

#### **OUR 2023 EVENTS**

Look for updates on our website and Facebook page.

#### May 20 - Alewife Day 10 AM - 3 PM

See the alewives swim upstream! Smoked fish, kid's games, sawmills and gas Lombards running, Machinery Hall open. \$10 adults/\$5 children 3 to 17

#### May 25, 26 & June 1, 2 - Children's Days 9 AM - 1 PM

Historical hands-on-demonstrations, wagon rides, and alewives returning!
Reservations required. \$8 per person

#### June 17 - Summer at Leonard's Mills 10 AM - 3 PM

Lombard log haulers, machinery and sawmills running! Everything in action, bean hole beans and biscuits too! Annual meeting for members after the event.

\$10 adults/\$5 children 3 to 17

#### July 29 - Heavy Metal 10 AM - 3 PM

Heavy machinery and hands-on-blacksmithing for the whole family! Beanhole beans, biscuits, sawmills, and Lombard log haulers Running! \$10 adults/\$5 children 3 to 17

#### October 7 & 8 - Living History Days 10 AM - 3 PM

Our most popular event of the season! Reenactors showcasing livestock, historic demonstrations. Fresh pressed cider, bean-hole beans & biscuits, and soup. Lombards and sawmills running! \$15 adults/\$5 children3 to 17

#### MORE OPPORTUNITIES

#### **Tuesday Crew**

Volunteers work at the museum each Tuesday from about 9 AM to 1 PM, a good time to visit. (Join the crew to get in on the fun!)

#### Pop-up events

Volunteers will demonstrate on some Saturdays. Learn more about the Lombards, our mills, blacksmithing, and the Grady Machine Shop. Visit our website and Facebook page for more details.



#### How to reach us:

207-974-6278
info@maineforestandloggingmuseum.org
P.O. Box 104, Bradley, ME 04411
www.maineforestandlogg ingmuseum.org
www.facebook.com/MaineForestAndLoggingMuseum

www.instagram.com/MaineForestAndLoggingMuseum



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## Welcome to the Museum!

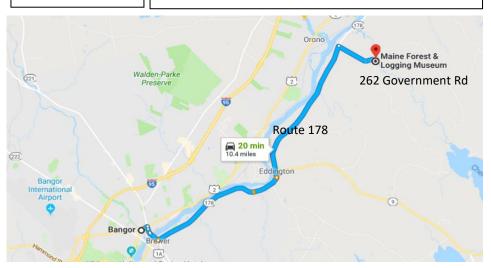
You hold in your hands a testament to the tenacity of hundreds—if not thousands—of volunteers over the last 63 years. The Maine Forest and Logging Museum is a dream realized by a group of forward- (and backward-) looking forest stewards, that has been lovingly shepherded by those with a passion for the place, its mission, and its community.

This little booklet—an annual publication--serves several purposes: use it as a guidebook as you walk the grounds; browse our upcoming events; and learn about how we came to be.

This booklet also serves to thank—and was made possible by--our wonderful sponsors, a collection of businesses, offices and agencies (some local, some not) whose ads and logos you'll find on the following pages. So....

# **∞Please support our generous sponsors! ⋖**

We are an <u>event-based</u> Museum, so who we are and what we do shows (and shines) best at our events. We welcome the public to walk our grounds between events, and enjoy the beauty that is the **Maine Forest and Logging Museum**.





- 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 Haulers - the only known 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. Early 1900's 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 architect Ithiel Town's "lattice truss" developed in 1819.
- 6. Caretaker's House—Private
- 7. Grounds of Civil War Encampment During our annual Living History Days event, 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

- **10. Smokehouses**—The first commercial alewife cold-smokehouse replica of an 1840's smokehouse. Visit during Alewife Day and try some smoked snacks!
- **11. Settler's Cabin**—The first concern 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 present prior to European settlement. Come see the alewives run during our annual festival in May, Alewife Day!
- **14. Mill Dam**—This site was chosen because of the narrow ledge and small drop to provide the mill with power. The original dam was constructed in the early 1790's. The dam was in use until about 1900. The present dam was reconstructed in 1986.
- **15. Bateau**—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 settlers brought with them. The garden includes a Three Sisters planting: squash, beans, and corn.
- 17. Sawyer'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. Nature trail joins Blue Trail for hike in old growth forest with interpretative signs.
- **19. Hovel**—A hovel is a temporary barn used to house oxen or horses while lumber workers operated in the woods.
- **20.** The Blacksmith's Shop—The smithy (blacksmith's shop) was the heart of many logging villages used to create and repair tools needed for living. Try your hand at our Heavy Metal event in July!
- **21. Bean Hole Beans**—Our bean-hole beans cook in hot coals underground for 20 hours. Try them at our events!
- **22. Sawmill**—Water powered sawmills 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. The sawmill has wooden gears!
- 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 powering 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.

# **Museum Background**

In the mid-1950's a group of enthusiastic volunteers, mostly associated with the lumbering industry, proposed establishing a museum to preserve and portray the history of the logging and lumbering industry in Maine. As an "outdoor museum", this proposal would create a unique and innovative way to educate people of all ages about Maine's forest heritage.

After reviewing several local sites, the group decided to pursue acreage within the Penobscot Experimental Forest. During the late 1960's two hundred and four acres of the Experimental Forest were deeded to the MFLM by the following companies: Scott Paper Company, Great Northern Paper Company, International Paper Company, St. Regis Paper Company, Diamond International Corporation, Boise Cascade Paper Group, Dead River Company, Prentiss and Carlisle Company, J.W. Sewall Company, J.M. Huber Corporation, 7 Islands Land Company, J.D. Irving Limited. Shortly thereafter other lands were donated by Peirce Webber, Edmund Nolette, H. C. Haynes, and Beverly Spencer. MFLM now owns more than 469 acres.

Having all of this land has allowed for the development a recreated colonial settlement portraying life around mills, including a blacksmith shop, settler's dwellings, a trappers' camp, and a garden, surrounded by acres of forests. This first area built focused on life in the late 1700's and early 1800's centering on the Water-Powered sawmill. More recently, development has centered on the 1900's era, featuring mills and equipment including Lombard log haulers, a rotary sawmill, a clapboard mill, a shingle mill and a [currently being restored] beloved clapboard mill.



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## 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:



- 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.
- The American Revolution ended in 1783.
- 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).
- The Northern Boundary of what is now the State of Maine was not yet determined.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 was operated by the Blackman family through the late 1800s, and Nichols Stream was renamed Blackman Stream.

# Alvin Lombard's Steam Log Hauler



Alvin O. Lombard, inventor, born in Springfield, Maine in 1856; died in 1937

Patent for the lag tread filed November 9, 1900. Second Patent issued in 1907

First steam log hauler "Mary Ann" was placed in operation on Thanksgiving Day, 1900

Four people were required to operate a log hauler: an engineer, fireman, pilot or steersman, and a conductor

Steam log hauler specifications:

- length 30', width 8'2", height 9'
- speed 5 mph, no brakes
- weight 19 tons
- steam engines developed 90 hp at 175 psi
- fuel capacity 1.5 tons coal or 7/8 cord wood
- fuel consumption approximately 1 cord wood per 7 miles towing a full load
- Lombard log hauler cost \$5,500 in 1903, or well over \$150,000 today

#### Sled loads:

- about 14 cords of wood or about 6-7,000 board feet per sled
- train length typically 8 sleds
- under ideal conditions a log hauler could pull 300 tons
- loads as large as 265 cords (600 tons) on 22 sleds have been reported
- train lengths could exceed 1650 feet

Log haulers replaced up to 50 horses when the haul distance was 4 miles or more. Steam log haulers were built between 1900 and 1917 and last used around 1928. Gas log haulers were first built in 1910, gradually replacing steam log haulers. Lombard manufactured 83 steam log haulers in his Waterville, Maine factory. These were the first successful tracked vehicles. Only five steam log haulers remain.

## find more information on our website:

.....including photos and videos..... https://www.maineforestandloggingmuseum.org/exhibits/ lombard-log-hauler/lombard-log-hauler-resources/





Our Sawyer's House is of post and beam construction. The wooden supports were cut to fit precisely and the interlocking beams are linked with wooden pegs. Few nails were used in this style as colonial settlers did not have easy access to nails. During events, our fiber artists demonstrate in this building.







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The Tuesday Crew is a group of dedicated volunteers that gather one day a week to repair and maintain the buildings, machines and grounds. They work from about 9am to 1pm, but still manage to get a bit of socializing in. New members are always welcome!





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# SENIOR DAYCARE CENTER





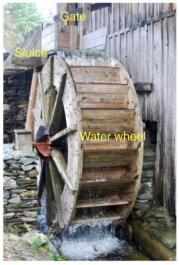




# Maine Forest and Logging Museum Re-creation of Oliver Leonard's Mill on Blackman Stream

By Herb Crosby





Waterpower was a major source of energy in the 1800s, with nearly 2,000 water-powers in Maine. Towns were often built near waterfalls to harness this energy. There were 7 water-powered mills on Blackman Stream in 1868 according to the State Hydrographic Survey. The current reconstructed mill was built in the 1980s.

Water is impounded by a stone dam at a natural falls two hundred feet upstream from the sawmill. A portion of the stream flows through a canal to a mill pond beside the mill. Logs are stored in the mill pond to condition them and reduce insect damage. Water flows from the mill pond through a wooden sluice to the top of a 9-foot diameter overshot water wheel. The water flowrate is controlled by a wooden gate operated by the sawyer. Water fills the waterwheel buckets and the weight turns the wheel as the water drops. This energy is called potential energy. This potential energy is turned into work plus some friction losses. The power produced depends on the elevation drop or head, water flow rate, and waterwheel efficiency. This waterwheel typically turns at 10 revolutions per minute producing about 3 horsepower at moderate flow, equivalent to the work of 30 laborers. The waterwheel torque is about 1,600 pound feet.



#### Thanks to the

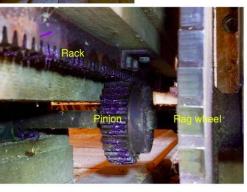
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for supporting the work of our volunteers.

The waterwheel turns a shaft which has a large wooden gear at the other end inside the mill. This large gear is called a bull gear and has 58 wooden gear teeth. The bull gear drives a wooden trundle gear with 16 teeth, increasing the speed to 36 rpm. Gear speeds are inversely proportional to number of gear teeth. A series of wooden gears drives a 1-foot-long crank. A connecting rod attached to the crank pushes the sash saw up and down with a 2-foot stroke 36 times a minute. A steel saw blade is mounted in a wooden frame called a sash that moves up and down in wood guides. The blade is mounted at a slight angle so it only cuts on the down stroke. The crank assembly has a steel weight to offset the weight of the heavy saw sash acting downwards.



Logs are pulled up a ramp called a brow into the mill using a block and tackle. The block and tackle has 2 moving sheaves with 4 rope passes, increasing the pulling force by 4 times minus friction losses. The sawyer pulls 120 feet of rope to move the log 30 feet. Work into the rope equals work out of the block plus friction losses. The log is then rolled onto a log carriage and secured with steel dogs at each end. The carriage moves on steel wheels along a track towards the saw, driven by a rack and pinion under the carriage. This pinion gear is connected to toothed rag wheel outside the carriage.







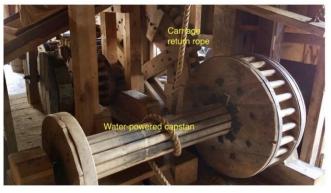
#### Help Build Our Endowment Fund.

Create a legacy for generations to come. Our endowment fund is a self-sustaining source of funding where the capital is invested to produce income. A robust endowment provides long term financial stability and enable donors and patrons to create a longstanding legacy through their generous donations. Gifts to our endowment fund are tax deductible and can be made in many ways, including cash, appreciated stocks, bequest, and life insurance.

A pusher ratchet turns the rag wheel 6 degrees each time the saw moves up, advancing the log ¼ inch towards the saw blade. A keeper ratchet then locks the rag wheel and carriage while the blade moves down sawing. The pusher ratchet is driven by a wooden linkage connected to the saw frame. You can see the linkage rocking back and forth and hear the steel ratchets clicking during sawing.







The carriage advances about ¼ inch each saw stroke, taking 15 minutes to saw a 12-foot-long board. The carriage automatically stops at the end of the cut when a lever disables the ratchets. The sawyer then pulls up on a large rope beside the carriage, lightly wound around a rotating wooden capstan downstairs and then coming back upstairs to the saw carriage. The rope tightens on the friction capstan, using waterpower to quickly pull the log carriage back to the starting point. Releasing the rope lets it again slip, stopping carriage movement. The sawyer then repositions the log for the next cut. You can see the water-powered friction capstan and rope downstairs. A brake engages the bull wheel to lock the saw when not in use.

Water-powered sash saws typically cut about 1,000 board feet of lumber a day, several times the production of manual pit saws. There is a 2-man pit saw outside the mill. Sash saws were later replaced by rotary saws and band saws that were quicker, cutting continuously.

Waterpower is still a major source of renewable energy. Hydroelectric turbines today produce about one-third of Maine's net electric generation.





Scan for movie of sawmill https://youtu.be/8DRKc10ZHKY

#### **Qualified Charitable Distribution**

Museum supporters who have reached the age of 70½ are able to make a

#### **Qualified Charitable Distribution.**

If you direct any portion of your required withdrawal from your IRA to come to the Maine Forest and Logging Museum (a 501c3 charitable organization), you will avoid paying income tax on those funds.



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# Museum Timeline of Development

#### **Incorporated Nov. 21, 1960:**

- Early volunteers from forest industry and University of Maine 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:

- · Plans developed for water-powered sash sawmill models built
- Field days held to clear land
- · Began site work for mill
- Rebuilt dam originally on site

#### 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 bean-hole beans
- · First newsletter published

#### 1990s:

- · Other structures built -Sawyer's House, Gift Shop, Hovel, amphitheater
- · Water-Powered Sawmill finished
- Log cabin moved from Clifton

#### 2000s:

- Mill area started for 1900's mills: rotary sawmill, clapboard mill, shingle mill, planer
- · Fishway built
- New boiler for Lombard built following \$65,000 fund raising drive



#### 2000s continued:

- Meat smokehouse constructed by Scouts
- · Waterwheel rebuilt

#### 2010s:

- 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 restoration completed in 2014 with help from 80 UM Mechanical Engineering Technology students and many volunteers
- Circa 1920 model W Cletrac restored and runs at events
- University of Maine Construction Engineering Technology students install new cedar shake roof on covered bridge in 2014
- Over 250,000 alewives swim up Blackman Stream fishway returning to Chemo Pond in 2015 – first Alewife Festival held
- · Alewife smokehouse built
- Mechanized timber harvest on Haynes lot in 2015
- Museum gets \$15,000 Davis Family Foundation grant for water-powered sawmill roof and sill replacement in 2016
- Tuesday Crew puts new roofs on Pole Barn, Giftshop, and smokehouse
- Circa 1920 Hackett & Witham rotary sawmill runs in 2016
- Chet Grady Machine Shop operational in 2017
- Tuesday crew has major salvage timber harvest from 2017 windstorm
- Museum awarded \$15,000 Davis Family Foundation Grant, UM CET students replaced hovel roof, built two new ADA accessible tank privies in 2018
- Lombard logging sled restored by PIRCTC students
- UM CET students build Donnell clapboard mill building, road and parking improvements, new roof on Lynch building
- New Biscuit Stand built as Eagle Scout project
- Tuesday Crew builds walkway over dam, Blacksmith Shop addition

#### 2020s:

- Museum gets Davis Family Foundation grant, UM CET students and volunteers replace cedar shake roofs on Blacksmith Shop and Sawyer's House, restore Settler's Cabin and install several solar electric systems
- New Lombard road and logging sled pavilion built with generous grant from Stephen & Tabitha King Foundation
- John Deere tractor donated to the Museum
- Lemonade Stand replaced.
- Main spillway of Mill dam replaced.
- Bean Serving Stand replaced by UM CET students.



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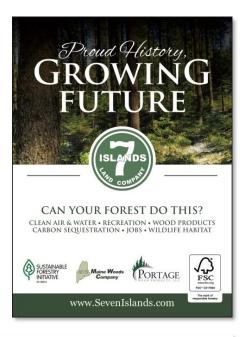
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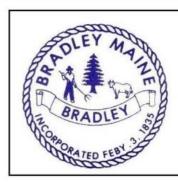


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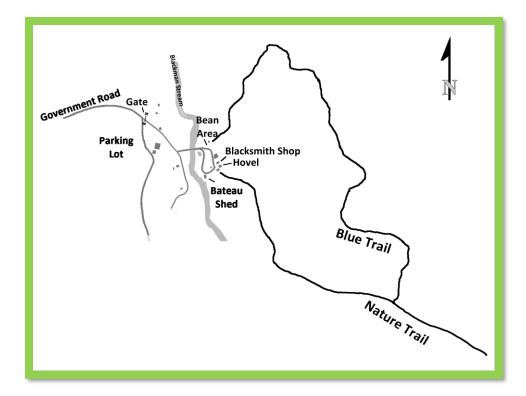




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# Hiking Trails at Leonard's Mills

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.

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

**Blue 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.



Harvesting alewives for smoking

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 habitat above the dam. 
During the past



MFLM Fishway

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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# 2022 In Review















# Children's Days















# Summer at Leonard's Mills







# Heavy Metal



























Mushroom Foray





# Living History Days



# Living History Days continued...



# Living History Days continued...











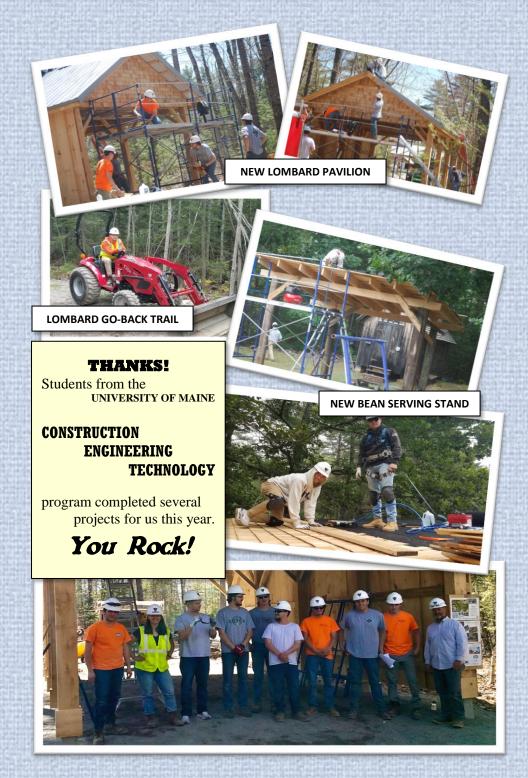








Thanks to all of the volunteers that made 2022 a really great year!



# Membership...a really good deal!

Membership benefits the Museum by sustaining the facility and artifacts and supporting the growth of opportunities to share with more students and visitors.

You benefit by being a part of a truly unique museum:

- Free events and daily admission.
- Discounted classes and workshops.
- Vote in board members.
- Serve on members-only committees (the most recent reworked out mission statement!)
- Members can also shop at the gift shop with a 10% discount.

The intangible benefits of being part of Your Place in the Woods are great memories, coming back year after year and bringing friends and family. Become a Member today!

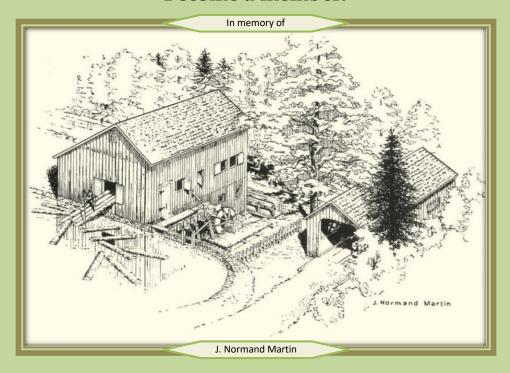


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