

Proposed Itinerary for Coombs Trip 2014 June 7-21

If you are planning to drive to Canada, be sure you have a valid passport. Also, be sure that you have all the necessary papers from your rental car company to take a car from the US to Canada. It takes several months to obtain a passport, so plan early.

We can decide later where to meet for meals or to have meals separately along the way, except as planned in advance, i.e. lobster dinner, etc. If we all exchange cell phone numbers, it will be easier for us all to maintain contact during the trip. We have put the Boston sites at the front end of the tour and the LDS church sites at the backend. If you only have a week, (5 workdays plus Sat. and Sun.) you can begin the tour on Tuesday, 10 June and still see all the Coombs sites in Massachusetts and Maine.

We may need to tweak this schedule a bit later, but it provides you with firm dates of where we will be and when.

I have copied and pasted information from Wikipedia about the places we will be visiting.

Day 1, Saturday, June 7, Boston: Arrive in Boston area, either by plane or car and go to hotel/motel. **Spend the night in Boston area.**

Day 2, Sunday, June 8, Lexington and Concord: These two towns have no connections to our family, but they are of historical significance. Lexington is a town in [Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States](#). The population was 31,394 at the 2010 census,^[1] in nearly 11,100 households. Settled in 1642, this town is famous for being the site of the first shot of the [American Revolutionary War](#), in the [Battle of Lexington](#) on April 19, 1775, as the "[Shot heard 'round the world](#)" when news spread about the revolution.

Concord is a town in [Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States](#). As of the 2010 census, the town population was 17,668.^[1] The [United States Census Bureau](#) considers Concord part of [Greater Boston](#). Concord is notable for playing a significant role in American [history](#) and [literature](#).

The [Battle of Lexington and Concord](#) was the initial conflict in the [American Revolutionary War](#). On April 19, 1775, a force of [British Army regulars](#) marched from [Boston](#) to Concord to capture a cache of arms that was reportedly stored in the town. Forewarned by [Paul Revere](#) and other messengers, the colonists mustered in opposition. Following an early-morning skirmish at [Lexington](#), where the first shots of the battle were fired, the British expedition under the command of [Lt. Col. Francis Smith](#) advanced to Concord. There, colonists from Concord and surrounding towns (notably a highly-drilled company from [Acton](#) led by [Isaac Davis](#)) [repulsed a British detachment](#) at the [Old North Bridge](#) and forced the British troops to retreat.^[8] Subsequently, militia arriving from across the region [harried the British troops](#) on their return to Boston, culminating in the [Siege of Boston](#) and outbreak of the war.

Concord has a remarkably rich literary history centered in the mid-nineteenth century around [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#) (1803–1882), who moved to the town in 1835 and quickly became its most prominent citizen.^[12] Emerson, a successful lecturer and philosopher, had deep roots in the town: his father [Rev. William Emerson](#) (1769–1811) grew up in Concord before becoming an eminent Boston minister, and his grandfather, [William Emerson Sr.](#), witnessed the battle at the North Bridge from his house, and later became a chaplain in the Continental Army.^[13] Emerson was at the center of a group of like-minded [Transcendentalists](#) living in Concord.^[14] Among them were the author [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#) (1804–1864) and the philosopher [Bronson Alcott](#) (1799–1888), the father of [Louisa May Alcott](#) (1832–1888). A native Concordian, [Henry David Thoreau](#) (1817–1862), was another notable member of Emerson's circle. Walden Pond, where Thoreau lived a short time and then wrote about his experience, is also near Concord. This substantial collection of literary talent in one small town led [Henry James](#) to dub Concord "the biggest little place in America."^[15] **Spend the night in Boston area.**

Day 3, Monday, June 9, Boston: Visit the Freedom Trail in downtown Boston. We also have no family connections to these sites but many say they are a must see. Wheelchairs available at:

Gary Drug 59 Charles St, Boston, MA 02114 <http://www.Garydrug.com> (617) 227-0023 - See more at: <http://www.boston-discovery-guide.com/renting-a-wheelchair-near-bostons-freedom-trail.html#sthash.Jj49GBM1.dpuf> Reserve a couple of months in advance.

The Freedom Trail "is a 2.5 mile, brick-lined route that leads to 16 historically significant sites. Explore museums, meetinghouses, churches and burial grounds. Learn about the brave people who shaped our nation. Discover the rich history of the American Revolution." **Spend the night in Boston area.**

Day 4, Tuesday, June 10, Quincy, Duxbury, and Plymouth: Today, we will begin visiting sites that are connected to the Coombs Family. Ideally, we would see these sites chronologically, but because our ancestors moved back and forth between Maine and Massachusetts, this is not possible if we begin in Boston. **We are descended from at least three Mayflower Pilgrims – Myles [Miles] Standish, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins – through our ancestor Sarah Richards.** Sarah was married to Ephraim Coombs, and they were the grandparents of Isaiah Moses Coombs. Our first stop will be at the John and Abigail Adams Farm in Quincy. **John Adams is one of our distant Coombs's cousins through John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.** If we have a party of at least eight, we can tour the farm by appointment, instead of having to wait for hours in line.

John and Abigail Adams Farm, Peacefield, in Quincy, was the home and farm of [John Adams](#) (1735–1826), author of the [Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts](#), contributing author of the [United States Declaration of Independence](#), first [Vice President of the United States](#), and second [President of the United States](#). Peacefield was also home to Adams' wife [Abigail Smith Adams](#) (November 11, 1744 – October 28, 1818) who is famous for her independence of thought and her correspondence with John Adams while he attended the [Continental Congress](#) in [Philadelphia](#). Peacefield was also home to [John Quincy Adams](#) (July 11, 1767 – February 23, 1848) and his wife [Louisa Catherine Adams](#), their son [Charles Francis](#)

[Adams](#) (ambassador to the [United Kingdom](#) during the [American Civil War](#)), and historians [Henry Adams](#) and [Brooks Adams](#)

Our next stop will be Duxbury, the residence of Myles Standish, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. We are related to both the Standishes and the Aldens because John and Priscilla's daughter married Myles's son. It was also the home of some of their descendants, the Richards and Simmons, who were the ancestors of Sarah Richards, the wife of Ephraim Coombs. Duxbury is a coastal town in [Plymouth County, Massachusetts, United States](#). A suburb of [Boston](#), located on the [South Shore](#) approximately 35 miles (56 km) to the south of the city, the population was 15,059 at the 2010 census. In 1620, the [English](#) settlers known as the [Pilgrims](#) established their colony in [Plymouth](#). Per the terms of their contract with financial backers in [London](#), they were required to live together in a tight community for seven years. At the end of that term in 1627, land along the coast was allotted to settlers for [farming](#). Thus, the coastline from Plymouth to [Marshfield](#) was parceled out, and many settlers began moving away from Plymouth.^[1]

At first, those who settled in Duxbury came to work their new farms just in the warmer months and returned to Plymouth during the winter. It was not long, however, before they began to build homes on their land, and soon requested permission from the colony to be set off as a separate community with their own church. Duxbury, which originally included land that is now [Pembroke](#), was incorporated in 1637.^[1]

Some of the most influential men in the colony received grants in Duxbury and became its first leaders. Captain [Myles Standish](#), the military leader of the colony, lived in "the Nook," an area now known as Standish Shore. [John Alden](#) was another important settler. His house, now a museum on Alden Street, was the site of many important meetings of the colony's leaders. The graves of some of Duxbury's first settlers can be found in the [Old Burying Ground](#) on Chestnut Street, next to the site of original [meetinghouse](#).^[1] Theory has it that the town was named by Myles Standish after the family estate of his childhood in Lancashire. The ancient Standish family in northern England owned much land and large estates, including the two main family headquarters of Standish Hall and Duxbury Manor, in Lancashire, since the before the Middle Ages. Myles Standish's will delineates his inheritance rights to very particular lands near and around Standish and mostly Duxbury Manor, stating his descent from both lines of the Standish family; and so it has been suggested that he named the new town in Massachusetts after the estate where he grew up.

Our last stop of the day is in Plymouth, which is a town in [Plymouth County, Massachusetts, United States](#). Plymouth holds a place of great prominence in American history, folklore and culture, and is known as "America's Hometown." Plymouth was the site of the colony founded in 1620 by the [Pilgrims](#), passengers of the famous ship the [Mayflower](#). Plymouth is where [New England](#) was first established. It is the oldest municipality in [New England](#) and one of the oldest in the United States.^[5] The town has served as the location of several prominent events, the most notable being the [First Thanksgiving feast](#).^[6] Plymouth served as the capital of [Plymouth Colony](#) from its founding in 1621 until the colony's merger with the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1691.^[7] **Spend the night in Plymouth.**

Day 5, Wednesday June 11, Rochester, Beverly, Wenham, Gloucester, Rockport, Rowley and Wells, Maine: This morning, we will tour Rochester, a town in [Plymouth County, Massachusetts, United States](#). The population was 5,232 at the 2010 census.^[1] Although Rochester is not famous, it was the place where Anthony Coombs [Antoine Comeau] and Dorcas Wooden, raised their family. Anthony and Dorcas were married in Wells, Maine, in 1688, but the Indian wars in that area eventually forced them to return to Essex County, Massachusetts, where Dorcas had been born and raised. For several years, it appears Anthony kept his land in Wells, frequently traveling back and forth between Maine and Massachusetts, a distance of about 60 miles. The couple's older children were born in Beverly and Wenham. Dorcas had a sister living in Rochester and through this connection the people of that town, who were in dire need of a blacksmith, offered to give Anthony some land if he would move there and serve as their blacksmith for seven years. Anthony was one of "Seven Christian men of Rochester who signed a covenant establishing the First Church of Rochester. The rest of Anthony and Dorcas's children were born in Rochester. Eastover Farm, a well-known site in Rochester, is situated today on what was part of Anthony's land. We are hoping to arrange a tour of the farm.

After we tour Rochester, we will travel north through Essex County, briefly visiting the towns of Beverly and Wenham. As mentioned previously, several of Anthony and Dorcas's children were born in these towns. Anthony Coombs, 2nd was christened in Wenham at the First Congregational Church in April 1695. Our next stop will be Gloucester, where Anthony Coombs, 2nd, married Mercy Hodgkins on Oct. 21 1722. Gloucester was the home of Mercy's parents and her extended family. Anthony and Mercy's first three children were born here. Sometime between the years 1727-1729, Anthony and Mercy moved to New Meadows, Maine, along with several of Anthony's siblings

Gloucester/ is a city on [Cape Ann](#) in [Essex County, Massachusetts](#), in the United States. It is part of [Massachusetts' North Shore](#). The population was 28,789 at the 2010 U.S. Census.^[1] An important center of the [fishing industry](#) and a popular summer destination, Gloucester consists of an urban core on the north side of the harbor and the outlying neighborhoods of [Annisquam](#), Bay View, Lanesville, Folly Cove, [Magnolia](#), Riverdale, East Gloucester and West The town was an important [shipbuilding](#) center, and the first [schooner](#) was reputedly built there in 1713. The community developed into an important fishing port, largely due to its proximity to [Georges Bank](#) and other [fishing banks](#) off the east coast of [Nova Scotia](#) and [Newfoundland](#). Besides catching and processing seafood, Gloucester is also a center for fish research. Gloucester's most noted landmark is the harborside *Man at the Wheel* statue (also known as the "[Gloucester Fisherman's Memorial Cenotaph](#)"), dedicated to "They that go down to the sea in ships", which is a quote from [Psalm 107:23-32](#).

The city has much significant [architecture](#), from pre-Revolutionary houses to the hilltop 1870 City Hall, which dominates the town and harbor. It also has exotic waterfront homes now converted to museums, including [Beauport](#), built 1907–1934 by designer Henry Davis Sleeper in collaboration with local architect Halfdan Hanson, said to raise [eclecticism](#) to the level of genius. In addition, it has [Hammond Castle](#), built 1926–1929 by inventor [John Hays Hammond, Jr.](#), as a setting for his collection of [Roman](#), [medieval](#) and [Renaissance artifacts](#). Gloucester was also the home of feminist writer [Judith Sargent Murray](#) and [John Murray](#), the founder of the first

[Universalist Church](#) in America. Their house still exists as the [Sargent House Museum](#). Many museums are located in the main downtown area, such as the Cape Ann Museum, and the museum/aquarium Maritime Gloucester.

Doug Coombs, who “knows the territory,” has recommended that we also visit **Rockport**, a fascinating town close to Gloucester and next to the Atlantic Ocean.

The last town in Massachusetts we will see is Rowley, which was the birthplace of Dorcas Wooden, who married Anthony Coombs or Antoine Comeau.

Rowley is a [town](#) in [Essex County, Massachusetts, United States](#). The population was 5,856 at the 2010 census.^[1] In spring of 1639 Rowley was originally settled as a [plantation](#) by [Reverend Ezekiel Rogers](#), who had arrived from England on the ship *John of London* with approximately twenty families. The *John of London* also brought over the first [printing press](#) in the colonies, which was later brought to [Harvard University](#).

The following spring, on September 4, 1639, the town was incorporated, and included portions of modern-day [Byfield](#), [Georgetown](#), and [Haverhill](#). The town was named after [Rowley, East Riding of Yorkshire](#), where Rogers had served as pastor for twenty years before his suspension due to [non-conformist Puritan](#) beliefs. Rogers was installed as Rowley's [pastor](#) on December 3.

1643 and 1645 saw the construction of a [fulling mill](#) and [grist mill](#), respectively. The town became known for its [hemp](#) and [flax](#) cloth, as well as [cotton](#). In 1642, a [keystone arch bridge](#) and a [dam](#) were built on the Mill River for the fulling mill, the first such in the colonies. The bridge was the first stone arch bridge in [North America](#), constructed entirely of hand-chiseled granite and contained no mortar. It was rebuilt in the mid-19th century. In 1669, a [sawmill](#) was established in town and is still in business today. A wagon factory was built in 1868 by Moses E. Daniels. Later, at the start of the 20th century, the town had a booming shoe industry, as well as successful boat building businesses.

Many [colonial homes](#) line Rowley's streets, mixed in with a variety of architectural styles from all throughout American history. The town [common](#) (historically called the training place), is surrounded by many simple yet graceful old homes. It was at the training place where [Benedict Arnold](#)'s expedition to [Quebec](#) encamped in 1775, during the [American Revolution](#). **Benedict Arnold's connection is interesting because, although we have not been able to prove it, Isaiah Moses Coombs claimed that his great-grandfather, Anthony Coombs, 3rd, fought under Arnold during the siege of Quebec.**

After we tour Rowley, we will travel to Wells, perhaps driving through Salisbury and Amesbury, two other towns where our ancestors lived, if time permits.

Wells is the town where Anthony Coombs [Antoine Comeau] settled about 1684 when he first came to the United States from Port Royal, Nova Scotia, to live. He came as an apprentice blacksmith to a Lewis Allen [Louis Allain], a Frenchman who was also from Port Royal. When Lewis Allen abandoned his property and returned to Port Royal in 1687, Anthony remained on Allen's land. On February 5, 1688, Anthony married Dorcas

Wooden, who was from Essex County, Massachusetts. A son, Anthony [our direct ancestor] was born in Wells on March 1, 1694.

Wells is located in [York County, Maine](#), United States. The town was founded in 1643 and it is the third-oldest town in Maine.^[citation needed] The population in 2010 was 9,589. Wells Beach is a popular summer destination. Wells was the resilient northeastern [frontier](#) of [English](#) settlement. Except for a few forts and garrisons, early attempts to colonize Maine above Wells were abandoned because of attacks by [Native Americans](#) allied with [New France](#), which resented encroachment by [New England](#) in territory it considered its own, [Acadia](#). Wells endured three major attacks, most famously the [Raid on Wells](#) in 1692. The region became less dangerous, however, after the [Battle of Louisburg](#) in 1745.^[4] **Spend the night in Wells.**

Day 6, Thursday, June 12, Wells, Portland or Portland, West Bath, (New Meadows), Brunswick, Harpswell, Bristol, Round Pound and Camden: We will tour Wells in the morning and then travel to other Coombs's towns. The first town we will visit is Falmouth or Portland, the birthplace of Anthony Coombs, 3rd, who was born there on July 18, 1729. His parents evidently lived in this area for nine to ten years because at least five of Anthony's siblings were born there from 1729-1738. Falmouth is now a suburb of Portland, Maine. Portland was also the birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Portland is the largest city in [Maine](#) and is the [county seat](#) of [Cumberland County](#).^[4] In 2012, the [city proper](#) had a population of 66,214,^[3] growing 3 percent since the census of 2000, but the urban area had a population of 203,914. The [Greater Portland metropolitan area](#) is home to over half a million people, more than one-third of Maine's total population.

Tourists visit Portland's historic [Old Port](#) district along Portland Harbor, at the mouth of the [Fore River](#) and part of [Casco Bay](#), and [the Arts District](#), which runs along [Congress Street](#) in the center of the city. [Portland Head Light](#) is located in nearby [Cape Elizabeth](#) and marks the entrance to Portland Harbor.

The city seal depicts a [phoenix](#) rising from ashes, which aligns with the city's motto, *Resurgam*, [Latin](#) for "I will rise again." The motto refers to Portland's recoveries from four devastating fires.^[5] The city of [Portland, Oregon](#), was named for Portland, Maine.^[6] The [peninsula](#) was first permanently settled in 1633 as a fishing and trading village named **Casco**.^[5] When the [Massachusetts Bay Colony](#) took over Casco Bay in 1658, the town's name changed again to **Falmouth**. In 1676, the village was destroyed by the [Wampanoag](#) during [King Philip's War](#). It was rebuilt. During [King William's War](#), a raiding party of French and Native allies attacked and largely destroyed it again in [Battle of Fort Loyal](#) (1690). On October 18, 1775, [Falmouth was burned](#) in the [Revolution](#) by the [Royal Navy](#) under command of Captain [Henry Mowat](#).^[9] ☞

Following the war, a section of Falmouth called The Neck developed as a commercial port and began to grow rapidly as a shipping center. In 1786, the citizens of Falmouth formed a separate town in Falmouth Neck and named it **Portland**, after the [isle](#) off the coast of [Dorset](#), England.^[10] Portland's economy was greatly stressed by the [Embargo Act of 1807](#) (prohibition of trade with the British), which ended in 1809, and the [War of 1812](#), which ended in 1815.

In 1820, Maine became a state with Portland as its capital. In 1832, the capital was moved to [Augusta](#). In 1851, Maine led the nation by passing the first state law prohibiting the sale of alcohol except for "medicinal, mechanical or manufacturing purposes." The law subsequently became known as the [Maine law](#), as 18 states quickly followed.

The next town we will see is New Meadows or Brunswick, Maine. As previously noted, Anthony Coombs, 2nd, and Mercy Hodgkins were married and lived in Gloucester, Massachusetts, but after their first three children were born, they moved to New Meadows, Maine, sometime between the years of 1727-1729. Anthony, along with several of his siblings followed their brother, Peter, who had moved to New Meadow and settled in that area. On November 18, 1752, Anthony 3rd published his intentions to marry Ruth Getchell. One of their sons, Ephraim, was the father of Mark Anthony Coombs, Isaiah Moses Coombs's father.

Brunswick is a [town](#) in [Cumberland County, Maine, United States](#). The population was 20,278 at the [2010 census](#). It is part of the [Portland-South Portland-Biddeford metropolitan area](#). Settled in 1628 by Thomas Purchase and other [fishermen](#), the area was called by its [Indian](#) name, Pejepscot, meaning "the long, rocky [rapids](#) part [of the river]". In 1639, Purchase placed his settlement under protection of the [Massachusetts Bay Colony](#). During [King Philip's War](#) in 1676, Pejepscot was burned and abandoned, although a [garrison](#) called [Fort Andros](#) was built on the ruins during [King William's War](#). Bowdoin College,, founded in 1794, is a private [liberal arts college](#) located in [Brunswick](#). Famous alumni include [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#), [Henry Wadsworth Longfellow](#), [Franklin Pierce](#), and [Joshua Chamberlain](#). It is a highly selective liberal arts college. **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, another descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, is also a distant Coombs's cousin. Longfellow's famous poem, "Evangeline" is a tragic tale about the expulsion of the French from Acadia by the British. The poem was one of Henrietta [Retta] Coombs Allen Wolsey's favorite stories, although she had no idea it chronicled the sad fate of Anthony Coombs's [Antoine Comeau] relatives**

The next town we will visit is Harpswell (Great Island). It appears that Anthony and Ruth and their family moved to Harpswell sometime before 1768. Several of the younger children were born there. In 1775, Anthony was chosen to serve on the Harpswell Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety (Revolutionary War) that dealt with British oppression. Two years later, in 1777, he was chosen as a Selectman for the town. The family left Harpswell in 1782 to move to Islesborough. Some sources, however, claim that they moved from New Meadows to Islesborough.

Harpswell is a town in [Cumberland County, Maine, United States](#), within [Casco Bay](#) in the [Gulf of Maine](#). The population was 4,740 at the [2010 census](#).^[4] Harpswell is composed of land contiguous with the rest of Cumberland County, called Harpswell Neck, as well as several large and small islands: [Sebascodegan Island](#) (locally known as Great Island), [Orr's Island](#), and [Bailey Island](#). Harpswell is part of the [Portland–South Portland–Biddeford](#). In 1758 the town was incorporated by the [Massachusetts General Court](#) and named for [Harpswell](#) in [Lincolnshire](#), England.^[7] Industries included [farming](#) and some [shipbuilding](#), but [fishing](#) brought considerable profit. Because of its scenic beauty, Harpswell is today a favorite with artists and tourists. The [Bailey Island Bridge](#) is an [Historic Civil Engineering Landmark](#).

After visiting Harpswell, we will see Bristol and Round Pond. Mark Anthony Coombs's mother, Sarah Richards, was born in Bristol, Maine. Her parents were William Richards and Ruth Bryant and her grandparents were William Richards and Hannah Simmons. Both of Sarah's parents and grandparents are buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery at Round Pond, a town only three miles from Bristol. Prior to moving to Bristol, William and Hannah lived in Scituate, Massachusetts. They followed one of their sons to Bristol after he purchased 400 acres there.

Bristol is a [town](#) in [Lincoln County, Maine, United States](#). The population was 2,755 at the [2010 census](#). A [fishing](#) and [resort area](#), Bristol includes the villages of [New Harbor](#), Pemaquid, Round Pond, Bristol Mills and Chamberlain. During the 17th and early 18th century, New France defined the [Kennebec River](#) as the southern boundary of Acadia, which put Bristol within Acadia.^[4]

Our last stop of the day is in **Camden**. It is a [town](#) in [Knox County, Maine, United States](#). The population was 4,850 at the [2010 census](#). The population of the town more than triples during the summer months, due to tourists and summer residents. Music and cultural interests have long flourished in Camden. In 1912, [Edna St. Vincent Millay](#) read "[Renascence](#)," a poem she wrote from the top of Mt. Battie, to the guests at the Whitehall Inn, one of whom offered to pay her tuition to Vassar. After graduating from Vassar, she went on to write poetry and plays that made her one of the most famous women in America and an inspiration for the Roaring Twenties, winning the Pulitzer Prize. In the 1950s, artists and writers of significant reputation began moving to Camden and neighboring Rockport, where local artists organized Maine Coast Artists. **Spend the night in Camden.**

Day 7, Friday, June 13, Islesboro: Today, we will take the ferry to Islesboro, where we will spend most of the day. Since there are no overnight accommodations in Islesboro, we will need to make sure we do not miss the last ferry to the mainland. "Captain" Anthony Coombs, 3rd, and his sons Anthony, Jesse, Robert and Ephraim moved to Islesboro from Brunswick about 1782. Our ancestor, Ephraim, was about nine years old at the time. In 1789, Anthony, 3rd, was made a town officer. He died in Islesboro in 1815. Ephraim married Sarah Richards and they raised their family of seven sons in Islesboro. Mark Anthony Coombs, our direct ancestor, was born in Islesboro on February 8, 1802. Ephraim Coombs died in Islesboro in 1812. His wife, Sarah Richards, remarried in 1813. About 1831, Mark Anthony left Maine and went to Illinois, never to return. He later was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and went to Utah.

Islesboro is a [town](#) in [Waldo County, Maine, United States](#). The population was 566 at the [2010 census](#). [Penobscot Indians](#) called it Pitaubegwimenahanuk, meaning "the island that lies between two channels." Situated in upper [Penobscot Bay](#), the narrow, 14 mile island is the marker between East and West Penobscot Bay. It was part of the [Waldo Patent](#). First called Long Island Plantation, it was settled in 1769. It was incorporated as Islesborough on January 28, 1789, although over time the spelling was contracted to Islesboro.^[4]

With many harbors and coves, the island was home to the largest commercial [shipping](#) fleet in the bay during the 19th century. Following the [Civil War](#), however, Islesboro developed as a

[Gilded Age](#) resort community, and many large summer homes were built by the wealthy. Their large [yachts](#) cruised and raced throughout the [Gulf of Maine](#). The town remains an upper-class enclave and [summer colony](#).^[51]

After we return to the mainland from Islesboro, we will travel to **Bar Harbor, Maine**. Bar Harbor is a [town](#) on [Mount Desert Island](#) in [Hancock County](#), [Maine](#), [United States](#). As of the [2010 census](#), its population is 5,235. **Spend the night in Bar Harbor.**

Day 8, Saturday, June 14, Acadia National Park, Saint John: In the morning and early afternoon, we will tour Acadia National Park. Acadia National Park is a [National Park](#) located in the U.S. state of [Maine](#). It reserves much of [Mount Desert Island](#), and associated smaller islands, off the [Atlantic coast](#). Originally created as Lafayette National Park in 1919,^[31] the oldest National Park east of the Mississippi River,^[41] it was renamed Acadia in 1929.^[31] The park includes [mountains](#), an ocean [shoreline](#), [woodlands](#), and [lakes](#). In addition to Mount Desert Island, the park comprises much of the [Isle au Haut](#), parts of [Baker Island](#), and a portion of the [Schoodic Peninsula](#) on the [mainland](#). In total, Acadia National Park consists of more than 47,000 acres^[31] (73 square miles, 190 km²), including 30,300 acres (47 sq mi., 123 km²) on Mount Desert Island, 2,728 acres (4.6 sq mi., 11 km²) on Isle au Haut and 2,366 acres (3.5 sq mi., 9.2 km²) on the Schoodic Peninsula.

After touring the park, we will travel on to **Saint John, New Brunswick**. Saint John is the largest city in the [Canadian province](#) of [New Brunswick](#), and the second largest in the [maritime provinces](#). It is known as the Fundy City due to its location on the north shore of the [Bay of Fundy](#) at the mouth of the [Saint John River](#), as well as being the only city on the bay. Saint John was the first incorporated city in Canada.^{[31][41]} The [Saint John Metro region](#) covers an area of 323 square kilometers across the Caledonia Highlands, with a population (as of 2011) of 127,761, marking an increase of 4.4% since 2006.^[51] The city proper had a population of 70,063. **We will spend the night in Saint John.**

Day 9, Sunday, June 15, Annapolis Royal [formerly Port Royal]: In the morning, we will take the ferry to Digby, Nova Scotia, and then drive to Annapolis Royal [formerly Port Royal], where we will tour the city and other points of interest. [June 2013 ferry leaves at noon and it takes 3 hours]. Port Royal is the town where our direct ancestor, Anthony Coombs [Antoine Comeau] was born about 1661. Extensive genealogical research and DNA tests have proven that Anthony and Antoine were the same man. Anthony's father, Pierre Comeau, was a Frenchman who came to Port Royal with the Razilly expedition in 1632.

Annapolis Royal is a small [Canadian](#) town located in the western part of [Annapolis County](#), [Nova Scotia](#), and was known as [Port Royal](#) until the Conquest of Acadia in 1710 by [Britain](#). The town was the capital of Acadia and later Nova Scotia for almost 150 years, until the founding of [Halifax](#) in 1749. It was attacked by the British six times before permanently changing hands after the [Conquest of Acadia](#) in 1710. Over the next fifty years, the French and their allies made six unsuccessful military attempts to regain the capital. Including a raid during the [American Revolution](#), Annapolis Royal faced a total of thirteen attacks, more than any other place in North America.^[11] As the site of several pivotal events during the early years of the colonisation of

Canada, the historic core of Annapolis Royal was designated a [National Historic Site of Canada](#) in 1994.^[2]

The original French settlement at [Port Royal](#), known as the [Habitation at Port-Royal](#), was settled in 1605 by [François Gravé Du Pont](#), [Samuel de Champlain](#), with and for [Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons](#). (Annapolis Royal is twinned with the town of Royan in France, birthplace of Sieur de Mons.) The Port-Royal site is approximately 10 km (6.2 mi) west of present-day Annapolis Royal at the mouth of the [Annapolis River](#) on the [Annapolis Basin](#). The first settlement was abandoned after being destroyed by British-American attackers in 1613.

Scottish settlers, under the auspices of Sir [William Alexander](#), established their settlement, known as Charlesfort in 1629 at the mouth of the Annapolis River (present site of Annapolis Royal). The settlement was abandoned to the French under the terms of the [Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye \(1632\)](#). A second French settlement replaced the Scottish Charlesfort at present-day Annapolis Royal.^[3] It was also called Port-Royal and it developed into the capital of the French colony of [Acadia](#). Port-Royal under the French soon became self-sufficient and grew modestly for nearly a century, though it was subject to frequent attacks and capture by [British](#) military forces or those of its [New England colonists](#), only to be restored each time to French control by subsequent recapture or treaty stipulations. Acadia remained in French hands throughout most of the 17th century.

In 1710 Port Royal was captured a final time from the French at the [1710 Siege of Port Royal](#) during [Queen Anne's War](#), marking the British conquest of mainland Nova Scotia. The British renamed the town Annapolis Royal after [Queen Anne](#) (1665–1714), the reigning monarch. The name was formed by combining the queen's name 'Anne' with that of 'polis', the [Greek](#) word for [city](#) and taking part of the former French name Port-'Royal'. The [Annapolis Basin](#), [Annapolis River](#), [Annapolis County](#), and the [Annapolis Valley](#) all take their name from the town. (Previously, under the French, the Annapolis River had been known as Rivière Dauphin.) **We will spend the night in Annapolis Royal.**

Day 10, Monday, June 16, Saint John or Prince Edward Island [PEI]: In the morning, family members may decide to spend a few more hours in Annapolis Royal or leave first thing to return to Saint John or go on to PEI. Those heading for PEI will travel across Nova Scotia [209 miles] to the ferry at Caribou that goes to Woods Island, PEI [June 2013 ferry makes crossings from 6:30 am until 8 pm]. According to the June 2013 schedule, the ferry from Digby to Saint John leaves at noon and at 11 pm. Those going home may wish to spend the night in Saint John or some other town on the way. The distance from Saint John to Bar Harbor is 186 miles. Boston is 281 miles from Bar Harbor. **Those continuing on the trip will spend the night on PEI.**

Day 11, Tuesday, June 17, PEI: Today we will tour PEI. According to the Comeau history, some of Pierre Comeau's descendants eventually settled in PEI. Prince Edward Island is a [Canadian province](#) consisting of the island itself, as well as [other islands](#). It is one of the three [Maritime provinces](#) and is the smallest province in both land area and population. The island has several informal names: "Garden of the Gulf" referring to the pastoral scenery and lush agricultural lands throughout the province; and "Birthplace of Confederation", referring to the

[Charlottetown Conference](#) in 1864, although PEI did not [join Confederation](#) until 1873, when it became the seventh Canadian province. The backbone of the economy is farming, as it produces 25% of Canada's potatoes. Historically, PEI is one of Canada's older settlements and demographically still reflects older immigration to the country, with Celtic, Anglo Saxon and French last names being overwhelmingly dominant to this day. The 2011 census indicates that the province of Prince Edward Island has 140,204 residents. It is located about 200 km north of [Halifax, Nova Scotia](#) and 600 km east of [Quebec City](#). It consists of the main island and 231 minor islands.^[4] Altogether, the entire province has a land area of 5,685.73 km² (2,195.27 sq mi).^[2]

The main island is 5,620 km² (2,170 sq mi) in size,^[4] which is slightly larger than the U.S. state of [Delaware](#), is the [104th-largest island in the world](#), and is [Canada's 23rd-largest island](#). The island is named for [Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn](#) (1767–1820), the fourth son of [King George III](#) and the father of [Queen Victoria](#).

[Lucy Maud Montgomery](#), who was born in Clifton (now New London) in 1874, wrote some 20 novels and numerous collections and anthologies. Her first *Anne* book [Anne of Green Gables](#) was published in 1908. The musical play [Anne of Green Gables](#) has run every year at the Charlottetown festival for more than four decades. The sequel, [Anne & Gilbert](#), premiered in the Playhouse in [Victoria](#) in 2005. The actual location of [Green Gables](#), the house featured in Montgomery's *Anne* books, is in [Cavendish](#), on the north shore of PEI.

We will spend another night on the island.

Day 12, Wednesday, June 18, trip home: Today, we will begin our trip home, leaving PEI by bridge and traveling through New Brunswick. The distance to Saint John is 192 miles, **Spend the night in Saint John.**

Day 13, Thursday, June 19, Acadia National Park and Bar Harbor: Today we will tour some more of Acadia National Park and travel 186 miles to **Bar Harbor, where we will spend the night.**

Day 14, Friday, June 20, Boston or Vermont: Those wishing to go straight home will return to Boston, a distance of 281 miles. Those who want to visit the Joseph Smith sites will travel to Sharon, Vermont, a distance of 340 miles. **Spend the night near Sharon, Vermont.**

Day 15, Saturday, June 21, Sharon and Tunbridge Vermont, and West Lebanon, New Hampshire. Drive to Boston and late flight home: We will spend the morning and early afternoon touring the Joseph Smith sites and then drive to Boston, a distance of approximately 139 miles.

Sharon, near South Royalton, Vermont is the place Joseph Smith was born. The Joseph Smith Birthplace Memorial is a [granite obelisk](#) on a hill in the [White River Valley](#) near [Sharon](#) and [South Royalton, Vermont](#)^[1] that marks the spot where [Joseph Smith, Jr.](#) was born on 23 December 1805. The LDS Church continues to own and operate the site as a tourist attraction. The monument stands 50 [feet](#) tall and weighs approximately 100 [tons](#). The 40-ton shaft of the

obelisk is 38½ feet long: one for each year of Smith's life. The obelisk was quarried in [Barre, Vermont](#), and is often cited as a "remarkable engineering feat"^[3] and "one of the largest polished shafts in the world".^[4] A visitors' center and an LDS Church meetinghouse sit on the same property as the memorial. Admission to the visitor's center and tours of the memorial site are free.

Tunbridge, Vermont, is the small village where Joseph Smith Sr. and Lucy Mack met and were married on Jan. 24, 1796. The town is located in [Orange County, Vermont, United States](#). As of the [2000 census](#), the town population was 1,309. The town consists of three village centers, all situated on Vermont Route 110 in the valley of the first branch of the [White River](#). The three settlements are named North Tunbridge (also known locally as "Blood Village"), Tunbridge Village ("Market") and South Tunbridge ("Jigger").

West Lebanon, New Hampshire, is the place where Joseph Smith underwent his famous leg surgery. The town is a district (pop. approx 3,500) within the city of [Lebanon, New Hampshire](#), on the [Connecticut River](#)

Estimate Distances Between Points of Interest on Trip

Distance between Boston and Concord Mass: 24 Miles

Distance between Concord and Lexington Mass: 7 Miles

Distance between Boston and Quincy: 10 miles

Distance between Quincy and Plymouth: 31 miles

Distance between Plymouth and Wells: 117 miles

Distance between Wells and Sharon, Vermont: 151 miles

Distance between Sharon and Tunbridge, Vermont: 11 miles.

Distance between Wells and Camden: 113 miles

Distance between Camden and Bar Harbor: 76 miles

Distance between Bar Harbor and Saint John: 186 miles

Ferry time from Saint John to Digby: Approximately 3 hours

Distance between Port Royal/Annapolis to Caribou, Nova Scotia: 209 miles

Ferry time from Caribou NS to Wood Islands, PEI: 75 minutes

Distance from PEI to Saint John: 192 miles

[Distance from PEI to Bar Harbor: 376 miles]

Distance from Saint John to Bar Harbor: 186 miles

Distance from Bar Harbor to Boston: 281 miles

FYI

A good site to help you find hotels, restaurants is tripadvisor.com

Doug found these hotel and rental car rates for the Boston area.

Hotels: Boston Quincy Marriott \$189
Courtyard Boston-South \$199
Residence Inn, Logan Airport \$219 (a very nice new RI)
Courtyard Boston Stoughton \$129 (out in the Quincy area)
Residence Inn Dedham \$159 (also not far from Quincy)

Auto rentals (weekly rates)

Alamo Airport \$528
Alamo DT \$322

Avis Airport \$626
Avis Braintree \$280
Avis Dedham \$247

Hertz Quincy Marriott \$412
Hertz Southern Art. \$359
Hertz Logan Airport \$567

Enterprise Logan Airport \$494

Enterprise Quincy(ish) \$238 1-617-376-0429

He also found these airline fares to Boston as of Jan. 2014.

“I checked Delta airfares for Jan 7 (TUES) to Jan 13 (\$423.80), whereas prices are similar Jan 11 (SAT) to Jan 17 (\$434.70). Interestingly however leaving Sun, Jan 12 to Sat. Jan 18 the price jumps to \$694.70, but Sunday to Sunday it drops down to \$423.80. Go figure! Interesting that Tuesday travel is no cheaper than Saturday or Friday travel. However, it is supposedly cheaper to BOOK the flight on Tuesday rather than another day of the week. Checking summer airfares are definitely more pricey. (\$563.80 June 24-July 8).”

