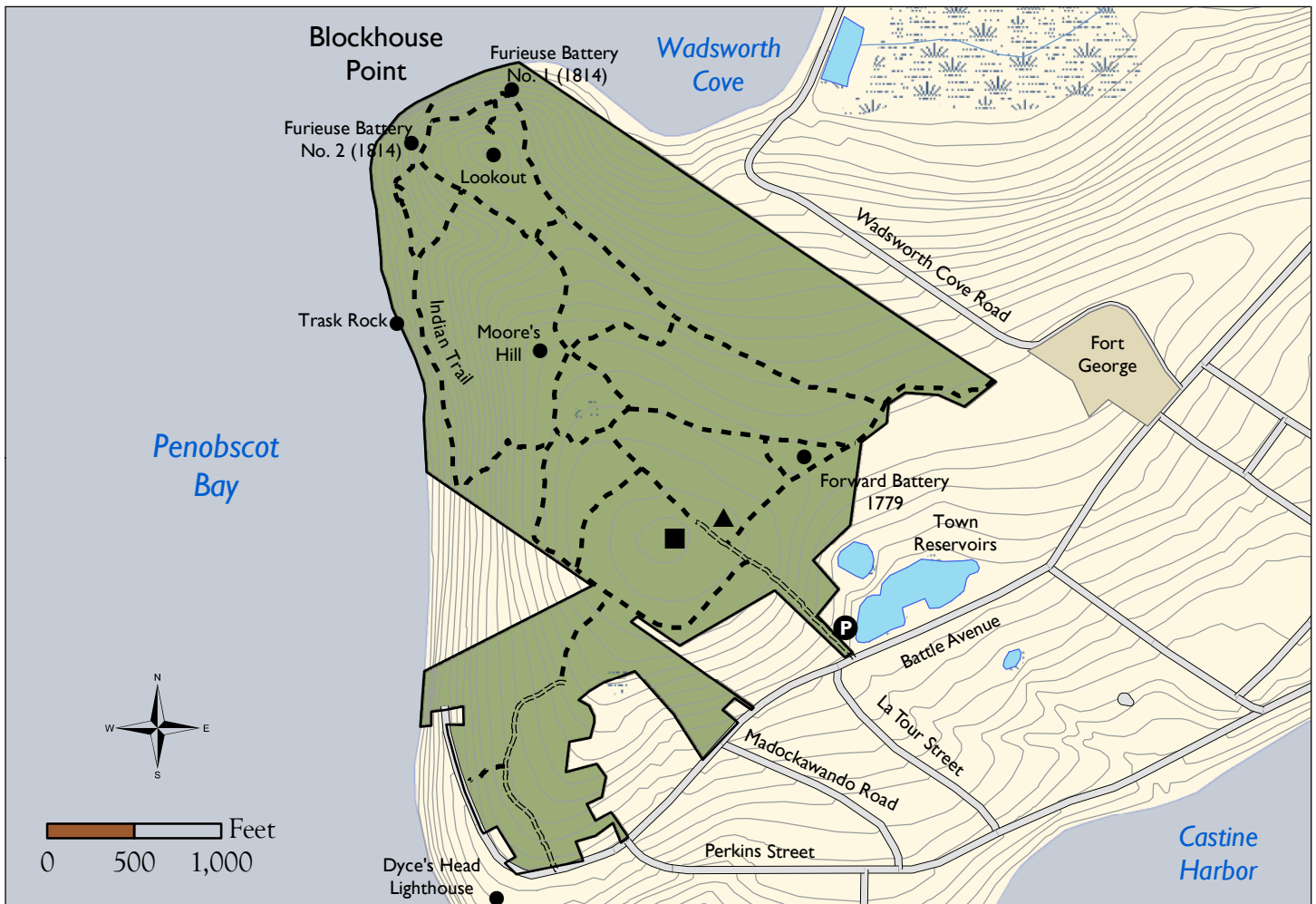


Witherle Woods Preserve

Castine, Maine



Preserve Guidelines

Please help us to protect this area by observing these guidelines.
Thank you!

- Preserve is open to public during daylight hours
- No camping or fires permitted
- To avoid erosion & damaging vegetation, please stay on marked trails & walkways
- Please respect private property (see map)
- Carry Out All Trash
 - Including Human and Pet Waste and Toilet Paper
- Motorized vehicles are not allowed
- Mountain biking not permitted on the Indian Trail
- Use of metal detectors or removal of historical artifacts is not permitted

Legend

-  Preserve
-  Trails
-  Unpaved Roads
-  10' Contours
-  Wetlands
-  Historical Sites
-  Castine Town Reservoir
-  Information
-  Parking

Witherle Woods Preserve

Castine, Maine

HISTORICAL SITES

Blockhouse Point: former site of a fortified building that the British constructed during the War of 1812 as part of an integrated system of defenses on the Castine peninsula.

Furieuse I and II: former sites of semi-circular batteries that the British built as part of their defenses. The batteries were named for the HMS Furieuse, a French naval ship that the British captured and used during the War of 1812 to patrol Penobscot Bay.

Lookout: vantage point from which British troops occupying Castine watched for enemy forces approaching under sail on Penobscot Bay or on foot along the Castine peninsula isthmus.

Forward Battery: one of a number of entrenchments dug here as forward positions in 1779, when American forces in the ill-fated Penobscot Expedition landed on this headland to capture Fort George from the British during the Revolution.

Fort George: earthworks remaining from a fort that British forces built and successfully defended in 1779, occupied until the close of the American Revolution, rebuilt in 1814 after retaking Castine, then abandoned in 1815. American forces considered fortifying the peninsula after the War of 1812, but instead built Fort Knox at the Penobscot River Narrows.

Moore's Hill: named for Sir John Moore of Scotland, who as an 18-year-old British lieutenant saw his first military action following the landing of American troops on this shore during the Penobscot Expedition. Moore later became a storied general. He was killed in 1809 while engineering the escape of British forces from Napoleon's army in the Peninsular War.

Trask Rock: named for Israel Trask, who claimed late in life that he had served with the Penobscot Expedition as a 14-year-old fifer and was said to have used this boulder (see cover) as shelter from British musket fire while playing his fife to encourage colonial troops.

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