

HISTORIC EVENTS AND SETTLEMENT

There are ~~four~~ **five** major periods in Millinocket's history that contribute greatly to the town's character and historic resources.

- **Native American:** Because of the town's location at the confluence of a large stream and a major river, various native settlements have been recorded within the current boundaries of the town. The name "Millinocket" is a Native American word meaning "the land of many islands". For nearly 10,000 years Millinocket was inhabited solely by Native Americans.
- **Lumbering:** In the 18th and 19th century the northern Maine woods were prime sources of lumber, including wood for building ships and ships masts. From 1830 to 1899 the Thomas and Betsy Fowler family established a small farm and settlement on Millinocket Stream which was challenged by Native American opposition and marginal farming, and supported by logging activity in the area. In 1846 Thomas Fowler and his son Thomas Jr were hired by and such famous expeditions as that of Henry David Thoreau to be guides on a trip to Mt. Katahdin. Thoreau would later write about the area in his book titled "The Maine Woods".
- **Pulp and Paper beginnings:** In 1893 the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad laid its Houlton route through the area near Millinocket Stream. In 1899 Great Northern Paper Company began construction of the then largest paper mill in the world. The mill was built on top of the old Fowler Farm. The mill was built by hundreds of Italian immigrant stonemasons and laborers. In 1900, 432 of Millinocket's 1,002 residents were natives of Italy. In 1901 the Town of Millinocket was incorporated and grew rapidly thus being dubbed "The Magic City". The town grew first around Shack Hill, and later moved toward Millinocket Stream. The town was densely populated, serviced largely by train, and characterized by several large rooming houses, hotels, and some Victorian houses.
- **Post-war ~~and Modern~~:** Millinocket continued to grow after World War II, but with a different character. The loss of the Great Northern Hotel and other buildings, the construction of major highways into town, and suburban development all changed the face of Millinocket. While still compactly settled, the town's new growth ~~has~~ was all ~~been~~ away from the direct center of town and characterized by single family housing, malls, suburban commercial development, and multi-family housing complexes.
- **Post Great Northern Paper:** The late 1980s brought the initial decline of the paper industry in the community and this trend continued with the town experiencing numerous layoffs relating to this decline in the forest products industry. In 1989, Georgia-Pacific acquired the Great Northern Paper Company in a takeover and, in turn, sold their Maine holdings to Bowater in 1991 and again to the Canadian company Inexcon in 1999. The uncertainty of the local paper and pulp industry continued through the 2000s with numerous acquisitions and de-acquisitions. In 2011, Katahdin Paper Company sold the mills to Cate Street Capital of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They revived the name Great Northern Paper Company. After the closure of the mill in

2008, the town struggled economically. Many former Great Northern workers left the town in search of employment which also left an oversupply of sometimes deteriorating housing stock. Town government was faced with financial hardship as the primary taxpayer was gone but services were still needed by the remaining residents. The town realized that they must diversify. Currently, Millinocket is experiencing an increase in tourism due to its adjacent location to Baxter State Park, Katahdin Woods and Water National Monument and the Great North Woods.

In addition, Dorothy B. Laverty's two books *Millinocket: Magic City of Maine's Wilderness*¹ and *So You Live in Millinocket*² serve as good sources of more detailed settlement history of the town. John McCann's³ 1974 work *The Great Northern Paper Company* serves as a good source of history specifically on the development of the Millinocket mill and two other books, *Lumbering in the Millinocket, Maine Area*⁴ and *The Way We Were, Scott's Brook Operation*⁵ also provide insight into life in the area. Other works by Henry David Thoreau and Paul McCann⁶, as well as books on the Penobscot Boom serve as additional historic resources of the area.

Also noteworthy are the Millinocket Historical Society's and the One North's websites, as both provide extensive historical timelines for the town.

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN RECENT HISTORY

In 2003 the community received devastating news, their mill would close under bankrupt conditions and possibly would not open its gates again.

In 2008, the mill was permanently closed and by 2013 demolition of buildings on the mill site commenced with much of the equipment already removed.

On November 21, 2014 the two remaining mill stacks were demolished. Newscenter Maine reported that many felt the stacks represented the historical prosperity of the town and in just seconds the stacks were gone. Although the overall site demolition had been ongoing, the final tumble of the stacks made it final with the town knowing they would never make paper again.

August 24, 2016 President Barack Obama proclaimed 87,563 acres on the eastern border of Baxter State Park as the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

In 2017 Our Katahdin, a nonprofit, purchases the Millinocket millsite property (about 1,400 acres) from Cate Street Capital. In the years since 2017, Our Katahdin has applied for grants, and continually worked to prepare for and bring development to Millinocket.

¹ Laverty, Dorothy Bowler. *Millinocket: Magic city of Maine's Wilderness*. Freeport: Bond Wheelwright Co., 1973.

² Laverty, Dorothy Bowler. *So You Live in Millinocket*. Bangor: Furbush-Roberts printing Co., 1989.

³ McCann, John. *The Great Northern Paper Company*. 1974

⁴ Caron, Sylvio. *Lumbering in the Millinocket, Maine Area*. Brewer:Thompson Printing, 1999.

⁵ Blodgett, R.E. *The Way We Were, Scott's Brook Operation, 1956-1982*. Self Published.

⁶ McCann, Paul. *Timber! The Fall of Maine's Paper Giant A Chronology of Great Northern Paper Company in the 1970s and 1980s*. The Ellsworth American, 1994.

In 2024 the former millsite's first re-development came to fruition as OK Solar 1 LLC constructed a solar facility on a 38.71 acre lease with Our Katahdin.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND SITES

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) is the central repository in the state for all archaeological and historic resources survey information in three main topical areas: prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, and architectural history.

According to MHPC, the two types of archaeological sites needing consideration during Growth Management Planning are:

- Prehistoric archaeological sites (Native American, before European arrival) and historic archaeological sites (mostly European-American, after written historic records about 1600 A.D.). Prehistoric sites include campsites or village locations, rock quarries and workshops (from making stone tools), and petroglyphs or rock carvings. Prehistoric archaeological site sensitivity maps are based on the current understanding of Native American settlement patterns (known site locations and professionally surveyed areas) within the portion of the state where the municipality is located. Most commonly, prehistoric archaeological sites are located within 50 m of canoe-navigable water, on relatively well-drained, level landforms. Some of the most ancient sites (>10,000 years old) are located on sandy soils within 200 m of small (not canoe-navigable) streams.
- Historic archaeological sites may include cellar holes from houses, foundations for farm buildings, mills, wharves and boat yards, and near-shore shipwrecks. Historic archaeological sites can be predicted most often by a review of historic records, maps and deeds. Settlement often focused on transportation corridors, first rivers, then roads as they were built. Archaeological sites from the first wave of European settlement in any town are likely to be significant (National Register eligible)

Historical Buildings

MHPC's inventory includes buildings listed on the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP). Currently no buildings registered with the NRHP in Millinocket. However, the Ambajejus Boom House that is located approximately 11 miles northwest of Millinocket and Ambajejus was listed on April 2, 1973.

As of October 2024, there are properties in Millinocket eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Identified as the "GNP Historic District" and consisting of the: 1) Fence; 2) Administration Building; 3) Engineering and Research Building and Pilot Plant 4) Garage and Locker Building; 5) Pedestrian Bridge; and 6) Storage Building Foundation.

Based on preliminary research, three locations in Millinocket may soon become eligible for recognition: 1) Bandstand; 2) George W. Stearns High School; and 3) Millinocket Post Office.

Some of the benefits of federal recognition include funding and preservation resources. Common threats to historic architecture are inappropriate repairs or reuse, structural decay,

increasing land values, and fire. Striking a balance between the preservation of a structure and its continued value to a community should be carefully considered.

Archaeological Sites

MHPC indicates that twelve prehistoric archaeological sites are known on the banks of the West Branch Penobscot, and around the shores of various lakes and impoundments. Some of these locations may not be located within the town of Millinocket. Professional archaeological survey has been done for hydroelectric relicensing around those impoundments. Three of the sites (122.4a, 122.6, 122.22) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The exact location and detailed information on these sites is restricted by MHPC in order to protect them from vandalism and looting. The MHPC has, however, provided general areas that should be protected from development. These areas are indicated on the map at the end of this section. The MHPC will assist with protection of these sites and share information with town officials if proposed development might affect those sites.

The Town of Millinocket has two historic archaeological sites that have been documented.

Table B

| HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Site Name | Site num | Site Type | Periods of Significance | National Register Status | Location |
| Fowler Farm | ME 281-001 | Farmstead | c. 1833-1899 | Undetermined | Unknown |
| Quakish Lake Dam | ME 281-002 | Dam, hydroelectric | 1900-present | Undetermined | Known |

Source: MHPC October 2024

Listed below are the 8 prehistoric archaeological sites located within Millinocket that were provides as part of the 2005 comprehensive planning data packet.

Table B-1

| PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Resource Name | Description | Date Listed |
| Archaeological Site Number 122-22 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 122-16 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 122-14 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 122-8 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 122-6 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 122-4a | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 134-9 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |
| Archaeological Site Number 134-8 | Penobscot Headwater / Lakes | 10-31-1995 |

Source: National Register Information System at www.nr.nps.gov

Non-registered Historic and Archaeological Resources

Additional archaeological fieldwork may reveal historic archaeological sites relating to the Fowler Farm, logging activity, or the first settlements on Shack Hill. All of the Fowler Farm is currently under water (Dolby Pond) and is thus unthreatened by additional development. It is unlikely that major logging artifacts would be found in Millinocket, and Shack Hill has been used so heavily industrially that very little of historic significance remains. Shack Hill should be remembered, however, as the first site of buildings in the town.

While not registered by MHPC or National Registry, the following buildings are considered to be of historic importance in Millinocket:

- **Intersection of Central Street and Highland Avenue:** The three houses at the corners of this intersection were among the first "fancy" houses built in Millinocket. All are of Victorian architecture and are notably larger than standard single-family dwellings.
- **The Tin House, corner of Somerset and Oak Streets:** The apartment house at this corner was originally located on Shack Hill and was one of Millinocket's first stores. This building was moved from Shack Hill in 1907. Much of its interior was made of tin.
- **Schenck House or The Great Northern Paper Guest House:** Located on Central Street beside the three houses described above, this house has-had traditionally been used as a hostelry for important visitors to the town.
- **Katahdin Avenue near B & A Railroad Station:** The apartment house at this end of Katahdin Avenue was originally the Ladies' and Gents' Lunch Room. It was built near the station in 1899 to serve new arrivals. Unfortunately, this property burned in 1995.
- **The Great Northern Barn, Station Road and Bates Street:** This large old barn is located on a hill overlooking the northern part of town. It was originally used to board horses for the paper company, but has recently been used only for storage. The wooden structure stands out in town as one of the few noticeably historic, nonresidential buildings.
- **The Administration Building, south end of Katahdin Avenue:** This brick, ivy covered building houses the administration of Great Northern. It provides a dramatic gateway to the mill facilities.
- **The Round House on North Terrace:** This single-family home was built with a perfectly round layout. It is of local architectural interest.
- **Little Italy:** An ethnic community of the early labor force, particularly stone masons that were the original builders of the mill facility. Fred Peluso, the individual

primarily responsible for bringing the Italian workforce to the Millinocket area, who died in 1932, owned a house located on the corner of York and Hemlock Streets. Although this house burned, the area is still known as Peluso Square. A tunnel exists from the bakery to the furniture store that is located in the “square”. It is theorized that the tunnel was used during prohibition.

- **Penobscot Avenue:** This downtown area represents the central core of the initial commercial/business portion of the town that was planned by Great Northern.
- **Veterans’ Memorials:** This memorial was placed in the municipal park on the corner of Penobscot and Katahdin to commemorate Millinocket's war veterans. The Millinocket Memorial Library was also built as a memorial to veterans.
- **Grave at Dead Mans Curve:** This is a marked grave after which Dead Man's Curve is named. This cross marks the spot where the body of an unknown river driver was found. Currently it is unknown if the location is an actual gravesite.
- **Millinocket Municipal Airport:** A small plaque commemorating the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corp in constructing the Millinocket Municipal Airport was dedicated in the summer of 1990.
- **The Great Northern Hotel:** The Great Northern Hotel was built to house management personnel and their families and for other distinguished executives and potential investors in the facility. The hotel was torn down in 1961 and currently the Millinocket Memorial Library and the Episcopal Church are located on the site.

Please see Map B-1 at the end of this section for the locations of the above listed items.

Historical Society/Museum

Initially a small museum is-was operated in one room on the second floor of the Millinocket Municipal Building. Founded in 1979 by Polly and Bud Segee, the Millinocket Historical Society’s mission is to gather and preserve historical artifacts of the town of Millinocket and the region. It is run on a completely voluntary basis with no town funding. The museum was started in 1979 and is currently open by appointment. There are no immediate plans to expand the facilities or the program, yet a location in a different building would give the museum more visibility, space, and programming options. In October of 2014 the Millinocket Historical Society acquired their current location at 80 Central Street.

Antique Snowmobile Museum

The Antique Snowmobile Museum, located just beyond Millinocket’s border, holds one of the largest collections of antique snowmobiles in the Northeast. The museum was founded by the sons of Earlan Campbell. Earlan was instrumental in working with the early Polaris prototypes. The Museum features thirty-six reconditioned sleds from early manufacturers dating back to 1943. The Northern Timber Cruisers snowmobile club operates the museum and the museum is supported by donations. Once a year these sleds

are featured in the annual Snowmobile Parade during the region's Winterfest in February. The museum is located on Millinocket Road just north of Millinocket downtown.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries also serve as a historical resource, providing insight into the history of the community. There is only one cemetery located in Millinocket. This facility, known as the Millinocket Cemetery, is located off Medway Road.

THREATS TO AND PROTECTION OF EXISTING RESOURCES

The ~~previous~~ Growth Management Opinion Survey of the Town of Millinocket that was performed in conjunction with the last comprehensive plan in the early 1990s, indicated that 54% of the residents supported comprehensive strategies to improve protection of historic buildings and sites. However, this topic received less support than other issues. Less than 4% ranked this as either the highest or lowest priority for the town. Additionally, 37.6% of the respondents indicated that "inadequate preservation of natural heritage and community character" is the least serious of the given community problems.

Primary Threats

The primary threats to the town's archaeological resources are vandalism and looting and development on top of the sites. Development may range anywhere from housing to ~~new dams~~ activities on the river or widened roads.

In regards to the town's historical and architectural resources, the demolition of the Great Northern Hotel and the loss of other historical buildings have been unfortunate for the character of the town. Remaining landmarks are subject to similar fates due to the threats of fire, neglect, or demolition.

Many of the historic resources described in this section are currently being used in manners consistent with their historic intention, and thus are less threatened by neglect or major alterations. While alterations to the structures detract from their historic significance, they retain some of their historic importance. The Schenck House, Round House, Administration Building, and "fancy" houses are all in good condition and with their character recognizable from the street.

The Tin House and the Great Northern Barn are in somewhat worse repair. The barn is no longer used for the housing of livestock and may not suit the industrial and corporate needs of its owner. The Tin House does not appear to contribute to the aesthetics of its neighborhood.

The grave at Dead Man's curve is currently maintained on an informal basis by a service organization in Millinocket. It would be appropriate for the town government to maintain it to guarantee its preservation.

Protection Measures

- **Maine Historic Preservation Commission:** ~~MHPC maintains an inventory of sites yet has no jurisdiction over those sites. Millinocket's inventoried archaeological sites~~

~~are protected by Maine State Antiquities Legislation, but MHPC has no jurisdiction over other historic resources. MHPC coordinates state and federal funds for inventory or restoration. Currently, no such funds are available, but should be considered by the town if and when they are available. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission is an independent agency within the State government that functions as the State Historic Preservation Office. The commission meets quarterly to review and approve nominations of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places, to oversee the agency's annual operating budget, and to award grant funds for historic preservation projects. Towns with historic preservation ordinances may be eligible for additional federal monies.~~

- **National Register of Historic Places:** MHPC also coordinates this National Registry. Sites registered by the owner with the National Register are protected through federal legislation, but only are protected against any intervention or development by a federal agency, unless the town has adopted a local preservation ordinance. Eligible sites include those with only local significance or value. There are no registered sites in the Town of Millinocket, although several may be eligible.
- **Maine Preservation:** Founded in 1972, this non-profit assists property owners, towns, and cities with project guidance and assistance with tax credits, funding, easements, and advocacy.
- **Maine Downtown Center:** The Maine Downtown Center is a part of the Maine Development Foundation that focuses on downtown revitalization efforts across the state. As part of the national Main Street America program, the MDC offers training, support, and marketing for communities and neighborhoods.
- **Maine Archaeological Society:** The Maine Archaeological Society is a non-profit research and advocacy organization that coordinates with local and state agencies on archaeological surveys, education and awareness, and other efforts.
- **Certified Local Government Program:** The CLG program is a state-operated program that promotes towns and cities in preservation planning and cultural resource protection. To become a CLG, a town must:
 - ✓ Establish a historic preservation ordinance;
 - ✓ Create a preservation commission;
 - ✓ Provide for public education and participation;
 - ✓ Conduct and maintain a survey and inventory of historic properties.
- **Town Ordinances:** The town's ordinances protect the historic areas or zones from harmful impact and regulate their development. The town's zoning and subdivision ordinances protect any portion of the site that has been identified as containing historic or archaeological resources. The ordinances require the development to include appropriate measures for protecting these resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed design of the site, timing of construction and limiting extent of excavation.

- **Shoreland Zoning:** Because archaeological sites are often found on the shores of bodies of water, shoreland zoning often provides de facto protection of such sites. In Millinocket's case this is indeed true, especially for the inventoried prehistoric areas.
- **Easements and Initiatives:** Individual landowners, historic societies, or nonprofit agencies may apply a number of development restrictions to their properties on a voluntary basis. These restrictions may be strengthened by deed constraints or easements. There are no easements or deed restrictions for the purpose of historic preservation known to the town at this point.

Identification of Historic and Archaeological Resources

Because historic resources are important in preserving knowledge of the town's history and maintaining the character of the town, it is important to identify all historic sites that are important to the community. Some work has been done to this end, but comprehensive surveys of resources must continue. Specifically, no fieldwork has been conducted focusing on sites related to the first Euro-American settlements of the town in the 19th century. This plan has inventoried historic and architectural buildings, yet ongoing inventory and update of these sites should be considered.

Once sites have been comprehensively identified, the town or the owners of the sites may decide to have them protected to varying degrees. Resource protection zoning is one way that a town can institute such protection. This is unlikely to be supported in the Town of Millinocket. Individual landowners may also be asked to allow the nomination of any significant historic or archaeological sites on their property to be listed with the National Register of Historic Places or the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and additionally grant preservation easements if they so desire. This course of action is the most feasible for Millinocket, given the scattered nature and private ownership of most of the resources.

Although the presence of the Great Northern Barn goes almost unnoticed by the residents in the community due to its location; it is the location that attracts the interest of the planning committee. Since the barn is located adjacent to the road that leads to Baxter State Park and adjacent to the rail line, it may prove to be a suitable home for a future museum or other tourist attractions. This historic resource may be eligible for restoration through a grant from Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Historic Barn Preservation Grants administered by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission are funded through the New Century Community Program, an Initiative of the Maine Cultural Affairs Council, a joint planning body of seven Maine arts and cultural agencies. The New Century Program was funded for the State fiscal years 2000, 2002 and 2003, giving money to each of the seven cultural agencies for matching grants to non-profit organizations or municipal, county or state agencies. One of the criteria of the grant awards is that the property must be listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places.

POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

In order to preserve the State's historic and archaeological resources from development that could threaten those resources, the Town of Millinocket should adopt the following policies and strategies.

1. **Policy:** The town will create a Historic Preservation Committee.
Strategies: The Town Council will consider if the town needs to play a more active role in the preservation of items of historical significance particularly in respect to its potential for increased tourism. If it is determined that a Historic Preservation Committee should be created, the Town Council will appoint members. The Historic Preservation Committee would serve as an advisory board to the Town Manager, [the Planning Board](#) and Town Council and would work in conjunction with the Historical Society to establish a Mission Statement and the framework for a historic preservation.
Time Frame: Immediate²
Responsible Agent: Town Council and Town Manager.

2. **Policy:** The town will protect and preserve historical and archaeological sites and artifacts.
Strategies:
 - A. The Town Council and/or Town Manager will work with representatives of the Millinocket Historical Society and the Historical Preservation Committee to establish standards and procedures for inventorying known artifacts and documents to ensure their preservation. Any information will be compiled and stored at a secure yet public location to be given out to raise awareness of the town's rich historical past.

 - B. Town Council and/or Town Manager will also work with the Historical Society and the Historical Preservation Committee in identifying funding sources for discovery and preservation of historic sites and artifacts. The town of Millinocket will encourage and assist the Historical Society and the Historical Preservation Committee to welcome and accept any and all documents and artifacts of historical significance and to continue to preserve and protect these items. The Town Council and/or Town Manger will seek funds from MHPC and other sources for inventorying of historical and archaeological sites and items. If additional historical or archaeological sites should be identified, a map will be developed by representatives from the town, the Historical Preservation Committee and the Historical Society to be made available at the town office or at other appropriate locations. Prior to approving a proposed development within known archaeologically sensitive areas, the Planning Board will require the applicant to conduct appropriate site investigations to determine whether there are significant resources. Development within these areas will be required to include appropriate measures for protection, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed design, timing of construction, and limitations on the extent of excavation. The town's Land Use Ordinance includes requirements for the protection of these resources.

² Long term-Within 5 to 10 years

Revised 2-24-2025 5-18-2025

Time Frame: On-going²

Responsible Agent: Planning Board, Town Council and/or Town Manager, Interested Historical Society Representatives and the Historical Preservation Committee.

3. **Policy:** The town will work regionally to protect and preserve historical and archaeological resources.

Strategies: The Planning Board, Town Council and/or Town Manager, in consultation with the Historical Preservation Committee, will coordinate historic and archaeological resource protection measures for shared resource protection with neighboring communities. Copies of Millinocket' protection measures will be sent to the adjoining communities to promote regional protection and cooperation. Millinocket will also request copies of adjoining community's resource protection measures. Additionally the town will lend their assistance with the preservation of the Ambajejus Boom House which is located in neighboring unorganized territory.

Time Frame: Immediate

Responsible Agent: Planning Board, Town Council and/or Town Manager.

4. **Policy:** Potential areas and artifacts of historical and archaeological significance will be documented and monitored.

Strategies: The Town Council and/or Town Manager, Historical Society, Historical Preservation Committee, and interested parties will conduct regular meetings, programs, and special projects to increase community and visitor awareness of historic structures, artifacts, and sites. A list will be compiled that contains the inventoried historic and archaeological items including the owner of record. This list can be distributed to raise awareness. The Historical Preservation Committee will be a repository for any and all items of historic interest.

Time Frame: Long Term³

Responsible Agent: Town Council and/or Town Manager, Interested Historical Society Representatives and the Historical Preservation Committee.

² On-going – Continuing

³ Long Term – Within 3 to 5 years

6. **Policy:** The town will strive to provide cultural opportunities for its residents and to promote community pride.

Strategies: The town will support programs to develop cultural events and facilities within the town. The Recreation Department will be asked to assist since, for example recreational walking trails that bypass areas of historical significance that have been retrofitted with information plaques may be considered as part of this effort. The town will continue to provide community events to further promote community pride. The town will continue to promote community pride by working with the School Board to develop programming to educate students about the town's history. The Historical Preservation Committee will be asked to introduce educational efforts and create displays to raise awareness. The Historical Preservation Committee will be responsible for reviewing the potential for acquiring any historical photos or documentation from Katahdin Paper or other available resources for display to raise awareness of the community's rich history and diverse cultures and for exploring the potential for expanding or relocating the museum. The committee will report its findings to the town manager and town council for action.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Agent: Department Heads, Town Council, Town Manager, Interested Individuals, Recreation Department, and School Board.