

Storied Lands & Waters OF THE ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prepared by **Bruce Jacobson** | FACILITATION+PLANNING

Michael Melford/National Geographic Creative

The Allagash Wilderness Waterway is a 92-mile river and lake system winding northward through a working spruce-fir, northern-hardwood forest. A National Wild and Scenic River, it offers one of Maine's preeminent outdoor recreation experiences, and has become a cherished destination for canoeists, kayakers, anglers, hunters, winter adventurers, and nature enthusiasts.

The State of Maine's Bureau of Parks and Lands manages "the Allagash" for its wilderness



Waterway context map.

character and ecological integrity, as well as for optimum public use. The Bureau maintains authorized foot trails and campsites, boat and canoe put-ins, three dams, and other facilities. The Waterway lies within the Maine Woods region, and managers are ever mindful of the historic and modern context of the surrounding working forest.

Storied Lands & Waters was prepared for the nonprofit Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation (awwf.org). The full report, this summary, and other project documents are available from the Foundation or allagash.brucejacobson.com.

One component of *Storied Lands & Waters* is an interpretive plan. Actions are suggested to achieve the proposed Allagash Wilderness Waterway interpretation program, and address formal education and learning in the Waterway.

A heritage resource assessment is another part of the full report. It inventories, assesses, and proposes management actions for historic and cultural properties and objects within the Waterway.

However, physical evidence of past human activity is but one aspect of what constitutes the Allagash. The Waterway is composed, too, of plants, animals, water, soil, night sky, quiet, geologic formations, and natural processes. An effort similar to the heritage resource assessment is warranted for these, and other, Waterway natural resources.

INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Interpretation is a form of communication used by managers of parks, museums, and historic sites. *Storied Lands & Waters* provides the vision for interpretation, as well as formal education, visitor orientation, and trip planning. Together they constitute an information network for the Waterway that addresses visitors' interests and needs while accomplishing objectives established in prior management plans.

The planned network facilitates the Allagash visitor experiences desired by managers, while communicating with visitors about key Waterway places, features, objects, and concepts. It provides managers with a construct within which to make strategic decisions, and provides interpreters, educators, and designers sufficient detail to implement recommended actions. The key parts of the plan are goals, themes, and delivery strategies.

While *Storied Lands & Waters* is the first Waterway interpretive planning document, prior strategic and management plans addressed interpretation of historic resources and trip planning. Many proposed actions have been accomplished. Natural resource interpretation has been minimal, however, and the plan remedies that oversight.

GOALS

The following goals establish the purpose of the Waterway information network. They are general statements about the end results envisioned from implementing the proposed Allagash Wilderness Waterway interpretation program, derived from broader Waterway management guidance.

Pre-arrival Information – Visitors arrive in the Waterway prepared for a safe and enjoyable “wilderness” experience, one that will have minimal negative effects on important Waterway resources or other visitors' experiences.

Wildness – Visitors experience feeling solitude in nature with little conflict from other uses, and understand the Waterway's context as a wild and scenic river within the Maine Woods.

Resource Protection – Important scenic, natural, and heritage Waterway resources are safeguarded for the future.

Appreciation of Nature and History – Visitors appreciate the dynamic history and prominent natural and heritage resources of the Allagash Waterway.

Stewardship Ethic – Visitors form intellectual and emotional connections with the Allagash Wilderness Waterway that result in volunteer and philanthropic support.

Formal Learning – Participants in formal education programs that utilize Waterway curriculum resources comprehend the core message of the Waterway interpretive program.

INFLUENCES AFFECTING INTERPRETATION

Management's guiding principles, policies, goals, and objectives dictate what should be done. The overriding mandate is that wilderness character is fundamental to the purposes of the Waterway.

Many factors also affect managers' ability to communicate with the public including the Waterway's cultural context, visitor access, staffing and support, remote setting/physical configuration, changing technology, and other wildland recreation in the Maine Woods.

Implications

We should focus interpretation on “wildness” and the natural environment, yet overall,

blend cultural and natural topics. Information delivery must be appropriate to the varying wild character of locales throughout the Waterway. Any indoor interpretive media must be within existing structures, rather than new construction.

There are many tangible markers of the Allagash watershed's rich history we could interpret.

Interpretation must be appropriate to the personnel and funding resources available. Hence, the basic interpretive program must be able to function without personal interpretation, especially in winter. Funding for development of interpretive facilities, media, and programs will often come from sources supplemental to BPL budgets.

North Maine Woods checkpoint staff and local outfitters are potential sources of accurate Waterway information. The likelihood of getting lost—or feeling insecure—is high when driving North Maine Woods roads to the Waterway.

Informing visitors about how to behave safely in a remote outdoor setting is a high priority. Accurate pre-trip information is vital. On-site interpretive media cannot utilize cellphone or internet service at this time.

Digital devices can be used to supply and record information during a Waterway visit. Apps downloaded prior to a visit present a potential interpretive medium.

Interpretive planning must rely on general

principles of interpretation to supplement scant data about Waterway visitors.

Collaborative opportunities abound among entities managing public use in the Maine Woods region to reinforce trip planning, orientation, and interpretive messaging, potentially realizing cost savings and improving the visitor experience.

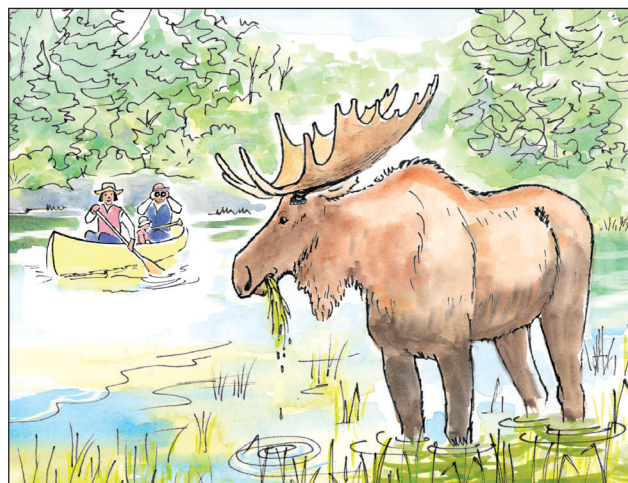
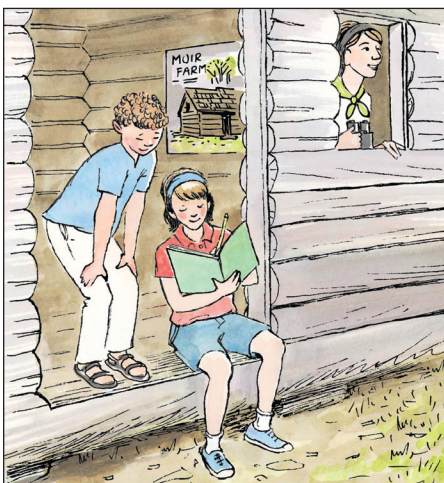
WATERWAY AUDIENCES

Identifying audiences allows us to respond to visitors' varied interests and needs. There are two main Waterway visitor groups, both of which travel on the watercourse—groups that travel primarily on water and groups that travel primarily on snow. A smaller number of users may visit the Waterway without traveling the watercourse, such as fall hunters or visitors to Tramway and the locomotives.

Not all who consume Waterway information have dipped a paddle or wet a line in Allagash waters. Some individuals experience the Waterway from afar, such as in a classroom, browsing the web, or reading publications. Potential visitors join water and snow travelers, therefore, as a secondary Waterway audience segment.

INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Some heritage and natural resources automatically pique visitors' curiosity in the Waterway. Allagash Falls, moose, and



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Left: Future Jr. Rangers at Taylor Camp. Right: Waterway moose encounter.

Locomotives No. 1 and No. 2 are prime examples. When people can see or experience something, they are more likely to pay attention to messages communicated in association with their experience. Allagash places, objects, animals, and plants provide tangible, sensory opportunities to share intangible resource meanings or concepts such as “wilderness”; they provide interpretive opportunities.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Themes help us make choices about what information to include in an interpretive program. Unlike a topic, which is the subject matter, theme is the main point or idea a communicator is trying to convey about that topic. Themes help frame the “story” being communicated.

The Allagash is a wild place where flowing waters reflect centuries of life, work, and travel in Maine’s North Woods; it is a place set aside for all.

Interpretive themes, and sub-themes, expand upon the above core message, which applies throughout the 92-mile length of the Waterway. Storylines connect interpretive themes to tangible resources, using the Waterway’s prominent features as departure points for communicating our messages.

THEME I – The Waterway is a wild place set aside for all to enjoy and care for.

THEME II – Flowing waters sustain wild life throughout the Waterway.

THEME III – People have lived, worked, and traveled in the Maine Woods since ancient times.

FUTURE VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Storied Lands & Waters proposes 33 actions to communicate with Waterway visitors, and create a desired visitor experience. The proposed Waterway information network addresses visitors’ interests and needs throughout the continuum of their experience: pre-visit, visit, and post-visit.

This means offering easy-to-use trip planning media, orientation information, interpretive messaging in various formats, and follow-up opportunities.

Overall, the recommendations address management’s goals and objectives; respond to the Waterway’s inherent possibilities and constraints; build on current efforts; take advantage of Allagash places, features, and objects that offer interpretive opportunities; and target identified audiences. Proposed actions communicate a core message to those identified audiences.

Actions would affect both the physical and digital interpretive environment. Exhibits and interpretive panels would improve the visitor experience in the Storehouse, Boarding House, Taylor Camp, and a few other select locations. A printed thematic pocket guide would provoke visitors to connect with Waterway resources.

The digital footprint of the Waterway would increase through a web portal, mobile app, and social media presence. A trip planner is one component of the proposed portal, which would also host resources for educators, offer opportunities for self-directed learning, and collect data about Waterway natural resources.

Six scenarios suggest how visitors might experience the Waterway once recommendations are implemented. Some visitors will successfully experience the Waterway without taking advantage of any interpretive media. In keeping with the focus on “wildness,” no proposed exhibits or exhibit panels would be visible from the watercourse.

These recommendations are offered to Bureau of Parks and Lands and Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation for consideration. Each entity will assess the appropriateness of the proposed actions and determine whether to proceed with independent or, in some cases, collaborative implementation.

Storehouse Interpretive Center

1. – Design, construct, and install Theme I and Theme II exhibits in the 1,000-square-foot north area of the Storehouse interpretive center. Cost estimate: \$150,000–300,000.

2. PRIORITY – Design, construct, and install Theme III exhibits in the 1,500-square-foot south area of the Storehouse interpretive center. Cost estimate: \$225,000–450,000.

3. – Evaluate desired facility improvements at the Storehouse to support the overall visitor experience. These could include audiovisual equipment, security upgrades, and universal access improvements. Develop cost estimates. Cost: Operations.

Boarding House

4. – Develop and install exhibit panels in the Boarding House exploring the Theme III subtheme, At Home in the Woods (“King” LaCroix’s historical use of the building). Cost estimate: \$18,000–24,000.

Taylor Camp and Moir Farm

5. – Design, produce, and install exhibit panels in Taylor Camp exploring Theme III storylines (Moosetowners, Moir farm, “sports” and sporting camps). Cost estimate: \$12,000–18,000.

Tramway Village “Discovery”

6. – Maintain reconstructed tramway section and stabilized locomotives; preserve visitors’ sense of discovery at Tramway village by using

“Allagash Explorer” media to relate storylines, rather than installing permanent interpretive panels. Cost: Operations.

Lock Dam “Working” Camp

7. PRIORITY – Institute a process that allows creative amateurs and professionals performing work in and about the Waterway to use Lock Dam Camp for a short-term residency program tied to interpretive Themes I, II, and III. Cost: Operations.

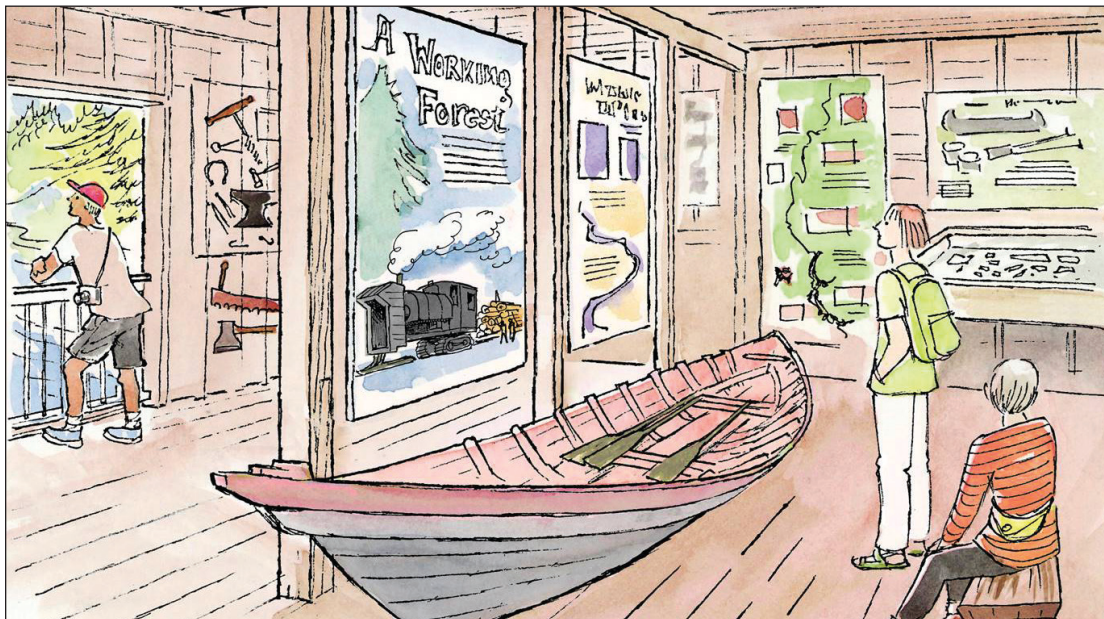
Fire Towers

8. – Create and install an interpretive panel at the base of Allagash Mountain Fire Tower exploring the sub-theme A Valued Place. Volunteers construct reproduction fire-finder equipment and install it in the preserved cab. Cost estimate: \$3,000–3,500; BPL volunteer coordination.

9. – Create and install an interpretive panel at the base of the Round Pond Mountain tower exploring the sub-theme A Working Forest. Cost estimate: \$3,000.

Junior Rangers

10. – Incorporate interpretive Themes I, II, and III into the Junior Ranger program, including



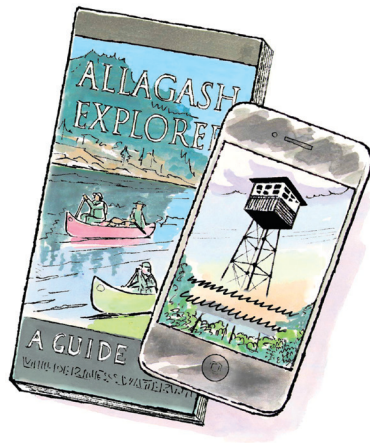
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Future Storehouse interpretive center.

the design of an expanded workbook. Cost estimate for design and graphics: \$500–900.

“Allagash Explorer”

11. PRIORITY – Engage an interpretive writer to compose “Allagash Explorer” content that explores the Waterway’s three interpretive themes for use in pocket guide booklet, pocket guide mobile app, and web portal. Cost estimate: \$6,000–12,000.



Future “Allagash Explorer” pocket guides.

12. PRIORITY – Use “Allagash Explorer” content to create a pocket guide in a format that can be downloaded by visitors (PDF) and also professionally printed (files prepared for printer), as well as an accessible HTML version. Cost estimate: \$4,000–6,000; \$2,500 to print 500 full-color copies.

13. PRIORITY – Use “Allagash Explorer” content to design and deploy a mobile device application. Cost estimate: \$8,000–12,000.

14. PRIORITY – Design and build custom “Allagash Explorer” web portal (website) with editable areas, live text areas, image gallery, news boxes, e-commerce capability, and news and resource pages. Cost estimate: \$6,500–11,000.

Trip Planning and Arrival

15. PRIORITY – Design, install, and maintain Waterway directional signs at critical

junctions on roads in the North Maine Woods. Cost: Operations.

16. PRIORITY – Design, produce, and install orientation panels near Waterway ranger stations at Michaud Farm, Umsaskis, and Chamberlain Bridge, and at a Churchill Depot site to be determined. Cost estimate: \$14,000–16,000.

17. PRIORITY – Develop and deploy an internet trip-planner as part of an Allagash Waterway web portal to complement BPL’s official Waterway website. Cost estimate: \$3,000–9,000.

18. – Update BPL’s Allagash Wilderness Waterway Guide & Map to incorporate Themes I, II, and III. Cost estimate: \$3,500–5,000.

Online Community

19. – Develop and maintain a social media environment for Waterway visitors employing several online platforms. Cost: Operations.

20. – Create an online network of people sharing biodiversity information to help members learn about nature, and to collect crowd-sourced Waterway biodiversity data. Cost estimate: \$1,000–3,000.

Outreach and Events

21. – Use the 100th anniversary, in 2026, of the building of Churchill Depot to celebrate stabilization and interpretation of the Boarding House, plus completion of the Storehouse interpretive center. Cost: Operations.

22. – Continue community outreach programs, as staff is available. Cost: Operations.

Interpretation Training

23. – Inform Waterway rangers and volunteers of the availability of online interpretive training opportunities and encourage participation. Cost: Free–\$500 each.

Interpretive Media Standards

24. – Utilize principles of interpretation, guidelines for interpretive writing, exhibit and interpretive panel design standards, universal

accessibility standards, and historical place names in all Waterway interpretive media and programs. Cost: None.

Additional Partnership Opportunities

25. – Cooperate with other Maine Woods recreation destinations to provide collaborative trip planning information to the public.

26. – Cooperate with Patten Lumbermen’s Museum and Ashland Logging Museum in presenting Theme III to the public.

27. – With Allagash Historical Society, evaluate the desirability and feasibility of developing a regional historical and cultural museum in the town of Allagash.

28. – Cooperate with environmental education organizations to present Theme II storylines to the public.

29. – Cooperate with universities, museums, nonprofits, and government agencies to research Allagash social and natural history, and environmental science; collect and analyze four-season visitor use data.

30. – Consult with historical societies and cultural organizations in Aroostook and Piscataquis counties regarding the presentation of local history.

31. – Consult with Maine Historic Preservation Commission regarding interpretation of archaeological resources and the interpretation and alteration or adaptive use of historic

structures for interpretation.

32. – Consult with Maine State Museum regarding the display of historic objects for interpretation.

33. – Consult with Native American tribes regarding interpretation through Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Maine State Museum.

Costs for partnerships: Direct costs are minimal at this time; however, building relationships requires a long-term investment of Bureau and partner human resources.

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

The audience for formal education and learning differs from the audience for interpretation, just as the purpose of Waterway interpretation differs from the purpose of formal education. Rather than the general visitor, adolescents in formal learning environments—and the educators who work with them—are the focus of Waterway educational efforts.

As with any other culturally rich, natural environment, educators could use curricula to explore many topics associated with the Waterway. The approach for this plan is to concentrate on topics, i.e. storylines, tied to Waterway themes and sub-themes utilizing prominent Allagash features as learning “hooks.”



Alison Carver

Left: Winter “photo op” at Tramway. Right: Sharing lessons learned.

Maine academic standards outline what students are expected to know and be able to do in eight subject content areas, which guide teachers. Educators develop local curricula in response to those standards. Sample lesson plans tied to academic standards are offered with *Storied Lands & Waters* to illustrate how the Waterway can be used for education and learning. They are intended for educators of all kinds to use and adapt in ways that are useful in their individual learning environments.

Actively supporting formal education in the Waterway is a relatively new endeavor. The following 12 recommendations would start to build curriculum resources tied to the three Waterway interpretive themes, and develop a cadre of Maine teachers who utilize the Waterway. To develop relationships with educators of all kinds, an education coordinator is suggested for the Waterway.

Waterway Expeditions

1. PRIORITY – Conduct multi-day Allagash expeditions for adolescents from Maine using curricula that incorporates Waterway interpretive themes I, II, and III, and is consistent with Waterway interpretive goals. Cost: \$225–300/participant/trip; operations.
2. PRIORITY – Reach out to organizations and professional guides offering Allagash youth expeditions to encourage incorporation of Waterway messaging into their curricula. Cost: Operations.

UMFK Violette Wilderness Camp

3. – Cooperate with the University of Maine at Fort Kent to make the classroom and other facilities at the E. H. Violette Wilderness Camp (within the One-Mile Zone) available as a formal Waterway learning environment. Cost: Operations; any negotiated per-use costs.

Curriculum and Professional Development

4. – Conduct two-week professional development content immersion and start preparing educator leaders, in collaboration with others. Cost: \$36,625–42,120.

5. – Conduct two-day Waterway trip for teacher cohort (8 teachers) during the first fall, following the summer content immersion. Cost: \$18,725–21,535.

6. – Hold four meetings among cohort teachers during the academic year, facilitated by RiSE staff, regarding leadership, lesson and assessment development, and to discuss pilot outcomes and refine lessons related to Waterway interpretive themes (I, II, and III). Cost: \$7,700–8,855.

7. – Conduct summer teacher-in-residence program with four of the original cohort teachers to develop a general template for an annual teacher educational trip on the Allagash and coordinated professional development. Cost: \$20,065–23,075.

8. – Begin summer content immersion with a second cohort of teachers. Cost: \$36,625–42,120.

9. – Work with 20 additional teachers to use lessons related to Waterway interpretive themes developed in their classrooms. Cost: \$6,900–7,935.

10. – Conduct two-day Waterway trip with second cohort of eight teachers and a teacher leader. Cost: \$18,725–21,535.

Disseminate Curriculum Resources

11. PRIORITY – Dedicate a portion of the “Allagash Explorer” web portal to curriculum resources, including the posting of Waterway lesson plans. Cooperate with other institutions to distribute Waterway curricula to Maine teachers and youth leaders. Cost: Operations.

Waterway Education Coordinator

12. PRIORITY – Consider establishing a Waterway Education Coordinator position to bring the nascent Waterway education program to life. Cost: None.

HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Historic and cultural resources help us understand past human interaction with Allagash landscapes. They create a sense of time and place for those who enjoy the Waterway's lands and waters, both visitors who journey along the Wilderness Waterway and others who appreciate the river and lakes from afar.

"Heritage resources" include buildings and other structures, roads and trails, material objects, manuscripts, archaeological features, photographs, folklore, natural settings, and more. The *Storied Lands & Waters* assessment begins with an overview of the physical heritage of the Waterway based on available records and knowledgeable individuals.

The full report proposes management actions for properties and objects within the Waterway in each of seven resource categories, consistent with Bureau policy and best management practices. In general, policy requires Waterway managers to "protect, monitor, and treat" historic and cultural resources under their care.

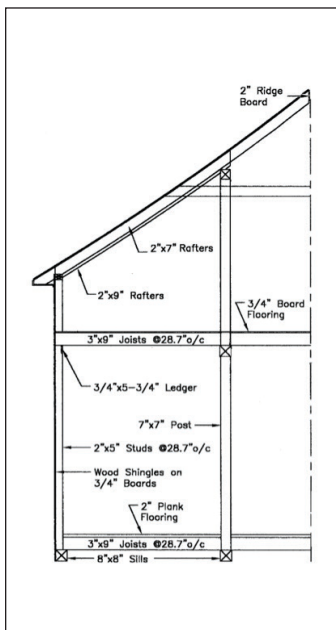
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Archaeological properties can provide information about the past that is unobtainable from other sources. Evidence of Euroamerican use abounds in the Waterway, including remains of logging depots and farms, roads and bridges, dams, camp properties, and a railroad. However, archaeologists have not conducted surveys of any post-European contact properties.

Archaeologists have identified 157 properties associated with pre-European use along the shores of the Waterway's southern lakes, dating to shortly after retreat of the last glacier. The Abbe Museum and Maine State Museum hold most documented artifacts.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Historic and cultural landscapes are settings created by people in the natural world. The Bureau's prime responsibility is to manage the Waterway as a "wild" landscape. Yet, there



Bureau of Parks and Lands

Left: Elevation drawing of Churchill Depot Boarding House. Right: Gears at Tramway Historic District.

are also historic and cultural components to the Allagash.

While perhaps a new concept regarding the Waterway, landscapes provide context for the disparate resources in the watershed, integrating management and interpretation of historic, cultural, and natural resources. Landscapes create “place” for visitors. *Storied Lands & Waters* delineates three heritage landscapes: Sporting Camps, Logging and Forest Management, and Moosetowner landscapes.

STRUCTURES

Historic structures are parts of larger landscapes and help tell stories of land and water. *Storied Lands & Waters* reviews 50 candidate historic structures (48% of all structures), with enough information available to analyze 20. The following distinctive structures warrant treatment as heritage resources: Moir Farmhouse, Jalbert’s and Nugent’s sporting camps, McKeel Stone, Waterway Dedication Plaque, Boarding House, Storehouse, EL&WB railroad features, Farm Camp, Allagash Mountain Fire Tower, and Telos and Chamberlain dams. Structures include buildings, dams, bridges, fire towers, remains of transportation features, etc.

OBJECTS

Material objects aid understanding among visitors and preserve historical information. The bulk of Allagash-related objects are associated with logging and log drives. For instance, the National Register-listed Tramway Historic District contains an abandoned 1902 log-conveying tramway, two “Pulpwood Express” standard-gauge steam locomotives, and the remains of 45 flatbed pulp cars.

A large number of objects remain where abandoned, near the shores of the watercourse or deep in the woods. The Bureau has moved smaller objects to the Churchill Depot History Center, where they are on display for visitors. These objects (uninventoried) range from loggers’ personal items, household furnishings, and hand tools to tools used in the woods, as well as larger equipment. The latter includes two horse-drawn Watson wagons, featuring a unique dump-bottom mechanism, and a lumbering batteau (boat).

Related collections are held at more than 20 off-site repositories: history and logging museums, archives, historical societies, libraries, and with individuals. Manuscripts, along with tools and equipment related to logging, log drives, and road/dam



Bruce Jacobson

Objects on display at Churchill Depot History Center.

maintenance, are most numerous. These items include Lombard log haulers. Lombard haulers are a Maine invention that revolutionized woods work. Of the 86 Lombard log haulers built, five associated with the Waterway survive, including one from Churchill Depot that is on display at the Maine State Museum.

OTHER HERITAGE RESOURCES

Ethnographic Resources

Ethnography offers perspective in understanding resources classified in other resource types, and in presenting the stories of the lands and waters to the public. The associated 150 oral histories and cultural landscapes are two instances where ethnographic information can prove valuable in Waterway management.

Burials and Cemeteries

There is no evidence of cemeteries. No Native American burials are documented. A headstone memorializes Joe McKeel, who died while working as the camp watchman at Cunliffe Depot. (It's said that McKeel was buried in a casket fashioned from two barrels.)

Submerged Cultural Resources

Storied Lands & Waters identifies few submerged resources. None is distinctive.

PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Storied Lands & Waters recommendations are offered to Bureau of Parks and Lands and Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation for consideration. Each entity will assess the appropriateness of the proposed actions and determine whether to proceed with independent or, in some cases, collaborative implementation.

Sections A through H propose treatment for heritage resources. (The lettering corresponds to BPL's Integrated Resource Policy.) Details about each are found in the full report.

Due to the number of heritage resource recommendations, only 15 priority actions are presented in this summary: see *Storied Lands & Waters* for all 58 actions. Factors across all categories, as well as many external influences, will be taken into account when deciding the sequencing of proposed actions.

A. Archaeological Properties

The overarching treatment recommendation



Maine State Museum

Lombard log hauler from Churchill Depot on display at Maine State Museum.

for Waterway archaeological resources is “preservation as is.” The full report recommends 13 actions related to archaeology of which the following 6 are first priority (gaps in numbering indicate second-priority actions not included here).

A.1. PRIORITY – Record the locations of post-European contact archaeological features identified in *Storied Lands & Waters* as an interim step until archaeological surveys are completed. Cost: Coordination.

A.2. PRIORITY – Develop detailed, multi-year plans to carry out reconnaissance-level archaeological surveys. Cost estimate: Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) responsibility.

A.3. PRIORITY – Conduct systematic reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of pre-European contact resources on the shores of the Allagash River, north of Churchill Depot. Cost estimate: \$50,000; seek MHPC 50/50 matching funds.

A.5. PRIORITY – Assign Maine historic archaeological inventory site numbers to the properties of Tramway village, Eagle Lake & West Branch rail terminal, route of EL&WB railroad, and other historic archaeological sites currently known or identifiable from maps or historic data. Cost estimate: MHPC responsibility.

A.7. PRIORITY – Monitor archaeological site 152.21 and be prepared to take protection

or mitigation measures. Cost: Operations in consultation with MHPC.

A.9. PRIORITY – Conduct further testing at archaeological site 152.21 and submit National Register nomination as appropriate. Cost estimate: \$5,000–15,000.

B. Landscapes

In general, “preservation in present condition” is the recommended treatment for heritage landscapes. Of three recommended actions, one is a priority.

B.1. PRIORITY – Endorse a management approach that incorporates three overlapping thematic landscapes: Logging and Forest Management, Sporting Camps, and Moosetowner. Cost: None.

C. Structures

Storied Lands & Waters proposes 17 management actions for heritage structures. Generally, “preservation” in present condition is the recommended treatment. The following five are the highest priority for action.

C.1. PRIORITY – Review existing documentation of the Moir Farmhouse and document the location of each structure that was associated with the farm. Cost estimate: \$250 for supplies; coordination.

C.8. PRIORITY – Document the architecture of the Churchill Depot Storehouse in



Left to right: Bureau of Parks and Lands; David Conley/
Canoe The Wild.

Left: View from the Allagash Mountain Fire Tower. Right: Coins left at McKee memorial stone.

consultation with MHPC staff. Cost: Operations; coordination.

C.10 PRIORITY – Prepare National Register nominations for Boarding House and Storehouse in conjunction with logging depots historic context, which also aids Waterway interpretation. Cost estimate: \$8,000–10,000 if both done at once.

C.11. PRIORITY – Stabilize the Churchill Depot Boarding House. Secure the building structurally to limit exposure to the elements and reduce the additional loss of historic fabric. “Class C” cost estimate: \$85,000–110,000.

C.15. PRIORITY – Preserve Allagash Mountain Fire Tower. Specific preservation requirements are unknown at this time, though a roof leak is reported; consider an evaluation by an architectural historian in consultation with MHPC. Cost: Operations (Public Lands).

D. Objects

Nine actions are proposed in the full report for Bureau of Parks and Lands objects; three are first priority.

D.1. PRIORITY – Work with the Jalbert family to produce archival-quality copies of the logbooks and photo albums in the Willard Jalbert Family Collection. Cost estimate: \$550 for reproduction.

D.4. PRIORITY – Collaborate with the Ashland Logging Museum regarding preservation of the original-condition Watson dump wagon on loan to the museum from the Bureau. Cost: Coordination.

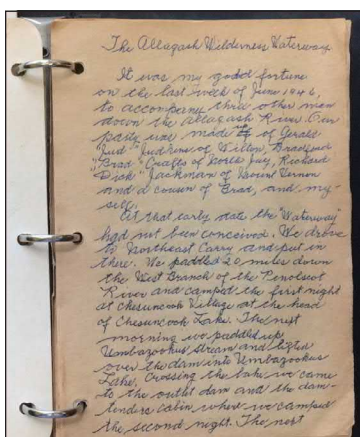
D.7. PRIORITY – Develop protocols in consultation with the Maine State Museum for intake and inventory of Waterway objects. Cost: Operations.

E.–H. Other Heritage Resources

Storied Lands & Waters assesses three other heritage resource categories. However, their 16 related recommendations are not of the same priority level as those above.

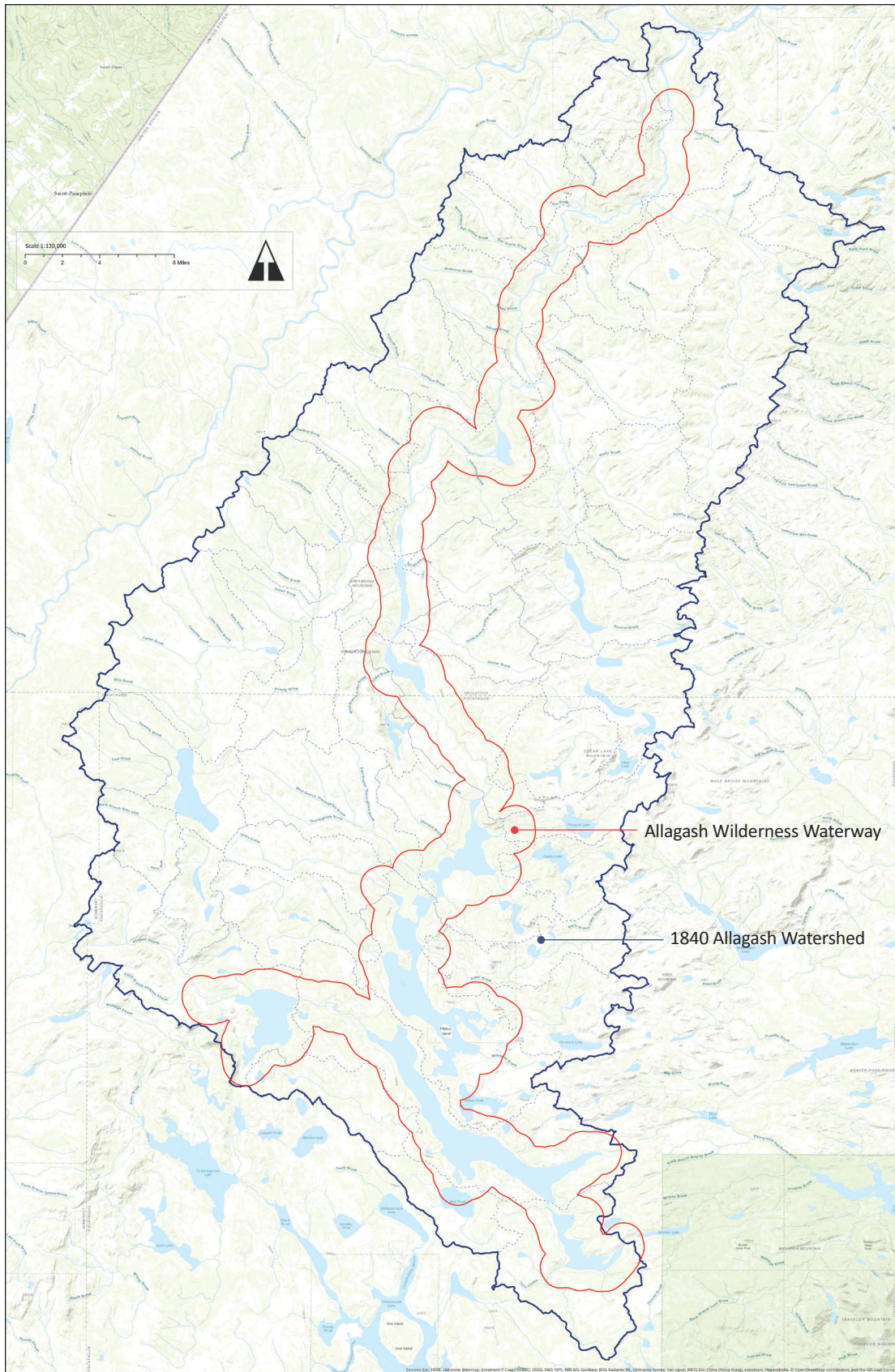
The three categories are E. Ethnographic Resources, F. Burials and Cemeteries, and G. Submerged Cultural Resources. Section H focuses on baseline documentation, and cooperation with others.

Scholarly research is recommended. Baseline information is fundamental to protecting, monitoring, and treating heritage resources. Therefore, the report recommends documenting the McKeel gravesite and paddle steamer *H. W. Marsh*. Cooperation with landowners and a range of organizations should be continued and enhanced regarding treatment of historic and cultural resources.



Left: Account of 1946 Allagash trip. Center: Stone spear point artifact. Right: Remains of Eagle Lake & West Branch railroad trestle.

Left to right: Bruce Jacobson; Maine Historic Preservation Commission; Bureau of Parks and Lands



James W. Sewall Company

Allagash watershed prior to 1841 dam construction, with 48 sub-basins, and Waterway One-Mile Zone.