Allagash Wilderness Waterway
Bibliography

Prepared by Bruce Jacobson | FACILITATION+PLANNING

for

Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation

April 2018 (v.1.1)
This bibliography is offered to assist in interpretive media development or future research about the Allagash Wilderness Waterway in Northern Maine. It was created while preparing a heritage resource assessment and interpretive plan for the Waterway. The bibliography is not presented as authoritative or complete. These are simply some of the resources I encountered while preparing the report, *Storied Lands & Waters of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway: Interpretive Plan and Heritage Resource Assessment.* – Bruce Jacobson

A


From the Text: “While pushing for one dam’s removal [Edwards Dam], environmentalists welcomed the replacement of another that creates wetlands and preserves a habitat for fish. . . . Replacement of the Churchill Dam was seen by conservationists and outdoors enthusiasts as essential to the enjoyment of wilderness.”


Note: An authoritative book, with 366 pages. Available from Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Public Information Division.


Note: This research report investigates the links between formal, non-formal and informal learning and the differences between them. In particular, the report aims to link these notions of learning to sciences and engineering in Canada and the United States.


Note: A webpage with an historical sketch of the Town of Allagash, Maine. Prepared by the community (Allagash Development Group) with no sources cited.


Abstract: “In his June 19, 2006, Executive Order, Governor John E. Baldacci directed the Working Group to ‘offer its best guidance and advice to the Governor respecting the long-term governance, management, and oversight structure for the Allagash Wilderness Waterway’ (AWW). In the intervening six months the members of the Working Group have engaged in an examination of the forty-year history of the Waterway and an analysis of the conditions and circumstance that led to the Governor’s Executive Order. We have reviewed documentation of the AWW history, taken testimony at numerous public meetings and hearings, conducted correspondence with members of the several Waterway constituencies, engaged in an on-site examination of part of the Waterway, and sought advice from experts within and outside the state.”


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.


Note: A finding aid for Maine Historical Society collection of materials that Anderson used to write the book. Discusses Telos canal. Includes illustrations, index, and bibliography.


Note: Twelve libraries in Aroostook County created an informal oral history of the county through taped interviews of County residents. People of the St. John Valley and the Allagash were among those interviewed in 1971–72. The project produced 115 cassettes, 20 of which are in French and 2 in Swedish. Sets of the cassettes were given to participating local libraries, Maine State Library, and Library of Congress Folk Music Division. Cary Library in
Houlton, Maine, coordinated the effort and library staff confirmed they retain their copies (pers. comm., October 2016).


Note: Describes Shirlee Connors-Carlson “latest work,” The Legend of Joe McKeil: Life Above the Falls on the Allagash. The article relates that, Connors-Carlson will donate 1 dollar from each book sale “to the effort to restore the Moir House on the Allagash and the Taylor camps,” that has been ongoing “for quite some time, and is relying on all volunteer labor.”


**B**


Note: Governor John Baldacci accepts the report of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway Working Group.


Note: This Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation blog entry describes a recent film called, “Defoe’s Way,” about legendary Maine wilderness guide Gardner Defoe who led groups of youth down Maine rivers for over 25 years, and a youth fund in his name to support youth wilderness trips.


Note: Provided by A. Barker (pers. comm., September 7, 2016). Sources cited for most entries.


Note: Includes bibliographic references and index.


Note: An examination of the giant beaver tale among various northeastern Algonkian tribes (such as the Montagnais, Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Micmac and Malecite) and a study of the nature and distribution of the Pleistocene giant beaver, *Castoroides ohiensis*, lead to the tentative conclusion that elements in these tales represent a kind of fossil memory of this long-extinct rodent.


From the Text: “As *The Maine Woods* progresses from ‘Ktaadn’ through ‘The Allegash and East Branch,’ Thoreau’s perception of the Indians becomes increasingly accurate.”


Publisher’s Note: “An exquisitely designed hardcover book providing the most detailed and comprehensive description available of the waterway’s unique natural history along its entire hundred-mile-long corridor. Describes common species of plants and animals and
geologic features. Profusely illustrated by the author with color photographs, maps, and detailed pen-and-ink drawings. Contains scientific names of species.” Chapter Notes include sources for the text. 112 pages.


Publisher’s Note: “The dynamic history of the farm and its setting illuminates society’s evolving perspective on the natural world around us.” Photos by the author. Forward by Stewart L. Udall, U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The is the most scholarly presentation of the history of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, or at least the southern portion.


Note: This on-line, 28-page booklet prepared for the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands provides a concise overview of the geology, plants, and animals of the Allagash Waterway. It is a condensation of the Bennett’s *Allagash: Maine’s wild and scenic river* (1994). In this on-line version the Bennets identify several Critical Areas identified by Maine’s Natural Areas Program.


Note: Detailed video documenting the process of building a birchbark canoe; some differences from Maine, but essentially the same.


Note: Description of the geology of a glaciated terrane of lower Paleozoic rocks in northern Maine with generalizations on exploration geochemistry and engineering materials.


Abstract: “Beginning with Frank Speck, it has been widely held that aboriginal populations on the Maritime peninsula were organized in river-centered tribes ancestral to the modern St. Francis, Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Micmac. However, this view is at odds with the accounts of early-seventeenth-century French explorers who defined non-river-centered groups named Abenaki, Etchemin, and Souriquois for the same region, and the difference of opinion has led to a protracted debate. This paper summarizes this debate and addresses the problem through historic documents of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.”


C


Full Title: Carleton’s pathfinder and gazetteer of the hunting and fishing resorts of the state of Maine, together with a digest of the laws pertaining to inland fisheries and game.


Note: This documentary shows how a canoe is built the old way. César Newashish, a 67-year-old Attikamek of the Manawan Cree Reserve north of Montréal, uses only birchbark, cedar splints, spruce roots, and gum. Newashish cuts down the birch tree to harvest the bark. Wabanaki canoe builders cut their bark off a standing tree. This does not kill the tree—it will regrow bark, although the regrown bark will not be suitable for building another canoe.


Retrieved from https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b3623864;view=1up;seq=294

Note: Ava Harriet Chadbourne makes only one reference to the Allagash. There is mention on page 180 of “a road extending from this point [Ashland] to the Allegash River.” Presumably the Chamberlain Winter Haul Road. 530 pages.


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.


Note: Chilcoat contends, “the Boarding House is in poor but repairable condition and despite decades of little or no maintenance still retains a significant quantity of original interior and exterior historic architectural fabric.” He makes detailed recommendations for stabilization. Found in BPL’s Augusta, Maine, files (2016).

Abstract: “In 1914 Frank G. Speck began studying what he perceived to be a Mi’kmaq family hunting territory system involving individual ownership and inheritance in the male line. When combined with more recent investigations into Mi’kmaq fishing and sea mammal hunting, his accounts of Mi’kmaq land tenure provide an important starting point for any comprehensive analysis of a traditional economic system that is both old and ecologically sophisticated. Although Speck’s work examined only late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century territorial systems, ethnohistorical research has revealed evidence for the operation of a precursor institution in the Atlantic region at least two centuries earlier. Recent land use surveys—so vital to the modern northeastern comprehensive claims process—adopt the concept of the family hunting territory as an invaluable guide in on-the-ground mapping procedures. Yet the use of the concept as an analytical tool, particularly in the applied context, has been criticized by ethnohistorians (among them, Diamond Jenness, Eleanor B. Leacock, Edward S. Rogers, and Bruce Bourque). How traditional is a system, these scholars ask, that may have had its origins in the European fur trade? This article begins by investigating the concept’s controversial history in order to gain new insights into its use, as well as its limitations, as a scientific construct... For both academic and practical reasons it seems appropriate that the origins, developments, and controversies associated with this concept be traced, and its applicability tested, so that its significance may be weighed in the historical balance.”


Note: Cieslinski reviews visitor studies conducted for the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, none of which surveyed winter users. They were: 1966 Waterway visitor survey by Maine Bureau of Forestry (not located); 1973 survey of all 1,877 parties using the Waterway by BPL (1974); 1978 survey of 1,309 parties, about 50% of those using the Waterway, by BPL (not located); 1988 and 1989 research study of Allagash users by Harry Zinn, a then University of Maine graduate student (1989).


Note: Includes description of “the Allagash river trip, 200 miles long, from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake, to Van Buren on the St. John,” a photo of Mud Pond Carry, and a chapter by Mary Alden Hopkins titled, Women in the Woods. 174 pages.


Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books?id=jmfzAAAMAAJ

Note: Though signed “Steve Cole,” this trip report found in BPL’s Augusta, Maine, files (2016) was submitted at the same time that Stephen A. Cole was preparing a survey of Maine Sporting Camps for the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in which he mentions Nugent’s Camps. It is presumed that the author of both are one and the same.


Note: The only historic context I located of sporting camps in Maine. A defining pattern of camp orientation throughout the state consists of a main lodge and many ancillary structures. On file at Maine Historic Preservation Commission (2016).


Note: Recounts a trip with Gil Gilpatrick on the Allagash. Photography by Carl D. Walsh/Aurora.


Note: Newspaper article describes the Moir Farm on the Allagash.


Note: Forty-page softcover with numerous photo illustrations. Tells the story of a man who came to Maine from New Brunswick, the author believes, since the 1880 census of that province lists him as “death unknown” and his wife as a widow. He worked for “King” LaCroix at Cunliff Depot. It is said that McKeil “was buried along the shore of the Allagash, in two pork barrels.”

Note: This blog by the Phillips Library at Peabody Essex Museum contains several articles about the Pingree family based on the library’s collections.


Note: Has become a classic. This book is the best resource for the various canoe routes paddled by the Wabanaki, with contemporary information also included. Map shows traditional Maine water routes.


Note: Illustrations include the Tote-Road Shagamaw (Bipedester Dclusissimus) said to be found from the Rangeley Lakes to the Allegash and across into New Brunswick.


Publisher’s Note: “In The Land Between, by Beatrice Craig and Maxime Dagenais, the ‘land in between’ is the upper Saint John Valley, a region straddling the Maine-New Brunswick border. A zone of contacts between different Native American cultures until the arrival of the Europeans, it was disputed by the British and the French in the colonial period and settled by Acadians and French Canadians in the eighteenth century. To this day, it has remained the site of a distinct French American culture, and its residents have striven to preserve their specificity and unity despite the international boundary. The Land in Between is a narrative survey history of this fascinating and unique region and is also designed to serve as a reference for teachers, librarians, archivists, and historians. It includes documents (many translated from the original), maps, and an extensive bibliography.”


Note: Hauler from Churchill Depot at 18 second mark.


Note: Describes Lombard objects at Cunliffe Depot with Waterway ranger as guide at 2-minute, 44-second mark.

Note: Video description of the water cart at Patten Lumbermen’s Museum, with views of the water slide from Churchill Depot at 4-minute, 30-second mark. Produced by Ursus Productions, Waterville, Maine.


Note: Daigle leads the University of Maine’s parks, recreation, and tourism program. The study was conducted only during spring, summer, and fall. Nonetheless, it is the best source regarding Allagash visitors—which anecdotal evidence suggests has not changed much in the intervening years. None of the other Waterway visitor studies described by Cieslinski (1980, p. 148) surveyed winter users.


Note: This a follow-up on the camping use portion of Daigle’s 2005 visitor study.

Dashiel, S. L. (1830). Map of the northern portion of the State of Maine and of the adjacent British Provinces, showing the portion of that State to which Great Britain lays claim.

Note: Available at the Osher Map Library and Smith Cartographic Center at University of Southern Maine.


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

Note: Found in many Maine households, this is a classic that is indispensable in learning about the wilds of Maine, including the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.


Note: Anecdotal history with a focus on the village of Allagash.


Note: Twelve-page on-line finding aid for collection of oral interviews, transcripts, and other research materials collected and used by Darrell McBreairty for his publication, *Alcatraz Eel: The John Stadig Files*.


Note: Describes Justice Douglas’s journeys from Arizona eastward into the Maine Woods, including his 1961 visit to the Allagash in “Allagash.”

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Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

Note: See MacDougall (2013) for more about Fannie Hardy Eckstorm.


Note: While important in its time, this information should be cross referenced with more recent Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Maliseet dictionaries (see https://penobscot-dictionary.appspot.com/entry/search/ and https://pmportal.org/dictionary/sip).


Note: Describes efforts to reconstruct Taylor Camps and a proposal to develop a Waterway history museum at the confluence of the Allagash and St. John rivers.


From Osher Map Library Website: “This exhibition [May 22, 1997 to January 7, 1998] explores of the creation of a landscape of exploitation in interior Maine. The Native American use of Mt. Kineo rhyolite prefigured, on a small scale, the extensive and paradoxical exploitation after 1820 both of the region’s forest resources and of its idealized essence as ‘wilderness.’ When Henry David Thoreau made his tours through the *Maine Woods* in the 1850s, the area was already the site of heavy capital investment and speculation. After the Civil War, the tourism industry has—paradoxically—developed hand-in-glove with forestry.”

Note: Alvin Lombard built 83 steam log haulers at his Waterville, Maine factory between 1900 and 1917. Most were used in Maine and New Hampshire, but several were shipped to western states and Canada. Lombard licensed his patented track design to the Phoenix Company in Eau Claire, Wisconsin which produced additional Phoenix log haulers. Many Lombard steam log haulers were recycled for scrap iron during World War II, and only 6 of the original 83 machines are known to still exist. Only 3 in of these are in running condition.

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Note: Publisher not identified.


Publisher’s Note: Understanding the visitor experience provides essential insights into how museums can affect people’s lives. Personal drives, group identity, decision-making and meaning-making strategies, memory, and leisure preferences, all enter into the visitor experience. . . . [Falk] identifies five key types of visitors who attend museums and then defines the internal processes that drive them there over and over again.” 301 pages.


Note: Includes bibliographical references and index. 120 pages.


Publisher’s Note: “People from the town of Allagash see the town as more than just their home, but as their identity. Erin Fitzsimmons speaks to Chace Jackson about the pride people have for their hometown, and how changes in the town have forced people to leave, yet they maintain their identity.” Audio recording. 5 mins, 34 secs.

Tigard, OR: Wildflower Press.

Publisher’s Note: “A landmark, classic, multiple witness UFO abduction in the wilderness.” Paperback. 300+ pages. First published in 1993.

G


From the Publisher: “This book divides Maine's landscape into smaller pieces—‘natural communities’ and ‘ecosystems’—and assigns names to those pieces based on where they fit in the landscape and on their attendant trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and wildlife species. Each of Maine's 104 natural communities has a two page description with color photographs and distribution maps. Introductory material includes a diagnostic key and how this classification fits into a bigger picture for conservation, and appendices include a cross-reference to other classification types and a glossary.” This is an accessible resource for the lay person.


Note: Written for members in Clayton Lake Woodlands Holdings. Includes sources.


Unpublished manuscript.

Note: According to an unsigned preamble in this typscript, “I found these pages from a diary that was kept by Joseph Giguere, a man who worked at the Tramway. The words are in Mrs. Giguere’s handwriting but the story is told by Mr. Giguere.” Relates his work and family life. 49 pages. Located in BPL historian files (2017).


Author.

Publisher’s Note: “In Part One you are guided throughout the present-day Allagash region by Gilpatrick who has been a Master Maine Guide for over 40 years and has guided more than 100 trips through the Waterway. . . . In Part Two you will learn about Maine’s colorful lumbering industry going back to the middle of the 1800s. . . . Part Three is about the Bear Clan of the Wabanaki [sic]. Includes bibliography.”


Table of Contents: Introduction, Packing Up and Getting Underway, Your Itinerary, On the Waterway, Camping, A Brief History of the Allagash, and Appendix I - Some sources of additional information. 100 pages.


From the Text: “Of the fifty-three distinct titles, twenty-three have not appeared elsewhere in print.”


H


Subtitle: “Tales of Michaud Farm.”

Author.

Author’s Note: “Many thanks to my friends and family who spent many hours telling me of life in the Allagash Region.” Written by Faye O’Leary Hafford while Park Receptionist at Michaud Farm on the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

Hall, M. B. (n.d.). Results of a search for aboriginal campsites along the shores of the headwater lakes of the Allagash River. Piscataquis County and Aroostook County, Maine. Unpublished manuscript.

Note: Report located in the collection of Abbe Museuem, Bar Harbor, Maine.


Publisher’s Note: “In the 1930s, in spite of being warned that remote Churchill Depot was no place for a woman, the remarkable Helen Hamlin set off at age twenty to teach school at the isolated lumber camp at the headwaters of the Allagash River. She eventually married a game warden and moved deeper into the wilderness. In her book, Hamlin captures that time in her life, complete with the trappers, foresters, lumbermen, woods folk, wild animals, and natural splendor that she found at Umsaskis Lake and then at Nine Mile Bridge on the St. John River.” The preceding from the 2005 Islandport Press second edition. 238 pages.


Note: The subtitle describes the focus of the book. One short chapter on Allagash village.


Note: Maine Writers Correspondence, Paper 133. Includes correspondence with Mrs. Robert Earl Lennon and Hilda McLeod Jacob. “This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Maine State Documents. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Writers Correspondence by an authorized administrator of Maine State Documents.”

Note: Includes photos of tramway conveyor and the Eagle Lake & West Branch Railroad. 3 pages.


Note: Report describes six sites inventoried during Phase 1 of the 3-phase project. Includes topo map showing all sites. “All artifact and structural remains were extensively documented with written notes as well as taped audio descriptions and extensively photographed with black and white 35mm film.” Citation encompasses cover letter to Sheila McDonald. Located in BPL historian files (2016).


Note: report describes two sites inventoried during Phase 2 of the 3-phase project. Includes topo map showing all sites. “All artifact and structural remains were extensively documented with written notes as well as taped audio descriptions and extensively photographed with black and white 35mm photos.” Located in BPL historian files (2016).


Note: Though the text is unsigned, the drawings were created by T. F. Harper and the information follows from his “Inventory of the Historic Artifacts, Allagash Wilderness Waterway.” It was likely created by Harper for the Allagash Alliance, and is therefore attributed to him. Located in BPL historian files (2016).


Note: Describes five sites inventoried during the final, Phase 3, of the project. Includes topo map showing all sites. Field notes were submitted, though not found in BPL historian files in 2016. Report located in BPL historian files.

Subtitle: “A study of the claims of a mid-point passing rack and the associated simultaneous operation of both steam locomotives on an opposing schedule.” Located in the BPL historian files (2016).


Note: Harper is active with the Maine Forest & Logging Museum in Bradley, Maine and has written several articles for the museum. Includes photos and sources cited.


Harris, W. (2017). The Allagash is a gem that needs all the support we can muster. Retrieved from http://awwf.org/the-allagash-is-a-gem-that-it-needs-all-the-support-we-can-muster/

About the Author: “Will Harris worked for the Maine Department of Conservation for thirty years the last seven as Director of the Bureau of Parks and Lands. As Director he oversaw the management of the AWW along with Maine’s other 47 State Parks and Historic Sites. Will worked closely with the AWW Advisory Council in its formative years as well as overseeing the AWW Management Plan update in 2012. He was responsible for creating and implementing the State’s “Take It Outside” program to reconnect kids and their families with the natural environment in Maine State Parks and its public lands. Will has canoed, camped and fished on the AWW and surrounding northern Maine lakes and ponds since the 1980’s and holds theses lands and waters dear to his heart. He retired from State service in 2014.” Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation blog.


Publisher’s Note: “This encyclopedia is an accessible, comprehensive, user-friendly resource with a variety of navigational options and thousands of internal links to related subjects and individuals.”
Heron Lake Dam Company records, 1846-1938. (2016). Retrieved from
http://www.pem.org/library/finding_aids/MSS920_HeronLakeDamCompanyRecords.pdf

Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

Heydt, H. A. (n.d.). The Allegash: Being a moving picture of two tenderfeet and the conspirator on a
five hundred mile canoeing trip through the wilderness of Maine and New Brunswick,
September, 1923. Unpublished manuscript.

Note: Typescript with photos by James G. MacLean. Written in the form of a movie script.
Given to Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation in 2016.

ME: Moosehead Communications, Inc.

Note: General background and history of fire towers in Maine.


Historical archaeology. (n.d.). Retrieved from
http://www.maine.gov/mhpc/archaeology/historic_archaeology.html

Note: Maine Historic Preservation Commission explains historical archaeology.


Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Note: This is a chapter in the book In the Maine Woods, edited by Clifford (1902b).


Publisher’s Note: “After more than a decade of extensive research, the Historical Atlas of Maine presents
in cartographic form the historical geography of Maine from the end of the last ice age to the year 2000. Organized in four chronological sections, the Atlas tells the principal stories of the many people who have lived in Maine over the past 13,000 years. The Atlas covers the history of Native peoples, European exploration and settlement, the American Revolution, Maine statehood, industrial development, and the rise of tourism and
environmental awareness. To tell these stories, the Atlas presents a rich array of newly created maps, historical maps, paintings, graphs, and text. The result is not only a unique interpretation of Maine, but also a splendid visual record of the state’s history. 203 pages, with full-color plates, introductory texts, and full citations.” Michael J. Hermann, Cartographic Designer.


Subtitle: A trip from Moosehead lake to New Brunswick in a birch-bark canoe, to which are added some Indian place-names and their meanings, now first published. Edition issued in 1888 by Ticknor and Company, Boston, was reprinted in 1971 by New Hampshire Publishing, Somersworth, NH, with an introduction by Senator Edmund S. Muskie. Full text of first edition available on Google Books. Various editions of the book are available, bound and on microfiche, at several Maine libraries. The detailed map produced by Hubbard (Map of Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine, Embracing the Headwaters of the Penobscot, Kennebec and St. John Rivers) is in the collections of the Osher Map Library at the University of Southern Maine; available on line. Illustrations by Will L. Taylor. Pages 178-180 describe the Allagash. Also description of coming into Allagash village.


Includes maps.


From the Text: “Collections of caddisflies from a riparian wetland associated with Tomah Stream (Washington County, ME) have revealed a rich assemblage of 148 species, comprising approximately one-half of all species known from Maine. This wetland is the only location documented in Maine for 11 species of caddisflies. Seven of these are widely distributed throughout northeastern North America, and their occurrence in Maine is not surprising. Records for four species, however, represent northeastward range extensions of 700–1500 km, and one species, a member of the microcaddisfly genus Hydroptila, is new to science. The high species richness of caddisflies documented in this study, combined with the presence of potentially isolated populations of several species with predominantly southern distributions, suggests that the Tomah Stream wetland may be a hotspot for
freshwater invertebrate diversity in Maine. Current knowledge, however, is not sufficient to allow conclusions about whether the level of species richness demonstrated in this study is a local-scale phenomenon or one that should generally be expected for riparian wetlands in northeastern North America. . . Only one location, Allagash, yielded more than 100 species (104 spp.)."


Note: First printed in 1974 at Bowdon College on behalf of the Maine State Geologist, the report contains several references to geology of the Allagash region including 19th- and 20th-century reports by O. White, Lawrence A. Wing, James T. Hodge, and Eugene L. Boudette, Norman L. Hatch, Jr., and David S. Harwood.


Note: Contains 3,383 “Allagash” images.


Publisher’s Note: “Annette Jackson was born in 1906 and grew up in Maine’s North Woods. She met Dave Jackson, a game warden at Umsaskis Lake in the Allagash Wilderness area in 1930, and they were married two years later. While raising the couple’s children and hunting, fishing, and enjoying herself, Annette also started to write about her experiences. *My Life in the Maine Woods* was first published in 1954. She also wrote a popular newspaper column, "The Wisdom of the Timberlands" for a northern Maine newspaper. She died in 1971 at the age of sixty-five.” First published by W.W. Norton, 1954 (1st edition at Boston Athaenaum). Chapters: Game Warden Wife; My First River Trip; Ten-Point Buck;
Winter in the Maine Woods; Bear Stories; The Spring of the Year; Old-Timers; More River Trips; Dave Is Transferred; Allagash Plantation. 216 pages.


Abstract: An interpretive plan for Allagash Wilderness Waterway, located in northern Maine, articulates a purpose and thematic framework for communicating about “the Allagash.” Recommended actions address management’s goals; respond to inherent possibilities and constraints; build on current efforts; take advantage of interpretive opportunities; and identify audiences. The plan proposes actions and resources for educators. A heritage resource assessment identifies properties and objects associated with the Waterway in seven historic and cultural resource categories. Proposed management actions help carry out provisions of Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands strategic and management plans, consistent with Bureau policy and best management practices. In general, policy requires managers to “protect, monitor, and treat” historic and cultural resources under their care.


About the Author: “Paul Johnson worked as a fishery biologist in Maine’s Moosehead Lake Region for 35 years. His responsibilities included managing fisheries in the headwaters of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. Throughout his career he strived to conserve Maine’s forested lands and their associated natural resources. In retirement Paul remains dedicated to maintaining these lands, their resources, and their traditional uses.” Allagash Wilderness Waterway Foundation blog.


Note: Accompanying map: http://www.voodoo canoe.com/adventures/fjournal/route.htm


K


Note: Life at Lock Dam. Illustrated. 200 pages.


Note: 132 pages.


Note: Hardy left the most extensive published record of any of the naturalists who wrote about wildlife in Maine from the late 1800s through the early 1900s. His journals include travel in the Allagash drainage in September, 1858.


Note: Interview includes discussions of early goals of the NRCM; Allagash River issues; and Muskie’s misunderstanding with the NRCM regarding Dickey-Lincoln.


Note: Interview includes discussions of Natural Resources Council of Maine (NRCM); environmental issues; Baxter State Park; Muskie on Allagash issue; and Dickey-Lincoln.


Note: Interview includes discussions of Elmer Violette and his work on the Allagash Waterway bill.


Note: Interview includes discussions of Allagash Wilderness Waterway.


Note: Relates to interview of Percy Jackson held at the Northeast Archives of Folklore and Oral History.


Publisher’s Note: “Eckstorm was the daughter of a fur trader living in Maine who published six books and many articles on natural history, woods culture, and Indian language and lore. A writer from Maine with a national readership, Eckstorm drew on her unique relationship with both Maine woodsmen and Maine’s Native Americans that grew out of the time she spent in the woods with her father. She developed a complex system of work largely based on oral tradition, recording and interpreting local knowledge about animal behavior and hunting practices, boat handling, ballad singing, Native American languages, crafts, and storytelling. Her work has formed the foundation for much scholarship in New England folklore and history and clearly illustrates the importance of indigenous and folk knowledge to scholarship.”


Maine Department of Agriculture Conservation and Forestry, Division of Parks and Public Lands. (2012). *Allagash Wilderness Waterway management plan*. Augusta, ME.


Note: This is Maine’s State Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) completed to fulfill the State’s obligation under the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.


Note: Full-color, two-sided map and visitor guide. Replaces 2014 brochure.


*Allagash Wilderness Waterway background paper: Churchill Depot*. Unpublished manuscript.

Located in BPL historian files (2016).


*Allagash Wilderness Waterway background paper: Churchill/Heron Lake dams*. Unpublished manuscript.


*Allagash Wilderness Waterway background paper: Long Lake Dam.* Unpublished manuscript.

Note: Located in BPL historian files (2016).


*Allagash Wilderness Waterway historical background on the Henry Taylor camps and the Moir farm.* Unpublished manuscript.

Note: Located in BPL historian files (2016).


*Pre-historic sites, objects, and features.* Unpublished manuscript.

Note: One-page summary of 3 archaeological surveys. Located in BPL historian files (2016).


Note: Policy laid out in this 107-page document provided the basis for recommendations in seven historic and cultural resource categories for resources of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway in *Storied Lands & Waters*. Other resource management guidance, for example for natural resources, is also delineated. 107 pages.


Note: Located in BPL historian files (2016).


Note: Two-page, full-color foldout brochure.


Note: Part 5 of 9 videos about the Waterway produced by BPL.


Note: This website was under construction. The sponsors maintain a Facebook page and were organizing an August, 2018, conference in Brunswick, Maine.


Note: 78 pages.


From the Text: “The Reverend Philip Calvin Hughey Sr. first came to Allagash in the 1920s, and, although he served as a Baptist minister in such places as New York City and Boston, he always returned to Allagash in the summer. During his time as pastor in Boston, he and members of his family photographed the people and activities in this tiny northern community. . . . Log drives are included as well as early depictions of the Allagash Falls with remnants of long forgotten bulwarks. Farms and homesteads that were destroyed generations ago are depicted. . . . A transcript of a recording done with members of the Hughey family in 1975 detailing the long career of Rev. Hughey and his love for the people of Allagash is included in the book.” 106 pages.


Note: Background about the Waterway and controversies over access.


Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.usm.maine.edu/me_collection/137

Note: Biologist Janet McMahon recommends Chase Carry Rapids as one of 38 rapids in Maine that be evaluated as Maine Critical Areas (p. 140). The recommendation followed a critical review and consideration of 189 Maine rapids.


Note: The story not only of birchbark canoe maker Henri Vaillancourt of Greenville, New Hampshire, and his work, but of the canoe’s role in American history. Includes a trip in the “Penobscot-Allagash wilderness, north of Moosehead Lake.” 114 pages.


From the Website: “These webpages were created for the purpose of providing some assistance with researching Ulster Scots and Scotch-Irish ancestors both on the Internet and in libraries by Linda Merle. . . . She has a masters degree in Comparative Literature from Penn State and a teaching degree from Clarion State University.”


Note: The meteoblue climate diagrams are based on 30 years of hourly weather model simulations and available for every place on Earth. They give good indications of typical climate patterns and expected conditions (temperature, precipitation, sunshine and wind).
The simulated weather data have a spatial resolution of approximately 30 km and may not reproduce all local weather effects, such as thunderstorms, local winds, or tornadoes.

Modern house in woods: Maine man to build 25,000 residence far from civilization. (1904). *Maine Woods*, XXVI(33).

Note: Article appears in the *Maine Woods* newspaper published in Phillips, ME.


Publisher’s Note: “The *Maine Woods* is a characteristically Thoreauvian book: a personal account of exploration, of exterior and interior discovery in a natural setting, conveyed in taut, workmanlike prose. Thoreau’s evocative renderings of the life of the primitive forest—its mountains, waterways, fauna, flora, and inhabitants—are valuable in themselves. But his impassioned protest against despoilment in the name of commerce and sport, which even by the 1850s threatened to deprive Americans of the ‘tonic of wilderness,’ makes *The Maine Woods* an especially vital book for our time. This edition presents Thoreau’s fullest account of the wilderness as he intended it.” 485 pages.


Note: Perhaps the first published reference to archaeological sites of the Allagash; account of explorations by Warren K. Moorehead between 1912 and 1920. In 1912, he recorded about 15 “small sites” along the shores of the Allagash. Leaving in early May Moorehead and a small crew, “with Frank Capino, a Penobscot Indian, as guide,” journeyed by canoe about 220 miles from Northeast Carry to Fort Kent, at the mouth of the Fish River.


Note: Located in BPL historian files (2016).

Note: National Geographic’s recreational maps of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway are two-sided, waterproof maps designed to meet the needs of outdoor enthusiasts. Folded 4.5 x 9.25 in., Fully opened 26 x 38 in. Scale: 1:63,360


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Note: Interview includes discussions of Dickey Lincoln and Allagash Waterway projects.


Note: Interview includes discussions of Dickey-Lincoln and Allagash Wilderness Waterway.


About the Author: “Don Nicoll is one of the few people alive who has been directly involved with the Allagash Wilderness Waterway since it was envisioned during the great debates over the construction of the Dickey-Lincoln School Dam on the St. John River. Don worked as a staff member in the United States House and Senate and he was a policy planner in government, health care, and education. His Allagash ties date from work as Senator Edmund Muskie’s administrative assistant. Later, Don was the Allagash Wilderness
Waterway Working Group chair, Advisory Council founding chair, and AWW founding president.” Allagash Wilderness Waterway Founction blog entry.


Note: Interview includes discussions of a trip to the Allagash around the time of establishment of the Allagash Waterway. Mentions a film made during the trip. “Lawrence ‘Larry’ Stuart was born in Hallowell in 1909. His father was principal of Cony High School and superintendent of schools in Augusta where they lived until 1923. He attended Melrose High School; Bowdoin College from 1928 to 1930; and Tufts College, graduating in 1932 with a Bachelor’s degree in science and education. He taught school in Plymouth, Maine, served as principal and teacher for three years at Pennell Institute in Gray, Maine, and as principal at Hallowell School, Southwest Harbor High School, Cape Elizabeth High School (1949-1951), Madison High School, and Rangeley High School (one year). He also served as a Department of Fish and Game Conservation educator and director of State Parks in Maine.”


Note: Has just one mention of the so-called “Allagash hat” in a serial story.


From the Publisher: “The Northern Forest Canoe Trail (NFCT) links the waterways of New York, Vermont, Quebec, New Hampshire, and Maine. This is the official guidebook to the whole 740-mile trail and reflects the broad mission of the NFCT: To celebrate the rich human heritage and diverse natural environment of the Northern Forest by establishing a water trail that traces historic Native American travel routes across the region.” Includes maps and trip planners showing the Allagash and connecting canoe routes.

O, P

Note: Waterway ranger Trevor O’Leary describes his connections the northern Allagash river: “The good housewife mentioned in Lucius Hubbard’s [1884] book is very likely my great-great-great grandmother. How cool is that? As a ranger on the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, I am honored to have the Moir farm in my district. I am even more honored to tell people I am the seventh generation of O’Learys to work, live, or recreate on the Allagash River. Assistant Ranger Kale O’Leary, who also works on the waterway, is the eighth generation to do the same.”


From the Text: “Abiel P. Willard, much older than Rufus, a hunter of great reputation though a poor woodsman. Shortly after the Civil War he was murdered on Allagash waters, for the furs he had, by a character known as Dirty Donald,” [end quote]


Note from Historical Society: “Over 70 Allagashers talk about the holiday season and growing up in our town, from the 1920s to the 1940s.”


Note: Author Cathie Pelletier’s father Louis tells of his life in the Allagash, Maine, area, as told to her.


Note: Author’s recollections of life in the vicinity of St. Francis, ME. Includes description of “Mr. Colniff’s” use of Lombard log haulers. French and English. 79 pages.

Note: Illustrations include drawings by third and fourth grade students of St. Francis. No publication information is included in this 8-1/2 x 11” staple-bound booklet, with color cover. Probably produced by St. Francis (ME) Historical Society.


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

Pond’s Sheer Boom Company records, 1878-1899. (2016). Retrieved from


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

Prehistoric archaeology. (n.d.). Retrieved from

http://www.maine.gov/mhpc/archaeology/prehistoric_archaeology.html

Note: Maine Historic Preservation Commission explains prehistoric archaeology.


Publisher’s Note: “Chronicled here are 500 years of the complex dynamics of Mi’kmaq culture. This text explores the group as a tribal nation—their ordeals in the face of colonialism and their current struggle for self-determination and cultural revitalization.” 250 pages.


Note: Located in the files of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (2016).


Author’s Note: Prepared for the Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands, Augusta, Maine. Located in BPL historian files (2016).


Author’s Note: Prepared for the Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands, Augusta, Maine. Located in BPL historian files (2016).

Q, R

Remembering the contributions of Marcella and Elmer Violette [video file] (2013). Retrieved from https://youtu.be/Yxi0tQFwoS0/

Note: A community tribute video to Elmer and Marcella Violette that accompanies Mrs. Violette’s scrapbook collection. Includes an account by Don Nicoll, advisor to Senator Edmund Muskie, of their relations in establishing the Waterway as well as “annual inspection” trips thereafter. Similarly John Martin, a longtime Maine legislator who served with Judge Violette on the committee that created the Waterway, shares his remembrances.


Note: This series of short videos by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University documents a Penobscot Nation canoe-building project.

Note: Publishing information was not included on the available reproduction. Lore A. Rogers was curator at the Lumbermen’s Museum in Patten, ME.


Note: Memorandum of Agreement requires a program of historical resource identification, planning, and preservation in the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. The agreement requires that the program’s implementation involve the Allagash Wilderness Waterway Advisory Council, landowners, National Park Service, and interested groups.


Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books?id=4mh5AAAAAMAAJ

S


Note: Contains historic context for the logging industry in Maine. Located in Maine Historic Preservation files (2016).


Abstract: “Thirty-five species belonging to ten genera of Caliciales are reported for Maine north of Mount Katahdin. Twenty-three are new records for the state and one, *Chaenothecopsis brevipes* Tibell, is a new record for the Northern Hemisphere. An identification key is presented as are diagnoses and information on the taxonomy and ecology of each species.”


Note: A description of holdings in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.


Note: Among his many accomplishments, the author helped establish the Seven Islands Lands Company and North Maine Woods, Inc., as well as initiated the Maine High Adventure Program of the Boy Scouts of America. Includes a “Game Wardens” section. 164 pages.


Note: A photo history which includes many images in the collection of University of Maine at Presque Isle instructor David Putnam’s family, which he has offered for use by BPL for interpretation. 128 pages.


Note: Includes bibliography and index.


Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books?id=R-hXAAAAAYAAJ

Note: Contains an account of William O. Douglas’s trip down the Allagash in 1960, “Down the Allagash with Justice Douglas and the Old Guide” (pp. 220-240). The old guide referred to is Willard Jalbert.


Note: Includes a story that relates to river stewardship: “Aglebe’m, the Monstrous Frog; a Maliseet Story,” adapted from Dozay’s Koluskap of the Wabanaki, told by Gabe Paul.


Note: Deals with religious belief, from a 1935 perspective.


From the Text: “Sabatis Family: Wapaskes, ’White Hair,’ Sabatis, who died about eighty years ago, hunted in the regions of Black river, Fish river, and the Allegash river” (p. 372).


Note: Located in Maine Historic Preservation files (2016).

Note: Located in Maine Historic Preservation files (2016).


Note: Located in Maine Historic Preservation files (2016).


Note: Located in Maine Historic Preservation files (2016).


Subtitle: “Comprising winter camp-life among the loggers and wild-wood adventure. With descriptions of lumbering operations on the various rivers of Maine and New Brunswick.” This has had many reprints, one as late as 2016. From an Internet Amazon Vine Review: “It is divided into two parts, ‘Forest Life’ and ‘River Life,’ reflecting the way in which the logger’s year was divided into harvesting trees and getting them down the river to the mills. Springer provides fascinating information about the daily life of loggers, from how camps were constructed, to the division of labor at the camps, to how the loggers were greeted at the end of the season in the mill towns as they brought the season’s harvest in. He describes how the oxen teams were brought into camp, and the additional hazards and challenges of working with the oxen. He records details of camp cooking, and how the Sabbath was observed at camp, as well as how enormous trees were brought down with only axes.”


Note: The telling of trip from New York to Fort Kent and back circa 1905 by Gerrit Smith Stanton (1797–1874), a United States social reformer, abolitionist, politician, and philanthropist. Chapters: I. New York to Moosehead Lake; II. From Moosehead to Chesuncook Lake; III. Chesuncook to Umsaskis Lake; IV. Umsaskis Lake to Fort Kent V. Fort
Kent to West Branch—Mount Katahdin; VI. West Branch—Mount Katahdin to Sourdnahunk Dead Water; VII. Sourdnahunk Dead Water to Chesuncook VIII. “Suncook” to Grand Lake; IX. From Grand Lake Home. Illustrated. 123 pages.


Note: Includes 60 illustrations and map (21 x 14 cm.) in pocket. Chapter IV, pp. 65-78, includes visit to Chamberlain Farm with descriptions of the buildings. 139 pages. Also a 1882 edition published by Estes and Lauriat of Boston.


Note: Illustrated at Day’s Studio, New York, from Photographs Made by the Author. Detailed topo map in pocket (copy at Boston Athaenaum in very bad condition). 148 pages.


Note: Includes Thoreau quotes about the Allegash to illustrate his take on logging activities and Native Americans.


Note: Describes the submerged lands program of the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands.


Note: Describes holdings of University of Maine Folger Library.


Note: The Definitions Project of the National Association of Interpretation offers definitions for use by anyone who needs them, resulting from a series of meetings with representatives of federal agencies, professional organizations, and NGOs.


Note: Prepared by the Center for Universal Design, North Carolina State University


Note: Thoreau’s account of the excursion called, “The Allegash and East Branch,” was published posthumously as the third chapter. Some sources show Osgood as the publisher. Includes appendix of “A List of Indian Words.” Republished in 1877. 344 pages.


Note: Edition limited to 45 copies illustrated by Jon Luoma of Alna, Maine; on paper handmade by Macgregar and Vinzani of Whiting, Maine; binding designed by Gray Parrot and Scott Vile in Hancock, Maine; and housed in a slipcase made of Maine White Pine and mahogany. Boston Athenaeum has copy no. 27.


Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. 343-349) and index. 360 pages.

Note: Includes Thoreau’s description of the “Allegash.”


Note: Map showing Thoreau’s 1846. 1853, and 1857 intineraries in the North Woods of Maine. The Thoreau-Wabanaki Trail initiative involves many people and groups interested in the historic, cultural and spiritual aspects of Henry David Thoreau’s Maine journeys, and the ways in which his views were influenced and shaped by the Penobscot Indian guides. Developed by Maine Woods Forever, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.


Note: Natural Resources Council of Maine has been involved in the Allagash Wilderness Waterway since its inception.


From the Text: “Contemporary Maine Acadians constitute a regionally based ethnic group with a distinctive heritage in Maine and the United States. Maine Acadian identity has developed over several hundred years in response to changing political, economic, and social circumstances. Like the cultural identity of many other rural Americans, the identity of
Maine Acadians is directly tied to retaining connections to family, religion, and land. Association with the French language, in particular ‘Valley French,’ is another prominent feature.”


Note: Originally published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983, several on-line versions contain updates and supplements.


Note: Shows the locomotives and pulp cars at Tramway. Beware: turn down the music volume.

Valleau, S. L. (1975). Lumbering History of the Allagash (No. 74-4). Environmental Studies Center of the University of Maine at Orono.

Note: A general history of the Allagash, relying in large part on Lew Dietz and articles in Down East magazine. Seventeen-page typscript.


Note: A web page that describes the E. H. Violette Wilderness Camp, located about a mile from the Allagash Wilderness Waterway watercourse, and “a two hour drive from campus, via the North Maine Woods’ St. Francis gate over good dirt roads.” The facility has bunkrooms, a full kitchen and bathroom, and a large classroom area, all of which conform to ADA standards. University students use the camp year-round for fieldwork in courses related to forestry, aquatics, winter ecology, and wilderness ethics.


Note: Product of work done by students in classes taught by Micah Pawling, Donald Soctomah, Maria Giriouard, and Joe Hall.


Note: Photo copy in BPL historian files. 107 pages.


Note: Photocopied manuscript (stapled, in a three hole report binder) located at Clayton Lake depot office. Tells of the Paquet family and their time living at Umsakis, Churchill, and Clayton lakes. Appears based in large part on personal recollection; larger historical themes reported without attribution.

[WFKTV-4]. *Allagash Wilderness Waterway 50th* [video file] (2016). Fort Kent, ME.

Note: Almost two hours of video capture the spirit of the 50th anniversary celebration in Allagash, Maine, including exhibits and entertainment and remarks by Matt LaRoche, Walter Whitcomb, and John Martin. Allagash natives Troy Jackson, and his son Chase Jackson, start at the 1 hour, 35 minute, 26 second mark.


Withee, H. L. (n.d.). Down the Allagash. Retrieved from 
https://www.mainememory.net/media/pdf/17311.pdf

Note: Account of 1911 trip down the West Branch and Allagash rivers. Original with 45 photos in the collection of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.


X, Y, Z