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We would like to thank the Abbe Museum, the Rangeley Lakes Region Historical Society and Margaret W. Fisher for securing historic images.
Mountains

Maine's mountains, part of the Appalachian Mountain range that stretches along the country’s east coast, were formed more than 400 million years ago when the continents of North America and Europe collided. The steady and enormous force of that impact caused the mountains to rise. The glaciers that covered much of North America 20,000 years ago carved out the deep lakes, and their melting waters created swift flowing rivers and lakes where modern day adventurers come to hike, camp, raft, kayak, canoe and fish. The scenic routes described in this section offer a taste of Maine's western mountains and an introduction to the people who have chosen to forge a life in this dramatic and unforgettable landscape.
A path defined by glaciers and swift-moving rivers and leading to lush valley farmlands.

Journeying along this rural two-lane road, a traveler gets a feeling for how beautiful — and challenging — life must have been for the region’s early settlers. Crumbled foundations of old farmhouses and weathered stone walls mark the landscape, much of which is now either a designated state park or privately-owned working forestland.

Originally a path defined by glaciers and swift-moving rivers that cut through the mountains and lead to lush valley farmlands, this route begins just a few miles north of the Sunday River Resort and travels along Route 26 leading into Grafton Notch State Park and to the border with New Hampshire. The Bear River parallels the road for much of the way. Visitors traveling through Grafton Notch State Park should be sure to stop and explore the short hiking paths leading to the park’s sights, including Screw Auger Falls and Mother Walker Falls.

Length: 21 miles
Travel Time: 1 hour
Recreation: Foliage viewing; Alpine and cross country skiing; bicycling; golf; hiking; wildlife watching
Events: Mollyockett Day, Harvest Fest, Chowdah Cook-Off
Sidetrips: Spruce Meadow (for picnicking); Appalachian Trail; Grafton Loop Trail, a 42-mile hiking trail, that connects the Appalachian Trail to some of the region’s most impressive peaks; Deertrees Theatre, Sunday River Resort; Sunday River covered bridge

Information: Bethel Area Chamber of Commerce, 800-442-5826; www.bethelmaine.com

Upper Screw Augur Falls, Nance Trueworthy
The Old Canada Road (U.S. Route 201) leads travelers on a trip through time. In towns like Bingham, classic clapboard homes line the streets and harken back to the boom days of the 19th and early 20th centuries when lumber barons reigned over the surrounding forest. In places like The Forks, modern day adventurers gather to camp in the backcountry and raft down swift-flowing rivers. Route 201 follows old river trading routes of the Abenaki tribe. Benedict Arnold made part of this interconnected network of waterways famous during the Revolutionary War when he led a tough band of soldiers up the Kennebec and Dead rivers in flat bottom boats called bateaux, to lay siege to the French settlement at Quebec. Today, the vitality of the region is bolstered by the area’s working forests, and Route 201 remains an important trade route linking Canada and the U.S. with the international border crossing at Sandy Bay.

**Length:** 78 miles  
**Travel Time:** 3 hours  
**Recreation:** Backcountry camping; bicycling; boating; fishing; snowmobiling; swimming; whitewater rafting; foliage viewing; wildlife watching  
**Sidetrips:** Whitewater rafting at The Forks where the Kennebec and Dead rivers meet; Solon-Bingham Rail Trail; boating on manmade Wyman Lake; Appalachian Trail; Lakewood Theater in Madison, one of the oldest, continuous operating summer music theaters in the U.S.

**Information:** Old Canada Road Scenic Byway, 207-672-3971; canadard@midmaine.com

**Wyman Lake, Douglas Marliave**
Routes 4 and 17 wrap around Rangeley Lake, the centerpiece of this scenic route, like a loose scarf. Beginning in the mid-1800s, sportsmen journeyed to this ruggedly pristine region in search of fabled 10 to 12 pound brook trout and landlocked salmon.

Today, this four-season destination attracts visitors who love the outdoors for fishing, camping, hiking, bicycling, boating, hunting, moosewatching, snowmobiling and skiing.

The route scales the Appalachian Mountain ridgeline before dropping to rolling valleys and hills. The Height of Land on Route 17 is the route’s showstopper, with stunning views of Mooselookmeguntic and Upper Richardson lakes, Toothaker Island and the richly forested mountainsides. Travelers search for moose that frequent the region’s roadsides feeding on tender grasses, leaves and branches. This is also an excellent route for viewing foliage in the autumn when the surrounding mountainsides are painted vivid orange, yellow and red.

Length: National designation 35.6 miles; Maine designation 51.75 miles
Travel Time: 2.5 hours
Recreation: Bicycling, boating, camping, fishing, golf, hiking, hunting, moosewatching, snowmobiling, tennis
Sidetrips: Angel Falls; Appalachian Trail; Byron School House; Coos Canyon; Oquossoc; village; Rangeley Lakes Historical Society; Rangeley Lakes State Park; Rangeley Logging Museum; Saddleback Mountain Ski Area; Wilhelm Reich Museum
Events: Rangeley Snowmobile Snodeo; Saddleback Mountain Bronze Buzzer Challenge; Strawberry, Blueberry and Apple festivals; Logging Festival; Outdoor Sporting Heritage Day
Information: Rangeley Lakes Chamber of Commerce, 1-800-685-2537; www.rangeleymaine.com

Stunning views of Rangeley, Mooselookmeguntic and Upper Richardson lakes and the richly forested mountainsides.

Moose can often be seen at dawn and dusk, feeding on tender plants near the roadside.

Sunset over Rangeley Lake. Michele Stapleton
Skiers and snowmobilers know this route well, as it connects the historic 19th century mill town of Kingfield with Sugarloaf USA, Stratton and Eustis. Travelers who venture beyond these popular winter destinations in any season will be rewarded with spectacular views all the way to the international border crossing at Coburn Gore.

In the south, this byway begins in the picturesque town of Kingfield and winds along the swift-flowing Carrabassett River with views of Mount Abraham and the Bigelow Range. North of Stratton, the route passes by the man-made Flagstaff Lake and through Cathedral Pines, the largest stand of old growth forest in the state. The majestic red pines cover 220 acres and date back 200 years. Route 27 then traces the Shadagee Falls, Sarampus Falls and the Chain of Ponds. Continuing on, the route climbs through the Boundary Mountains to Coburn Gore and the international border.

Length: 47 miles
Travel Time: 1.5 hours
Recreation: Alpine and cross country skiing; bicycling; camping; fishing; hiking; hunting; mountain biking; wildlife watching; foliage viewing; whitewater rafting
Events: Kingfield Days, Old Home Days
Sidetrips: Stanley Museum; Sugarloaf USA; Carrabassett Valley Touring Center; Carrabassett Valley Anti Gravity Center; “Moose Alley” (Route 16 between Stratton and Rangeley); Narrow Gauge Railroad Trail; Appalachian Trail
Information: Sugarloaf Area Chamber of Commerce, 207-235-2645; www.sugarloafareachamber.org
The rocky shores of Maine’s downeast coast were formed 20,000 years ago when the great glaciers of the Ice Age settled on the coastal plains. The weight of the ice created what is known as the “drowned coast,” with deepwater harbors, hundreds of islands and the eastern United States’ only fjord. The land and the sea has supported a succession of cultures, beginning with Native people and later the French and the English, who fought bitterly over the territory until the Peace of Paris in 1763, more than 12 years before the Declaration of Independence. Today, picturesque fishing villages sit alongside grand hotels and “cottages” built during the early 20th century for wealthy visitors escaping the summer heat in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Following U.S. Route 1 north, travelers turn inland and trace the St. Croix River and the international border with Canada. Maine has two scenic byways in this uniquely beautiful land known as “The County.”
Visitors looking to avoid the heavy seasonal traffic can travel the Acadia Byway aboard the free Island Explorer bus network that connects the park with inns, campgrounds and the island's village centers.

Length: 40 miles
Travel Time: 3 hours
Recreation: Bicycling; canoeing; cross country skiing; hiking; horseback riding; kayaking; sailing; swimming; whale watching; foliage viewing.
Sidetrips: Cadillac Mountain; Echo Lake, Hull’s Cove School House and Church of Our Father (National Register), Isle au Haut, Jesup Memorial Library, Jordan Pond House, Sand Beach, Sieur de Monts Spring, Thunder Hole, The Turrets and other National Register buildings at College of the Atlantic, Wild Gardens of Acadia, Abbe Museum
Events: Arcady Music Festival, Bar Harbor Music Festival, Blessing of the Fleet, National Park Day, Native American Festival, Open Garden Day, Warblers and Wildflowers Festival

Acadia Byway – All-American Road
Route 3 and Acadia National Park Loop Road

Twenty-six mountains, 22 lakes and ponds, beaches and other natural wonders on this island

Long before the French explorer Samuel Champlain “discovered” L’Îles des Monts Deserts (Mount Desert Island) and the British and French fought nearly 100 years for sovereignty over the region, Native cultures made this beautiful island their home.

In the first half of the 20th century, a number of wealthy families built sprawling shingle-style cottages with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contributing a vast network of carriage roads. Modern day visitors still bike and hike under a canopy of trees along these “broken stone” roads to visit the 26 mountains, 22 lakes and ponds, beaches and other natural wonders on this island. Connected to the mainland by a causeway, Mount Desert and Acadia National Park are the most frequently visited locations in Maine.

Intricate hand-woven baskets made by Wabanaki families were popular among wealthy Victorian visitors to Mount Desert.

Sunrise at Otter Cliffs. Michele Stapleton
Schoodic National Scenic Byway
Routes 1 and 186

The cold North Atlantic waters of the downeast coast served historically as fishing grounds for Native cultures and the earliest Europeans.

To this day, the harbors and coves are filled with lobster boats and wooden piers that come alive with the daily catch. The shoreline is marked by lighthouses, wildflowers, osprey, eagles and views of Cadillac Mountain and Mount Desert Island. Blueberry barrens turn the surrounding hills violet and green in late summer and brilliant scarlet in the autumn. Seaside villages and working harbors from Sullivan to Prospect Harbor reveal well-preserved examples of simple New England architecture from the 18th and 19th centuries. This route passes through the only mainland section of Acadia National Park and the breathtaking Schoodic Point.

Length: 29 miles
Travel Time: 1.5 hours
Recreation: Bicycling; hiking; kayaking; picnicking; wildlife watching; foliage viewing
Sidetrips: Channing Chapel Public Library; Gouldsboro Village Library (National Register); Prospect Harbor Light (National Register); Passenger ferry to Mt. Desert Island; Quarry Wharf; Old Sullivan Stone Store (National Register); Sullivan Library and Historical Society; Tunk Mountain and Dorrrell Pond
Events: Lobster Festival, Sullivan Daze; Farmstead Barn; Annual Trade Day; Schoodic Arts Festival

Lobstermen work the cold North Atlantic waters using traps to catch the popular delicacy.

Harbors and coves filled with wooden piers that come alive with the daily catch.
Great gray owls and bald eagles can be seen here soaring among the trees or over blueberry barrens.

State Route 182
Blackwoods Road

A few miles from busy U.S. Route 1 and worlds away from the bustle, great gray owls and bald eagles can be seen soaring among the trees or over blueberry barrens along this quiet two-lane highway.

The towns of Cherryfield and Franklin, which serve as gateways to this byway, offer many good examples of 18th and 19th century architecture, as well as the chance to experience rural small town life. Cherryfield is known as the “Wild Blueberry Capital of the World” — the delicious berries are grown in abundance on nearby hillsides and are harvested in late July and early August.

Travelers will be interested to know that this scenic route is named for Colonel John Black whose family owned much of the forestland in this region during the first half of the 19th century — rather than for the stately forest that lines the roadway.

There is public access to hiking trails and boat launches nearby at Donnell Pond and Tank Lake.

Length: 3 miles
Travel Time: 1 hour
Recreation: Bicycling, boating, fishing, hiking, picnicking, wildlife watching, foliage viewing
Side Trips: Donnell Pond Public Reserve Land, Schoodic Mountain, birdwatching on Hog Bay
Events: Wild Blueberry Festival
Information: Schoodic Area Chamber of Commerce, 100-211-3098, www.schoodicchamber.org
Here a warm welcome awaits the traveler in the rural communities along the byway route. Aptly called the “Million Dollar View”, this stretch of U.S. Route 1 offers travelers unsurpassed views of the Chiputneticook chain of lakes including East Grand, Brackett and Deering (all teeming with fish). Travelers can also view rolling hayfields, Mount Katahdin, Peekaboo Mountain and the landscape of New Brunswick, Canada. Travelers may spot local wildlife including bears, deer, eagles, loons and moose.

Scenic turnouts provide front-row seating for the vast and impressive views to the east and west.

Danforth, a former lumber town in the Baskahegan River Valley, marks the southerly limit of the byway and provides many small-town amenities. Weston is the location of an historic portage used by Native cultures and early settlers connecting Baskahegan Stream to Butterfield Landing on East Grand Lake from Canada, as well as modern accommodations of the First Settler’s Lodge.

The byway reaches its high point near the top of Peekaboo Mountain, and travelers may continue north to explore Aroostook County or enter New Brunswick, Canada, through Orient’s border crossing.

Length: 8 miles
Travel Time: 1 hour
Recreation: Crosscountry skiing, skiing, four-wheeling, hiking, canoeing/kayaking, sailing, boating, snowmobiling, wildlife watching, leaf-peeping
Events: Ice Fishing Derby, sailing regattas, canoe/kayak races, Danforth “Summertime Fest”

Contacts: Town of Weston Administrator, 207-448-2316 and e-mail, townofweston@nci2.net; Greater East Grand Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 207-448-7381 and e-mail, ericg@nci2.net
Settled by French-Acadian in the 19th century, this northeastern Maine’s scenic highway traverses the rolling lands between Portage and Fort Kent.

The landscape provides travelers with unparalleled views of wildflower meadows, Eagle Lake and Maine’s highest peak, Mt. Katahdin. Much of the route is forested, and wildlife abounds, including eagles, moose, landlocked salmon, brook trout, and beaver. Camping, hiking, fishing, hunting and snowmobiling are popular activities here, with wilderness camps lining the shores of the area’s lakes.

Route 11 is a primary north-south transportation corridor connecting Aroostook County, Maine, and New Brunswick, Canada. The highway’s northern gateway is at historic Fort Kent, where in 1839, the U.S. constructed a blockhouse to protect its claim on the northern woods. This region retains a strong Acadian influence in its food and cultural traditions.

Length: 17 miles
Travel Time: 1 hour

Recreation: Boating, camping, fishing, golf, hiking, hunting, snowmobiling, swimming, wildlife watching, sleigh riding, snowshoeing,

Side trips: Fort Kent Blockhouse (National Historic Landmark); Fort Kent Historical Society; Allagash Wilderness Waterway; Aroostook State Park

Events: Can-Am Crown International Sled Dog Races, World Silvies Week, Old Home Days, Annual Sled Dog Festival, Tour de la Ville bicycle race, Annual Scarecrow Festival, Mardi Gras Festival

Information: Greater Fort Kent Chamber of Commerce, 1-800-733-3143, www.fortketncambere.com