

## INTRODUCTION

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The Towns of Howland, Orono, Veazie, Eddington, and Milford, the City of Old Town and the Penobscot Indian Nation have joined with Eastern Maine Development Corporation (EMDC) to study the potential benefits of the Penobscot River Restoration Project. Using funds from the Federal Community Development Block Grant Program, the municipalities and EMDC are now in Phase 2 of the project and are looking for input from the community and individuals on what they would like to see happen when the dams come out of the river. The following is an asset inventory of the towns impacted by the dam removals, the history of the river, and the cultural and recreational amenities along the river. This inventory is intended to give people a general idea of what already exists on the river, and to spark ideas and discussion on what changes from the dam removal might bring about for changes in the municipalities.

## DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF RIVER TOWNS

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The towns impacted by the Penobscot River Restoration Project are expanded in this demographic section to include all the towns along the river between the communities of Lincoln to the North and Bangor/Brewer to the South. Lincoln and Bangor/Brewer are also major service centers in the region.

The population in Penobscot County overall has shown a slight population increase from 1980 to estimated 2014 numbers. The towns along the Penobscot River impacted by the Penobscot River Restoration Project; however, are showing mixed gains and losses. See Table I. Some of the less populated suburban towns are showing significant growth such as Greenbush, Eddington and Milford, while larger, more established towns are losing population such as Orono, Old Town, Bangor and Brewer. The established towns, except for Brewer, are on the West side of the river while the towns gaining population are on the East side.

Regardless of population change, all of the towns in the river area have an increasing number of households. This growth is leading to smaller average household sizes even in towns where population increased. This trend is common across the State and is resulting in increased development that is spreading out across towns into previously undeveloped areas.



**Table I. Total Population, U.S. Census**

Year	Penobscot Nation	Bangor	Bradley	Brewer	Eddington	Edinburg	Enfield	Greenbush
1980	400	31,643	1,149	9,017	1,769	126	1,397	1,064
1990	476	33,181	1,151	9,021	1,947	131	1,488	1,306
2000	562	31,473	1,242	8,951	2,030	102	1,616	1,429
2014 Est*	674	31,895	1,292	8,917	2,229	91	1,763	1,704

Year	Howland	Lincoln	Milford	Old Town	Orono	Veazie	Penobscot County	Penobscot River Restoration Towns
1980	1,602	5,066	2,160	8,422	10,578	1,610	137,015	76,003
1990	1,423	5,586	2,931	8,252	10,570	1,636	146,601	79,099
2000	1,362	5,221	2,952	8,133	9,112	1,744	144,919	75,929
2014 Est*	1,174	5,477	3,631	7,922	8,327	1,824	152,330	76,922

The workforce in the Penobscot River towns is largely employed in the occupation categories of Management, professional, and related occupations, or Sales and office occupations (U.S. Census 2000). In Enfield, Greenbush and Howland, the Production, transportation and material moving occupation categories were significant as well. See Table II. While the size of the workforce has increased overall in the Penobscot River towns, the occupations of farming, fishing and forestry, production transportation and material moving, and construction have all decreased. The history of the towns described in this report will describe the decline in these industries in many of the towns and the role the river played in these once booming industries along the Penobscot.

**Table II. Workforce Occupation, 2000 U.S. Census**

	Penobscot Nation	Bangor	Bradley	Brewer	Eddington	Edinburg	Enfield	Greenbush
<b>Employed civilians 16 years and over (Total)</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>680</b>
Management, professional, and related occupations	63	5,432	159	1,462	337	18	183	106
Service occupations	61	2,897	150	679	195	10	104	100
Sales and office occupations	46	4,623	140	1,404	288	11	163	153
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6	73	7	0	2	8	10	25
Construction, extraction, & maintenance occupations	16	1,167	81	316	121	6	85	120
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	23	1,399	111	552	174	9	188	176

	Howland	Lincoln	Milford	Old Town	Orono	Veazie	Penobscot River Restoration Towns	Penobscot County
<b>Employed civilians 16 years and over (Total)</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>37,022</b>	<b>69,846</b>
Management, professional, and related occupations	97	545	398	1,279	1,970	393	12,442	21,156
Service occupations	97	310	316	721	802	140	6,582	11,641
Sales and office occupations	127	484	366	1,070	1,275	244	10,394	18,728
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13	52	15	21	14	0	246	901
Construction, extraction, & maintenance occupations	84	155	188	297	230	39	2,905	6,844
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	176	457	262	573	282	71	4,453	10,576

The median household income in 1999 in the Penobscot River towns ranged from \$52,083 in Edinburg to \$24,653 on Indian Island. Howland and Bangor also had lower median incomes around \$29,000. Veazie and Eddington have had and are predicted to continue to have among the highest incomes. Edinburg, a growing, largely residential community, has recently become one of the highest income towns and is predicted to have a median of \$81,381 in 2014 that is significantly higher than the other towns. See Table III.

**Table III. Median Household Income, U.S. Census**

Year	Penobscot Nation	Bangor	Bradley	Brewer	Eddington	Edinburg	Enfield	Greenbush
1979	N/A	\$12,635	\$17,230	\$15,315	\$15,525	\$11,000	\$16,037	\$14,138
1989	\$14,688	\$24,674	\$27,833	\$28,065	\$30,033	\$27,000	\$28,929	\$25,658
1999	\$24,653	\$29,740	\$37,163	\$36,949	\$40,250	\$52,083	\$36,458	\$31,736
2014 Est*	N/A	\$43,731	\$52,325	\$53,819	\$59,509	\$81,381	\$52,668	\$45,842

Year	Howland	Lincoln	Milford	Old Town	Orono	Veazie	Penobscot County
1979	\$13,558	\$15,104	\$15,323	\$13,957	\$13,252	\$17,576	\$14,181
1989	\$23,576	\$23,144	\$26,821	\$22,890	\$27,922	\$29,917	\$26,631
1999	\$29,213	\$30,823	\$39,500	\$29,886	\$30,619	\$44,519	\$34,274
2014 Est*	\$41,684	\$42,672	\$57,436	\$42,156	\$45,640	\$64,349	\$50,145

## RIVER GEOGRAPHY

The Penobscot River is Maine's largest watershed and the second largest in New England, next to the Connecticut River watershed. The Penobscot drains an area of 8,570 square miles and discharges 10.1 billion gallons of water a day where it meets the Atlantic Ocean near Bucksport.

The river has two starting points, the East Branch and the West Branch. The East Branch of the Penobscot originates in East Branch Pond, near the headwaters of the Allagash River. The West Branch originates near Penobscot Lake, on the Maine/Quebec border. The confluence of the North and South Branches of the Penobscot originate in northern Piscataquis and Somerset Counties. The confluence of the East and West Branches is in Medway, forming the main stem. The main stem flows through a series of small developed and industrial towns and cities

including Lincoln, Old Town and Orono, before passing through the cities of Bangor and Brewer, then becoming saline at Hampden and emptying into the Penobscot Bay near the Town of Bucksport. The total length of main stem, to the mouth at Bucksport, is approximately 98 miles. The Piscataquis and Mattawamkeag Rivers are major tributaries to the Penobscot. Past Lincoln, the Piscataquis River enters the Penobscot in the Town of Howland.

Terrain along the Penobscot River ranges from steep mountains including Maine's highest point, Mt. Katahdin, to rolling hills, extensive bogs, marshes and wooded swamps. Most of the watershed is forested, harvested for pulp and saw logs and sparsely settled.

A major agricultural area (dairy and potato farming) is concentrated in the Kenduskeag Stream watershed west of Bangor with smaller areas located in intervals of the lower Piscataquis River. Paper mills are located on West Branch at Millinocket and East Millinocket, and on the main-stem at Lincoln, Old Town, Brewer and Bucksport.

There are 113 dams in the Penobscot River Watershed, 20 of which are hydro-generating dams. The Penobscot River Restoration Project proposes to purchase and decommission three dams, by removing two (Great Works Dam and Veazie Dam), and creating a state of the art fish by-pass at the third (Howland Dam). In addition, the project proposes to increase power generation at six dam sites (Medway Dam, W. Enfield Dam, Milford Dam, Stillwater Dam, Orono Dam, and Graham Lake Dam). The net result will be that almost all of the hydro-power generation from the river will be maintained. Estimates range from 90 to over 96% of power generation maintained.

The Penobscot River itself was historically a transportation route. The advent of rail, roads and dams changed this use. Currently, Interstate 95 that runs several miles west of the Penobscot is the major transportation route through the area. Route 2 runs closer to the river on its east side. Interstate 95 has helped maintain more population and commercial activity on the west side of the Penobscot. Route 2 and Interstate 95 are connected with bridges in Bangor/Brewer, Old Town/Milford and Howland. There are no bridges or exits off Interstate 95 between Old Town and Howland.

## **HISTORIC USES AND CULTURE**

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The Penobscot River, meaning "waters of descending ledge," was named by native people who occupied the Penobscot Valley for over 10,000 years.

European settlement of the area began in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as settlers migrated up the river from towns on the Penobscot Bay. Commercial fishing of the Penobscot River's migratory fish began soon after the settlement of Bangor and Bucksport in the 1760s. Primarily Atlantic salmon, American shad and alewife, were the species that formed the cornerstone of the industry. The Penobscot River facilitated fast settlement of the area, making transportation of goods and people efficient and inexpensive. By the turn of the century, the European population had grown enough to warrant the incorporation of the towns. At this same time entrepreneurs began building water powered sawmills on the river.

Historically, the Penobscot was best known for its large salmon run (50,000 or more adults). Its much smaller contemporary run is still the largest Atlantic salmon run remaining in the United States (1,000-4,000 adults in recent decades). In the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, each spring,

hundreds of fishermen drifted large nets and built elaborate weirs to capture salmon, shad and alewives at sites from Castine to Old Town. At the wharves of Bangor, sailing sloops waited at anchor to carry the catch, fresh or salted, to the markets of Connecticut, Boston, Newburyport and the West Indies.

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Penobscot River Valley was in the midst of an economic boom, brought about by the lumber industry. In the mid 1830s, Bangor was home to more than 300 sawmills, earning the City of Bangor the undisputed title “Lumber Capital of the World.” Lumberjacks harvested the northern Maine woods and sent their logs down the Penobscot River where they were picked up by runners in Bangor. The River was used to transport the logs down river, to power the sawmills and bring the logs to Bangor to be shipped around the world.

By 1869, the Maine Fisheries Commission reported a decline in drift net fishing from Bucksport to Orrington due to a decrease in shad. Meanwhile, the lumber boom began to subside due to competition from western states and the over harvesting of lumber grade trees. By 1883, the use of driftnet fishing above tidewater for salmon and shad was banned, but recreational angling for salmon started. The river is home to the nation's first salmon club and in 1912 the tradition of sending the first salmon caught each year to the U.S. President began.

In the early 1900s, the lumber industry was replaced by pulpwood harvesting and processing, although on a smaller scale. The last long log drive was held in 1928 and the last pulp log drive took place in 1958. By the turn of the century, textile and shoe factories, hydro-electric plants and paper mills had replaced saw mills along the river. The river ended up highly polluted in the 1950's. At this time, the Penobscot commercial salmon fishery closed and the tradition of sending the first salmon to the President stopped. This tradition started up again in the 1980s but ended with President George Bush in 1992.

By the 1960s the textile and shoe factories were in decline, as was the river, which had bore the waste of the lumber and manufacturing industries for over 100 years. Like all of New England's major rivers, the Penobscot had been grossly polluted with untreated industrial and municipal waste for most of the 20th century. Water quality in the Penobscot River has greatly improved during the last 30 years due to the reduction in industrial pollution required by the Clean Water Act. The River's West Branch from Ripogenus Dam to the Pemadumcook Lakes is famous for its numerous falls and rapids which provide outstanding whitewater rafting and angling for wild landlocked Atlantic salmon. For more than 100 years; however, the Penobscot Indian Nation has been unable to exercise its tribal fishing rights because the river is virtually devoid of native sea-run fish above the Veazie Dam.

## **MIGRATORY FISH ON THE PENOBSCOT RIVER**

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The Penobscot River once provided a seamless connection of life between the Gulf of Maine and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems deep inland. For thousands of years fish freely traveled up and down the river. The tremendous fish migrations once defined the Penobscot. Indians living along the river and its tributaries were the first to catch these fish. Archaeological evidence shows native inhabitants on the Penobscot fished for American shad as early as 10,000 years ago and for sturgeon as early as 3,000 years ago. Commercial fishing of the Penobscot River's migratory fish including Atlantic salmon, shad and alewife began soon after Europeans settled in the major towns in the 1760s. The fishing industry played a significant role in the economy of the towns along the Penobscot for many years.

Until the 1830s, there were no dams on the Penobscot. Salmon, shad and alewives traveled 100 miles upriver to Shad Pond in Millinocket, Island Falls on the Mattawamkeag, and Monson on the Piscataquis. Twenty-pound striped bass ranged as far upriver as Enfield and Howland. Atlantic sturgeon were taken at the falls in Old Town. The construction of a large dam at Eddington Bend in 1834, without any passage for fish, dealt a serious blow to the fishing industry in the lower Penobscot. Since then, numerous dams have been built throughout the Penobscot River watershed further impacting fish access.

The Penobscot River Restoration Project will seek to restore native fish runs of both anadromous and catadromous fish. Anadromous Fish are those species that spend the majority of their lives at sea but return to freshwater rivers, streams, and/or lakes to spawn. There are ten anadromous fish species native to the state of Maine; alewife, striped bass, Atlantic salmon, rainbow smelt, blueback herring, American shad, sea lamprey, Atlantic sturgeon, shortnose sturgeon, and brook trout. The spawning migration occurs in May and June when fish ascend rivers to spawn in rivers, lakes and ponds. Although some adults die after spawning, the majority of adults make their way downstream to the sea shortly after spawning. The young spend the summer in the lake or river environment while preparing to migrate. Juvenile fish begin moving to the sea from mid-July through October but some stay in fresh water longer. Following a period of three to five years (the majority are at sea for four years), they return to the freshwater environments where they were hatched.

In the 1970's, the alewife was the most valuable commercial anadromous fishery in Maine with commercial harvest exceeding 3.4 million pounds annually. Today, landings are less than 1.0 million pounds.

Throughout most of the year alewives travel the coast in large schools, foraging on plankton. Then, in the spring, they run up coastal streams and rivers toward ponds and lakes where they spawn. Because they are not jumpers, manmade or natural barriers sometimes block their spawning migration. The historical distribution of this species is throughout the Atlantic Seaboard, from Newfoundland to South Carolina.

Alewives are important to the economy in Maine as well as the ecology of the freshwater, estuarine, and marine environment. The adults and young provide a food source for other fish, eels, ospreys, eagles, kingfishers, cormorants, and aquatic fur bearing mammals. Adult alewives are preferred bait for the spring lobster fishery. There are 35 Maine Municipalities that have commercial harvesting rights to alewives on 39 coastal streams and rivers. These runs provide revenue to the towns, which lease their fishing privileges to independent fishermen. Many of the fishways built for alewife restoration on some of our small coastal streams were partially funded by these municipalities as they recognized the value of this native species. Since the early 1970's, over 12 million dollars of state, federal, and private utility funds have been spent on fish passage to restore runs of alewives, Atlantic Salmon and American Shad to historical spawning areas.

Catadromous fish spawn in the ocean and migrate to fresh water to grow to adult size and the American eel has such a life cycle. As adult eels mature, they leave the brackish/freshwater growing areas in the fall (August to November), migrate to the Sargasso Sea and spawn during the winter. The Sargasso Sea is a large area of the western North Atlantic located east of the Bahamas and south of Bermuda. After spawning the adult eel dies. The eggs hatch after several days and develop into a larval stage which drifts through the ocean for several months until they

enter the Gulf Stream current to be carried north towards the North American continent. As the larvae approach the continental shelf, the larvae transform into miniature transparent eels called “glass eels”. As glass eels leave the open ocean and enter into estuaries they are known as elvers. With each life stage of the eel there is a commercial fishery which impacts not only eel populations but other species including salmon, alewives, smelt and trout. This migration begins in late winter and continues through the summer months. Eels may stay in growing areas from 8-25 years before migrating back to sea to spawn.

## **WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS**

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The State has four classes for freshwater rivers, three classes for marine and estuarine waters, and one class for lakes and ponds. A close comparison of the standards will show that there is actually not much difference between the uses or the qualities of the various classes. All attain the minimum fishable-swimmable standards established in the federal Clean Water Act. Most support the same set of designated uses with some modest variations in their description.

The classification system should be viewed as a hierarchy of risk, more than one of use or quality, the risk being the possibility of a breakdown of the ecosystem and loss of use due to either natural or human-caused events. Ecosystems that are more natural in their structure and function can be expected to be more resilient to a new stress and to show more rapid recovery. Classes AA, GPA and SA involve little risk since activities such as waste discharge and impoundment are prohibited. The expectation to achieve natural conditions is high and degradation is unlikely. Class A waters allow impoundments and very restricted discharges, so the risk of degradation while quite small, does increase since there is some small human intervention in the maintenance of the ecosystem. Classes B and SB have fewer restrictions on activities but still maintain high water quality criteria. Finally, Classes C and SC have the least restrictions on use and the lowest (but not low) water quality criteria. Classes C and SC waters are still good quality, but the margin for error before significant degradation might occur in these waters in the event of an additional stress being introduced (such as a spill or a drought) is the least.

<b>Riverine Waters</b>	
Class AA	Drinking water supply, recreation in and on the water, fishing, navigation and a natural and free flowing habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
Class A	Drinking water supply, recreation in and on the water, fishing, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation, navigation and natural habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
Class B	Drinking water supply, recreation in and on the water, fishing, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation, navigation and unimpaired habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
Class C	Drinking water supply, recreation in and on the water, fishing industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation, navigation and habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
<b>Estuarine and Marine Waters</b>	
Class SA	Recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and harvesting of shellfish, navigation and a natural and free flowing habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine life.
Class SB	Recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and harvesting of shellfish, navigation and an unimpaired habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine wildlife.
Class SC	Recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and harvesting of shellfish, navigation and habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine wildlife.

*Source: Maine Department of Environmental Protection*

As reported in the Department of Environmental Protections *Penobscot River Modeling Report (April 2003)*, the classification of the Penobscot River changes from B to C in the riverine portion and is classified SC in the estuarine portion of the river. The following five segments define its classification:

1. From the Ferguson Lake outlet to the Mattawamkeag River – Class C
2. From the Mattawamkeag River to 1 mile above the West Enfield Dam – Class B
3. From 1 mile above the West Enfield Dam to the West Enfield Dam– Class C
4. From the West Enfield Dam to Reed Brook in Hampden – Class B
5. From Reeds Brook to Bucksport – Class SC

The dissolved oxygen criteria are as follows:

- Class B Daily minimum > 7.0 ppm and 75% of saturation
- Class C Daily minimum > 5.0 ppm and 60% of sat.; monthly average > 6.5 ppm
- Class SC Daily minimum > 70% of saturation

The following locations were projected by the Department of Environmental Protection not to meet minimum dissolved oxygen criteria:

1. A forty-eight-mile class B segment from the Mattawamkeag River confluence in Winn to the Milford dam. The lowest dissolved oxygen level predicted is 6.3 ppm, which is within 0.7 ppm of minimum class B criteria.

2. A three-mile segment (RM -3 to -6) in tidal waters from the approximate location of the Bangor and Brewer outfall pipe to the Reeds Brook confluence. The lowest dissolved oxygen level predicted here is 6.3 ppm, which is within 0.7 ppm of minimum class B criteria.

## **BANGOR / BREWER**

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Bangor and Brewer are not directly impacted by the Penobscot River Restoration Project, but both are major service centers for the region, particularly Bangor. The cities serve as the southern entry way to the Restoration Project area and provide a connection to the coast. This is a very brief, partial overview of the cities. The cities of Bangor and Brewer sit across from one another on the banks of the Penobscot River. Bangor is on the western side of the river connected to Brewer on the eastern side by three bridges. Both cities have also been very focused on waterfront redevelopment for tourism, business and recreation purposes.

Bangor, once known as the Queen City was home to booming lumber and shipping industries. Brewer was known for its ice making, ship building and lumber industries as well.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

Bangor:

- Bangor Museum and Center for History
- Maine Discovery Museum
- American Folk Festival
- University of Maine Museum of Art
- Penobscot Theater
- Bangor Symphony Orchestra
- Bangor Public Library
- Police Museum
- Bangor Historical Society
- Numerous historic sites
- Bangor Theological Seminary
- Beal College
- Eastern Maine Technical College
- University College at Bangor
- Mount Hope Cemetery

Brewer:

- Brewer Public Library
- Seven prehistoric archeological sites north of downtown
- 2 Historically significant buildings – Penobscot Salmon Club & the Daniel Sargent House

### ***Physical Assets***

- Bangor International Airport
- Interstate 95 runs through Bangor and connects to Brewer via I-395

### ***Recreational Assets***

- Both cities have Recreation centers and programs, the Bangor Y serves both Bangor and Brewer as well.

- There are numerous parks including some noteworthy sites along the Penobscot including the Bangor waterfront, the Brewer waterfront by the Muddy Rudder and the Brewer Children's park.
- Bangor is home to the Kenduskeag Stream and walking trail, City Forest, Essex Woods, Brown Woods, and Prentiss Woods
- Bangor Municipal Golf Course
- Brewer Pine Hill Golf Course

**Commercial Assets** – Both Bangor and Brewer are host to industrial parks. Brewer has recently seen growth in retail outlets and restaurants. Bangor has seen this growth as well and is home to the Bangor Mall which is the main shopping center in the region. The Bangor Region Chamber of Commerce serves both Bangor and Brewer. Bangor and Brewer both have auditoriums. The Bangor Auditorium, while old, is a significant venue for the region and is host to concerts, trade shows, concerts and sporting events.

**Ecological Assets-**

Brewer:

- Eaton Brook, Felt Brook, Fields Pond, Sedgeunkedunk Stream.
- A high percentage of hydric (wet soils) prevent development and septic systems in much of Brewer.
- Brewer has a lot of forestland which is excellent habitat for game and non-game wildlife. Brewer has one bald eagle nesting site along Eaton Brook.

**BRADLEY**

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Across the River from Orono and Old Town is the Town of Bradley. Over 4,000 years ago, this area is believed to have been inhabited by an Indian tribe known as the “Red Paint People”. The Penobscot Indians (Terratine Tribe) are known to have later settled in the area. Early white settlers beginning in the late 1700s recognized the powerful natural resources – virgin forest and fast moving waters from the Great Works and Blackman Stream and the Penobscot River. Sawmills began to appear along the streams and river. Other businesses were established as the sawmills grew. While the sawmill industry waned in more recent years, the value of the streams for recreational purposes is still important. Along the Blackman Stream the history of the sawmills is maintained at the Maine Forest and Logging Museum (Leonard's Mills). Blackman stream runs from Chemo pond to the Penobscot.

Bradley set up two ferries across the Penobscot to Old Town and Orono. The ferries ran from 1842 to the early 1900's. In 1936 a flood damaged the Old Town-Bradley ferry house and docks. This helped a new mode of transportation get started. John T. Cyr began Cyr bus lines running the loop from Bradley to Old Town and around to Bangor, Brewer and back. This provided transportation for the employees of the mill in Old Town.

Bradley is a rural, large undeveloped town with a village located in the northwest corner of the community. Three fourths of the town has remained undeveloped in large part because of extensive wetland areas and the fact that large blocks of land are held by entities that manage the land for non-development purposes. These entities include the State of Maine, the University of Maine Foundation and Weber.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

There are several prehistoric archeological sites along the Penobscot River in Bradley. Historic archeological sites also exist at Blackman Mills. There are no structures currently on the National Historic Register in Bradley, but a survey needs to be conducted.

*Maine Forest and Logging Museum* – Leonard’s Mills is the centerpiece of the museum, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and sharing artifacts, documents, tools, equipment and stories of Maine’s rich forest heritage. Leonard’s Mills contains the site of a 1790’s era pioneer settlement identified years ago by the remains of a stone dam and several house foundations. The museum offers picnic and amphitheater facilities.

### ***Physical Assets***

Route 178 runs North to South through Bradley parallel to the Penobscot River. This road is the town’s only access to the outside world. To the South, Route 178 intersects Route 9 in Eddington, which provides access to Hancock and Washington Counties. Farther south, Route 178 enters Brewer where it connects to routes to Bangor, Bucksport and Ellsworth. To the north, Route 178 enters Milford and connects to Old Town and I-95.

*Viola Rand Elementary School*

*Town Fire Station, Town Office, Salt/Sand Shed*

### ***Recreational Assets***

- *Baseball Field*- off Broad and West Streets that was donated to the Town by the mill.
- *Boynton Street Town Park* – a small park suitable for passive recreation. It includes a flag, flower area, and a trail to Great Works Stream
- *Playground facilities at the school*
- *Shoreline trails to dam*
- *Chemo Pond*
- *Snowmobile trails*

### ***Commercial Assets – a partial listing of Bradley businesses.***

<i>Alfreda’s Beauty Salon</i>	<i>Down to Earth Land Services</i>	<i>Powerlines, Inc. (power tools)</i>
<i>Bergeron’s Quality Cabinets</i>	<i>Duffy’s Electric</i>	<i>Ritchie’s (auto)</i>
<i>Bradeen’s Electric</i>	<i>Guay Fire Suppression Systems</i>	<i>Richard Swan (honey processor)</i>
<i>Camp Molly Molasses (YWCA)</i>	<i>Jones Cedar Shop</i>	<i>Russell Appliance</i>
<i>C-Auto</i>	<i>Lulu’s Luncheonette</i>	<i>Sandra Morin (Accountant)</i>
<i>Claudia’s Seafood</i>	<i>M.D. Smith</i>	<i>Spencer’s Market</i>
<i>Climo’s Electric</i>	<i>Morin &amp; Son (Electrical Contractor)</i>	<i>Wilcox Electric</i>
<i>Concept Autoworks</i>	<i>Morin Fuel</i>	
<i>Crawford Precision Wheel</i>	<i>Pat’s Perennials</i>	
<i>Dave LeClaire’s (construction)</i>	<i>Pete’s Custom Paintwork</i>	
<i>Dick’s Garage</i>	<i>Peter Currier (construction)</i>	

## ***Ecological Assets***

*University of Maine Penobscot Experimental Forest* – Forest that spans Bradley and Eddington and is owned by the University of Maine Foundation and the USDA Forest Service. The forest provides opportunities for research for the University and the USDA.

Wetlands cover about 50% of the land area of Bradley. Flood plains cover about 25-30% of the town.

## **EDDINGTON**

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Across from Veazie, the Town of Eddington lies on the eastern bank of the river. Eddington is a small town, population 2,052, and predominantly rural in composition. Of the 26.52 square acres the Town occupies, only 3.3 percent is developed and 74.15 percent is forested.

The Veazie Dam runs the width of the river to Eddington. The Dam generates hydroelectric power. It is the second dam proposed for removal in the Penobscot River Project.

## ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission lists sixteen (16) known prehistoric archaeological sites all located along the banks of the Penobscot River. According to Arthur Spiess at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, the Banks of the Penobscot River have been surveyed; however, the shorelines of Davis Pond and Chemo Pond need to be surveyed.

The Eddington Bend Site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

*The Eddington Historical Society* – The Eddington Historical Society stores local historic documents and artifacts in the basement of the Municipal Building. Items with the historic society include journals written by Oliver Harrison, under the pen name of Burdock Rube. In addition, to providing residents with historical resources, the Historical Society is responsible for locating the Town's oldest citizen and presenting that person with the Boston Cane.

## ***Physical Assets***

*The Eddington Bend Boat Landing* - The Eddington Bend Boat Landing opened in 1982 and is located near the Eddington Salmon Club off of Route 178. It is a private facility that is open to the public with restrictions.

*The Upstream Boat Landing* - The Upstream Boat Landing was built in 1993 and is located on Riverside Drive. It is owned and maintained by Bangor Hydro-Electric. The facility is only open during daylight hours and overnight parking or camping is not permitted.

## ***Recreational Assets***

*The Eddington Salmon Club* - The Eddington Salmon Club is a private organization that maintains a club house off of Route 178. Local bird watchers go to the Salmon Club to enjoy their sport.

*Katahdin Scout Reservation (Camp Roosevelt)* – Camp Roosevelt, named in honor of President and Conservationist Theodore Roosevelt, is 1,800 acres of pristine forest nestled at the base of Black Cap Mountain and surrounds the 300-acre Little Fitts Pond. Camp Roosevelt has served as Katahdin Area Council’s outdoor classroom since 1921. The Facility features a dining lodge which was built in 1929, with logs harvested from the site, and is one of the largest free standing log cabins in the country. The camp also has an Archery Range, Commissary, Health Lodge, Nature Lodge, Trading Post, and Adirondaks in several of the campsites.

*Camp Molly Molasses* - The Bangor-Brewer YWCA operates Camp Molly Molasses, located on Chemo Pond with 1,200 feet of shoreline. Although the camp is located in Bradley, the only access road is in Clifton from Route 9. Children from throughout the Bangor area participate in the summer day-camp sessions. Camp Molly Molasses also offers a fee for service trust/team-building outdoors class to the public.

### ***Commercial Assets***

The Town of Eddington has a limited number of commercial activities. The majority of businesses in Eddington are small retail and service establishments and/or home-based occupations.

*Mark’s Bait* – Mark’s Bait is a retail bait dealer located on Riverside Drive

*Greenwood Acres Campground* - Greenwood Acres Campground consists of 60 acres of woods and trails off Riverside Drive. Campers can enjoy fishing and other recreational activities. The campground offers a Video Game Room, playground with playhouses, basketball, volleyball, swings, horseshoes, pool, laundry facility, phone, showers, a general Store, RV Parts available for sale, fire rings and tables at all sites, cable TV at a limited number of sites, camper storage during the winter months, cabin rentals and propane.

### ***Ecological Assets***

Fish species found in Eddington’s various water bodies include bass, perch, pickerel, trout, hornpout, eel, sucker, minnows and sunfish, freshwater mussels, wading bird and waterfowl, ducks, loons, and muskrats.

Other wildlife found in Eddington include deer, bald eagles, moose, bear, fox, coyote, beaver, bobcat, raccoon, muskrat, weasel, woodchuck, porcupine, upland birds, and crows.

## **ENFIELD**

Enfield is located on the Eastern side of the Penobscot across from the Town of Howland. Enfield is bordered by Cold Stream Pond to the east. Lincoln abuts Enfield to the North and Passadumkeag is just south of the town. Cold Stream Pond is one of the State’s purest deep water lakes. A lumber mill was opened on the pond in 1821. In 1876, landlocked salmon were introduced to complement the already excellent Togue fishery that exists to this day on the pond. Over 400 camps and year-round residences now surround Cold Stream pond.

While initial industries were clustered along Cold Stream Pond, the last of which closed at the end of World War II, there was simultaneous development along the Town’s western border, the

Penobscot River. A primitive road ran along its shores that was later improved and extended as far as Houlton. This road is now Route 2, but used to be called the Military Road as it was constructed to provide supplies to the northern military post. Route 2 runs north to Lincoln. Easy access to Interstate 95 is also available in the Town of Howland across the bridge spanning the Penobscot River.

The Piscataquis River joins the Penobscot in the Howland / Enfield area. Steamships used to travel the Penobscot north past Enfield by way of a canal that skirted Piscataquis falls. This spot became the site of an early pulp and paper mill later taken over by International Pulp and Paper. IP sold it to Bangor Hydro-Electric that operated a generating station at Stanford Dam, built at the base of the falls.

In years past, Maine Central Railroad maintained a depot in Enfield. Cole's Express Company came out of this development. Although the depot no longer exists, the railway is still active. Today the citizens of Enfield depend for their livelihood largely on the community's water and forest resources and related industries. Enfield has primarily relied on the pulp and paper manufacturing industry in Lincoln and Howland for employment, but this has declined in recent years. The town is largely centered on the Penobscot River and Cold Stream Pond.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

Enfield currently has no sites on the National Register of Historic Places. There are no archeological sites recorded in Enfield, but a professional survey has not been conducted.

*Cole Memorial Building* (Enfield Town office) - houses a small municipal library.

*Grange Hall*

### ***Recreational Assets***

*Helen Woods Park* - The Helen Woods Park is located on Cedar Rest Road. This 5 acre nature park and accompanying trails was donated by Mr. Richard Bradford in memory of his wife.

*Gary Stover Memorial Beach* – Located adjacent to the public landing on Old Hatchery Road.

*Galen Cole Historical Park* – Located on Route 155 and commemorates Enfield's original railroad station.

*Enfield's Unnamed Park* – Located adjacent to Route 188 and in the vicinity of the Enfield Village School Playground.

*Morgan Beach Community Park and Recreation Facility* - Beach with a pavilion building for skating, two rental camps, restrooms, and concession stand.

*Cold Stream Pond* - Pristine deep water lake.

*Green Valley Golf Course*

*Undeveloped Forest* – used for hunting, trapping and other outdoor activities. Much of this land is privately owned and use is dependent upon access provided by the owner. Landowners have been cooperative in allowing access to the public, including hunters and snowmobilers.

**Commercial Assets** – There are a few service and retail related businesses in Enfield.

**Ecological Assets**

There are five deer wintering areas identified in Enfield and two bald eagle nest sites. The shorelines of Penobscot River also provide a bald eagle feeding area. Wetlands in Enfield have a moderate value as waterfowl and wading bird habitat, including nesting and feeding areas. The majority of land in Enfield is forested and owned by individuals.

**GREENBUSH**

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Greenbush is on the eastern side of the Penobscot halfway between Old Town and Milford to the South and Enfield and Howland to the north. Greenbush is made of four sections. These are Greenbush, the southern part of town; Cardville, the eastern part; Olamon, the northern part; and Eastride, east of Olamon. Islands owned by the Penobscot Indian Nation sit in the Penobscot that runs alongside Greenbush. The majority of the land in Greenbush is wooded and rural in nature. Built land uses are primarily residential. Route 2 is the major traffic route that runs north to south through Greenbush. Greenbush has seen its population increase over the past few decades. These residents are primarily employed outside of town and commute to the Bangor LMA.

Greenbush has traditionally been a lumbering and railroad community. Due to its location on the Penobscot, for many years hundreds of men were employed as river drivers, between Greenbush and Argyle, sorting out the logs for various owners for delivery to the sawmills of Milford, Old Town, Veazie and Bangor. Olamon had a saw mill as well. Woods camps were also dotted throughout the forest where men were employed cutting logs. These industries supported hotels, taverns, a railway station and a store in Greenbush. The twentieth century brought pulp mills and sawmills and log driving were phased out. The railroad also changed transportation in Greenbush. There were two railroad stations in Greenbush, one of which was located in Olamon. Currently with the exception of some small owner-operated businesses, most residents are employed outside of town.

**Historic and Cultural Assets-** There are no identified archeological sites or historic sites, except for than the Town Hall that is 100 years old. A small Historical Society has been active.

**Recreational Assets-**

Olamon Stream and the “meadow” (wetland) are important natural resource and recreation assets for the town. There used to be a dam on Olamon Stream that provided power to sawmills. The dam no longer exists, but evidence of its presence is visible.

*Penobscot River Boat Landing and Picnic area* – the river is used extensively for fishing, canoeing, boating, fiddleheading and bird watching. To the north of Greenbush, Passadumkeag also has a Penobscot River boat landing.

*Helen Dunn School Playgrounds*

*Michael Steven Park* – playgrounds

**Commercial Assets** –

***Ecological Assets-*** Groundwater is the main water supply for Greenbush. Concerns about the groundwater supply include the nursery in town and the University's old low-radioactive waste site.

The Penobscot River at Greenbush provides a habitat for two rare animals found in the Penobscot, the yellow lamp mussel and the tidewater mucket. Olamon Stream and "meadow" provide unique wetland wildlife habitat for many unique birds and plants including pitcher plants and some small native orchids. Greenbush also provides suitable habitat for a number of mammals, birds and fish. Deer, beaver, heron, eagles, osprey, otter, muskrat, bear, moose and other small mammals all find their home in Greenbush.

Much of Greenbush is managed forestland and generates tax revenue for the town. Greenbush also has two gravel eskers that are valuable for the town.

## **HOWLAND**

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The Town of Howland has a population of 1,362, according to the 2000 U.S. Census, and is located in the central portion of Penobscot County. The total land area contained within the corporate limits is 31.3 square miles. Only 2.3 percent of the Town's land is developed, 19.9 percent of the Town's area is swamps/wetlands/open water, and 74.8% of the Town's total land is forested. The Town Village is located on a point of land where the Piscataquis and Penobscot Rivers meet. The Penobscot River is joined by the Piscataquis River just upstream of the State Route 155 Bridge in Howland. Howland has an exit off Interstate 95, the first one after Old Town's exit 20 miles south.

The Penobscot River Restoration Project proposes the purchase of the Howland Dam and decommissioning of its power generation. It is also proposed to pursue a state of the art fish bypass in Howland to maintain the impoundment.

### ***Historic/Cultural Assets***

Arthur Spiess of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission reports there are 43 known prehistoric archaeological sites in the Town of Howland. Most of these sites are on the banks of the Piscataquis River. When the Howland Dam was relicensed, intensive work was done in this area. A "Red Paint" or Moorehead Burial Tradition Cemetery existed at one time in downtown Howland, but it was excavated and destroyed before 1930 without any records being made. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission recognizes that other historic assets may exist in the area and recommends that the backwater channels of the Piscataquis River be further surveyed, as well as alluvium along the Penobscot River and its back channels.

### ***Physical Assets***

***Former Tannery Facility*** – The former tannery facility is a large turn of the century brick building situated on a 12-acre piece of property located on the river below the dam on the Piscataquis River and above the dam on the Penobscot. This property is identified as a Pine Tree Zone site to encourage development of the building. Pine Tree Zones are designated sites throughout Maine where economic development is being encouraged by the State, and new or expanding businesses that locate there can receive tax and other incentives.

*Environmental Physics Site, Howland Integrated Forest Study* - Established in 1987, the Howland Forest research site is located about 35 miles north of Bangor. The site lies within a commercial, mature conifer/transitional hardwood forest owned by International Paper. Since 1989, NASA Goddard's Biospheric Sciences Branch has played an active role in collaborating with the University of Maine in remote sensing research at Howland and the modeling of forest ecosystem response to global change issues.

This work has emphasized the detection of features and patterns at local to regional spatial scales and the exploration of mechanisms that cover temporal scales ranging from seconds to centuries. This Maine-NASA collaboration assesses ecosystem patterns in a linked modeling framework involving models of forest succession, soil processes, and energy exchange. The University of Maine maintains an electrically-connected meteorological station at a 25 meter high walk-up meteorological tower and an adjacent field laboratory building located within a large spruce stand.

### ***Recreational Assets***

Sportsmen come to Howland to use the snowmobile/ATV trails, hunt in the lush green woods and use the resources of the Penobscot and the Piscataquis Rivers for fishing, particularly bass fishing. In addition to bass, anglers can enjoy landlocked salmon fishing on the Piscataquis River and pickerel and salmon fishing on the Penobscot River.

*Penobscot River Launch*- The Penobscot River Boat Launch is located on Penobscot Avenue. It is municipally owned and maintained. The dock is put into the water in April and taken out of the water in October. The launch has a gravel public parking area.

*Piscataquis River Launch* - The Piscataquis River Boat Launch is located on Coffin Street. It is municipally owned and maintained. The dock is put into the water in April and taken out of the water in October. The launch has a gravel public parking area.

*Pond Farm Wildlife Management Area* - Howland houses a state controlled wildlife management office that serves to protect the natural beauty of the area and its species. The Pond Farm Wildlife Management Area is conservation land owned by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Recreation occurring on this land includes canoeing, fur trapping, ice fishing, warm water species inland fishing, wildlife watching and hunting. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife is currently in the process of cutting trees along the road to make the facility more visible to the public.

### ***Commercial Activities***

The Town of Howland has a very limited number of commercial activities. The majority of businesses in Howland are small restaurants and retail establishments. There are very few large businesses in Howland. Along with Friendship Trap Company, the Town's largest employers include MSAD #31, and Cummings Healthcare and Assisted Living.

### ***Ecological Assets***

Fish species found in the Penobscot River include salmon, smallmouth bass, chain pickerel and yellow perch. Fish species found in the Piscataquis River include brook trout, salmon, splake, and mussels. The Piscataquis River provides a high quality habitat for these species and will be critical in restoring fish runs and populations in the watershed.

Some wildlife habitats found in Howland include deer, inland waterfowl and wading birds, dragonflies, wood turtles, bald eagles.

## **LINCOLN**

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Lincoln is on the east side of the Penobscot River north of Howland and is included as the northern boundary of the Penobscot River Restoration Project because it is a service center for the area. Interstate 95 that runs up the west side of the Penobscot connects to Lincoln via the Penobscot Valley Avenue Bridge.

The primary activity in the early days of Lincoln was lumbering. Farming was also an important activity with wheat and corn as the principal crops in the early years, and potatoes and beans later. With the rapid increase in population during the first twenty years since the arrival of the first settler, the building trades, blacksmith shops, harness makers and mercantile enterprises began to flourish. In the 1930's, Lincoln, like many communities across the country was hit hard by the depression. These years of economic devastation changed forever the importance placed on the agrarian way of life to one of manufacturing. Pulp and Paper production became the primary economic activity, followed by a healthy increase and growth in retail activity and municipal services.

In the fall of 1825, sawmills on Mattanawcook Stream were built. Work began on the upper mill in September 1825 and was completed the following spring. This mill was on the east bank of the stream near the present day location on the Lincoln Memorial Library. In June 1826, a second sawmill was completed and this was known as the lower mill. More than five million feet of pine logs were put into Mattanawcook Stream during the winter of 1825-1826.

The spool mill in South Lincoln was an important and profitable industry in the community. In 1871, James Emerson built a small sawmill on the site of the future spool mill and engaged in sawing lumber for various purposes, especially white birch for spool bars. The spool mill was rebuilt after a fire and in 1898, the business was incorporated as the John MacGregor Company. Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company, under the control of the Mattanawcook Mill Co., was organized in 1882. This paper mill is still a major employer in the region today.

Quarrying for granite was also a well established and busy enterprise around 1880 and was a profitable business for many years in the Town of Lincoln. Many of the foundations of the older homes we see in Lincoln today probably came from one of the quarries here.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

*Lincoln Library* – Housed in colonial brick building built in 1925. The Library is a valuable asset, not only to Lincoln, but to the surrounding communities as well. It works in close cooperation with the various schools in the area and many services are free to those wishing to avail themselves of them. The Library also works very closely with the Lincoln Historical Society in helping to preserve important records for genealogical research and general historical information.

### ***Physical Assets***

*Lincoln Regional Airport* - Lincoln Regional Airport serves Lincoln and [Penobscot County](#) and is owned by the Town Of Lincoln. A distance of 5000 feet is provided for seaplanes to land. The facility is at an elevation of 208 feet at a distance of about 2 miles from Lincoln.

#### *Public high schools:*

- Mattanawcook Academy: At 15 reed drive; grades: 9 – 12
- Northern Penobscot Tech Region 3 – At 17 west Broadway; grades: 9 - 12

#### *Public primary/middle schools:*

- Ella Burr School - located at 215 main street; grades: pre-kindergarten – Grade 4
- Mattanawcook Jr. High School - At 41 school street; grades: 5 - 8

***Recreational Assets*** - Lincoln is home to 13 lakes that provide numerous recreation opportunities.

*Lincoln Recreation Center* – The town’s recreation facility with a basketball court and other facilities.

*Snowmobile trails* – Lincoln Snowhounds help upkeep 100+ miles of trails with signage and a clubhouse. They sponsor races each year as well.

#### *Boat Landings:*

- *South Lincoln Boat Landing* - Also has a picnic site and walking trails.
- *Mattanawcook Boat Landing*
- *Folsom Pond Boat Landing*
- *Stump Pond or (Snag Pond)*
- *Long Pond Boat Landing*
- *Little Narrows*

***Commercial Assets*** – As a service center, Lincoln is home to many major retail, automotive, and restaurant businesses. Lincoln is also home to a hospital and several manufacturing business. Lincoln has a chamber of commerce and a regional development corporation.

*Banks* - Lincoln has six lending institutions with over 120 million in deposits.

*Retail* - Wal-Mart, Rite Aid, Hannaford, Aubochoon, McDonalds, car dealers and more.

*Other businesses include:* Lincoln Paper & Tissue, Johnston Dandy Company, FASTCO, Ramsay Welding, and PK Floats.

*Places to stay in Lincoln include:* Briarwood Motel, Lincoln House Motel, Thomas Motel, Country Comfort Bed & Breakfast, Eagle Lodge, and Caribou Pond Rentals.

*Realtors in Lincoln include:* ERA McPhail Realty, CWA Lake Street Realty, and Burnell & Bragdon Realty.

## **MILFORD**

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Directly south of the Town of Greenbush, on the eastern bank of the river is the Town of Milford. The Town of Milford has a population 2,950 and a land area of 45.59 square miles. The village of Costigan, occupies the northwestern corner of Milford, along Route 2. Going south along Route 2, a few houses occupy the riverbank. The Town's population becomes denser in the south-west corner of the town, across the river from Old Town and Indian Island. Milford proper, while clustered near the river, takes almost no advantage of it. Very few houses sit facing towards the river and there is no public access below the dam.

The proximity of Milford to transportation routes was the driving force behind the Town's development. The Penobscot River and its tributaries were utilized as highways by the area's booming timber industry to float logs downstream to the lumber mills which were located on the edge of the river near town. In the early days, supplies were carted by "freight stage" or poles up river by raft or river boat.

The Bangor Hydro Power house and Dam was constructed in 1907 to generate water powered electricity. The Milford Dam is sited to have increased power generation as part of the Penobscot River Restoration Project. An improved fish bypass is also planned for the Milford Dam.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

The Bodwell Water Company Plant, located on the east side of the Penobscot River at Bridge Street has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1988.

The Milford Congregational Church located on the corner of Main and Perry Streets, has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1989.

The shoreline of the Penobscot River was surveyed for prehistoric archaeological sites as part of the relicensing of the then Bangor Hydroelectric Dam. Seventeen potentially sensitive sites were identified. A minimum of four and as many as eleven of the seventeen identified shoreline sites may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

### ***Physical Assets***

*Jordan Memorial Park* – The Jordan Memorial Park was given to the Town of Milford in 1920.

*Milford Honor Roll Park* – Milford Honor Roll Park is located on the corner of Main Street and Davenport Street and is a war memorial to area veterans. The Park is approximately one acre in size and consists of an open grassy area, a plaque and vintage cannon.

*The Costigan Boat Launch* – This facility is located on the Penobscot River near Costigan on Route 2. It is fully handicapped accessible.

### ***Recreational Assets***

*Sunkhaze Meadows National Wildlife Refuge* – Sunkhaze is a federally owned facility which serves a regional area. The Refuge is approximately 9,800 undeveloped acres located in the center portion of Milford around Sunkhaze Stream. Activities available include, fishing, cross-country skiing, ice skating, bird watching, canoeing, snowmobiling, and walking.

*Pine Tree Snowmobile Club* – The Pine Tree Snowmobile Club is a public club, which builds and maintains trails throughout the Town. These trails are mostly on private property with permission from the landowners and are used for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing. The club also maintains a clubhouse.

### ***Commercial Assets***

The Town of Milford has a limited number of commercial activities. Businesses are primarily small retail/service establishments such as banks, hair salons, convenience stores, construction companies and auto repair/dealerships. The Town's major employers include the Town (via the school and fire departments) and Randall Trucking, which employs more than 20 people, but less than 50.

*Milford Motel On The River* – The Milford Motel was built in 1989 in a residential area of Route 2, on the bank of the Penobscot River. It offers both standard rooms with a compact kitchen and two bedroom suites with full kitchens. The Penobscot River is 50 feet behind the motel through the pines.

### ***Ecological/Wildlife Assets***

Sunkhaze Wildlife Refuge is home to many birds. The woods are filled with the songs of Neotropical migrants. The Sunkhaze Stream also hosts waterfowl species such as American black ducks and hooded mergansers, in addition to American bitterns and common snipe.

Resident mammal species include beavers, moose, white-tailed deer, black bears, coyotes, river otters, and fisher. Smaller mammals found on the refuge include snow-shoe hares, red squirrels, porcupines, muskrats, and several species of mice and voles. The smallest of this group provide a valuable food source for the refuge raptor population which includes northern harriers, broad-winged hawks, red-tailed hawks and American kestrels. Owls, including great horned and barred, are common during various times of the year.

Reptiles found at the Refuge include turtles and snakes. Amphibians found at the Refuge include salamanders, toads and frogs. In addition to Atlantic Salmon and American Eel, fish species found in Milford include bass, sunfish, shiners, pickerel and trout. The invertebrate population includes several types of darners, flies, mosquitoes, and beetles among others.

## **OLD TOWN**

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The City of Old Town, on the western bank of the Penobscot River, is the largest municipality directly within the river development project between the Veazie and Howland dams. Old Town has a land area of 38.28 square miles. Most of the City lies on Marsh Island, land surrounded by the Stillwater River in the West and the Penobscot in the East. The City has a population of 8,130, and many people from the surrounding towns are employed in Old Town.

The economic development of Old Town began in 1798 when Richard Winslow built a water powered sawmill near the present downtown. Old Town quickly became a leader in the lumber industry, due to its abundant water power, access to the north woods, flat water stretches above the City available for booming logs, and access to markets. A fleet of stern wheelers operated on the upper river beginning in 1848. The second railroad in the country ran from Old Town to Bangor and provided transportation for lumber products to reach port. This gave Old Town a huge transportation advantage over other towns. By 1860, Old Town was the largest supplier of lumber in the United States, and Bangor was one of the busiest ports. Today's settlements reflect the lumber industry. What is now called the Milford Dam is located near the waterfall that powered many of the earliest saw mills. Commercial activity in what is now downtown Old Town began around 1832 to serve the workers, sawmill operators, and river drivers who congregated in this area. Housing sprang up around downtown. The Stillwater area grew up around the ledges in Stillwater; Great Works grew up around the sawmills and later the pulp mill at the falls.

During the 1880's, Old Town's economy began shifting away from sawn lumber and wood products and began to diversify. Woolen mills, canoe manufacturing, shoe manufacturing (particularly river driver shoes and boots), a pulp and paper mill and hydro-power were all established. A dam was constructed at the falls in 1888, just above the present Milford dam, which led to the first woolen mill. Hydroelectric plants were constructed at Stillwater in 1904 and at the new Milford dam in 1906.

Route 2 runs through Old Town, parallel to the river. Along Route 2 is a densely populated residential area, although the homes are separated from the river by a busy railroad track to the Great Works Mill. Old Town's down town shopping district, where Routes 2 and 2A meet, is directly parallel to the Penobscot River. Downtown Old Town has had ups and downs in its economic success, but over the long run those industries exhibiting the greatest stability have been directly related to wood resources. Old Town has also traditionally held a close relationship to the Penobscot River – whether for log driving, powering sawmills, transportation, hydropower, or as a medium to float canoes.

By the 1980s many of the more industrial businesses had closed and left large buildings by the river. The City recognized the value of the riverfront property and in 1981 the City bought an abandoned warehouse that sat on three prime acres between the river and downtown. Contamination from PCBs was found on the site, but the City was able to work with the EPA and receive grants for cleanup.

Recently Old Town developed a waterfront park on the site. The park has a playground, restroom facilities, a gazebo, and large grassy area to accommodate community events. The City now holds an annual celebration called a Canoe Hullabaloo in the park to support its ties to the river and canoes. At the other end of the park there is a restaurant, the Chocolate Grill, that takes advantage of the view of the river, with large windows and outside dining.

The Great Works Dam is directly adjacent to the new waterfront park. Great Works Paper Mill, now James River, used to own the dam. The Great Works Dam was built in 1906, and is now used as a hydroelectric dam. It is owned by PPL and is one of the two dams proposed for demolition in the Penobscot River Project.

## *Historic and Cultural Assets*

The City is rich in prehistoric archaeological sites due to the presence of the Penobscot Indian Nation. The banks of the Penobscot and Stillwater Rivers have been extensively surveyed as part of the hydroelectric relicensing process. The MHPC lists 107 known prehistoric sites. Most of these sites are located along the banks for the Penobscot and Stillwater Rivers and their tributary streams.

There are five sites in Old Town on the National Register of Historic Places. The Gut Island Site, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. The Edith Marion Patch House, listed in 2001, is located on College Avenue. The St. James Episcopal Church on Center Street was listed on the Register in 1974 and the U.S. Post Office, also located on Center Street was listed in 1986.

As the Hirundo Wildlife Refuge was being developed, artifacts were found along the river bank that later proved to be left by the “Red Paint People.” For several years, this area was used as part of the University Archeology courses where digging and cataloging were done by the professors and by the students. The Hirundo Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

*The Old Town Museum* – The Old Town Museum is located on Main Street in the old St. Mary’s Church. The Museum is open during the summer months and contains historical artifacts and displays. Weekly programs are given at the Museum, emphasizing Old Town’s history and traditional crafts.

## *Physical Assets*

*Sewall Park and Boat Launch Facilities*– Sewall Park is located on outer Poplar Street. This park contains a multi-purpose field, overnight camping, a boat landing, drinking water access, and restroom facilities. Areas of the park can be reserved for family reunions, overnight camping or other functions. This site was dedicated in honor of Joseph Sewall of the James W. Sewall Company. Mr. Sewall was President of the Maine Senate from 1975-1982.

*Riverfront Park* - Currently, the Riverfront Park, located on North Main Street, is under construction. The park borders the Penobscot River. The planned theme areas for the park include: two playgrounds, a water splash pad, adult fitness area, trail system, and picnic area.

*Peace Pole Park* - Peace Pole Park is located in the center of town at the corner of Center and Main Street. It has a small landmark encouraging peace and love for all who live or pass through our community. The park has a large amount of trees and a few park benches.

*Perkins Avenue Park* - Perkins Avenue Park is located on Perkins Avenue. The park borders the Leonard Middle School sport complex. The park includes parking, areas for informal leisure like Frisbee and basketball.

*Treat-Webster Island Park (a.k.a. “French Island”)* - Treat-Webster Island Park is also receiving a new “facelift”. The playground installation will be completed by late spring in time for summer use. The park is within walking distance for most French Islanders and will provide a quiet getaway for park users.

*Coombs Park* - Coombs Park is located on upper Stillwater Avenue. The park has floral gardens and lots of shady trees. Frisbee, hacky sack, and sunbathing are some of Coombs Park past attractions.

*Spencer Park* - Spencer Park with its view of the falls at the Milford Dam is located on North Main Street at the junction of Stillwater Avenue. There is also a view of Indian Island from the Park. The Park is used for passive recreation. Bald eagles are often spotted in this area.

*Binnette Park* - Binnette Park is located in downtown Old Town along the Penobscot River. There is a bandstand at this site and during the summer months there are free concerts by local bands. The park was named after long time resident and state legislator Joseph Binnette.

*North Fourth Street Park and Boat Launch Facilities*- North Fourth Street Park is located on North Fourth Street Extension. The boat ramp provides river access to the Penobscot River. In addition, the park offers a scenic view of the river for picnics, small family gatherings and other passive recreation activities. The North Fourth Street Trail starts next to the old Waterworks Building and continues following the river to behind Labree's Bakery. The trail continues by crossing over Gilman Falls Avenue and catching on to the Old Town Cross Country Trails behind Old Town High School.

*Old Town Boat Landing* - Old Town Boat Landing is located on Pushaw Lake, the Old Town Boat Landing provides boat access for fishing and recreational boating. The landing is located on Beechwood Avenue and has limited parking due to it being in a residential area.

*Treat-Webster Community Center* - The Treat-Webster Community Center is located on Treat-Webster Island (a.k.a. "French Island") on Bodwell Street. A restoration project was completed last summer and the building is open to the community for meetings, classes, bridal showers and birthday parties.

*Tennis Courts* - The City of Old Town has two areas for recreational tennis: Old Town High School on Stillwater Avenue and Herbert Sargent School off the Bennoch Road. Both facilities are lighted for night-time tennis.

*Outdoor Basketball Hoops* - All "hoopsters" can play pick-up basketball on outdoor courts at Old Town High School off Stillwater Avenue, Herbert Sargent School off Bennoch Road, and Perkins Avenue Park.

*Dewitt Field* – Dewitt Field is a general aviation airport owned by the City of Old Town. The airport is located on approximately 360 acres of land on the north end of Marsh Island. The airport's primary runway is 3600 feet long and 100 feet wide. The secondary runway measures 3200 feet long by 100 feet wide. There is a seaplane base located at the airport and the Maine Forest Service is headquartered there.

### ***Recreational Assets***

Outdoor recreation opportunities available in Old Town include hiking, hunting, fishing, cross country skiing, biking and canoeing. The Penobscot River is one of the Town's most popular canoeing areas. There are also many popular scenic areas in the City of Old Town. Popular

views include the falls at the Milford Dam in the downtown area and Gilman Falls Dam on Route 43 and the Stillwater Dam in Stillwater.

*Bike Path Trail System* - The path begins at the corner of Jefferson Street and Perkins Avenue and continues behind the Old Town Shopping Center and connects to the University of Maine trail system.

*University of Maine Hirundo Wildlife Refuge* – The Refuge is partly in Old Town (718 acres) with a larger adjacent parcel in the Town of Alton. The refuge offers hiking and cross country skiing.

*University of Maine University Forest* – The University Forest consists of 1,075 acres located south of Stillwater Avenue has a system of bicycle paths from Perkins Avenue to Stillwater Avenue, connecting Old Town with the University of Maine. Much of the University Forest was acquired by the Federal Government during the depression. The three purposes of the forest are research, education and recreation. Wildlife in the Forest is abundant including, deer, bear, moose and coyote.

### ***Commercial Activities***

The City has a relatively strong industrial and commercial base. The city enjoys a relatively diverse mix of industrial, service and retail businesses. Forestry and forest-related businesses are also important components of the City's economy. Georgia Pacific (The James River Corporation), Old Town Canoe, and Labree's Bakery are Old Town's largest employers. The James River Corporation paper mill, Old Town's largest employer and tax payer, is located on North Main Street next to the Penobscot River, above the Great Works Dam. Other large business enterprises within the Town include Cyr Bus Lines, H.E. Sargent, and James Sewall Company. Old Town also has bank branches from Key Bank and Bangor Savings Bank.

*Johnson Outdoors Factory Outlet* - Johnson Outdoors Factory Outlet is a retail outlet for Johnson Outdoors selling Ureka tents, Camptrail backpacks, Silva compasses and Jack Wolfskin camping gear. Johnson Outdoors makes camping and water sports gear, and sells tents, backpacks, diving gear, snorkels and watercraft.

*Meister's Wildlife Studio* – Meister's Wildlife Studio provides taxidermy services specializing in custom design mounts

*Old Town Canoe Visitor Center* - Old Town Canoe Visitor Center is a retail store selling blemished-only canoes and kayaks.

*Old Town Trading Post* – Old Town Trading Post is a retail store selling hunting and fishing supplies and used Old Town canoes.

*The Archers Edge, Inc.* – The Archers Edge sells and services archery equipment and accessories. They also have an indoor and video archery shooting range.

*Old Town Aviation* – Old Town Aviation runs an aviation school with FAA testing. In addition to flying instruction, aircraft are sold and rented. Old Town Aviation is a Seaplane base.

*Hidden Meadows Golf Course* – Hidden Meadows is a nine-hole golf course located on West Old Town Road. It was opened in 1997 and features large greens, elevated tees and wide fairways.

*Old Town Marine Museum*- The Old Town Marine Museum is located on Main Street. The Museum houses a collection of antique small watercraft and motors.

*Penobscot Indian Art* – Penobscot Indian Art is a retail establishment providing Indian Art including talking and walking sticks, handcrafted musical instruments, baskets and more. Penobscot Indian Art is located on Main Street in Old Town.

### ***Ecological Assets***

The Hirundo Wildlife Refuge is home to many white tail deer. Birds sighted at the Refuge include grebes, ducks, hawks, grouse, herons, shorebirds, doves, owls, hummingbirds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, and songbirds.

## **PENOBSCOT NATION**

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Penobscot Nation lands include Indian Island that is adjacent to Old Town in the Penobscot River and over 200 islands that stretch northwards up the river. Indian Island, a primarily residential area, sits on the western side of the river above the Milford Dam. It is the traditional home of the Penobscot Indian Nation and the seat of their tribal government. It is connected to the City of Old Town by a bridge. The Penobscot Nation has been documented as the oldest, continuously operated government in America.

The Penobscot River is the ancestral home of the Penobscot Indian Nation. Restoration of the river's migratory fish stocks is necessary to comply with sustenance fishery rights guaranteed by the 1980 Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement Act and treaties between the Penobscot Nation, Massachusetts, and Maine. Penobscot tribal members have used the watershed and its abundant natural resources for physical and spiritual sustenance for 10,000-12,000 years. The Penobscot River Restoration project dam removals will help restore fish stocks.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

St. Anne Church and Mission Site, located on Indian Island off Route 43 were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

Indian Island also has Archeological Survey Sites (with restricted locations) which have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1984.

*Penobscot Nation Museum* - The Penobscot Nation Museum is located on Downstreet Street on Indian Island. The Museum is dedicated to preserving and sharing the rich cultural heritage of the Penobscot and Wabanaki people. Currently, the museum houses collections that span thousands of years of Maine Native American history. Our museum provides a repository for contemporary Wabanaki art, such as paintings, woodcarvings, and basketry, demonstrating the strong connections with ancestors and the earth.

## ***Commercial Assets***

*Penobscot High Stakes Bingo* - Penobscot High Stakes Bingo was established in 1973, one of the first Indian Gaming Operations in the country. Penobscot High Stakes Bingo offers Super Bingo weekends every six weeks with prizes up to \$250,000 per bingo weekend. Penobscot High Stakes Bingo offers a wide variety of bingo games, pull tabs, and coinboards.

*Penobscot Brown Ash Basketry* – Barbara D. Francis’ brown ash basketry has won awards in Native American art competitions and is currently exhibited in museums and galleries. She has a small retail shop in her home, which is open to the public by appointment.

*Penobscot Indian Art* – Penobscot Indian Art is a retail establishment providing Indian Art including talking and walking sticks, handcrafted musical instruments, baskets and more. Penobscot Indian Art is located on Main Street in Old Town.

## ***Ecological and Wildlife Resources***

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Big game species occurring on Penobscot Nation lands include moose, deer and bear. Two primary small game species include partridge and snowshoe hare. Common waterfowl species include duck, mallard goose and occasional teal species. Other species known to occur include coyote, fox, bobcat, raccoon, fisher, marten, mink, river otter, muskrat, beaver, skunk and short-tail weasel.

Both cold water and warm water fisheries are found on Penobscot Nation lands. The most common cold water species is brook trout. Landlocked Salmon and Atlantic salmon are also found. Warm water species include bass, perch, and pickerel.

## **ORONO**

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South of Old Town, the Town of Orono is a small university town occupying 19.04 square miles, located on the Stillwater River where it meets the Penobscot. Half of Orono’s population of 9,112 is comprised of students from the University of Maine.

Very few areas of Orono take advantage of the Penobscot River. The downtown business district lies parallel to the Stillwater River, but does not extend to the Penobscot. Most of Orono’s population lives within a two-mile radius of the center of Town. Like Old Town, the residential areas of Orono are separated from the Penobscot River by railroad tracks. Two-thirds of the Town of Orono consists of forest land, large wetlands and bogs.

The Penobscot River Restoration project proposes to increase power generation at the Orono dam.

## ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

*William Coburn House* – located on Bennoch Road was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

*The Maine Experiment Station Barn* – located at the University of Maine Campus was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990.

*The Old Fire Engine House* located on North Main Street was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

*The Orono Main Street Historic District*, from Maplewood Avenue to Pine Street, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

*The Nathaniel Treat House* located on Main Street was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

*The University of Maine at Orono Historic District* of Forest Street and Bennoch Road was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

*The Gov. Israel Washburn House* located on Main Street was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

*Hudson Museum* - The Hudson Museum is located in the Maine Center for the Arts on the University of Maine campus. The museum showcases temporary and permanent exhibits, celebrated by special events and discussed in lectures by such distinguished scholars as Richard Leakey, Jane Goodall and Thor Heyerdahl. Through guided tours and gallery programs, participants have an unparalleled opportunity to explore and understand the depth and breadth of the Earth's cultural diversity.

*Maine Forest and Logging Museum (Leonard's Mills)* - The Maine Forest and Logging Museum is a 265-acre which provides residents and visitors an educational and enjoyable experience. Through the Living History site at Leonard's Mills, the Museum teaches people of all ages about the forest and logging history of Maine. The general purposes are to collect, preserve and share artifacts, documents, tools and equipment, and stories relating to the history of the Maine woods, particularly the pioneer and lumbering periods.

The Museum is unique within the State in its focus on forest resources in a cultural context, combining an interactive Living History format (with period-dressed volunteers) with an operating up-and-down sawmill and other interpretative sites (such as authentic blacksmith shop, bateaus, trappers line camp, and log cabin).

*Maynard F. Jordan Planetarium (University of Maine)* – The Maynard F. Jordan Planetarium is Maine's first planetarium. The planetarium, on the second floor of Wingate Hall on the University of Maine campus, sports a 20-foot solid dome suspended over 45 seats and a Spitz 373 projector that produces stars, clusters, planets, and the Milky Way.

The star theater's audio system provides music and narration for most presentations while a team of slide projectors, special effect machines, and video projectors illustrate each adventure. All of this technology is controlled in real time computers and the dexterity of the planetarium host to create a dynamic environment for discovery. The Jordan Planetarium productions include shows for young sky watchers and seasoned astronomy buffs, and special feature programs that explore a variety of related topics. The views from your seat are not limited to the realistic simulation of a clear Maine sky. The theater can transport visitors across time and space to view the planets

up-close, journey to the center of the earth or to the edge of the universe, jump back to the discovery of Pluto, the birth of the solar system, or the beginning of time itself.

### ***Physical Assets***

*Marden Park* - located at the corner of Park and Crosby Street.

*Webster Park* – Webster Park is a five-acre park located on Stillwater River on North Main Street. The Park is used for picnics, concerts and passive recreation.

*Gould's Landing and Nadeau-Savoy Park* – Gould's Landing and Nadeau-Savoy Park is located on Pushaw Lake off Outer Essex Street. Facilities include picnic tables, barbeque pits, a boat landing and unsupervised swimming.

*Brownie's Park* – Brownie's Park is a nine-acre site close to the center of Town between Bennoch Road and the Stillwater River maintained by the Orono Land Trust. There is a pedestrian and bike path along river's edge and an area for canoe launching. Swimming, unsupervised, is an activity also enjoyed at the Park.

*(Bangor Hydro-Electric) Boat Ramp* – The Bangor Hydro-Electric Boat Ramp was built in 1994 off South Penobscot Street. The boat ramp offers access to the Penobscot River below the Orono Dam, across from Ayers Island.

*University of Maine* – The University of Maine sits on Marsh Island in Orono. UMaine consists of 258 buildings on 3,300 acres along the Stillwater River. About 519 of these acres and most of the buildings are within the Town itself. UMaine is the Town's largest employer and is the largest of the seven institutions which comprise the University of Maine system.

### ***Recreational Assets***

*Jeremiah Colburn Natural Area* - The Jeremiah Colburn Natural Area is comprised of 23 acres of land that was given to the Town by the Orono Land Trust. The Orono Land Trust maintains trails for cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and walking.

*University of Maine Trails* - The University of Maine Campus Recreation Department maintains approximately 19 miles of paved and unpaved trails, used for biking and walking in season. In the winter some trails are groomed for cross-country skiing and others are plowed for running and bicycling. The University of Maine trails connect to municipal trails in Orono and Old Town.

*Sklar Wilderness Park* – Sklar Wilderness Park is a 61-acre parcel of land located off Mainwood Avenue. It has a limited trail system, with connections to trails that run from the Kelley Road to Main Street. Sailor Development Parcel is another three-acre property used for passive recreation, which abuts Sklar Wilderness.

*Cota Trail*– The two and a half acre parcel which runs between Forest Avenue and the Jeremiah Colburn Natural Area was given to the Orono Land Trust in 1995. This trail is immediately adjacent to Jeremiah Natural Area, providing another point of access to the Natural Area.

*Marsh Island Natural Area* – Marsh Island Natural Area is land that the Orono Land Trust acquired in 1990 from Diamond Occidental when it sold off much of its land holdings. The parcel is 29 acres located between Park Street and the Penobscot River and is open for passive recreation.

*Orono Bog Boardwalk* – The entrance to the Boardwalk is via the East Trail of the Bangor City Forest. The forest itself offers 9.15 miles of walking, skiing and biking trails. It is open all year. The Orono Bog Boardwalk Project was initiated in the year 2000 by Professor Ronald B. Davis of Orono and the University of Maine and was opened in June 2003.

### ***Commercial Activities***

Employment in Orono is dominated by the University of Maine, which accounts for over 30 percent of the jobs within the Town. Microdyne and MBNA are the second largest companies within the Town of Orono. Other commercial enterprises within the Town include light manufacturing, retail establishments, food establishments, and health and service establishments.

*Villa Vaughn Campground* – *Villa Vaughn Campground* is located off Outer Forest Avenue on the shore of Pushaw Lake. The Campground is comprised of 17 acres with approximately 75 camp sites. Facilities offered at the Campground include boat launching site, sand beach, game room and playground. Canoe and row boat rentals are also offered at the Campground.

*Alpenglow Adventure Sports* – Alpenglow Adventure Sports is located on Main Street and has been supplying gear to mountaineers and climbers since 1986. They offer supply services for rescue teams, expeditions, and youth groups. In addition Alpenglow Adventure Sports sponsors the certified guides of Acadia Mountain Guides Climbing School, Maine's only AMGA Accredited Climbing School.

*Byer Factory Store* – Byer Manufacturing Factory Store is located on Mill Street. Products include casual seating and sleeping pieces, hardwood camp furniture, and other sporting goods to meet the needs of woods guides, lumberjacks, game wardens, hikers, campers and outdoor enthusiasts.

*Penobscot Valley Country Club and Golf Course* - The Penobscot Valley Country Club has been a part of the community since 1924. The 18-hole golf course was designed by internationally renowned architect Donald J. Ross. The clubhouse offers a full-service kitchen, ballroom with spectacular views overlooking the golf course, a meeting room perfect for executive meetings or intimate private parties, and a "grille" room complete with a full-service bar. The upper level of the clubhouse also offers two balconies. On the lower level of the clubhouse are locker rooms, a full service Golf Shop, and a card room. An outdoor, heated swimming pool with a poolside Snack Bar completes the facility.

*Black Bear Inn and Conference Center* – The Best Western Black Bear Inn is located on Godfrey Drive and features over 7,500 square feet of modern meeting space along with 68 rooms. They also offer menu planning assistance, audiovisual assistance, off-site activity coordination, business services including computer access, photocopying and fax services, and catering assistance.

*University Inn* – The University Inn is a 40 room Inn which overlooks the Stillwater River on College Avenue. The Inn is within walking distance to downtown Orono’s and ¾ mile from the University of Maine. They have a wide range of services available, ranging from business meetings with a light breakfast, to formal evening affairs with elegant menu choices.

*Friend and Friend-* Friend and Friend is located on Stillwater Avenue and is a retailer of Recreational vehicles including ATVs, snowmobiles and motorcycles. They also service recreational vehicles.

*Rose Bicycle* – Rose Bike Shop is located on Pine Street. They carry a full line of Trek, Jamis, and Fuji bicycles, and clothing and accessories. In addition to retail sales, Rose Bike Shop repairs bicycles.

*Taylor’s Bait Farm* – Taylor’s Bait Farm is located on Forest Avenue and provides finishing enthusiasts with gear and information.

### ***Ecological Assets***

There are three areas of Orono have traditionally been used as bird watching sites. The cemetery on the west bank of the Stillwater is good bird habitat because of the combination of both fields and trees. On the east bank of the river, the sewer inceptor right of way is often used as a bird watching path. The third area, old fields behind Park Street offers birds open space, the shelter of trees and access to water.

Other wildlife found in Orono include deer, waterfowl and wading birds, beaver, muskrat, mink, raccoon, otter, amphibians, fish and reptiles.

## **VEAZIE**

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The Town of Veazie is a small community of 1,744 residents. Veazie is bordered by Bangor to the south and Orono to the north. Approximately 50% of the Town’s land base, which measures approximately 4.2 square miles, is currently developed. The Town is largely residential with a significant amount of undeveloped open space. The small village portion of the town lies near the river, but only a few newer homes sit on the riverbank.

The Veazie Dam runs the width of the river to Eddington, it used to generate hydroelectric power. It is the second dam proposed for removal in the Penobscot River Project. The power station for the dam is on the Veazie side of the river.

### ***Historic and Cultural Assets***

Six prehistoric archeological sites have been identified along the Penobscot River. These sites were discovered during excavation for hydroelectric relicensing and other construction-related archeological activity.

The Fork Hill site (circa 1770-1780) is an identified archeological site.

### ***Recreation Assets***

*Veazie Town Forest* - The Veazie Town Forest occupies approximately 25 acres next to the Fairview Cemetery off Route 2. The land is managed by a forester and there are signs noting plants of interest. Trails are maintained for walking and cross-country skiing.

*Veazie Salmon Club* - The Veazie Salmon Club is located off Thompson Road on the site of Veazie's former landfill. The facility serves as a gathering point for sportsmen and caters to fisherman seeking to try their luck in the swirls below the Veazie Dam.

### ***Commercial Assets***

The Town of Veazie has a limited number of large commercial activities. Casco Bay Energy, LLC. operates the Maine Independence Station which is a 520MW natural gas fired combined cycle power plant. Veazie is home to a number of firms that are related and are in the construction industry. Most of the other commercial activities in the Town are exist mainly to serve small, narrowly defined "niche" markets.

*Hachey Rod and Fly Shop* - Hachey Rod and Fly Shop is a retail fly fishing supplier located on Main Street.

*L & J's Bike Shop* - L & J's Bike Shop is a retail bicycle sales and repair shop located on School Street.

*Stucco Lodge (Motor Inn)* - Stucco Lodge is located on State Street.

### ***Ecological Assets***

There is a bald eagle nesting site on the Penobscot River in the vicinity of the Graham Power Station.

GREENBUSH, ENFIELD, EDINBURG, BRADLEY –  
Enfield fish hatchery (Fish hatchery rd 732, 3676  
Bradley – Leonard's Mills Lumber Museum

BANGOR/BREWER -