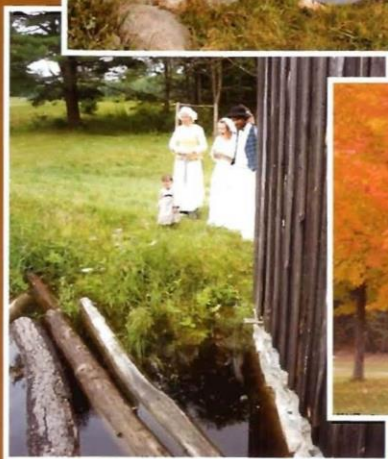
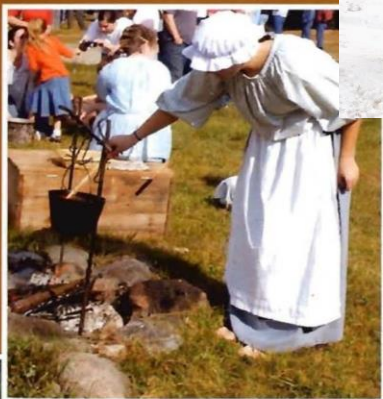


2017 Maine Forest & Logging Museum, Inc.

presents living history at

**Leonard's Mills
in Bradley, Maine**



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MAINE FOREST AND LOGGING MUSEUM

INTRODUCTION TO LEONARD'S MILLS

The Maine Forest and Logging Museum's Living History site is called Leonard's Mills, after Oliver Leonard, one of the earliest landowners in what is now the Town of Bradley, Maine. To help you get a feel for the time period in which Oliver Leonard lived, here is a glimpse at this region during the late 1700s:



1. Not long before this period, in 1763, the struggle between England and France for control of northeastern North America ended, breaking up the French-Indian alliance.
2. The American Revolution ended in 1783.
3. In 1796, Massachusetts reached an agreement with the Indians to purchase lands along the Penobscot River, including Township No. 4 – Old Indian Purchase (now Bradley).
4. The Northern Boundary of what is now the State of Maine was not yet determined.
5. People migrated to this part of Maine from all 13 states, as well as from Europe and Canada, some received grants of land and some just squatted.
6. Park Holland of Bangor was commissioned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to head off trouble by establishing lot boundaries as far as the frontier just north of Bradley.
7. On Thursday, September 7, 1797, Park Holland ran a survey line from Nichols Rock at the head of tide on the east side of the Penobscot River east to “land flooded by Leonard’s Mills on Nichols Stream”, officially establishing a lot, which actually may have been settled as a mill as early as 1787.
8. Oliver Leonard was from Norton, Massachusetts (born in 1764). He graduated from Brown University in 1787, and set his sights on practicing law and speculating in lumber in the new and growing Penobscot country. After his death in 1828 (he was buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Bangor), Leonard’s Mills or a similar mill on or near the same site operated by the Blackman family through the late 1800s, and Nichols Stream was renamed Blackman Stream.

LOMBARD'S LOCOMOTIVE, SKI SLED AND CRAWLER TRACTOR AKA STEAM LOMBARD LOG-HAULER

Restoration of our steam Lombard log hauler began in 1968 when it was removed from its longtime resting place in T9 R 15 in northern Maine. It stayed on display at Packard's camps near Sebec Lake until the Maine Forest and Logging Museum purchased it in 1984. After a few years at the University of Maine and a few more years in storage, it was moved to Leonard's Mills in 1989.



Lombard Log Haulers were a Maine invention, manufactured in Waterville. Logging had been a Maine industry for well over a hundred years. There was a need for a machine that could haul larger loads of wood for longer distances than horses could haul.

Conventional wheeled machines were almost useless in winter conditions. In 1900 Alvin Lombard took up the challenge and devised his log hauler. Taking advantage of existing technology, he built an 18-ton logging locomotive that could pull a sled train of several hundred tons. The innovation was that it traveled on an endless track chain that laid its own track. Lombard wasn't the only one trying to develop a crawler track, but he is credited by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers as being the inventor of the first successful crawler tread that with variations is still being used today. In the next fifteen years a number of machines were built at a cost of about \$5,000, a lot of money in the early 1900's.

Lombards were a powerful and successful machine with several continuing to operate well into the 1920's and a few into the mid 1930's. The last Lombard Log-hauler to be built was number 83, but only five machines remain intact. At the factory these huge machines were loaded onto a railroad car, transported to the North woods, worked hard, then abandoned when and where they wore out or when cutting ceased.

The task of restoring such a machine has been a daunting one with 100-year old technology, no replacement parts, limited financial resources, and a labor force of volunteers. Nearly every part has been repaired, restored, or rebuilt with the assistance of many, many volunteers, companies, and the University of Maine Mechanical Engineering Technology department. Replacement of the steam boiler was a major hurdle. After some serious fund raising, our new ASME Boiler Board certified boiler arrived at Leonard's Mills in 2009. Volunteers and UM Mechanical Engineering Technology students completed restoration in 2014 and our Lombard steam log hauler is now running again.

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Taking a broad look at the forest history, it can be posited that America owes its present position as the greatest country in the world to its original forests. Trade in forest products started early. With an axe, saw, wedges, froe and drawshave, trees could be converted into clapboards, shingles, barrels, staves and many other simple products. Ships were constructed from wood to carry goods to market. By 1680, there was a major trade economy shipping wood and agricultural products to the West Indies, Europe, and the Wine Islands and Africa. Lumber from our land built our cities, farms, and many of our factories. Firewood heated our homes and powered our factories, steamboats, and locomotives. Pit props made it possible to mine our coal and ores. Charcoal smelted our ores. Railroad ties provided the wooden platform on which to expand a railroad system, which tied the nation together. This valuable, practically cost-free, raw material not only built America, but it provided goods for international trade, particularly with wood-starved Europe and other areas of the world.

Starting with the first sawmill in America in 1634, Maine became the leading forest products producer in the nation. In 1850, Bangor was the leading lumber shipper in the world. The harvesting, manufacturing, and management techniques developed in Maine became the basis of operations for the national lumber industry as it migrated across the country. **The Maine Forest & Logging Museum is dedicated to preserving the history of this proud forest heritage.**

~Richard A. Hale



Shingling water-powered sawmill roof

Blacksmith shop



Living History days

Lombard steam log haulers
in Machinery Hall



LEONARD'S MILLS NAMESAKE: OLIVER LEONARD

The Maine Forest and Logging Museum's living history site is called Leonard's Mills after Oliver Leonard one of the early landowners in what is now the Town of Bradley, Maine. Mr. Leonard graduated from Brown University and set his sights on practicing law and speculating in lumber in the growing Maine country. According to researcher and former Maine Forest and Logging Museum volunteer, Madeline Gifford, "in 1795 Oliver visited a distant cousin, General David Cobb of Taunton, Massachusetts and Gouldsboro, Maine. They traveled to Machias in July to meet with some men who want a settlement on one of the Interior Eastern Townships and viewed some mills probably on the Machias River. Later that month they journeyed on horseback and by boat to see General Henry Knox in Thomaston. "My object is to allow Mr. Leonard to choose a township of land for his purchase (from General Knox's maps) as well as, or better, by visiting the spot through such thick forests." On August 9 Oliver sailed to Boston with General Knox "rather inclined from the General's records to prefer a township on the Penobscot to the one on the Machias River which he had intended to take." (Note: General Knox had an interest in the Waldo Patent which extended to the present border of Bangor.)

In 1796 Oliver Leonard purchased land in Orrington (now Brewer) where he eventually built the largest house in town and established a law office. As the first, for a time, lawyer in the area, he had a large law practice. In 1799 and 1800 he was the town's Representative to the Massachusetts General Court in Boston. He held various town offices and was a candidate for Senator in 1798, 1799 and 1800. He was an interesting debater, and extravagant in his style of living as long as the money (his wife's money) and the business lasted.

According to research by Volunteer Geneva Frost, Oliver Leonard purchased 200 acres of land with mill privileges, house and timber in 1797. This is believed to be the property upon which part of the present Maine Forest and Logging Museum sits. Also Mr. Leonard purchased one hundred acres of land with a house and hovel east of the Penobscot River with Nichols (presently Blackman) Stream flowing through it. By 1798 he began selling and trading his land.

Later in the 1810's his lumber business was not successful, and the law practice was floundering as more lawyers moved to the area. His wife's funds ceased. Oliver and Sarah were reduced to living in poverty in a small house in Bangor. Oliver died a sickly man in 1828.



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Timeline of Development

Incorporated Nov. 21, 1960:

- Presidents: Dwight Demeritt, 1960 - 61; A.D. Nutting, 1962 - 69
- Early volunteers from forest industry and UMaine searching for site upon which to build a museum to preserve forest industry artifacts, documents; sites in Orono, Stillwater, Bangor considered
- Plans evolved to design a living history museum for presenting life in a lumbering settlement with mills, homes, blacksmith shop, etc.
- Old mill site located on Nichols (aka Blackman Stream) owned by Penobscot Experimental Forest
- Talks to secure land from PEF began
- Bailey Bridge spanned Blackman Stream
- Pole barn moved from Clifton to serve as storage

1970s:

- Presidents: John Maines, 1970 - 78; Allan Leighton, 1979 - 92
- Plans developed for water-powered sash sawmill - models built
- Field days held to clear land
- Began site work for mill
- Rebuilding of original dam

1980s:

- Transfer of 204 acres from PEF completed
- Saw pit built
- Water-powered mill constructed
- Trails cleared for hiking
- First bateau built
- Care-takers' House with workshop built
- Covered bridge erected
- Trappers' camp built
- Blacksmith Shop moved from Hudson
- Lombard Log-hauler purchased
- First living history event held with beanhole beans
- First newsletter published
- Mill first ran though adaptations needed



1990s:

- Presidents: David Edson, 1992 - 1999; Earle Hannigan, 1999 – 2007
- Other structures built -Sawyer's House, Gift Shop, hovel, amphitheater
- Water-powered sawmill finished
- Log cabin moved from Clifton

2000's:

- President: Michael Lane, 2007 – 2012
- Mill area started for 1990's mills: rotary sawmill, clapboard mill, shingle mill, planer
- Fishway built
- New boiler for Lombard built following \$65,000 fund raising drive
- Meat smokehouse constructed by Scouts
- Waterwheel rebuilt

2010s:

- Presidents: Anette Rodrigues 2012 – 2016, Melissa Doane 2016 – present
- Shingle mill sawed cedar and pine shingles
- Machinery Hall built
- Storage mezzanine completed for storing tool collection
- Crooker Lombard steam log hauler brought to museum to help with our restoration
- Our Lombard log hauler moved into Machinery Hall, restoration completed in 2014 with help from 80 University of Maine Mechanical Engineering Technology students and many volunteers
- 1937 Cletrac restored and runs at events
- University of Maine Construction Engineering Technology students install new cedar shake roof on covered bridge in 2014
- Chet Grady Machine Shop completed in 2015
- Over 250,000 Alewives swim up Blackman Stream fishway returning to Chemo Pond in 2015 – first Alewife Festival held
- Alewife smokehouse built
- Timber inventory of museum forests done by Prentiss and Carlisle - mechanized timber harvest made on Haynes lot in 2015
- Floor repairs made in water-powered sawmill and on covered bridge
- Museum gets \$15,000 Davis Family Foundation Grant for water-powered sawmill roof and sill replacement
- Tuesday Crew puts new roofs on pole barn, gift shop, and Alewife smokehouse
- Circa 1920 Hackett & Witham rotary sawmill runs in 2016

A VISIT TO LEONARD'S MILLS

Leonard's Mills is located on more than 400 wooded acres in historic Bradley, Maine, on the banks of Blackman Stream. Remains of a stone dam, several house foundations, and the existence of a ledge well-suited for harnessing water power, point to the historical significance as a milling site since the late 1790's. Today, Leonard's Mills breathes life once again as the Maine Forest and Logging Museum continues an authentic reconstruction of a logging and milling settlement, educating people of all ages about Maine's rich forest heritage.

The museum recently restored a steam-powered Lombard Log-hauler, a rotary sawmill, and a clapboard mill giving visitors a glimpse of forestry machinery of the 1900's.

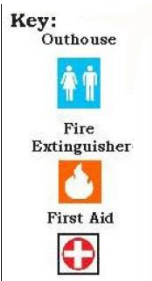
Self-Guided Tours

Maine Forest and Logging Museum's site at Leonard's Mills is open year-round for visitors to take a leisurely walk around the site to explore nature trails or to enjoy a quiet moment by the pond or Blackman Stream. Look for the large map on the covered bridge. On non-event days there are no demonstrators or activities at the museum.

Special Events

Events through the season give visitors the feel for life in the different eras of Maine's forest history. During Living History Days, the village comes alive with volunteers in period dress performing tasks typical of those found around a lumbering settlement. Roaming the site, visitors might sample bean-hole beans or reflector-oven biscuits, learn how the water-powered sawmill operates, or chat with re-enactors at their campsites. Traditional crafts are demonstrated by spinners, weavers, blacksmiths, maybe woodworkers or a tanner. Visitors might make a cedar shake, row a bateau, or ride in a horse-drawn wagon. The Gift Shop is open and 'period facilities' are available.

Children's Days are busy with youngsters participating in period activities from weaving to playing tug-of-war or walking on stilts or riding in a horse-drawn wagon. Re-enactors are working in the Blacksmith Shop, log cabin, and sawmill. The **Heavy Metal at the Museum** event features our Lombard steam powered log hauler and hands on blacksmithing demonstrations, also sawmill and shingle mill demonstrations.



Artwork by
Amy Crosby



1. Visitor's Center—Constructed in 2013, this building is dedicated to the memory of Al Leighton. The Visitor's Center houses the Grady Machine Shop from the home of Chester Grady in Belfast, Maine. The Visitor's Center is also the home of our Lombard Log Hauler—the only know licensed steam-powered log hauler running today!

2. Museum Store—Purchase a special item from local artists. Snacks, water, and bug spray available!

3. The Shingle Mill—Watch how shingles were made!

4. 1920's Saw Mill Complex—The rotary sawmill and shingle mill were built by Hackett and Witham, donated by the Ray Harville Family.

5. Covered Bridge—This bridge was covered to protect timber, and patterned after Ithiel Town's "lattice truss" developed in 1819.

6. Caretaker's Cabin—Private residence and independent off grid home for the caretaker.

7. Grounds of Civil War Encampment— During our annual events, Living History Days, Civil War reenactors visit!

8. 1790's Flag—The original Stars and Stripes was amended to 15 stars when Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union.

9. Water Hand Pump—Quench your thirst with our working water pump!

10. Smokehouses—The first commercial alewife historic cold-smokehouse replica of an 1840's smokehouse. Visit during our Bradley Alewife Festival and try some smoked snacks!

11. Settler's Cabin—The first concerns of settlers was shelter, and an entire family would live in this size dwelling.

12. Trapper's Cabin—Trapping began with native peoples out of necessity, and turned into a source of trade and profit.

13. Fishway—This type of ladder is called a pool and weir system. Alewives were believed to be present prior to European settlement. Come see the alewives run during our annual festival in May!

14. Mill Dam—This site was chosen because of the narrow ledge and small drop to provide the mill with power.

15. Batteau—A wooden river boat used to move people and supplies down river during log drives. Rowed by four people while two steered.

16. Garden—Traditional gardens were planted with seeds Early Settler's brought with them. We plant a Three Sisters garden: squash, beans, and corn.

17. Early Settler's House—The architecture of this building uses a post and beam style. Improved from the cabin, the people that dwelled here spent time making and repairing cloth.

18. Nature Trail—Trail Head. Follow the Blue Dots down Mrs. White's Trail (White Trail) for a short hike.

19. Hovel—A hovel is a temporary barn used to house oxen or horses while lumber workers operated in the woods.

20. The Blacksmith Shop—The smithy was the heart of many logging villages used to create and repaired tools needed for living. Join us for classes throughout the year!

21. Bean Hole Beans—Our beans made by our Bean Master cook in hot coals underground for 24 hours. Try them at our events!

22. Sawmill—Water powered saw-mills were the heart of many Maine towns from the 1700's until the present. It consists of a waterwheel, gearing, saw sash (frame that carries the blade), and log carriage. It is the only wooden geared mill in the US!

23. Mill Pond & Sluice Way—One of the most important features of the water mill, water retained in the pond represents the potential energy for the mill. Then the water travels down the sluice, turning the gears as the water flows, an integral part to power the mill.

24. Saw Pit—A technique practiced since ancient times, this method relies on two people with one at the top and one in the pit, sawing up and down.

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— Tom Doak, Executive Director
Small Woodland Owners Association of Maine (SWOAM)



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FIFTEEN STAR FLAG

The original *Stars and Stripes*, which boasted thirteen of each, was amended to just fifteen of each in 1794 to recognize the new states of Vermont and Kentucky. It remained the national flag for almost a quarter of a century and through three wars. By 1818, however, several more states had been admitted to the Union. Congress decided to return the flag to the original 13 stripes, leaving the stars to represent the current number of states in the Union.

WATER PUMP

Water was not easily available to the settlers of the 1790s. Towns often had public pumps similar to this one where water could be purchased. Some people had to carry their buckets a mile or more to bring water back to the house. A wooden yoke was often used by women to carry two buckets of water from the pump to home.

SMOKEHOUSE

This is a small structure with a fire pit that burns wet wood to produce a smoke. That seeps into sausages and other meats hanging above the fire to absorb the smoky flavor.

LOG CABIN

When a settler came, the first concern was to build shelter. A common shelter was a sort of hut with sides built of logs, a wall of stones for a fireplace, and a roof made of bark with a hole to let out the smoke. Floors were dirt and the walls would be chinked with clay, mud, and moss to help keep out the cold and wind. The entire family would live, eat, and sleep in this one room, usually just 16 feet by 20 feet. The cabin at Leonard's Mills is just a bit smaller in dimension.

TRAPPER'S CABIN

Trapping in Maine did not start with the arrival of Europeans. Native American groups, especially in the Northern regions, relied heavily on hunting and trapping animals for their basic needs of nutrition, clothing, and tools. Trapping and hunting changed with the arrival of Europeans, from that of utility to a source of trade and profit.

FISH LADDER

Prior to Europeans settling this region alewives were believed to be present in any stream that wasn't blocked by an impassable waterfall. Native Americans and early settlers depended on the alewife migration to provide food each spring after long, hard winters. Industrialization brought sawmills and the need to dam rivers to provide the means to run them. With the rivers blocked by dams, the alewife runs all but disappeared in this area of the state. In an effort to help restore historical alewife runs, this fish ladder was built in 2009 by the Atlantic Salmon Federation and its Maine Council to provide upstream passage to Chemo Pond for returning alewives and other anadromous fish species. The type of fish ladder at Leonard's Mills is called "Pool and Weir". Fish pass from each resting pool over stone weirs before continuing their upstream journey.

OLD DAM

This dam site was likely chosen because of the narrow ledge and small drop to provide power to the sawmill. In late spring, the surge of water would carry the logs downstream to large rivers and sawmills. In this way, loggers could run logs down streams that would be too shallow with the water control afforded by a dam.

BATTEAU

A batteau is a wooden riverboat used to move people and supplies down river during log drives. They had flat bottoms, flared sides, and long, narrow bows and sterns. This design provided drivers with a stable platform to work from and also allowed the batteau to be precisely maneuvered in challenging whitewater. Most commonly, six men operated a batteau. Four men rowed, the sternsman and bowman guided the batteau, with the sternsman acting as crew foreman.

HOVEL

A hovel is a rough temporary barn used to house teams of oxen or horses while they were being worked in the woods. In Maine, most hovels were built of logs and roofed with shakes. While draft animals were the chief tenants of hovels, people would sometimes stay in them as well. Some settlers lived out of their hovel until they had built a cabin.

BLACKSMITH SHOP

For much of Maine's history, people could not just head down to the local hardware store to buy new tools. Instead, settlers relied on the local blacksmith to create and to repair the tools they needed to make a living. The blacksmith heats the iron in the hot coals of the forge and then molds or pounds it to the proper shape. The large bellows you see above helped keep the fire burning hot. This building was originally built by Harry Goodwin at his farm in Hudson, Maine.

EARLY SETTLERS' HOUSE

The type of architecture used to build this house is known as post and beam. It is characterized by wooden supports being cut to precisely fit within other wooden supports. These interlocking beams are linked with a wooden peg. Relatively few nails are used in this style, which was important because settlers did not have easy access to nails. The wooden floor, paned windows, and separate sleeping area upstairs are improvements from the living conditions found in the log cabin. Much of the household's time was spent making or repairing clothing and sewing or textile production were major female activities.

SAW PIT

Pit-sawing is a technique that has been practiced since ancient times. The cutting process is accomplished when the saw is pulled down through the log. Only on the down-stroke does the saw blade actually cut. The "pit sawyer" (bottom man) pulls the saw down and the "top sawyer" pulls the saw back up and keeps it aligned with the chalk lines. The sawyers do not cut completely to the end of the log, as that would weaken the log and not give the top sawyer anywhere to stand. When all of the cuts are finished, individual boards are broken off from the four or five inch butt end left uncut.

SAW MILL

The saw mill at Leonard's Mills consists of 5 elements:

1. The Mill Pond serves as a source of power. Water retained in the pond is potential energy.
2. Waterwheel develops the power, water flows on the top of the wheel and into the buckets.
3. Gearing of the mill is driven by the waterwheel's motion.
4. Saw Sash is the frame that carries the saw blade. It is called a sash because it moves up and down like a window sash.
5. Log Carriage guides the log into position to be cut. It travels along rails and can be manipulated to control the size of the board being cut.

COVERED BRIDGE

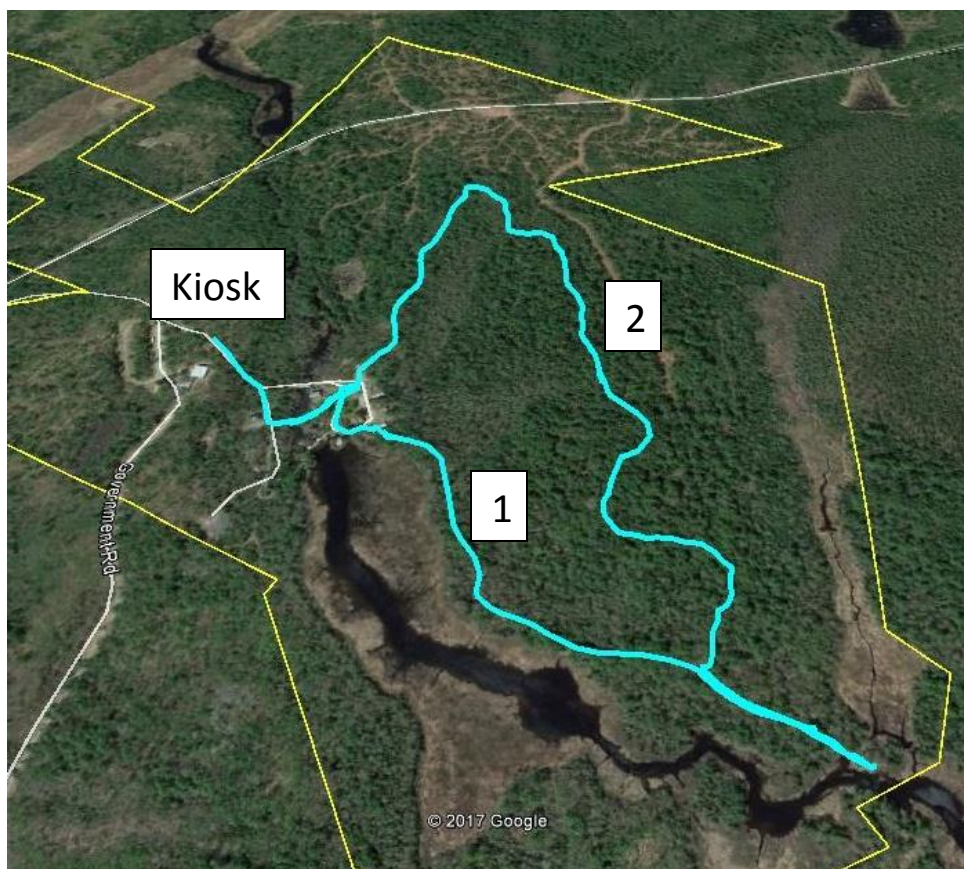
Bridges were not covered to protect the traveler but to protect the timbers and planking of the bridge itself and to keep water out of the joints. Covered bridges were also believed to trick horses and oxen into thinking they were entering a barn, which kept them from panicking at the sight of rushing water. This bridge is patterned after Ithiel Town's "lattice truss" developed in 1819. His bridges, made from short lengths of cross-timber, achieved tremendous bearing power. Key advantages of this design were its strength, mechanical simplicity, and the fact that it could be built from any timber of relatively small size.

1900's MILLING COMPLEX

Leonard's Mills is expanding into the 1900's era of milling. The site already has several resident mills: rotary sawmill, clapboard mill, planer, shingle mill, and cooperage. To date the shingle machine – on the left of the milling circle – has produced cedar shingles. The rotary sawmill – on the right of the circle – is currently being restored. The shingle machine and rotary sawmill were built by Hackett and Witham in the early 1900's and donated to MFLM by the Ray Harville family. The clapboard mill sits beside the rotary saw and awaits restoration; this mill was operated by Bill Donnell in Sedgewick, Maine, and was donated by Bill Donnell's sister.

A camp has been donated by Edwin and Margaret Berry and its being renovated as an office for the mill complex. Years ago folks coming to such a place of business would have placed their orders or paid for their orders in the office. Paperwork for those transactions (or whatever material recorded the transactions) was probably tacked to the wall. The small woodstove providing warmth on cold winter days was certainly the center of a circle of benches, crude chairs or stumps for sawyers as they ate lunch, warmed their hands or heated water for tea or coffee. Let's see what this office is like when it's finished!

MACHINERY DISPLAY HALL AND VISITORS' CENTER is a center of activity for the Grady Machine Shop, the Lombard Steam Log-hauler and similar equipment, and a visitors' introduction to the Maine Forest and Logging Museum and a meeting room.



Hiking Trails at Leonard's Mills

The trails at Leonard's Mills wind through a typical Maine forest of mixed hardwoods and conifers. Such mixed forests are full of life and provide diverse habitat for birds and mammals. Each day the trails can be different so come often.

Trail 1: **Nature Trail** - 30 minutes – Moderate trail along Blackman Stream with interpretive nature signs. Trail begins near the blacksmith shop hovel.

Trail 2: **White Trail** – 60 minutes – More challenging trail through old growth forest. Trail branches off Nature Trail and ends near the bean pit area. Marked with blue blazes.

BLACKMAN STREAM FISHWAY

Historically alewives may have been the most important sea-run fish in Maine rivers. During the 1800's alewives were harvested for food because they kept exceptionally well in salt or when smoked. During the 20th century society's demand for alewives declined due to the widespread use of refrigeration which made many other fish species available to the market. Alewives are a critical food source for the numerous other species of fish, birds, and wildlife that inhabit our rivers and live along the river corridor.



Alewives are an anadromous fish species. They spend the majority of their life in the ocean, but they return as adults to freshwater lakes and ponds to spawn. Alewives are repeat spawners and they show a high degree of fidelity to the same body of water where they were spawned. After living at sea for four years, alewives enter Maine's rivers and streams in May. By mid-June, the

alewives have spawned and then head back to the ocean. The eggs hatch after several weeks and the young spend the summer growing to a length of two inches. With the late summer and fall rains, the juveniles migrate down the rivers to the ocean. To complete their lifecycle, alewives must spend time in both the saltwater and freshwater.

The Atlantic Salmon Federation and its Maine Council worked with the Board of the Maine Forest and Logging Museum to design a fishway that fits with the historic character of the Logging Museum. After engineering plans were drawn up and all the local, state and federal permits were acquired, a four foot wide channel was excavated through the bedrock. The excavated channel had a depth of two feet at the downstream end and a depth of eight feet at the upper end of the fishway. A stone mason then constructed a series of 17 weirs leading to the top of the fishway. Blackman Stream, like many small rivers, can rise and fall quickly with rain events. To allow fish to pass in this wide range of flows, a Denil fish ladder was constructed above the rock pools. This Denil moderates the high flows and keeps water moving through the fishway during lower stream flows.

The purpose of the fishway is to allow alewives (river herring) and other sea-run fish access to their historical spawning habit above the dam. This fishway reconnects Blackman Stream to the main stem of the Penobscot River and the Gulf of Maine.

During the past summers alewives were stocked in Chemo Pond from which Blackman Stream flows, and juveniles have been seen swimming through the fishway on their way to the Atlantic Ocean. Hundreds of thousands of mature alewives are now returning from the ocean each spring through the fishway and are an amazing sight.



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Atlantic Salmon Federation

Together with our Maine Council, we are working cooperatively with dam owners to restore Maine's native sea-run fisheries. We do so by constructing fishways and removing dams that no longer serve their intended purpose.



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BLACKMAN'S STREAM'S NAMESAKE AND THE TOWN OF BRADLEY'S

NAMESAKE: BRADLEY BLACKMAN

Bradley, Maine, is named for Bradley Blackman, an early landowner in the area of the present Maine Forest and Logging Museum at Leonard's Mills. According to researcher Madeline Gifford, Mr. Blackman moved to Eddington as a lad, became a surveyor of land in 1805. He was one of the first officers of Plantation #4 which was organized in 1825 and includes Bradley. Later he became Treasurer of Bradley when the town was incorporated in 1835 and named for Mr. Blackman.

In 1803 Bradley Blackman purchased 100 acres in Eddington on Blackman Stream near where the Blackman Cemetery sits. In 1816 he purchased property in Plantation #4 on the Penobscot River and Nichols (Blackman) Stream. By 1826 he evidently had a grist mill and sawmill on the site. In 1829 Mr. Blackman bought land that had earlier been owned by Oliver Leonard. The 1830 census reflects that he owned more land on Nichols Stream.

On the 1850 census Bradley Blackman was listed as a farmer. In 1851 he passed away and bequeathed his lands and mills to his sons. Horace received 1/2 interest in a sawmill, a grist mill, shingle and lathe machinery and a mill lot. Son Frances received 1/6 of his father's estate; this son operated a mill on Blackman Stream and was State Representative in 1868. Son Adam received \$10 and became the Town of Bradley's Town Clerk; he was identified as a Manufacturer of Lumber with one water-powered sawmill. Other family members received similar bequeaths in Bradley Blackman's will. It would be interesting to know why some received differing values.

Adam Blackman's three sons eventually inherited much of the Blackman property, but went through bankruptcy in 1872 and moved to Snohomish, Washington. (Bankruptcy was not unusual in the mid-1800s.)

Information from the Snohomish Historical Society describes "the busy Blackman Brothers a inventors of machinery which revolutionized the logging industry after 1881...Their first patent was a large truck which ran on wooden wheels designed to take the place of skidway logging; one team of mules being able to do the work of 8 oxen. Later they used steam to propel this truck which became the forerunner of railway logging of today. In business for 45 years were Alanson A. (eldest), Hyrcanus and Elhanan "Cap" Blackman. Camps at Blackman's Lake were among the largest and best managed in Snohomish County. They also opened a general store in Snohomish and built the finest homes in the city, five new ones in May 1877. The Blackman Museum has been established in the home of Hyrcanus."



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Good fences make good neighbors- Robert Frost

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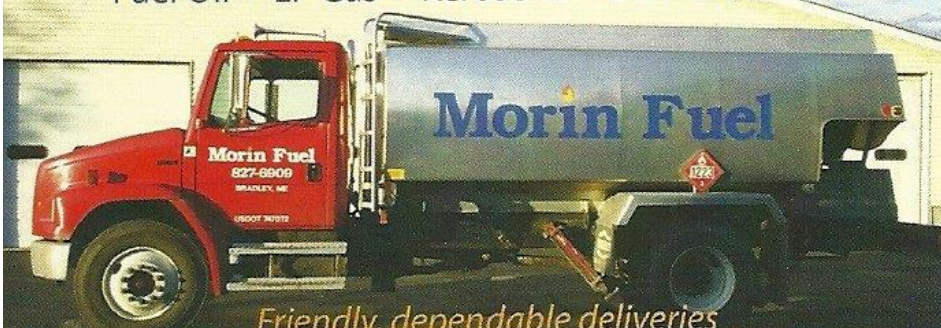
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The old sawmill has a new profile!

In an effort to preserve the wheel on the water-powered sawmill, an addition has been added. Taking advantage of needing to replace the roof, students from the University of Maine created a new section to shelter the sluiceway and wheel from weather. Fourteen students from the UMaine Construction Engineering Technology program committed their senior capstone project towards the renovation project. Prof. Will Manion provided oversight and the grades! The funding was a combined effort, including a grant from the Davis Family Foundation of Yarmouth, Dow's Eastern White Cedar Shingle of Corinth, RL Sales and Service of Milford, Bangor Slate Co. of Newburgh and Parker Lumber Co. of Bradford.

The regular Tuesday crew volunteers assisted with parts of the project, including producing some of the materials. Watertight at the top, the building now needs attention to the millpond wall and the underpinings. Sawmills typically had issues with water!



All of the buildings at the museum are of similar age. Replacement of the Gift Shop roof in the spring was a Tuesday crew project. The hovel and the old Lombard shop are waiting their turn. Bob Spencer, Ed Berry and Rod Stanhope worked together on the railroad and continue to enjoy each other's company in their retirement--the founding members of the Tuesday crew.



Roof projects!



Jim Barrett (l), Lew Crosby and the rest of crew are making a roof for the edger.



Larry Littlefield (left) and Byron Aubrey have been friends for years and worked together as well. Larry just restored one of our foot-powered lathes--check it out in the Visitor's Center.

Blacksmith here, blacksmith there! Byron Aubrey's work is everywhere. Beautiful hinges and handle on the garden gate, railing on the Lombard, donation box on the kiosk (made the bridge one as well). Byron contributes time at home welding up tractor parts and fabricating things we need with his forge. He donates time and materials to do the work. He joined the Board in the spring of 2016.



Raechelle has a fan club--her guided tours are a hit!

Raechelle Edmiston-Cyr (r) is 'Gal Friday' for Sherry-- whether she's sharing the museum at the Sportsmen's Show, rescuing Sherry from computer stresses (along with husband Leo, a new Board member), or just generally having fun in the office and on the grounds in period clothing. She also loves cooking over the fire in the Settler's cabin!



Charlie Weymouth (l), Ed Berry and the rest of the Tuesday crew were excited about the donation of an edger from the Masse sawmill in Vassalboro. Great roadtrip to scope it out and and even more fun to go dismantle it and bring it back to the museum. An addition to the rotary sawmill building is underway to accommodate the extra length needed for the edger.

Ed has been using his Thomas bandsaw, on loan at the museum, to furnish most of the lumber for the addition--most recently with some donated pine logs. His truck rumbles around the grounds from project to project he has a hand in completing.

The sight of Rod Stanhope towing large equipment is a common one. His own tractor or machinery like excavators or air compressors loaned by

friends, are hauled in and used in an experienced manner in many ways on the grounds. Getting the museum buildings in shape--and we have a lot of them-- is his goal so we can do the fun things like run the saws.



Rod (l) and Bob hard at work installing a log boom in the stream with logs donated by Tim Beaulieu, Board member. Meant as a safety device for bateau rides, the boom rested on the mud for most of a terribly dry summer. Hoping to have the bateau in the water next summer!

Sometimes volunteers come in batches.

Jay Perry helped keep UMO students busy at their freshmen service project in the fall. He bought his 55' boom truck and chipper. It is amazing how much brush can be cleared with more than 30 students hauling. Sean Hutchinson (new Board member) and Jay tried to keep ahead of the students with chainsaw work. Jay worked as a teenager clearing the land for the museum back when the land was donated. A huge supply of hard hats, gloves and safety equipment was donated by Jay for volunteer use. He also likes to steer the Lombard.





Everyone loves the Lombard!

It takes a dedicated crew to maintain and operate the Lombard. Lots of time behind the scenes--all that steam leaves moisture that must be blown out after each run to prevent rust. We now have an old air compressor to refurbish, thanks to Thornton Construction. We have been borrowing one for several years.

The collective knowledge of the Tuesday crew keeps us running--Jim White is quite often putting his mechanical abilities to use on the tractor, the old engines running the sawmills, even Sherry's car!



Tony Dowler is a runner who planned the 1st Alewife Run! Byron made the date, Joel Anderson did the logo, our own shingles.



Ruth Weymouth is putting her years of retail experience to work for the benefit of the museum. She has her husband Charlie

building shelves, installing solar light fixtures, and even building a desk Ruth custom designed for checkout--and computer use.

Ruth and Charlie have made many popular wooden toys to add to the store stock. Innovations like an ice-filled wooden cooler for cold drinks have been a hit at events. Ruth has big plans for 2017!



Ed Buck has been helping with all sorts of projects for many years. He used his tractor to turn over the big diesel engine--hadn't been run in awhile. He helps Sherry stay on top of details!

Norris Lovett (l) and Charlie are usually found having fun at the rotary sawmill--but steering the Lombard is lots of fun too!





Carl Rella has been helping at events like the 5K Alewife Run. He is also accessioning the collection, recording items with his camera and going to record onsite donations like the Avener basket workshop and the Masse Mill edger.

Barbara Giddings set up a trust for the museum in the 1990s. The Museum received \$35,000 in the spring, which has been a huge help in everything we do. She passed away in 2014.

Donations of every size (and shape) are welcome!

Supporting the museum through membership purchase shows us how much you love and appreciate MFLM! We are shifting to a calendar year membership, so if you recently renewed, your membership will be good until December 31, 2017. Join now to get the museum off to a great start for the New Year!

This newsletter touches on just a small part of the work happening at the museum year-round. Generous donations of money, time and materials by so many people keep the place ready for the events we all love. Volunteers are welcome year round and at events!

Best wishes,

Sherry Davis, Executive Director

So many donations! Here is a partial list....

*Bangor Brick Co. (Walter Musson) *Prentiss and Carlisle *Morin Fuels *Tardiff Community Therapy *Weyerhaeuser *Dianne Martin *Bradford Wellman *Cathy Goslin *Thelma & Richard Goodness *Beth Sylvester *Doris & Alan Dall *Trail Riders of Today *Jackie & Byron Aubrey *Ed Buck *Louis Buck *Rod and Judy Hanscom *Timothy & Diana Higgins *Stephen & Nancy Dumond *Keith & Wendy Cote *Roger Putnam *Gifford Stevens *Leonard & Renee Minsky *Henry Metcalf *Fred & Sarah Irons

*Margaret Dougherty *Linda Webster *Robert Duke *Herb & Judy Crosby *Lewis Crosby *Carol Crosby *Molly Payne Wynne *Bob & Dot Frank *Paul & Joyce MacDonald *Earl & Calista Hannigan *Michael & Geraldine White *Murton Durkee *Mark & Sherrill Barrows *Sandra Morin, Accountant *Appalachian Mt. Club *Treeline *Paddy Murphy's *Climo Electric Inc. *Davis Family Foundation *Chase Family Fund *Hidden Meadows Golf Course *Dow's Eastern White Cedar Shingles *RL Sales & Service *Parker Lumber *Thornton Construction, Inc. *Anonymous *Raechelle & Leo Edmiston-Cyr *Tony Dowler *Mary Jane Bates *Phil Dow, Sr. *Linda Swift *Dan Avener *Vernon Shaw *Wm. & Connie Hughes *Nate Frost *Doug Gray *Charlie & Ruth Weymouth *Melissa Doane *LaBrees Bakery *Terry Harper *Diesel Fuel Systems *Matthew Davis *Roxanne Murphy *Robbins Lumber *Paul Breton *Ray Breton *John Belding *Jay Perry *Ed Berry *Rod & Jerri Stanhope *Jim Barrett *Richard Dort *Charlie Green *Larry Littlefield *Norris Lovett *Bob Spencer *Jim White *Alison Cox *Carl Rella *Wilbur Libby *Maple Leaf Construction *Charles & Michele Lambert *Wilbur Libby *Ellen & Ted Jennings *James Sargent *Jack Donovan *Tim & Clara Beaulieu *Ben Carlisle *Terri Coolong *Bob Chandler *Richard Fessenden *Sean Hutchinson *Keith Kanoti



Herb Crosby shares his excitement about the Lombard with Melissa Doane. Prof. Crosby is in charge of all things Lombard and he and Melissa are on the Board.



Dear Friend,


Since 1960, the Maine Forest & Logging Museum at Leonard's Mills has proudly served our community by preserving, celebrating, and educating people about the sustainable forest culture of Maine. Year after year, the museum has provided hands-on opportunities to experience what life was like as a part of Maine's forest history.

We are excited to provide new opportunities for people to embrace Maine and its forest heritage—past, present, and future. We hope that you value our museum as we do, and want to be a part of the community that sustains our treasure in the woods.

Becoming a member helps to maintain the Maine Forest & Logging Museum's collections and facilities. Your membership support also helps us to provide excellent educational opportunities to the people of our community. **Membership benefits include free admission to the museum during regular hours, a 50% discount on event days, and a 10% discount at the museum's store.**

We look forward to seeing you at the Museum!

Sincerely,


Sherry Davis
Executive Director



Maine Forest and Logging Museum Membership Application

Membership Expires 12/31/2017

Name(s) as you wish it/them to appear in print: _____

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☐ Student (with ID) \$10 ☐ Individual \$25 ☐ Family (2 adults/minor children) \$40

Donor Opportunities

☐ Corporate \$100 ☐ Sustaining \$250 ☐ Benefactor \$500 ☐ Oliver Leonard Club \$1000 ☐ Other

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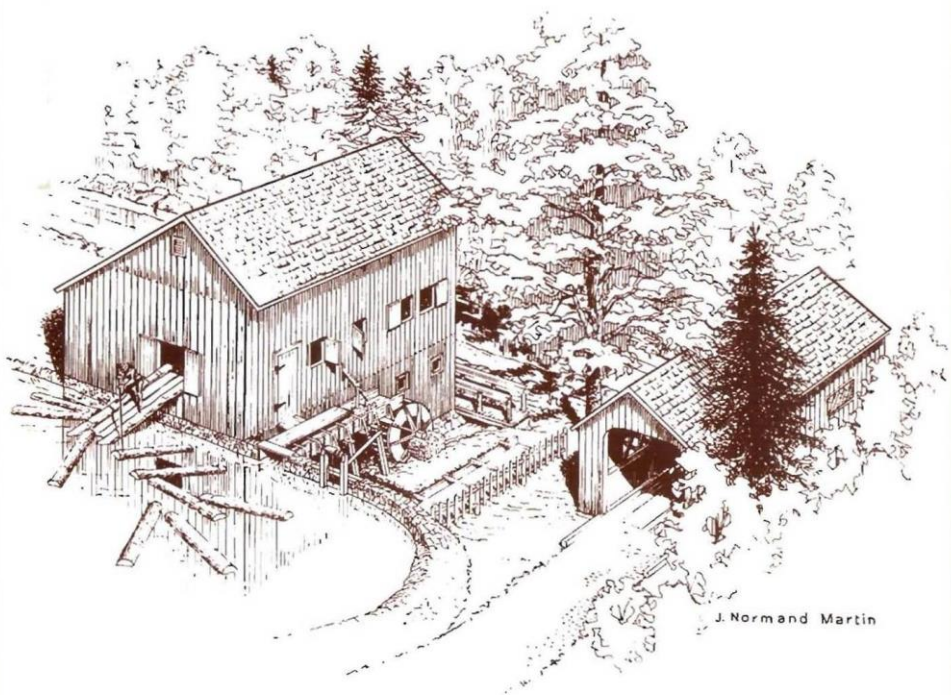
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