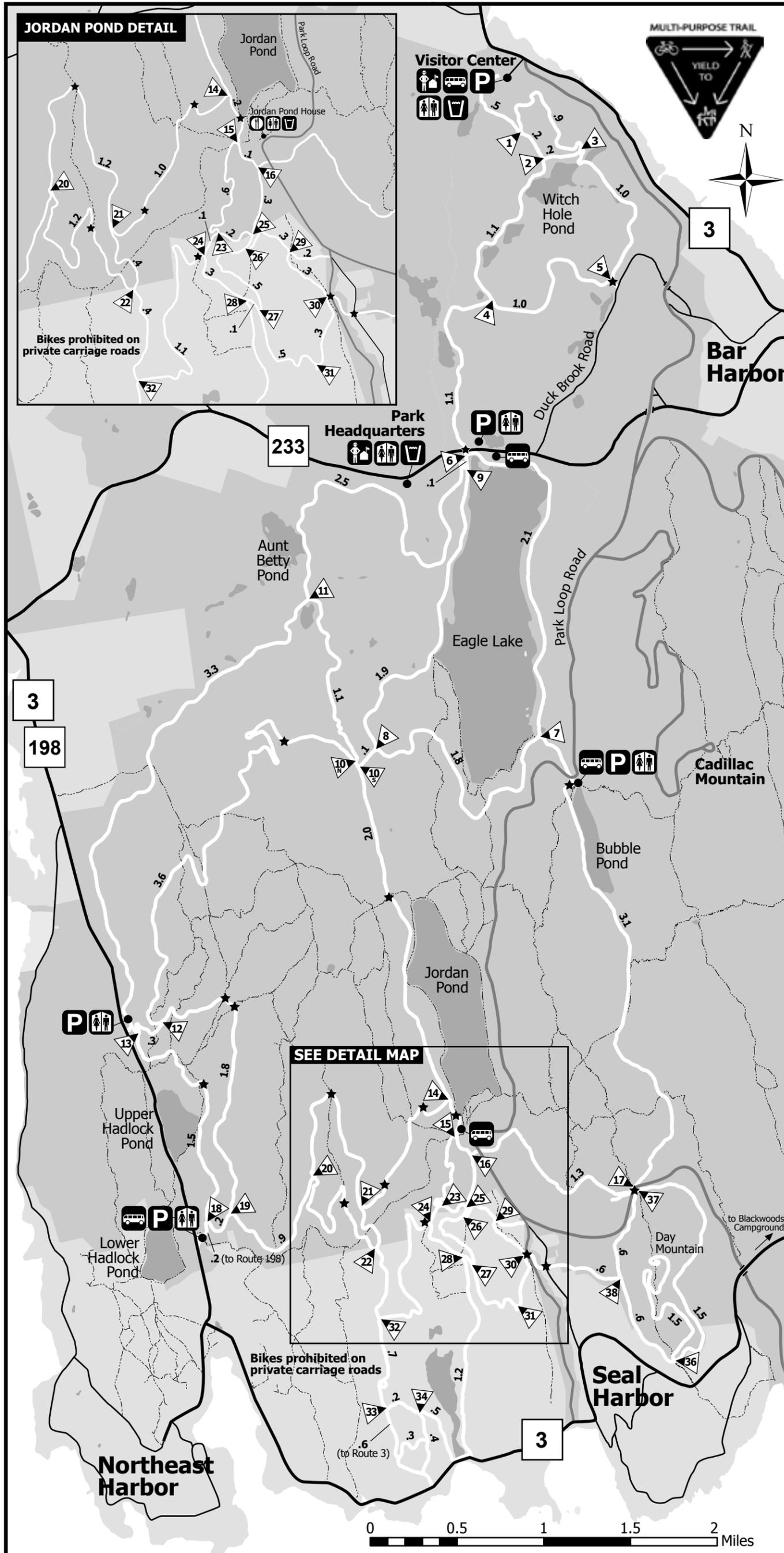




Carriage Road User's Map



Rules and Regulations

- Carriage roads are closed to motor vehicle use.
- Bicycles are prohibited on privately owned carriage roads.
- Horses are prohibited on the Witch Hole Pond and Paradise Hill Loops and the Eagle Lake Loop, except between intersections 7 and 8.
- Pets must be restrained on leashes six feet or less.
- Hiking trails are closed to bicycles and horses.
- Swimming, wading, and pets are prohibited in public drinking water supplies. Please respect posted regulations at lakes and ponds.

Carriage Road Courtesy and Safety

- Bicyclists yield to all users. Everyone yields to horses, which can be startled by sudden movements.
- Slow down! Speeding can be hazardous. Bicycling on the carriage roads is a major cause of visitor injuries at Acadia.
- Be prepared to stop. Sudden stops are dangerous on loose gravel.
- Stay to the right. Give a clear warning before passing on the left.
- Move to the side when stopped.
- Wear a helmet and carry plenty of water.
- Leave no trace. Carry out what you carry in.
- You may encounter heavy machinery and trucks used for carriage road maintenance. Please be careful.

Winter issues:

- Snowmobiles may travel on the carriage road on the east side of Eagle Lake. Please use caution.
- Please refrain from walking or snowshoeing in ski tracks and keep dogs and horses out of ski tracks.



Fare-Free Acadia Shuttles

Help reduce pollution and traffic congestion—ride the bus! From late June through Columbus Day, you can ride fare-free Island Explorer buses to the carriage roads. Bus routes link hotels and campgrounds with popular park destinations. For more information, pick up the Island Explorer schedule at Hulls Cove Visitor Center or park headquarters. The fare-free buses are funded in part by your Acadia National Park entrance pass—please buy your park pass!

★	Carriage Road Bridges
—	Carriage Roads
▶	Numbered Intersection Signposts
1.1	Mileage Between Signposts
—	Primary Roads
—	Secondary Roads
—	Park Loop Road
—	Hiking Trails (bicycles and horses prohibited)
—	Lakes and Ponds
—	Acadia National Park
—	Private Property
☺	Drinking Water
🚌	Island Explorer Bus Stop
🍽️	Food Service
P	Parking
👮	Ranger Station
🚻	Restrooms (some closed in winter)

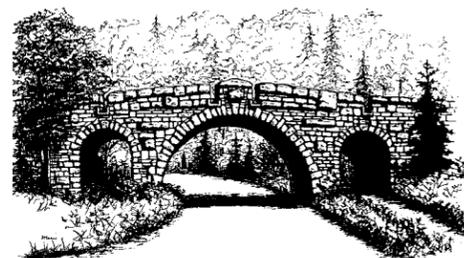
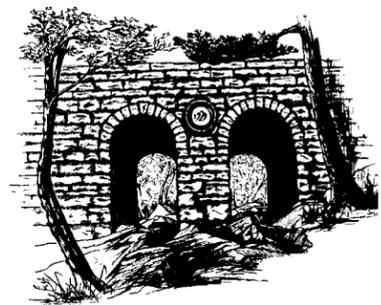


Left to right: Bicyclists near Eagle Lake, Jordan Pond Gate Lodge, horseback riders, Waterfall Bridge

The Carriage Roads of Acadia National Park

Forty-five miles of rustic carriage roads, the gift of philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr. and family, weave around the mountains and valleys of Acadia National Park. Rockefeller, a skilled horseman, wanted to travel on motor-free byways via horse and carriage into the heart of Mount Desert Island. His construction efforts from 1913 to 1940 resulted in roads with sweeping vistas and close-up views of the landscape. His love of road building ensured a state-of-the-art system.

Rockefeller's interest in road building grew naturally from his father's. John D. Rockefeller Sr., the founder of Standard Oil, had built and landscaped carriage roads on his Ohio and New York estates. From his father the junior Rockefeller learned many techniques that he applied to building his Mount Desert Island carriage roads.



Carriage road bridges, top to bottom: Hadlock Brook Bridge, Deer Brook Bridge, Stanley Brook Bridge. Right: Little Harbor Brook Bridge

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State-of-the-Art Roads

Acadia's carriage roads are the best example of broken-stone roads—a type of road commonly used at the turn of the 20th century—in America today. They are true roads, approximately 16 feet wide, constructed with methods that required much hand labor.

The roads were engineered to contend with Maine's wet weather. Stone culverts, wide ditches, three layers of rock, and a substantial six- to eight-inch crown ensured good drainage.

Rather than flattening hillsides to accommodate the roads, breast walls and retaining walls were built to preserve the line of hillsides and save trees. Rockefeller, naturally gifted with the eye of a landscape architect, aligned the roads to follow the contours of the land and to take advantage of scenic views. He graded the roads so they were not too steep or too sharply curved for horse-drawn carriages.

Road crews quarried island granite for road material and bridge facing. Roadsides were landscaped with native vegetation such as blueberries and sweet fern. The use of native materials helped blend the roads into the natural landscape.

An Integrated System

Rockefeller participated in the construction process. He walked areas staked out for road alignment and observed work in progress. He knew the laborers by name and used experts to design the bridges and engineer the roads. Throughout it all, he paid rapt attention to the most minute details, from the placement of coping stones to the cost of a running foot of road.

Following are some elements that unify the carriage road system:

Coping Stones: Large blocks of granite lining the roads serve as guardrails. Cut roughly and spaced irregularly, the coping stones create a rustic appearance. These coping stones have been affectionately called "Rockefeller's teeth."

Signposts: Cedar signposts were installed at intersections to direct carriage drivers. The posts were stained with Cabots shingle stain #248. The lettering was painted first with one coat of flat yellow paint, then with another coat of enamel yellow. Today, numbers that match maps and guidebooks are attached to the signposts and help carriage road users find their way.

Roadside Grooming and Landscaping: Rockefeller employed a crew of foresters to remove debris from the roads and roadsides. Nationally known landscape architect Beatrix Farrand consulted on planting designs to frame vistas and bridges and to heal scars left behind by carriage road construction. The Fire of 1947 destroyed much of her work.

Gate Lodges: Two gate lodges, one at Jordan Pond and the other near Northeast Harbor, ornament the roads and serve as impressive welcomes to the system. A third gate lodge was planned at Eagle Lake, but was never built. During carriage road construction, engineer Paul Simpson and his family lived at the Jordan Pond Gate Lodge.

Bridges: Rockefeller financed 16 of 17 stone-faced bridges, each unique in design, to span streams, waterfalls, roads, and cliffsides. The bridges are steel-

reinforced concrete, but the use of native stone for the facing gives them a natural appearance. Over time, the stone cutters grew very skilled and Rockefeller often requested them not to cut the facing too well lest the rustic look be lost.

The result of Rockefeller's vision and attention to detail is an integrated system of carriage roads that blends harmoniously with the landscape.

The Carriage Roads Today

Maintaining the extensive carriage road system is no easy task, and the National Park Service could not do it alone. Between 1992 and 1995, an extensive rehabilitation of the carriage roads was financed by federal construction funds along with matching private funds from Friends of Acadia, a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and surrounding communities. Woody vegetation was removed from roads, shoulders, and ditches, and drainage systems were reestablished to arrest erosion. The crown and subgrade layers were restored, and new surface materials were applied to replace thousands of cubic yards washed away over the years. Coping stones were reset or replaced, and some of the historic vistas that once greeted horseback riders, carriage drivers, and walkers were reopened.

To ensure that the carriage roads will continue to be maintained close to their original condition, the park has formed a partnership with Friends of Acadia. In 1995, Friends of Acadia established an endowment to help protect the carriage roads in perpetuity. Each year, the organization contributes more than \$200,000 from this endowment to the park for carriage road maintenance. Volunteers working under the guidance of Friends of Acadia contribute thousands of hours cleaning ditches and culverts, clearing brush, and assisting park staff with other restoration projects. The commitment demonstrated by Friends of Acadia in maintaining the carriage roads is only one of many ways the organization helps support the park.

A portion of park user fees, authorized by the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, also helps fund carriage road maintenance. Between 2001 and 2005, federal funds and park user fees paid for a major re-pointing, cleaning, and water-proofing of all carriage road bridges within the park. User fees have also funded annual projects, including repairing stone walls and opening overgrown vistas. More than one hundred vistas have been cleared in the past ten years.

A Spirit of Philanthropy

Park volunteers, visitors, and groups like Friends of Acadia are continuing a tradition of philanthropy begun by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and other early conservationists. Their valuable contributions of time, effort, and funds help protect the park and improve the quality of your experience. For more information about joining in these efforts, stop at Hulls Cove Visitor Center or visit the Friends of Acadia website at www.friendsofacadia.org. Such generous spirit allows the park to better meet its mission of protecting and preserving its cultural and natural resources for present and future generations.

