over a year ago, nor answered my requests for comments on or reactions to my recommendations.

3. I shall continue to oppose--by every means available and to the highest authority--the "deletion" from the Park, under the "Boundary Proposal", of lands held "in trust" for the purposes of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations and of the National Park Service. On the other hand, I renew my offer to contribute my services to a re-study and re-working of the Master Plan, not for just the properties now owned or to acquired by the Federal Government, but to prepare a truly comprehensive plan for the Maine Coastal Area from the Penobscot Channel to the Hancock-Washington County Line,(the legal limits of Acadia National Park), in cooperation with the 26 Towns, the State Agencies, and the several Federal Agencies concerned. Such a Comprehensive Plan is essential to relate activities inside and outside the park Boundaries ; is to agree upon division of responsibilities for needed actions, and for the service and protection of

areas among local, state and Federal Agencies; and to provide financial support for recommended policies and actions.

Only through such a broad, comprehensive planning approach will it ever be possible to determine the role, extent, and policies appropriate for Acadia National Park. Lets all join in doing the job right!

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Eliot

DAVID L. ELLIOTT
274 FALMOUTH ROAD
FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

September 14, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

After a close study of Master Plan - Acadia National Park, Maine and attending the Master Plan Meeting at Mount Desert Island High School on August 29, 1972, I, as a summer resident of Mount Desert Island since 1948, feel that a few comments are in order concerning the future of Acadia National Park.

While reading Master Plan - Acadia National Park, Maine, I quickly realized that it had been hastily written without fully defining many terms. This is very evident in the definition of Zone II. My understanding from reading the Master Plan is that this area hopefully will be controlled by conservation easements as proposed by the Maine Coast Heritage Trust. The Master Plan continues by stating, "Acquisition authority is essential in Zone 2 only to prevent non-conforming development on all islands within this zone." A complete description of non-conforming is essential to all considering the Master Plan seriously. Bartlett Island, for example, is in Zone II. This beautiful island is owned by the Dead River Company of Bangor, Maine. I, personally cannot see

4107 N. 35th St.
Arlington, VA 22207
Sept. 19, 1972

Supt. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

As summer residents of Islesford and people very interested in the entire Acadia National Park area, we would like to make a few statements about the proposed Master Plan.

In general, we look upon it as very good.

We hope you'll make every effort to ensure that the vast numbers (now and projected) summer tourists just by their very numbers do not destroy that which they, and we, come to seek. It's an enormous problem to try to handle the huge numbers of transient people without destroying some of the important and fairly delicate ecological balances.

Furthermore, we hope that none of the truly native people will ever be forced to sell their land because of rising taxes (on account of proximity to the park), nor do we want any native people to be removed from their land because of imminent (or eminent

- We very much favor keeping tourist facilities simple, as the report suggests.

- We favor stressing hiking, cycling, boating of the non-motor varieties, horseback riding, and horse-carriage riding. We favor limiting snowmobiling and cutting down on car-use.

- We favor such items as not providing food services at Sand Beach.

- We favor keeping the western end of the island as non-touristy and unspoiled as possible.

Thank you,
and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Sarah + Walter H. Corson

9-19-72

P.S.

To Mr. Miller -

(Not in regard to the Master Plan)

This past summer we did much more mountain exploring than usual. Beyond the beautiful and usual climb of Penobscot including the perfect swim in Sargent Mtn. Pond, we climbed Norumbega, Acadia, St. Sauveur, Mansell, Bernard, the Beehive, Gorham, etc. and were absolutely THRILLED. Picking blueberries or cranberries at the summits and looking over the sea — what more could you want?

The Sluice Harbor walk and the walk out the peninsula just to the east are also lovely.

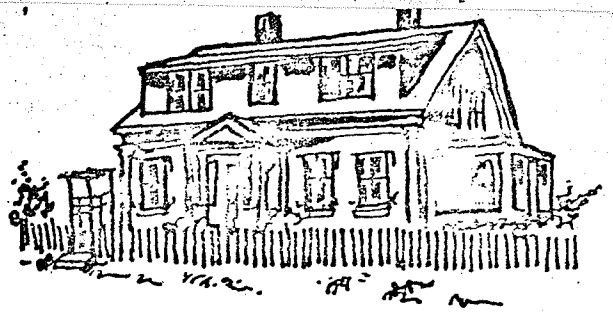
Thanks -

Sincerely, Walter Corson

WALTER H. CORSON
4107 NORTH 35th ST.
ARLINGTON, VA. 22207

P.S. We'll be back in October for more!

"Près du Port"
Stonington, Maine
04681



September 23, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller,
Arcadia National Park,
Bar Harbor, Maine
04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

As a family we went to the open meeting at the Mt. Desert High School, and I hope it is not too late to put in a word about the Master Plan.

I worked for the Department of the Interior for a number of years, in the 37 years I lived in Washington, D.C., and really know what the Park Service has done to preserve America. In fact, as a child I knew Toby Hedges, who was the instigator of Yellowstone National Park, and woke the nation to the meaning of preserving Nature as it was when America was new.

I am familiar with the campers and visitors to Isle au Haut, and have spent some time as guest of Gooden Grant, the 97 year old remenant of the owners of most of Isle au Haut in the early days. However, as a six month's resident of Stonington, I also know what it means to transport people out there.

I feel sure that whoever decided to continue and maybe enlarge the ferry service to Isle au Haut, did not visit the area, nor know the pressure on our narrow s treets, limited facilities, etc. Also, once across the Deer Isle Bridge, you have a twenty mile drive, no matter if you go east or west.

Why not plan to have the "Cruise Port" at Naskeag near Brooklin. It is a lovely drive, if you take the Fisher(?) Point Road, from Blue Hill, near Cardages Store, and drive along the water to Brooklin. Then Stonington could be one of the stops, as it is for the windjammers, when we find our streets full of visitors (Happily without cars) enjoying the atmosphere of a quaint fishing village....and leaving to see more.

I believe this would be a more welcome planning for Deer Island.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Arden Co.

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 4

The School of Medicine

DALE REX COMAN, M.D.
Professor of Pathology and
Chairman of the Department of Pathology

Dale Rex Coman
Sand Point Road
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Mr. Keith Miller,
Superintendent, Acadia National Park,
National Park Office,
Hull's Cove, Maine 04609

Dear Keith:

I have studied with interest the "Master Plan" for Acadia National Park and take this opportunity to express my opinions concerning some of the problems it raises.

It is a strange report in some ways and dubiously merits designation as a "plan" as usually presented for similar projects.

1. Not until page 17 does one find a statement of the Park's objectives. Then there is a brief paragraph, phrased in vague generalities, but at least stressing the perpetuation of the area's natural beauty. In addition, it is aimed to increase "the visitor's awareness of 'keeping the total American environment meaningful and beautiful", whatever that means. No precise and comprehensive statement appears concerning the fauna and flora, their value, protection and so on, unless one is supposed to interpret the statement under Management Category as including such objectives. If so, the implication that the reader should know what the National Park policies are for a natural area is not well founded.

2. There seems to be far more emphasis placed on straightening boundaries (an entirely valid objective) trading lands, and the recreational aspects of the Park than on its natural historical functions and the intellectual and philosophical rewards of establishing kinship with the fundamental environment of our planet.

3. I wish to express my opinion that the presence of snowmobiles within their boundaries is wholly inconsistent with the purposes of our National Parks. To permit their use on 30% of the carriage roads in Acadia, which were built for the very purpose of getting away from such things as noise and exhaust fumes, is altogether inexcusable. Snowmobiles should be banned from Park property, including roads, trails and carriage roads.

If snowmobiles are permitted on the carriage roads, then on what grounds are trail bikes, motorcycles and automobiles denied entrance ? I would point out that the noise and stench of snomobile motors carry far beyond their point of origin, therby disrupting the very tranquillity and peace one is supposed to be able to find in such surroundings.

While on the subject of motors, I believe it would be a great step forward to go back to the past and eliminate outboard motors from Park waters and insist on the use of row boats and canoes.

4. Under A Resource Use Concept is the astonishing statement "The visitor to Acadia who is often urban oriented is accustomed to facilities, tastefully designed, for his enjoyment"...and therefor trails, walkways and so on should be made pretty for him ? And does the writer think our modern cities are "tastefully designed" while the untrammled natural world is unsightly? Isn't one of the Park's objectives to convey to this hypothetical urbanite a glimpse of undeveloped, unprettified, unimproved, unembellished nature ? Nor can I comprehend (page 46) the type of thinking that suggests teaching "sketching or other art work, bird carving, lobstering, boating " in a National Park. Are baby sitters, nursery schools and playgrounds next ?

5. I heartily approve the suggestions to encourage the use of horses and carriages on the carriage roads and the use of skiis, snowshoes, bicycles and feet. The salt water cruises should certainly be increased and the Park should encourage the use of canoes and row boats on some of the lakes and ponds.

6. I believe larger areas, and not only in the western portion, of the Park should

be kept in as wild a state as possible,available only to those willing to use their muscles in getting into them. Such regions are becoming the truly rare and priceless parts of our lands In this regard it is unfortunate that the National Parks have not worked with greater zeal in cooperation with the agencies of the Wilderness Act than they have thus far.

7. If visitor pressure continues to grow,access to the Park will have to be reduced to prevent the people from destroying their own property. Rather than trying to build ruggeder trails,walkways etc. the wear and tear should be reduced by limiting access and by establishing more National Parks. And since there seems to be a tendency to convert National Parks into National Playgrounds,maybe it would be wise to create some National Amusement Parks.

8. On the grounds of the Park Office Building,I suggest that a monument be constructed,say five or six feet high, made of the various rocks,stacked in their historical-geological order,demonstrating the structure and age of the island. Appropriate labels would provide information as to the different strata and a map could be made available showing where outcroppings of the strata can be found.

9.Under Winter Use (and incidentally the word "use" is obnoxious in this sense throughout the report since it denigrates the Park to the servile status of a road,playground or athletic field) instead of emphasizing snowmobiling should stress the use of skiis,snowshoes,skates etc. Also,such activities as ice-boat sailing,ice fishing,sledding and winter camping are not even mentioned,nor is there a single intimation that observation of the fauna and flora of the Park under winter conditions is of any interest whatever.

10.Might it not be worthwhile to provide visitors with a map showing the several types of habitats in the Park,together with a brief description of the various ecosystems pertaining within these different regions ? It would seem to me that this kind of educational program,rather than arts and crafts,is appropriate within the Park.

11. The Loop Road goes in the wrong direction for a person showing the scenery to the occupants of his car;the viewer,rather than the driver,should be on the ocean side. However,the restriction of traffic around the Loop to public transportation only, at least during July and August,might be a better solution to the problem.

I realize how easy it is to criticize and how difficult to prepare such a document as the Master Plan,but the report would have benefitted from better writing,from better editing and from better organizing;it falls far short of a professional job and unfortunately its impact is weakened thereby.

I am sorry to express so much adverse criticism since there are many things in the "plan" with which I am in enthusiastic accord,but it is usually through conflicting opinions that satisfactory solutions to problems are attained.

Sincerely,

from the desk

10 October

FARRELL DAVISSON

Superintendent Miller:

As a "drafted" member of the recently reorganized Tremont Planning Board, I had a hand in working up this statement on the Master Plan.

I think it only cricket to point that it's based in part on my observations while on litter patrol as a West Side seasonal employee of the Park.

I trust it will be accepted in the spirit of good neighborliness with which it was written.

Cordially,

F. D.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SEP - 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

MRS. JOHN R. DICE
2022 DAY STREET
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

September 17, 1972

To:Acadia Park

Subject: Proposed Master Plan Boundaries
at Isle au Haut

I recommend that Acadia NOT plan to purchase Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch's property on Moore's Harbor (Moore's Head, Seal Trap, and Trial Point) because it would make a patchwork of Acadia land on the Harbor.

At present, there is a clear-cut logical boundary at Moore's Harbor between the private land to the west and Acadia land to the east.

To aquire the Bowditch property would be to create a private enclave of five holdings at the head of Moore's Harbor. Far from feeling protected from development by this situation, I and the other owners--some of us who have been there since 1911--feel that this would threaten us greatly. We fear the Park, unfortunately, far more than we fear private development--which has not been a problem at Isle au Haut.

The threat to Isle au Haut's pristine beauty and solitude comes from Acadia National Park.

As a Sierra Club member, a member of the Wilderness Society and a Girl Scout Adviser, I find this ironic.

Because of the Park land, a boat operator in Stonington is able to exploit the island, the islanders and the Park through false advertising. The Park cannot stop the boat from bringing over unsuspecting people who believe they can step off the boat to find immediately accessible "fresh and salt water swimming" and public lands.

But Acadia can post on its bulletin boards in Stonington and elsewhere, and print in its information, the facts about how unhandy the boat landing place is to the Park shore and Long Pond and what few facilities are available and their cost. The complete lack of any overnight accomodations needs to be stressed, and the fact that there is no place to camp except at the Duck Harbor shelters.

I have a comment on the public hearing held in August on Isle au Haut.

On the one hand, Acadia representatives talk about keeping Isle au Haut a primitive area.

On the other hand, the talk is of national

MOORE'S HARBOR
ISLE AU HAUT, MAINE
- 04645

park policy against operating its own consessions-- such as food and a boat service from the Town Landing to Duck Harbor campsite.

I HAVE SEEN THE COMMERCIAL CONCESSIONS OPERATED BY LOCAL INTERESTS AROUND NATIONAL PARKS!

The village of Cherokee outside the Smoky Mountain National Park is the one I've viewed most recen The Park Service does a far better job than the majority of private businessmen, from what I have seen. I do not want to see honky-tonky and ticky-tacky establishments come to live like leeches on Acadia at Isle au Hau

Talk to the townspeople of Isle au Haut, and see whether they prefer this or whether they would prefer a few more summer residents who come year after year and often regard Isle au Haut as more their home than their winter residence.

My family has camped in the Tetons, at Yellowstone at Glacier, in the Olympic Peninsular, and at Hatteras. Crowds in the National Parks are so great that we always try to out-of-season, or camp at a state forest near-by, or try to find some small, primitive campsite without the crowds.

National Parks exist so that the public can see the natural beauties of the U. S.

But National Parks tend to be so full of the public as to ruin the experience for many of the pepple.

I do not want the remote Maine I have known for 43 years to be ruined by invasion by large numbers of people who are not really seeking a wilderness experience, but are just collecting another park.

And I feel this is already happening on Isle au Haut. I don't want it nearer nor worse.

Sincerely,

Margaret L. Dice (Mrs. John R. Dice)

Rec'd 9/29/72

File

Mr. Keith Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

As members of a concerned community on Isle au Haut we wish to submit the following statement with regard to Acadia National Park's proposed master plan.

We deeply regret that such a plan, which profoundly affects the future of this island, was drawn up without any consultation with or representation from citizens of Isle au Haut. The future interests of both the island and the Park are inextricably bound together and sensible, decent planning must be jointly formulated.

We request that two members of the Isle au Haut community be invited to participate in all future discussions and policy planning for Acadia National Park. We also urge the Park Superintendent to meet with the Town Planning Board to discuss in further detail the issues which face us.

We urge the Park to recognize that any further land acquisition is not necessary and would in fact be prejudicial to the quality of life desired by the people on this island.

The Park by its presence has power and therefore, as we see it, an enormous responsibility. The increasing numbers of people who will come, willy nilly, just because there is park land marked on the map, must be reckoned with. Neither the national good nor the local temper is presently being served.

A reordering of priorities and creative, intelligent solutions to these problems can be mutually devised. It is in this direction that Acadia National Park Service has a unique opportunity to set an example of mature and compassionate leadership to the lasting benefit of the affected communities and the nation.

John R Dice
Margaret L. Dice

Sincerely,

Jack Jan Arnold
Harold S. van Dolsen
Stanley E Dodge Jr
Dorothea Dodge
Charles Pratt
Jarad M. Jones

John R. Dice
2022 Day
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Mr. Keith Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

As part owners of a summer cottage on Isle au Haut, we are very interested and concerned about the the develcpement of a master plan for Acadia National Park. We agree that a master plan is highly desireable but feel that the planning process must include participation by residents who will be affected by the results. To this end we support the enclosed petition signed by many of the Isle au Haut community.

The proposed master plan almost completely neglects Isle au Haut. Although the problems at Bar Harbor are more visible and perhaps of more immediate interest to you, the problems at Isle au Haut are no less real and important. They must be recognized and steps to alleviate the difficulties included in the final plan.

Specifically we are very strongly opposed to adding the Moore's Head, Seal Trap, Trail Point tract to the Park. In fact, such a move would be directly contrary to important objectives which you have explicitly stated in the proposed master plan. Instead of clarifying the Park boundry and establishing a simple and manageable demarcation between public and private land, a new patchwork would be created. Instead of solving problems, this acquisition would only multiply old ones. Also, the loss of tax revenue to the Town, which is already hard pressed, would be felt severely. A far better approach would be to obtain a scenic easement on the property. By this means the outlook from Park land on the eastern shore of Moore's Harbor would be protected, the Park boundry would be clear since it would not be split up into small sections and the tax base of the Town would not be reduced.

We believe that the road through the Park must be maintained. The road provides the only practical means of access to the southern part of the Island. With the ever increasing number of visitors and campers, the danger of a disastrous fire escalates every year and the memory of the Bar Harbor catastrophe is still very fresh in our minds. I cannot believe that this suggestion would be made by anyone who knew the local situation.

2022 Day
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

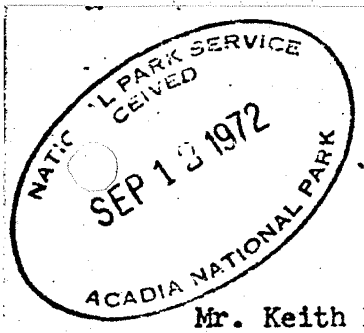
Thirdly, some means must be found to get Park visitors to the Park! Partly lured by misleading advertisements, which are not the Park"s fault, day visitors by the hundreds are dumped on the Town Landing with no place to go. Both the Park and the Town suffer from the understandable frustrations of these innocents. The Park must be certain that the information it gives out is realistic. The lack of overnight accomodations, the actual distances which must be hiked and so on should be emphasized. Probably the best solution to the difficulty is to transfer Park visitors to the Duck Harbor area by water. Thus the master plan should include a dock and expanded facilities at Duck Harbor. This area could then be conveniently served by a shuttle boat from the Town Landing and/or a boat directly from Stonington.

Please include these comments and suggestions in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

John R Dice.
September 28, 1972
John R. Dice and family

cc. Mrs. Dorothea Dodge



COMMENTS NOTED			
		Initials	Dat.
X	Supt.		
	Admin. Officer		
	Ch. I & R M		
	Maint. Spec.		
	Inter. Spec.		
	Mgr. E. Dist.		
	Mgr. W. Dist.		
	Gen. For. E.		
	Gen. For. W.		
	Ranger		
	Mechanic		

3540 Whitehaven Parkway, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007
September 7, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Hull's Cove
Mt. Desert Island, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for providing me with a copy of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park. As a frequent visitor to Mt. Desert Island and environs, I have a great interest in the plans and intentions of the National Park Service with respect to the Acadia Park.

I would like to make several comments on the Master Plan. If the study team together with its consultants and the advisory board gave a great deal of thought to the proposed program of acquisition and disposition of interests in real property, the Master Plan provides little evidence of such thought. Instead, it raises a hornet's nest of questions. For example, the Plan divides the land areas within the park's legislative limits into three zones (public use and development; preservation-conservation; and private use and development). It fails completely to explain why land (other than that which the United States will continue to own) is included in one zone rather than in another. I note that all of Great Cranberry Island, Little Cranberry Island, Swans Island, Deer Isle, North Haven and Vinalhaven Islands, all but five small parcels on Mt. Desert Island and the northern and eastern shores of Isle au Haut will not be included in zone 2 (preservation-conversation), although land areas (usually small islands) immediately adjacent to the above are to be included in zone 2 and the islands named above and the non-park land on Mt. Desert Island and Isle au Haut are as visible from the park land as are the areas which are included in zone 2.

Further, the Plan describes certain lands presently owned by the United States as "less desirable", "marginal" and having "no justifiable relationship to park operations". The Plan fails to explain why these lands may be accurately described by these terms.

A third question which the Plan fails to address is what the Park Service means by the term "conservation easement". Whether the Park Service has unnecessarily aroused great concern among property owners who will be expected to give conservation easements to the United States depends upon the land use controls which the Park Service expects to obtain through such easements. The Park Service certainly should not talk glibly about acquiring such easements by condemnation without explaining what it intends to take from the private property owner.

A fourth question which the Plan does not address is why representatives of the United States need to run around Hancock and Knox Counties acquiring conservation easements when the State of Maine at this time is seeking to establish meaningful land use controls on shoreline property. I will concede that zoning of more than the shoreline is needed to assure completely satisfactory land use control. But I also think the Master Plan fails to recognize that the Federal government need not condemn or otherwise acquire property of others to accomplish a purpose when that purpose is being meaningfully pursued by state and local levels of government.

Another question I have is how the Park Service can designate much of the western side of Mt. Desert Island and almost all of Isle au Haut as "primitive area" when the former borders Long Pond Reservoir where high powered outboard motorboats and seaplanes operate and when the latter includes roads used by automobiles and other motorized vehicles. It appears that you do not mean the term "primitive area" to be synonymous with "wilderness" as that term is defined under existing legislation intended to protect wilderness areas.

In conclusion, I have the following additional points. First, after having attended the August 28 public meeting of the Stonington-Deer Isle Planning Boards it appears clear to me that the Park Service should have a man stationed at the mainland side of the Deer Isle bridge to inform the public regarding the limited camping opportunities on Isle au Haut. The existing Chamber of Commerce information center on Little Deer Isle appears to be ignored by many members of the public. Second, if the Park Service does go forward in the acquisition of Marshall Island, I believe it should limit its improvements to campground facilities. It should not build an elaborate overnight lodge. Third, I believe one of the attractions of the Jordan Pond House is its views of woods and water unintruded by man. I believe, therefore, that the Park Service should not establish a canoe rental and instruction concession at Jordan Pond. Fourth, I note that Fernald Point is intended as a point of visitor concentration. Would you please advise me of the plans of the Park Service with regard to that area? I hope the Park Service in planning any facilities will remember that most private landowners are as concerned as the Park Service with visual intrusion of the landscape and seascape. Lastly, what controls does the Park Service exercise over the operation of snowmobiles on Park property and the operation of outboard motorboats and seaplanes on Long Pond Reservoir?

I hope you consider my comments and questions well-intentioned and helpful. I also look forward to receiving your response to both.

Respectfully,

F. Clement Dinsmore

F. Clement Dinsmore

cc: Hon. Henry Jackson
137 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Hon. Wayne Aspinall
2313 Rayburn Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Mr. Wayne Cobb
Natural Resources Council of Maine
20 Willow Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

September 15, 1972

To: Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R. F. D. #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Me. 04609

Copies to: Interested parties in the Acadia National Park Master Plan

Subject: Recommendations for the redrafting of the Master Plan of Acadia National Park

Fragile Areas in general
Pond Island, Pond Cove of Schoodic Point in particular

The general aim and text of the plan has merit. Most of the persons with whom I have discussed the plan agree with this.

Since the broad sense of the plan is to prepare to handle the increasing flow of visitors better my particular concern for certain fragile areas is not unique. I suggest, however, that without more specific safeguards written into the plan for fragile areas which are intolerant to use some will be lost due to miscalculation or mismanagement caused by the lack of funds.

For one specific illustration, in the plan under LAND CLASSIFICATION the map, page 38, acknowledges the Pond Cove area as an Outstanding Natural Feature. The same distinction is made on map, page 40.

Under GENERAL DEVELOPMENT on map, page 52, Pond Cove is marked for Visitor Concentration.

Under GENERAL DEVELOPMENT map, page 54, the area is marked for an Anchorage. Island Cruises are shown on the same map although there is no indication of what type of Anchorage is intended.

PRESENT SITUATION
Pond Cove Area has small proportions, short vistas with a backdrop of Mt. Cadillac, a vignette of beauty, a microcosm of the park with its island, cove, tidewater ledges, pebble beach, high sea wall, adjacent marsh, cliffs, climax forest, (last two on Navy property).
The preceding is offered as a partial description.

OBJECTION TO THE PLAN
I believe a stated purpose of the plan to make Pond Cove and Pond Island an area of Greater Visitor Concentration and an

Anchorage should not be included for approval until safeguards are written into the plan for the following reasons:

1. the addition of even a simple pier like that at Frazer Point, a short distance away, to accomodate cruise boats will require careful control of passengers and, I believe, expenditure of considerable monies for that control. The area is fragile and not tolerant to use as is Frazer Point.

2. The addition of moorings for private cruising boats would be ignoring--
   a. the three coves or harbors with facilities at Winter Harbor very close to Pond Cove.
   b. the presence of a sea wall of round boulders indicating the power of the sea at this point and possible danger to boats moored overnight, or danger to permanent man-made features. The shallow ledges and tide water flats have the natural protection of the island but, by definition, are not anchorages

3. The addition of marine facilities will further add to the need for crowd control measures because motorists will be attracted, if not by the natural phenomenon, then by the marine activity.

4. Motor noises, except for the ubiquitous lobster boats, are not harmonious with the beauty and nature of this area.

5. Arrangements for facilities for visitor concentration, including parking lots, will be difficult and expensive. The road around the Pond Cove has water on one side and the base of Schoodic Head on the other. Just beyond is the progressive marsh which is filling in what was the inlet between the peninsula and Big Moose Island. At this juncture the Navy property and attendant fence also begins.

6. The area most solid and useful for visitors is exposed to damage from winter storms.

Similar precautions of evaluating other fragile areas included in the Master Plan and spelling out the extent of use and probable safeguards and their expense should be taken to assure against incomplete planning or lack of essential funds.

Sincerely Yours,

Hamilton S. Disston

Pond Road, Gouldsboro
E. Sullivan, Me. 04632

JOHN C. DREIER
BOX 312
SOUTHWEST HARBOR, MAINE 04679

August 25, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have read with much interest the draft Master Plan for Acadia National Park which the National Park Service has made available for comment and discussion prior to its final revision and approval. This letter is in response to the suggestion that written comments would be helpful, and it can be made part of the record of the hearings to be held August 29 if you wish.

In general and in most details, this initiative of the Park Service seems to me to merit strong public support. The adoption of a Master Plan will fill an important and urgent need in defining more clearly the objectives of Acadia National Park and its relationship to the surrounding area. The broad, underlying concept of the draft Master Plan is excellent: namely, that the function of Acadia National Park is not only to manage certain publicly owned tracts of scenic and recreational value, but also to contribute more positively to the conservation of scenic, historical and recreational values of a large section of the Maine Coast constituting a unique national resource. It is wisely emphasized that in addition to public ownership, other conservation measures, especially conservation easements, can and should be employed. This approach can broaden the area to be protected, minimizes the withdrawal of lands from the tax rolls and encourages the participation of private landowners and conservation organizations in a large, cooperative endeavor. If I have any general criticism to make of the draft Master Plan it is that this positive, underlying concept of the Park's role is not carried far enough.

A major purpose of the proposed Master Plan is stated to be to establish "a permanent park management boundary". The present draft leaves this objective somewhat obscure. Maps in the draft Plan show a wavy line along the coast, embracing an area that extends from the western shore of Penobscot Bay to a point in Washington County east of Schoodic Peninsula, but I find no explanatory reference to this line in the text. Since this area, which I believe to be a desirable one, would be larger than that originally fixed by Congress, a clearer statement of just what is being proposed would seem to be advisable.

This question assumes special importance in connection with the further acquisition by the Park of both lands ad easements. Under the draft Plan, three Zones are established respectively for public ownership, conservation easements and unrestricted or locally regulated private ownership. The largest part of the area falls into Zone III, in which the interest and role of the Park Service would be minimal. I should like to urge that a considerably larger portion of the area be included in Zone II where conservation easements would be sought.

DAVID L. ELLIOTT
274 FALMOUTH ROAD
FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

this company giving a conservation easement to have the island forever wild, where they have invested a substantial amount of money on the hopes of some sort of future development.

Likewise, on page 33 in discussing Zone III lands the Master Plan states, "Included in this zone are marginal park lands which will be alienated from public ownership by exchange or other means". Here it is easily seen that the Master Plan is full of ambiguities. A clear definition of "other means" would be most desirable. Also, in the above quotation it is seen that the park wishes to delete land given to the park in trust by conservation oriented individuals. Knowing that no federal agency can be bound, I am sorry to see this trust broken.

Another example of possible broken trusts is the future of Fernald Point. My mother, Ellen B. Elliott, and others on Fernald Point gave in the fall of 1971, a conservation easement to the National Park Service. The easement states,

> It is our desire to prevent the future use of Fernald Point for any purpose which would change its character as open spaces and a predominately natural area, or that would otherwise detract from its unusual beauty.

A press release, of September 7, 1971, from Acadia National Park states,

> Superintendent John M. Good of Acadia National Park accepted the easements.

DAVID L. ELLIOTT
274 FALMOUTH ROAD
FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

> In a letter to Mr. Dreier he said, "it is generous of you and your neighbors to denote easements on your properties to preserve the present nature of Fernald Point. The point is outstandingly beautiful, and the scene quite like that which greeted the eyes of Father Biard in the spring of 1613. It is up to all of us to keep it that way."

In less than one year the park proposes in the Master Plan, map following page 50, to have Fernald Point become a concentration area. This surely would not "preserve the present nature of Fernald Point" as Mr. John M. Good stated. Also, if this is an example of how the park excepts conservation easements, I feel the park and the Maine Coast Heritage Trust will have a difficult time obtaining more easements in the proposed area of Zone II.

Surely the most demanding problem which faces Acadia National Park and which was not faced in the Master Plan is population density. On page 10 of the Master Plan a straight line graph shows that in 1970 there were 2,700,000 visitors and that in 1980 we can look forward to 3,700,000 visitors. The park now is complaining of population density, what will it be like in 1980? In An Act to Establish the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine, approved February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178), the predecessor to Acadia National Park, it is stated,"...hereby declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people ..." It is difficult for me to visualize enjoyment of a park as small in area as Acadia by the number of

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FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

visitors expected in 1980. The problem is already evident on the Western side of Mount Desert Island, where the park hopes to encourage more visitors to go, by the soil erosion in the area of Ship Harbor. On most days in the summer, one can drive past the Ship Harbor Parking Area and see fifteen or more parked cars. This produces unusually heavy foot traffic for the trail to Ship Harbor. Also, how can the people benefit and enjoy a natural experiance in a "crowd".

If the park does not confront the problem of high population density in Acadia, I feel that the character of the island settlements and the value of the "natural experiance" will be lost forever. This is the greatest problem facing all parks throughout the country and surely should be faced by a fifty year plan, Master Plan - Acadia National Park, Maine, in order to preserve the beauty of the Maine coast.

While reading the Master Plan and attending the Master Plan meeting of August 29, 1972, I did not once read or hear that the Master Plan used any scientific data in planning the future of Acadia. The Soil Conservation Service, to my knowledge, was not asked to furnish data. I would hope any master plan for the future of a national park would use all the technical services and informatic available to evaluate the future use of a natural area. At present the State of Maine with the aid of federal funds is preforming a thorough scientific study of the Penobscot Bay area. It is the State's hope to study the entire coast of Maine. Here is a perfect

DAVID L. ELLIOTT
274 FALMOUTH ROAD
FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

opportunity for state and federal governments to work side-by-side in planning the best national park possible. It is my hope that no Master Plan for Acadia will be approved by the federal government until a complete scientific study is made.

I must praise the Master Plan in trying to develope Acadia into a more year-round park. There are many in the Northeast area who would use the park in the "off" winter season. This is using park property to its greatest advantage.

There are still questions that must be asked, which were not clearly answered at the Master Plan Meeting on August 29, 1972. 1) Were congressional, federal agency, state, county, and town representatives invited to attend the meeting of August 29th? It is known that the meeting was advertised in the local paper, the Bar Harbor Times, but were invitations sent personally to elected and hired representatives of the people of Mount Desert Island. 2) Why does Charles W. Eliot, landscape architect of Cambridge, Massachusetts, want his name as a consultant stricken from the Master Plan? As a consultant, what are his objections to the Master Plan? 3) Are the residence of Mount Desert Island to expect another public hearing concerning the Master Plan and if so when or was the meeting of August 29th, the only opportunity the residence will have to voice their opinions? Finnally 4) Approximately, when will the Master Plan be submitted to the federal legislature for discussion and a vote? All of the above questions

DAVID L. ELLIOTT
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FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

were asked at the meeting of August 29th, but very ambiguous answers were given. I personally would appreciate having answers to these important questions.

In closing I wish to state that alot of work has gone into the Master Plan, however, I feel more work is needed for the plan to become a viable piece of legislation which will enhance Acadia National Park.

I look forward to hearing from the park service in reference to the future of Acadia National Park.

Sincerely yours,

David L. Elliott

Copies:

The Honorable Margaret Chase Smith
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Peter Kyros
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Southwest Harbor.
September 26th.
1679

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine.

Dear Mr. Miller,

We admired your handling of the meeting on August 29th and are very much interested in the wise changes set forth in the Master Plan and in the questions raised by people of Mt. Desert and those by the people of Stonington.

I believe that over-use is the basis of almost all the difficulties and think there could be an information booth at the bridge where numbers coming to this small island could be regulated each day. Also there could be a sign shown only on crowded days just this side of Ellsworth requesting that people telephone concerning space.

We are troubled that Fernald Point on which our house stands is marked on the Park's map as a focal point for tourists. Last August all of the owners here gave an easement to the Park by which we bound ourselves and our heirs to keep this land in its present state of natural beauty. Mr. John Good in a letter to Mr. John Dreier said, "It is up to all of us to keep it that way." At the meeting where we signed the easement here in my home we all understood that the Park interpreted the agreement as we did. We shall do everything possible to maintain the beauty and the quiet of this point.

Wishing you all success in making full use of Acadia National Park for as many people as it can hold without damage.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen B. Elliott (Mrs. Edward)

FREDERIC A. EUSTIS II
1426 CANTON AVENUE
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186

September 12, 1972

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have also sent a blind copy of this to Mrs. David Rockefeller. For obvious reasons I much prefer that her name not appear on any of the copies.

Sincerely,

Frederic A. Eustis II

F. A. Eustis II

FREDERIC A. EUSTIS II
1426 CANTON AVENUE
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186

September 12, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Reflection on the Acadia National Park draft "Master Plan" suggests certain ideas to me which are outlined below. They relate to Isle au Haut, for my experience has been there. I am fortunate to have passed at least some of every summer on that island since 1929. To the best of my knowledge, some member of my family has been there every year since summer people first came to the island in the 1880s. My mother, her brother and sister gave to the Park the lands which now comprise its holdings there. At present, I am Treasurer of the Point Lookout Associates, the only formal organization of summer people on the island, and an Associate Member of the Planning Board of the Town of Isle au Haut. The ideas expressed are my personal ones and do not represent either the Association or the Town.

1. The lives of the Park, the town, and the summer residents are so tied together that what goes on within any one is of more importance to the others than where the boundaries are drawn between them. It is essential that all work together, for each one has the power to frustrate the purposes of the others. At the present time the Park, by its very existence, draws many day trippers into the town. Most of these never set foot on Park property. In the summer months these people and the campers crowd the mail boat which connects the town and Point Lookout with Stonington. If present trends continue, the town will probably be swamped with these transients. Similarly, if the town and/or the summer residents should ever permit a monstrosity to be built in their midst (a "Norumbega Hilton" for example), the Park's objective of maintaining "natural areas" and "primitive areas" would be impossible to sustain. Already one summer resident has built a house on an out island, apparently to obstruct the Park's ever taking it. That person owns large tracts on Isle au Haut.

2. The idea of fixing a Park boundary, therefore, while attractive, is of less importance than how it is done. If it is done in a way which builds confidence and cooperation between the Park, the town, and the summer residents, it is helpful. If it is done in a way that frightens or antagonizes people, it is very bad. Unfortunately the latter has been the case thus far with the draft "Master Plan", the way in which it has been created without consultation on the island, and some of the way in which it has been presented. The only really helpful step seems to me to have been your visit to Isle au Haut and your calm, courteous, and frank responses to our questions some of which were phrased harshly.

3. The plan's request for the power of condemnation is probably its most disastrous single blunder. No one wants to see the threat or even the possibility of a threat of condemnation of his land or of his neighbor's land - for no one knows where it will stop or how such a powerful force as the United States Government can possibly be stopped after it has once been put in motion. The protestations of Park officials that they will not use this power, or will use it only to frighten evil doers, carries very little conviction. Who is to decide who is an evil doer? It is like a man loading a revolver while simultaneously saying he is a "good guy" and won't use it. Maybee. But then why load the revolver?

4. The request for standby power of condemnation in connection with zone two contradicts the announced intention of fixing the Park boundary - if zone one is really to be the Park boundary for fee lands. The package of easements and condemnation powers appears very like the thin edge of a wedge which will be driven home someday by your successors. Will they not perhaps be inclined to look at the boundaries of zone two as more attractive and rational than the boundaries of zone one? The plan was apparently drafted by Mr. Good and a staff appointed by him. He disappeared before the public were consulted. Someday you will be gone. How will your successors wield the powers which you request? Do you really want to leave them with a loaded revolver? Do you expect the local communities to want you to? The Park talks of planning, the local communities do not except as they are compelled to. But they are and seek to be relatively permanent communities which look far ahead in these matters.

5. The conservation easement concept has undoubtedly suffered by being associated in peoples' minds with the request for the power of condemnation. It will take a long time, many years, for this damage to be undone. Even if the Park now fully and completely withdraws the request for the condemnation power, suspicions will remain. To me this is a tragedy because I personally believe that the conservation easement idea is, potentially at least, a good one. In 1971 I organized a meeting at which officials of the Maine Coast Heritage Trust explained their programme. With the Minister's permission, I even made the initial announcement in the island Church. Now the easement idea has become very unpopular on Isle au Haut. Partially this is for reasons which have nothing whatever to do with condemnation and are valid in their own right.

6. With the easement, the Park offers the landowner the prospect of relief from at least some future tax enhancement. But this boon is proposed to be given at the expense of the town, not of the Federal Treasury. This is not right. If the Park holds that the national interest requires the placing of easements on privately held land, common decency demands that the nation rather than the town should pay for it. If the course the Park proposes is persisted in, the injustice will become more apparent as time passes and tax pressures rise. The only escape would appear to be in the contribution in lieu of taxes, but the complexities and complications in this field become enormous. One wonders if the game is worth the candle. At the public meeting in the Mount Desert Regional High School, the voices of the summer people of Mount Desert seemed generally raised to support the draft "Master Plan", while the voices of the permanent residents of Deer Isle were critical. Isle au Haut is fortunate in the good relations which exist between our communities. We do not want the dragon's teeth of discord sown among us. The Park should ponder very carefully whether it is proposing a step which may unintentionally do this.

7. The idea of swapping land, using land received from one donor to acquire land for the Park from another owner, tends to lower the reputation of the Park among the landowners. It is a move which does, in a sense, help the town. But instead of making two sets of friends by this and the easement move, the Park seems to me to make two sets of enemies - and deservedly so. In both cases the Park takes more than it gives and proposes a course to which a more honorable alternative obviously exists.

8. The pressure of the megalopolis has to be dealt with. The Park certainly has a direct responsibility here which the town and the summer residents must recognize. Looked at from the point of view of the camper, the fewer people on Isle au Haut, the better - and the further the camp from the town, the better. Looked at from the point of view of the day tripper, the best thing about Isle au Haut is the boat ride out and back. The few minutes he or she may spend ashore add little or nothing. On the other hand, those few minutes disrupt the life of the town far more than the boat ride. The only way the trippers stay ashore can be made really significant to them, is for them to be transported en masse to the most scenic areas of the Park. This would disrupt the campers and make nonsense of the Park's aim of a "primitive area". Besides, there are probably superior scenic areas, much easier of access, on Mount Desert. If the Park, the town, and the summer residents work together constructively, they will find that their true interests are harmonious. The best solution for Isle au Haut probably will turn out to be to keep the trippers afloat. Some means of influencing and/or controlling the mass public transportation access are needed. (This involves private interests in Stonington and the question of "cruise ports". It is impossible in this letter to adequately consider the Stonington - Deer Isle picture. It would be improper for me to try to do so.) What is needed even more is the building of trust and confidence, now so sadly shaken. There are two keys to Isle au Haut: one is physical access, the other is the cooperation of her people. The latter will not be forthcoming unless it is deserved.

9. I suggest the following specific steps:

A. Drop the request for the power of condemnation for both zone one and zone two.

B. Give earnest study to the problems involved in making contributions in lieu of taxes.

C. Seek funds to maintain a Ranger on Isle au Haut twelve months in the ye

D. Speedily appoint two representatives of Isle au Haut to the Plan's Advisory Board after consultation and agreement with the Selectmen of the town.

E. Abandon the idea of swapping land.

F. Delete from the final "Master Plan" the idea of abandoning the road on Isle au Haut at least until such time as some credible alternative exists for combatting fire.

The Park needs to consider people even more than territory. It needs a plan for cooperative action, for administration, and for adequate staffing, not a fundamentally geographical plan. Isle au Haut is fortunate that the Park envisages it as a "natural area" and a "primitives area" (though the latter phrase can give offense and should be changed) rather than as an area for mass tourism. The Park was built on the gifts of free individuals. It has imperfections as everything does. But do not try to shift its human foundations to force and the threat of force. It can prosper and grow only with the help of people.

Very truly yours,

Frederic A. Eustis II

Frederic A. Eustis II

cc Mrs. Stanley Dodge Jr., Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Town of Isle au Haut
Mr. Harold Turner, Chairman of the Planning Board, Town of Isle au Haut
Mr. Robert H. P. Olney, President, Point Lookout Associates
Mr. Nathaniel R. Bowditch, Trustee, Maine Coast Heritage Trust

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

GERMAN H. H. EMORY
BROOKLIN, MAINE

CONTENTS NOTED

		Initials	Date
X	Supt.		
	Admin. Officer		
	Chief, P. R. M.		
	Maint. Spec.		
	Infor. Spec.		
	Mgr. E. Dist.		
	Mgr. W. Dist.		
	Gen. For. E.		
	Gen. For. W.		
	Park Ranger		
	Mechanic		

July 26, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Re: Master Plan for
Acadia National Park

Being greatly interested in the preservation of the unique beauty and quality of the area in which Acadia National Park is located, I feel much encouraged by the fine Master Plan developed for the future of the Park and adjacent islands.

Whether by purchase or by gift of islands or of easements thereon, I hope the Park will move swiftly to implement this Plan. Speed is essential, if the beauty of this coast is to be saved for the future.

The Plan seems an excellent one, deserving of enthusiastic, active support.

Sincerely,

German H. H. Emory

German H. H. Emory

RH

Box 187
Northeast Harbor, Maine 04662
September 28, 1972

Supt. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Keith;

As one who has intimate knowledge of Acadia and who has contributed to the preparation of former master plans for the park, I will offer the following comments and recommendations for your consideration in the issuance of the final master plan at this time.

① One or two acres opposite the Seawall Dining Room to include the existing parking area there and a short stretch of shoreline should be put in the acquisition list to protect the entrance to Acadia at this ~~the~~ point. Previously there was a commercial development and in the future there could be a honky-tonk hot-dog stand re-established there.

② It appears from the present Master Plan proposal that the summit of Champlain Mountain on Isle au Haut is proposed for deletion. I think this is a mistake. It should be retained and eventually a low observation tower be erected there to view the great panorama from this spot. Now the spruce trees are too tall to provide a good view on this flattish summit of the surrounding land-and-seascape.

③ In the list of outlying islands listed for acquisition, there are

two prime omissions, both of which have superb natural values: 1) the southern half of Ironbound Island, and 2) the northern half of Great Duck Island (see previous edition of Master Plan).

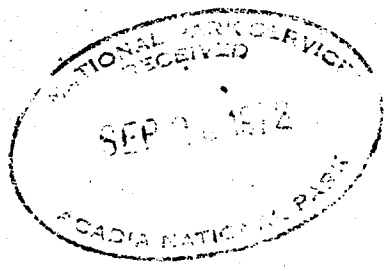
④ I cannot see the justification for including Bartlett's Island and (mine) Long Island (Blue Hill Bay) on the list for conservation easement islands in the Plan, even though there were no objections raised to those in the August 29 hearing at the high school. I think the emphasis should be primarily on preserving the mostly smaller islands in the archipelago.

⑤ The Western Mountain primitive area is great, but I think you have missed the boat on another prime possibility: that part of the Sargent Mountain area above the existing surrounding (upper) carriage roads. This area is magnificent, is not developed now and should not be (other than trails).

⑥ Lastly, I was impressed by someone's imagination in extending the conservation easement as far southwest as to include Metanic Island. Now, what about including this zone to go northeastward into Washington County, perhaps as far as to include Two Shot Island, just SW of Cutler, and including this stretch of Maine coast islands in the legislative bill for Acadia. It's quite logical!

Sincerely, Paul Favour

P.S. Please excuse this scribble at Ft. I.O.O.F.



266 Marlborough Road
Brooklyn, New York 11226

September 21, 1972

Superintendent,
Acadia National Park
Mt. Desert Island, Maine

Dear Sir:

I welcome this opportunity to make statements about various aspects of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park.

A. On allowing motorboats on Echo Lake.

I own a cottage on Echo Lake and have the delight of sharing it with a pair of loons (and their young), mergansers, kingfishers and myriad other birds and animals. I, like other residents of the lake, am spiritually refreshed by its silence and beauty, and physically refreshed by swimming and sailing in its waters. In addition, I depend on its biological purity for my drinking supply.

As of now, motor boats are rarely used on the lake. However, as more cottages are built around its shores, the possibility that the lake will be transversed by speedboats (as Long Pond is) increases. The peaceful relationship with the natural world will be shattered and the inevitable leakage of gasoline will pollute the water.

I strongly urge you to protect Echo Lake by including a prohibition against the use of motorboats on it in the Master Plan.

B. On allowing snowmobiles on carriage roads.

The carriage roads were wisely designed as a way to get comfortably close to nature. Both the noise and the speed of snowmobiles act as barriers to that goal. In addition, motors have always been banned from carriage roads. In view of the above reasons, the Park would be violating both the spirit and letter of the original ruling if it allowed snowmobiles to use the carriage roads.

C. On selling unwanted park land.

While I can understand the Park's wish to sell land which it no longer wants, I believe that the Park has a moral obligation to keep land which it originally accepted "forever".

The crucial point is whether the Park can be trusted to keep its agreements. If the Park casually breaks its own commitments, it will certainly influence people against entering into agreements with the Park, such as offering land gifts or giving conservation easements.

D. On buying islands.

I enthusiastically endorse the proposed purchases of Bar and Bakers Island. I do feel, however, that the Park should only acquire land by purchase and not condemnation. Therefore, Marshall's Island should not be taken.

E. On Ile au Haut and Stonington.

The plans for the increased influx of people to Stonington and Ile au Haut would radically change the former and probably damage the latter. The Park's primary role should be as a preserver of natural and human values.

Sincerely yours,

Shirley M. Fuerst

P. S. Many people, myself included, are still waiting for copies of the Master Plan. In view of this, I hope you will extend the deadline for making statements until a suitable interval after the copies are mailed out.

MRS. JAMES L. GOODWIN
BOX 581
SOUTHWEST HARBOR
MAINE 04679

September 23, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent Acadia National Park
Route 1 Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Millen,

The writer is a land holder on Norwood Cove in Southwest Harbor and has been a summer resident since 1939. My late husband, James L. Goodwin and myself have been for many years actively interested in the cause of conservation and as summer residents of Mt. Desert island are deeply interested in the preservation and most effectve utilization of Acadia National Park.

I have examined the master plan prepared by the National Park Service which was presented at the meeting, August 29, '72. I am impressed by the excellence of the report and heartily endorse its recommendations. I strongly endorse the recommendations of the report, particularly that congressional legislation be enacted with out delay to authorize the bounderies of the park, including the power of condemnation; to authorize the acquisition of scenic and other easements over lands not acquired in ownership; and to provide to the National Park Service any other necessary authorities to carry out the objectives of the report.

I also would strongly urge the prompt enactment of such appropriations as may be necessary to make emergency acquisitions of lands and easements.

particularly for the preservation of the off shore islands.

I would be pleased to have this letter included in the record of the proceedings in the master plan.

Sincerely,

Jeanne L. Goodwin

MISTLETOE PLANTATION
ROUTE 3
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA
31792

Sept. 13, 1972

Mr Keith E.Miller, Sup't.
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Me. 04609

Dear Mr. Miller, I have just concluded a careful reading of "Master Plan, Acadia National Park", a copy of which was lent to my wife, a member of the Garden Club of Mount Desert. She and I have a summer home in Blue Hill, where we have been most of our lives, from June until November. Our interest in the region, including the Park, is extensive, as evidenced, for instance, in our serving on the Boards of Hospital, Library, Academy, and Maine Seacoast Mission. As Vice-President of the last-named, I should much appreciate having a copy of the Master Plan, chiefly for the use of Mission personnel.

Doubtless you are familiar with the history and function of the Mission; with the formidable record of Rev. Neal Bousfield as its Superintendent until his retirement this year; with the dynamic new leadership of Rev. Ray Hahn; and with the "Sunbeam" and its good works along the coast and among the islands.

As a member of The Pot & Kettle Club, I was distressed to learn informally after the adjournment of the Aug. 31 meeting, of the confusions and frustrations of the public meeting in the M.D.I. High School. One good result, however, may have been the large attendance from the whole area, showing widespread interest, and probably fears. Hundreds more people, like myself, doubtless had conflicting engagements preventing even larger attendance, it being a date at the peak of August's busy season.

The Master Plan is excellent, obviously the work of careful; formed, trained persons well qualified to point the way to the future of the rk. The many maps seem to me especially clear, intelligible, and useful. It seemm to me that many people such as Mrs Gallien and myself - and there are hundreds of us in and around Hancock County - year-round and seasonal people- can assist through our various organizations in implementing the immediate advancement of the principal objectives of the plan for the Park.

Without adding to this lengthy letter too much more, I submit this general observation:-that in recent years the speed of growth of land-grabbing and speculation, the swift and easy access by plane, car, camper, trailer, cruiser, outboard motor, snowmobile, and such-all this has created <u>fears</u> among those of us who are year-round permanent residents, and those of us who are seasonal residents. Fears usually derive from ignorance; we do not know or understand what is going on. The report can be used in an enlightened constructive manner to allay fears, to inform intelligently, and to enlist local for, and support of, the key objectives of the Plan.

You and your associates, by lecture, slides, articles, are doing much. More of us can help, I believe. Iam grateful to have been able to study the Plan, and hope a copy may become available.

(Please forgive my amateur typing!)

Sincerely yours,

A. Gurnee Gallien

A.Gurnee Gallien

[illegible] Blue Hill about 1st Oct

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683
207-348-2881

September 20, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Mount Desert, Maine 04660

Dear Mr. Miller:

A brief note to thank you for spending so much time with us in Deer Isle and Stonington last evening. I am sure your comments were helpful in our understanding of the many problems involved and I hope some of our suggestions may be of assistance to you also.

The Park purpose in its Plan is clear, but under all of the circumstances, I am strongly opposed to it because of the effect upon the Island.

I am writing as an individual and not as the former Chairman of the Deer Isle Planning Board, and present Secretary. As I said last night, Marshall Rice, the Chairman of our Board, is not only a life time resident of Deer Isle with a deep and full knowledge of the Island's problems, but he has served for many years as a representative of this country and of the State of Maine at various fairs and expositions. He has also spent much time in the National Parks. I am sure his knowledge of our problems and procedures will be of great help if he can be appointed to the Advisory Committee.

I am sorry that you could not spend the night with us, as Mrs. Greene suggested, in order to save a lengthy trip home.

Thanks again for your help in discussing the problems involved.

Cordially yours,

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

Rec'd 9/13

Mistletoe Plantation
Thomasville, Georgia

Sept. 11th 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine, 04609

Dear Mr. Miller,

Having read the Master Plan for Acadia, I wish to commend you on a job well done and state my approval of the Plan in general.

For 30 years I have been a summer resident of Blue Hill, staying 4 or 5 months each year, and for the last 10 years a member of the Garden Club of Mount Desert.

I hope you receive approval for your Plan from the Federal Government and cooperation from our neighbors in conservation easements, and acquisition of land and islands.

Sincerely,

Jean H. Gallien
(Mrs. A. Gannett Gallien)

Todd Rd., R.D.#3,
Katonah, New York,1053
Nov. 6, 1972

NOV 9 1972

Mr. Keith Miller,
Superintendent,
Acadia National Park,
R.D.#1, Box 1, Bar Harbor,Maine, 04609.

Dear Mr. Miller,

This is to confirm our discussion in your office immediately following your letter to me of August 22nd, 1972. At that time you told me of your interest in acquiring my approximately three and one half acres in the Town of South West Harbor near Ship Harbor in connection with the Park's Master Plan. I told you at that time that my wife and I would be most happy to fully cooperate with the National Park Service. We will be glad to exchange land with the park.

We expected to be in our new home in Bass Harbor in early October but due to a great deal of ledge rock in our foundation we have been delayed by blasting. It is possible now that we may not be able to move in until early Spring but we will have to see how quickly things move along now. We need a full basement under the house to hold our private museum. You probably remember that I mentioned to you that we are professional naturalists and have extensive collections for ecology and natural history teaching.

The two parcels of land that we purchased in the vacinity of Ship Harbor (one parcel 19.62 acres purchased from Richard B and Everett E. Hamblen and the other parcel 19.78 acres purchased from Ruth and Charles Arnold) will be known as Raven Woods Sanctuary, a private wildlife sanctuary and ecology study area. This land has been acq uired as our year round home and it is our intention that this property be permanently protected from sub-division and dedicated to sound wildlife management practices and environmental protection. In this regard, when we can finally move to Maine we wish to discuss with you a conservation easement in perpetuity on this land which we will grant to Acadia National Park. Since the drainage of this land all goes into Ship Harbor and our land is bounded on three sides by Acadia National Park, we feel this easement is important for the protection of Ship Harbor and adjacent park land. The reason we purchased the land was to protect Ship Harbor from pollution. resulting from subdivision.

In the meantime, if there are any questions you have about this property or the pre-cut log home we are building there please feel free to contact my wife % Box 26, Bass Harbor, Maine, 04652 or at the home of Wendell Seavey in Bernard (244-3829). My family will be boarding there until our house is built.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Oliver Griersbn

Stanley Oliver Griersbn,
Naturalist

Copies to-
Town Clerk-South West Harbor
Town Clerk-Town of Tremont

R.F.D. 1 Box 43
Bar Harbor, Maine
Sept. 3, 1937

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller

We endorse the idea of the need for legislation to empower the Acadia National Park to buy and sell land. We have gone through an exchange of properties with the park in NEH and SWH and it has been of great benefit to me and I believe to the Park.

Very truly yours

John Harms

Iona Harms

EDWARD W. HARRISON
817 HUNTINGTON ROAD
LOUISVILLE, KY. 40207

26 Sept 72

Mr. Keith T. Miller
Park Supt.
Acadia Nat'l Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Sir:

I dare say your mail has picked up some since the plans, or projected plans for possible expansion of Acadia Nat'l Park were aired some time back.

My interest stems from the fact that I own property on Deer Isle, that has come down to me since its purchase in 1882-3 by my forbearers.

While on Deer Isle all to briefly this Summer — I heard about park expansion plans and I got shock responses — shock reactions — shock! shock!!

I hope the plan will be made available. I know it will and the sooner the better. The only thing

worse than working in a vaccuum is working with partial and incomplete information.

I have a deep concern for the Maine coast and I hope your office can soon supply us with authentic plans & proposals.

Please keep us property owners informed We may be among your best allies. Change doesn't come easily and the down east coast of Maine* is probably the best sounding board we'll find when it comes to spelling out or suggesting what real progress can mean to the coast and the country.

Yours very truly,

Edward W. Hanson
817 Huntington Rd.
Louisville, Ky. 40207

* I think they are durable and reasonable people - The kind we want!

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

817 Huntington Road
Louisville, Kentucky 40207
October 12, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter and the copy of the Acadia Master Plan.

I am in favor of the plan. I know it will affect our way of life on Deer Isle and changes will be more rapid. Having known Mammouth Cave before and after the National Park Service took over, I would much rather see the Acadia archipelago under your jurisdiction than open to random commercial development. I suspect it has been commercial interests that have hurt the Bar Harbor area.

As to the ultimate effect on Deer Isle and Stonington, it is the seasonal aspect of the tourist influx that concerns me. I do not see Deer Isle becoming a year-round attraction - a winter sport center for example. I do not see adequate tourist accomodations being run profitably during a short season. I would hate to see sub-standard facilities go up which invite commercial blight.

Park expansion or no, Stonington and Deer Isle are facing an existing and increasing summer visitor load. Stonington needs a sewage disposal system and a better water supply for its present permanent population. Some very basic, if not drastic, planning should be done in anticipation of a tourist influx. They will come by water and by land. A number of facilities and plans can be considered.

A town dock with toilet facilities is needed in Stonington. Public eating facilities are needed along with drinking fountains, benches and litter collection bins.

Auto traffic is a problem today in Stonington. A system of one-way traffic and controlled parking would be a temporary relief. A more effective plan would be to convert the water front street in Stonington into a pedestrian mall from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. during the peak season. This would entail new parking facilities on the island and some sort of passenger shuttle in and out of town. The road approach to Stonington on two of three sides is down formidable hills.

I would further suggest that the two motels in Stonington be relocated to reduce congestion by cars. Since the town can't expand, I would envision further commercial expansion inland where there is space and room for parking.

Everyone on the island will have to work on, and toward solutions to the challenges the island faces. We are going to have to exercise self-control and accept other constraints. If our goal is to improve and protect the whole island, we are going to have to make decisions which we and our children can live with.

I hope the channels of communication run open and free. The problems we face should be aired, evaluated, studied, worked at and worked out. There isn't any more room under the corner of the rug.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Harrison

EWH:mpg

October 4, 1972
Isle au Haut, Maine
04645

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

In response to your Master Plan, I do have some strong thoughts. After reading the whole thing, I feel good about co-operation between The Audubon Society, Friends of Nature, Conservation Commissions and Acadia National Park for conservation purposes. Such groups have power to oppose oil refineries which would be a large threat to the well being of the coastline. Beyond that I have many uneasy feelings about your Master Plan. I write mainly for Isle au Haut, feeling all the while that what you've accomplished on Mount Desert Island is utter chaos. To set us at ease you must control the Bar Harbor--Mount Desert Island area. An example must be set before you even start trying to acquire more land!

On Isle au Haut, why not clearly define existing boundaries and handle what you have, while co-operating with the island residents to lessen existing problems and gain protection from fore-seeable problems? To delete lands given you in trust is untrustworthy and irresponsible. If your true concern is conservation, how can there be undesirable land? Every inch of Maine is desirable. Your land costs you nothing to accept and leave in its wilderness state and accomplishes protection of the land if preservation of present scenic beauty is your ultimate goal.

You must include representatives from Munincipalities to help in any Master Plan which affects their area. Here on Isle au Haut you already own approximately 2800 acres of a total 4500 acres. If you acquire wished for lands, you'll add approximately 300 more acres. What does this do to the tax income of Isle au Haut? Legislation should be passed whereby the government does pay a percentage of real estate tax to accept their share of municipal and park related expenses. You do realize the benefits derived by the park from the town don't you? Is it really up to us to provide these for you freely, while you wish free control of more land? Again, a representati or two from here is a must! Your presence does cause a social and economic impact on the life of this island and from an islanders point of view, a large percentage is undesirable. We provide roads, public dock, fire-fighting equipment (some of which was park owned), put up with trespassers, watch souvenir hunters walk off with bits and pieces of our beloved island and fear for the safety of our children with so many strangers in secluded places. From a fire safety point of view alone, the road must be kept open and passable around the island. That you could think of closing the road shows irresponsible thinking on your part. Don't increase facilities here and "encourage such use of these resources". The Island Planning Board once formed will hopefully find ways to curtail the non-park daytrippers. For

Park people, you must provide correct information, Realization of distance to the campsite, restroom facilities, lack of transportation and other accomodations would be helpful. You have a great ranger in Bill Stevens---I don't know how much you seek his advice but for a Master Plan for Isle au Haut, he'd be invaluable.

How can villages retain their "historic flavor" with the Park encouraging increased tourism and "...private enterprise to provide adequate visitor service outside the park" ??? This seems totally incompatible to me. Bar Harbor is a mess when looked at for year round residency. While endorsing co-operation with other conservation groups is commendable, you must also realize and accept there are individuals, property owners, who love this island area with their whole being. They are not a threat to your overall plan if your real project is conservation. They are its strong points. They are the ones who you say add the "historic flavor" and to hold it they need their heritage of self-sufficient, self-preserving freedoms. By threatening or pressuring for easement and acquisitions, you aren't going to deal effectively. Believe it or not, they are a strong link in your fight for conservation <u>if left alone.</u>

On land acquisition as a whole, I protest when it comes from pressure or threats. To say you will eventually acquire Marshall's Island from its owners eventho they are unwilling defeats the very foundation our Government was built upon. To pressure or threaten private land owners no matter how well meaning your over-all intent <u>should</u> and <u>must be</u> below you. Mr. Robbins should not have to fight a government agency for his individual rights when our government is fighting wars in the name of individual rights and freedom. Don't you feel very inconsistant and alot ashamed?

Your Master Plan should have contained clear definitions of conservation easements and even tho not National Park affiliated a definition of requirements of the Audubon Society and Friends of Nature etc. I keep feeling that because you are a National Park your job is to encourage a build up of tourism in this area rather than conservation. I feel very strongly the two are not compatible! Also, copies of agreements for lands given of Isle au Haut could have been included as well as information on acceptance of gifts on Mt. Desert.

Again, I say control your already acquired lands. Set limits, reall get Bar Harbor under control---don't expand so other areas become suffocated in people. If you continue at your preent rate, 50 years from now will find wilderness/primitive lands not <u>saved</u> but <u>ruined.</u>

Yours truly,

Douglas & Collie Heline

HERBERT B. JACOBS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
90 Old Connecticut Path
Wayland, Massachusetts 01778

TEL: 358-7462

October 10, 1972

Mr. Keith C. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Parks
R. F. D. #1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Sir:

As a landowner on Isle au Haut, Maine, I feel that the Master Plan, at this time should be deleted in its entirety.

The Master Plan was too much, too soon. There was no consideration given to local conditions and local guidance.

The Town of Isle au Haut is totally incapable of taking care of an enormous increase in population, not to mention an increase in exempt taxation. I feel that it has reached the saturation point on both points.

There are no facilities on the island to handle greater numbers of people. Even if there were the island is so small as to prohibit any substantial increase in numbers. There are no facilities for larger numbers of people to get to or off the island. Thus leaving local people in a serious position of getting on or off the island whether for enjoyment or in an emergency.

The facilities are over-burdened now! We are a very small town and are considered to be a primitive area. How do you keep primitive area if you dump a thousand people in it?

Cordially yours,

H. B. Jacobs

HBJ:bac

cc: Harold W. Turner
Chairman, Planning Board
Isle au Haut, Maine

Mrs. David D. Jacobus
24 Academy Lane
Bellport, Long Island, New York 11713

September 20th

Mr. Keith Miller
Superintendent. Acadia National Park
RFD Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Because I have read in Island Advantages about the Acadia National Park Master Plan, which concerns my family directly as they have been property owners at Moore's Harbor, Isle au Haut, for twenty-five years, I am writing to you about some basic questions raised by the Plan.

We wish a copy of the Master Plan as soon as possible.

We favor keeping the Seal Trap area (which adjoins our property) in a natural state, as it is now, and undeveloped of course.

Mrs. David D. Jacobus
24 Academy Lane
Bellport, Long Island, New York 11713

But we also feel that it should remain in Mr. Bowditch's keeping - the island community needs the taxes and the Bowditch family has been more than generous to the Acadia National Park as, of course, you know. If he agrees to keep the property as it is, why shouldn't he keep possession of it?

It also disturbs me to learn that no representatives of the Isle au Haut community were named to your Advisory Board. This is inexcusable. You are making long range plans concerning the future of this island, and you don't bother to consult the men and women who have lived there all their lives.

There is a great deal to be

Mrs. David D. Jacobus
24 Academy Lane
Bellport, Long Island, New York 11713

said for the Acadia National Park, whose services help us to maintain our precious natural resources, so often endangered by neglect. Yet in pursuit of its objectives the Park Master Plan must deal with the future of people as well as of rocks and trees, and by now I think you are aware that some of the citizens of Isle au Haut feel that their island is being taken away from them.

Are they right or wrong partly right?

They need to know, as do those of us who have found in Isle au Haut a second and truly cherished home.

Sincerely yours,
Elinor H. Jacobus

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Superintendent Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Superintendent's Office
Administration + Info. Offices
Bar Harbor.

Sept 24, 1972

Dear Mr. Miller,

Andy and I attended your interesting meeting at the High Schl. and have always taken an interest in the welfare of Acadia Park, since we enjoy the trails and carriage roads so much. (Have for the past eighteen years, that we've lived here.)

Recalling that Park officials asked for written comments to be sent to the office before Sept. 28th, we would like you to note the following suggestions, and will, hopefully, feel that you can act on them:

We feel that snowmobiles are another

way for people to enjoy the Park in the winter along with touring skis, snowshoes and waterproof hiking-boots. But, as we were forced to get off the carriage roads and to get out of the way while snowmobiles passed, last winter, we do feel that most of the carriage roads should be reserved for ~~for~~ skiers or hikers as snowmobiles present some danger to them, and definately spoil the silence of the winter "scene". They should, however be allowed on certain carriage roads which can be clearly marked for their use (as more

It would be greatly appreciated by the people living in the area where we live, and other settled areas near Park roads, if snowmobiles were not allowed on Park roads near settled areas at night!

I, and others, have, in past winters, been awakened from sleep by snowmobile engine-noise on The Paradise Hill Road - and, since the sound persists for some time, found it difficult to go back to sleep!

We both think that the new gadget, the Trail Bike should not be

allowed in the Park at all. The purpose of going through the woods or around a pond or lake, is to see the trees and the smaller ferns and shrubs on the forest floor - plus an opportunity to see wildlife not in sight in settled areas, such as, woodthrushes, jays, ~~lizards~~ I mean salamanders (!) squirrels, beaver, sometimes deer, etc. If you rush through on a trailbike you aren't going to even notice the trees! Also One of the most important facets of the woods trails & carriage roads is the silence!

We have always thought the Park could not exist as an

trails, by advertising the trails more - and by distributing road maps which clearly showed access points to foot paths and parking areas is a somewhat exaggerated form. That is, a good ~~one~~ accurate road-map which also included all or most of the foot trails & carriage roads which have access from ~~the~~ the auto roads.

And a little printed pep-talk about the beautiful view that one can get to by such-and-such trail! All the motels should have such a brochure, since not everyone stops at the Park Office or the Information booth.

Sincerely, Nancy Kandutsch

THE ROUSE COMPANY | MORTGAGE BANKING | COMMUNITY RESEARCH | DEVELOPMENT
Columbia Md. 21043

September 25, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

By this time you have received a letter commenting on the Park's proposed master plan over the signatures of most of the residents of Isle au Haut. My wife and I would like to add our names to the list of persons endorsing that letter.

As I stated at the meeting this summer which you addressed at Isle au Haut, there must be an overall authority with power to administer our remaining wild areas if anything is to survive for the next generations. Nevertheless, the proposed master plan goes only halfway in that it asked for the power to acquire lands without having the power, or without making your acquisition contingent upon your getting the power to control how those lands are used.

It seems to me that now is the time for the National Park Service to muster the courage to ask for the power over the private sector which is necessary in order to prevent exploitation of park areas. Until you get that power and commit yourselves to use it in the interests of preserving the land being acquired, I wonder whether you are justified in asking for the acquisition rights called for in the master plan. This is the real issue.

Sincerely,

Albert Keidel Jr

Albert Keidel, Jr.

:mr
Enclosure

Mr. Keith Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

As members of a concerned community on Isle au Haut we wish to submit the following statement with regard to Acadia National Park's proposed master plan.

We deeply regret that such a plan, which profoundly affec the future of this island, was drawn up without any consultation with or representation from citizens of Isle au Haut. The futur interests of both the island and the Park are inextricably bound together and sensible, decent planning must be jointly formulate

We request that two members of the Isle au Haut community be invited to participate in all future discussions and policy planning for Acadia National Park. We also urge the Park Superintendent to meet with the Town Planning Board to discuss in further detail the issues which face us.

We urge the Park to recognize that any further land acquisition is not necessary and would in fact be prejudicial to the quality of life desired by the people on this island.

The Park by its presence has power and therefore, as we see it, an enormous responsibility. The increasing numbers of people who will come, willy nilly, just because there is park land marked on the map, must be reckoned with. Neither the national good nor the local temper is presently being served.

A reordering of priorities and creative, intelligent solutions to these problems can be mutually devised. It is in this direction that Acadia National Park Service has a unique opportunity to set an example of mature and compassionate leadership to the lasting benefit of the affected communities and the nation.

Sincerely,

Albert Kreiss Jr
Justine L. Kreiss

Jack Jan Arnold
Harold S. van Doren
Stanley E Dodge Jr
Dorothea Dodge
Charles Pratt
David W. Sargent

To: Superintendent Acadia National Park

From: Miss Katharine King, Northeast Harbor, Maine

Re: Master Plan for Acadia National Park

I have read the Master Plan for Acadia National Park with great interest and am heartily in accord with the comprehensive proposals suggested.

Recently I attended a little Regatta for sailboats, row boats and canoes on Long Pond and certainly hope high powered motor boats will be excluded in the years to come.

File

Bar Harbor, Maine
September 27, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine

Dear Mr. Miller:

We feel that in general the NPS should be commended for its projected stabilization of boundaries within Acadia National Park and for its desire to acquire conservation easements for the offshore islands.

However we feel that the proposals regarding Day Mountain could be reconsidered. During Summer, 1972, the YWCA attempted to provide babysitting services for children of tourists. This project did not meet with success; possibly this lack of success could be attributed to the large number of family groups which frequent the Park and most of whom function as a family unit. For the family with young children Day Mountain is not only one of the few easy hikes, but it also provides some of the loveliest views of the offshore islands. This hike can be undertaken by a mother alone with young children; moreover if necessary she can easily carry a young child in a backpack. For many local people as well as a number of people who come for the summer, the mother must shepherd the children in the Park and although there are numerous carriage paths, young boys prefer hikes up mountains. Day Mountain fulfills such a need.

We appreciate your efforts and would be willing to help in achieving legislation which would enable you to purchase the necessary property to round off your boundaries.

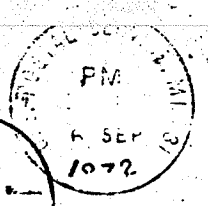
Sincerely,

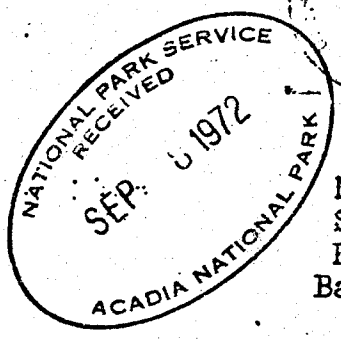
Anne M. Kozak

Leslie P. and Anne M. Kozak

Telephone call 10/2/72
Anne is for inclusion of Day Mtn. Misunderstanding
K. Miller

Stoni ton
Maine 04681





	Paul Revere	Assist. Park Historian
X	Supt.	
	Admin. Officer	
	Ch. Park.	
	Maint. Spec.	
	Inter. Spec.	
	Mgr. E. Dist.	
	Mgr. W. Dist.	
	Gen. For.	
	Gen. For. W.	
	Park Ranger	
	Mechanic	

Mr. Keith Mi[illegible]
Superintende[illegible] Acadia Park
RFD, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine

Sept. 6, 197

Dear Mr. Miller

I am writing to inform you of my stoong objections to pertions of the "Acadia Masterplan. I find your wish to expand camping space in Isle au Haut and still keep the island primitive unrealistic. Furthermore, neither Stonington nor Deer Isle could longx survive in their present state if Stonington were to be designated a cruise port. Surely spreading the commericalis of Bar Harbor and much of Mt. Dessert Island to Deer Isle will not solve Acadia's problem of overcrowding, but merely extend it.

Sincerely,

Roy Lachman

Swans Island, Maine
September 5, 1972

Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

This letter is written in reply to recent information mailed by you, addressed to Mr. Clarence Howard, 2 Bay Road, Camden, Maine.

Mr. Clarence Howard was my father and is now deceased. I do not believe The Park Committee is aware of the circumstances of ownership of Marshall Island.

Mr. Howard sold a portion of the island to Mr. Earl Robbins. The remaining portion which consists of approximately 160 acres is owned jointly by my sister, Mrs. Donna Holman, and myself. My sister's portion is to be used for herself and her family as they have a home there.

Neither of us plan or want any development of the land. It is only for homes for our own families.

My portion which consists of approximately 80 acres is our home for several months of the year and will be our permanent home in the near future when our youngest child is finished school.

My husband uses our portion of the island for his place of business which is commercial fishing and lobster fishing. Our 80 acres of land is to be divided among our four children so that they may build homes where they will live permanently with their families.

As you may know, Mr. Robbins lives on Marshall Island year round at the present time.

The island has been in our family for approximately 25 years and as our children have no other land, the small piece which we give to them will be the only place they will have to build homes. Our son plans to build his home there next spring.

We have seen the abuse of land and the destruction caused by tourists and we are convinced that our property would only be abused and eventually destroyed, by those who have no regard for the beauty of nature.

I speak for my sister as well as myself when I say we want no part of this destruction and we intend to do everything in our power to prevent it.

We have always welcomed those visitors to our island who come to enjoy it and not destroy the natural beauty, and we will continue to do so.

What sort of state do we have that would drive its native people from their homes and place of business, only for a playground for tourists.

Please inform us of any further developement or any further meetings.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Priscilla [illegible]

Sept 16, 1977

Mr. Keith Miller.
Acadia National Park.
Bar Harbor, Me.

Dear Sir -

As one of the landowners involved in the Acadia Master Plan I would like a copy of the "Acadia Master Plan".

Please Mail To the address listed as soon as possible

Sincerely,
Priscilla H Lunt
Swans Island,
Maine.
04685

Northeast Harbor
August 28, 1972

To: The Superintendent, Acadia National Park:

Dear Sir:

As a lifetime Summer Resident of Mount Desert Island and as a third generation landowner on the Island I want to express my support of the proposed Plan for Acadia National Park. Though I would question and not agree with some of the details in the plan, the overall concept is well thought-out and sound. It is reassuring to find those in authority in the National Park so appreciative of the unique beauty of this area, of the values we hold dear and which we wish to preserve for future generations.

To implement this plan it is important that Acadia National Park be given the right to buy and sell land so as to consolidate its boundaries as well as the authority to enforce restrictions on land use where this is necessary to maintain the surrounding area in its natural state and to protect it from the encroachment of commercialization.

Hopefully, in the near future some method will be found to control the flow of transients on to the Island. No one, seeking the peace and quiet of a National Park and hoping to commune with nature wants to find himself surrounded by hundreds of others even if those others are seeking the same thing. Man is the great threat to what we hold dear on Mount Desert - as you must have good reason to know.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Madeira

Miss Elizabeth Madeira

JOHN JAY MADEIRA
259 FORESIDE ROAD
FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 27 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

September 22, 1972

Superintendant
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Re: Master Plan for Acadia

Dear Sir:

I am a resident of Falmouth, Maine, but have been a regular visitor to Mount Desert Island for over twenty years. For the past nine years, I have owned property at Bass Harbor and, at the present time, two of my sons are residents of island towns. I have read the Master Plan with a great deal of interest and heartily endorse its ideas and concepts. However, I do wish to offer a few, brief comments, in the hope that they may be helpful.

1. I believe that, like anything else, Acadia National Park has a finite capacity for human usage and when this is exceeded, the opportunity for anyone to enjoy a significant natural experience is lost. This is true whether one considers the primitive areas or the high density places, such as the Ocean Drive. Park planning must be based on a recognition of optimum capacity for the various areas and an adherence to this capacityas a maximum.

2. The presence of the automobile in the Park reduces, greatly, the opportunities for the occupants, as well as others, to appreciate its natural features. Auto usage within the park ought to be minimized; pedestrian use of all areas, at all seasons should be encouraged. Inorder not to deny enjoyment of the Park, however, to those who cannot, will not or lack the time and interest to visit the Park on foot, the concept of mass transportation (for a fee), ought to be utilized. A precedent for this exists, of course, in the Park cruises which seem to be very popular.

4. An important part of any visitor's experience is his first impression. At the present time, the approach to Mt. Desert Island from Ellsworth is rapid-

JOHN JAY MADEIRA
259 FORESIDE ROAD
FALMOUTH, MAINE 04105

ly building up to a typical American highway shambles and most visitors do not have to travel to Maine to "enjoy" this kind of experienc I have heard many negative comments about this stretch of highway. I believe that the Park must extend its activites in working with local communities to the adjacent towns on the mainland, especially, Trenton, Lamoine and the city of Ellsworth.

4. Snowmobiles present a special problem, especially because this is the one activity in which I believe local residents far outnumber visitors in making use of the Park facilities. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that this motorized form of winter recreation is inconsi tent with other park purposes. In my opinion, snowmobiling is totally incompatible with othe potential winter uses, i.e., snowshoeing and cross-country ski-ing. To the extent that unrestricted snowmobiling is allowed, these othe sports are effectively being discouraged. The obvious solution is to lay out attractive trails, well-posted for the use of snowmobiles and specifically prohibit their use in those areas not designated for their use.

5. Finally, let me urge that whatever program, or plan may be adopted for Acadia National Par that it be workable and enforceable. I believe that the ability to enforce the plan will be be the key to its success.

Sincerely,

John Madeira

Remarks at the hearing on the Master Plan of Acadia National Park, Mount Desert High School, August 29, 1972 by Cushman McGiffert of Pretty Marsh, Mt. Desert, Me

I direct my remarks to the statement on page 33 of the Master Plan which has to do with the "exchange of the Day Mountain-Huner Brook area" for certain Zone 3 lands. The particular lands known as the Mitchell Hill Tract were purchased in 1912 by some priva individuals and given to the Trustees of Public Reservations of Hancock County, Maine, which had been incorporated for "the purpose of acquiring, owning and holding lands and other property in Hancock County for free public use." The Trustees were and are a non-profit corporation committed to preserving for the enjoyment of the public lands of scenic beauty and historical interest which might otherwise pass or remain in the hands of private owners, with the result that the public would be deprived of access to many beautiful hills, points and beeches.

In 1916 the Trustees gave this land to the national government. The language of the deed ic clear: "to have and to hold the same... unto the United States of America, for the public good...forever." (Ellsworth Registry of Deeds, Book 568, page 520)

The Master Plan proposes the return of some of this land to a private citizen.

What is at issue is the meaning of the principle of ~~xxxx~~ a trust.

Twice the meaning of such a trust has been set forth in statement or action:

In 1915 Mr. John D. Rockef ellar, Jr. asked ~~him~~ to purchase the Mitchell Hill Tract from the Trustees and his offer was declined because "the land having been committed to them as a public trust, they (the trustees) did not feel it lay in their power to return it to private ownership." Dorr pp 14-15)

On May 30, 1918 Congressman Peters, testifying for the bill to create the National Park out of the lands donated by the Trustees of Public Reservations of Hancock County to the Federal Government in 1916 said of those lands: "once acquired they cannot go back into private ownership."

There is, to be sure, a brief prepared by a Bar Harbor law firm which states that the proposed gift of this land to a private citizen is not a ~~xxxxxxxx~~ legal violation of trust. But this brief is an ex parte statement and has not been adjudicated. The precedents which it cites seem not to be relevant for they have to do with exchanges of land which the Hancock Trustees made with donors who were alive at the time and consented to the exchanges. No principle of turst was violated, when the donor agreed to the exchange.

What is at stake in the present proposal is the credibility of government.

If the Park violates this particular trust can the Park be counted on not to violate some other trust, to do it again?

Known to me is a potential donor of land to the Park, which the Park would like to acquire, who has become extremely hesitant to give this land. Why? This is the way ~~xxx~~ the donor's mind is working: If the Park, in disregard of the principle of trusteeship, proposes now to give away land which some years earlier it agreed to hold for the benefit of the public forever, what is to prevent the Park some day -no matter what it may say at the moment - from treating in the same way the land I was thinking of giving to the Park? Other potential donors are likely to feel the same way.

Earlier in this hearing Robert Biennewies, in his exposition of the work of the Maine Heritage Trust, spoke of the " perpetuity of conservation easements." It is not difficult to imagine a public meeting in the year 2022 in which an official of the Trust or a governmental official will remark: "Of course they talked about "perpetuity' back there in those old days but they didn't really mean it."- the principle of trust.

I would like to add my n e to the list of persons in su rt of the attached statement recently received in your office. Thank you.

Pandanmus, Isle au Haut

Sincerely,

{ (Miss) Elinor E. Carleton
Mrs. Edward F. McLean
Residents of Mountfort, Inc

Sept 19, 1972

Dear Mr. Miller:

As members of a concerned community on Isle au Haut we wish to submit the following statement with regard to Acadia National Park's proposed master plan.

We deeply regret that such a plan, which profoundly affects the future of this island, was drawn up without any consultation with or representation from citizens of Isle au Haut. The future interests of both the island and the Park are inextricably bound together and sensible, decent planning must be jointly formulated.

We request that two members of the Isle au Haut community be invited to participate in all future discussions and policy planning for Acadia National Park. We also urge the Park Superintendent to meet with the Town Planning Board to discuss in further detail the issues which face us.

We urge the Park to recognize that any further land acquisition is not necessary and would in fact be prejudicial to the quality of life desired by the people on this island.

The Park by its presence has power and therefore, as we see it, an enormous responsibility. The increasing numbers of people who will come, willy nilly, just because there is park land marked on the map, must be reckoned with. Neither the national good nor the local temper is presently being served.

A reordering of priorities and creative, intelligent solutions to these problems can be mutually devised. It is in this direction that Acadia National Park Service has a unique opportunity to set an example of mature and compassionate leadership to the lasting benefit of the affected communities and the nation.

Sincerely,

Jack Jan Arnold
Harold S. van Doren
Stanley E Dodge Jr
Dorothea Dodge
Charles Pratt
David M. Simon

MRS. EDWARD F. McKEEN
WINTERPORT, MAINE 04496

Sept. 20, 1972

Mrs. Keith Miller, Supt.
Acadia Nat. Park
Bar Harbor, Me.

Dear Mrs. Miller,

Enclosed is the affirmation signed by my sister (Miss Elinor E. Curran) and myself agreeing to the letter from concerned citizens of Isle au Haut regarding future planning for the ~~region~~ Park as it affects that island. In addition to points therein I wish to state:

1) It is important to help and to increase the permanent Isle au Haut population which in its characteristic way of life would easily be almost and is actually one of the attractions of the island.

2) The present character of Isle au Haut with its small permanent population and its concerned summer people lies in a delicate balance

which could ~~easily~~ be ~~best~~ seriously injured by the taking of additional land for the Park.

>) It is important to keep Park visitors under control and chiefly in the Park.

Yours truly,

Alice Mackean

Sept. 18, 197

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 20 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Mr. Robert. O. Binnewies, Acting Superintendent
National Park Service
Acadia National Park
R.F.D #1 Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Binnewies,

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of the proposed Acadia Master Plan and its Environmental Impact Statement. When more copies become available, we could use five more as the other owners are spread between Boston Newyork and Washington D.C. I realize that time between now and Sept. 29th gives almost no time for study and comment. Having only just written for the Plan, it does seem that the criticism of lack of communication between the Park and the affected, concerned, involved public is warranted. We were not informed or notified in any way, and from what we have heard, this is true in a preponderance of cases. I realize I am probably reflecting the situation as it is from the view of the Isle au Haut - Penobscot area, in the past an inactive, remoter part of the park. My first impression certainly is a commendation for wanting to preserve and maintain this area in its beauty & its natural ecology. The question is how? Perhaps this does

does mean more control. What sort of control?

We at Merchant Island just want to be left alone and keep things as they are. Perhaps an impossibility. Therefore we are vitally concerned with the planners visions. Eminent domain can be just an excuse for rape in many cases. Marshall Island's future looks black, and it has other owners trembling, justifiably. I feel that our aims will not be incompatible with the Park's, but what has ~~been~~ me Concerned is the impact that will be made on the Deer Isles and the peninsular South of the Ellsworth-Bucksport line. The picture of Stonington as a cruise port makes me shudder. I know residents who have the same reaction. Has anyone visualized, because it has not been mentioned to my knowledge, what will happen to this area. The people do not want to lose their heritage. How can they protect their property and the character of their land and waters, the ecology, the superb beauty, and keep the integrity of the people. And, these are ingrained deeply from my observations. But I have read that already they have their backs against the wall. The fishermen are being pushed from waterfront land, taxes are creating trailer housing, undesirables are beginning to appear. reflected in crime against people and property records. Do we want to ignore previous examples and repeat the same old mistakes by creating problems of an area over populated [illegible]. Protect the tranquility, serenity, beauty that

at Bucksport – Ellsworth and guarded with an unflagging zeal. But how? – certainly the local people must have a voice and not have an imposed solution. Those who favor exploitation should visit the Jersey Shore. Perhaps more there, the others should be protected by the government of the Park. Are the taxes on the islands going to skyrocket? The same fear of prohibitive taxes holds true for our island. Taxes should not be a means of confiscation. How to protect or prevent the hordes from ruining, causing to vanish the very thing that they are coming to see and experience.

It seems that Marshall Island and Deadman't will suffer the most change along with the Stonington area. This is where my fears lie. Incidentally, we are in a restricted hunting area. This seems to mean nothing. The hunters are landed on the island, the boat leaves and returns later at the end of the day; because of no sign of a landing the warden passes by and the hunting is great. I wouldn't say we were very well protected.

I am afraid this is a rush of words and thoughts not very well organized or thought out, but there has not been time. Some criticism – but interest in the conservation-easement (Gone 2) idea. Would appreciate a more detailed explanation of your proposed Conservation-easement: How much 'limits of development' do

are interested in getting additional info from nature.

I am enclosing some pertinent clippings, even though you probably have seen them. Please keep me informed.

Sincerely yours,
Teresa Peabody Metcalf

TPM:mbm

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 7 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Copy.

Islesford, Me. 04646
September 4, 1972.

Dear Mrs. Muir,

I am sorry you left the meeting on Acadia National Park's Master Plan before I had an opportunity to speak to you. I am curator of the Historical Museum on Islesford, but am writing as as private citizen and long time summer resident of the island, year round at Northeast Harbor.

Last year our small museum had 14,800 visitors, this year over 12,000 and a month to go. We find we welcome the Park Cruises with open arms. They come, spend a short time under the watchful eye of a Ranger who has instructed them not to litter or intrude. They leave with the Ranger making a careful head-count to make sure no one is left behind.

The major problem is the horde of independent tourists who come. They are the ones who trespass on private property, pick flowers, raid the berry patches and scatter trash giving all trippers a bad name.

I base my statements on my personal experience of more than thirty years. I must add that when we travel abroad or across our own country we are apt to forget that we have exchanged roles with those we find objectionable in summer.

People are more moblie, they Will come in increasing numbers, and I shudder to think what the area would be like without guidance and understanding of the Park.

I am old enough to remember the beginnings of Acadia, and have watched it grow in useful service to native, summer resident and tourist. I can honestly say welcome Park tours, but guard against the invasion of the independent tripper.

sincerely,

Louise S. Sibley

CONTENTS NOTED

		Initials	Date
X	Supt.	K	
	Admin. Officer		
X	Ch. I & R M		
	Maint. Spec.		
X	Infor. Spec.		
	Mgr. E. Dist.		
X	Mgr. W. Dist.		
	Gen. For. E.		
	Gen. For. W.		
	Park Ranger		
	Mechanic		

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
AUG 23 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

MUIR STUDIOS
STONINGTON ME
0 4 6 8 1

CONTEMPORARY HOMES
INTERIORS - MOSAICS
PAINTINGS - SCULPTURE

8/22/72

CONTENTS NOTED		
		Initials
X	Supt.	
	Admin. Officer	
X	Ch. I & R M	BS
	Maint. Spec.	
	Inter. Spec.	
	Mgr. E. Dist.	
	Mgr. W. Dist.	
	Gen. For. E.	
	Gen. For. W.	
	Park Ranger	
	Mechanic	

Mr Keithe Miller
Superintendent Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Me. 04609

Dear Mr.Miller:

I have not had the opportunity to read the material on the Master Plan for Acadia Park, but have seen a copy of the accompanying map. I could not agree more heartily that the islands in this archipelago should be saved in their natural state wherever possible, and where private ownership precludes this, scenic easements are essential.

However I have two important concerns:

1) Stonington as an embarkation point for island cruises. Acquaintance with the island and the town of Stonington indicates immediately that

a) The road approaches are totally inadequate as to width, grade, curves, and paving.

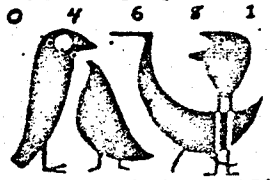
b) The town cannot possibly accomodate the extra traffic and required parking space. To widen Main street would mean tearing down all the buildings on one side, and no by-pass- is practical because of the immediate hillside. Full utilization of all possible level parking lots will hardly accomodtae the present needs during the peak season. You will receive specific data on this from the Executive Secretary of the Stonington Planning Board in the near future.

c) More important, the town, unlike Bar Harbor, is not a tourist oriented settlement, but a fishing village, and is without the motel and eating facilities necessary for an additional influx of people.

d) And most important of all, any attempt to alter the physical aspects of the town to meet the needs of an embarkation point for a National Park would be prohibitively costly and worse would alter the character of this fishing village - one of the few communities left whose economy is primarily based on the sea.

2) We are in absolute agreement that the islands in this area are some of the most beautiful in the world, and should be preserved in perpetuity. I believe there is nothing in your present plans which would set people ashore on them, yet because of future changes in personel and pressures on Congress, it is entirely possible that the future will see

MUIR STUDIOS
STONINGTON ME
0 4 6 8 1



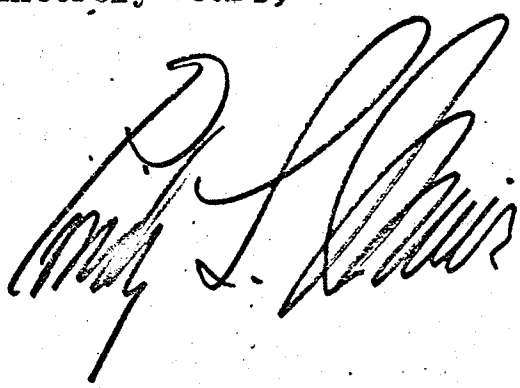
CONTEMPORARY HOMES
INTERIORS - MOSAICS
PAINTINGS - SCULPTURE

certain islands opened for camping and other recreational purposes, which in my opinion would be a disaster.

I have given a great deal of thought to this subject for some years, as an owner of three islands, as chairman of a watchdog committee for two islands owned by the Nature Conservancy, and as a member of the Stonington Planning Board. We have not settled all the problems arising from the increased influx of people to the area, but may have to post them against camping. I have enjoyed sharing my islands with others, but recently we put out two fires burning in the ground on Russ Island and picked up quantities of unsightly trash. The islands cannot stand too much of this sort of thing.

I will be interested to read your plans for the future in the Master Pland as soon as I can lay my hands on a copy.

Sincerely Yours,



(Mrs. Wm. H.)

5 St. Martins Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21218
September 25, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller,

I wish to add my thoughts to the many which you must have received concerning the long range planning for Acadia National Park, and especially as it relates to Isle Au Haut.

So much of life has been reduced to the lowest common denominator- but here is a place, magnificant in its simplicity, with a very special appeal to those who seek the wilderness and solitude. Even in the public domain such qualities should be recognized and protected. The thought of day trips in "cruise boats" arriving in Duck Harbor is totally incongruous and would destroy that sense of remoteness which is part of the magic of Isle Au Haut.

I speak as a "summer visitor to the island, but I know that the permanent residents have a strong desire to keep their land the way they love it- as it is now.

We are aware that the town of Stonington, already saturated with summer tourists neither seeks nor wants the additional burden of large numbers of day trippers to Isle Au Haut.

A decision to let the island park remain truly primitive will be cheered today, tomorrow and forever.

Very truly yours,
Marjorie D. Nelson
Marjorie D. Nelson
(Mrs. N. Travers Nelson)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

July 26, 1972

Superintendent, Arcadia Nat. Park

Dear Sir:

It seems too bad to make Stonington a Ferry Port for the Park. They have a hard enough time with sewage disposal as it is, without adding any more. There isn't any place near the waterfront to build new hotels either.

In reading National Parks and Conservation magazine, it seems that the Park Service defeats its own purpose. But I realize the demand is up against strong

pressure of too many people.

Yours truly,
Carolyn Olmsted

20 EXCHANGE PLACE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

September 27, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Last month I had the opportunity of attending the meetings held at Isle Au Haut and at Bar Harbor with respect to the proposed Master Plan for Acadia National Park.

I am in general agreement with the desirability of enacting some sort of "Master Plan" for Acadia so as to plan for the ever increasing numbers of visitors who can be expected to come to the Park in the future. However, it seems to me that there are some serious flaws in the proposed Master Plan as currently drawn. My comments will be limited to the effects on Isle Au Haut where my family has spent part of most summers for three generations.

The location and resulting isolation of the Park lands on Isle Au Haut certainly call for their designation as primitive or natural areas. This is what makes Isle Au Haut unique. Thus, in my opinion, the most important object of the Master Plan, as it relates to this island, should be the maintenance and preservation of this primitive quality. If larger and larger numbers of visitors come to the Island this quality is going to be lost. The two are not compatible.

As you know, this past summer unprecedented numbers of day visitors came out on the new Mailboat, which can accomodate almost twice the number of passengers as the old boat. Most of these people come because part of the island belongs to the Park, although they probably are not aware that the Park Land is over four miles from the Town Landing and no transportation exists to take them there and back. The majority of these people, unable to reach the Park, wander through the year-round settlement on the thoroughfare, an area which hasn't the facilities to cope with their needs. The presence of so many visitors creates a situation which is undesirable.

To many of these day visitors the most enjoyable aspect of their trip may well be the boat ride to and from the Island. Perhaps one way to handle this situation is to keep these visitors afloat and lengthen the trip to include the vicinity of Duck Harbor, though I'm not sure landing most of them there would be advantageous. In any case, access to the Park through the Town must be limited in some way for if the demand for transportation continues someone will provide it by water and on Isle Au Haut. A procession of automobiles or buses through the Park Lands will not be in harmony with the area. (Obviously more boats operating out of Stonington will create problems there of which you are aware and I won't go into them in this letter.)

The proposed Master Plan seeks the acquisition of land in "Zone 1". I can see no useful purpose in the acquisition by the Park of either the Seal Trap or Merchants Cove properties. It seems to me that a conservation easement on both properties would be the appropriate method of preserving these areas while keeping them on the tax rolls. There may be some advantage in rounding out the parcels

on Champlain and Sawyer Mountains, but again I believe your goals could be achieved through the easement route. I can see no justification for offering to third parties lands which were given to the Park. The principal purpose in so doing appears to be the straightening lines on the map which seems quite meaningless when you consider the terrain involved.

As far as "Zone 2" is concerned, I think the need to preserve these areas is highly desirable. However, asking for the power of condemnation should the appropriate easement not be obtained is, in my opinion, totally improper and very dangerous. There are other means of controlling future development without giving the Federal Government the right to condemn these areas either now or at some future time. The Town of Isle Au Haut, along with other municipalities in Knox and Hancock counties, is in the process of enacting zoning ordinances. The Park should discuss its concern with future development with the appropriate town officials. Should you insist on obtaining the power of condemnation, you run a real risk of having the Master Plan become so unpopular as to be impossible of enactment.

I think the most serious shortcoming of the proposed plan is that is seems to have been written, at least in part, by people unfamiliar with Isle Au Haut and who apparently felt it was not necessary to consult with the elected representatives of the people on the Island. Although the Park is the largest single landowner on the Island, as a result of a gift, the Park contributes very little to its neighboring community. No taxes or any contribution in lien thereof are paid to the Town of Isle Au Haut. Except for the summer months no representative of the Park is in residence. In effect, through its apparent attitude

of "absentee landownership", the Park has not created a particularly good image with resident and non-resident taxpayers on the Island. With the increasing numbers of visitors and lack of supervision the Park is now in the position of maintaining an "attractive nuisance" on Isle Au Haut, a situation not appreciated by anyone.

Unfortunately, this resentment of the Park and its operations has been aggrevated by the rather highhanded way in which the proposed Master Plan was put together and then presented to those who will be most affected by its implementation. It is going to be difficult enough to deal with the problems of megolopolis in the year to come. The isolation and natural beauty of Isle Au Haut are unique and worth preserving. This can only be done through the copperation of the people on the Island and I urge you to bear this in mind in whatever plans you may develop for Acadia National Park on Isle Au Haut.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. P. Olney

RHPO/bjm

MAIL-BOX 482

THE BARN

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR PALMER, 62 SNAKE HILL ROAD, COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. 11724

EIS

Tuesday, September 26, 1972

The Honorable Keith Miller, Superintendent,
Acadia National Park,
Hulls Cove, Maine 04644

Dear Keith:

I would like to have the following comments included in the record of the Aughust 29 hearing on the Acadia Master Plan:

(1) The Park should be congratulated for having developed an incipient plan as a guide for legislative action, and should forthwith seek and obtain legislation as to boundaries and as to legal authority as described in its plan, with the following modifications which I take it you find reasonably acceptable;

(2) Provision should soon thereafter be made for an ecologic study of the Park and related areas, and for an economic and a social review of the same areas, so that within five years;

(a) The Park Staff shall include personnel versed in planning and management in these three disciplines;

(b) A study can be prepared to examine as to why or whether the Park should exceed the boundarie proposed in the 1928 Study entitled "The Future of Mount Desert Island", which proposes boundaries considerable smaller that the prese Park, based on rather precise and well defined criteria, and if so, how much further it should go than is now proposed;

(c) Studies can be prepared to determine, basedOn ecological, economic and social factors, how the Park should be managed and how it should share as a taxpayer or by payments in lieu of taxes in the economy of the areas it affects

Since you seemed to find views of this nature not unacceptabl at the County Commission hearing on September 12, I assume that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement of August 7 will be revised to reflect these views, as well as others.

As an addition to the Bibliography, I would suggest the recen book "Only One World" by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos.

This has been delayed five days by a bout of flu with a temperature of 102, but I trust the mailing date will indicate substantial compliance with the thirty day period which, as I redall starts with August 30 in vie w of the duration of the hearing.

If there are any questions as to the foregoing, I would appreciate hearing from you.

It was a pleasure to meet with you this summer. I wish you and the Park every success and would be glad to help in any way that I can.

Sincerely,

Arthur Palmer

cc George Palmer, Us. S. Department of the Interior, Dept of Parks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
cc Miss LaRue Spiker, South West Harbor, Maine
cc Dr. Dale Coman Salisbury Cove Maine
cc Hon Reginald Flanders, Pretty Marsh, Mount Desert, Maine Chairman, Mount Desert Planning Board
cc Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D. C., Attention The Honorable Mr. Kirk, Esq, General Counsel
cc Mr. Edward Reed, Reed and D'Andrea, Box 98, South Gardiner Maine 04359
cc Rev. Charles Gill, Executive Director, Hancock County Planning Commission, County Hall of Records, Ellsworth, Maine
cc Ellsworth American, Attention Mr. James Russell Wiggins, Ellsworth, Maine
cc Robert Patterson, Mount Desert, Maine
cc Reginald Allen, Mount Desert, Maine

To: Superintendent Acadia National Park

From: Mrs. Nicholas G. Penniman III, Owings Mills, Maryland
and Northeast Harbor, Maine

Re: Master Plan for Acadia National Park

I have read the Master Plan for Acadia Park and I wish to congratulate those who compiled it. They have shown sagacity and foresight and I hope they will realize that any comments are, in no measure, derogatory but a way of acclamation.

Acadia Park has a unique potential. It can offer the awakening wedge to youth for the studies of ecology and allied factors. The Park is small enough to control the flow of people and wild enough to afford on the spot observation of nature's glories. We must make every effort to retain this heritage.

I would like to see the emphasis in the final program put on the education of our young people, with the hope that as indoctrinated citizens in the field of preservation they might carry far and wide the message of the evils of pollution and defacement. It is my hopethat Acadia Park can stimulate a love of the land with a sense of responsibility in conserving it. I have been impressed with the number of young hikers on the trails and the young campers carrying their equipment on their packs. This is a healthy way of life which I think our park system would be wise to encourage constructively. Maybe, eventually Acadia Park could have supervised lean-to accommodations for young hikers where lectures could be given in conjunction with education discussion groups, keeping cognizant of the fact that youth likes to participate.

I realize that anything of this kind needs policing with definite regulations and controls but if visitors to the Park area are limited and required to have permits to travel (as one does in the Canadian woods) the concept might be feasible.

I would also like to recommend that the Park keep intact as many area traditions as possible. Without them, we run the risk of losing the image of Mount Desert Island. We must guard against "throwing the baby out with the bath water."

~~I will be interested to hear of the open meeting, and do hope you will be at Northeast when we return around the middle of September.~~

10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON

September 26, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine 04644

Dear Mr. Miller:

As a summer resident bordered by land that may well end up in the park, I would very much like to receive a copy of the park's proposed master plan. Please send it to me at the above address.

Sincerely,

Dan Pierce

D. Pierce/ead

nine winding way locust valley new york 11560

August 28, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Keith:

We received your August 22nd letter concerning the Acadia National Park proposed "Master Plan" on August 26th. This letter indicated that our property on Schooner Head Road was proposed for acquisition, and that a meeting on the subject would be held on August 29th. Obviously, it is impossible, at such short notice, to attend such a meeting. However, we wish to believe that you do want to hear our thoughts on the matter and are, therefore, sending our remarks for inclusion in the record of the hearings.

We wish to record our reasons for buying the land in the first place, our attitude toward it, our ideas concerning its future and our urgent request that you delete our land from the acquisition area of the master plan.

Since 1950, when we first fell in love with the mountains, the sea and the wildflowers, we have been coming to Acadia almost every year. Thus three years ago, when we bought our land for a place to permanently live, we chose a place that had particular attributes. Our Schooner Head acreage has open land and regenerating forest, proximity to the sea, a view of spectacular Champlain Mountain, a Beaver pond et cetera. We chose those particular 8 acres also because it was "protected" by the surrounding park and would not suddenly have new development. We consider ourselves stewards of the land, not exploiters.

According to existing Bar Harbor Town zoning we could build eight houses on the land. We have no such intention. Instead we intend to beautify, not desecrate, the property- and by beautifying, we mean clearing only those trees interfering with other's growth, or with the view of the pond and mountains. By gardening, we mean extending the natural plants of the area. Iris versicolor by the pond, ground covers of mountain cranberry, crowberry and bearberry, rhodora, ladyslipper and other natives for flower garden. Mrs. Prince is a recognized authority on wild flowers ("Wild Gardening" by Martha Prince, March 1972 Horticulture) and we know how land and landscape should be treated.

When we first bought the land (1969), before we even signed the contract, we inquired of the ranger at the entrance station what intentions the Park had regarding property such as ours. We were told that the Park had no intentions.

We were further advised that the Park would appreciate donations of property where the land fit the reasonable purposes of the Park. We have thus seriously considered willing our property to the Park as it appeared that might be appropriate. However, we have had to give serious consideration to the following: i. e. when we first knew the Park it was oriented to the true nature lover. The trails were properly marked and maintained for the hiker, and the Naturalist program included numerous genuine hikes, with a knowledgeable ranger-naturalist. We remember, with great pleasure, going up the Champlain precipice trail with the ranger, as we did Pemetic and other mountains. This program has steadily declined until an occasional hike up Acadia is all that is left. The trails are not maintained - the signs are often missing or turned by prank in the wrong directions. During hikes in recent years we often find ourselves rebuilding cairns. A few years ago, in decending Canon Brook Trail, westward, we actually could not prevent ourselves from falling down a rock slide- and we are experienced hikers. Even the supposedly much-used Acadia trail is not good or properly marked at thebottom.

It appears that the growth of the Park has been only in the direction of herding automobiles through in large numbers. We agree that these tourists should be given a taste of the mountains and the sea, too, but not at the expense of the excellent Naturalist program that once was available. (see enclosure of a program from 1955)

Of course budgets are a problem. But doesn't it make more sense to first find the money to restore the Naturalist program, and to maintain what the Park had let go down hill for a number of years, before looking for more land and more problems to cope with?

On our land, for instance, we have engaged an excellent caretaker who has cleaned up the mess that had accumulated from the land being carelessly used (as a lovers lane and beer party hangout). The litterers are now kept out, the hunters and trappers are not allowed in, and the area, in general, is being well maintained and looked after. We know that this caretaking and policing is not being adequately done in the existing areas of the park; what would improve if more responsibilities were added to an understaffed organization?

We have felt that the best interests of the Park would probably be better served if we left our land and future house to the Nature Conservancy, as an interim custodian. The house could someday be a Nature Center and Art Museum, affording some excellent birding, also. It could include a collection of art, photographs, prints and memorabilia of the flora, fauna and landscapes of the area. This would be most appropriate, as this land is part of the old Lynam Farm, where artists of the "Hudson River School" summered. Also, Mrs. Prince (who is an artist and who will shortly have an exhibition of wildflower painting at Callaway Gardens in Georgia) might

leave some of her appropriate work for such a museum. We could also bequeath our nature library, with the hope that many more art and book acquisitiions might follow. As Mrs. Prince is an artist, the house would be of a type convertible to such use.

As you can see, we love Acadia and want to do the things that we feel add to a growing heritage befitting the natural beauty of the area. At present, we feel the ideals of true conservation and conservation education are finer in the Conservancy than in much of the Park Service.

It is up to the Park Administration to prove it loves Acadia as much as we do! If the Park tries to condemn our land, we will fight it, as we see no valid reason. Whereas, if the Park shows as much concern for the beauty and value of its own land as we do for ours, it is possible that our land would one day belong to the Park, anyway.

We hope the Park Administration understands that our attitude as expressed is constructive. As a matter of fact, it would be helpful to know what you require of the areas in which "conservation easements" are sought. Perhaps this is already consonant with our plans, which are to leave the land in a lovelier and more valuable state than when we bought it.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Prince Jordan Prince

Martha and Jordan Prince

cc: Bar Harbor Times

Sept 19

Keith Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park

Dear Mr. Keith Miller

Thank you for your letter concerning our Schoner Head Road property. Your words are reassuring, in some measure, & we are certainly pleased that Acadia seems to be returning to a more nature-oriented Park. Frankly, in most National Parks in recent years we have found a mass "recreation", fast highway psychology becoming predominant (The just issued study on the Parks interested us!). For instance, in Yosemite, the beautiful winding road up to "Tuolumne Meadows" was changed to a fast, major through-highway (the retired superintendent had forgot it, & wrote an article in the NY Times about what happened when he left). In the Smoky Mountain Park it was more-park nature groups who kept out the 2-lane major cross-park highway & moved it north of the boundary. Et cetera . . . . .

We belong to the Audubon Society, the Wildlife Federation, the Conservancy; we are among those Acadia visitors who never stop at Thunder Hole, who climb Acadia Mountain in the rain, take close-up photos of lichens on granite, & can sit all day

long out on Great Head. I think we have hiked every trail in the Park — some once, when we found them unrewarding (St Sauveur for instance); some perhaps 50 times (the South Cadillac trail from Bland Woods via Eagle Crag — we stop at what seems now to be known only as the south peak of Cadillac — once the map gave it the name Dike Peak. I call it "Jess's Bathtub", for the rock depression on the crest which holds water, & for the cotton-grass blooms in the little "ponds".).

We chose our land for a few even more personal reasons than we mentioned — not reasons that belong in a public hearing, or can have any effect on policy toward our land. You see, we have always loved Acadia — it has been a renewal of the spirit every time we come. We came twice pre-season only to find land — as Bar Harbor had so little, & cost so much, we tried the Southwest Peninsula, & even found some, with a long view of Mt. Desert, & a shore line, & more acreage —. But in hunting after the real estate men I got so out of breath I had a severe asthma attack. It was lucky I did — I realized I can't buy land away from a hospital. When I need a hospital, & an emergency, Mt D has a hospital, & we can safely live permanently on Salsbury Cove Road. — If the time comes that I can't climb Sargent, I can get to Great Head, or at least across the road & down to the shore via the old deserted Ameron Cove parking lot. If we

can't build there, we found with the available list could be something on both land & that was practical. Now, with the Master Plan, any possibilities that might have opened up are gone too — The coastal piece south of Dorr Pt. was supposed to come up for sale "someday" when the owners finished a squabble. It is marked now for acquisition.

We can't afford to build yet. Our caretaker told us he had heard that if a house was up by a certain date, the land was safe . . . — if there is such a criterion, we can't meet it. All we can do is guarantee that we will still enjoy the Park — & if we can do as we dream, build, live there, & leave it to some serious nature purpose. We'd like very much to talk to you. We weren't up this summer, for I spent the first part — the hospital, & I am now running wildflower paintings for Fred Galle at Callaway Gardens. (You know of him, I'm sure — he is a past president of the American Horticultural Society). — One of my treasured aims is to illustrate a book on Maine coastal wildflowers. The one one I know — the little Skerry booklet — is inadequate. I am in touch with Dr. Whitney whom Hosmer (1928) was the author for the garden at Seven Gables — I hope he'll want a re-issue, up-to-date, & (with the Garden Club permission) with a larger publication — It would take me one or two years & the color plates. I'll have to see what he thinks. He's 84 now — still working, but I'm

new he could undertake a new book. We know him (Arnica Rock Garden Society). He hasn't answered my letter yet.

Perhaps the best way I can show you our love for nature is to enclose a few slides of my water-colors.

Thank you for writing.

Martha Prince

P.S. My Maine wildflower project is pretty ambitious I suppose; perhaps a first effort I'll try is to find a publisher you'd think might care about a wildflower calendar — the Audubon Club, NY Botanic Garden, etc. all put out lovely calendars — there should be one on Mt. Desert. A calendar takes only 12 pictures, not over 100! I plan to run it & can interest anyone.

Enclosures —

John R. Fitz #2

325 RIVERSIDE DR.
NEW YORK NY
10025

KEITH MILLER, SUPT.
ACADIA NATIONAL
PARK
BAR HARBOR ME.

OCT. 1, 1972

DEAR SIR:

I AM A SUMMER RESIDENT OF DEER ISLE, MAINE, AND WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING ME A COPY OF THE MASTER PLAN DOCUMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OUTLINING ACADIA NATIONAL PARK'S PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE MID-COAST REGION OF MAINE. PLEASE SEND IT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

FROM WHAT I HEARD THIS SUMMER ON DEER ISLE, YOUR PLAN IS CAUSING A LOT OF HEATED ARGUMENT. MY OPINION IS THAT DEER ISLE AND THE SMALL ISLAND SURROUNDING IT FORM ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND UNSPOILED COASTAL AREAS IN THE U.S.A. AND THERE IS NO REASON MORE PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENJOY IT. OF COURSE, JUDICIOUS CONTROL SHOULD BE PLACED UPON ITS USE AND THESE SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT. BUT I DO NOT BUY THE ARGUMENT OF THOSE WHO THINK THAT BECAUSE THEY HAVE "DISCOVERED" THE EAST PENOBSCOT BAY AREA THEY HAVE THE

RIGHT TO KEEP OTHER PEOPLE OUT.

THANK YOU.

SINCERELY,

John R. Hitz

JOHN R. HITZ

EARLE F. and DORIS J. ROBBINS

MARSHALL ISLAND
MAINE

P. O. BOX 705 ROCKLAND, MAINE 04841

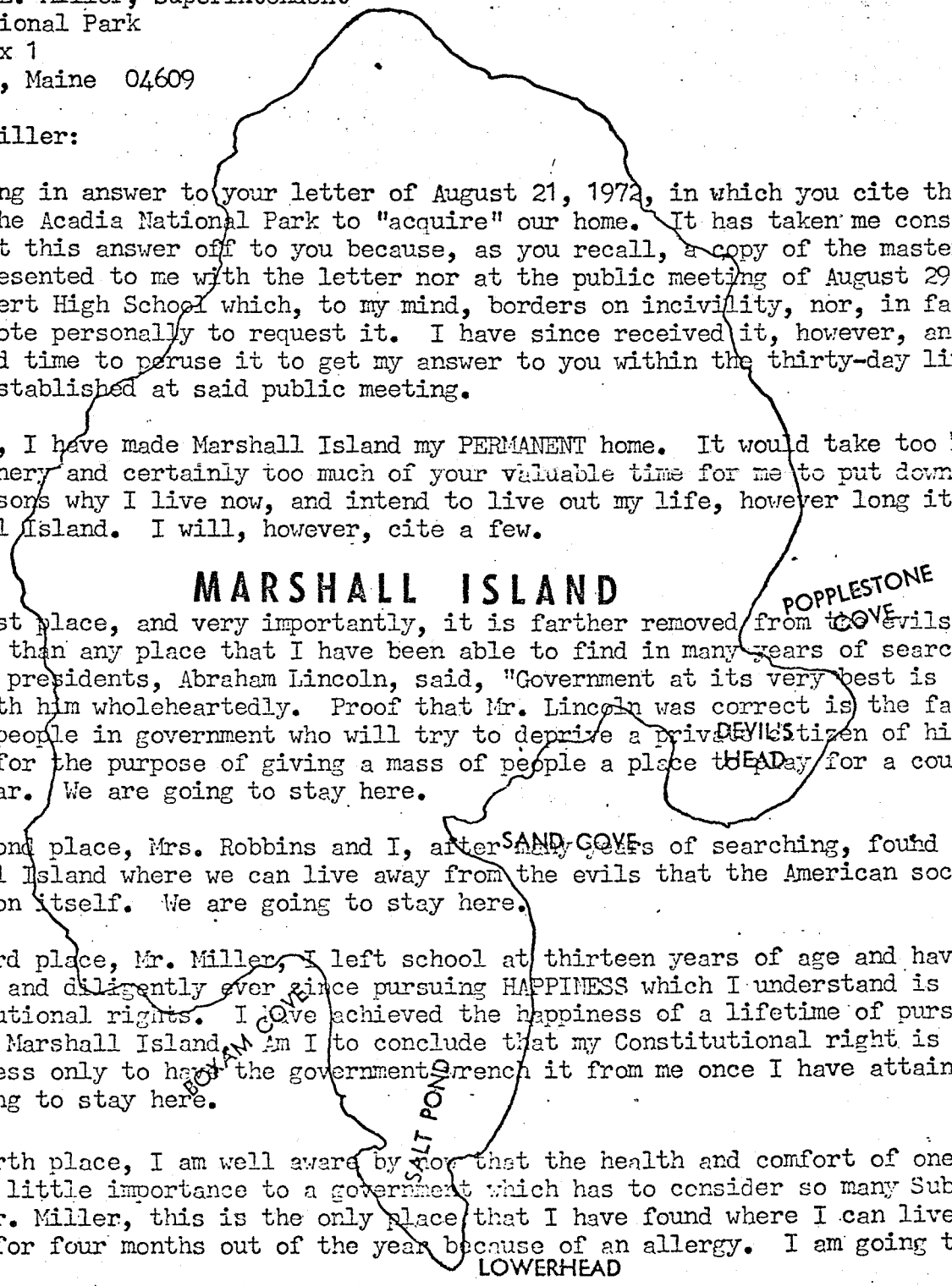
September 26, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am writing in answer to your letter of August 21, 1972, in which you cite the intentions of the Acadia National Park to "acquire" our home. It has taken me considerable time to get this answer off to you because, as you recall, a copy of the master plan was not presented to me with the letter nor at the public meeting of August 29, 1972, at Mt. Desert High School which, to my mind, borders on incivility, nor, in fact, until I wrote personally to request it. I have since received it, however, and have had limited time to peruse it to get my answer to you within the thirty-day limit that you established at said public meeting.

Mr. Miller, I have made Marshall Island my PERMANENT home. It would take too much time stationery and certainly too much of your valuable time for me to put down here all the reasons why I live now, and intend to live out my life, however long it may be, on Marshall Island. I will, however, cite a few.



MARSHALL ISLAND

In the first place, and very importantly, it is farther removed from the evils of government than any place that I have been able to find in many years of searching. One of our presidents, Abraham Lincoln, said, "Government at its very best is evil." I agree with him wholeheartedly. Proof that Mr. Lincoln was correct is the fact that there are people in government who will try to deprive a private citizen of his lifetime home for the purpose of giving a mass of people a place to play for a couple of weeks a year. We are going to stay here.

In the second place, Mrs. Robbins and I, after many years of searching, found a place in Marshall Island where we can live away from the evils that the American society has brought upon itself. We are going to stay here.

In the third place, Mr. Miller, I left school at thirteen years of age and have worked constantly and diligently ever since pursuing HAPPINESS which I understand is one of my Constitutional rights. I have achieved the happiness of a lifetime of pursuit in my home on Marshall Island. Am I to conclude that my Constitutional right is to pursue the happiness only to have the government wrench it from me once I have attained it? We are going to stay here.

In the fourth place, I am well aware by now that the health and comfort of one individual is of little importance to a government which has to consider so many Subjects. However, Mr. Miller, this is the only place that I have found where I can live without suffering for four months out of the year because of an allergy. I am going to stay here.

Mr. Miller, you are either very naive or you feel that I am unaware of the ways of the world. In your second paragraph you refer to the methods utilized to establish a purchase price of any property you purchase. In your last two sentences you state, "If a settlement cannot be reached, it can be taken to a local court for a decision. Needless to say, this would insure the individual a fair purchase price." If this statement were not so tragic, it would be hilarious. Let me give you just one example of your system of justice. During a court case I asked the judge, "Are you interested in the justice involved in this case?" The judge's answer to me was, "Not the least bit. I am interested in saving the state money." Needless to say, I have had very little faith in the courts since then, and this is only one example. Mr. Miller, this is the same system of justice that severely penalizes a person who takes the life of another, whatever his reason is, and only slaps the wrist of the drug pusher who ruins the lives of many hundreds of innocent victims and their families and subjects them to a life worse than death.

In perusing the Master Plan I find two references to Marshall Island. One is the description. The other one is a vague proposal for a POSSIBLE use for a lodge, wilderness chalet, or campground. It is apparent that you don't even know for sure that you will ever want to use it, but you want to take it from us on the remote possibility that someday someone might want to play here.

Mrs. Robbins and I have discussed this proposal with Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Lunt of Swans Island and Mr. & Mrs. John Holman of Camden, the only other owners, and we find that they are unalterably opposed to the public stampeding over Marshall Island. They have already lost many of their possessions to the uninvited public.

Permeating through every page of the Master Plan as I have read it, there is a deep desire on the part of your group to "provide the visitor" with comfort and opportunities and pleasantries with no consideration for the individual citizen, homeowner, who is going to be uprooted. I read of your interest to provide comfort for the visiting urbanweller who may be a visitor for a day, or two, or a week. Nowhere between the covers of the book entitled MASTER PLAN do I find a single reference that would indicate that you have one iota of care or feeling for the family that is going to be uprooted from his home for the rest of their lives. You speak of "improving the attitude" of the visitor. Would it be too much to ask to have your committee attempt to improve the attitude of the local life-long residents instead of implying that he should kowtow to your so-called urban dweller?

I may misunderstand the proposal but it seems to me that you have upwards to ten thousand acres, only a small portion of which are ever visited, reference to the western portion which your proposal seemed to indicate is not being used to any great extent. (P. 36 PP4) Why do you want to acquire land when you are not really utilizing the land that you already have to its fullest?

Accompanied herewith you will find copies of the petitions signed by hundreds of homeowners directly affected who feel as we do that the tentacles of government should be severed before their cancerous action devours any more private properties and homes.

Sincerely,

Earle F. Robbins

Earle F. Robbins

dr

To: Superintendent Acadia National Park

From: Mrs. George A. Robbins, Manset, Maine

Re: Master Plan for Acadia National Park

Herewith are my comments on the Park Master Plan:

1. Better facilities for parking and a center on Thompson Island, where information on accommodations could be available -- hopefully eliminating Campers going from place to place to find a site. Would movable information centers not appear to be adding to the eyesores of "Homes on Wheels?"

2. There should be a Visitors' Center on the western part of the Island, but not on Jesuit Field which is historically important and should not be touched.

3. Hard top bicycle lanes are very necessary on all much traveled roads.

I feel sure most comments will be much more valuable than mine, but the Park is a concern of us all.

810 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

September 25, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

As you seem to realize, I did not receive any of your communications to me before the meeting on August 29. As a citizen and an interested party, I am in agreement that the Acadia National Park should have a Master Plan so that everybody, incuding the taxpayers, can feel secure about the future of our holdings. I am also in complete agreement with the need for a united effort among us all to preserve Mount Desert Island and the accompanying coastal and island areas in their natural state.

Because many of us attending the meeting did not have maps or copies of the Master Plan, we were not able to appreciate the amount of careful thought that had gone into developing the Plan. Would you be kind enough to send me at the above address a copy of the Master Plan at your earliest opportunity?

As you know, I own jointly with three other parties Sargent Point on Somes Sound, and jointly with Mr. & Mrs. Thomas S. Gates Shingle Island in the Deer Island Passage. I believe both of these properties are in Zone II of the Master Plan.

Before making any comments, I feel I must see and study carefully this Plan. However, because of what I learned at the meeting, I have two questions of concern which I would like to pass on to you right now:

1. It is not clear to me whether the basic goals and aims of the Acadia National Park Master Plan are to:
    a. preserve the area as it is, or
    b. develop the area for recreational purposes

2. In regard to proposed legislation, the details of exactly what the legislation would be were not made clear. However, there seem to be implications that somewhere in the legislation power would be delegated to the National Park Service to "take" land if there seemed no way to gain the consent of the owner. I would hope that it would not be

necessary to put this kind of a threat into the legislation. A clearer understanding by the public and patience on the part of the Park will bring many voluntary conservation easements and donations I feel sure, and this would be a more acceptable way for Acadia National Park to realize its goals. Plus the fact that should conservation and preservation be declared and demonstrated as your basic goal, many property owners would be more inclined to give easements or make gifts of their land to the Park.

I will consult with my co-owners on the subject of possible conservation easements and hope we can come to some mutual agreement.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mary C. Rockefeller

Mrs. Mary C. Rockefeller

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 20 1972
207
244-5113
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. V. L. Roberts

"Jusutsus"
Southwest Harbor
Maine

September 17, 1972

Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04699

Dear Mr. Miller:

It has been nearly a month since I attend the presentation of the ANP Master Plan. Both before and since then, I have discussed it frequently. My prime concern relates to snowmobil

Page 82, next to the last paragraph seems to sum up the problem: "via compatible means of travel .... automotive traffic is restricted....

Page 47, line 6: "No motor vehicles are allowed .... with the exception of a 15 mile....

Page 50, last paragraph: "Cadillac Mtn. Road, 15 miles...., and other park roads are lef unplowed ....Rest areas and fireplaces are avail able .... for warming purposes."

Page 57, line 1: "Increasing numbers of people snowmobiling on Acadia's snow trails can be expected." Same page, last paragraph: "The feasibility of using Jordan Pond House as a win activity center should be studied."

Page 15, last line: "Between 1967 and '7 ... State registrations of these vehicles incre ed from 10,000 to 50,000."

My questions relating to the above quotations are:

1. Do you consider snowmobiles a compatible means of travel when automotive traffic is restricted?

2. What justification exists for the 15 miles exception?

3. What assurance is there that ALL will not soon replace OTHER park roads which are left unplowed?

4. If snowmobiles in increasing numbers continue to be allowed within the park, wouldn't the use of Jordan Pond House as a winter activity center further encourage them?

5. If snowmobiles are required to have State registrations, aren't they "motor vehicles"?

6. If they are allowed on the carriage paths, how long will it be before motorcycles and motor scooters will be welcomed by park officials?

7. Finally, is it too much to hope for -- that the National Park Service might learn from the Baxter Park officials about the extent of damage to wildlife and natural resources that is attendant to the snowmobile?

Yours very truly,

Virginia Lee Roberts

P. S. Has anyone involved in writing the plan actually SEEN the Green Islands? What type of "detrimental development" could be constructed?

Copy to Mr. Nathaniel Reed

Mrs. V. L. Roberts
4607 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 20008

October 21, 197

Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller —

Your letter of Sept. 25th in reply to my questions relating to snowmobil use came only a short time before one from Mr. Caverly at Baxter Stat Park. Yours quotes him "they have no restricted the use ... to designated road to preclude any use of them in wild life feed lot areas". He writes me that, for the last three years, they have been restricted to roads within the Pa maintained by the State Highway Dep the rule being strictly enforced. He

contin es!" The reason for regulating...
is so that we can have a Park that a
persons can enjoy, i.e., the skiers, snow
shoers, mountain climbers, and snowsledd
without conflicting with each others
interests." While I realize that a Stat
and Federal Park are not under the
identical rules, shouldn't the same
reasonable attitude prevail?

Please answer the following thr
questions:

1) Are any parts of the Rockefell
carriage roads maintained by the
State Highway Dept.?

2) Who is responsible for the last
three words in the Code of Federal Reg
lations, Title 36, Parks, Forests, + Memorial
Chapter I, NPS, Section 4. 2(b) Motor Vehicle

3) When were those final three
words added? Yours truly,

Copy to Mr. Nathaniel Reed) Virginia Lee Robe

Max Rudolf
Mount Desert, Maine
04660
August 29, 1972

RECEIVED
1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Acadia National Park
Park Headquarters
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Sirs:

In 1951 I purchased land in the Town of Mount Desert. Ever since I have been a summer resident and tax payer. My property is located on the Northern Neck at Long Pond.

I had the opportunity to study the recently published Master Plan setting policies for the future management of Acadia National Park and to familiarize myself with the objectives of this plan. This is to state that I find myself in full agreement with these objectives which seem to serve the preservation of one of the most beautiful regions in our country.

In particular, I have noticed that the Master Plan is devised in a way to guarantee continuation of the present character of the Long Pond region. In this connection I may be permitted to recall the efforts made a number of years ago by a group of people who, in view of a threat to ruin the prevailing atmosphere at Long Pond, joined to acquire land along the northwestern shore of Long Pond and to donate this land to the National Park. I was part of this group.

I realize that carrying out the desired objectives will take time. However, I wish to go on record that I support the Master Plan and to express the hope that your efforts will meet with success.

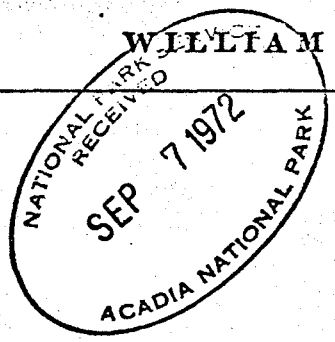
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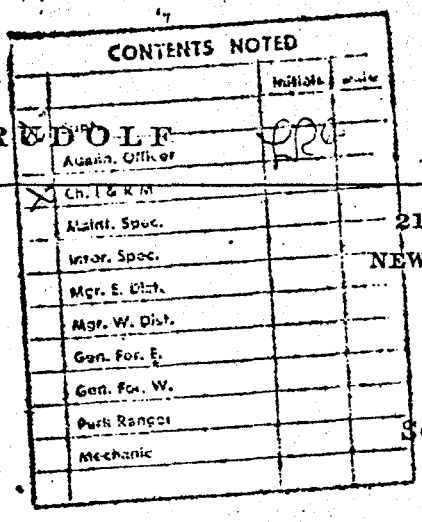
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	Mgr. E. Dist.		
	Mgr. W. Dist.		
	Gen. For. E.		
	Gen. For. W.		
	Park Ranger		
	Mechanic		

Sincerely yours,

Max Rudolf

WILLIAM M. RUDOLF
211 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10024





September 3, 1972

Acadia National Park
Park Headquarters
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Sirs :

My wife, Edith T. Rudolf, is a property owner in the Town of Mount Desert, located on the Northern Neck of Long Pond. Our family has been resident and tax payers for a number of years.

We would like you to know that we are in full agreement with the objectives of the Master Plan which was published recently setting policies for the future management of Acadia National Park. The preservation of the beauty of Mount Desert is surely a most worthwhile and important goal.

We wish to express our support for the Plan and hope that your efforts will be successful.

Sincerely yours,

William Rudolf

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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SEP 2 0 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

S l Harbor, Maine 04675

25 September, 1972

Master Plan Committee
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Gentlemen:

There are a number of comments I would like to make regarding the recent public hearing on the Acadia National Park Master Plan. For simplicity's sake I will list my impressions rather than trying to build a text. My comments particularly concern the hearing itself.

1. The presentation was one of the worst I have ever heard. It's purpose seemed to be to confuse rather than to clarify. More time was spent saying less than I have ever experienced in thirty-five years of town-meetings, Girl Scouts, P.T.A., classroom lectures, sermons, or whatever.

I was appalled at the constant use of Governmentese language. Why not use English? Many people there never did understand the descriptions of the three zones simply because the language is so obscure. Why not say that Zone I is "the park, proper", at least in the meeting? And Zone III! That will be another point entirely! Terms such as "Public use", "Private use", "Fee acquisition", "less-than-fee", "fee land", "Resource-use-concept", "land classification", and so on, strike most people as Gobbledegook, or worse, intentional doubletalk.

I felt, as did others, that the program was deliberately designed to discourage questions and comment from the audience, and to overawe the people with long words and abstruse prose. In my opinion this was the cause of the many hostile reactions from the group.

2. Regarding Zone III: I'm horrified that the Park Service should even designate the surrounding privately-owned land as a Zone in their Master Plan. As long as land is privately owned and until a piece of land is donated or an easement given, the Park Service, as such, should have NO rights, concern, designation, or any other interest in that land.

One man seemed not to understand the difference between Zones Two and Three. It probably never occurred to him that the Park Servi would have the temerity to make any designation on the surrounding private land!

3. Regarding Zone Two: The above comments on Zone Three also apply to Zone Two. More especially I think the entire concept of condemnin any land for any purpose must be removed from the plan. If anything made you people look like Big Brother, it was that, in particular. If I had bought an island for my very own retreat, I'd damned if I see any reason why the government should be able to take it away from me except in time of war for purposes of war.

4. Regarding Use: It is very apparent that Use eventually reaches a saturation point. Many people here think that saturation point was reached some time ago, but certainly it has been reached now. In some cases the Park Service seems to be promoting more use while mouthing words about stemming over-use. Two cases in point:

and enjoyed it in the past. 2. The one-way traffic on Ocean Drive has allowed more use, and wear and tear, when the traffic problems a and lack of parking four years ago were effecting some natural restraint. If people couldn't find a parking place, they went on. They weren't happy, but the time has to come sometime when someone must be turned back and therefore made unhappy. The shuttle service might help some and may be overdue or perhaps, considering the complicated boundary picture here, natural restraints may be the only workable answer.

The point is that a line MUST be drawn on Use and the Park Service should be providing the leadership in drawing that line.

5. Environmental Impact Statement: Unfortunately the existance of an environmental impact statement on the Master Plan seems to have been a carefully-guarded secret. How could we judge the plan without this information?

6. It sometimes seems that Planning for itsown sake is becoming full-time specialty and is, perhaps, being overdone. What are the qualifications of a Planner, for instance, and how much real effect are these grandiose and expensive planning projects actually having on the conduct of government? In other words, What is the cost-benefit ratio of a Master Plan?

7. The public here lives in and with the park to an unusual degree. People here created this park in the first place, unlike other National Parks. As one gentleman pointed out at the hearing, the people here remain here long after the particular Park Service personnell involved in decision-making have migrated on to other climes. For this reason it is especially unfortunate that there is such poor liaison between Park and Public and so little apparent caring by the Park Service for the very real interest that the public here has in the park.

It doesn't seem that the advisory committee contains many people who live here year-round, guiding lost visitors, hearing their woes, and so on. I question whether the committee members are in a position to represent the natives or, conversely, to bring to local people a better image of the Park.

To many people the Park is a dark, looming Presence: "They"; rather to be feared, much ridiculed, and definitely the enemy. It saddens me that this is so but that seems to be how it is. The conduct of the recent hearing went far to confirm this state of affairs.

Yours sincerely,

Jane I. Rupp

Jane I. Rupp
(Mrs. Robert S. Rupp)

cc. Regional Director, NPS.
NE Region Philadelphia

25 September, 1972

Regional Director N.P.S.
NE Region
Philadelphia PA

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to the Acadia National Park Master Plan committee regarding a recent public hearing held here on this island. I am particularly anxious to express my views to the Region Office as well as the Committee and take this as the most convenient way to do so.

Yours sincerely

Jane D. Rug
(Mrs Robert S.

4 September, 1972

Master Plan Committee
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Gentlemen:

There are a number of comments I would like to make regarding the recent public hearing on the Acadia National Park Master Plan. For simplicity's sake I will list my impressions rather than trying to build a text. My comments particularly concern the hearing itself.

1. The presentation was one of the worst I have ever heard. It's purpose seemed to be to confuse rather than to clarify. More time was spent saying less than I have ever experienced in thirty-five years of town-meeting; Girl Scouts, P.T.A., classroom lectures, sermons, or whatever.

I was appalled at the constant use of Governmentese language. Why not use English? Many people there never did understand the descriptions of the three zones simply because the language is so obscure. Why not say that Zone I is "the park, proper", at least in the ~~Master~~ Map? And Zone III! That will be another point entirely! Terms such as "Public use", "Private use", "Fee acquisition", "less-than-fee", "fee land", "Resource-use-concept", "land classification", and so on, strike most people as Gobbledegook, or worse, intentional doubletalk.

I felt, as did others, that the program was deliberately designed to discourage questions and comment from the audience, and to over-awe the people with long words and abstruse prose. In my opinion this was the cause of the many hostile reactions from the group.

2. Regarding Zone III: I'm horrified that the Park Service should even designate the surrounding privately-owned land as a Zone in their Master Plan. As long as land is privately owned and until a piece of land is donated or an easement given, the Park Service, as such, should have NO rights, concern, designation, or any other interest in that land.

One man seemed not to understand the difference between Zones Two and Three. It probably never occurred to him that the Park Service would have the temerity to make any designation on the surrounding private land!

3. Regarding Zone Two: The above comments on Zone Three also apply to Zone Two. More especially I think the entire concept of condemning any land for any purpose must be removed from the plan. If anything made you people look like Big Brother, it was that, in particular. If I had bought an island for my very own retreat, I'm darned if I see any reason why the government should be able to take it away from me except in time of war for purposes of war.

4. Regarding Use: It is very apparent that Use eventually reaches a saturation point. Many people here think that saturation point was reached some time ago, but certainly it has been reached now. In some cases the Park Service seems to be promoting more use while mouthing words about stemming over-use. Two cases in point: 1. The new facilities and publicity of Isle au Haut have already ruined the place in the eyes of many people who live around there

and enjoyed it the past. 2. The one-way traffic on Ocean Drive has allowed more use, and wear and tear, when the traffic problems and lack of parking four years ago were affecting some natural restraint. If people couldn't find a parking place, they went on. They weren't happy, but the time has to come sometime when someone must be turned back and therefore made unhappy. The shuttle service might help some and may be overdue or perhaps, considering the complicated boundary picture here, natural restraints may be the only workable answer.

The point is that a line MUST be drawn on Use and the Park Service should be providing the leadership in drawing that line.

5. Environmental Impact Statement: Unfortunately the existance of an environmental impact statement on the Master Plan seems to have been a carefully-guarded secret. How could we judge the plan without this information?

6. It sometimes seems that Planning for its own sake is becoming full-time specialty and is, perhaps, being overdone. What are the qualifications of a Planner, for instance, and how much real effect are these grandiose and expensive planning projects actually having on the conduct of government? In other words, What is the cost-benefit ratio of a Master Plan?

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To many people the Park is a dark, looming Presence: "They"; rather to be feared, much ridiculed, and definitely the enemy. It saddens me that this is so but that seems to be how it is. The conduct of the recent hearing went far to confirm this state of affairs.

Yours sincerely,

Jane I. Rupp
(Mrs. Robert S. Rupp)

cc. Regional Director NPS.
NE Region, Philadelphia

To: Superintendent Acadia National Park

From: Mrs. John L. Saltonstall, Cranberry Isles, Maine

Re: Master Plan for Acadia National Park

An excellent plan which deserves all the support it can get.

MRS. JOHN J. SCHONENBERG, JR.
264 MC MILLAN ROAD
GROSSE POINTE FARMS
MICHIGAN 48236

October 9, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I understand you welcome comments about the proposed master plan for Acadia National Park.

As co-owner of property on Moore's Harbor, Isle au Haut, which my grandparents bought more than 65 years ago, I urge you most strongly to re-draw the proposals for Isle au Haut after conferring intensively with the officials and year-round residents of Isle au Haut, and with its summer residents.

What is true for the summer residents also applies to the Park: unless Isle au Haut maintains a viable permanent population, the value of the island will be greatly reduced. The wishes of those who donated the land to the Park should be respected, also. It is in the long-term best interest of both summer residents and the Park to cooperate with the town and help its citizens.

Letting the road around the island deteriorate is one example of going against these long-term interests and the will of the donors. A good way to help the town is to enable it to add more lands to its tax rolls, not try to withdraw land from the rolls.

Very sincerely,

Frances L. Schonenberg

MRS. JOHN J. SCHONENBERG, JR.
264 MC MILLAN ROAD
GROSSE POINTE FARMS
MICHIGAN 48236

Oct. 9, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

With my sister, Margaret L. Dice, and brother, John D. C. Little, I own land on Moore's Harbor, Isle au Haut, Maine, which is bounded on one side by the ocean and on two sides by Acadia National Park land, through which we have a driveway and right of way to the road.

I wish to offer to buy the Park land between our propoerty and the road, and suggest it would benefit the Park for the following reasons:

1. Being bounded by the road and private property, with a driveway and right of way through it, it is not particularly ~~xxxxx~~ "primitive" or useful to the Park, but is more likely to be a nuisance.

2. The town of Isle au Haut and the Park would both benefit from every additional bit of land that can be put on the tax rolls to improve the economic health of the town.

3. The Park could use the money constructively.

Very sincerely,

Frances L. Schonenberg

September 27, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller,
Superintendant
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

RE: Proposed Master Plan

Dear Mr. Miller:

I own property at Otter Creek, Mount Desert, Maine. Acadia National Park has built a road on my land without my permission for the purpose of access to the Black Woods Campground, which the Park maintains.

I am opposed to your master plan because of what the park has done to my land without my permission, without compensation and against the law.

Very truly yours,

John E Smith

DBC:mgm

This letter would be void or disregarded if a suitable plan ofr land exchange could be agreed upon.

Barry Cove Rd.
Lamoine
Ellsworth, Maine 04605
Sept 15, 1972

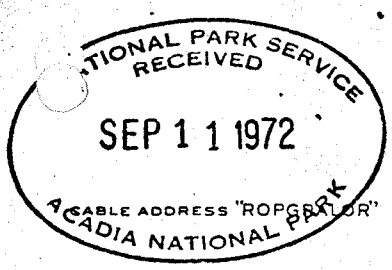
Mr. Keith Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller,

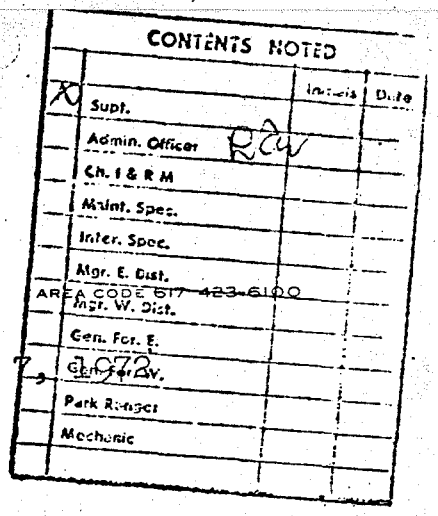
We understand that one of the goals of the Park Service is to equalize summer and winter usage at Acadia. We are afraid this means continued encouragement of snowmobiles in the Park. We hope you will begin to realize that snowmobiling is not valid usage of the park - that it destroys the values of the park for the snowmobiler, as well as for anyone else within a mile of him. These noisemakers should be banned from all park areas.

If encouragement of snowmobiles is to be included in the new Park plan, please enter this letter in the hearing record.

Yours sincerely,
Philip D. Straffin
Judith Straffin
Mr + Mrs. P. D. Straffin



ROPES & GRAY
225 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON 02110
AREA CODE 617 423-6100



September 7, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

I understand that I have 30 days from the hearing held on August 29 to submit comments on the Acadia Park master plan.

I have had little opportunity to examine or review this plan, but I do note that part of my property at the south end of Isle au Haut is scheduled to be taken by eminent domain. Just in case my silence might be taken for acquiescence in this project, let me emphatically state that I do not approve of this aspect of the plan. I also wonder what this does to our discussions about a conservation easement affecting the area.

Sincerely,

Henry S. Streeter

HSS/ejc

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

ROPES & GRAY
225 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON 02110

CABLE ADDRESS: ROPGRALOR

AREA CODE 617 423-6100

October 13, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller
Superintendent
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Further to our correspondence concerning the master plan for Acadia National Park, I should like to associate myself with the letter sent you about a month ago and signed by some 80 year-round and summer residents of Isle au Haut. I should also like to go on record as supporting the views expressed in the letters to you of Mr. Frederic Eustis of September 12 and Mr. Robert H. P. Olney of September 27.

Sincerely,

Henry S. Streeter

HSS/ejc

cc: Mr. Patrick Tully
Mr. Frederic A. Eustis, II
Mr. Robert H. P. Olney

October 8. 972

Dear Superintendent -

Do we want another Bar Harbor? Masses of people, that cannot be controlled. Sleepless nites - No!!

They finally are getting all of our beautiful coast line in their grabby hands. Start at Kittery, Route 1 and see for yourself. Where has the beauty gone to now?

Dollars - dollars - is really the only thought they have.

How can it help the majority of the permanent natives. There is no problem in the supply and demand for the fisherman & lobsterman, the main livelyhood here.

Once they get in, it's like a

disease, avarice spreads!
The fine print of - IFS - ANDS - BUTS - EITHER - OR - are there.
And I'll reiterate, they have you where they want you.
They are BIG - you cannot fight it then - it's too late.
The only alternative -
"DON'T START."

Stonington - Serenity -
Leave it as such -

Sincerely
Rita Taylor

Rte. 15
Green Head
Stonington
Maine

Mail: Winter Harbor, Maine 04693
September 26, 1972

Superintendent Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
RFD 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Subject: Master Plan Draft - discussion of the "experimental" one-way road system at Schoodic Point (p.45)

The Park is to be commended for at last acknowledging in the Master Plan draft that the Schoodic traffic is actually only "comparatively light." A major reason for the change to one-way traffic, according to former-Supt. John Good had been "a heavy traffic load" with a projected future large increase. Recent newspaper reports state that in peak months in 1972 traffic has actually declined over the previous year.

However, the Plan draft makes the unwarranted assertion that one-way use is successful and satisfactory to visitors-to which I must object.

On Feb. 3, 1972, I presented to Supt. Miller a 13 page paper giving many logical arguments which refuted former-Supt. Good's claims and showing why two-way traffic should be restored. When Mr. Miller replied on April 13 he never referred to most of these logical arguments nor answered them.

Because Mr. Miller brushed aside the reasons for two-way in his letter, and because there was never a public hearing at which those favoring two-way could be heard, the Master Plan record stating that one-way is a success, is now incomplete and one-sided. I therefore respectfully request that a copy of the 13-page paper entitled "Comments on One-way Road at Schoodic Point", delivered on Feb. 3, 1972 by Jonathan Thomas to Supt. Miller be included in the formal record of Master Plan proceedings. I also ask that Supt. Miller's reply of April 13, and also this letter be included in the Master Plan Record.

On Mt. Desert Island there are hundreds of dramatic views, but in the miniature section of the Park at Schoodic such views are few--the best of which, the view of the open ocean when travelling south on the east road,--is now lost because of one-way. Now, with the one-way restriction, one is forced to drive only northward on the eastern road, and the angle of the road keeps one's back turned on the most oceanic scenery. On few roads does the direction of travel make as much difference in the enjoyment of the scenery as it does on east Schoodic Road.

Not only does one-way deprive the Park visitor of seeing the best views, but it forces unnecessary and undesirable vehicles onto this most scenic road. Now, all Navy ~~xxxx~~ commuter traffic, Navy garbage trucks, large commercial delivery trucks, plus even occasional moving vans, must use this east Schoodic road. Under the former two-way system, most of these vehicles would go and come on the west shore road, the most direct route to Winter Harbor where Navy housing, the dump, etc., are located.

Because of lack of time now for a detailed answer to Supt. Miller's April 13 letter, and because the Park has said that it will be commenting later on the Plan, I again ask, as above, that copies of the following be included in the formal Master Plan record of proceedings:

a. The 13 page paper entitled "Comments on One-way Road at Schoodic Point," delivered on Feb. 3, 1972 by Jonathan Thomas to Supt. Miller.

b. The three page reply from Supt. Miller to Mr. Thomas, dated April 13, 1972.

c. This letter.

Thank you very much,

Jonathan Thomas

Jonathan Thomas
Mail: Winter Harbor, Maine 04693

Certified Mail w/receipt requested

September 6, 1972

R[illegible]erintendent, Acacia National Park
R[illegible] 1, Box 1
Ba[illegible] Harbor, ME 04609

Dear Sir: Please make this statement part of the hearing record for Acadia. National Park.

We are pleased to read of plans to save the natural beauty and historic places of this region when the increase in tourists and the expanding urban pressures are starting. We hope to get the needed legislative authority to end the confusion caused by the haphazard development here and to get firm management boundaries.

Because this is our only archipelago park to date we hope it will include the islands and island groups near Mount Desert and related areas along coastal maine. We hope that the superintendent will be responsible for direct, on-site management of Acadia National Park and St. Croix Island National [illegible]onument. Wherever possible islands should be preserved in clusters so that visitors cruising through the undeveloped islands can find the charm which has drawn adventurers here for centuries. It is imperative to do this before uncontrolled development destroys them.

We hope the National Park Service strongly supports conservation work here by The Nature Conservancy, Friends of Nature, the Audubon Society and similar groups. We like the recommendations by the recent Bureau of Outdoor Recreations report, Islands of America, 1970. It mentions island conservation involving all levels of government and the private sector of society and wants a system of island trusts administered under joint Federal, State, and local representation.

The threat of water and air pollution is universal and has been noted here. Because t[illegible]se are cold waters oil pollution here would be extra damaging and it is an ever p[illegible]ent threat.

We hope that persuasion and education will protect the ecosystem but stronger measures should be taken needed to reduce people impact in heavy use areas, to expand opportunities to use other areas, and to monitor use and rates of deterioration. Deterioration should be minimized and repaired when it occurs. The channelling of use at Otter Cliffs by natural barriers including resistive vegetation is an example.

A park is also people. Good signs to mark visitor routes, villages, other important features are needed. Present information /orientation service is needed and should be improved.

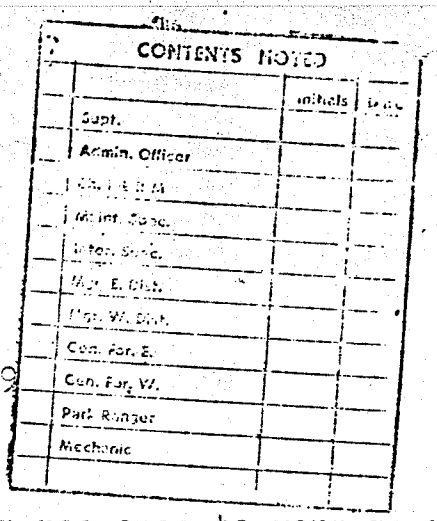
Public transportation may be required in heavy use areas. A public shuttle service with interpretation of primary resources along the way and numbers of designated stops so visitors can make stops along the way would help. We need to continue maintain and encourage use of the unique carriage paths. Naturalist-conducted, over night, and other cruises are unusual pleasures here. Hiking trails are lightly used but would become more popular if more was known about them and they were more available.

Besides the primitive areas this is a historic site. These resources should be inven-[illegible]ied and surveyed under the nationwide historic preservation plan to help us better u[illegible]erstand our heritage.

Y[illegible]rs truly,

L[illegible]ter Harwood, Roscoe Poland, Mrs. Lena Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. J. LaBerge, Mrs. Josie Knight, Mr. & Mrs. C. Wilkins, Mr. & Mrs. A Lombard, Mr. & Mrs. R. Angst, Mr. & Mrs. Leo Shirk.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 31 1972
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK


CONTENTS NOTED

	initials	date
Supt.		
Admin. Officer		
Chief, I & M		
Maint. Supv.		
Interp. Supv.		
Mgr. E. Dist.		
Mgr. W. Dist.		
Con. For. E.		
Con. For. W.		
Park Ranger		
Mechanic		

October 27, 1972
Isle au Haut, Maine.
04645

Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D.#1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Me. 04609

Dear Mr. Miller,

This letter is in response to your request for statements concerning the proposed master plan. I am trying to be as brief as possible and if you wish any additional information or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I would like to submit the following list of opinions:

1) I do not feel that the park should try to obtain any land here or elsewhere through the process of eminent domain. I'll never agree that it is more important to allow tourists, sightseers, campers and transients to "pause for reflection and perhaps better understand themselves" than it is to have the people who own and love the land be allowed to live on it.

2) I do not feel that the park should accept any more land donations here on this island. This community cannot stand any more tax or land losses. In my opinion, you've got just about 3000 acres too much now. The land you have, "allowed to remain in its natural state", is, in places, a wilderness of dead and dying trees which present a fire hazard to the rest of the island in the dry season.

3) I don't feel that the park should solicit or accept any easements here. The same result can be better accomplished through local zoning ordinances. I see no evidence that the park is a permanent means of insuring that land not be developed when it can "exchange" less desirable land for more desirable land. As I see it, the park actually is having more pressure put on it to develop land than do individuals. You're trying to figure out how to accommodate ten million plus tourists, instead of trying to limit and control them.

4) I do not feel that any more campsights or shelters should be constructed. The three that are here have caused plenty of problems. To name just a few- parking in Stonington, mix-ups in reservations, boat and car transportation hassles on the landings, plus that many more people to wander around down here in the middle of the road and invade the residents' privacy.

5) I feel that you should either have a ranger on duty here on a year-round basis or have the campsights open for use only during the three month season. On this island in the off-season, campers are a care and a responsibility. If there is an accident, fire, or sickness, who is it up to, to get them out, off, safe?

6) I do not feel that the road around the island should be ultimately removed as a vehicular route and in the interim receive only minimal maintenance It's always going to be needed as a fire lane. I'm very sick of seeing people have to fight, beg, and threaten the park to keep up that road. If it doesn't have the money or doesn't want the responsibility and, in short, no longer wishes to keep its word good, then it should give the road back to the town so that it could receive some decent care.

7) I do feel that park boundaries should be established and that any holdings not contiguous with the major tract should be ceded back to the grantors.

8) I especially do not feel that the park should try to obtain Marshall's Island. What makes the park think that it could do any better job of preserving the land than the people who live there are doing?

In short, I do not feel that this is a good plan. It has been formulated without significant local guidance, it is relying on force as an ultimate means of implementation, and it is trying to accomplish two incompatible goals, namely 1) to preserve the isolated characteristics of this region, and 2) to show this isolation to as many people as possible. I attended the public hearings held here and at Bar Harbor and I was dismayed at the total lack of concern for resident's feelings. What I'm saying is that if there are any rights in this state, they belong to the people who live here, not to the visitors.

Mr. Miller, I realize that you are new to this area and that this master plan was largely formulated by a staff of people who did not really wish to know this island or its problems. As I understand it, this plan was drawn up in Denver on the advice fro the planning team and also from the staff at Hull's Cove. Insofa as you have the power, I would hope that you will recommend that there be a considerable amount of revision in this plan and that this town (and others) have a voice that counts in the planning process. I believe that the future appointment of two Isle au Ha citizens to the plan's revisionary board is a step in the right direction.

In the past, I worked with a regional planning commission. I am presently a member of the newly-formed town planning board and I look forward to meeting you. I'm sure that there are common goals but that we must begin by listening to each other's needs. I feel confident that our current differences of opinion can be resolved to the good of all concerned and that the future park-island relationship will be better than the past one.

Sincerely,

Harold S. van Doren

Harold S. van Doren

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUL 17 1912
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Tinker Hill
West Tremont
Maine 04690

CONTENTS NOTED
Initials
X Supt.
Admin. Officer
X Ch. I & R M
Maint. Spec.
Inter. Spec.
Mgr. E. Dist.
X Mgr. W. Dist.
Gen. For. E.
Gen. For. W.
Park Ranger
Mechanic

13

Mr. Keith Hidden
Superintendent Acadia Nat. Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Hidden —

I was interested to read in the Bar Harbor Times the account of the proposed master Plan for the Park, to be publicly reviewed on Aug. 29.

The maps which accompanied the article was too small to be clearly decipherable and does not seem to indicate

c.y. of the Lakes & ponds in the Island, among which — Seal Cove Pond — is the subject of this letter.

The system of Seal Cove Pond, as far as you know, within the boundaries of the National Park — the system of the pond itself is under the auspices of the Seal Cove Water District, a small public utility, connected with the Town of Tremont, which supplies water to Pond & Summers residents for how many months. This utility has been in financial difficulties for

Tinker Hill
West Tremont
Maine 04690

several years, with its annual deficit carried, with increasing reluctance, by the Town of Tremont.

At its annual meeting past March the Town indicated that the current water season would be the past for which the Town would underwrite any costs of the utility — and it would seem that it will, in all probability, be forced out of operation in the foreseeable future.

This short sighted policy will not only deprive the Town of a pure water supply which could be further developed in the future, but will put the Sand Cow Pond site & Western shore at the mercy of private, unplanned residential & commercial development.

It would seem that this still unspoiled & scenic area, at the foot of Westminster, should be included in future plans for Proposed Requisition of the Water District use is allowed to lapse — and I write to call your attention to the matter as it now stands — and

Tinker Hill
West Tremont
Maine 04690

while there may still be time
for some action to be taken.
The recently improved road
between Seal Cove & Southwest
Harbor is a lovely addition
to the Park - but I hope it
will remain unsurfaced -
that any temptation to black-
top it will be firmly resisted!
With best wishes for the
future success & care, custody
of Acadia National Park -
its beauties & its many problems
Sincerely yours,
Mary Louise [illegible]
(Mrs. C.)

Additional Copies Inserted September 17, 1973

GORDON A. MILLSPAUGH, JR.
OVERLEIGH ROAD
BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07924

October 30, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. #1
Bar Harbor, Maine, 04609

Dear Mr. Miller,

Thank you for sending us the copies of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (D.E.S. 72-83). We have read through both documents with interest and will discuss our thoughts and questions. We are summer residents of Isle-au-haut and so we are especially interested in the plans for this area.

1. Realizing the pressure of an increasing number of visitors to Acadia National Park, estimated to be ten million at the turn of the century, the park seemingly must figure out how to balance the need for true preservation of natural areas and recreational provisions. According to the map in the Master Plan on pages 38 and 39, only a very small proportion of land seems set aside as actual recreational land and seems to be primarily on Mount Desert with a small amount on the Schoodic Peninsula. Most of the Park Land and Proposed Park Land seems to fall into the category of "Natural Environment Areas" with a small amount of this on Isle-au-haut. Only two sizeable pieces of land, one on Mount Desert and one on Isle-au-haut come under the category of "Primitive Area." Finally Isle-au-haut is listed as having three areas of "Outstanding Natural Features" being the Western Ear and Eastern Ear and Eastern Head (though only the two Ears are listed on the following map on pages 40 and 41).

On page 43, the Park Lands on Isle-au-haut are generalized into the Primitive Area category which would appeal to the "self-initiated, self sufficient visitor." Then we read the suggestion that "park information centers should encourage such use of these resources." "Although primitive use is primary, access is seemingly unlimited....Entry into park lands is possible at a number of points." (These quotations all come from page 43 of the Master Plan.) From page 35 of the D.E.S. 72-83, we read that "park resources will be modified to provide more visitor facilities" on Isle-au-haut as well as several other areas, and that "public demand will result in expanded tourist facilities on the periphery of the park." We wish to know just what this means, in your present thinking. It would seem that the Park views Isle-au-haut generally as a primitive natural area with a couple of outstanding features. These natural features are not near the present access in the village of Isle-au-haut. When we read of

GORDON A. MILLSPAUGH, JR.
OVERLEIGH ROAD
BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07924

"access unlimited," the possibility of more "visitor facilities," and the probable public demand for "more tourist facilities," we see this clearly as a perhaps gradual changing use pattern for a generally primitive area. At present, the three campsites on Isle-au-haut are a small number, although the town sees large numbers of people visiting and walking along one section of the road in town each day. It would seem very important to find out clearly the thoughts of the Park for Isle-au-haut. We believe the land was given to the park in the hope of not only preserving it from development, but from a gradually increasing visitor's use pattern. We question whether Isle-au-haut is a part of Acadia, suitable for any increased use.

We know that islands and lands the Park holds, are subjected to much use just by the fact of the presence of numbers of people. And because there cannot be a guide for each family group or other group, to ask people to respect the wildlife and vegetation, species have sometimes even disappeared. The intention of the Park is to preserve, but the very fact of use by people often and unintentially causes the opposite occurence. For this reason, also, the thought of increased use of Isle-au-haut and other islands seems questionable and the term and plans for essentially "Primitive Areas" needs clarification. We would like to receive the Environmental Impact Statements alluded to on pages 24 and 27 of D.E.S. 72-83.

Is the Park communicating or planning to communicate with the town government and new Planning Board to find out their thinking on all of this? We are aware of the meeting in August where the plan was presented, but are also aware of the lack of much circulation of the pertinent information before that meeting. It does seem the thinking of the town and its governing bodies should be sought before real decisions are reached as to future planning. Perhaps this has been starting to take place, and we have appreciated the extension of the time we had to reply to you. The town has to pay for the services enjoyed by visitors and bears the brunt of road wear and tear, fire hazards, etc.

2. We see the Park intends to extend its holdings on Isle-au-haut while releasing a smaller amount of land. Such extension of acquired land will raise the tax burden on the inhabitants. We feel it questionable that the Park should be returning certain lands that fall outside a convenient straight boundry they might gain. Also, if it were to be returned, to whom would it be returned? We believe some of this returnable land lies in the watershed area of the island where any building ~~where any building~~ should be discouraged.

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3. We read on page 17 of the Master Plan that the Park will be administered by a superintendent "responsible for direct on-site management of Acadia National Park." The park has made provision for a ranger only during the summer season and we understand the camp sites and park use have not been limited to the few months the ranger has thus far been there. What provision is there to assure the use of only three camp sites as well as other ranger duties during eight or nine months of the year?

4. We can see that the Park would like to consolidate its boundries, and in Zone 2 would like to help assure the continuation of the natural beauty which now generally exists. These aims and goals seem valid and admirable. We do, however, not believe the Park should gain the legislative right to acquire lands in Zone 1 or Zone 2 by eminent domain. We know that in Zone 2 the Park's intention is not to acquire land but to encourage the granting of easements by landowners, sometimes to the Park, sometimes to other conservation organizations. However on page 26 of D.E.S. 72-83 we read "authority to acquire land may be extended to Zone 2," when it is felt that "adverse development is or will take place. We read on page 33 of the Master Plan that "acquision authority is essential in Zone 2 only to prevent non-conforming development." The tone of these thoughts is surely that the Park would generally not need to use the power of acquision, but none the less the power is there. It does seem these islands have been acquired by people who wish to have them as they are. It does seem these landowners should have the right to decide their own best use of their land and should have the right to change their minds even in the future as to the exact use they wish to make of it. By granting the National Park the right to crack the whip, as it were, it would seem that much chance to communicate with and work with landowners would be lost. Would the Park not consider working with island owners to see how they could help them rather than holding undesired power over them? It would seem a much happier and constructive situation for the park to offer information and help as owners seek it, rather than compelling them to give conservation easements. The end result would probably be the same but with an uncoerced arrangement, the atmosphere of cooperation and acceptance altogether better.

5. On page 5 of the Master Plan and page 13 of the same we see the indication of increase of snowmobiling, an "increasingly popululer " sport, on Mount Desert. We saw no mention of Park intentions of allowing use of snowmobiles on Isle-au-haut, and presume the Park would not encourage such use in Park Lands here. We would like again to know

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the thoughts of the Park on this point and perhaps the separate Environmental Impact Statement will cover this.

In summary, in our letter, we have indicated our concerns and some questions. It does seem that the kind of life and also the problems of Isle-au-haut differ substantially with those of certainly Mount Desert, and that there needs to be clarification of the Park values and intentions for this island. It also seems seriously questionable to us that the Park is seeking power it has not previously had, and that very probably if it were to seek rather to work with local governing bodies, whereby the Park and the local towns would gain mutual assistance benefits, that a much more positive and in the long run beneficial effect will occur. Thank you again for sending us the information you have. We look forward to hearing from you again and assume there will be substantial and adequate time given to thinking through what seems to us unanswered questions. Perhaps you have such information now, but whenever it might be available, we will appreciate receiving it. As we mentioned in the beginning we are summer residents of Isle-au-haut, and personally have not been unhappy at having others see this lovely spot, although it's become at times a guessing game as to whether we and others could count on space in the boat to go and return from the island. Generally, we believe, those on the island have been cordial to visitors, and we hope the pressures of more people will not change this.

Sincerely,

Gordon A. Millspaugh Jr
Joan W. Millspaugh

STATE OF MAINE

Inter-Departmental Memorandum

Date November 8, 1972

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECEIVED NOV 9 1972 ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

To Kenyon Karl — Dept. State Planning Office

From Thomas J. Cieslinski — Dept. Parks and Recreation

Subject Comments on the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Acadia National Park Master Plan

All Division Head staff of the Department of Parks and Recreation have reviewed the E.I.S. for Acadia National Park. With few exceptions they have found the draft statement to be quite confusing. This would appear to be in line with a recent statement in the National Wildlife Conservation newsletter that E.I. statements for "concept plans" are rather difficult to prepare and, once prepared, are difficult to comprehend.

I have read the statement for a second time and would say that the E.I.S. does appear to cover most possible environmental impacts of the plan in a general manner. It would be better to be more specific with certain impact statements but it is stated throughout the draft that E.I. statements will be prepared for the more specific plans once the "concept" Master Plan is approved.

The greatest impact that Acadia National Park has on Maine is the attraction of tourists to the mid-coastal region of the state. For the private economy this attraction has shown to be quite profitable. For the average Maine resident it has been quite detrimental; the clogging of highways, the commercialism along oute 1 and on Mt. Desert Island. The E.I.S. does address itself somewhat to these problems on pages 39 thru 44 but in no way does the E.I.S. conclusively show that the proposed course of action within the Master Plan is the best course of action. he acquisition of islands in the Acadia region and the subsequent provision of boat tours will only serve to attract more tourists to the area and create greater congestion. Can this problem be avoided?

In my opinion, the E.I.S. adequately addresses itself to the effects of implementing the plan on the property tax revenues of local towns. However, the E.I.S. could go a step further and present and discuss the major tax benefits that those who give conservation easements will receive; federal income tax rebate rather than a lowering of local property taxes (as I undenstand from the Maine Coast Heritage Trust).

As stated in our comments on the Acadia Master Plan draft, this Department is in agreement with the Master Plan concept; to protect the park primarily as a natural area and to acquire or otherwise protect significant coastal islands. We also agree that there should be a minimum of additional recreational development within the park. We do feel, however, that it is imperative that Acadia and Washington Park personnel get together with state public and private natural resource orientated agencies to discuss not only the park concept but also the specific proposals within the plan. A possible alternative course of action that could come out of such a get-together would be for the park to acquire the additional land as planned but to pursue a policy of no promotion except on a low key basis for the Maine resident only.

cc Keith Miller
Acadia National Park

MRS. G. KENNARD WAKEFIELD

1465 BRUSH HILL ROAD
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186

September 23, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendant
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. #1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

MASTER PLAN
AND
D.E.S. 72-83.

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your note of September fifth which accompanied the copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it was a great assistance to us in trying to interpret the Master Plan.

Incidentally, when you are 'reviewing the lands on Isle au Haut this month determining where the actual boundaries are as well as the ownership pattern, would you please make note of the fact that, although we cannot be present at that time, we have done a considerable amount of boundary research and that much of our land borders that of the National Park. Many of our markers were removed, alas, in the late '60s, at the time the deer research students from the University of Maine were laying out and marking their own quadrangles.

We wish we could have had the opportunity of talking over the Master Plan and Impact Statement with you before writing this letter. As it is, with the thirty day deadline rapidly approaching for submission of this statement to be considered in the final version of the Master Plan adopted by the National Park Service, we must base our comments (which follow) on what we have read and what we have heard you said, second or third hand.

Let us make it quite clear at the outset that we are strong conservationists and our positions on the preservation of open space, flora and fauna have been known for many years, not only on Isle au Haut, but also in Massachusetts where we spend a great deal of time working for "those causes" on Boards and off.

The following are our questions and comments on the Acadia National Park Master Plan and its Draft Environmental Statement of August, 1972.

Why did the Park fail to consult the residents and landowners of Isle au Haut in the preparation of the Master Plan?

Why did it fail to inform them of its existence when it was released? We are told that only four copies of the Master Plan were circulated on the Island prior to the Meeting you conducted there on August 26th, and only three more copies were passed out to those who happened to be able to attend. Many concerned parties still do not know of the existence of the plan nearly three months after its

release.

In our own case, we heard about it on July 12th and, having left the Island the next day, we made efforts to obtain a copy through the offices of Senators Kennedy and Brooke and later, by telephone calls to Washington to the Department of the Interior, Division of Forest and Parks. Kennedy's office said they had not heard about such a document, but would let me know if they did; Brooke's replied by card as follows:

' Sorry, Nat'l Park Service does not know of a completed study on the boundaries of Acadia Nat'l Park'

Washington gave me the same reply over the telephone, even though I informed them that we had seen a notice in the "Maine Times" that a hearing was scheduled to be held on the subject toward the end of August. In desperation, I finally telephoned to you and you kindly sent me a copy of the Plan on August 22. However, it was not until after the meeting on Isle au Haut and the Hearing on Mount Desert had taken place that we were told of the existance of the Environmental Impact Statement. I then wrote to you requesting a copy of that which was delivered to us on the Island on September sixth. I have only met two or three people to date who have seen a copy of it.

In view of the inadequacy of notification, we would urge that the deadline for comments be extended for at least another thirty days after distribution of both documents to the residents and landowners of the Township of Isle au Haut in order to five them a fair chance to have their comments included in the record.

We wonder why a separate Environmental Impact Statement was not provided for the Township of Isle au Haut where the situation is so entirely different from that on Mount Desert and Schoodic. The combining of all three areas into one Impact Statement makes it most confusing to the reader who is trying to sort out which statement applies to which area. Many of the statements seem to have been written with Mount Desert in mind and often have no relevance to Isle au Haut.

When the Impact Statements described on pages 24 and 27 are completed for Zones 1 and 2 , we would like to receive copies.

We see little in the Master Plan to benefit the Township of Isle au Haut or its inhabitants that cannot be accomplished by other means and much that will harm it.

We believe the Master Plan should be sent back to the drawing boards and that the Isle au Haut section should be restudied from the ground up and in frequent consultation with the residents both year 'round and seasonal. We would hope this would lead to a better understanding and to a more intelligent proposal for the Township of Isle au Haut.

If, on the other hand, the unstated and unswerving purpose of

the Acadia National Park is to gradually develop Isle au Haut in the image of Mount Desert, then the Master Plan should be rushed through as soon as possible. If the Park is really trying to face up to the dilemma common to all National Parks, that of conservation and preservation vs. the provision of recreational facilities in an attractive setting for the ten million people who are expected to come to Acadia by the year 2,000, then it would realize the urgency of treating the Isle au Haut sector as wilderness and severely limiting projects which will increase the burdens on this part of the Park. We understand that Deveraux Butcher originally planned that Isle au Haut would be treated as wilderness.

A separate Environmental Impact Statement for Isle au Haut would reveal:

1. The Isle au Haut population is tiny - 45 permanent residents; 200 summer residents. In some recent years, less than 12 people have stayed through the winter and less than 25 voters are often recorded as voting in the Town Meeting. The total appropriation last year for town expenses was less than $27,000.

How absurd it is to throw Isle au Haut into the same Environmental Statement with Mount Desert where Bar Harbor and Southwest Harbor alone count a permanent population of over 5,000 and a summer population of 13,000!

Up to now, the Island's greatest protection has been its isolation. This explains the survival of its fragile ecology. We can think of no greater misfortune for the Island, nor for future generations, than for the Park to start exporting its overload of visitors to Isle au Haut.

If the Park persists in its plans to bring more and more people to visit it, and if it persists in the concept that the in-Park facilities whould be restricted and the burden transferred to the private sector on the perimeter, where is the money coming from for the wear and tear on the town facilities and to pay for the services of police, firemen, etc.? It would be unjust for the Park to push these expenses onto the residents who, at the same time, would be subjected to pollution, noise, vandalism, loss of privacy, etc. How is the Park preparing to underwrite these expenses?

Despite the fact that the Park owns over fifty per cent of the Island of Isle au Haut and provides campsites for public use, it provides no resident ranger except during the summer months. Thus, for most of the year, when even one more able bodied man would be a significant addition to the slim supply of manpower of the Island, the Park contributes no one. Who is supposed to watch the campfires, look after the toilet facilities and direct the campers in the off season? Up to now, residents have helped and succored visitors from

a sense of common humanity. We understand that in 1972 there were campers on Isle au Haut for six weeks before any Park ranger was in residence and that a member of the Town Board of Health had to call Mount Desert to ask them to have the sanitary facilities unlocked and placed at their disposal. How are campers to know where the Park boundaries are, where it is safe to build fires in the Park, etc.?

2.There is no commerce and no industry on Isle au Haut and no lodging where the casual visitor can spend the night. Contrast that with Bar Harbor!

3. The deer on Isle au Haut are entirely different from the wild deer for which Maine is so famous and which are heavily hunted during the season. It has no open season so, in consequence, the underbrush does not grow in such dense thickets as in so many other areas, the land is fertilized by natural means, and lawn cutting is much reduced. The Island, like the more fortunate of its neighbors, benefits from the presence of the deer. We hope we will be allowed to keep it that way.

On Isle au Haut, the deer walk about among us unsuspecting and unafraid. It is one of the great charms of the Island for sensitive visitors and residents. It offers a unique opportunity for the ordinary person to become familiar with the day to day habits of the deer. They are terribly vulnerable to poachers (who sometimes shoot from the sea and often don't even land to pick up the animals) dogs and law breakers, and it is urgent that the Park provide - Master Plan or no Master Plan - for their protection unless they are to disappear. This does not mean that , as in the past, they should be 'thinned' by rangers who do not know where they circulate and who themselves are often deer hunters, and this does not mean that they should allow and encourage studies and experiments which lead to their destruction nor their slow starvation by being forced to walk on three legs, etc., nor that they should be made prey to dogs nor skimobiles. It does mean other things which are too long to enter into in this letter.

Recreational use of snowmobiles as well as A.T.V.s in summer should be prohibited in all National Park Lands on Isle au Haut and in Zones 2 and 3 except with the express permission of the owners. To say " *the effects on wildlife are not known*" is ridiculous - they are known to be highly destructive to wildlife and so should not be permitted. Please do not allow this to be made the subject of another useless study which injures and terrifies the wildlife. Enough is known already to determine that the effects are destructive.

4. The prospect that the Park may be planning to bring more and more visitors to Isle au Haut is frightening; we have seen the Seawall Campground and have seen the unfortunte impact of the many visitors on the Parklands at Schoodic.

In 1967 when we were taken to view the sheets of wildflowers on Little Moose Island (many of which were known nowhere else around) the area showed considerable signs of wear and tear. This was most unfortunate since people had been

delighted that the National Park had obtained the property in time to protect the flora. We soon discovered this had not been the case, Some rare species had entirely disappeared and of the great patches of sedum roseum, we found only four small plants remaining. What is the case there to-day, has the Park made any effort to restore them to the area?

We understand that a similar misfortune has befallen Anaemone Cave.

Should the Park acquire more land when it has difficulty in protecting the flora and fauna it already has?

The point of all this is that what we have to-day on Isle au Haut is just as fragile as what used to be found on Little Moose Island; it simply will not survive large numbers of people without damage to and destruction of many of the native plants and wildlife which have been set aside to preserve for the future as well as present generations.

5. The proposal to delete the northerly lots now owned by the Park on Isle au Haut must be reconsidered.

The impact of the proposed acquisitions and deletions on Isle au Haut is nowhere analyzed or described in the Master Plan or the Impact Statement. We have been told a net of two hundred acres will be lost from the tax roles of the Town.

These lots are on very rugged terrain and can be expected to produce only insignificant additions to the tax revenues of the Town in the forseable future.

A far more urgent reason why the Park must keep these lots lies in the fact they are crucial to the protection of the watershed from which much of Point Lookout and the Town draws its water.

For an entirely different reason, the lots should not be deleted. They are integral parts of the historic and majestic view of Mount Champlain (Isle au Haut Mountain on the Park Map). which has been " famed in song and story" since it was first seen and named by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. It is one of the three highest points on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida (Cadillac and Megunticook being the others). Champlain's first view of it is described by Morrison in his book'Samuel de Champlain' page 47 in the following words:

' On September 7, 1604 (he) left ....Mount Desert... and headed out to sea by the Western Way. Once outside he sighted another conspicuously high island, steered for it, and named it Isle Haute; and Isle au Haut it still is.'

To remove either of these lots from the Park holdings

and thus expose these upper slopes of Mount Champlain to development would, indeed, be a travesty.

Since the Park accepted the lands on Isle au Haut in 1942 including the parcels it now proposes to delete, people have trusted the Park to honor its moral responsibility to keep these lands. For the Park now to take advantage of the disposal and exchange provisions in the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended to use these northern parcels as trade offs in swapping arrangements would destroy the credibility of the plea '*actions resulting from the Master Plan will be permanent*' D.E.S.72-83 pages 39 -46. The truth is, of course, actions so taken do not become irreversible and irretrievable by the Park, but they do become so for everyone else.

6.The Master Plan proposes the establishment of three basic land use zones, and notes that' *many private owners seem anxious to preserve the present island character....*' (page 26) The suggestion that the use of conservation easements for zone 2 islands will help protect the view of other people's islands has the distict appeal so long as it is voluntary . But for the Park to be seeking authority to compel an unwilling landowner to grant an easement to the Secretary of the Interior on pain of having his property expropriated if he does not, is entirely wrong and if pursued wil destroy any possibility of the hoped for alliance between him and the Acadia National Park.

Some of the positive impacts listed for Zone 2 on page 26 DES 72. are open to serious question as applied to the islands around Isle au Haut. These islands are already in strong hands - Friends of Nature -Nature Conservancy - State of Maine - and private owners who are dedicated to the preservation concept, and by whom the natural habitat and the tree lined shore frontages are highly prized. Many of these properties exist in their present desirable state only because their owners have cared for them and have often gone to considerable expense to look after them. Why doesn't the Park see what it can do to support the efforts of these people by for example, helping to patrol the area against unwanted activities instead of threatening to take their properties away if they do not conform?

7. On page 27 we find''*(... Large island tracts --- 15 acres or more--- or total islands may be offered for sale, but small lots on islands will not.)*'

What is the justification for picking fifteen acres? Fifteen acres on a five hndred acre island is one thing, fifteen acres on a fifteen acre island is an entirely different story. Limitation by acreage is a false criterion . Since when has it been government policy to limit the ownership of land to large holdings of fifteen acres or more?

8. The conservation of the Zone 2 areas both on and off the Island within the Township of Isle au Haut will be of paramount concern to the newly established Town Planning Board.We are confident

its members will make it an effective instrument to accomplish the objectives we all desire including the control of ' rapacious' developers.

It is far better that the Town should fulfil the planning functions rather than be subject to a 'takeover' by the National Park.

9. If the Park wants to acquire properties, it should not be privileged to take by eminent domain , but should be prepared to buy in the open market as offered. This applies not only to Isle au Haut, but to Mount Desert and anywhere else!

The Environmental Statement on pages 4 and 43 refers to Acadia as *' The Nation's only Atlantic Coast National Park'*. Is not the Cape Cod National Seashore Park an Atlantic Coast National Park? Is it not even more accessible to megalopolis than Acadia?

Five alternatives to proposed action on the Master Plan are discussed on pages 39 - 44. D.E.S.72-83. While in no way trying to emphasize one alternative or another, we wonder most of the Anticipated A - D on page 43 are necessarily so. Shouldn't the Park be analyzing future visitor needs, opportunities for privated citizen cooperation in conservation of Park values, or acquisition of lands or interest in lands deemed important to Park purposes, etc. be a part of normal Park operation - Plan or no Plan?

We would suggest that the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals, 95 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine 04111 be added to your list of organizations whose opinions and comments you request ahead of residents and landowners. After all, it was only a few years ago that they were called upon to use their influence to relieve the suffering of animals which had resulted from a Park approved project after an appeal to the National Park had gone unheeded.

The Master Plan includes extensive proposals for the development of recreational activities. We do not feel these activities are compatible with the original purposes of the National Park, especially in such a small and ecologically fragile area as Isle au Haut. However, recognizing the pressing need to provide the public with recreation in attractive surroundings, we feel that a new organization should be set up with centers where visitors can be welcomed and facilities provided for interpretive programs, gift and food shops etc. with

outdoor areas for skiing, snowmobiling, A.T.V.s, water sports etc.

Relieved of the pressures to provide the public with the foregoing, the National Park Service could then remain true to its original mission *' the preservation and interpretation of natural landscapes and ecosystems ' in the* National Parks.

Yours sincerely,

Mary B. Wakefield.

G. Kenard Wakefield.

MEMO FROM
BARBARA ELLEN JOY

BH
10/11/72

Dear Mr. Miller:
I noticed in the paper that you were open to "suggestion" until the last of this month. I apologize for sending mine in carbon copy form, but I have to get things done like this outside, and the original went to the B.H. Times.

You are a patient and kindly man, and thank you for the information, etc. received from you this morning. That Environmental Impact Study has made many very suspicious as well as curious as to who these "experts" on our region are. It is my suggestion you have them present) at a public hearing in the local area of the study in the local paper at your early convenience. Telling the whole story will not hurt your "cause".

Sincerely,
Barbara Ellen Joy

Encl.

Bar Harbor, Maine

September 18, 1972

To The Editor:

The writer has carefully followed all the published material of the A.N.P. Master Plan which, if consummated, will create a new name "The Acadia Archipelago National Park". Some years ago the writer carried on a rather voluminous correspondence with the Hon. Clifford McIntire in Congress, who in turn passed over to the National Park Service many questions asked by the writer. Many of the details of these answers, unknown to the general public, proved very informative and interesting.

For example, one question showed that the monthly analysis for "visitors" to the National Park counted 22,000 in Jan. 1962, and in all the winter months preceding and following. These "visitors" consisted of the Naval personnel residing in the Naval housing at Winter Harbor who went daily over the counter to their work at the Station. The road was plowed only to the gate and not down to Schoodic Point. Such accounting was obviously an untrue picture and one wonders if the same figures are now used there to add to the "millions" and from the methods now used at the bridge, still very much "blown up". The writer knows the formula used there and thinks most people familiar with the traffic pattern there would agree with her conclusion.

In any case the publicity concerning this Master Plan has raised some questions in the mind of the writer which should be answered by local A.N.P. officials as well as the officials in Washington who helped in working out this Plan.

There are several questions which if revealed would give pertinent information, especially to the local and summer residents as well as to the town officials concerned with taxes, regarding the proposed

Archipelago Plan.

1. Why were county, town officials and owners of islands and lands which had been selected by the bureaucracy for acquisition not sent well in advance copies of the so called Plan? Certainly the A.E.P. could afford a few dollars for a sufficient number of copies and mailing to the above and to the owners of the lands which they wish to include in their planned "swapping" process!

2. What people were on the "Advisory Committee" and what were their connections and why were they not mentioned in the large amount of news space given over to this plan in the past weeks?

3. What is the total list of islands considered as "for the public good" and by what group? Were any local people or land owners consulted in making these selections?

4. What suddenly struck the Park Authorities to designate these islands particularly as being so necessary for the "public good" after all these years?

5. Exactly who would decide what islands are necessary for "the public good and national needs"? Up to now it would seem these decisions have been made by the whims of department bureaucrats totally ignoring the needs, rights and privileges, and ideas of local officials and individuals, an attitude which has been consistent in this Park and no doubt in others, to deliver over such lands, etc. into the hands of strangers in the name of "protection". In other words, who decided what these "national needs" are which are suddenly, after hundreds of years, so tremendously "needed" by the citizens of our country?

6. Where would the money come from to locate a ranger on each

of those islands and the necessary motor boats or planes to protect each from the onslaught of the careless and of those unhampered by the rules of both conservation and preservation of these "primitive" outposts?

7. Eminent domain is a mighty serious tool to use, for Downeast Yankees don't relish being pushed around for fancied "public need or good" by academic and presumptuous outsiders with grandiose ideas of more power, more money to spend and more people on the payroll. If the Interior Department is so anxious to extend their "protective powers", why has there not been published in the paper a <u>good-sized</u> map, plainly marked, showing in detail all the islands desired for control and the pieces of land they wish to acquire in order to straighten out their boundaries? In doing so, people would have an idea exactly what they have in mind and could better judge the necessities for this proffered and, in fact, demanded "protection" of "primitive" areas. And all this is so far mainly unknown to most of the owners of both the islands and desired lands, and many public officials.

8. The economic advantage of the expected additional millions even when counted by the inadequate system on M.D.I. and at Schoodic will mean little to these new territories except a few dollars for gas, groceries, souvenirs, some cruises etc. And who will quench their fires, pick up their litter, save them when they fall, drown, etc.? Off-coast people know so little of weed covered rocks, tides, cliffs, etc. accidents are bound to happen and how many additional guardians will be found and funded to protect these millions, an outcome which strongly suggests "quantity not quality"?

And how can the A.M.P. ignore the points of legal transfer pointed out by Rev. McGiffert (B.H. Times 8-3-72 page 28) and Mr. John Stillman's information on the same page regarding snowmobiles on the carriage roads, ignoring the Rockefeller stipulation which bans any motorized equipment on said roads? Can the Park continue to ignore these two legal instruments drawn in legal fashion and in good faith? Did the officials who were so enamored with the idea of attracting snowmobiles, their damage, noisy effect on wildlife and litter to the Park, deliberately ignore the Rockefeller instrument of transfer? Their use on carriage roads may be "regrettable" but it IS certainly illegal.

10. Why was the "Environmental Impact Study" so lightly touched upon by the bureaucratic representatives, a study most people only learned of at the meeting? What, in fact, will "environmental impact" amount to when these supposedly "primitive" areas are infested with "millions" of well-meaning but doubtless damaging visitors? Who were the people responsible for this Study?

11. And, why if the A.M.P. wants to expand its control and power over all these pieces of taxable real estate has it and its Washington advisors been so reluctant, unwilling or unable to acquaint the public with a full account of the entire project?

12. How many people from the islands or from the various towns can get to Bar Harbor Park Headquarters or to their own town offices to see this one copy of "Studies, Plans, etc." there displayed? Those horrible granite steps, an example of typical unthinking Park "planning", would be an obstacle to many to peruse and study all these details.

13. If our Maine coast people don't want "any more of anything" (as Mr. Butler said at the "hearing") then why tell more millions here by advertising these newly acquired islands, largely inaccessible to the general public except by increasing "cruise" centers where tourists definitely are NOT wanted, as for example, the typical fishing village of Stonington? Don't these self-reliant, sturdy people have anything to say about what happens to their town?

14. And, at last, as a result of these dicta passed down to us by our Big Brothers who know so much better than we what is "good" for us and the "national needs", do we then remain a reasonably free segment of this great republic, or are we just a mini-duplicate of a Russian-like dictatorship?

This writer rather imagines many other summer and year round residents would appreciate forthright answers to these questions and the details involved which so far have been kept rather secretly (to say the least) from the concerned individuals and the public in general. Perhaps those who demand all this power and who dreamed up this project will be willing to advise us fully what they have in mind from the beginning up to the present.

Barbara E. Joy

EARLE F. and DORIS J. ROBBINS

MARSHALL ISLAND
MAINE

P. O. BOX 705 ROCKLAND, MAINE 04841

October 11, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of October 5, 1972.

You will find enclosed some conclusions that were formulated after reading the Master Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. Also herewith are additional copies of the petition opposing the Master Plan. Please include these enclosures with the other material that I have already submitted.

Mr. Miller, there have been many instances where meetings have been held in adjoining towns concerning the Master Plan to which I should have been invited. You certainly know that I stand to lose as much as anyone and more than most if your proposal is approved. I feel that I have been ignored in this matter much too much. I make formal request now that I be notified of ALL future meetings or hearings or anything that involves discussion of this matter. You may say, Mr. Miller, that because there are no selectmen, there is no planning board, or no other so-called official bodies to represent Marshall Island that that gives you excuse not to let us know what is going on. Mr. Miller, I am the board of selectmen; I am the planning board; and I am the official body to represent all the issues wherever and whenever Marshall Island needs representation. I have been so designated by all the residents of Marshall Island.

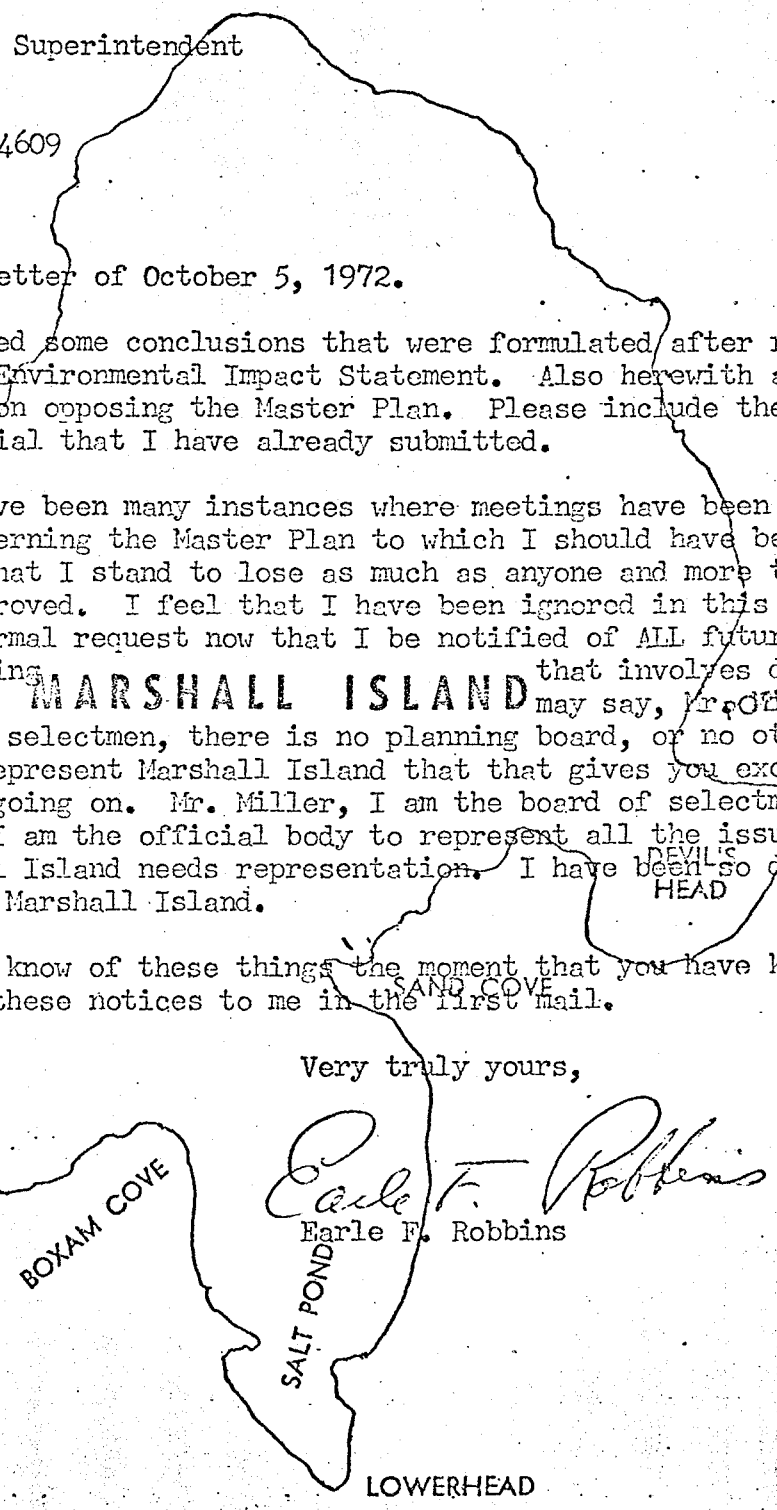
Mr. Miller, I should know of these things the moment that you have knowledge of them, so please get these notices to me in the first mail.

Very truly yours,

Earle F. Robbins

Earle F. Robbins

Enc. 2



Earle F. Robbins, Marshall Island, Maine

Contained herein will be found some thoughts and conclusions formulated as a result of perusing the Environmental Impact Statement as it relates to the Proposed Master Plan for Acadia National Park. I would have spoken out before this time if the statement put forth on P. 45 of the EIS were true, that is, "Copies of the Acadia Master Plan have been prepared for public information and were distributed 60 days prior to the announced public meeting on the Plan, which is scheduled to be held August 29, 1972, on Mount Desert Island, Maine." This just isn't true. I had no knowledge of this Master Plan or EIS or the August 29 meeting until I received Mr. Miller's letter which he dated and mailed August 21, 1972, and I received August 23, 1972, which was six days before the meeting, and I stand to be hurt probably as much, or more, than any one else involved. I understand that the Master Plan and the EIS were carried to Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, and other individual areas involved. I was completely, and I think, deliberately, ignored. In fact, I have never yet been invited to one of the more easily accessible meeting places, Stonington, Deer Isle, Isle au Haut, where I could participate in the meeting. I was unable to acquire a copy of the EIS or Master Plan even at the August 29 meeting upon approaching the platform from which this committee was operating. You will note on the copy of Mr. Miller's letter to me dated September 15, 1972, that it was over two weeks after the meeting that I received the copy of the EIS and the Master Plan came seven days later. I submit that this action was either deliberate or gross negligence on the part of the Master Plan promoters, and that I should have been among the very first to receive this material because they certainly knew of the tremendous adverseeffect the enactment of such a proposal would have upon me.

FACTS: On P. 4 of the EIS it states that the Acadia National Park has a "significant management problem." This seems to be due to the scattered aspect of a few parcels. I submit that this management problem will be multiplied a thousand fold if their jurisdiction is increased to include 293 islands which are scattered over a 1500 square mile area.

Also on P. 4 of the EIS it is stated that the geographical area that they now have is "far larger than necessary for any conceivable park." I submit that there is no reason to condemn and take additional land.

On P. 5 of EIS it indicates that the park people have accepted donations of land that were not necessarily beneficial as park land and might better have been left with the original owners and on the tax rolls. I submit that they did not have to accept it, but perhaps only did so because it was free, even though it adversely affected the community from whose tax rolls it was taken.

Also on P. 5 it states that "little progress has been made towards conservation of the many important and ecologically fragile smaller islands." I submit that if you compare the ecological condition that is found on these smaller islands that have had no government intervention with the areas that have had government intervention, you will find that the islands are in far better condition ecologically and we owners intend for them to remain that way and they will as long as we retain ownership.

On P. 5 in reference to tax losses "suffered from unanticipated donation" of land, I submit that the state and local community will suffer many times more if the park management boundary is "extended to include at least 293 islands and 10,000 acres of "HIGH VALUE PROPERTY" as is indicated on P. 41 of the EIS.

The last paragraph on P. 14 has given a concrete and unquestionable reason why hordes of people, government controlled or otherwise, should not be encouraged to visit these "fragile" islands. "One spring morning in 1966 three people who wanted to photograph terns visited a common tern colony on a small island near Acadia National Park. Most eggs had already hatched and the chicks were hiding in tall grass around the nests. The people carefully avoided stepping on nests, but they did not know chicks were concealed nearby. They inadvertently stepped on and killed five chicks, and possibly more." I submit three people killed five creatures and possibly more--and they were being careful. This is two to one, an unacceptable score, and these park promoters want to turn hordes of people loose on these so-called fragile islands. In fact, they want to help them to get out there. This is a paramount reason to leave the area as it is.

P. 17 in the first paragraph the responsibility of mismanagement seems to be placed on the land rather than on the people who have positions of managing. "As in the past, Acadia National Park will continue to grow in an unpredictible manner that often may not

be in the best interests either of park or surrounding communities. An example would be unanticipated donation of valuable tax property that has questionable value to park purposes." I submit the land is inanimate and cannot be blamed for any condition that exists. This is typical of the human being. He always tries to avoid responsibility and blame something else for his shortcomings.

1. If the land was of questionable value to the park, it did not have to be accepted.
2. If the land appeared to be difficult to manage, it did not have to be accepted.
3. If it appeared that the accepting of any land would have adverse tax effects on the local community, it did not have to be accepted.

If any of these three have happened in the past, it only reflects the gross mismanagement of the park personnel and we have no reason to believe that his would not continue. This kind of mismanagement should not be allowed to expand to any more area than it already has.

The last statement on P. 21 "The Acadia Master Plan stresses, above all, sensitivity to, and wise management of, the park environment." I submit if, for fifty years, the park people have not been sensitive to the park environment or utilizing wise management of the park environment, that a Master Plan is not going to change this attitude. One either has these attributes or he does not have, and if experience has shownus that "this is the nature of the bird" a Master Plan will not alter it one way or the other.

P. 23 the statement concerning Marshall Island, "Marshall Island has been badly scarred by past activities of man, but its 843 acres will recover if protected within the park." I accept that Marshall Island, as mat every other place where man has been active, has been badly misused. I do not accept, however, that it will take "protection within the park" to establish its recovery. I have watched it now for over six years. I have lived on it for three years and it is recovering fine. I submit that its recovery will be immeasurably deterred if the proposed Master Plan is put into effect and the island is invaded by man.

P. 24 "At the moment, these islands are virtually unprotected from the whim of

development." I submit that these islands are tremendously protected from the so-called wh[illegible]of development. The prohibitive costs involved in any development of these out islands is such that any undertaking could only be by those who would have sensitivity to the ecological effect on the islands, and they would more wisely manage any future activity on their property than a government agency.

P. 25 "The widespread use of conservation easements will leave islands in private ownership and on tax roles. However owners will be legally restricted. . . ." I submit that to let them own it, tax them for it, do not let them use it is against basic Americanism. It should be against the Constitution. At any rate, it is cruel. The time is now for the private citizen in America to put a stop to government takeover. We all must accept that whenever an ordinance is enacted, such as this proposal, it always adversely effects the value of the property involved. Whether or not the present owners intend to sell their property is of no consequence. Their property has a value. If it is shore property, the market value runs as high as $100 per foot front, sometimes more. Some of the land over on Swan's Island, I read in the July 23 Portland Sunday Telegram, is [illegible]ng for from thirty-seven thousand to fifty thousand dollars and up for lots from two to five acres. I say to you now that if this proposal is enacted, the market value of the properties involved will go to zero and the land owner who is put upon in this manner should be reimbursed for every penny that has been stolen by this proposal.

P. 25 Reference is made to the "potential for exploit." The American College Dictionary gives as one definition for the word exploit as "to use selfishly for one's own ends. I submit that the promoters of this plan are really the ones who are the exploiters, tying up thousands of acres of land, not risking one red penny of their own, as a matter of fact being on the government payroll, and establishing a situation that will guarantee them life-long security in management positions which offer high salaries, fri[illegible] benefits, and retirement programs for themselves and their friends for the rest of the[illegible] lives, and being a burden on the taxpayer forever.

As pointed out on P. 25 I accept that quarrying and wood harvesting have diminished due to lack of market demand so the islands should not be affected in this manner whether

the Master Plan is put into effect or not.

P. 25 Landowners "will continue to enjoy the rights that first attracted them to island property." I submit that there is certainly no need for government intervention in this area because the landowners will certainly protect those things that first attracted them better than any government agency can or has. I further submit that every time the citizenry has given up a right it has been unwillingly loaned back to him as a government controlled privilege with lots of strings attached. Those of us living on these islands do not want this kind of handling.

On P. 26 the last paragraph "The region may not receive economic benefits from potential intensive commercial or industrial development, or exploitation of commercially valuable natural resources." Let's be honest. The region WILL NOT receive these economic benefits. I submit that the inference of these people is always that the businessman is evil and that what he does is bad for the country and that he should be done away with. The fail to accept that for the government to pay their own salaries and continue to provide them with these soft lives and highly paid positions, there has to be someone who is productive that the government can get its money from. They call the businessman exploiters when, as an actual fact, when they are put in a true light by honest people, they are PROVIDERS. We must remember the businessman risks his time, money, health, and life to provide a product or a service for those who require them, and also to provide money for the government to fulfill its responsibilities. The life blood of the country IS the businessman.

P. 27 "The major impact of Zone 3 land utilization will be to return approximately 1800 acres of park-owned lands to local government or private ownership. These lands are considered extraneous to park purposes, but could be important residential or commercial sites." I submit that much, if not all, of these 1800 acres was originally donated by owners who intended it to remain in park land FOREVER, for public use FOREVER. They gave it with that understanding and, in fact, it is so stated in most deeds. They most certainly would not have donated their property if they had felt that at some future date the agreements would be broken and the property would be disposed of in any fashion

but especially for residential or commercial use as these people indicate. This would be breaking a trust with the original donors.

In reference to the Beneficial Environmental Effects of the Plan commencing on P. 34:

"1. The park's ecological value will be perpetuated by allowing natural phenomena to ace and react." I submit that this is presently occurring better without the Master Plan.

"2. Conservation of a major portion of the Maine Coast will be assured." I submit that this is presently occurring better without the Master Plan.

"4. Pollution levels should be reduced or eliminated." I submit that because people are not frequenting these island areas, there is NO pollution problem. I further submit that if the Master Plan is put into effect and people do utilize the islands for playground purposes, the pollution problem will be created.

"5. Nearby communities will assume an increasingly vital role in providing commercial visitor services, and will benefit economically." I submit that these communities will be disadvantaged to an extent far greater than any revenue acquired from people passing through.

P. 37 "Condemnation proceedings may be necessary to acquire privately-owned property. I submit that when this procedure is utilized, you are stripping a family of property acquired in the pursuit of happiness which I understand is one of the Constitutional rights. Am I to conclude that the Constitution gives me the right to pursue the happiness but not the right to retain it?

P. 38 "Over 300 owners will be asked to limit their rights to develop their land; a few owners, ten or less, may eventually be required to give up all rights to their land." I submit that one person against his will is far too many owners to be deprived of their rights and property in a free and democratic society in order to establish a play pen to be used forever by some people for a day, or two, or a week.

P. 39 Alternatives to Proposed Master Plan. "1. Retention of present legislative authority. Continuation of programs and land acquisition at Acadia National Park without the framework of a defined management boundary is an alternative. The park has been thus managed for almost one-half century." I submit that with proper management there is nothing wrong with this. 1. They can retain the area they already have.

2. They can receive further donations if acceptable to the management.

3. They will not be required to accept land that they do not want.

P. 40 There is an implication that without the Master Plan you cannot get rid of 1800 acres and they cannot have public debate of park limits, purposes, and priorities, and that they will have lack of management direction. I submit that whether or not the plan is enacted has no bearing here. They can accomplish all of these objectives if things remain as they are.

In conclusion, Mrs. Robbins and I have flown over these islands for the last six yea and we very seldom see anyone visiting them even in the height of the tourist season. It is difficult and time-consuming to get out here. The majority of people will not want to spend the time and effort required to visit these out islands. It is unweidly, difficult, and dangerous to disembark from a large boat--the tide has to be favorable, the wind direction and velocity must be favorable, the surf must be favorable or you just do not go ashore. Try sometime to get a group of people from a large boat to a punt to shore and back again and you will know what I mean. The dreamers will say, "oh, we'll build a dock." They do not mean WE; they mean the taxpayer will build a dock and the taxpayer to my understanding is already overtaxed and underserviced.

Let us suppose that you exposed a group of people to these difficulties and hazards nd successfully deposit them on the island. You schedule to pick them up and transport hem back to the security of the mainland at 6:00 p.m. However, at 4:00 p.m. the wind wins southeast and the fog moves in and stays for two or three days, or for that matter, wo or three weeks, which very often happens. You have yourself a bunch of people stranded n an island who are not physically able or psychologically prepared to cope with the iscomforts and health hazards of this type of situation. You will have more law suits

on your hands for the taxpayer to underwrite than you can possibly imagine.

These Master Plan promoters are dreaming and if these dreams ever come true, the Federal, state, county, and local tax bite is going to be tremendous and many citizens will be deprived of their homes and rights which should never happen in a nation that boasts to the entire world of its wonderful freedoms in a democratic society.

Respectfully Submitted,

Earle F. Robbins

Earle F. Robbins
Marshall Island, Maine

We, the undersigned property owners and residents of Knox and Hancock Counties, hereby go on record as being unalterably opposed to the so-called Arcadia National Park Master Plan in its entirety and especially to its proposal to deprive owners of their property by means of condemnation, easement or forced sale.

NAME	ADDRESS
Nat Dawes	Stonington Maine
Natalie M. Edwards	Stonington, Me.
Susan Jones	Stonington, Me.
Donald Jones	Stonington, Me.
Gwendolyn Knowlton	Stonington, Maine
Millard D. Casgrain	Stonington, Maine
Marian H. Winn	Deer Isle, Maine
Arthur E. Gale	Brooksville, Maine
Louise P. Allen	Brooksville Maine
Edith M. Allen	Stonington, Me.
Jean Devereux	Isle au Haut, Me.
Lawrence P. Greenlaw, Jr.	Stonington, Me.

SEPT 8, 19

We the undersigned property owners and residents of Knox and Hancock Counties, Hereby go on record as being opposed to any aspect of the Acadia National Park Master plan that proposes to deprive owners of their property by means of easement, Condemnat or forced sale.

Bernard J Schaffner	BARRED ISLANDS, SUNSET, MA	
Nancy P Shaw	Great Spruce Head Is	Sun
John F. Pyle	"	"
Mr. & Mrs Reynold Wardie	"	"
Gertrude A. Porter	"	"
Janet Beers		
Wilbur Snowden	Deer Isle	Maine.
Norma Snowden	Deer Isle	Maine
Edward P. Varisco	Stonington	Maine
Hazel A. Varisco	"	"
June Varisco	Deer Isle	Maine
Arthur P Varisco	Deer Isle	Maine
Judith L Sheridan	Deer Isl.	Maine
Paul L Sheridan	Deer Isle	Maine
Dawn L. McDonald	Deer Isle,	Maine

hereby go on record as being unalterably opposed the so-called Acadia National Park Master Plan in its entirety and especially to its proposal to deprive owners of their property by means of condemnation, easement, or forced sale.

NAME	ADDRESS	
Richard Turner	Stonington	Me.
Charles F. Turner	"	"
Janice Turner	"	"
Robert Caldwell	Stonington	Maine
Alfred H. Colwell	Deer Isle	"
Steve Robbins 81	Stonington	Me
Winslow Woodside	"	"
Henrietta L. Teale	"	"
Andrew A. Teale	"	"
Maynard L Grey	RFD Stonington	Me.
Herbert C Brown	STONINGTON	ME
Margaret Ingalls	Stonington,	Maine
George H. Ingalls	Stonington	Maine
Edgar R Crozier	Stonington,	Maine
Margaret Brewster	Deer Isle,	Maine
Gordon A Richardson	Stonington,	Maine
David L Marshall	Stonington	Maine
Caleb Cromi	Stonington	Maine
Edward J Vellieca	Stonington	Me.

We, the undersigned property owners and residents of Knox and Hancock Counties, hereby go on record as being unalterably opposed to the so-called Arcadia National Park Master Plan in its entirety and especially to its proposal to deprive owners of their property by means of condemnation, easement, or forced sale.

NAME	ADDRESS
Jamie O. Quinn	Sunset Maine
W. Garney Jenkins	Sunset Maine
Effie C. Hutchinson	Le Dear, Isle, Me
Alice Audrey Hellens,	Eagle Island, Me
Robert and Helene Quinn	Eagle Island, Me.
Marian L. Howard	Eagle Island. Maine
Shirley C. Sawyer	Eagle Island, Maine
Phyllis B. Bashley	Sunset - Maine
Evelyn Olmsted	Sunset - Maine
Albert W. Norman	Eagle Island ME.
Dorthea G. Norman	Eagle Island Maine
Laurence Arnold Fowler	Eagle Island, Hancock Co. Maine
Francis J. Hennessy	Eagle Island Hancock Co. Me.
Sharon L. Jeffery	Eagles Island, Hancock Co. Me
Elwin A Jeffery	EAGLE ISLAND Hancock Co Me
Margaret Agnes Farley	Eagle Island, Me.
William S. Farley	Eagle Island, Maine

REED & D'ANDREA / LAND AND SPACE PLANNING
RIVER ROAD/ ROUTE TWENTY FOUR BOX 98 SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE 04359
FRANCONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE

September 8, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine

Dear Keith:

It was enjoyable talking to you the other day. I am sorry you haven't had a chance to review in deatil my letter of September 6, 1972. It would be helpful to us if we had a copy of your environmental impact statement. Perhaps it might answer a few of the questions I raised in my letter.

Sincerely,

William C. Reed

WCR/s

REED & D'ANDREA / LAND AND SPACE PLANNING
RIVER ROAD / ROUTE TWENTY FOUR BOX 98 SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE 04359
FRANCONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE

September 6, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine 04644

Dear Keith:

In examining the 1972 Master Plan for Acadia and upon attending the public hearing on August 29, I have the following comments. Some of them in the form of questions; others, in the form of criticism. Please don't let my comments be construed as being negative to the overall goals of the Master Plan. If anything, the Master Plan doesn't include enough and is woefully short in dealing with the mainland of the coast of Maine which is under the most pressure and is probably the first resource which will be depleted of its natural appearance.

There is very little statistical analysis, especially missing is the acreage of the three zones of land use done by town and also the amount of shore frontage involved in each one of the three zones. This would give each town a concise reading as to what its future tax situation will be.

What are the acreages involved in your various land classifications? Again, I think this is needed to give you an accounting of what your assets are and to help in the future planning or user pressure shifting from one area to another. I am assuming you are setting use levels for your land classification types.

Lack of abutting planning, I think it is already evident, even to a casual observer, that the Park Service does an excellent job managing and planning its own territories. Unfortunately, the land which borders the Park, because of additional pressures and lack of proper planning and town ordinances, tends to become very chaotic both in a visual and a land use sense. This tends to give an area a honky-tonk look which eventually becomes a serious liability. What is the Park Service responsibility here? If it has none presently stated, it certainly should consider the problem for, if it doesn't, it will be partially responsible for the visual and land use chaos that will surround its land borders. SUGGESTION: Creation of a half-time position for somebody with town government and/or planning experience who would work in a workshop method of public contact with the local towns to assist them in coming up with land use plans which will be both beneficial to themselves and not detrimental to the Park's best interest.

At the same time, the Park will need to develop the power to see that some sort of minimum visual and land use standards are

adopted. Especially critical are access routes to the Park and the immediate Park periphery, both of which are susceptible to overdevelopment. The Park Department might consider legislation making the receipt of federal funds by communities adjacent to parks contingent on the acceptance of minimum guidelines. Since much of the development surrounding parks occurs on highways and access roads, another route to follow might be through the state or federal highway bureaus which regulate funds and have in some states the authority to establish visual standards along state highways. Such a policy might have helped Ellsworth!

Is the Park Service going to include social and economic impacts along with their environmental impact statement? I think, both as a way of judging future results and examining the development process, looking at the economic gains for the Hancock County area as a result of the Park are extremely important in Park planning. Without such planning, the Park Service will be unable to give prospective clients, other towns and counties throughout the U.S., a true reading as to what the meaning of having a Park within the town or county will truly mean. This also might provide some of the statistical information needed by local and state planning personnel in helping you predict size of access roads and trends in land use. With these tools, appropriate guiding legislation and zoning could be designed to augment the Park's environmental conservation program.

I realize much of your Master Plan results from previous bouts in the public arena and that politics is a very important and necessary part of your Master Plan. I wonder in part if your lack of Park expansion into the mainland, at least in an access point sense, is perhaps shortsighted. As I think we can all agree, the mainland is under the most intense pressure. The additional cost of developing islands because of their inaccessibility, sea and weather conditions, general navigation problems, and goods and service supply problems make the island, or at least the smaller islands (under 500 acres), more expensive to develop and, therefore, there is less pressure to develop them. The mainland with the short travel time from megalopolis is coming under increasing pressure almost daily for subdivision and development. It is here where the coast of Maine is in the most danger. Therefore, wouldn't it be pertinent, if not now in the very near future, to begin thinking about public access points on the mainland in Knox and Hancock Counties?

Has the Park Service ever explored the idea of revenue-sharing with the local towns affected? Such a process might make many of the local citizens feel more tolerant of Park expansion if they knew that there would be some income from the tourist trade in the form of revenue-sharing. Has this been explored in other national parks and what is the history of such proposals?

The Park Service talks about resource management and states that this is an important part of their overall management concepts; yet as I read through the Master Plan, there is no definition or statistical analysis of the various ecosystems which the Park contains, nor accounting of the adequacy of supply of different ecosystem management units. Ecosystem analysis would allow you to predict on a land capability basis where, when and how much human stress can be tolerated in the various ecosystems. It could be, probably, the most valuable tool to the Park Service in predicting their future land use capabilities and possible liabilities. Without such data, it also tends to make the ecological programs that you have, as good as they are, shallow in depth and in referencing. This also brings to surface the selected bibliography in which I noted a number of important landmark coastal preservation studies were missing which illustrate how other institutions, notably the English Nature Conservancy, handle their park systems and more importantly, the planning process. The following are the important volumes of that series:

The Coastal Heritage, HMSO
The Planning of the Coastline, HMSO
The Coasts of England and Wales: Measurements of Use, Protection and Development, HMSO
Special Study Report Volume 1--Coastal Recreation and Holidays, HMSO
Special Study Report Volume 2--Nature Conservation at the Coast, HMSO

As we discussed in our conversation with Mr. Palmer, the importance of the planning procedure cannot be stressed enough, especially where limited public funds are involved. Nonetheless, this doesn't lessen the Park Service's responsibility for using the proper planning process Rather than elaborate here on what I feel that process is, I would like to encourage you on your next visit to Augusta to come down to South Gardiner to review in depth our Coastal Protection Priority Project which we are presently conducting for the Smithsonian Institute in Washington under the direction of Stephen Keiley.

Again, I would like to make it clear that these comments should not be construed as being against the Acadia Master Plan and their expansion plans. Quite to the contrary, I think Acadia management and preservation record is the most admirable on the coast of Maine.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Reed
cc: George Palmer

WCR/s

Additional Copies Inserted September 17, 1973

GORDON A. MILLSPAUGH, JR.
OVERLEIGH ROAD
BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07924

October 30, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. #1
Bar Harbor, Maine, 04609

Dear Mr. Miller,

Thank you for sending us the copies of the Master Plan for Acadia National Park and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (D.E.S. 72-83). We have read through both documents with interest and will discuss our thoughts and questions. We are summer residents of Isle-au-haut and so we are especially interested in the plans for this area.

1. Realizing the pressure of an increasing number of visitors to Acadia National Park, estimated to be ten million at the turn of the century, the park seemingly must figure out how to balance the need for true preservation of natural areas and recreational provisions. According to the map in the Master Plan on pages 38 and 39, only a very small proportion of land seems set aside as actual recreational land and seems to be primarily on Mount Desert with a small amount on the Schoodic Peninsula. Most of the Park Land and Proposed Park Land seems to fall into the category of "Natural Environment Areas" with a small amount of this on Isle-au-haut. Only two sizeable pieces of land, one on Mount Desert and one on Isle-au-haut come under the category of "Primitive Area." Finally Isle-au-haut is listed as having three areas of "Outstanding Natural Features" being the Western Ear and Eastern Ear and Eastern Head (though only the two Ears are listed on the following map on pages 40 and 41).

On page 43, the Park Lands on Isle-au-haut are generalized into the Primitive Area category which would appeal to the "self-initiated, self sufficient visitor." Then we read the suggestion that "park information centers should encourage such use of these resources." "Although primitive use is primary, access is seemingly unlimited....Entry into park lands is possible at a number of points." (These quotations all come from page 43 of the Master Plan.) From page 35 of the D.E.S. 72-83, we read that "park resources will be modified to provide more visitor facilities" on Isle-au-haut as well as several other areas, and that "public demand will result in expanded tourist facilities on the periphery of the park." We wish to know just what this means, in your present thinking. It would seem that the Park views Isle-au-haut generally as a primitive natural area with a couple of outstanding features. These natural features are not near the present access in the village of Isle-au-haut. When we read of

GORDON A. MILLSPAUGH, JR.
OVERLEIGH ROAD
BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07924

"access unlimited," the possibility of more "visitor facilities," and the probable public demand for "more tourist facilities," we see this clearly as a perhaps gradual changing use pattern for a generally primitive area. At present, the three campsites on Isle-au-haut are a small number, although the town sees large numbers of people visiting and walking along one section of the road in town each day. It would seem very important to find out clearly the thoughts of the Park for Isle-au-haut. We believe the land was given to the park in the hope of not only preserving it from development, but from a gradually increasing visitor's use pattern. We question whether Isle-au-haut is a part of Acadia, suitable for any increased use.

We know that islands and lands the Park holds, are subjected to much use just by the fact of the presence of numbers of people. And because there cannot be a guide for each family group or other group, to ask people to respect the wildlife and vegetation, species have sometimes even disappeared. The intention of the Park is to preserve, but the very fact of use by people often and unintentially causes the opposite occurence. For this reason, also, the thought of increased use of Isle-au-haut and other islands seems questionable and the term and plans for essentially "Primitive Areas" needs clarification. We would like to receive the Environmental Impact Statements alluded to on pages 24 and 27 of D.E.S. 72-83.

Is the Park communicating or planning to communicate with the town government and new Planning Board to find out their thinking on all of this? We are aware of the meeting in August where the plan was presented, but are also aware of the lack of much circulation of the pertinent information before that meeting. It does seem the thinking of the town and its governing bodies should be sought before real decisions are reached as to future planning. Perhaps this has been starting to take place, and we have appreciated the extension of the time we had to reply to you. The town has to pay for the services enjoyed by visitors and bears the brunt of road wear and tear, fire hazards, etc.

2. We see the Park intends to extend its holdings on Isle-au-haut while releasing a smaller amount of land. Such extension of acquired land will raise the tax burden on the inhabitants. We feel it questionable that the Park should be returning certain lands that fall outside a convenient straight boundry they might gain. Also, if it were to be returned, to whom would it be returned? We believe some of this returnable land lies in the watershed area of the island where any building ~~where any building~~ should be discouraged.

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OVERLEIGH ROAD
BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07924

3. We read on page 17 of the Master Plan that the Park will be administered by a superintendent "responsible for direct on-site management of Acadia National Park." The park has made provision for a ranger only during the summer season and we understand the camp sites and park use have not been limited to the few months the ranger has thus far been there. What provision is there to assure the use of only three camp sites as well as other ranger duties during eight or nine months of the year?

4. We can see that the Park would like to consolidate its boundries, and in Zone 2 would like to help assure the continuation of the natural beauty which now generally exists. These aims and goals seem valid and admirable. We do, however, not believe the Park should gain the legislative right to acquire lands in Zone 1 or Zone 2 by eminent domain. We know that in Zone 2 the Park's intention is not to acquire land but to encourage the granting of easements by landowners, sometimes to the Park, sometimes to other conservation organizations. However on page 26 of D.E.S. 72-83 we read "authority to acquire land may be extended to Zone 2," when it is felt that "adverse development is or will take place. We read on page 33 of the Master Plan that "acquision authority is essential in Zone 2 only to prevent non-conforming development." The tone of these thoughts is surely that the Park would generally not need to use the power of acquision, but none the less the power is there. It does seem these islands have been acquired by people who wish to have them as they are. It does seem these landowners should have the right to decide their own best use of their land and should have the right to change their minds even in the future as to the exact use they wish to make of it. By granting the National Park the right to crack the whip, as it were, it would seem that much chance to communicate with and work with landowners would be lost. Would the Park not consider working with island owners to see how they could help them rather than holding undesired power over them? It would seem a much happier and constructive situation for the park to offer information and help as owners seek it, rather than compelling them to give conservation easements. The end result would probably be the same but with an uncoerced arrangement, the atmosphere of cooperation and acceptance altogether better.

5. On page 5 of the Master Plan and page 13 of the same we see the indication of increase of snowmobiling, an "increasingly popululer " sport, on Mount Desert. We saw no mention of Park intentions of allowing use of snowmobiles on Isle-au-haut, and presume the Park would not encourage such use in Park Lands here. We would like again to know

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the thoughts of the Park on this point and perhaps the separate Environmental Impact Statement will cover this.

In summary, in our letter, we have indicated our concerns and some questions. It does seem that the kind of life and also the problems of Isle-au-haut differ substantially with those of certainly Mount Desert, and that there needs to be clarification of the Park values and intentions for this island. It also seems seriously questionable to us that the Park is seeking power it has not previously had, and that very probably if it were to seek rather to work with local governing bodies, whereby the Park and the local towns would gain mutual assistance benefits, that a much more positive and in the long run beneficial effect will occur. Thank you again for sending us the information you have. We look forward to hearing from you again and assume there will be substantial and adequate time given to thinking through what seems to us unanswered questions. Perhaps you have such information now, but whenever it might be available, we will appreciate receiving it. As we mentioned in the beginning we are summer residents of Isle-au-haut, and personally have not been unhappy at having others see this lovely spot, although it's become at times a guessing game as to whether we and others could count on space in the boat to go and return from the island. Generally, we believe, those on the island have been cordial to visitors, and we hope the pressures of more people will not change. this.

Sincerely,

Gordon A. Millspaugh Jr.
Joan W. Millspaugh

STATE OF MAINE

Inter-Departmental Memorandum Date November 8, 1972

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECEIVED NOV 1972 ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

To Kenyon Karl Dept. State Planning Office

From Thomas J. Cieslinski Dept. Parks and Recreation

Subject Comments on the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Acadia National Park Master Plan

All Division Head staff of the Department of Parks and Recreation have reviewed the E.I.S. for Acadia National Park. With few exceptions they have found the draft statement to be quite confusing. This would appear to be in line with a recent statement in the National Wildlife Conservation newsletter that E.I. statements for "concept plans" are rather difficult to prepare and, once prepared, are difficult to comprehend.

I have read the statement for a second time and would say that the E.I.S. does appear to cover most possible environmental impacts of the plan in a general manner. It would be better to be more specific with certain impact statements but it is stated throughout the draft that E.I. statements will be prepared for the more specific plans once the "concept" Master Plan is approved.

The greatest impact that Acadia National Park has on Maine is the attraction of tourists to the mid-coastal region of the state. For the private economy this attraction has shown to be quite profitable. For the average Maine resident it has been quite detrimental; the clogging of highways, the commercialism along Route 1 and on Mt. Desert Island. The E.I.S. does address itself somewhat to these problems on pages 39 thru 44 but in no way does the E.I.S. conclusively show that the proposed course of action within the Master Plan is the best course of action. The acquisition of islands in the Acadia region and the subsequent provision of boat tours will only serve to attract more tourists to the area and create greater congestion. Can this problem be avoided?

In my opinion, the E.I.S. adequately addresses itself to the effects of implementing the plan on the property tax revenues of local towns. However, the E.I.S. could go a step further and present and discuss the major tax benefits that those who give conservation easements will receive; federal income tax rebate rather than a lowering of local property taxes (as I understand from the Maine Coast Heritage Trust).

As stated in our comments on the Acadia Master Plan draft, this Department is in agreement with the Master Plan concept; to protect the park primarily as a natural area and to acquire or otherwise protect significant coastal islands. We also agree that there should be a minimum of additional recreational development within the park. We do feel, however, that it is imperative that Acadia and Washington Park personnel get together with state public and private natural resource orientated agencies to discuss not only the park concept but also the specific proposals within the plan. A possible alternative course of action that could come out of such a get-together would be for the park to acquire the additional land as planned but to pursue a policy of no promotion except on a low key basis for the Maine resident only.

cc Keith Miller
Acadia National Park

MRS. G. KENNARD WAKEFIELD

1465 BRUSH HILL ROAD
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186

September 23, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendant
Acadia National Park
R.F.D. #1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

MASTER PLAN
AND
D.E.S. 72-83.

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your note of September fifth which accompanied the copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it was a great assistance to us in trying to interpret the Master Plan.

Incidentally, when you are reviewing the lands on Isle au Haut this month determining where the actual boundaries are as well as the ownership pattern, would you please make note of the fact that, although we cannot be present at that time, we have done a considerable amount of boundary research and that much of our land borders that of the National Park. Many of our markers were removed, alas, in the late '60s, at the time the deer research students from the University of Maine were laying out and marking their own quadrangles.

We wish we could have had the opportunity of talking over the Master Plan and Impact Statement with you before writing this letter. As it is, with the thirty day deadline rapidly approaching for submission of this statement to be considered in the final version of the Master Plan adopted by the National Park Service, we must base our comments (which follow) on what we have read and what we have heard you said, second or third hand.

Let us make it quite clear at the outset that we are strong conservationists and our positions on the preservation of open space, flora and fauna have been known for many years, not only on Isle au Haut, but also in Massachusetts where we spend a great deal of time working for "those causes" on Boards and off.

The following are our questions and comments on the Acadia National Park Master Plan and its Draft Environmental Statement of August, 1972.

Why did the Park fail to consult the residents and landowners of Isle au Haut in the preparation of the Master Plan?

Why did it fail to inform them of its existence when it was released? We are told that only four copies of the Master Plan were circulated on the Island prior to the Meeting you conducted there on August 26th, and only three more copies were passed out to those who happened to be able to attend. Many concerned parties still do not know of the existence of the plan nearly three months after its

release.

In our own case, we heard about it on July 12th and, having left the Island the next day, we made efforts to obtain a copy through the offices of Senators Kennedy and Brooke and later, by telephone calls to Washington to the Department of the Interior, Division of Forest and Parks. Kennedy's office said they had not heard about such a document, but would let me know if they did; Brooke's replied by card as follows:

' Sorry, Nat'l Park Service does not know of a completed study on the boundaries of Acadia Nat'l Park'

Washington gave me the same reply over the telephone, even though I informed them that we had seen a notice in the "Maine Times" that a hearing was scheduled to be held on the subject toward the end of August. In desperation, I finally telephoned to you and you kindly sent me a copy of the Plan on August 22. However, it was not until after the meeting on Isle au Haut and the Hearing on Mount Desert had taken place that we were told of the existance of the Environmental Impact Statement. I then wrote to you requesting a copy of that which was delivered to us on the Island on September sixth. I have only met two or three people to date who have seen a copy of it.

In view of the inadequacy of notification, we would urge that the deadline for comments be extended for at least another thirty days after distribution of both documents to the residents and landowners of the Township of Isle au Haut in order to five them a fair chance to have their comments included in the record.

We wonder why a separate Environmental Impact Statement was not provided for the Township of Isle au Haut where the situation is so entirely different from that on Mount Desert and Schoodic. The combining of all three areas into one Impact Statement makes it most confusing to the reader who is trying to sort out which statement applies to which area. Many of the statements seem to have been written with Mount Desert in mind and often have no relevance to Isle au Haut.

When the Impact Statements described on pages 24 and 27 are completed for Zones 1 and 2 , we would like to receive copies.

We see little in the Master Plan to benefit the Township of Isle au Haut or its inhabitants that cannot be accomplished by other means and much that will harm it.

We believe the Master Plan should be sent back to the drawing boards and that the Isle au Haut section should be restudied from the ground up and in frequent consultation with the residents both year 'round and seasonal. We would hope this would lead to a better understanding and to a more intelligent proposal for the Township of Isle au Haut.

If, on the other hand, the unstated and unswerving purpose of

the Acadia National Park is to gradually develop Isle au Haut in the image of Mount Desert, then the Master Plan should be rushed through as soon as possible. If the Park is really trying to face up to the dilemma common to all National Parks, that of conservation and preservation vs. the provision of recreational facilities in an attractive setting for the ten million people who are expected to come to Acadia by the year 2,000, then it would realize the urgency of treating the Isle au Haut sector as wilderness and severely limiting projects which will increase the burdens on this part of the Park. We understand that Deveraux Butcher originally planned that Isle au Haut would be treated as wilderness.

A separate Environmental Impact Statement for Isle au Haut would reveal:

1. The Isle au Haut population is tiny - 45 permanent residents; 200 summer residents. In some recent years, less than 12 people have stayed through the winter and less than 25 voters are often recorded as voting in the Town Meeting. The total appropriation last year for town expenses was less than $27,000.

How absurd it is to throw Isle au Haut into the same Environmental Statement with Mount Desert where Bar Harbor and Southwest Harbor alone count a permanent population of over 5,000 and a summer population of 13,000!

Up to now, the Island's greatest protection has been its isolation. This explains the survival of its fragile ecology. We can think of no greater misfortune for the Island, nor for future generations, than for the Park to start exporting its overload of visitors to Isle au Haut.

If the Park persists in its plans to bring more and more people to visit it, and if it persists in the concept that the in-Park facilities whould be restricted and the burden transferred to the private sector on the perimeter, where is the money coming from for the wear and tear on the town facilities and to pay for the services of police, firemen, etc.? It would be unjust for the Park to push these expenses onto the residents who, at the same time, would be subjected to pollution, noise, vandalism, loss of privacy, etc. How is the Park preparing to underwrite these expenses?

Despite the fact that the Park owns over fifty per cent of the Island of Isle au Haut and provides campsites for public use, it provides no resident ranger except during the summer months. Thus, for most of the year, when even one more able bodied man would be a significant addition to the slim supply of manpower of the Island, the Park contributes no one. Who is supposed to watch the campfires, look after the toilet facilities and direct the campers in the off season? Up to now, residents have helped and succored visitors from

a sense of common humanity. We understand that in 1972 there were campers on Isle au Haut for six weeks before any Park ranger was in residence and that a member of the Town Board of Health had to call Mount Desert to ask them to have the sanitary facilities unlocked and placed at their disposal. How are campers to know where the Park boundaries are, where it is safe to build fires in the Park, etc.?

2.There is no commerce and no industry on Isle au Haut and no lodging where the casual visitor can spend the night. Contrast that with Bar Harbor!

3. The deer on Isle au Haut are entirely different from the wild deer for which Maine is so famous and which are heavily hunted during the season. It has no open season so, in consequence, the underbrush does not grow in such dense thickets as in so many other areas, the land is fertilized by natural means, and lawn cutting is much reduced. The Island, like the more fortunate of its neighbors, benefits from the presence of the deer. We hope we will be allowed to keep it that way.

On Isle au Haut, the deer walk about among us unsuspecting and unafraid. It is one of the great charms of the Island for sensitive visitors and residents. It offers a unique opportunity for the ordinary person to become familiar with the day to day habits of the deer. They are terribly vulnerable to poachers (who sometimes shoot from the sea and often don't even land to pick up the animals) dogs and law breakers, and it is urgent that the Park provide - Master Plan or no Master Plan - for their protection unless they are to disappear. This does not mean that , as in the past, they should be 'thinned' by rangers who do not know where they circulate and who themselves are often deer hunters, and this does not mean that they should allow and encourage studies and experiments which lead to their destruction nor their slow starvation by being forced to walk on three legs, etc., nor that they should be made prey to dogs nor skimobiles. It does mean other things which are too long to enter into in this letter.

Recreational use of snowmobiles as well as A.T.V.s in summer should be prohibited in all National Park Lands on Isle au Haut and in Zones 2 and 3 except with the express permission of the owners. To say "*the effects on wildlife are not known*" is ridiculous - they are known to be highly destructive to wildlife and so should not be permitted. Please do not allow this to be made the subject of another useless study which injures and terrifies the wildlife. Enough is known already to determine that the effects are destructive.

4. The prospect that the Park may be planning to bring more and more visitors to Isle au Haut is frightening; we have seen the Seawall Campground and have seen the unfortunte impact of the many visitors on the Parklands at Schoodic.

In 1967 when we were taken to view the sheets of wildflowers on Little Moose Island (many of which were known nowhere else around) the area showed considerable signs of wear and tear. This was most unfortunate since people had been

delighted that the National Park had obtained the property in time to protect the flora. We soon discovered this had not been the case, Some rare species had entirely disappeared and of the great patches of sedum roseum, we found only four small plants remaining. What is the case there to-day, has the Park made any effort to restore them to the area?

We understand that a similar misfortune has befallen Anaemone Cave.

Should the Park acquire more land when it has difficulty in protecting the flora and fauna it already has?

The point of all this is that what we have to-day on Isle au Haut is just as fragile as what used to be found on Little Moose Island; it simply will not survive large numbers of people without damage to and destruction of many of the native plants and wildlife which have been set aside to preserve for the future as well as present generations.

5. The proposal to delete the northerly lots now owned by the Park on Isle au Haut must be reconsidered.

The impact of the proposed acquisitions and deletions on Isle au Haut is nowhere analyzed or described in the Master Plan or the Impact Statement. We have been told a net of two hundred acres will be lost from the tax roles of the Town.

These lots are on very rugged terrain and can be expected to produce only insignificant additions to the tax revenues of the Town in the forseable future.

A far more urgent reason why the Park must keep these lots lies in the fact they are crucial to the protection of the watershed from which much of Point Lookout and the Town draws its water.

For an entirely different reason, the lots should not be deleted. They are integral parts of the historic and majestic view of Mount Champlain (Isle au Haut Mountain on the Park Map). which has been " famed in song and story" since it was first seen and named by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. It is one of the three highest points on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida (Cadillac and Megunticook being the others). Champlain's first view of it is described by Morrison in his book'Samuel de Champlain' page 47 in the following words:

' On September 7, 1604 (he) left ....Mount Desert... and headed out to sea by the Western Way. Once outside he sighted another conspicuously high island, steered for it, and named it Isle Haute; and Isle au Haut it still is.'

To remove either of these lots from the Park holdings

and thus expose these upper slopes of Mount Champlain to development would, indeed, be a travesty.

Since the Park accepted the lands on Isle au Haut in 1942 including the parcels it now proposes to delete, people have trusted the Park to honor its moral responsibility to keep these lands. For the Park now to take advantage of the disposal and exchange provisions in the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended to use these northern parcels as trade offs in swapping arrangements would destroy the credibility of the plea '*actions resulting from the Master Plan will be permanent*' D.E.S.72-83 pages 39 -46. The truth is, of course, actions so taken do not become irreversible and irretrievable by the Park, but they do become so for everyone else.

6.The Master Plan proposes the establishment of three basic land use zones, and notes that' *many private owners seem anxious to preserve the present island character....*' (page 26) The suggestion that the use of conservation easements for zone 2 islands will help protect the view of other people's islands has the distict appeal so long as it is voluntary . But for the Park to be seeking authority to compel an unwilling landowner to grant an easement to the Secretary of the Interior on pain of having his property expropriated if he does not, is entirely wrong and if pursued wil destroy any possibility of the hoped for alliance between him and the Acadia National Park.

Some of the positive impacts listed for Zone 2 on page 26 DES 72. are open to serious question as applied to the islands around Isle au Haut. These islands are already in strong hands - Friends of Nature -Nature Conservancy - State of Maine - and private owners who are dedicated to the preservation concept, and by whom the natural habitat and the tree lined shore frontages are highly prized. Many of these properties exist in their present desirable state only because their owners have cared for them and have often gone to considerable expense to look after them. Why doesn't the Park see what it can do to support the efforts of these people by for example, helping to patrol the area against unwanted activities instead of threatening to take their properties away if they do not conform?

7. On page 27 we find''*(... Large island tracts --- 15 acres or more--- or total islands may be offered for sale, but small lots on islands will not.)*'

What is the justification for picking fifteen acres? Fifteen acres on a five hndred acre island is one thing, fifteen acres on a fifteen acre island is an entirely different story. Limitation by acreage is a false criterion . Since when has it been government policy to limit the ownership of land to large holdings of fifteen acres or more?

8. The conservation of the Zone 2 areas both on and off the Island within the Township of Isle au Haut will be of paramount concern to the newly established Town Planning Board.We are confident

its members will make it an effective instrument to accomplish the objectives we all desire including the control of ' rapacious' developers.

It is far better that the Town should fulfil the planning functions rather than be subject to a 'takeover' by the National Park.

9. If the Park wants to acquire properties, it should not be privileged to take by eminent domain , but should be prepared to buy in the open market as offered. This applies not only to Isle au Haut, but to Mount Desert and anywhere else!

The Environmental Statement on pages 4 and 43 refers to Acadia as ' *The Nation's only Atlantic Coast National Park*'. Is not the Cape Cod National Seashore Park an Atlantic Coast National Park? Is it not even more accessible to megalopolis than Acadia?

Five alternatives to proposed action on the Master Plan are discussed on pages 39 - 44. D.E.S.72-83. While in no way trying to emphasize one alternative or another, we wonder most of the Anticipated A - D on page 43 are necessarily so. Shouldn't the Park be analyzing future visitor needs, opportunities for privated citizen cooperation in conservation of Park values, or acquisition of lands or interest in lands deemed important to Park purposes, etc. be a part of normal Park operation - Plan or no Plan?

We would suggest that the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals, 95 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine 04111 be added to your list of organizations whose opinions and comments you request ahead of residents and landowners. After all, it was only a few years ago that they were called upon to use their influence to relieve the suffering of animals which had resulted from a Park approved project after an appeal to the National Park had gone unheeded.

The Master Plan includes extensive proposals for the development of recreational activities. We do not feel these activities are compatible with the original purposes of the National Park, especially in such a small and ecologically fragile area as Isle au Haut. However, recognizing the pressing need to provide the public with recreation in attractive surroundings, we feel that a new organization should be set up with centers where visitors can be welcomed and facilities provided for interpretive programs, gift and food shops etc. with

outdoor areas for skiing, snowmobiling, A.T.V.s, water sports etc.

Relieved of the pressures to provide the public with the foregoing, the National Park Service could then remain true to its original mission *' the preservation and interpretation of natural landscapes and ecosystems ' in the* National Parks.

Yours sincerely,

Mary B. Wakefield.

G. Kenneth Wakefield.

MEMO FROM
BARBARA ELLEN JOY

BJ
10/11/72

Dear Mr. Miller:
I noticed in the paper that you were open to "suggestions" until the last of this month. I apologize for sending mine in. carbon copy form, but I have to get things done like this outside, and the original went to the B.H. Times.

You are a patient and kindly man, and thank you for the information, etc. received from you this morning. That Environmental Impact Study has made many very suspicious as well as curious as to who these "experts" on our region are. It is my suggestion you have them remove the availability of the study in the local paper at your early convenience. Telling the whole story will not insert your "cause".

Sincerely,
Barbara Joy

Encl.

Bar Harbor, Maine

September 18, 1972

To The Editor:

The writer has carefully followed all the published material of the A.N.P. Master Plan which, if consummated, will create a new name "The Acadia Archipelago National Park". Some years ago the writer carried on a rather voluminous correspondence with the Hon. Clifford McIntire in Congress, who in turn passed over to the National Park Service many questions asked by the writer. Many of the details of these answers, unknown to the general public, proved very informative and interesting.

For example, one question showed that the monthly analysis for "visitors" to the National Park counted 22,000 in Jan. 1962, and in all the winter months preceding and following. These "visitors" consisted of the Naval personnel residing in the Naval housing at Winter Harbor who went daily over the counter to their work at the Station. The road was plowed only to the gate and not down to Schoodic Point. Such accounting was obviously an untrue picture and one wonders if the same figures are now used there to add to the "millions" and from the methods now used at the bridge, still very much "blown up". The writer knows the formula used there and thinks most people familiar with the traffic pattern there would agree with her conclusion.

In any case the publicity concerning this Master Plan has raised some questions in the mind of the writer which should be answered by local A.N.P. officials as well as the officials in Washington who helped in working out this Plan.

Here are several questions which if revealed would give pertinent information, especially to the local and summer residents as well as to the town officials concerned with taxes, regarding the proposed

Archipelago Plan.

1. Why were county, town officials and owners of islands and lands which had been selected by the bureaucracy for acquisition not sent well in advance copies of the so called Plan? Certainly the A.M.P. could afford a <u>few dollars</u> for a sufficient number of copies and mailing to the above and to the owners of the lands which they wish to include in their planned "swapping" process!

2. What people were on the "Advisory Committee" and what were their connections and why were they not mentioned in the large amount of news space given over to this plan in the past weeks?

3. What is the total list of islands considered as "for the public good" and by what group? Were any local people or land owners contacted in making these selections?

4. What suddenly struck the Park Authorities to designate these islands particularly as being so necessary for the "public good" after all these years?

5. Exactly who would decide that islands are necessary for "the public good and national needs"? Up to now it would seem these decisions have been made by the whims of department bureaucrats totally ignoring the needs, rights and privileges, and ideas of local officials and individuals, an attitude which has been consistent in this Park and no doubt in others, to deliver over such lands, etc. into the hands of strangers in the name of "protection". In other words, who decided what these "national needs" are which are suddenly, after hundreds of years, so tremendously "needed" by the citizens of our country?

6. Where would the money come from to locate a ranger on each

of these islands and the necessary motor boats or planes to protect each from the onslaught of the careless and of those unhampered by the rules of both conservation and preservation of these "primitive" outposts?

7. Eminent domain is a mighty serious tool to use, for Downeast Yankees don't relish being pushed around for fancied "public need or good" by academic and presumptuous outsiders with grandiose ideas of more power, more money to spend and more people on the payroll. If the Interior Department is so anxious to extend their "protective powers", why has there not been published in the paper a <u>good-sized</u> map, plainly marked, showing in detail all the islands desired for control and the pieces of land they wish to acquire in order to straighten out their boundaries? In doing so, people would have an idea exactly what they have in mind and could better judge the necessities for this proffered and, in fact, demanded "protection" of "primitive" areas. And all this is so far mainly unknown to most of the owners of both the islands and desired lands, and many public officials.

8. The economic advantage of the expected additional millions even when counted by the inadequate system on M.D.I. and at Schoodic will mean little to these new territories except a few dollars for gas, groceries, souvenirs, some cruises etc. And who will quench their fires, pick up their litter, save them when they fall, drown, etc.? Off-coast people know so little of weed covered rocks, tides, cliffs, etc. accidents are bound to happen and how many additional guardians will be found and funded to protect these millions, an outcome which strongly suggests "quantity not quality"?

And how can the A.M.P. ignore the points of legal transfer pointed out by Rev. McGiffert (B.H. Times 8-3-72 page 28) and Mr. John Stillman's information on the same page regarding snowmobiles on the carriage roads, ignoring the Rockefeller stipulation which bans any motorized equipment on said roads? Can the Park continue to ignore these two legal instruments drawn in legal fashion and in good faith? Did the officials who were so enamored with the idea of attracting snowmobiles, their damage, noisy effect on wildlife and litter to the Park, deliberately ignore the Rockefeller instrument of transfer? Their use on carriage roads may be "regrettable" but it IS certainly illegal.

10. Why was the "Environmental Impact Study" so lightly touched upon by the bureaucratic representatives, a study most people only learned of at the meeting? What, in fact, will "environmental impact" amount to when those supposedly "primitive" areas are infested with "millions" of well-meaning but doubtless damaging visitors? Who were the people responsible for this Study?

11. And, why if the A.M.P. wants to expand its control and power over all these pieces of taxable real estate has it and its Washington advisors been so reluctant, unwilling or unable to acquaint the public with a full account of the entire project?

12. How many people from the islands or from the various towns can get to Bar Harbor Park Headquarters or to their own town offices to see this one copy of "Studies, Plans, etc." there displayed? Those horrible granite steps, an example of typical unthinking Park "planning", would be an obstacle to many to peruse and study all these details.

13. If our Maine coast people don't want "any more of anything" (as Mr. Butler said at the "hearing") then why toll more millions here by advertising these newly acquired islands, largely inaccessible to the general public except by increasing "cruise" centers where tourists definitely are NOT wanted, as for example, the typical fishing village of Stonington? Don't these self-reliant, sturdy people have anything to say about what happens to their town?

14. And, at last, as a result of these dicta passed down to us by our Big Brothers who know so much better than we what is "good" for us and the "national needs", do we then remain a reasonably free segment of this great republic, or are we just a mini-duplicate of a Russian-like dictatorship?

This writer rather imagines many other summer and year round residents would appreciate forthright answers to these questions and the details involved which so far have been kept rather secretly (to say the least) from the concerned individuals and the public in general. Perhaps those who demand all this power and who dreamed up this project will be willing to advise us fully what they have in mind from the beginning up to the present.

Barbara E. Joy

EARLE F. and DORIS J. ROBBINS

MARSHALL ISLAND
MAINE

P. O. BOX 705 ROCKLAND, MAINE 04841

October 11, 1972

Mr. Keith E. Miller, Superintendent
Acadia National Park
RFD #1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of October 5, 1972.

You will find enclosed some conclusions that were formulated after reading the Master Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. Also herewith are additional copies of the petition opposing the Master Plan. Please include these enclosures with the other material that I have already submitted.

Mr. Miller, there have been many instances where meetings have been held in adjoining towns concerning the Master Plan to which I should have been invited. You certainly know that I stand to lose as much as anyone and more than most if your proposal is approved. I feel that I have been ignored in this matter much too much. I make formal request now that I be notified of ALL future meetings or hearings or anything that involves discussion of this matter. You may say, Mr. Miller, that because there are no selectmen, there is no planning board, or no other so-called official bodies to represent Marshall Island that that gives you excuse not to let us know what is going on. Mr. Miller, I am the board of selectmen; I am the planning board; and I am the official body to represent all the issues wherever and whenever Marshall Island needs representation. I have been so designated by all the residents of Marshall Island.

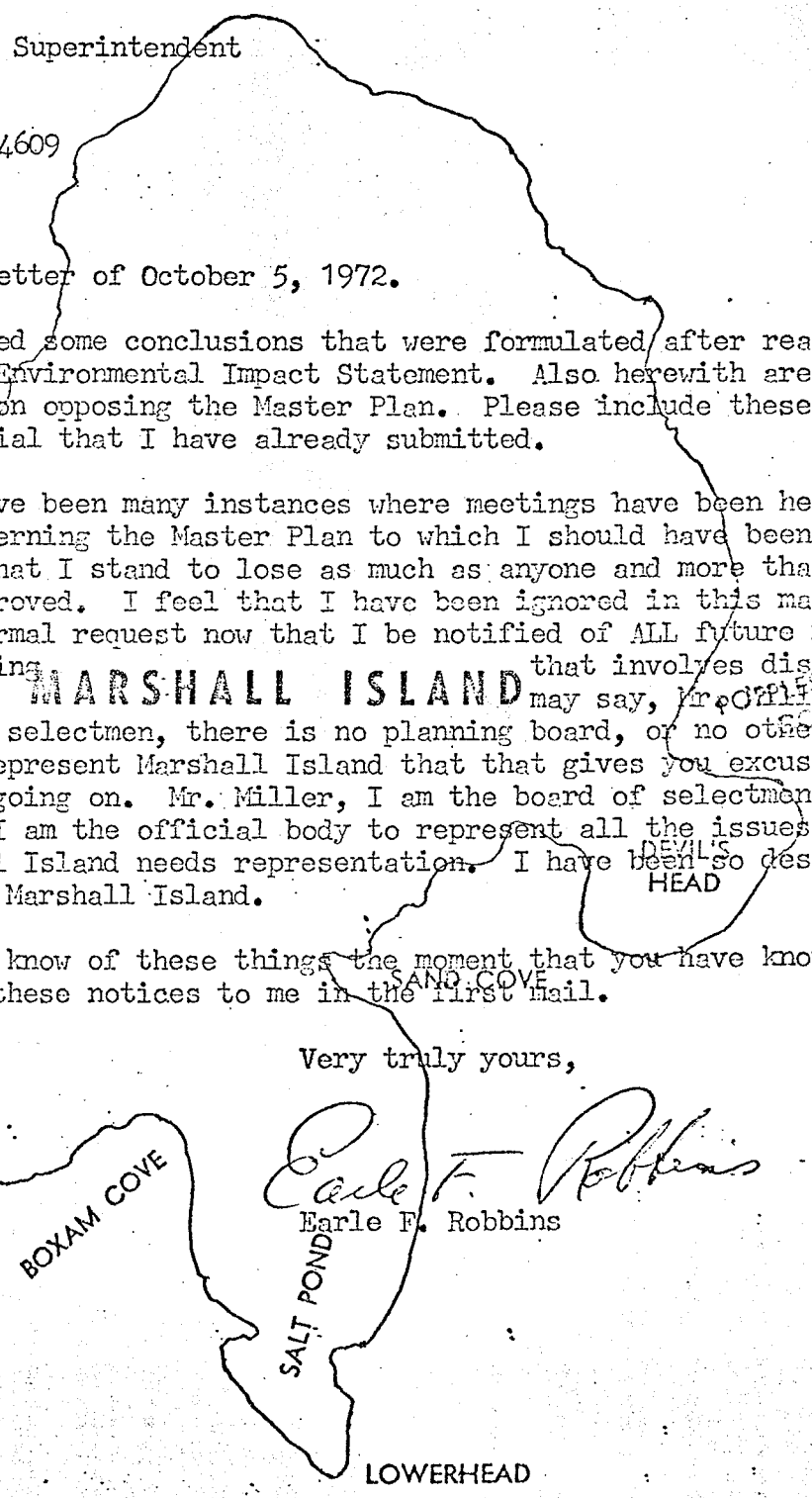
Mr. Miller, I should know of these things the moment that you have knowledge of them, so please get these notices to me in the first mail.

Very truly yours,

Earle F. Robbins

Earle F. Robbins

Enc. 2



Earle T. Robbins, Marshall Island, Maine

Contained herein will be found some thoughts and conclusions formulated as a result of perusing the Environmental Impact Statement as it relates to the Proposed Master Plan for Acadia National Park. I would have spoken out before this time if the statement put forth on P. 45 of the EIS were true, that is, "Copies of the Acadia Master Plan have been prepared for public information and were distributed 60 days prior to the announced public meeting on the Plan, which is scheduled to be held August 29, 1972, on Mount Desert Island, Maine." This just isn't true. I had no knowledge of this Master Plan or EIS or the August 29 meeting until I received Mr. Miller's letter which he dated and mailed August 21, 1972, and I received August 23, 1972, which was six days before the meeting, and I stand to be hurt probably as much, or more, than any one else involved. I understand that the Master Plan and the EIS were carried to Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, and other individual areas involved. I was completely, and I think, deliberately, ignored. In fact, I have never yet been invited to one of the more easily accessible meeting places, Stonington, Deer Isle, Isle au Haut, where I could participate in the meeting. I was unable to acquire a copy of the EIS or Master Plan even at the August 29 meeting upon approaching the platform from which this committee was operating. You will note on the copy of Mr. Miller's letter to me dated September 15, 1972, that it was over two weeks after the meeting that I received the copy of the EIS and the Master Plan came seven days later. I submit that this action was either deliberate or gross negligence on the part of the Master Plan promoters, and that I should have been among the very first to receive this material because they certainly knew of the tremendous adverseeffect the enactment of such a proposal would have upon me.

FACTS: On P. 4 of the EIS it states that the Acadia National Park has a "significant management problem." This seems to be due to the scattered aspect of a few parcels. I submit that this management problem will be multiplied a thousand fold if their jurisdiction is increased to include 293 islands which are scattered over a 1500 square mile area.

Also on P. 4 of the EIS it is stated that the geographical area that they now have is "far larger than necessary for any conceivable park." I submit that there is no reason to condemn and take additional land.

On P. 5 of EIS it indicates that the park people have accepted donations of land that were not necessarily beneficial as park land and might better have been left with the original owners and on the tax rolls. I submit that they did not have to accept it, but perhaps only did so because it was free, even though it adversely affected the community from whose tax rolls it was taken.

Also on P. 5 it states that "little progress has been made towards conservation of the many important and ecologically fragile smaller islands." I submit that if you compare the ecological condition that is found on these smaller islands that have had no government intervention with the areas that have had government intervention, you will find that the islands are in far better condition ecologically and we owners intend for them to remain that way and they will as long as we retain ownership.

On P. 5 in reference to tax losses "suffered from unanticipated donation" of land, I submit that the state and local community will suffer many times more if the park management boundary is "extended to include at least 293 islands and 10,000 acres of "HIGH VALUE PROPERTY" as is indicated on P. 41 of the EIS.

The last paragraph on P. 14 has given a concrete and unquestionable reason why hordes of people, government controlled or otherwise, should not be encouraged to visit these "fragile" islands. "One spring morning in 1966 three people who wanted to photograph terns visited a common tern colony on a small island near Acadia National Park. Most eggs had already hatched and the chicks were hiding in tall grass around the nests. The people carefully avoided stepping on nests, but they did not know chicks were concealed nearby. They inadvertently stepped on and killed five chicks, and possibly more." I submit three people killed five creatures and possibly more--and they were being careful. This is two to one, an unacceptable score, and these park promoters want to turn hordes of people loose on these so-called fragile islands. In fact, they want to help them to get out there. This is a paramount reason to leave the area as it is.

P. 17 in the first paragraph the responsibility of mismanagement seems to be placed on the land rather than on the people who have positions of managing. "As in the past, Acadia National Park will continue to grow in an unpredictible manner that often may not

be in the best interests either of park or surrounding communities. An example would be unanticipated donation of valuable tax property that has questionable value to park purposes." I submit the land is inanimate and cannot be blamed for any condition that exists. This is typical of the human being. He always tries to avoid responsibility and blame something else for his shortcomings.

1. If the land was of questionable value to the park, it did not have to be accepted.
2. If the land appeared to be difficult to manage, it did not have to be accepted.
3. If it appeared that the accepting of any land would have adverse tax effects on the local community, it did not have to be accepted.

If any of these three have happened in the past, it only reflects the gross mismanagement of the park personnel and we have no reason to believe that his would not continue. This kind of mismanagement should not be allowed to expand to any more area than it already has.

The last statement on P. 21 "The Acadia Master Plan stresses, above all, sensitivity to, and wise management of, the park environment." I submit if, for fifty years, the park people have not been sensitive to the park environment or utilizing wise management of the park environment, that a Master Plan is not going to change this attitude. One either has these attributes or he does not have, and if experience has shownus that "this is the nature of the bird" a Master Plan will not alter it one way or the other.

P. 23 the statement concerning Marshall Island, "Marshall Island has been badly scarred by past activities of man, but its 843 acres will recover if protected within the park." I accept that Marshall Island, as most every other place where man has been active, has been badly misused. I do not accept, however, that it will take "protection within the park" to establish its recovery. I have watched it now for over six years. I have lived on it for three years and it is recovering fine. I submit that its recovery will be immeasurably deterred if the proposed Master Plan is put into effect and the island is invaded by man.

P. 24 "At the moment, these islands are virtually unprotected from the whim of

development." I submit that these islands are tremendously protected from the so-called wh of development. The prohibitive costs involved in any development of these out islands is such that any undertaking could only be by those who would have sensitivity to the ecological effect on the islands, and they would more wisely manage any future activity on their property than a government agency.

P. 25 "The widespread use of conservation easements will leave islands in private ownership and on tax roles. However owners will be legally restricted. . . ." I submit that to let them own it, tax them for it, do not let them use it is against basic Americanism. It should be against the Constitution. At any rate, it is cruel. The time is now for the private citizen in America to put a stop to government takeover. We all must accept that whenever an ordinance is enacted, such as this proposal, it always adversely effects the value of the property involved. Whether or not the present owners intend to sell their property is of no consequence. Their property has a value. If it is shore property, the market value runs as high as $100 per foot front, sometimes more. Some of the land over on Swan's Island, I read in the July 23 Portland Sunday Telegram, is ing for from thirty-seven thousand to fifty thousand dollars and up for lots from two to five acres. I say to you now that if this proposal is enacted, the market value of the properties involved will go to zero and the land owner who is put upon in this manner should be reimbursed for every penny that has been stolen by this proposal.

P. 25 Reference is made to the "potential for exploit." The American College Dictionary gives as one definition for the word exploit as "to use selfishly for one's own ends. I submit that the promoters of this plan are really the ones who are the exploiters, tying up thousands of acres of land, not risking one red penny of their own, as a matter of fact being on the government payroll, and establishing a situation that will guarantee them life-long security in management positions which offer high salaries, fri benefits, and retirement programs for themselves and their friends for the rest of their lives, and being a burden on the taxpayer forever.

As pointed out on P. 25 I accept that quarrying and wood harvesting have diminished due to lack of market demand so the islands should not be affected in this manner whether

the Master Plan is put into effect or not.

P. 25 Landowners "will continue to enjoy the rights that first attracted them to island property." I submit that there is certainly no need for government intervention in this area because the landowners will certainly protect those things that first attracted them better than any government agency can or has. I further submit that every time the citizenry has given up a right it has been unwillingly loaned back to him as a government controlled privilege with lots of strings attached. Those of us living on these islands do not want this kind of handling.

On P. 26 the last paragraph "The region may not receive economic benefits from potential intensive commercial or industrial development, or exploitation of commercially valuable natural resources." Let's be honest. The region WILL NOT receive these economic benefits. I submit that the inference of these people is always that the businessman is evil and that what he does is bad for the country and that he should be done away with. They fail to accept that for the government to pay their own salaries and continue to provide them with these soft lives and highly paid positions, there has to be someone who is productive that the government can get its money from. They call the businessman exploiters when, as an actual fact, when they are put in a true light by honest people, they are PROVIDERS. We must remember the businessman risks his time, money, health, and life to provide a product or a service for those who require them, and also to provide money for the government to fulfill its responsibilities. The life blood of the country IS the businessman.

P. 27 "The major impact of Zone 3 land utilization will be to return approximately 1800 acres of park-owned lands to local government or private ownership. These lands are considered extraneous to park purposes, but could be important residential or commercial sites." I submit that much, if not all, of these 1800 acres was originally donated by owners who intended it to remain in park land FOREVER, for public use FOREVER. They gave it with that understanding and, in fact, it is so stated in most deeds. They most certainly would not have donated their property if they had felt that at some future date the agreements would be broken and the property would be disposed of in any fashion

but especially for residential or commercial use as these people indicate. This would be breaking a trust with the original donors.

In reference to the Beneficial Environmental Effects of the Plan commencing on P. 34:

"1. The park's ecological value will be perpetuated by allowing natural phenomena to ace and react." I submit that this is presently occurring better without the Master Plan.

"2. Conservation of a major portion of the Maine Coast will be assured." I submit that this is presently occurring better without the Master Plan.

"4. Pollution levels should be reduced or diminated." I submit that because people are not frequenting these island areas, there is NO pollution problem. I further submit that if the Master Plan is put into effect and people do utilize the islands for playground purposes, the pollution problem will be created.

"5. Nearby communities will assume an increasingly vital role in providing commercial visitor services, and will benefit economically." I submit that these communities will be disadvantaged to an extent far greater than any revenue acquired from people passing through.

P. 37 "Condemnation proceedings may be necessary to acquire privately-owned property." I submit that when this procedure is utilized, you are stripping a family of property acquired in the pursuit of happiness which I understand is one of the Constitutional rights. Am I to conclude that the Constitution gives me the right to pursue the happiness but not the right to retain it?

P. 38 "Over 300 owners will be asked to limit their rights to develop their land; a few owners, ten or less, may eventually be required to give up all rights to their land." I submit that one person against his will is far too many owners to be deprived of their rights and property in a free and democratic society in order to establish a play pen to be used forever by some people for a day, or two, or a week.

P. 39 Alternatives to Proposed Master Plan. "1. Retention of present legislative au[illegible]rity. Continuation of programs and land acquisition at Acadia National Park without the framework of a defined management boundary is an alternative. The park has been thus managed for almost one-half centur[illegible]." I submit that with proper management there is nothing wrong with this. 1. They can retain the area they already have.

2. They can receive further donations if acceptable to the management.

3. They will not be required to accept land that they do not want.

P. 40 There is an implication that without the Master Plan you cannot get rid of 1800 acres and they cannot have public debate of park limits, purposes, and priorities, and that they will have lack of management direction. I submit that whether or not the plan is enacted has no bearing here. They can accomplish all of these objectives if things remain as they are.

In conclusion, Mrs. Robbins and I have flown over these islands for the last six years and we very seldom see anyone visiting them even in the height of the tourist season. It is difficult and time-consuming to get out here. The majority of people will not want to spend the time and effort required to visit these out islands. It is unweidly, difficult, and dangerous to disembark from a large boat--the tide has to be favorable, the wind direction and velocity must be favorable, the surf must be favorable or you just do not go ashore. Try sometime to get a group of people from a large boat to a punt to shore and back again and you will know what I mean. The dreamers will say, "oh, we'll build a dock." They do not mean WE; they mean the taxpayer will build a dock and the taxpayer to my understanding is already overtaxed and underserviced.

Let us suppose that you exposed a group of people to these difficulties and hazards and successfully deposit them on the island. You schedule to pick them up and transport them back to the security of the mainland at 6:00 p.m. However, at 4:00 p.m. the wind swings southeast and the fog moves in and stays for two or three days, or for that matter, two or three weeks, which very often happens. You have yourself a bunch of people stranded on an island who are not physically able or psychologically prepared to cope with the discomforts and health hazards of this type of situation. You will have more law suits

on your hands for the taxpayer to underwrite than you can possibly imagine.

These Master Plan promoters are dreaming and if these dreams ever come true, the Federal, state, county, and local tax bite is going to be tremendous and many citizens will be deprived of their homes and rights which should never happen in a nation that boasts to the entire world of its wonderful freedoms in a democratic society.

Respectfully Submitted,

Earle F. Robbins

Earle F. Robbins
Marshall Island, Maine

We, the undersigned property owners and residents of Knox and Hancock Counties, hereby go on record as being unalterably opposed to the so-called Arcadia National Park Master Plan in its entirety and especially to its proposal to deprive owners of their property by means of condemnation, easement or forced sale.

NAME	ADDRESS
[illegible]	Stonington, Maine
[illegible]	[illegible], Me.
Susan Jones	Stonington, Me.
[illegible]	[illegible], Me.
Gwendolyn Knowlton	Stonington, Maine
Willard D. Cassidy	Stonington, Maine
Marcia H. Wilson	Deer Isle, Maine
Arthur E. Gale	Brooksville, Maine
Louise P. Alden	Brooksville Maine
Edith M. Alden	Stonington, Me.
Jean Devereux	Isle au Haut, Me.
Lawrence P. Greenlaw, Jr.	Stonington, Me.

We the undersigned property owners and residents of Knox and Hancock Counties, Hereby go on record as being opposed to any aspect of the Acadia National Park Master plan that proposes to deprive owners of their property by means of easement, Condemnat or forced sale.

Bernard J Schaffner	BARRED ISLANDS, SUNSET, MA.	
Nancy P Shaw	Great Spruce Head Is Sun	
John F. Pratt	" " " " "	
Mr. and Mrs. Reynold Hardie	" " " " "	
Gertrude O. Porter	" " " " "	
Janet Beers		
Wilbur Crowell	Deer Isle	Maine.
Norma Crowell	Deer Isle	Maine
Edward P. Varisco	Stonington	Maine
Hazel A. Varisco	"	"
Irene Varisco	Deer Isle	Maine
Arthur P Varisco	Deer Isle	Maine
Judith L Sheridan	Deer Isle	Maine
Paul L Sheridan	Deer Isle	Maine
Dawn L. McDonald	Deer Isle,	Maine

hereby go on re[illegible]d as being unalterably opposed the so-called Acadia National Park Master Plan in its entirety and especially to its proposal to deprive owners of their property by means of condemnation, easement, or forced sale.

NAME	ADDRESS
Richard Turner	Stonington Me.
Charles F Turner	" "
Janice Turner	" "
Arlict Caldwell	Stonington Maine
Alfred H. Atwell	Deer Isle - "
Sterl Robbins 81	Stonington Me
Winslow W Hardie	" "
Henrietta L Teale	" "
Andrew A. Teale	" "
Maynard L Grey	RFD Stonington Me.
Harold C Brown	STONINGTON ME
Margaret E Ingalls	Stonington, Maine
Geo H. Ingalls	Stonington Maine
Edgar R Crozier	Stonington, Maine
Margaret Brewster	Deer Isle, Maine
Gayda A Richardson	Stonington, Maine
David L Marshall	Stonington Maine
Eldo Cromi	Stonington Maine
Edward J Velleca	Stonington Me.

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NAME	ADDRESS
James E. Quinn	Sunset Maine
W. Gurney Jenkins	Sunset Maine
Ella C. Hutchinson	So Deer Isle, Me
Alice Audrey Helleno,	Eagle Island, Me
Robert and Helene Quinn	Eagle Island, Me.
Marian L. Howard	Eagle Island, Maine
Shirley C. Sawyer	Eagle Island, Maine
Phyllis B. Pashley	Sunset — Maine
Carolyn Olmsted	Sunset - Maine
Albert W. Norman	Eagle Island Me.
Dorthea G. Norman	Eagle Island Maine
Florence Hewlett Fairley	Eagle Island, Hancock Co. Maine
Francis J. Hennessy	Eagle Island Hancock Co. Me.
Sharon L. Jeffery	Eagle Island, Hancock Co. Me
Elwin A Jeffery	EAGLE ISLAND Hancock Co Me
Margaret Jones Fairley	Eagle Island, Me.
William S. Fairley	Eagle Island, Maine

REED & D'ANDREA / LAND AND SPACE PLANNING
RIVER ROAD/ ROUTE TWENTY FOUR BOX 98 SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE 04359
FRANCONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE

September 6, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine 04644

Dear Keith:

In examining the 1972 Master Plan for Acadia and upon attending the public hearing on August 29, I have the following comments. Some of them in the form of questions; others, in the form of criticism. Please don't let my comments be construed as being negative to the overall goals of the Master Plan. If anything, the Master Plan doesn't include enough and is woefully short in dealing with the mainland of the coast of Maine which is under the most pressure and is probably the first resource which will be depleted of its natural appearance.

There is very little statistical analysis, especially missing is the acreage of the three zones of land use done by town and also the amount of shore frontage involved in each one of the three zones. This would give each town a concise reading as to what its future tax situation will be.

What are the acreages involved in your various land classifications? Again, I think this is needed to give you an accounting of what your assets are and to help in the future planning or user pressure shifting from one area to another. I am assuming you are setting use levels for your land classification types.

Lack of abutting planning, I think it is already evident, even to a casual observer, that the Park Service does an excellent job managing and planning its own territories. Unfortunately, the land which borders the Park, because of additional pressures and lack of proper planning and town ordinances, tends to become very chaotic both in a visual and a land use sense. This tends to give an area a honky-tonk look which eventually becomes a serious liability. What is the Park Service responsibility here? If it has none presently stated, it certainly should consider the problem for, if it doesn't, it will be partially responsible for the visual and land use chaos that will surround its land borders. SUGGESTION: Creation of a half-time position for somebody with town government and/or planning experience who would work in a workshop method of public contact with the local towns to assist them in coming up with land use plans which will be both beneficial to themselves and not detrimental to the Park's best interest.

At the same time, the Park will need to develop the power to see that some sort of minimum visual and land use standards are

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FRANCONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTH GARDINER, MAINE

September 8, 1972

Mr. Keith Miller
Acadia National Park
Hulls Cove, Maine

Dear Keith:

It was enjoyable talking to you the other day. I am sorry you haven't had a chance to review in deatil my letter of September 6, 1972. It would be helpful to us if we had a copy of your environmental impact statement. Perhaps it might answer a few of the questions I raised in my letter.

Sincerely,

William C. Reed

WCR/s

adopted. Especially critical are access routes to the Park and the immediate Park periphery, both of which are susceptible to overdevelopment. The Park Department might consider legislation making the receipt of federal funds by communities adjacent to parks contingent on the acceptance of minimum guidelines. Since much of the development surrounding parks occurs on highways and access roads, another route to follow might be through the state or federal highway bureaus which regulate funds and have in some states the authority to establish visual standards along state highways. Such a policy might have helped Ellsworth!

Is the Park Service going to include social and economic impacts along with their environmental impact statement? I think, both as a way of judging future results and examining the development process, looking at the economic gains for the Hancock County area as a result of the Park are extremely important in Park planning. Without such planning, the Park Service will be unable to give prospective clients, other towns and counties throughout the U.S., a true reading as to what the meaning of having a Park within the town or county will truly mean. This also might provide some of the statistical information needed by local and state planning personnel in helping you predict size of access roads and trends in land use. With these tools, appropriate guiding legislation and zoning could be designed to augment the Park's environmental conservation program.

I realize much of your Master Plan results from previous bouts in the public arena and that politics is a very important and necessary part of your Master Plan. I wonder in part if your lack of Park expansion into the mainland, at least in an access point sense, is perhaps shortsighted. As I think we can all agree, the mainland is under the most intense pressure. The additional cost of developing islands because of their inaccessibility, sea and weather conditions, general navigation problems, and goods and service supply problems make the island, or at least the smaller islands (under 500 acres), more expensive to develop and, therefore, there is less pressure to develop them. The mainland with the short travel time from megalopolis is coming under increasing pressure almost daily for subdivision and development. It is here where the coast of Maine is in the most danger. Therefore, wouldn't it be pertinent, if not now in the very near future, to begin thinking about public access points on the mainland in Knox and Hancock Counties?

Has the Park Service ever explored the idea of revenue-sharing with the local towns affected? Such a process might make many of the local citizens feel more tolerant of Park expansion if they knew that there would be some income from the tourist trade in the form of revenue-sharing. Has this been explored in other national parks and what is the history of such proposals?

The Park Service talks about resource management and states that this is an important part of their overall management concepts; yet as I read through the Master Plan, there is no definition or statistical analysis of the various ecosystems which the Park contains, nor accounting of the adequacy of supply of different ecosystem management units. Ecosystem analysis would allow you to predict on a land capability basis where, when and how much human stress can be tolerated in the various ecosystems. It could be, probably, the most valuable tool to the Park Service in predicting their future land use capabilities and possible liabilities. Without such data, it also tends to make the ecological programs that you have, as good as they are, shallow in depth and in referencing. This also brings to surface the selected bibliography in which I noted a number of important landmark coastal preservation studies were missing which illustrate how other institutions, notably the English Nature Conservancy, handle their park systems and more importantly, the planning process. The following are the important volumes of that series:

The Coastal Heritage, HMSO
The Planning of the Coastline, HMSO
The Coasts of England and Wales: Measurements of Use, Protection and Development, HMSO
Special Study Report Volume 1--Coastal Recreation and Holidays, HMSO
Special Study Report Volume 2--Nature Conservation at the Coast, HMSO

As we discussed in our conversation with Mr. Palmer, the importance of the planning procedure cannot be stressed enough, especially where limited public funds are involved. Nonetheless, this doesn't lessen the Park Service's responsibility for using the proper planning process Rather than elaborate here on what I feel that process is, I would like to encourage you on your next visit to Augusta to come down to South Gardiner to review in depth our Coastal Protection Priority Project which we are presently conducting for the Smithsonian Institute in Washington under the direction of Stephen Keiley.

Again, I would like to make it clear that these comments should not be construed as being against the Acadia Master Plan and their expansion plans. Quite to the contrary, I think Acadia management and preservation record is the most admirable on the coast of Maine.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Reed
cc: George Palmer

WCR/s