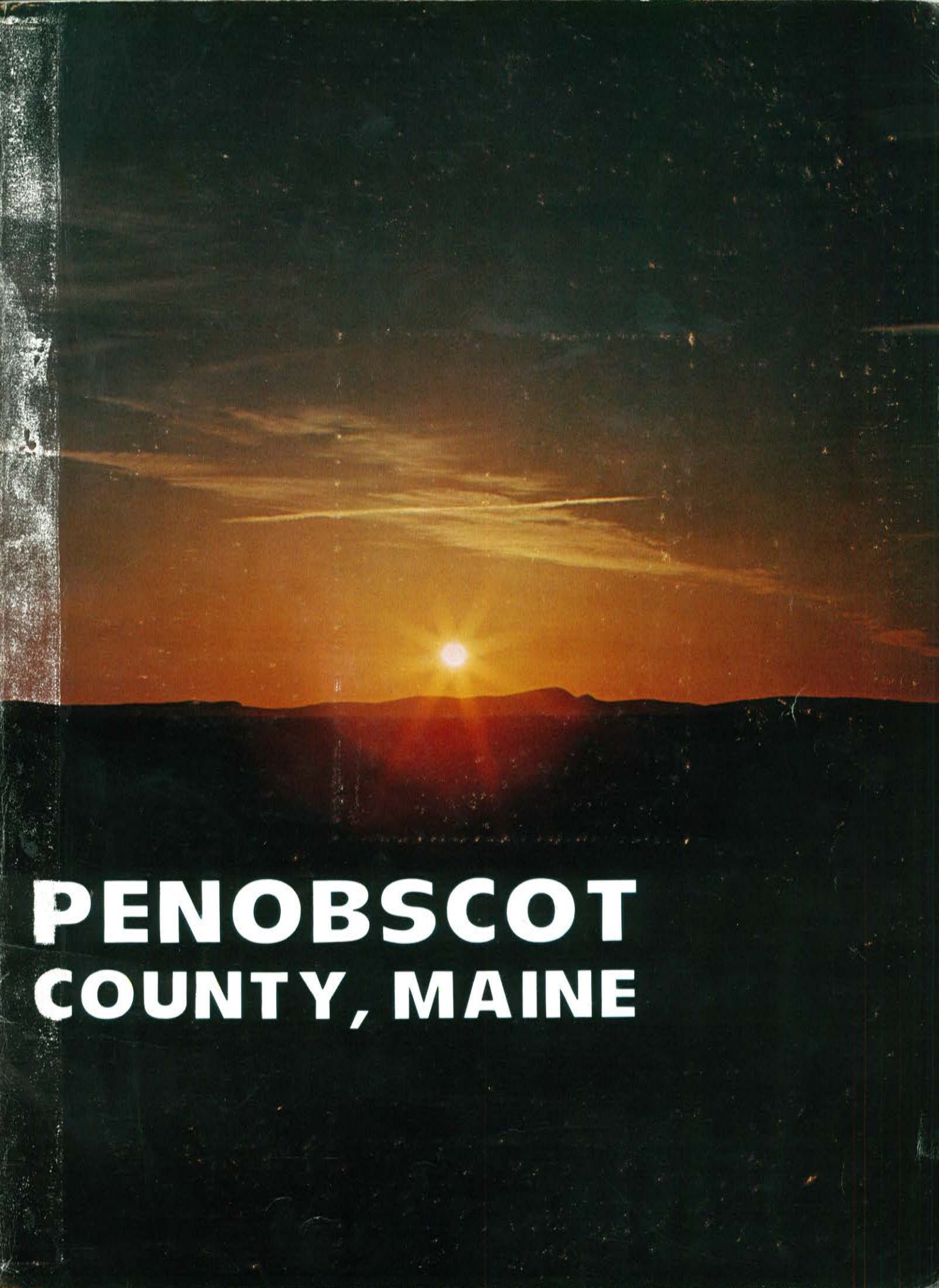




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We, the Commissioners of Penobscot County, join all its residents to extend a cordial invitation to everyone seeking the ideal place to live, work, and retire. The young couple with growing family, older people looking forward to their Golden Years, the small businessman, the industrialist — to all of you, we say, "Investigate Penobscot County, because here you'll find what you're looking for."

A spirit of confidence and optimism pervades the economic atmosphere. Yankee ingenuity, thrift and native talent abound in Penobscot's community leaders, in the farmers and homeowners, in employees, who are dependable, loyal and industrious.

WE REPEAT OUR INVITATION! Look over this publication carefully, then write for specific information to towns that interest you. Plan to come and look us over. Once you're here, you'll never want to leave!

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



Penobscot County, Maine

This book has a purpose. It is designed to bring you up to date with Penobscot County. It will indicate the direction the economy is developing, and depict why Penobscot County is a superior place in which to live.

It has been prepared under the auspices of the Penobscot County Commissioners with the cooperation of town officials and advertisers loyal to regional development.

We hope it will encourage you to visit Penobscot County, begin a business, establish an industry, build a life. We hope you will pay our message the close attention we feel it deserves.

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THE COVER

The dawn greeted by a jet stream directed toward Bangor International Airport. What better way to depict the promise this world-important terminal holds for the entire northeastern United States? The photo was taken by Ken Jacobs, president of Graphics North, a Bangor design firm.



**People
are what
Penobscot
County
is all
about!**



people
going places
and doing things!





**people
not afraid
to be themselves!**



Penobscot County

**A region that really does
have just about everything!**

How many places are billed as The Place that has everything? Hundreds? Thousands, perhaps? We don't know, nor pretend to. But in considering how best to present Penobscot County, we are drawn inevitably to that phrase.

Penobscot County is, in fact, a place that has pretty nearly everything.

Industry, recreation, efficient transportation, high-quality education, big-town excitement, small-town enchantment, colorful history, an optimistic future — all are present and important in Penobscot County.

A large county, over 3,000 square miles, Penobscot accommodates levels of contrast this homogenized nation has forgotten can be exciting. A major intersection for land and air routes, and accessible to the sea, Penobscot County is just beginning to discover her many remarkable potentialities. Everything seems to be present here — the best of the past, high hope for the future.

A \$34 million shopping mall, the largest in the state, will be built beside Interstate 95 only a few minute's drive from a country store that hasn't changed much in a century.





Sport

Sylvania and General Electric manufacture computer-age products an hour's drive from the unforgiving but unforgettable wilderness of Baxter State Park and the lovely seashore of Acadia National Park.

Recently, excursion boats have proven the Penobscot River can profitably be shared with coastal oil tankers, reaffirming the Penobscot is as beautiful as it is utilitarian.

Boeing 747's from Bangor International Airport routinely take off over territory otherwise penetrated only by canoe.

Not far from where an ultra-modern, 104-room Hilton Inn is being built, a distinguished, Georgian-style home that Leonard Marsh, a lumber baron, built in the 1840's is being preserved.

So far, at least, Penobscot County has embraced the 20th Century technological explosion without being destroyed by it. It is fortunate, perhaps, that rapid development came here relatively late. It provided an opportunity to observe how many parts of the country have been ravaged by technological-industrial abuse. It made available time to contemplate the meaning of true progress.

And now Penobscot County is progressing rapidly in an indisputably constructive fashion.

In the past few years, the industrial base has developed with the addition of at least a dozen new firms. New Products and services include integrated circuits, electronic bonded wiring, microwave components, turbine buckets, machine tools and computer services. These are clean operations providing good jobs. None of Penobscot County's God-given impressiveness has been sacrificed to make them possible.

Today, the county's manufactured product is worth more than \$350 million a year, second only to Cumberland County. Industrial development has concentrated near Bangor, which offers Bangor International Airport and Interstate 95. There are four industrial parks here; a fifth is planned. Bangor has a non-profit development corporation geared to assist industrial develop-

ment. Other industrial programs include in-depth industry studies and contacts, labor training programs, and promotional projects.

By concentrating industry near Bangor, much of the rest of the county remains ideal for recreation. This is the land Henry David Thoreau grew to love during his five trips to the Maine woods. Here are the lakes and streams, mountains and woods, for which Maine is famous. The finest fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, hunting and camping in the world are nearby. Penobscot County is a bridge between the last true wilderness on the U.S. Atlantic coast and the highly popular resort, Mount Desert Island.

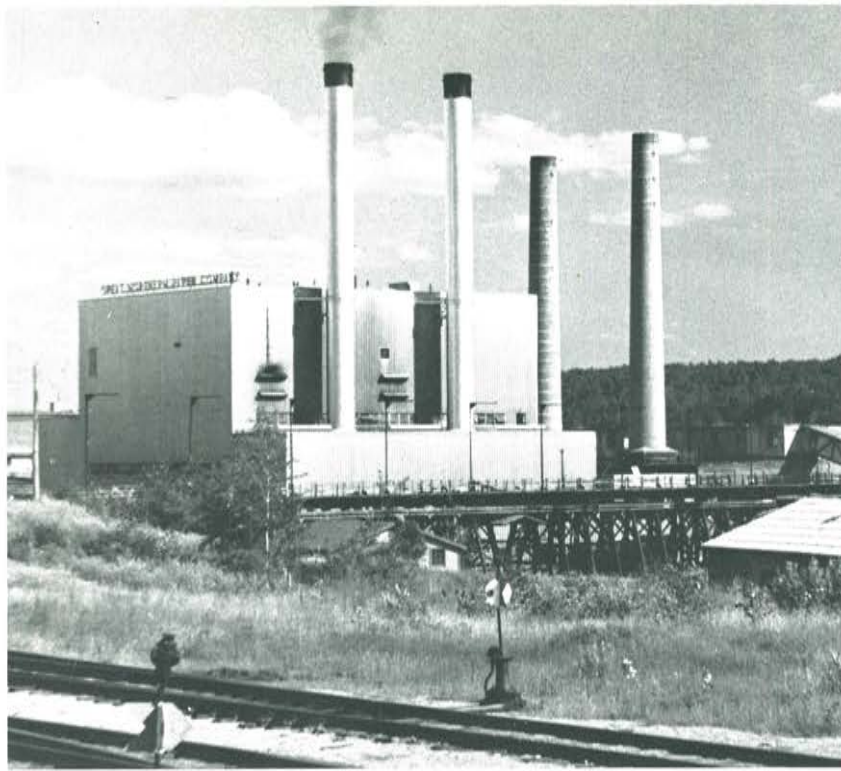
Penobscot County's growing popularity with vacationers is documented by taxable returns. In Bangor and Brewer, sales for eating, drinking and lodging establishments have doubled in five years. In 1973, they should exceed \$20 million. Since 1962, twenty restaurants have opened in and around Bangor.

Motel construction is booming. In a decade, the number of units doubled, reaching 1,147 in 1972. Scheduled for completion late in 1973 is a nine-story, 104-room Hilton Inn at Bangor International Airport. As this is written, a 57-room, four-story Sheraton Motor Inn is being built, and a 40-room, \$250,000 addition is planned for Holiday Inn, which just last year added 40 rooms.

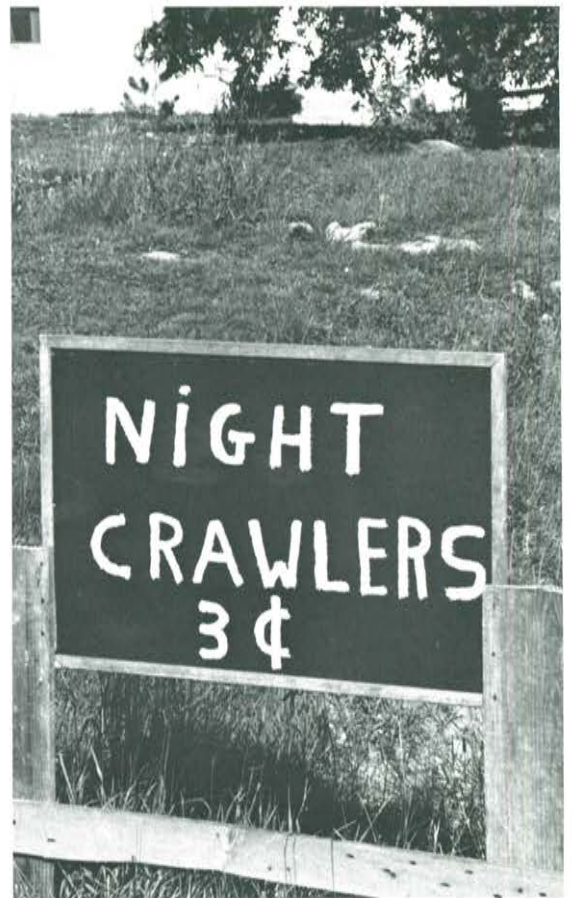
If plans for a Bangor civic-convention center are realized, Penobscot County will become even more a destination to people from away. Tentative plans call for a 28,750 square foot center capable of accommodating up to 1,250 people. Planners envision a connecting hotel-motel, ideally with 500 rooms complete with restaurant, indoor pool, and health club.

Already, Bangor is a retail-wholesale-distribution center for a six-county area of Eastern and Northern Maine, and a primary and secondary "market basket" for 350,000 persons in these regions. Bangor serves as the largest, nearest American shopping center for parts of three

Cont. on page 50



Major industry



Private initiative



Religious devotion



Proud history



Interstate 95

**A corridor of prosperity
three hundred miles long...**

Modern highways do much more than carry traffic. They establish patterns; they dictate where development will take place. They decide where people will settle, which places will prosper. They are lifelines without which slow death is inevitable.

The most important highway in Maine is Interstate Route 95. This 300-mile-long roadway — four lanes, divided three-quarters of the way — begins at Kittery, splits York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot Counties, cuts across southern Aroostook County, ending at Houlton, the Maine-New Brunswick border.

This road had more influence on how Maine developed in the 1960's than any other single factor.

I-95 created a corridor of prosperity five to ten miles wide on either side, extending almost its entire length. Cities and towns having access to I-95 tended to prosper while those that were bypassed did well to hold their own.

During the 1960's, the six counties divided by I-95 gained 32,100 residents. Meanwhile, ten bypassed

counties gained 4,300 residents. These statistics represent net gain, and are even more revealing when one considers that Aroostook County lost 12,000 residents through agricultural displacement and Penobscot County lost a like number when Dow Air Force Base closed. Plainly, significant development took place only in those counties served by I-95.

The same pattern held true within individual counties. In Penobscot County, a dozen communities besides Bangor are served directly by I-95. They are Newport, Plymouth, Hampden, Hermon, Brewer, Veazie, Orono, Old Town, Howland, Lincoln, Medway and East Millinocket.

During the 1960's these towns averaged a growth rate of nearly nine percent. Penobscot County as a whole, on the other hand, declined in population by 0.8 percent. I-95 played as important a role determining population trends within Penobscot County as it did in the state as a whole.

I-95 connects Maine's major manufacturing centers. In 1970, the six counties it splits accounted for 67



Besides being utilitarian, Interstate 95 leads to some of the nation's most beautiful country. Above, it passes the east shore of Salmon Stream Lake. Rest areas here command spectacular views of the lake and Mount Katahdin.

percent of Maine's \$2.4 billion industrial product. These six today are Maine's top six industrial counties — Cumberland, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, York and Aroostook, in that order. Cumberland and Penobscot Counties alone account for nearly a third of Maine's industrial product.

Maine, of course, is famous for its coast, not its interstate highway. Thousands of postcards promote the glory of the Maine coast. Many people say they would like to live there. But during the 1960's, at least, very few moved.

North of Portland, I-95 moves inland, bypassing six coastal counties. These are Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo, Hancock and Washington. During the 1960's, these counties saw their populations increase a

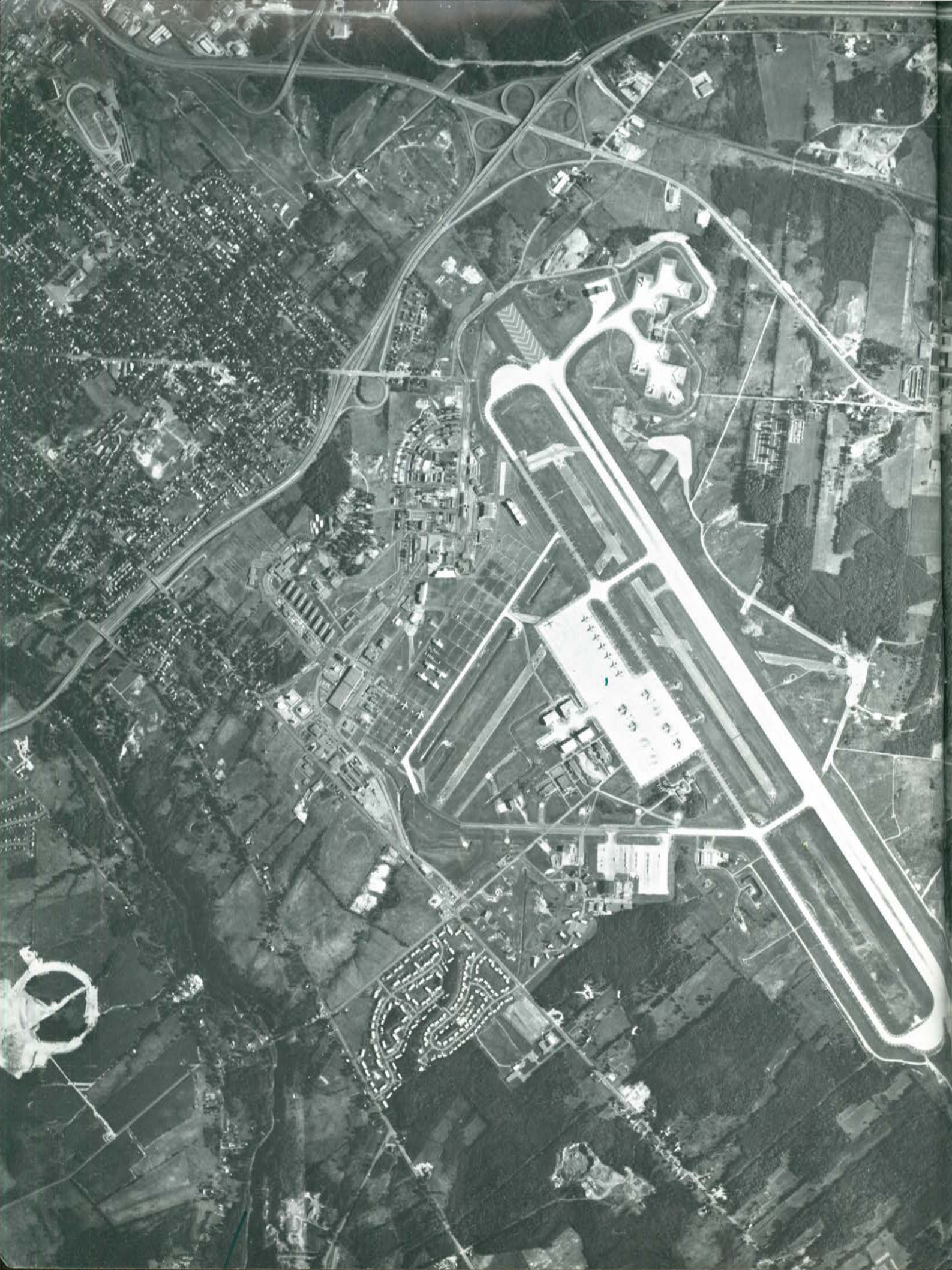
mere 3,100. By this analysis, I-95 was ten times more effective attracting people than the Maine coast.

I-95, however, is effective in bringing visitors to the coast. When I-95 opened, Boston to Bar Harbor via Bangor became a pleasant five-hour drive; weekend visits became practical. Today, Acadia National Park records over 3-million visitations a year, more than a 100 percent increase in a decade.

Taking I-95, Bangor is 248 miles from Boston, 478 miles to New York. There isn't a stoplight the whole way. This great highway, coupled with the national interstate system, makes it possible for Bangor's 16 major motor carriers to provide overnight delivery to the entire Northeastern U.S. market area as far south as Philadelphia.

I-95 has been cited nationally for its scenic beauty and progressive design. Near Howland, thousands of white birches line both sides for several miles. Further north, on a ridge near Medway, a panorama of the Salmon Lakes and dense forest sweeps away to the west, culminating in the beautiful backdrop of Mount Katahdin. Traveling I-95 is worth it in terms of sheer esthetics.

For Penobscot County, I-95 has been a terrific blessing. More than 100 miles of it lie within the county, more than twice that of the county enjoying the second longest expanse. Penobscot County's 17 exits, more than twice that of any other county, lead to good secondary highways, making travel to all parts of the county safe and easy. For Penobscot County, I-95 has done its job well.





Bangor International Airport

**Major East Coast jetport
closest U.S. link to Europe**

Geographical good fortune, nothing more. The men who founded Bangor were thinking about waterpower and timber, not Great Circles to Europe. They didn't know anything about Great Circles to Europe.

But, by great good fortune, Bangor was situated directly beneath the North Atlantic Great Circle — the shortest flight distance between Europe and Boston-New York. Thus, when Bangor International Airport opened in 1968, it was closer to Europe than any other major U.S. airport.

The implications of this simple geographical observation are astounding.

Bangor International Airport had the immediate potential of becoming a North Atlantic air cargo transfer and redistribution point. To firms engaged in the European marketplace, Bangor emerged an enviable place to conduct operations. The word "Bangor" began to be heard during board meetings of this country's major corporations.

Almost immediately, BIA began attracting jetliners from several European countries as well as out-



The beauty and glamour of transworld jetflight has found a home in Bangor, Maine.

bound domestic airliners. Airlines quickly learned they could refuel and clear customs at BIA, saving considerable time when they arrived at congested metropolitan airports. Its first year, 1968, BIA processed 58 flights; in 1973 it handled more than 3,000.

Airport officials envision the day when passengers bound for the West Coast will change planes at Bangor, and the airport will be utilized as a passenger redistribution center for the entire United States.

Another possibility is establishment of a tax-free foreign trade zone. A U.S. Defense Department-financed study points to the feasibility of such a zone, providing that demand by foreign and domestic firms is established. Such a zone would include essential bonded warehousing facilities.

Soon, regularly scheduled passenger and cargo service between Halifax, N.S., Bangor, and Montreal is expected to begin.

Bangor acquired its international airport more or less by default. The sprawling facility originally was a military installation, Dow Air Force Base. When Dow was deactivated in 1968, Bangor found itself minus 12,000 workers and \$25 million in annual payroll. The outlook could scarcely have been more bleak.

Local officials, however, didn't waste time bemoaning fickle fate. They went to work, planning an international airport and attracting industries to vacant government buildings. First, General Electric and Syntextiles established plants. Then, in the spring of 1969, Diamond Match Company moved its main offices from New York City to Bangor International Airport.

This development turned a trickle into a steady stream of airport-related industrial development. Responding to demand, local officials established a 110-acre Bangor International Airport Industrial Park. In five years, nearly 1,000 jobs in the industrial-educational-aviation, military complex have been created.

The airport itself is a superb facility. Its two-mile-long, 300-foot-

wide runway, second longest on the East Coast, is capable of handling any aircraft in the air or on the drawing board, including the SST. The heavy-duty runway is supported by a complex of heavy-duty, 175-foot-wide taxiways, and some 300 acres of heavy and light-duty aircraft service and storage ramps.

Other flight facilities include a 24-pit underground fuel distribution system, a 2.5 million gallon fuel tank farm, a 24-hour Federal Aviation Administration tower operation, all-weather navigational aids, and U.S. Government inspection services, including health, immigration, agriculture and customs.

Recently, a \$2.4 million domestic terminal building was completed. This was the first of a three-phase complex of joint public and private investment designed to meet the needs of passenger growth to 1985. A \$1.7 million international arrivals building and a mid-rise \$1.6 million, 104-unit hotel are underway nearby.

Already, the new terminal is used by Delta Airlines and Bar Harbor Airways for domestic flights, and

has been used by World, ONA, KLM, Saturn, and TIA for international flights.

One foreign carrier has expressed strong interest in shipping fresh seafood from Bangor to Europe, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture is studying the possibility of shipping livestock. Seaboard World Airlines, and Japanese Airlines Inc. have indicated they plan to use BIA for cargo distribution. The surface has scarcely been scratched; possibilities appear endless. It appears certain Bangor in the future will be able to charge the lowest rates in the country for cargo to and from Europe.

It all goes back to August 19, 1923, when General Billy Mitchell landed his flight of 26 airplanes, Martin bombers and DeHaviland scouts, on the F. F. Rich farm, the present location of the facility. The General told Bangor Rotarians he saw "A great future for Bangor as an airdrome."

Construction began in 1940, and in January, 1942, Dow Air Force Base was officially named to honor

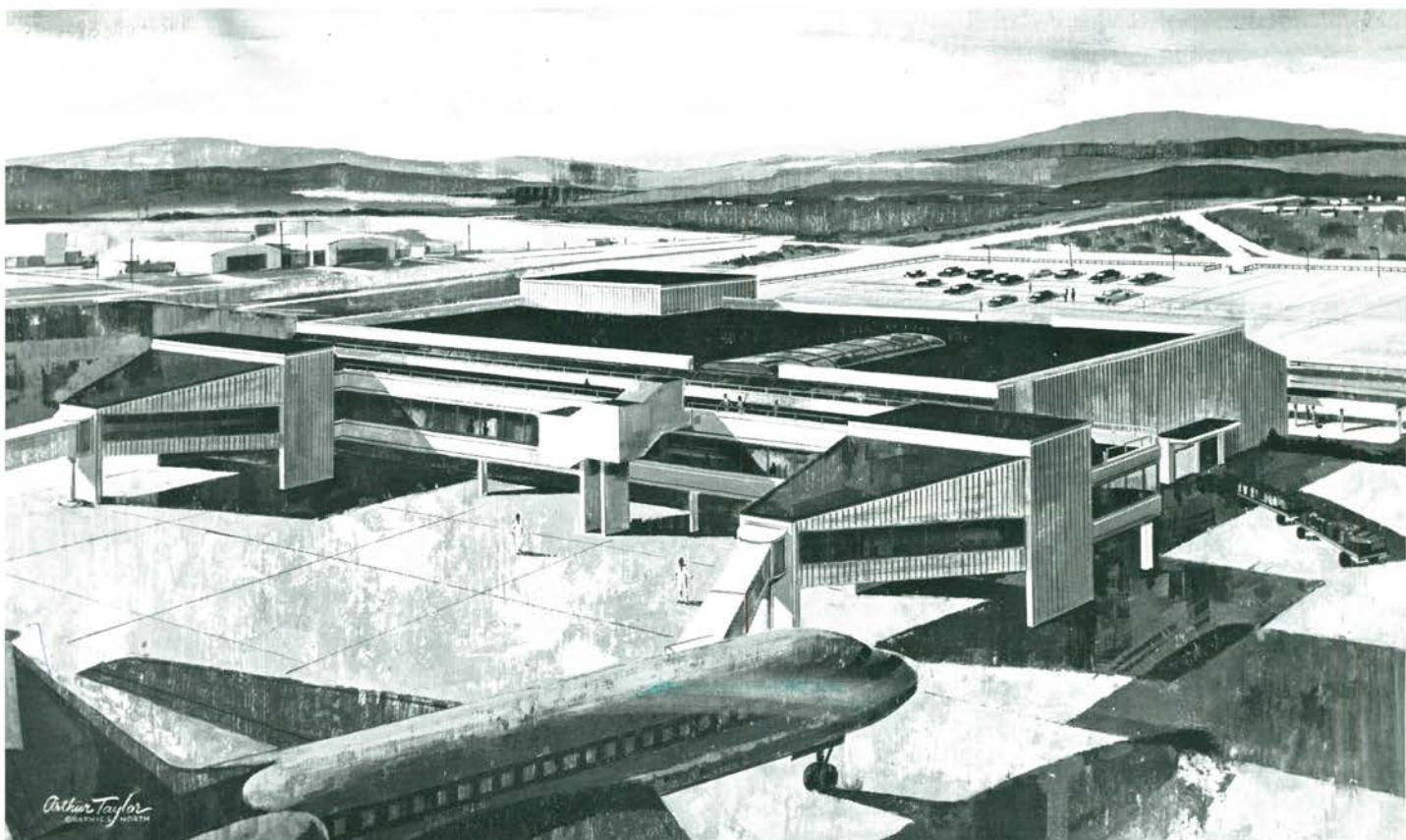
Lt. James F. Dow, a Maine man killed in a training flight over New York State.

During World War II, nearly 100,000 combat crew members passed through Dow, enroute to or returning from various war theaters.

Dow was established as a permanent base in September of 1954. Six months later, the Strategic Air Command activated its first air refueling unit there. In 1959, the SAC base became home of the 75th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, an Air Defense Command unit transferred from Presque Isle. A year later, the 341st Bombardment Squadron and its B-52 bombers joined the tanker and fighter family, remaining until the base was deactivated in 1968.

Here, swords really have been beaten into plowshares. Even former missile silos — the only pastel-painted former missile silos in the world — are occupied by small industries. BIA is a good indication of what determined private initiative—coupled with geographical good fortune—can accomplish.

Bangor International Airport's new Air Terminal Building. The structure was designed by Bangor's Francis J. Zelz.



The Penobscot River

Somebody should write a history of rivers, and roles they have played in mankind's uneven quest for civilization.

Rivers have cradled great civilizations, and opened vast tracts to exploration. They have divided nations, and been the object of brutal warfare. They have irrigated whole agricultural regions, and turned industry's wheels. Rivers have been worshipped, and, of late, greatly abused.

Such a history would devote a chapter to the Penobscot River, and the role it played in the European settlement of the North American continent. To a significant but sometimes forgotten extent, America began on the Penobscot.

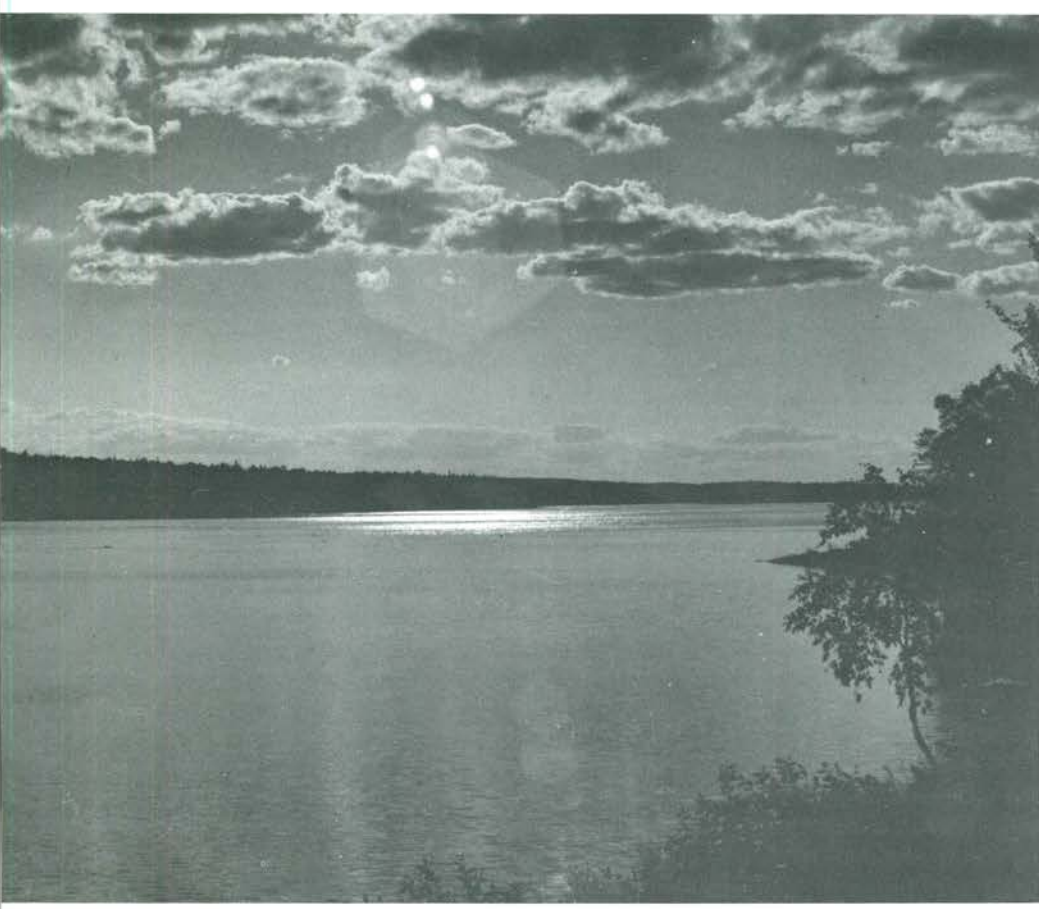
The first real interest Europeans had in North America revolved around reports of a fabulously wealthy city, Norumbega, supposedly situated where Bangor is today. Prior to this, explorers, searching for a route to the Indies, had regarded Maine more or less an obstacle.

In 1524, Verazzano, a one-time pirate sailing for France, called the river **Norumbega**. The next year, Gomez, a Spaniard, called it **Rio de les Gamos**, "River of Stags." Thirty years later, Thevet, a French geographer, provided an accurate written description of it, calling it "one of the finest rivers in the world!" A decade later, in 1568, the great liar David Ingram claimed to have visited the great city, **Norumbega**. Although, in 1604, Samuel de Champlain squashed the **Norumbega** legend, it had gotten people thinking about North America.

In Europe, knowledge of the New World gained ground slowly. But once the significance of these discoveries was recognized, France,



*THE MOST ATTRACTIVE river we have seen in this country, aside from that of the highlands of the Hudson, opens to us as we ascend the Penobscot. — WALLACE NUTTING, author of **Maine Beautiful**.*



To a significant extent America began on her banks!

England, and to a lesser extent Holland, were ready to stake everything to gain predominance. For over two centuries, the Penobscot was a disputed boundary between great nations. In general, England controlled the west bank; France, the east. But the situation was dynamic — the French and their allies, the Indians, kept trying to gain territory. It wasn't until the 1763 Peace of Paris that England assumed lasting control.

In 1691, England began regularly harvesting the great white pine of the Penobscot region. Essential as ships' masts for the continued supremacy of the Royal Navy, these

trees were the major reason England was reluctant to let the Colonies go. Colonists, on the other hand, greatly resented the King's claim the best pine was his.

During the Revolutionary War, and again during the War of 1812, England occupied the vast territory east of the Penobscot. The worst U.S. Navy defeat prior to Pearl Harbor took place on the Penobscot when the British routed an expedition of 1,500 men sent from Boston to re-claim Castine. During the War of 1812, the British occupied Hampden and destroyed sections of Bangor.

Grand-scale American logging

began on the Penobscot in the mid-1800's. At one time, 10,000 loggers labored along the Penobscot. Bangor, indisputably, was the lumbering capital of the world. During summer, there were hundreds of ships in Bangor harbor, so many one could walk from deck to deck across the Penobscot. In 1860, the port of Bangor recorded 3,376 arrivals. In 1872, nearly 250 million board feet valued at \$3,233,958.53 were handled at Bangor. Bangor — once bigger than Boston and growing faster — owes her great architectural heritage to fortunes accumulated by lumber barons.

Coupled with lumbering was ship-

The Penobscot is a creature of many moods — sometimes placid, often turbulent, as at Stillwater Falls, shown above. The Penobscot drains 8,570 square miles — an area considerably larger than the State of Massachusetts.



building, and Bangor built her share of great ones. **Red Bridge**, launched in 1791, was the first. She was followed by many others, including **Gold Hunter**, the first to carry a band of adventurers around the Horn in the gold rush of '49. One of America's earliest iron steamships, the **Bangor**, began running between Bangor and Boston in 1845. She ushered in a great era on the Penobscot.

Since 1604 when Champlain sailed the Penobscot to what today is Bangor, navigators have been impressed by the physical proportions of this river. Counting all branches, the Penobscot is 350 miles long. A network of brooks, streams, lakes, it comes down through north and central Maine to Bangor, then flows twenty-four miles to the sea.

Its North and South Branches originate near the Canadian border. The South Branch drains Penobscot Lake, joining the North Branch at Seboomook Lake. Out of Seboomook

comes the famous West Branch, only a short distance by carry from the northern tip of Moosehead Lake.

Fed by brooks, rivers, and lakes, the West Branch twists its way through the wilderness to Medway, where it is joined by the East Branch, which was almost as famous as the West for its lumbering operations. The East Branch comes out of Mattagamon Lake fifty miles above Medway. Mount Katahdin towers between the two branches. The canoe trip on the East Branch, starting at Moosehead Lake, is said to be the wildest of the Maine woods.

Except for the Penobscot, northern Maine might never have been settled. Presque Isle, Houlton, and Caribou, important agricultural centers, were first reached only by poling up the Penobscot. About half of Maine can be reached by taking various branches of the Penobscot. Indians 6,000 years ago

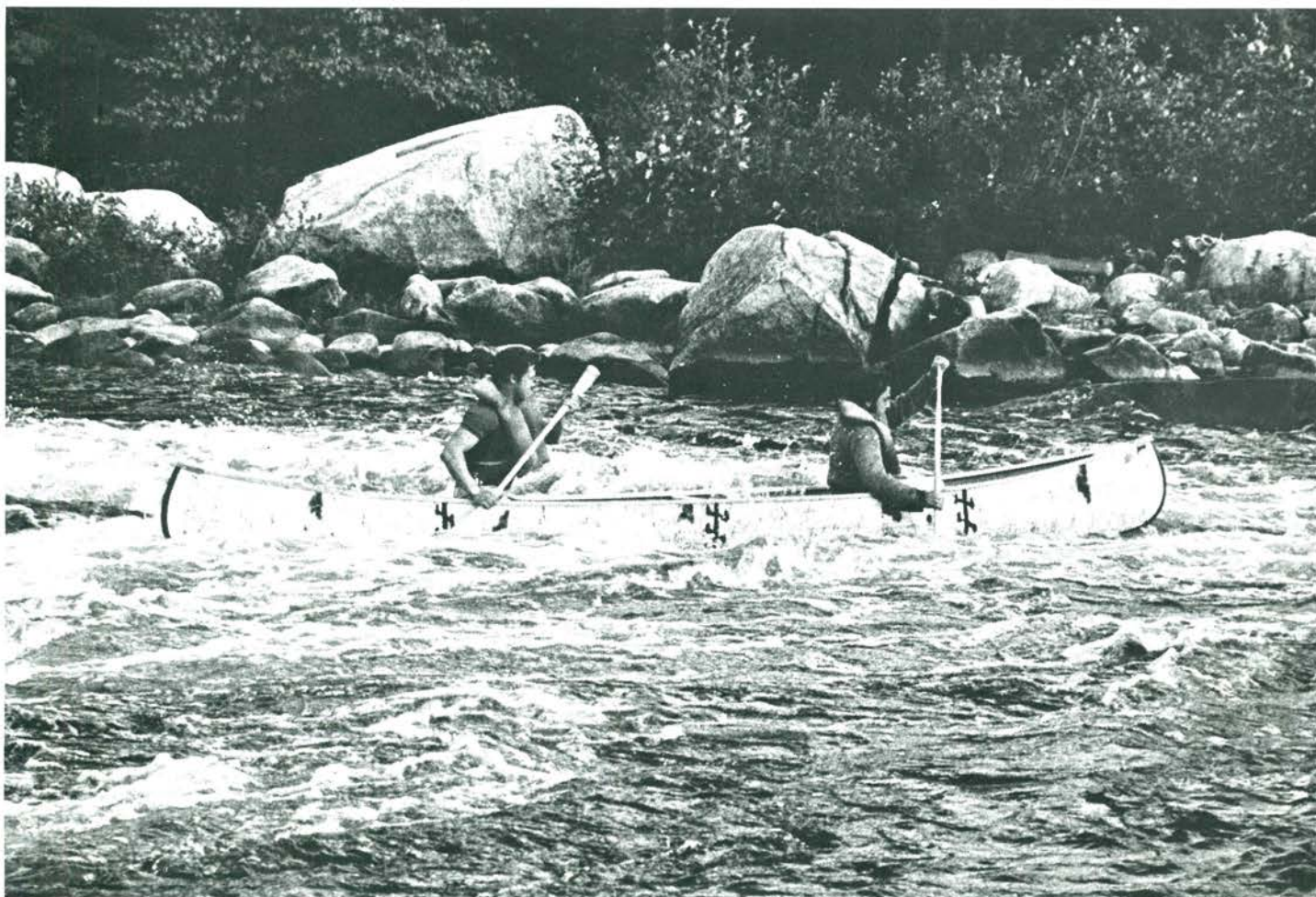
were making great use of it.

From Medway to Bangor for 75 miles the Penobscot flows as a single artery. Here the river is immensely powerful. Drawing water from nearly 7,000 square miles, the flow at West Enfield averages an incredible 11,520 cubic feet a second, far greater than that of any other Maine river. This stretch, a century ago, enjoyed steamboat service.

Today, even below Bangor, much of the Penobscot remains a wild river. For vast stretches, it is uninhabited. The shore is extremely varied and interesting. Bold heads and hills alternate with low-lying marsh. At the entrance of Marsh Bay, there is a slope sufficiently high and steep to be regarded a fiord. All in all, the Penobscot is a beautiful river.

Log drives, now, are prohibited on Maine rivers, and the Penobscot carries only occasional commercial traffic. Thus, the Penobscot has

Rivers & Gilman Moulded Products, Inc. of Hampden manufacture fiberglass canoes sufficiently responsive to handle the Penobscot at its most treacherous.



declined in economic importance, although one wonders if great opportunities aren't being ignored. Late developments suggest at least some are.

John E. Cayford, president of Brewer's International Undersea Services Company, recently salvaged over 2 million board feet of virgin timber from a single site on the Penobscot. Cayford estimates there are hundreds of millions of dollars in underwater wood, since prime logs have been sinking for as long as waterways have transported them. Most wood, no matter how long submerged, is as sound as standing timber, because organisms which cause wood to rot can't live underwater. Pine, in fact, improves underwater, losing sap and pitch.

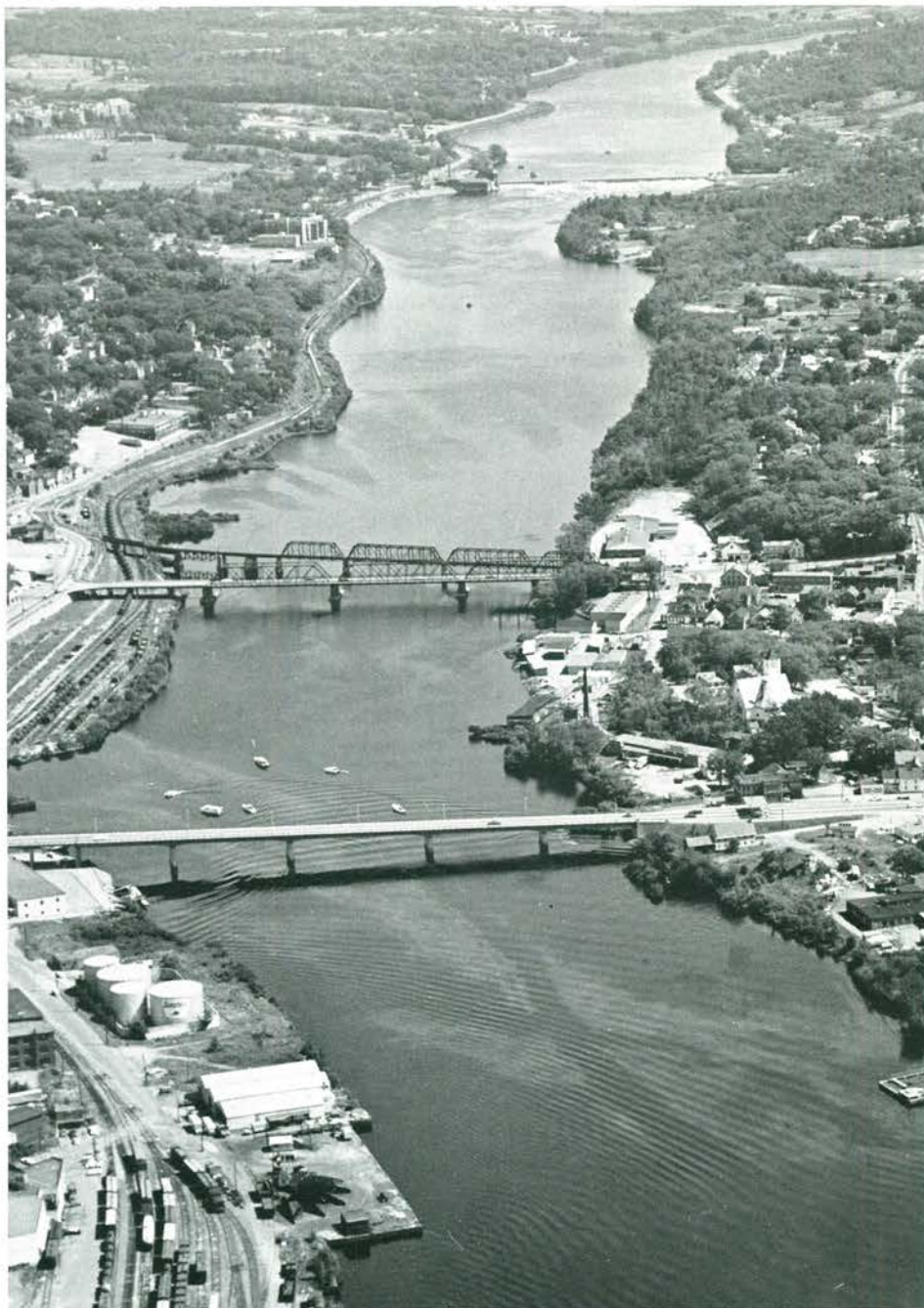
A second imaginative entrepreneur, owner of **Baron de St. Castine**, a 38-foot, 42-passenger fiberglass excursion boat, late in 1973 scheduled a Penobscot River trip. His passengers were delighted; indications are the trip will become a regular attraction.

Other than this and an occasional sailboat, river traffic is limited to a few small coastal tankers and barges making their way to Bangor. But in this day of fuel shortages, one wonders if the tides and currents of the Penobscot aren't too valuable an energy source to be ignored.

Although, at present, the Penobscot is under-utilized, Bangor isn't far from modern port facilities. Searsport, 22 miles to the south, is a deep-water port with direct rail and highway connections to Bangor.

Proposals are under study for the establishment of a marine terminal at Searsport utilizing a containerization depot in conjunction with an air cargo center at Bangor. This means utilizing sea transportation as part of an Atlantic "Air-Sea Bridge" for movement of cargo.

Searsport presently has biweekly scheduled cargo lines moving from ports in England, France, Netherlands, Belgium and Germany via Ruis and Company line. Numerous other lines utilize Searsport on an unscheduled basis, and cargo is shipped via Searsport to various parts of the world.



Incredibly beautiful tho she is, the Penobscot is a mighty hard worker.

At present, Searsport can boast cost savings to shippers thanks to greater productivity of freight handlers. The result is shorter turnaround time and fewer delays than are encountered at Boston and New York ports.

Recently, consultants to the Maine Department of Commerce and Industry urged a \$3.2 million program to improve container handling at Searsport. Included would be a new warehouse and roadway, mobile crane, and \$1.6 million marginal wharf.

The consultants project Searsport

will be handling 135,000 tons of cargo by 1978. General cargo handled at Searsport rose from 57,800 tons in 1960 to 112,400 tons in 1972. The improvements, consultants say, would attract container cargo to and from Eastern Maine.

It's sad, really, the way the Penobscot isn't utilized. But the pollution that once was a problem has disappeared, largely; Atlantic salmon have returned. It is a beautiful river; it could be an immensely useful one. Perhaps there is hope the Penobscot is entering another great era.

Henry David Thoreau

Maine's first vacationist
knew the Penobscot well!

Henry David Thoreau, Maine's first vacationist, knew Penobscot County well. Four times, beginning in 1838, he canoed the Penobscot, not for profit, like those who preceded him, but for joy of experience. His motives were those of a vacationist.

The experience led him to write **The Maine Woods**, one of the finest idylls of the forest ever penned. A classic, it is well worth reading for its own sake. But it also is a wonderfully descriptive guidebook, invaluable to future generations of hunters, fishermen, and backpackers.

Much of northern Penobscot County remains as it was nearly a century-and-a-half ago. The East Branch, still wild and mysterious, hasn't changed much, despite the log-drives and pulpwood operations. Most still is inaccessible by road, and a guide is needed to travel it. The truths with which Thoreau dealt are eternal.

"The roar of the rapids, the note of a whistler duck on the river, of the jay and chickadee around us, and of the pigeon woodpecker in the openings," these are still the sounds of the river.

Vacationists today can share Thoreau's surprise that the lakes "... lie up so high, exposed to the light. . . with here and there a blue mountain, like amethyst jewels set around some jewel of the first water. . . fair as they can ever be."

Thoreau would be as enthralled today as he was then viewing the "continuousness of forest. . . even more grim and wild than you had anticipated, a damp and intricate wilderness. . . universally stern and savage, excepting the distant views of the forest from hills, and the lake prospects, which are mild and civilizing to a degree."

Or they can travel Route 2 near Lincoln where "the various evergreens, many of which are rare to us — delicate and beautiful specimens of the larch, arbor vitae, ball spruce, and balsam fir, from a few inches to many feet in height — lined its sides. . . while it was but a step on either hand to the grim, untrodden wilderness, whose tangled labyrinth of living, fallen and decaying trees only the deer and moose, the bear and wolf can easily penetrate."

Thoreau feared all this would be destroyed by the lumbering industry which even then was clearing the great white pine. He had mixed emotions over the men he met in the woods, considering them, on the one hand, more intelligent than his Concord neighbors, but, also, base and ignoble.

"Strange that so few ever come to the woods to see how the pine lives and grows and spires. . ." he wrote. "But most are content to behold it in the shape of many broad boards brought to market, and deem that its true success! But the pine is no more lumber than man is, and to be made into boards and houses is no more its true and highest use than the truest use of a man is to be cut down and made into manure."

The pine to Thoreau were "as immortal as I am, and perchance will go to as high a heaven, there to

tower above me still." And settlers, Thoreau sensed, represented "a tide which may ebb when it has swept away the pines. . ."

Thoreau's vision was superior to that of the lumber barons. By the end of the century, the seemingly inexhaustible pine had been taken. Lumbering had moved westward, a broad highway of fallen timber, stopping only on the Pacific shore of Oregon, a great resource squandered.

Bangor — which Thoreau saw as "a star on the edge of the night. . . already overflowing with the luxuries and refinements of Europe, and sending its vessels to Spain, to England, and to the West Indies for its groceries" — went into decline, a recession only recently overcome.

But Thoreau's vision was faulty in that he did not foresee today's lumbering industry. If virgin pine are gone, there is plenty of second-

ary growth which, wisely conserved, can be farmed forever. Maine has some 17 million acres of forestland — on which timber is growing at twice the rate it's cut. The Maine woods today is scarcely less awesome than when Thoreau probed its depths.

And Grand Lake, "the sparkling lake, which looked pure and deep," still does, and below, "the last of the peculiar moose-faced Nerlums-keechticook mountains" still rises "dark in the northwest, displaying its gray precipitous southeast side."

The river hasn't changed; it still is "an inclined mirror between two evergreen forests," and the rapids around which Thoreau portaged still crash by firm rocks while the shore remains a garden of blue and raspberries.

These truths are as Thoreau perceived them and certain to remain so.

Mount Katahdin was Thoreau's ultimate goal. He found it unlike any other mountain he had seen, "there being a greater proportion of naked rock rising abruptly from the forest. . .the raw materials of a planet dropped from an unseen quarry. . .as if some time it had rained rocks."



Paul Bunyan

legendary woodsman was born in Bangor

If Penobscot County has a symbol, it is Paul Bunyan, the legendary woodsman, not Henry David Thoreau, the contemplative philosopher.

From the earliest days of settlement, the prevailing spirit has been that strong, determined men can accomplish what they set out to. Obstacles, natural or otherwise, can be overpowered. If, at times, this attitude has led to incaution, it also has encouraged lusty adventure and solid triumph.

Paul Bunyan might make conservationists cringe, but the strength and courage he symbolizes built the greatest industrial nation the world has seen. This strength and courage, tempered by wisdom and compassion, will stand us in good stead.

The greatest lumberjack of them all, Paul Bunyan was born in Bangor on February 12, 1834, by coincidence the day the Queen City was incorporated. A mammoth, 31-foot statue of Paul stands near the municipal auditorium as a reminder of his origins.

At birth, he weighed 50 pounds. Quickly, he became too big for his parents' house, so they put him out. His sandpile can still be seen; people call it Mount Katahdin. While still a young man, he discovered there was no job big enough to keep him busy, so he invented lumbering.

The legend of Paul was nurtured around campfires of lumbercamps across North America. Sometimes, even today, Minnesota or Michigan claims he was a native son. But Paul, indisputably, was a Mainer.

(Cont. on Page 36)



Bangor-born Paul Bunyan is honored by a great statue in the City Park.

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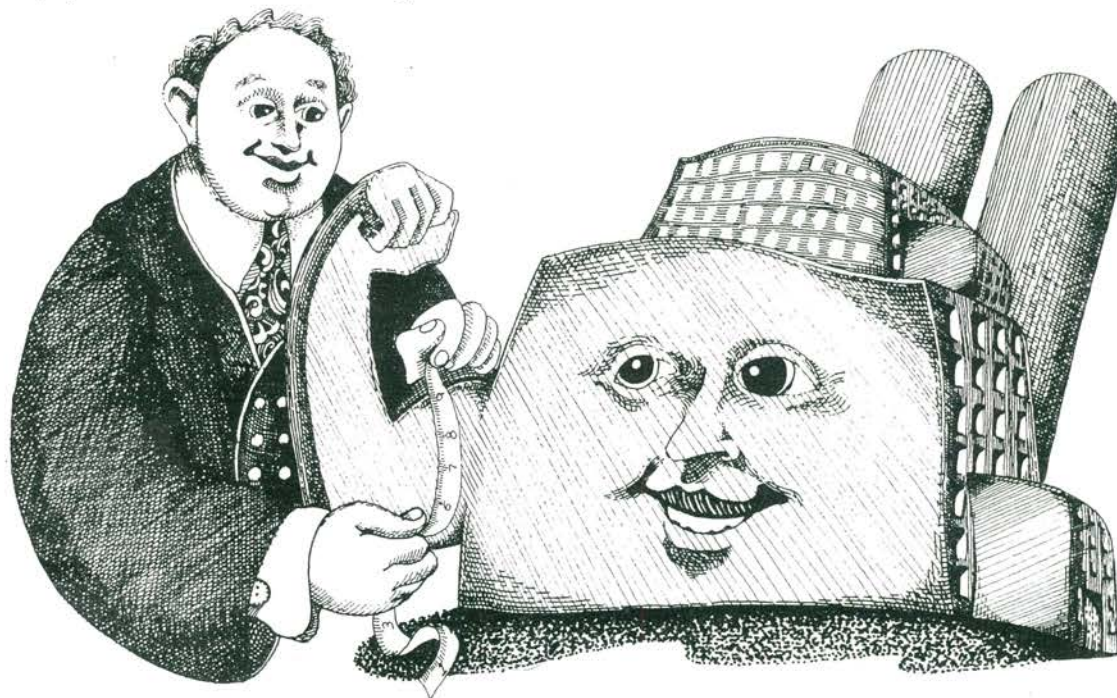
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Education

Penobscot County is the educational center of eastern and northern Maine. Good elementary schools, fine regional high schools and private academies, a large university and first-rate private college, a business college, a vocational-technical institute, a theological seminary, a conservatory of music, plus nursing and various occupational training schools comprise Penobscot County's educational network.

Higher education is an export industry, a highly attractive one. It offers non-polluting facilities, good-paying jobs, and an overall cultural boost to the entire region. Bangor's Comprehensive Plan lists higher education as the region's most important export industry.

"With the University of Maine, Husson College, Maine Vocational Technical Institute, Bangor Theological Seminary, Northern Conservatory of Music, and Beals Business School all anticipating continued growth, the economic impact of education will increase considerably," it predicted.

"Employment in education will triple by 1985 to contain 23 percent of the labor force. Employment in other fields will increase largely as a result of the growth in education," it concluded.

Penobscot County's institutions of higher learning are discussed below.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

The principal campus of the University of Maine system is located at Orono, where outstanding research and graduate programs supplement a fine undergraduate effort. Also in Penobscot County, the



The University of Maine at Orono has become well known for its Art Department. Its collections are shown in Carnegie Hall, and there are continuing exhibits at the Folger Library, Memorial Union, Alumni Hall and Common West.

Institutions to meet every educational need

University of Maine has its "South Campus" at the former Dow Air Force Base, Bangor.

Over the last century, the University of Maine at Orono has grown from an enrollment of 12 students to a fulltime student body of about 9,000 and a 650-member faculty.

Rich in the cultural heritage of New England, the University offers both the diverse opportunities of large universities and the close personal contacts of small colleges. Many social and cultural activities add vitality to the student's life and enrich his personal development.

The Georgian and Gothic features of earlier campus buildings blend with contemporary architecture of many new buildings on the lovely 1,100-acre campus overlooking the Stillwater River. The University has five undergraduate colleges, a Graduate School offering Masters and Ph.D.'s in many areas, and a Continuing Education Division with an enrollment of 11,000.

Forsaking the ivory tower, the University's Cooperative Extension Service provides information on farming, forestry, home economics, recreation and community development to local communities through 16 county offices. The University's Audio Visual Service, one of the country's most complete and functional, serves Maine and New England.

The Department of Industrial Cooperation coordinates the University's academic and research facilities to conduct basic and applied research sponsored by business and industry. Also offered is the Maine Technology Experimental Station which carries on practical research and testing for state and municipal departments and for industry. The Maine Agricultural Experimental Sta-

tion conducts research on campus and on three farms.

While the University of Maine was first identified with agriculture and forestry, it has become well known for work in cultural fields—art, music, and theatre. Maine's ETV network and closed circuit television studios also are on the Orono campus. The University is noted nationally for its Anthropological Museum and extensive Folklore Archives.

HUSSON COLLEGE

Seventy-five year old Husson College occupies a new \$11 million campus overlooking Kenduskeag Stream west of Bangor.

George P. Peabody Hall, the College's 100-room academic and administration building, includes classrooms, laboratories, library, auditorium, bookstore, offices, a snackbar-recreational area, and faculty dining and lounge areas.

Three Y-shaped dormitories, two men's and a women's, accommodate 900 students. These are designed for optimum convenience with lounging areas, storage space, and laundry facilities. Meals are served in the circular Dickerman Dining Commons between Bell and Carlisle dormitories.

Athletic facilities are in William P. Newman Physical Education Center, among the East's finest small college athletic complexes. It contains two regulation basketball courts, an Olympic-size swimming pool, steamroom, handball court, and rooms for wrestling, weightlifting, judo and riflery. Staff offices for men's and women's physical education are included, as are laundry, locker, equipment and training facilities. Nearby are a baseball diamond, and fields for archery and soccer.

Husson is co-educational and grants degrees in Accounting, Business Administration, Business Education, and Secretarial Science. The

Modern facilities help make students alert.



college awards two-year associate degrees in Accounting, Business Administration, Liberal Arts, Medical, Legal, and Executive Secretarial Science.

Evening and Saturday programs are offered through the Continuing Education Division. Bangor area students may take evening courses; Saturday programs are available in Caribou, East Millinocket and Portland. These enable students to earn A.B.S. or B.S. degrees in Business Administration.

Husson is accredited nationally as a senior college of business by the Accrediting Commission for Business Schools. It is among 15 members of Business Education Research Associated, a non-profit organization devoted to research in business education.

Husson boasts many student organizations, outstanding varsity teams in several sports, dramatics, fraternities and sororities, and a student senate.

At "the friendly college on the hill" every effort is made to promote academic and social efficiency and spiritual growth. A pleasant atmosphere is supervised by able and understanding faculty and administrative personnel. Each student has a personal adviser, and enjoys

benefits of a cost-free, life-time, world-wide placement service.

BEAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

The dynamic business growth in Penobscot County has created an expanding demand for specialists in practically every segment of commercial endeavor.

Beal Business College, recognizing that its function is education for a career in business, offers these courses which lead to an Associate Degree in Business Science: Accounting; Business Management, including specialization in the data processing field; Executive Secretarial Science; Medical Secretarial Science; Legal Secretarial Science.

Diploma programs offered for employment in business include: Junior Accounting; Junior Secretarial Science; Typing-Clerical; Automatic Data Processing. Students enrolled in Business Education, Accounting, Business Management and Secretarial Science courses may transfer their accumulated credits to other institutions for a bachelors degree.

Beal College has a proud history beginning with its inception in 1891. Soon after Mr. Joseph W. Hamlin

became the administrator in 1925, the college moved to 9 Central Street where it has remained. Beal College was recognized for many years for its teacher training programs. Much of the community's present endorsement of Beal College dates from the excellence of the programs in former years.

The active and expanded Associate Board of Directors is composed of professional, business, and educational leaders in Maine. An enlarged academic and administrative leadership of the college is underway in line with the beginning of a campus development at the recently deactivated portion of Dow Air Force Base.

For several years Beal College has fielded a basketball team, has a fine cheerleading squad, and has a group participating in intramural bowling. Other student activities include the student newspaper, a very active student senate and various social activities. The high student morale, remarked upon by the accreditation examiners, is perhaps the best evidence of the adequacy of student services provided at Beal College.

The library at Beal College has been modernized, providing an important aid to students.

The data processing laboratory, equipped with the latest computers, is the pride of the business community. The college, with a keen sense of participation in community affairs, often donates the laboratory for preparation of voter-registration lists, civic fund raising committees, and other tasks.

Lecture halls and classrooms are provided as meeting places for various civic and social groups. Located in the heart of Downtown Bangor, Beal is growing with the community.

EASTERN MAINE VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

This two-year school, founded in 1966, trains youths for jobs in trade and industry while preparing them to appreciate life through general and related studies.

EMVTI's 100-acre campus, situated in Bangor near Interstate 95,

Good elementary and secondary schools are spread throughout Penobscot County. Above is Stearns High School of Millinocket which, in addition to academic excellence, is known for its incredibly fine basketball teams.



provides a comfortable environment. Modern classrooms are equipped with the latest teaching aids, while spacious dormitory facilities promote a sense of physical well-being. The library offers a quiet sanctuary for study.

Courses include Automotive and Heavy Machinery, Technology, Building Construction, Distributive Education, Electronics Technology, Industrial Electrical Technology, and Machine Tool Technology. The humanities curriculum includes studies in Contemporary Civilization, Literature, and Speech.

EMVTI trains medical technologists in Radiologic and Medical Laboratory Technology. On-the-job training at medical facilities prepare students for immediate participation in health-related services. EMVTI also provides scientific as well as practical backgrounds to future practical nurses. Clinical experience is gained at local hospitals.

Electrical Power Technology trains people in maintenance, installation, manufacturing and operation of electrical equipment. Electronics Technology is concerned with training in manufacturing, testing and development of such devices as televisions, radios, computers and microwave systems. Electrical technicians are in increasing demand.

Included in the comprehensive Automotive and Heavy Machinery Technology course is the study of gas and diesel engines, and the related equipment and vehicles powered by such engines. Sophisticated machinery is used in Machine Tool Technology to produce metal components of exacting measure. Instruction in drafting and blueprinting also is provided.

Building Construction Technology involves students from the drafting board to the finished two-story house. Environmental Control Technology, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Detection and Prevention also are important study areas.

Institutional Foods Technology utilizes an ultra-modern all-steel kitchen and introduces techniques for feeding large numbers of people.

The Distributive Education Program prepares students for several facets of the business world, including marketing, management, personnel, insurance and real estate. Graduates are fully prepared to enter various business professions.

The widely varied courses here contain a common bond: a relevance for the opportunities of the future. The future is the key at EMVTI, and students are offered the key with an effective blend of humanities and skills that provides a functional and valuable starting point for tomorrow's world.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The mellow old buildings on this quiet and restful campus of 10 acres on a slope just above the Bangor business district have looked down on the Queen City for 154 years. Blending harmoniously with the main buildings is modern, attractive brick-and-glass Moulton Library, capable of housing 70,000 volumes—a symbol of the growth and continuity of the school.

(Cont. on page 40)

The University of Maine at Orono has long been known to have the nation's best School of Forestry. Above is the lobby of the Forest Resources Building, designed by Alonzo J. Harriman Associates, Inc.



What About All Those Funny Names?

Much of the romance of Penobscot County is suggested by place names, strange difficult-to-pronounce names as wild as the country surrounding them.

Nollesemic and Mattamiscontis Lakes, Medunkeunk and Wassataquoik Streams, Mattakeunk and Madagascol Ponds. These names insist this land hasn't been wholly claimed from the Indians. The white man hasn't tamed this country, domesticating towns with tags like Elmdale and Farmington. The Indian perspective reigns, describing places in terms of primitive survival.

To the Indians, the river was essential for food and transportation, but also could turn into a dangerous foe. Thus, Indian names along the river frequently describe what might be anticipated at that particular point.

The word Penobscot itself translates as "the descending ledge place", referring originally to the river between Treat's Falls and Old Town Great Falls. Here, for ten miles, falls roar in close succession. Many a brave was lost when his canoe smashed against big rocks along this stretch.

Passadumkeag means "where the river runs over the gravelly bed", Mattawamkeag means "a river with many rocks at its mouth". Kenduskeag means "the eel place", descriptive of the stream flowing into the Penobscot River at Ban-

gor. It was here that Indians were trapping eels in 1604 when Champlain made his trip up the Penobscot. Millinocket means "dotted with many islands", a description of Millinocket Lake.

Many other names in Penobscot County owe their origins to the original settlers, the Indians.

Orono was a blue-eyed Indian chief loyal to Americans during the Revolution. A friend of General Washington, noted for his great wisdom, Orono was a mysterious figure, perhaps the son of one of Baron de Saint Castin's daughters. He and his followers showed great courage standing by the Americans despite threats by their overlords, the Mohawks.

Old Town, of course, is an English name, but its connotation is Indian, since aborigines lived there in 7000 B. C.

Sometimes, in due course, Indian names have been replaced—generally without great syntactical gain. Medway formerly bore the Indian name, Nicatow, meaning "The Forks", the place where the Penobscot River divides into east and west branches. In the past century, Chiputneticook Lake became Grand Lake, sacrificing much romance for ease of pronunciation.

Of course, many Penobscot County place names aren't Indian at all; rather, they were derived from amazingly diverse sources.

"Bangor" was the title of a

hymn, a favorite of the Reverend Seth Noble whose efforts led to Bangor's incorporation. Bangor narrowly escaped being called Sunbury, a small disaster the avoidance of which we have Rev. Noble to thank.

Carmel and Hermon are named for Biblical mountains. Newburgh, Glenburn, Edenburg and Argyle are of Scottish origin. Etna was named for a volcanic mountain in Sicily. Corinth was an ancient Greek city, while Levant means the East or the Orient.

Lincoln was named not for President Abraham, but Governor Enoch, an early major landowner. Dexter was named for Samuel Dexter, an unsuccessful politician. Maxfield traces back to Joseph McIntosh, who in 1817 cleared an area on the south side of the Piscataquis River. Neighbors called the place "Mac's Field", a name easily corrupted.

Orrington, too, got its name by blunder. Residents had voted to call the place Orangetown after a town in Maryland. The clerk, however, entered Orrington in the articles of incorporation, an error nobody ever bothered correcting.

Names of course, say a lot about namers, their aspirations and vanities, their sense of self and of history. No place in the world has a more interesting and varied collection of names than Penobscot County, Maine.



THE STANDPIPE, Bangor's most distinguishing landmark, was built in 1897 to hold city water – 1,500,000 gallons! Construction required 42,000 pine trees, and 222,000 cedar shingles, materials costing, in those days, less than \$300,000. Years ago, visitors could climb to the top, from which they could see the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Katahdin, and the Camden Hills. Today, the Standpipe is plainly visible from Brewer, Holden, Hampden, and parts of Herman and Levant. This, more than anything else, is the landmark for which Bangor is noted.



Bangor Industrial Park

Bangor-Brewer Metropolitan Area

Bangor-Brewer — a metropolitan area that includes eleven communities — exercises a dominant economic and social influence over eastern, northern, and much of central Maine. Here, more than 60 percent of the people of Penobscot County, 77,236 residents, have their homes.

The 11 communities — Bangor, Brewer, Eddington, Glenburn, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Old Town, Orono, Orrington, and Veazie — serve as the primary marketing center for a larger area that extends at least 30 miles outward, and as a secondary marketing center for a much larger area, including portions of two adjacent Canadian Provinces.

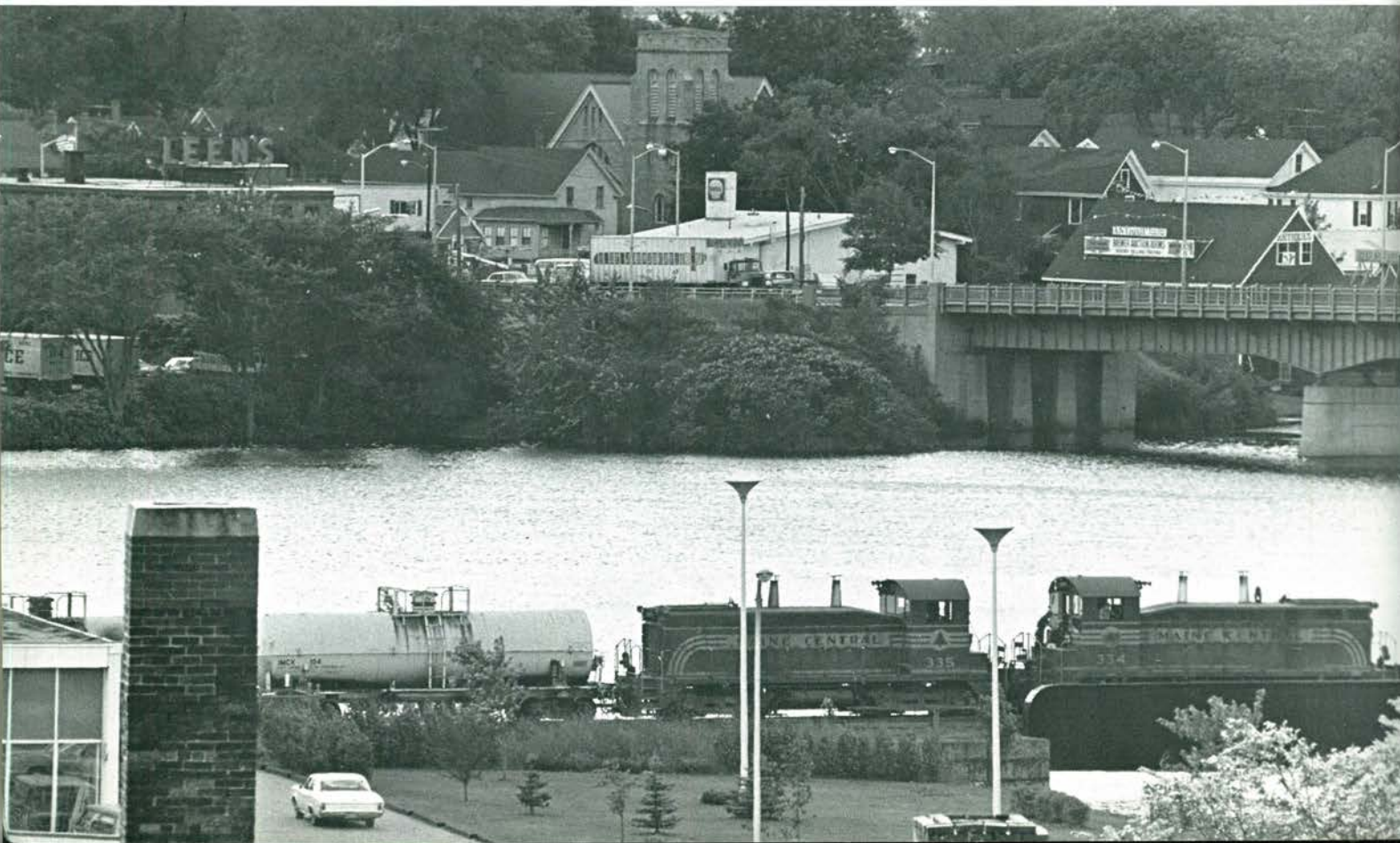
Topographically, the area is characterized by rolling hills and forests, interlaced by lakes and streams. This is good agricultural land, boasting some of the state's best dairy, poultry and potato farms. Industry traditionally has concentrated in Bangor and along the Penobscot River. In recent years, commercial expansion has occurred with the development of eight new shopping centers.

Experts working for the state project continuing growth of residential building activity into outlying areas of the Bangor-Brewer area, and increased (although decentralized) concentration of commercial and industrial activity in

Bangor, Brewer, Hampden, and Old Town.

"In sum, the communities of the (Bangor-Brewer area) are now pursuing planned growth that will ensure the efficient allocation and utilization of the area's broad range of resources, making the area a highly attractive place for new business enterprises to locate," according to a recent report.

Bangor has been labeled "gateway to northern and eastern Maine," a tag a glance at a highway map confirms. Connected by Interstate 95 to Boston and points south, Bangor is 240 miles northeast of Boston, 135 northeast of Portland. It is 135 miles west of Eastport, Maine,



A dominant economic & social influence over Eastern, Northern & Central Maine

the eastern-most point in the country. Bangor also is located favorably for economic contact with Quebec and New Brunswick.

A word is in order about the climate. Despite folklore and legends to the contrary, there is general agreement that the four distinct Maine seasons contribute to attractive working and living conditions. Maine's four-season recreation calendar is enjoyed by residents and tourists both. Maine highway departments have developed excellent snow-removal capability, and commuters lose practically no work time.

Winter temperatures in Bangor are moderated by the Atlantic Ocean via Penobscot Bay. Although cold days can be expected, general moderation is the rule in the Bangor area. Climatically, the Bangor area compares favorably with most parts of the state and with much of the nation.

Between 1940 and 1960, the population of the Bangor-Brewer area rose nearly 40 percent despite the loss of 12,000 persons when Dow Air Force Base closed. The Bangor-Brewer area's growth rate for the post-1940 period outstripped that of the country as a whole by about 10 percent. If adjustment is made for a declining birth rate and a stable death rate, the Bangor-Brewer area recorded a natural increase of 11,011 persons between 1960 and 1970.

Every outlying town recorded a gain in population between 1960 and 1970. For a variety of reasons — land and real estate prices, land availability for residential construction, property tax rates, and life

style choices — the smaller towns around Bangor are increasingly attractive as residential areas.

Residents of the Bangor-Brewer area, statistically speaking, are younger than average. This area has a greater percentage of its population in the 15-24 age group than does the county, the state, or the nation. This, in part, can be attributed to the presence of several educational institutions, including the University of Maine, Husson College, Beal College, Eastern Maine Vocational Technical Institute, Bangor Theological Seminary, and the Northeastern Conservatory of Music.

Statistically significant is the decrease in the birth rate during the 1960's. In the immediate future, this will reduce the number of children entering elementary schools, favorably affecting the tax structure. Ultimately, however, it could affect the number of persons entering the labor pool, unless there is sufficient in-migration.

Economists considering a particular area refer to its prime movers. These are industries which sell goods and services outside, introducing fresh dollars. The prime movers of the Bangor area economy are higher education, the paper industry, the leather industry, the textile industry, and wholesale, retail and service firms selling to the Bangor trading area. Economists say transportation is emerging as an additional prime mover for Bangor's economy.

Paper, the Bangor area's most important manufacturing industry, is experiencing sound growth. Demand projections for pulp and paper

products are at an all-time high. In terms of employment in the Bangor area, pulp and paper ranked first in 1972, surpassing leather industries for the first time in many years. Brewer's Eastern Fine Paper Co. alone provides 400 jobs.

The leather industry all over New England has fallen upon hard times. The problem largely is due to foreign imports, which increased ten-fold between 1960 and 1972. In the Bangor area, some 1,500 leather-working jobs were lost during the 1960's.

The decline, however, appears to have bottomed-out, and signs point to future stability and growth. Since March, 1972, four new shoe manufacturers have opened, promising 700 to 800 new jobs. The Bangor area is recovering quite a bit more rapidly than other parts of New England.

Paper and Leather combined continue to provide more than 50 percent of the manufacturing jobs in the Bangor-Brewer area. There is, however, significant employment in the food products area, textiles, and other smaller manufacturing enterprises. Included here are new industrial types such as non-electrical and electrical machinery, and electronics.

Most jobs in the Bangor-Brewer area, however, are of the non-manufacturing variety. More than 80 percent of the employed population work to provide various services. It is as the leading trade center for eastern and northern Maine that Bangor's current and future promise appears to lie.

Jobs considered non-manufacturing include contract construction, transportation, utilities, trade, fi-



The Blake House, built about 1850, is listed in the archives of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the National Register of Historic Places. Today, it houses the offices of Bangor's Prentiss and Carlisle, a firm engaged in the scientific management of woodland.

nance, real estate, and government. These are stable jobs, less likely than manufacturing jobs to be phased out during recession. Between 1967 and 1972, total manufacturing employment in the Bangor area declined, while non-manufacturing employment rose steadily.

"Overall, prospects for the local economy appear sound," according to State economists. "Economic indicators suggest that the economy for the Bangor-Brewer area will improve in coming years. Decline has been in the considerably smaller manufacturing segment, and even there prospects are bright, although nowhere near as bright as in non-manufacturing."

Despite the relative unimportance of the manufacturing segment of the Bangor-Brewer area economy, civic leaders are providing for a sound industrial base.

Both Bangor and Brewer have energetic development programs as part of their municipal government, while most of the remaining communities have active Industrial Committees. In Bangor, five industrial

parks have been built, the most recent being the 112-acre Bangor International Airport Industrial Park. Choice industrial sites are available in Brewer, Hampden, Orono and Old Town.

The Bangor Development Department has noted that between 1965 and 1972, eleven new enterprises were attracted, including three manufacturing firms in 1972, for a total gain of 1,150 jobs. The industrial development of Bangor International Airport, combined with its educational and aviation role, has brought 1,000 jobs.

The Bangor-Brewer area offers a full line of community services, contributing to a wonderfully high quality of life.

The Eastern Maine Medical Center, the region's principal health facility, currently is undergoing a multi-million dollar expansion and modernization program. Other hospitals and clinics in the area include Bangor State Hospital, Bangor City Hospital Nursing Home, St. Joseph Hospital, Taylor Osteopathic Hos-

pital, Utterback Private Hospital, Cerebral Palsy Clinic, Speech and Hearing Clinic, and Vickers Allergy and Dermatologic Clinic. There also are 15 convalescent homes.

A 1971 count showed that in Bangor alone there were 66 physicians, 25 dentists, 9 optometrists, 8 osteopaths, and 4 veterinarians. There are numerous community health-related programs, including Health Start, Maternal and Child Health Care, Penquis Center for Health Action, and Rural Health Project.

Bangor's health facilities are utilized extensively by patients outside the area. In 1971, a full two-thirds of the patients of Eastern Maine Medical Center were non-Bangor residents. It is estimated the EMMC serves a population of 300,000.

Recreation hasn't been ignored either. A list of Bangor city attractions in 1971 included two bowling establishments, three indoor theatres, a drive-in, an 18-hole golf course, a driving range, putting range, and miniature golf course, four tennis courts, 14 parks and playgrounds, two outdoor municipal swimming pools, YMCA and YWCA programs and pools, and a variety of seasonal programs including swimming, golf and ski lessons.

Bangor is surrounded by other recreational attractions, including ski resorts, golf courses, lakes, ponds and mountains. Within an hour of Bangor is Maine's northern wilderness and Maine's most spectacular coast. Bangor's recreational attractiveness is an outstanding asset of the region.

Bangor offers 34 Protestant Churches, two Catholic Churches, and two Jewish Synagogues. Other communities of the Bangor-Brewer area all have at least one church, and many have several.

Years ago, Bangor was considered the major cultural center north of Boston, and may well deserve that title today. Offerings include the Special Collections Division of the University of Maine Library, Bangor Symphony Orchestra, University of Maine concert series, Maine Masque Theatre, Bangor Civic Theatre, Penobscot Heritage Theatre, Uni-



No New England city has architecture more intriguing than Bangor's.

versity of Maine Art Gallery, and many smaller libraries and historical displays.

Traditionally, Bangor has served as the financial center for eastern and northern Maine. Recent developments have enhanced Bangor's predominant position. Bangor currently is undergoing a bank-construction boom that can only indicate increased confidence in the area's future.

Merchants National Bank is completing construction of a \$2 million

structure, the first major effort in Bangor's downtown urban renewal area.

Depositors Trust Company of Bangor recently opened a temporary headquarters on Exchange Street, and announced plans to construct a multi-level bank and office building downtown.

Northern National Bank has announced plans to construct a three-story building in Bangor's downtown urban renewal area.

The "old" Merchants National

Bank has been sold to Bangor's Colonial Industrial Bank, which plans to relocate there. In 1970, Bangor Savings Bank completed extensive expansion of its State Street Building. And recently, Merrill Trust Company announced plans to construct a new building on Exchange Street.

If the people who know most about money are investing millions in the future of the Bangor-Brewer area, it must be pretty near a sure thing.



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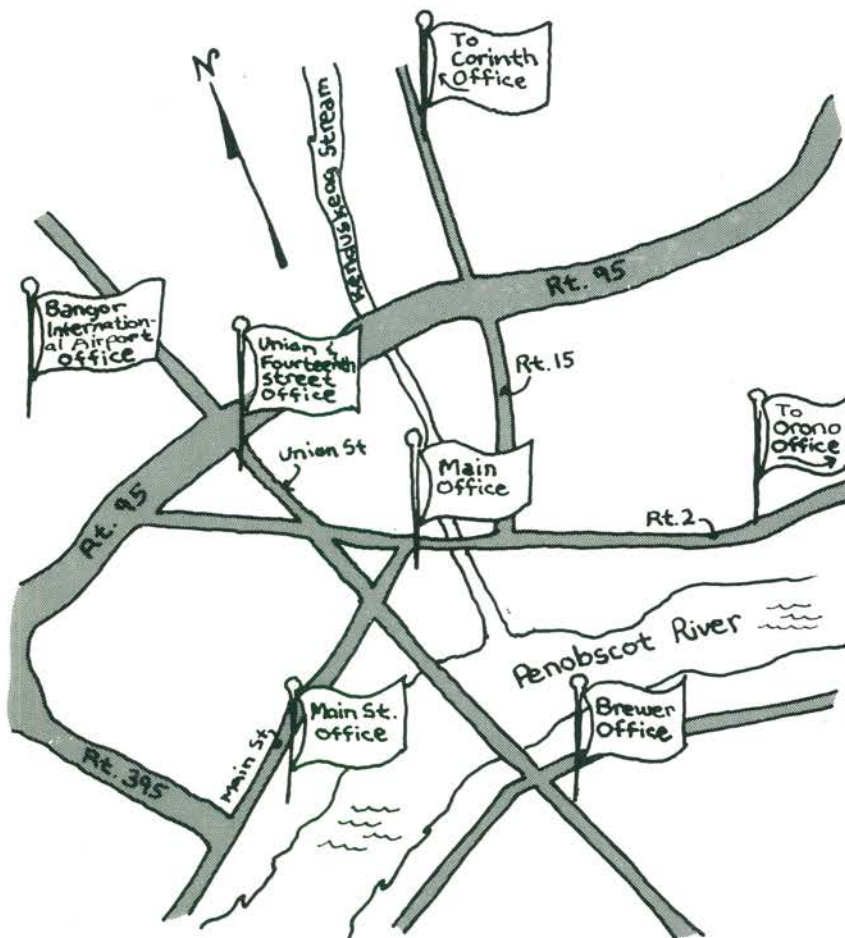
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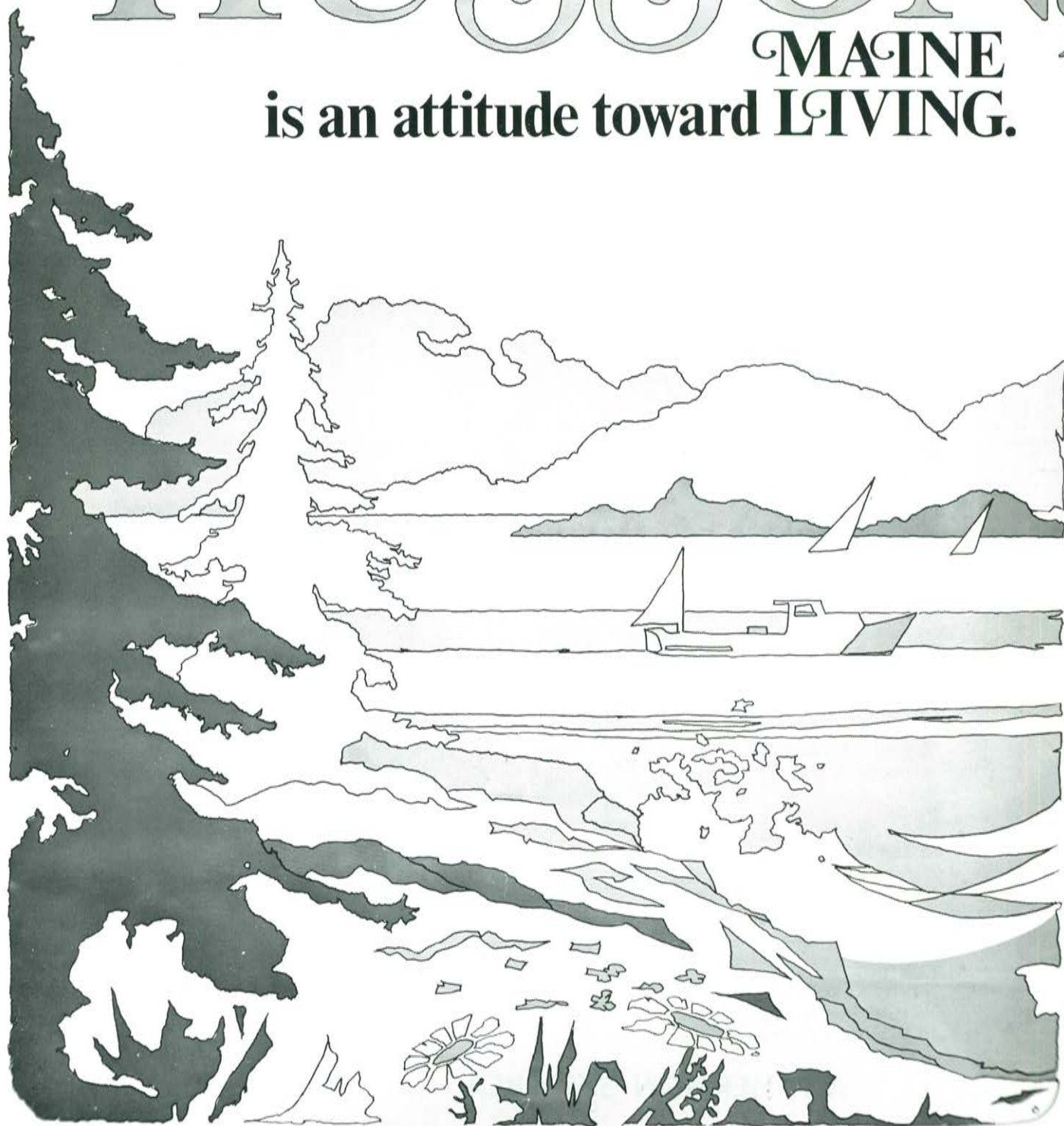
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PAUL BUNYAN

(Cont. on page 22)

The mammoth tides which rush into Passamaquoddy Bay were caused by the rocking of his cradle, and Maine's thousands of crystal-clear lakes are the flooded footprints of Babe, the Blue Ox. Moosehead Lake was created when fresh water filled the indentation Babe left when she napped.

Sure, Paul visited other parts of the country. He taught the finer points of lumbering to lumberjacks everywhere. Minnesota's 10,000 lakes are Babe's footprints, and Paul dug the Great Lakes to ensure Babe adequate drinking water. Paul gouged the Grand Canyon by dragging his peavey, fashioned the Rocky Mountains as a windbreak for the Central Plain States, and created the Northern Lights to provide his crews additional light for their 18-hour days.

But Paul was born where lumbering began, Penobscot County, Maine.

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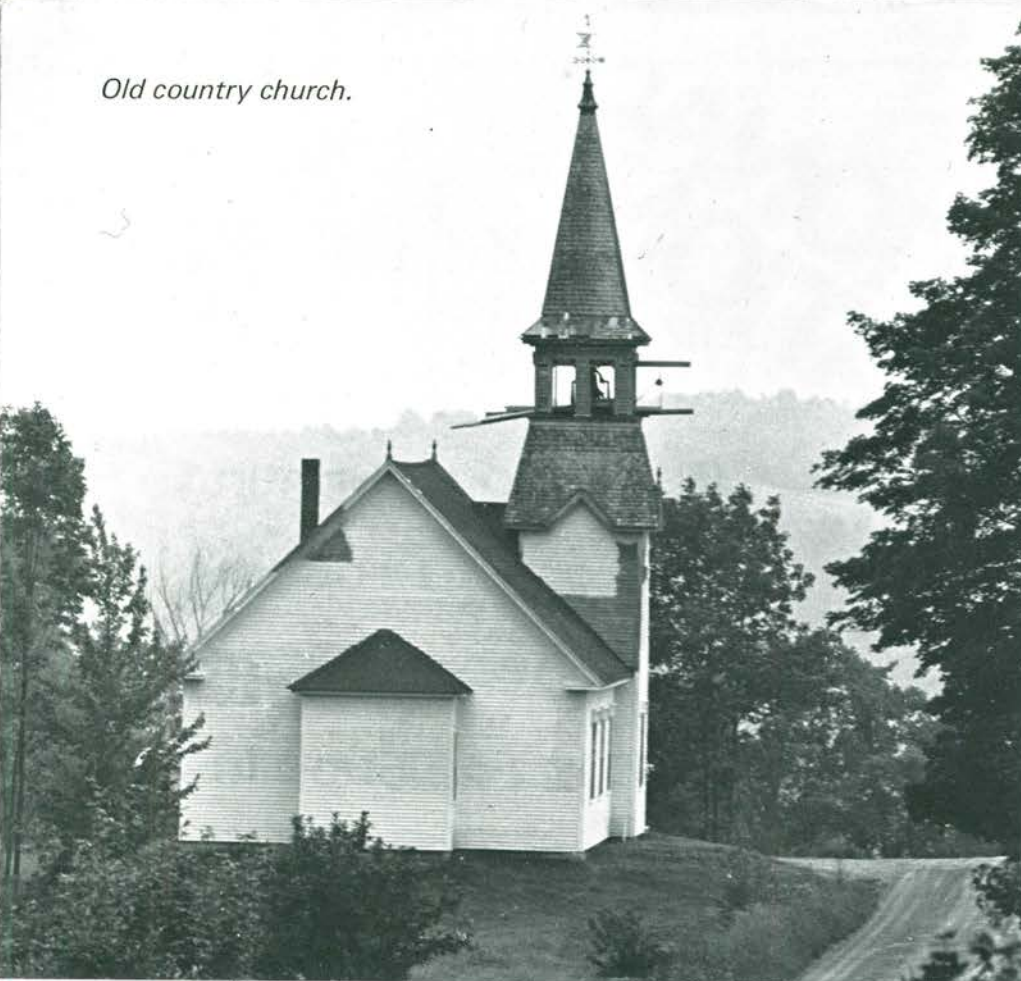
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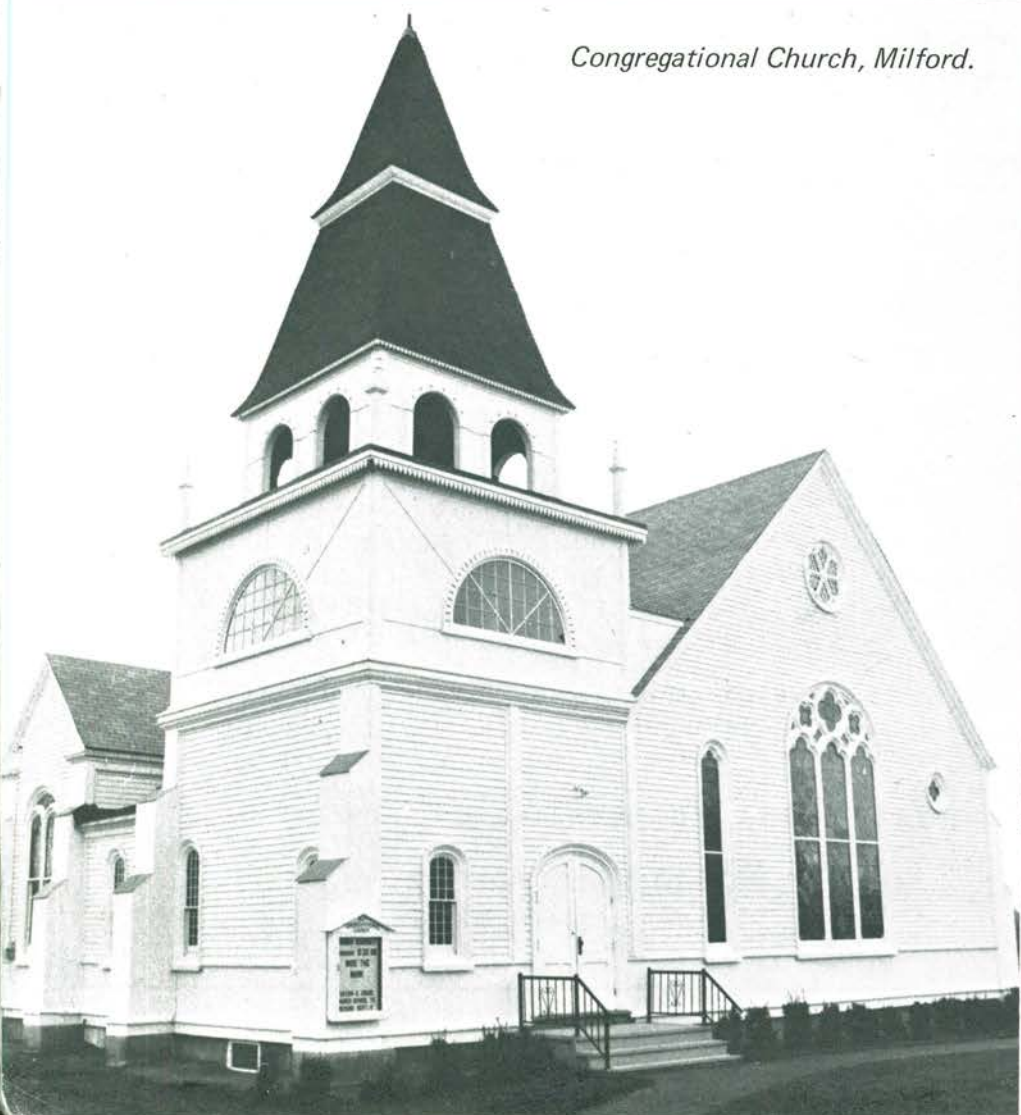
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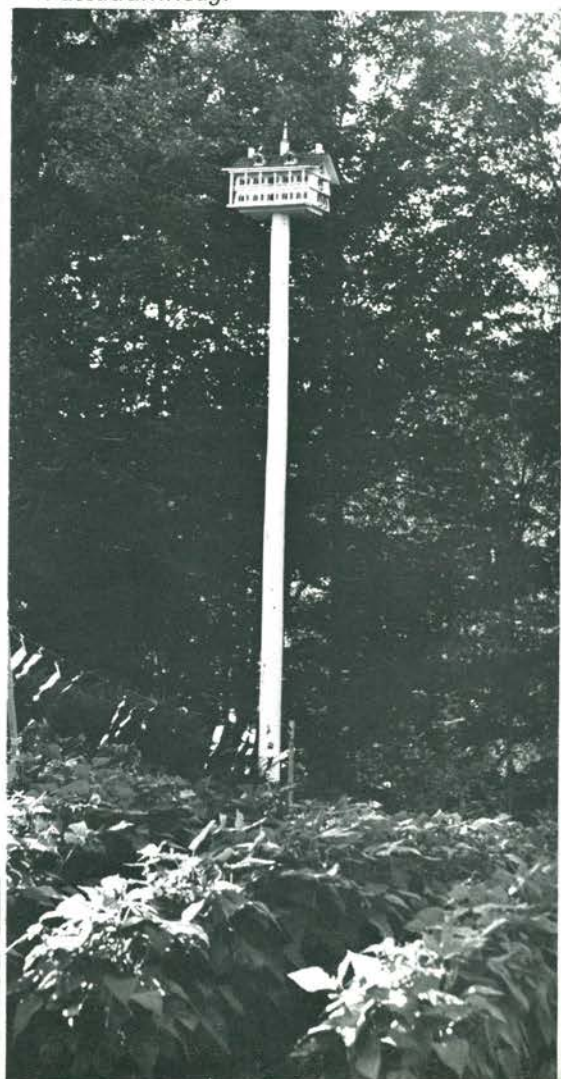
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Education

(Cont. from page 27)

Chartered by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts in 1814 when Maine was a part of the Commonwealth, the seminary was temporarily located at Hampden. It was moved to its present location in 1819 and has remained the only Protestant seminary in the three Northeastern states. Only three seminaries in the entire United States are older.

The influences of the Bangor Theological Seminary, through its students, have spread to all parts of the world, as ministers, missionaries, Armed Forces chaplains, denominational officers and teachers reflect the seminary's broad-based ecumenical outlook.

Bangor Theological Seminary believes that obstacles of education, finance or mature age can be overcome when man sincerely wants to study for the Christian ministry. The "Bangor Plan" answers the needs of this group.

(Cont. on page 42)



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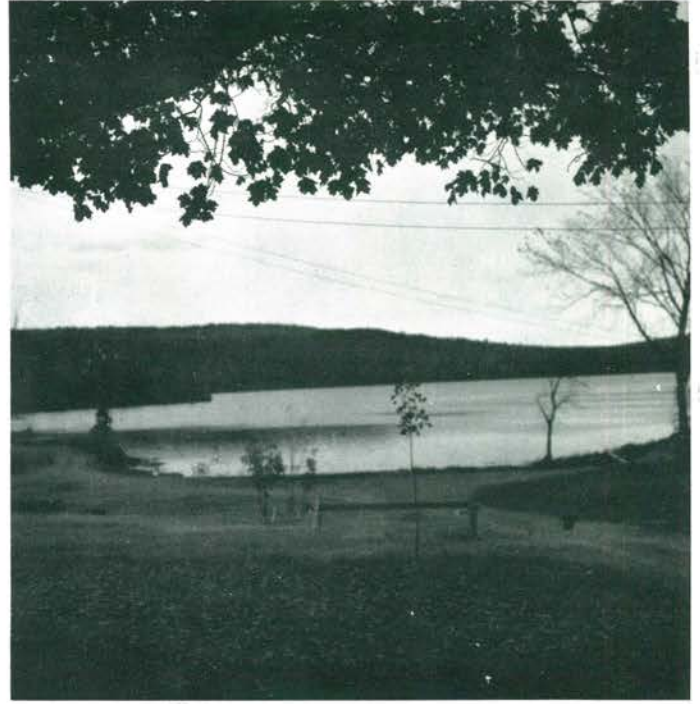
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During the last Ice Age, 25,000 years ago, Penobscot County was blanketed by a two-mile-thick glacier. One result of this huge mass moving about is the cliffs of Clifton, which were torn from what now is Chemo Lake. Hills hereabouts are composed of pudding stone, stones of many colors and shapes held together as a conglomerate. Clifton's R. Leon Williams Lumber Co., one of Maine's largest and most modern, processes upwards of seven million board feet a year.

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Clifton's chief industry — two saw mills, planing mill, wholesale retail lumber yard employing about 50 persons.
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Education

(Cont. from page 40)

No short cut to ordination, the plan does provide a course of study suited to those who, in the maturity of their years, feel a desire to change vocations to answer God's call to serve. Young applicants are advised to seek a college education before undertaking seminary work.

The plan accepts men and women with satisfactory high school records in the pre-theological course of study which consists of two years of college work in those subjects recommended by the American Association of Theological Schools. Upon completion, a student is enrolled in the three-year theological course.

At the end of the three-year course he receives a diploma of graduation. The Bachelor of Divinity Degree, however, is not awarded until he can present evidence of a degree from an accredited college or university and write a thesis, since both college and seminary degrees are required for ordination.

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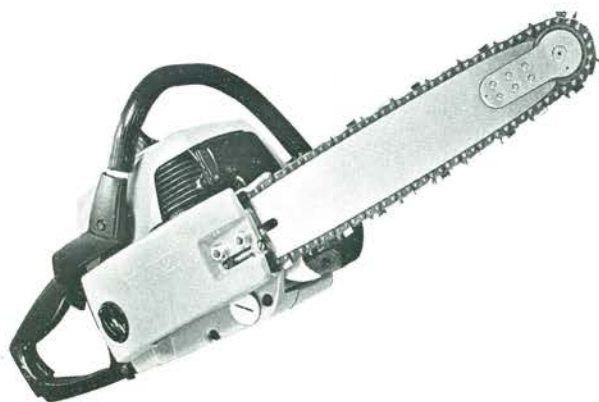


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One of the highlights of the seminary's year is Convocation Week, inaugurated in 1905 and first event of its kind in the United States designed to bring students into personal touch with great living experts.

Since the first lecture, most of the nation's leading personalities in the fields of religion and literature have spoken at the Bangor convocation. The popularity of the event has grown through the years and it is now attended by more than 500 lay people, clergy, faculty and students.

President of the Bangor seminary, which graduated 18 students in 1968, is Dr. Frederick W. Whitaker, who has held the position since 1952.

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Symphony House, built in the early 19th Century with bricks brought from England, originally was a private residence and later housed the College of Law of the University of Maine.

Eventually, it was purchased by the Bangor Symphony Orchestra and became the music center of the city.

The ancient building, in its handsome dignified setting in the heart of Bangor, forms an appropriate background for one of the oldest of arts and is very much a credit to the community.

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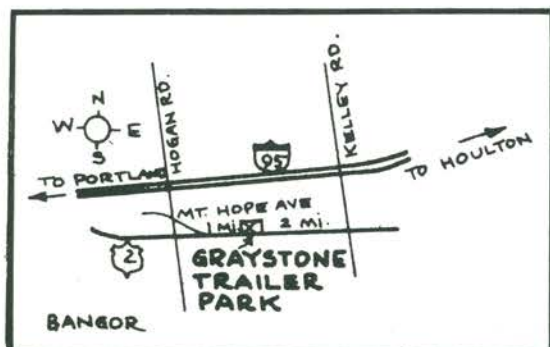
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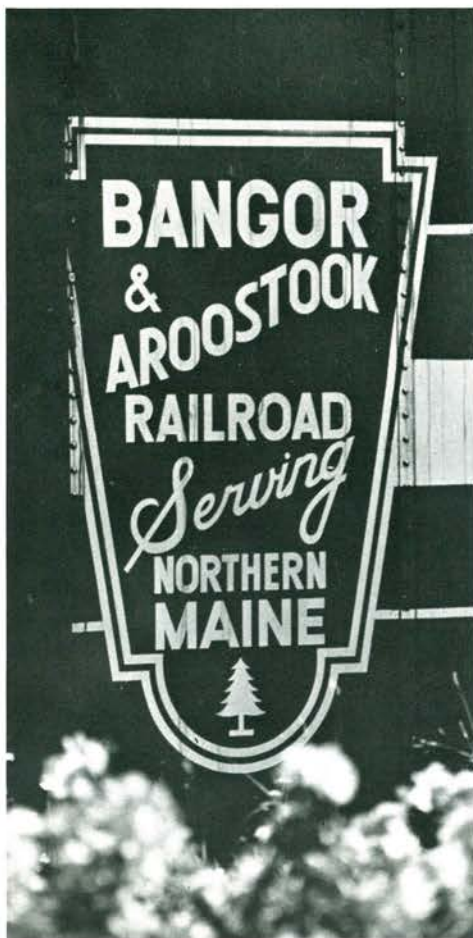
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Hampden's shipbuilding days are recalled by many gracious old homes.

Hampden

Penobscot River town has long, proud history

Hampden, the first town down river from Bangor-Brewer, has a long history of strong and determined self-initiative. The Cape Codders who settled here knew what they wanted, and how to get it.

A community of 4,693 persons, Hampden was founded in 1767, two years earlier than Bangor, only four years after the 1763 Peace of Paris made the region safe for English habitation. Originally called Wheelersburg for first settler Benjamin Wheeler, the name was changed to Hampden in 1779, honoring John Hampden, a young Buckinghamshire squire who backed the Colonies in Parliament.

Hampden was the site of the region's first shoe factory, making 100 pairs of shoes per day; the first

paper mill; the first tannery; the first grist and saw mills; and the famous "Hampden Three Boiler Stove."

Hampden Academy, among the region's first secondary schools was founded in 1803. The Bangor Theological Seminary originated here through a union with the academy in 1815. The first church, erected in 1794, was followed shortly thereafter by several others, including Hamony Hall, which still stands with a Paul Revere Bell in its belfry.

The pluck Hampden residents have shown over the years is exemplified by Dorothea Dix, the town's most-noted native daughter. Against incredible odds, Miss Dix insisted upon basic reforms in this nation's treatment of its pauper insane. Sin-

gle-handedly, she established asylums of mercy across the country, and in Canada and Europe. Mounting a national campaign, she induced state after state to build hospitals for the insane.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln appointed Miss Dix head of a new sanitary commission and superintendent of nurses, selecting, training, and assigning women to military hospitals.

She is remembered in Hampden by the Dorothea Dix Park, site of the Isaac Hopkins farm, her birthplace. The 18-acre riverside park is maintained by the Maine Park Service as a public picnic area.

Another great person associated with Hampden, although born elsewhere, is Hannibal Hamlin, Abraham

Lincoln's first vice-president. This Jacksonian Democrat who helped found the Republican Party practiced law in Hampden before moving to Bangor and entering politics.

A staunch abolitionist, Sen. Hamlin pushed through Congress the Wilmot Provision, prohibiting slavery in territory gained from the Mexican War.

During the Civil War, Hamlin called for Maine volunteers. A group was willing, but pointed out there were no guns. "See that fence?" Hamlin asked. "Let every man take a picket for a gun!" They ripped the fence apart, and started to drill, marking the beginning of the Second Maine Volunteers.

The Second Maine was notably more successful than earlier troops had been in Hampden's defense. In 1779, the British dispersed Hampden residents, and, in 1814, were back again, driving the American militia toward Bangor.

Meeting no resistance, the British treated residents with abusive language, rifled houses and stores, killed cattle, and burned some vessels. For a day or two, some sixty or seventy prominent residents were placed under arrest. In Hampden, the War of 1812 isn't remembered with great pride.

This blotch, however, is borne cheerfully by the people of Hampden. After all, the War of 1812 wasn't popular in Maine, anyway; about all it did was ruin a lucrative shipping industry. It's all mostly forgotten, now; Hampden has matured into a truly pleasant residential and light industrial town.

Hampden has developed a 200-acre industrial park, adjoining rail and water transportation facilities with proximity to Interstate 95 and Bangor International Airport.

Education facilities include modern elementary grades, a junior high

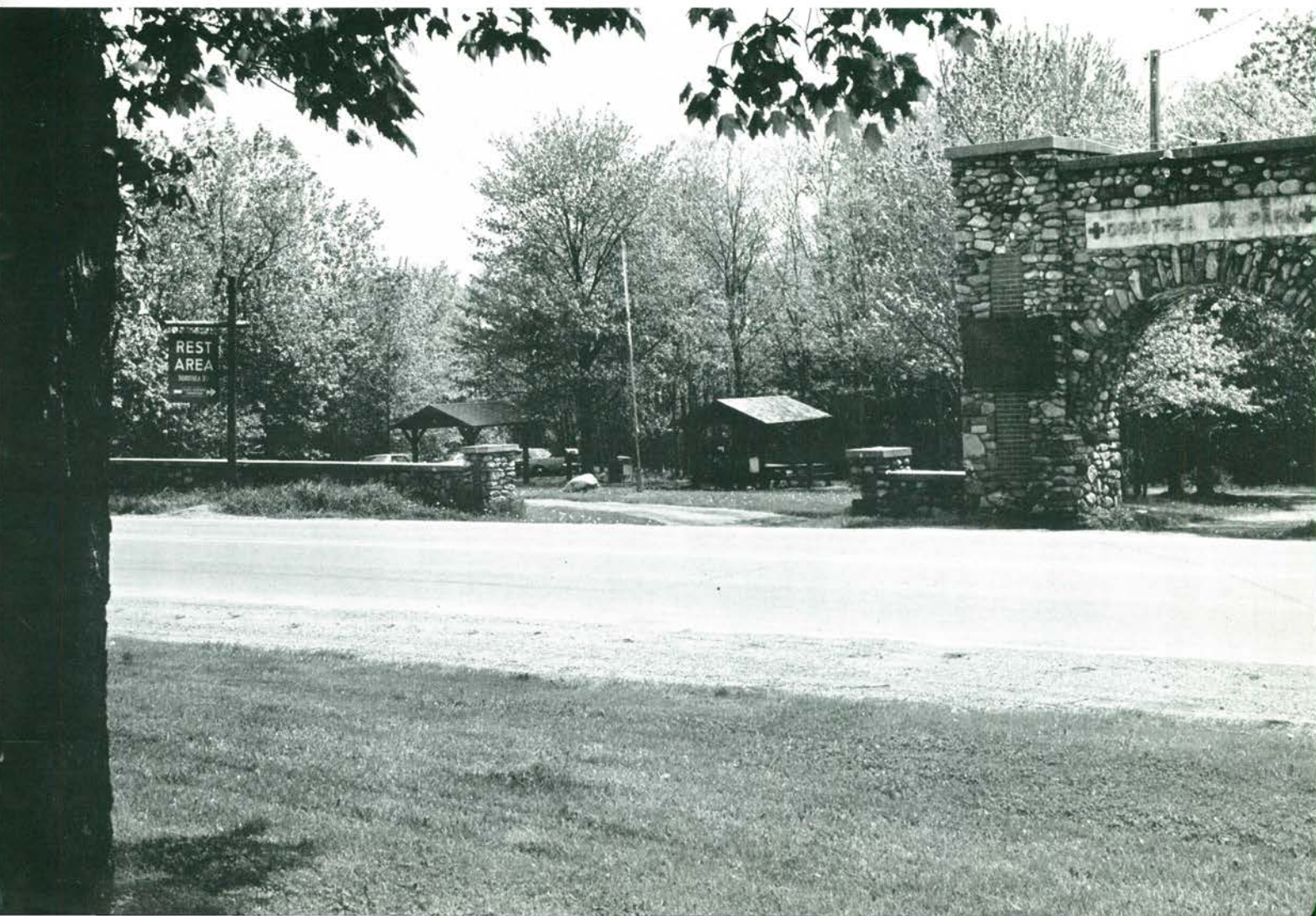
school, and a high school. Advanced education is available at the University of Maine, Husson College, and the Eastern Maine Vocational Institute, all within 10 miles of Hampden.

Most of the recognized civic and fraternal organizations play active roles in this community. Youth services include swimming and recreation areas, skating rink, and scouting activities.

Hampden has organized fire and police departments on 24-hour duty. Other public services include a well-equipped highway department, town-operated ambulance service, Civil Defense, and public water and sewer facilities.

If things are somewhat quieter in Hampden today than they were a century or so ago, most residents couldn't be happier. Hampden, most agree, is a great place to call home.

Dorothea Dix Park honors the famous Hampden-born philanthropist.





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Penobscot

Cont. from page 8

Canadian Provinces. Retail trade in the Eastern Maine Market Area approaches \$100 million annually.

Since 1962, eight suburban shopping centers have been constructed in and around Bangor. Recently, it was announced Bangor will acquire a multi-million dollar shopping center flanked by Value House on one side and a 25,000 square foot supermarket on the other. Some 15,000 square feet will be available for smaller shops.

Unlike a lot of American cities, Bangor isn't forgetting about her downtown. Community leaders are engaged in an \$11 million central business district redevelopment project. Some \$3.2 million in retail, service and banking facilities are completed or in construction. Merchants National Bank has completed a seven-story, \$2 million structure downtown.

If dynamic urban development isn't your cup of tea, Penobscot County offers many more sedate places where life's pace is highly conducive to relaxation. The northern part of the county is heavily wooded. In Patten and Sherman Station, the economy centers around lumbering and catering to sportsmen. Millinocket is home of Great Northern Paper Co. — a paper-making operation dependent upon a ready supply of pulpwood — and gateway to Baxter State Park and mile-high Mt. Katahdin, Lincoln Pulp and Paper Co. at Lincoln is a second county paper-making operation.

Much of the rest of the county is agricultural. The communities of Corinna, Corinth, Charleston, Herman, Hampden and Lee are dotted with pretty and prosperous farms. Most important are the production of dairy products, poultry and potatoes. It frequently is forgotten that Maine primarily is an agricultural state. Her annual agricultural crop is worth upwards of \$100 million, far and away New England's highest.

Cliché or no cliché, we'll say so once again. Penobscot County is a place that has pretty nearly everything.



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Corinna-Newport-Dexter Area

Gateway to Moosehead Lake has appeal to vacationists

The Corinna-Newport-Dexter area — an agricultural region comprising nine communities — occupies the western portion of Penobscot County. This area hasn't been heavily industrialized, and, as the gateway to Moosehead Lake, has excellent recreational potential.

These nine communities — Corinna, Dexter, Dixmont, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Newport, Plymouth, and Stetson — supporting a combined population of slightly over 10,000, boast some of the best potatoes, apples, sugar beets, and dairy cattle in the state.

There is some industry — principally textiles, leather, and wood products. These provide some 2,000 jobs, paying wages comparable to similar industries throughout the state. Dexter Shoe Company, the largest single source of jobs, employs over 1,000. Eastland Woolen Mill, Corinna, is second, employing 400 in the manufacture of fine wools.

Access to and from this region is excellent. Interstate 95 splits it in two, putting Boston only about three-and-a-half hours away. Route 7 travels north from the Newport Interchange through Corinna and Dexter to Moosehead Lake. The other towns are served by good secondary roads.

Maine Central Railroad serves the major manufacturing towns of Corinna, Dexter, and Newport, and Dexter has a small, recently-paved regional airport.

Corinna, Dexter, and Newport have water systems that are being renovated and extended. There are two hospitals — Plummer Memorial in Dexter, and Sebecicook Valley in Newport. Three school adminis-

trative districts serve most of the region. Two major progressive financial institutions — Depositor's Trust Co. and Merrill Trust Co. — have offices in Corinna, Dexter and Newport. The state provides a variety of programs which can offer qualified prospects 100 percent financing.

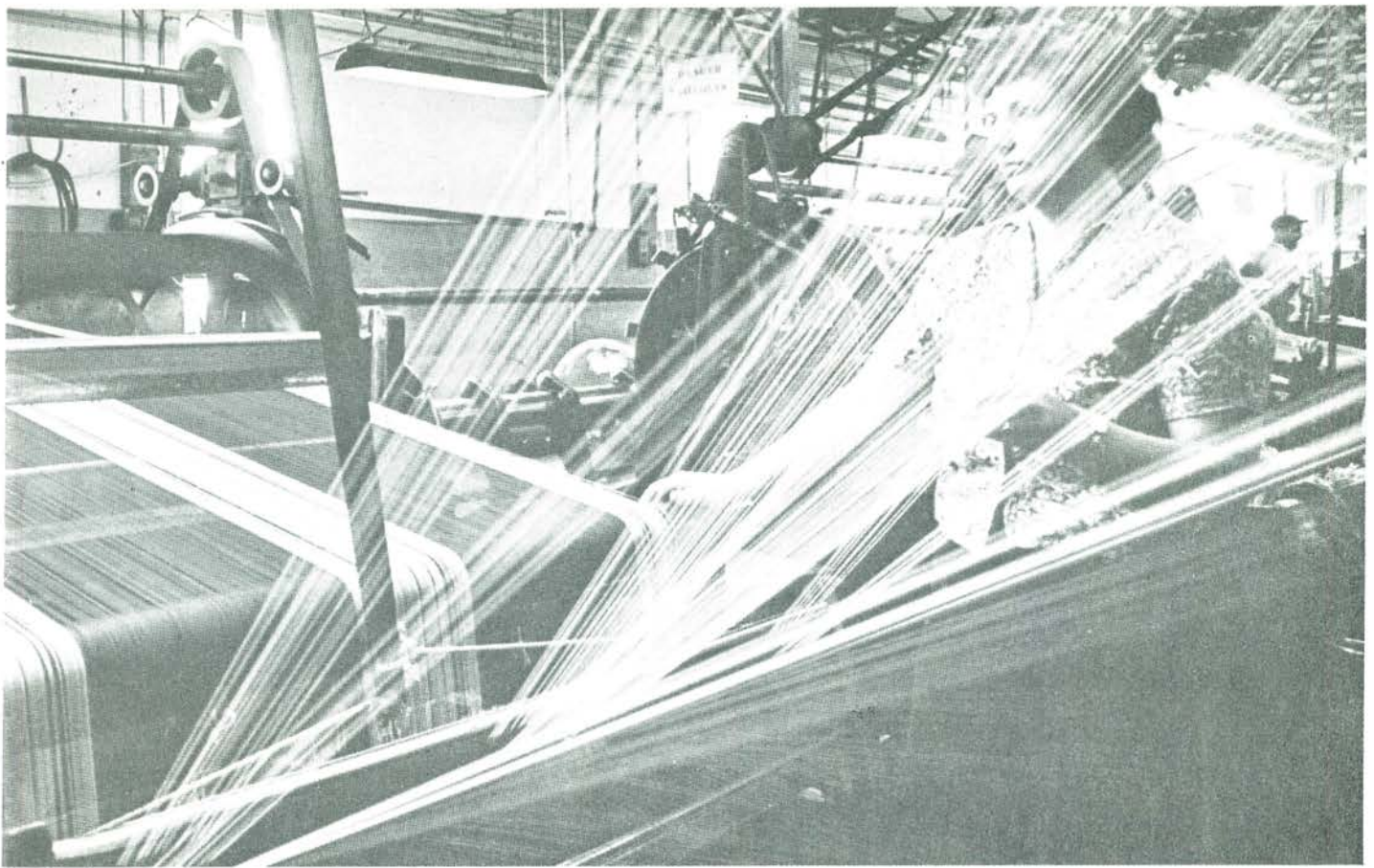
A relatively high proportion of the people here are 25-years-old or younger. According to state planners, this condition offers "a unique opportunity for economic resurgence." Given sufficient job opportunities, most of these young people would prefer to stay in the area.

The Corinna-Newport-Dexter area has long been known for its excellent potatoes. The soils and length of the growing season offer fine opportunities for sugar beet and truck farming. Much of this land also could be used for growing apples.

This area has employed the services of professional planners to set the stage for a revitalized future. There are plans to diversify industry, create more efficient local governments, develop better recreational facilities, promote air traffic, and improve interior roads.

Recreation holds great promise here. The Maine coast has become saturated with people; vacationists are turning inland to enjoy the restful, tranquil atmosphere of rustic, rural Maine, Lake Sebecicook, a six-mile-long lake between Newport and Corinna, has facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing.

"Newport is a meeting place of roads and the base for visiting the beautiful shores of Sebecicook Lake," wrote Wallace Nutting, author of *Maine Beautiful*. "It is



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prepared to entertain visitors who go away with pleasing impressions of an open landscape without great inequalities of elevation."

At Dexter, three-mile-long Lake Wassookeag also offers boating, bathing, and fantastic fishing.

This 350 square mile area has a population density of fewer than 40 persons per square mile — and most of the people are concentrated in Corinna, Dexter, and Newport. Stetson has a population density of but 12.5, while Garland's is 13.5. Here, crowds can be forgotten forever; there is room to move about, to do pretty much as one pleases. The region is replete with fine old farmhouses available for restoration, and, meanwhile, serving as historical

attractions. These incredibly sturdy old houses simply couldn't be built today.

Among the area's most beautiful spots is The Cliff at Dixmont. This precipice, almost 1,000 feet high, drops sheer, and from the parking space there is a panoramic view across a vast valley to the distant Camden Hills. A few miles east of here is Newburgh, a small farming town whose best-known landmark is 1,221-foot-high Peaked Mountain. This region offers great hiking and climbing.

Another beautiful spot is Etna, famous for Camp Etna, site of annual summer meetings of spiritualists since 1876. Today, there is a temple (1880), a clubhouse, and

numerous cottages on 80 acres of enclosed land amid lovely groves. A monument marks the grave of benefactor Mary S. Vanderbilt.

Carmel, a village near Etna, also has known unusual religious activity. The Rev. George Higgins, a Methodist pastor of the early 19th century, started a sect whose activities, allegedly, included whipping children to drive out the devil. Rev. Higgins ultimately was tarred, feathered, and driven from town.

The Corinna-Newport, Dexter area is historically interesting, scenically spectacular, and economically promising. The people are industrious and friendly, and welcome new ideas. There's lots that might be done here.



Picturesque Crosman Farm in Corinna.

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1936 Eastland Woolen Mill, Inc.	1936	1956 S. A. Maxfield Co., Inc.	1956
1936 Eastland Woolen Corp.	1936		



Abner Morison lived here. He left his beloved Town of Corinth a trust account, interest from which has helped to meet many a municipal emergency.

Corinth

**this town has inspired
lasting works of love**

Perhaps the best way to describe Corinth is through the love its residents have for their home town. This love of home was demonstrated by Abner Morison.

Morison, a man of great wealth, was born in neighboring Bangor but spent most of his life as a resident of Corinth. While alive, Morison, who had few close family ties and never married, expended great amounts of money assisting others.

The nearby town of Sebec had no fire station of its own and devastating fires were having a ruining effect on the town. Morison provided funds to construct the Sebec fire station.

In his hometown of Corinth, a major void in the educational system was the lack of an elementary school. Mr. Morison and his brother, Frank, came to the aid of their fellow townspeople, and through their efforts the Morison Memorial Elementary School was built.

His last act before succumbing to old age demonstrated his never ending willingness to aid his hometown.

In his will, Mr. Morison bequeathed a great sum of money, with the stipulation that none of the principal be used. His will allowed that only the interest could be used for town affairs, and even then only in cases

of unusual expenditures that didn't fall under the usual realm of taxpayer appropriations.

Since the Morison Trust Fund was set up in 1967 the Town has expended more than \$140,000.00 of interest on projects that they otherwise would not have been able to afford. These projects include purchasing and renovating a new fire station, purchasing in 1969 and 1973 new fire trucks, constructing a new tomb at the cemetery, constructing and furnishing a new 33' x 60' town office building, purchasing in 1973 a new ambulance and other smaller projects.

Abner Morison truly demonstrated his love for his hometown, a town that provides the suburban atmosphere of an agricultural community, yet the urban advantages of 20-mile away neighbor Bangor, Maine's third largest community.

Corinth, with a population of nearly 1,300 over a 40-square mile area, was founded in 1794 like many other New England communities, by adventurous Colonial people from Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1811 as Corinth, in honor of the ancient city of Greece, and not surprising in view of the

preoccupation Colonial people had with classical culture.

Today, Corinth operates under a town manager-board of selectmen form of government, offers excellent recreation and educational facilities and like many other communities is prospering under the 20th Century industrialization.

Industrywise, the town's biggest success story is the Milford East Corinth Shoe Co., opened in Corinth in the early 1960's for stitching and cutting work on leather for men's shoes.

In 1962, the firm leased a former service station garage, moved in machinery and began operations. Soon the quarters became too cramped and the aged Grange Hall was leased, 90 additional employees hired and the production of the company vastly increased.

In 1968, while paying a payroll that amounted to a quarter of a million dollars, the company announced plans for future expansion that will open new job opportunities for a score of Corinth residents.

Another industry is the Page Lumber Co., where 20 employees labor daily making pallets. George B. Dow and Sons Lumber mill, with 5

employees, manufactures shingles, snow fence and lathes. Many other lumber mills, building contractors and smaller businesses are flourishing in the prospering community.

Equally important to the town is its role as an agricultural center. The principal activity is dairying with a ready market in the Bangor-Brewer business area with milk processing and bottling firms.

Corinth is also important in Maine's great broiler industry, producing birds unexcelled in quality. Farm crops include hay, grain, potatoes.

Education in the town suffered a severe blow in 1968 when fire destroyed the East Corinth Academy and forced the town's 100 students to commute daily to Bangor for classes.

However, disaster never has destroyed the determination of Corinth residents. The cinders were still smoldering when a group was formed to seek out ways to construct a new school.

Corinth joined School Administrative District 64 with four neighboring communities, and presently there are over 500 students from the

Cont. on page 59

Sun-Kist Farm of Corinth, noted for prize Jersey cattle.



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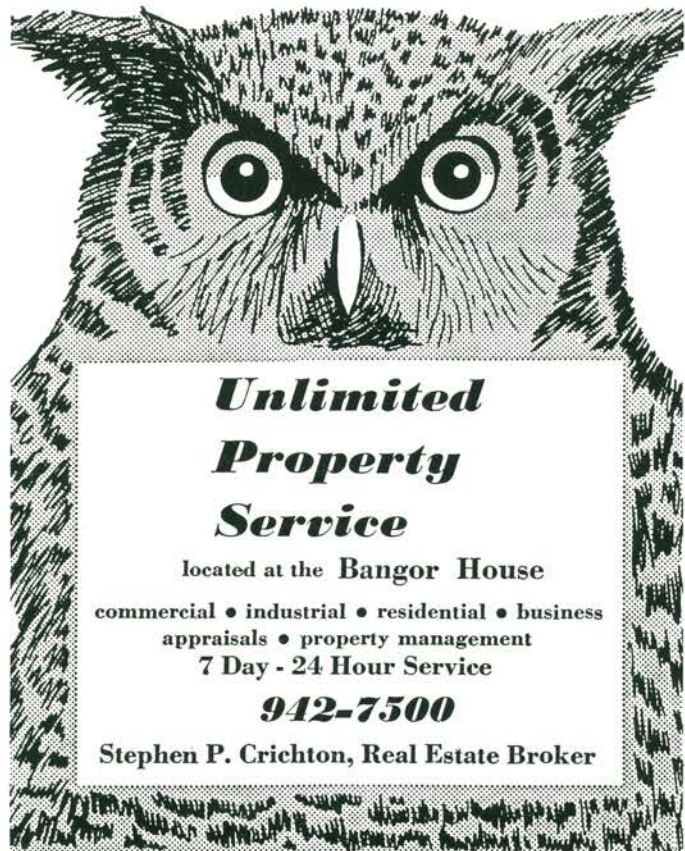
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CORINTH

Cont. from page 57

five towns attending a new \$1 million plus educational facility with advantages that will be unsurpassed in many years to come.

The new school is being constructed onto a gymnasium that was built in 1960 and offers facilities for school and public functions.

The town offers a public library that ably serves the community in school and public functions with its 5,500 volumes. Small business offerings include two restaurants, several insurance agents, a large new used car sales business, service stations, fuel dealers, bottled gas company, grocery stores, barber shops, beauty shops and well drillers.

The various denominations of religion are served in a Baptist Church and two Methodist churches. Other religious sects are represented in churches in Bangor and Charleston.

Fraternal organizations include the Odd Fellows, Masonic organizations, Lions Club, American Legion and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Located on Route 15, Corinth is the gateway to Moosehead Lake and major skiing areas. Pushaw Pond with its fine fishing and boating activities is only a few miles from the town's business district. A nine-hole golf course is located within a few minutes drive of the town.

Corinth, with its vast amount of open land, lends itself readily to industrial expansion. The town's development corporation, organized to assist the shoe company in its move to Corinth, has been revitalized.

Its future plans call for the establishment of a municipal water supply and sewage facility. Mapping and zoning of the town for industrial and residential expansion are on the agenda.

With its education, business and recreational opportunities, Corinth has always proved its worth to residential and industrial expansion.



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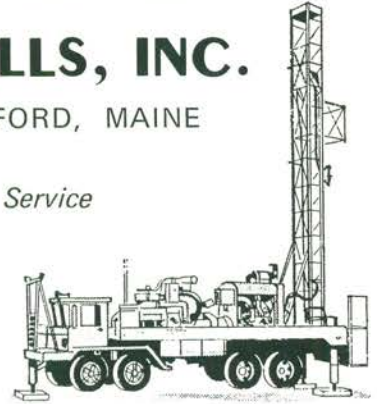
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a wild, rugged, beautiful land . . .**

Northern Penobscot County, a great expanse of forest, lake, and mountain, two-thirds of the county's area, has places few white men have explored. God's country, natives call it, and city folks are foolish to enter remote sections without a guide.

Major population centers—Millinocket, East Millinocket, Lincoln, Medway, Howland, and Patten—between them have fewer than 20,000 residents, more than half of whom live in the two Millinockets. Some of the world's best hunting and fishing is found in northern Penobscot County.

The Millinockets are extensions of Great Northern Paper Company, the nation's largest producer of newsprint. These small cities did not exist before 1901, when Great Northern began building homes, stores, schools, and roads for workers. Great Northern produces one-fifth of the country's newsprint, more than 2,000 tons daily.

The influence of Great Northern in this region is astounding. The company owns more than 2¼ million acres—more than ten percent of the State. A great many laborers not directly employed by Great Northern are independent pulp cutters supplying Great Northern. During a labor shortage in 1969, Great Northern established a colony of Tibetans to work the forests—an experiment considered quite successful.

Fortunately, this giant firm over the years has been guided by enlightened management. To ensure continual pulp, sound conservation practices have governed cutting. Philosophically, Great Northern believes in multiple-use of its lands. In operation, this means its roads are open to sportsmen and waterfront lots are leased to summer residents.

Modern forestry improves woodlands. Cutting mature trees gives young trees room to grow and provides ideal wildlife habitat.

Great Northern has tamed and harnessed the West Branch of the Penobscot River. Below Medway is the Mattecenuk Dam and Power Station. From there to Great Ripogenus Dam and McKay Power Station, 60 miles up-river, Great Northern maintains six hydroelectric stations, utilizing a total head of 438 feet in generating equipment, a rated capacity of 135,000 h.p. Great Northern engineers actually reversed part of the flow of the Allagash basin so logs could be floated down the Penobscot rather than up the St. John River.

If Great Northern is a symbol of man's domination over nature, nearby Mount Katahdin speaks the truth that nature never can be dominated entirely. Mile-high Mt. Katahdin, frequently first in the nation to see the morning sun, probably New England's most impressive sight, is 20 miles from Millinocket, but so massive it appears much nearer.

Millinocket is the gateway to Katahdin and the 200,000 wilderness acres of Baxter State Park. The park is the creation of a most remarkable man, the late former governor, Percival P. Baxter. A solitary hero, Baxter alone had the vision to recognize that Katahdin must remain "forever wild." When the State Legislature balked, Baxter bought it with his own considerable fortune. His opponents, the water-power and lumber people, destroyed him politically. But in 1931, despite the depression, his dream became reality when 6,000 acres surrounding Katahdin were deeded to the State.

"Man is born to die," Baxter

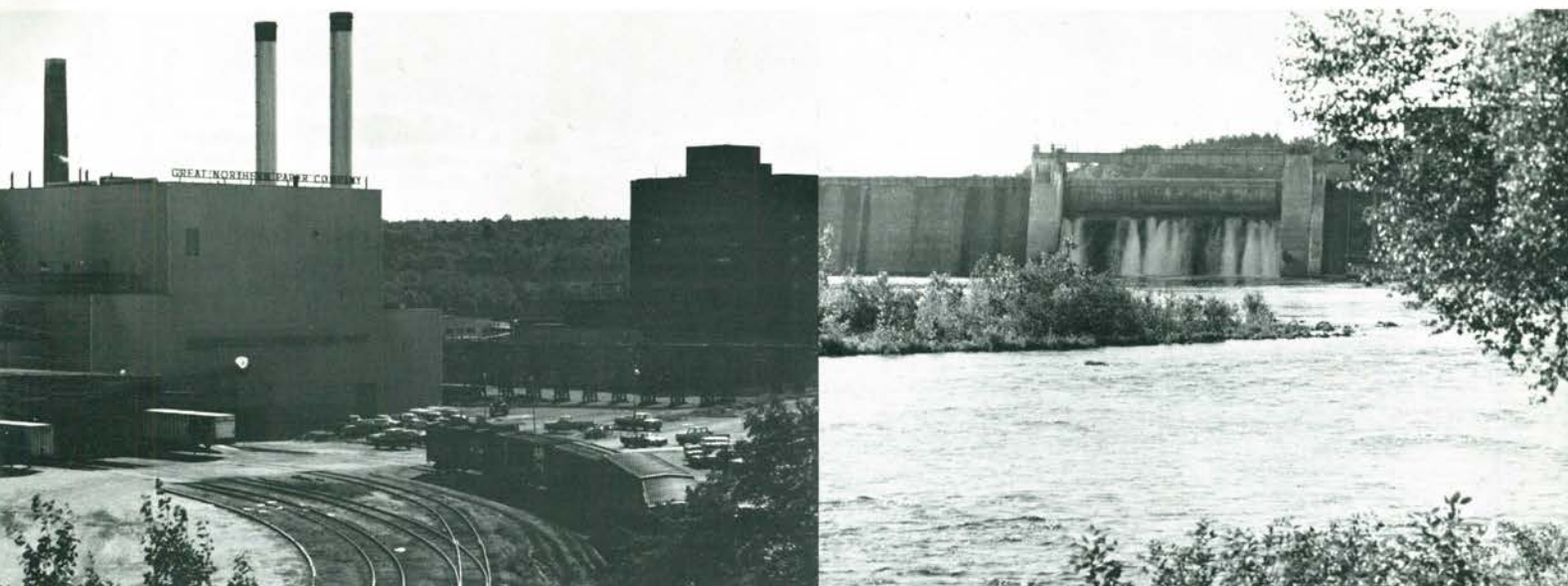
once observed. "His works are short-lived. Buildings crumble, monuments decay, wealth vanishes. But Katahdin in all its glory forever shall remain the mountain of the people of Maine."

In 1973, Penobscot County acquired a unique wilderness park, smaller than Baxter's, but incredibly beautiful nevertheless. It is the Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park, 1,000 acres on the Mattawamkeag River, a wilderness stretch that in the opinion of many outstrips the more famous Allagash.

Since 1945, townspeople had dreamed of such a park, but it was not until 1972 that federal funds made it possible. The park provides visitors many opportunities to view formerly inaccessible falls and gorges along this untamed river. About 15 miles of hiking trails are left wild except for occasional Adirondack shelters. In the park proper, there are 50 well-equipped campsites.

A ways north of here, between Mattawamkeag and Millinocket, the region's largest private campground also opened in 1973. Katahdin Shadows KOA represents a bold attempt to introduce completely modern vacation facilities into the heart of the legendary Maine woods. Plans are to operate all year long, in the fall for hunters, and in the winter for snowmobilers and cross-country skiers.

North of Medway and Millinocket, Penobscot County contains 1,000 square miles of extremely rugged country. Settlements up here contain the bare essentials—usually a general store, a church, and a meeting hall. They are few and far between. Mostly there is forest broken only by mountains and lakes and large ponds that feed streams that, in turn, feed the Penobscot River.



The economy of northern Penobscot County by-and-large is determined by the well-being of Great Northern Paper Co. At right is Matteceunk Dam and Power Station below Medway, the first of six installations through which Great Northern has tamed the West Branch of the Penobscot River.

Patten is the largest settlement. Here a population of 1,266 is supported by forest industry, potato farming, and vacationists seeking the northern portion of Baxter State Park.

An interesting attraction is the Patten Lumberman's Museum. Founded in 1962, the museum contains some 5,000 items associated with Maine's early lumbering days. Besides an incredible assortment of tools, there are models of early lumber camps, blacksmith shop, horses hovel, tote teams and lean-to camp of the early pine days. Among the tools is a modern peavey donated by the Peavey Tool Co. of Bangor whose founder, Joseph Peavey, in 1861 invented but never patented the original implement.

Returning south, below the Millinocket and Medway, one enters Mattawamkeag, an important railroad terminal. Nearby Winn was the head of navigation in the days when travel hereabouts was chiefly by boat.

The biggest town in this region is Lincoln. Some 5,000 persons here are supported by a variety of industries, the most important of

which is the Lincoln Pulp and Paper Co. A number of high-quality paper products are produced, including facial tissue stock, bleached hardwood Kraft, and Medallion Bond. In 1972, a \$5.2-million recovery boiler went into operation, improving both air and water quality.

Thirteen lakes and ponds in the surrounding countryside make this region highly popular with vacationists.

East of Lincoln is Lee, home of Lee Academy, a leading secondary school. Once a summer resort development, the former Mt. Jefferson Hotel now is a boys' dormitory. Mt. Jefferson itself, once part of a large estate, now is a popular ski area. Agriculturally, Lee is noted for high-quality seed potatoes.

West Enfield, Howland and LaGrange are pleasant communities served by Interstate 95. Livelihoods revolve around farming and forestry.

Passadumkeag is the site of a cemetery Indians used 3,000 years ago. Hiram L. Leonard of Passadumkeag manufactured a fly rod that became the world's standard. Today, Passadumkeag's 326 residents live pleasant rural lives, as do

residents of nearby Olamon, Greenbush, Cardville, and Costigan.

Milford, across the Penobscot from Old Town, was a lively place in the heyday of lumbering. Millions of logs driven down the West Branch in spring were handled in the huge sawmills of the two communities.

Old Town, with a population approaching 10,000, is still a lively town. Canoes widely regarded as the world's finest are built here by the Old Town Canoe Company. Basic designs are identical to those utilized by Indians long before the white man appeared. A regional airport here provides air taxi service anywhere in the U.S. and Canada.

Indian Island, home of the Penobscot Indians, was the site of a 17th century Catholic mission. Hanging in the century-old church is *Picture of the Crucifixion*, painted many years ago by Paul Orson, an Indian artist who used the juice of berries for colors and the tail of an animal for a brush. Visitors are welcome to ancient tribal ceremonies still practiced by the Penobscots. Sockalexis, the great athlete who inspired the Cleveland Indians' name, is buried in an island cemetery.



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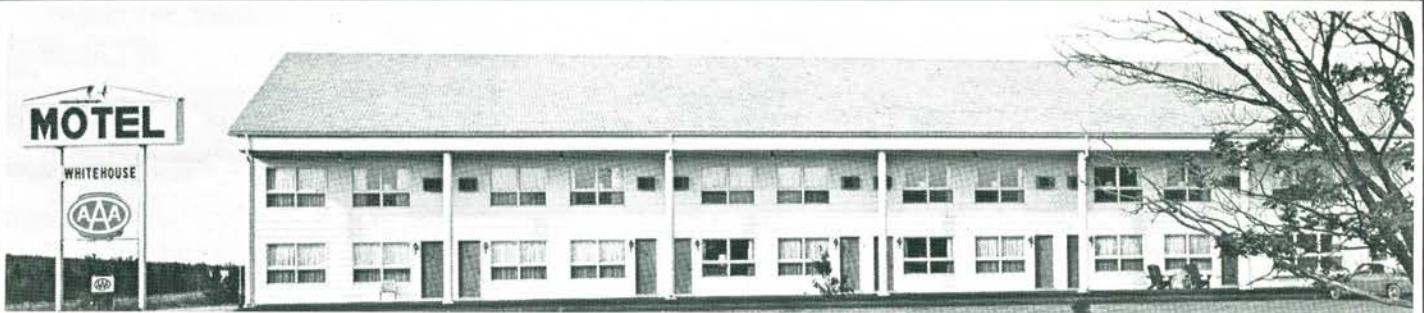
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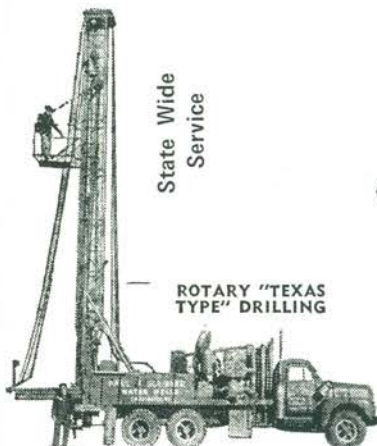
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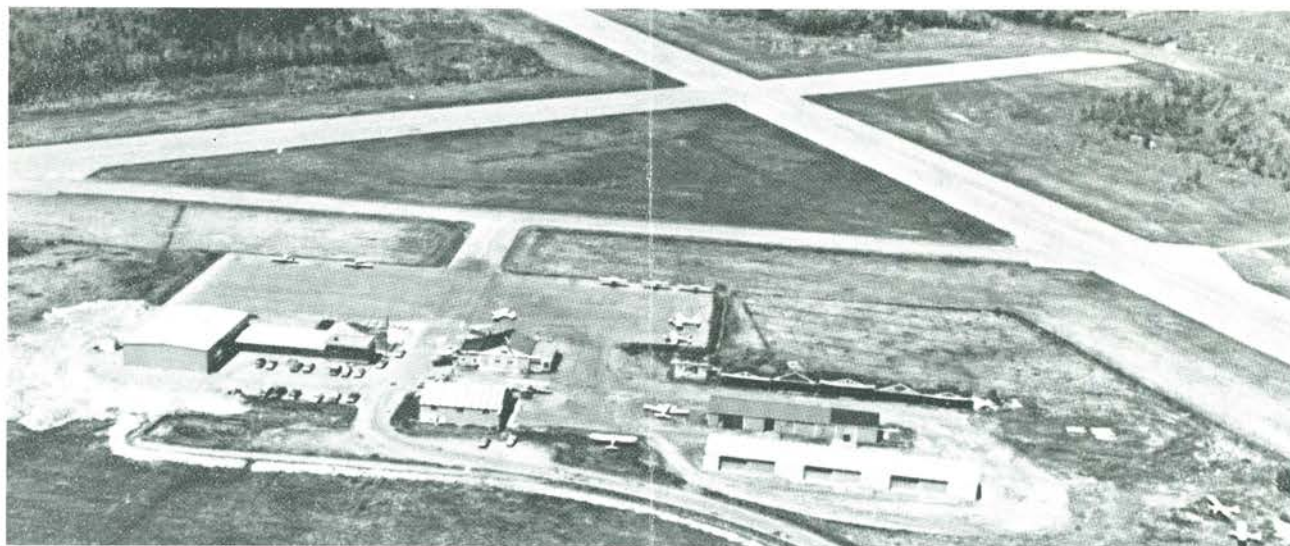
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Central Maine Power

Paul Bunyan and his great blue ox, Babe, which measured 42 axe handles and a plug of Star Chewing Tobacco between the eyes, were fabled giants from the valley of the mighty Penobscot. There big men with big visions performed big deeds. It took rip-roaring men to muscle the logs from the north over the rips and around the tortuous bends of the 240 mile-long Penobscot that drains some 7760 square miles of northeastern Maine. For it was the timbering and the logging that led to the early economic importance of this area and the development of the shipping, paper and other industries that grew up around them.

At the port of Bangor, some 20 miles closer to the Equator than to the North Pole, rivermen and seamen met, and the Queen City of the East became a legendary community of big men with big visions.

As the city grew and expanded, new forms of transportation were required. At 6:30 a.m. on August 16, 1888, F. M. Laughton turned the initial shovel of earth in East Hampden to launch the first electric street railway in New England. It was to run to Exchange and Pearl Streets in Bangor. On April 29, 1889 the first trolley car, open and sixteen feet long, made its debut traveling at six miles an hour.

An electric railway required power. To meet this need an old lumber mill at Veazie became the first hydro-station in Maine.

But it took the vision of John R. Graham, and his successors, to see the future potential of electric power, to pull the many small electric companies together into one unit that ultimately became Bangor Hydro-Electric Company, and to

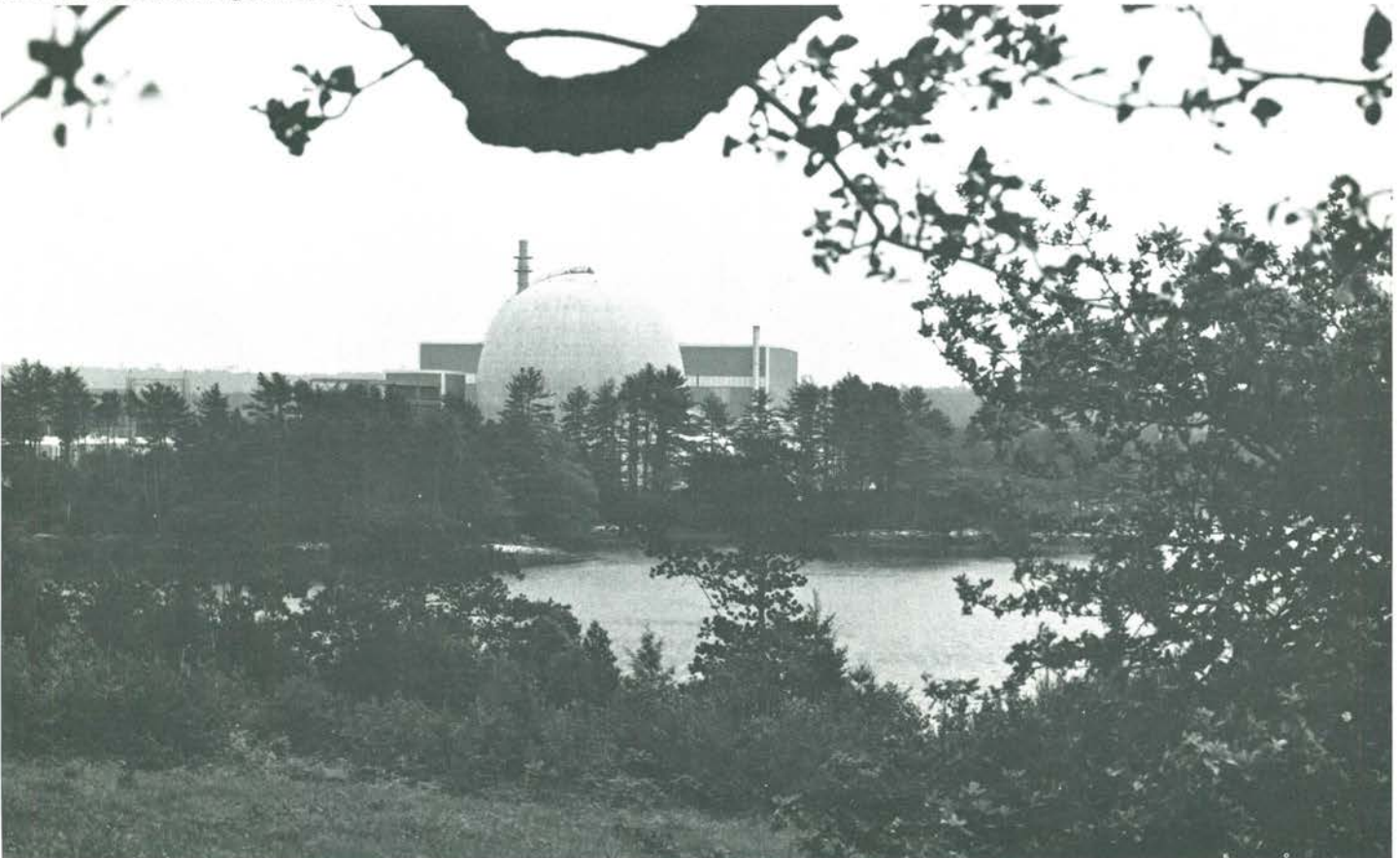
launch the programs that led to harnessing this power.

Maine's two largest investor-owned utilities, Bangor Hydro-Electric Company and Central Maine Power Company are Penobscot County's principal power suppliers. The Companies serve their areas from balanced systems of hydro, steam (nuclear and oil fired) and internal combustion units.

In line with great tradition, Bangor Hydro and Central Maine Power were the leaders with other New England Utilities in constructing the Maine Yankee Atomic Power plant at Wiscasset, the largest single industrial project in the history of the State. It is an 855,000 kilowatt station, which went into commercial operation December 28, 1972.

On August 14, 1969, Maine Electric Utilities and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission

The Maine Yankee 855,000 kilowatt nuclear power station at Wiscasset, Maine, as seen from the west side of the plant. The hemispherically roofed building contains the nuclear steam supply system and the building behind it houses the turbine-generator.



Bangor Hydro-Electric

signed an agreement establishing the first major power inter-connection between Canada and New England. Completed in 1971, the 345,000 volt transmission line from Keswick Substation near Fredericton, New Brunswick to the Maine Yankee site in Wiscasset was constructed in record time. Power users on both sides of the border are benefiting from the power interchange, sharing of reserves, and availability of emergency power from both directions.

Another 345,000 volt line connects the region's major generating plants, and now extends from Wiscasset, Maine to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and to New York State. This line is now part of the transmission grid which extends over the entire Northeastern region of the country. The grid improves the reliability and economy

of the New England power supply by making it possible to transfer power from one area to another, to meet constantly changing needs, while always using the most efficient generating units available.

Beside supplying plentiful, reliable low-cost power, CMP and Bangor Hydro play other significant roles in the economic life of the communities they serve. Their Area Development Departments have worked in the front ranks of Maine's industrial boosters by aiding existing industries with expansion plans and helping new industries to locate here. Both utilities support a large number of programs designed to provide better facilities and services to Maine Communities. They offer continuous safety education programs, classroom and home demonstration services, educational films and lecturers

to schools, clubs and service organizations. They are officially involved in civic programs of all kinds, especially the Maine Community Betterment program.

And along with the entire investor-owned electric utility industry of America, CMP and Bangor Hydro are large taxpayers in their service areas. In most communities they serve, they are among the highest and in many the highest taxpayers. These taxes help to provide education, welfare aid, defense and highway funds, police and fire protection, and other vital needs.

MAINE is big. . .and is growing. . .Central Maine Power Company and Bangor Hydro-Electric are proud to contribute to that growth.

Bangor Hydro's Medway Dam and Power House on the Penobscot River at Medway is one of a series of facilities generating a reliable supply of Maine power.





Millinocket, twenty miles from Mount Katahdin, seems to be in her very shadow. Visitors to Katahdin and Baxter State Park, a 200,000-acre wilderness preserve, pass through Millinocket. There are facilities here to meet the needs of all types of sportsmen.

Millinocket

**Friendly host to industry
and thousands of tourists!**

Unlike other cities, Millinocket didn't begin as a pioneer settlement or frontier town. Millinocket began much as she remains -- a bustling community of white frame houses and attractive businesses, children on bicycles and flower gardens, young couples holding hands, and older people as at home

in the surrounding wilderness as anywhere.

Great Northern Paper Co. built Millinocket. In a few short years, beginning in 1901, Millinocket was built so workers at Great Northern's huge mill would have a place to live. Today, however, even if Great Northern packed its bags and moved

away, Millinocket would continue to thrive. Because Millinocket plays a second important role — that of gateway to Baxter State Park and mile-high Mount Katahdin.

Few towns successfully host heavy industry and tens of thousands of tourists. One usually overwhelms the other. But not in Millinocket. Here the two not only co-exist, but positively compliment one another. Great Northern, by building roads and making them available to sportsmen, make accessible wilderness tracts that otherwise would be nearly impossible to reach.

Because Millinocket appeared so suddenly, she sometimes is called the "Magic City." Almost overnight where always there had been wilderness, there was an attractive, small city. In the mid-1800's, when Henry David Thoreau came, there was but a single settler, Thoreau's friend, Thomas Fowler.

But the Great Northern Paper Company changed this forever. Today, Great Northern, with mills in Millinocket and East Millinocket, produces nearly one-fifth of the

newsprint made in the United States, as well as a variety of high-quality papers. So long as written words are used to communicate, Millinocket's industrial future seems secure.

The town's permanence is reflected in several fine modern brick public buildings: the Municipal Building, the Post Office, the Community Hospital, and Stearns High School. The school is named for George W. Stearns, a highly respected gentleman. He was Great Northern's first land agent, the first superintendent of schools, first judge, and Millinocket's state representative. Stearns High School, dubbed "the home of champions," is known throughout New England for its outstanding basketball teams.

From anywhere in lower Millinocket affording an unobstructed view west, one sees New England's most impressive sight — old, massive Mount Katahdin, twenty miles distant, but so huge it appears much nearer. Frequently, Katahdin's tip is first in the nation to see the morning sun.

The area is a sportsman's paradise. Hundreds of deer hunters make

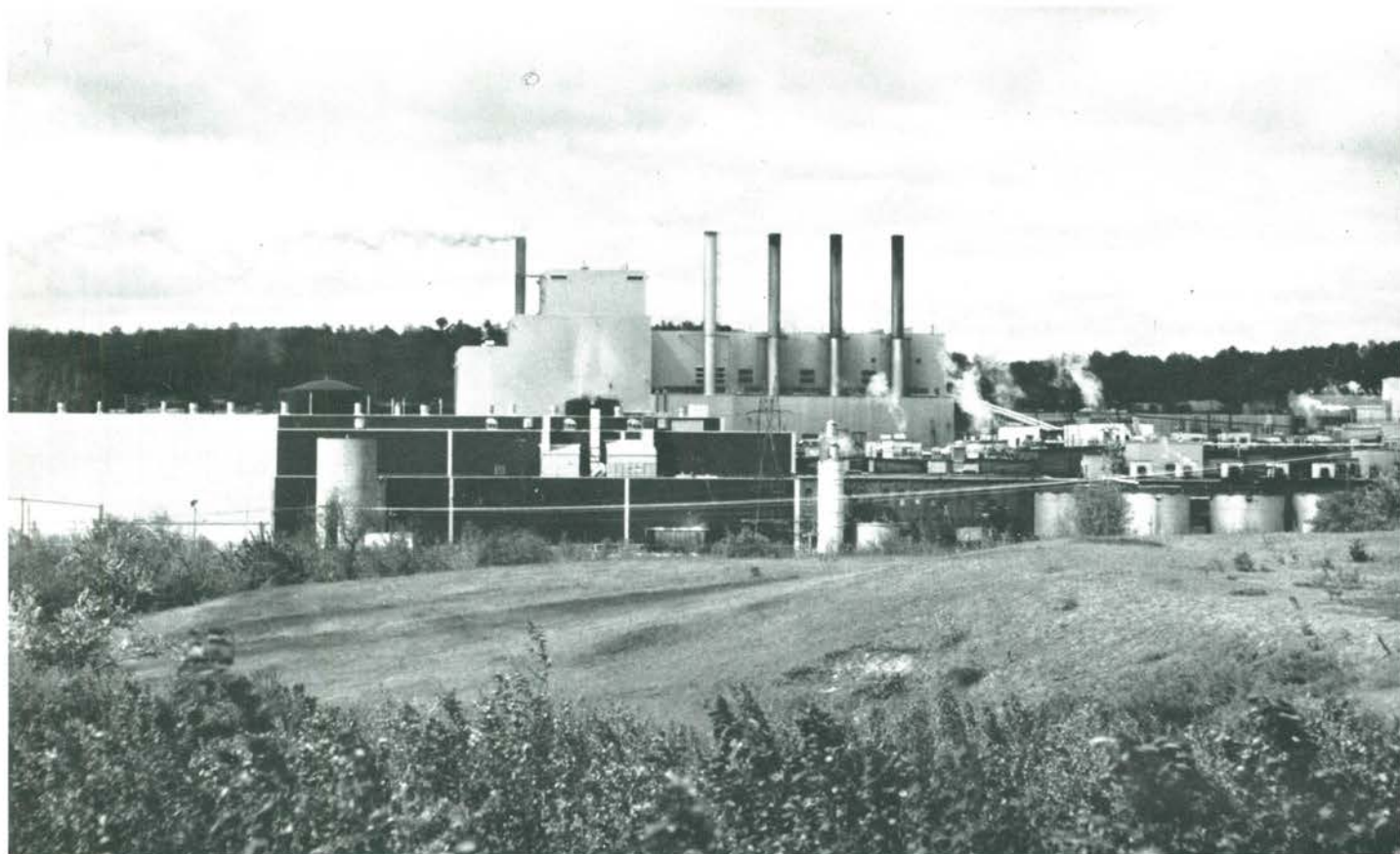
Millinocket an annual autumn pilgrimage. The area also boasts some of the best trout and salmon waters in the country. They are divided between larger lakes easily reached and smaller streams and ponds that require more effort but are well worth it. They have romantic names — Ambajejus, Pemadumcook, Jo-Mary, Debsconeag, Sourdnhunk, Nahmakanta — names that promise, and deliver, freedom from civilization's contamination.

Thousands of acres of unfenced, wide open spaces and woods roads are open to snowmobilers. Snowmobiling has become a true family sport, making it possible to bring the children to that out-of-the-way lake cabin. Some commercial sporting camps open year round, catering to snowmobilers, snowshoers, and cross-country skiers.

It's beautiful country, and Millinocket accommodates those who love it with open-armed hospitality. It's good the "Magic City" appeared when she did, a 20th century miracle, an oasis of sorts, in an otherwise impenetrable wilderness. Visit Millinocket, and see what we mean.



Defying the stereotype "company town", Millinocket is a place of great permanence. Solidity is reflected in a number of fine public buildings, including (above, left) the public library and the municipal building. The pride residents take in Millinocket is apparent in many lovely homes and well-kept businesses.



Great Northern

Great Northern Paper Company is the largest industrial enterprise contributing to the economy of Penobscot County.

People working together for almost three quarters of a century have made the company's Millinocket and East Millinocket mills what they constitute today — key links in the Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation.

The corporation is a leading producer in two growing markets — paper for communication and paper for packaging.

Great Northern Nekoosa possesses the financial, marketing and research capabilities to forge ahead in a highly competitive field.

At Millinocket, where paper-making started in 1899, the capacity of Great Northern's mill has been increased with the addition of a giant new machine, Ultra Eleven. This pioneering machine, on which paper is made vertically instead of horizontally, represented an overall

investment of \$45 million by Great Northern. Ultra Eleven is capable of producing a 25-foot sheet of paper which would extend from Millinocket to Milwaukee in a day.

While building for the future, the company is incorporating pollution controls into its planning. In 1969, the MgO plant went into operation and now reprocesses waste from pulping operations and recovers chemicals which used to pollute the Penobscot River. It was followed by a clarifier for the Millinocket mill which further curbed the flow of waste into the river. A clarifier or primary system at East Millinocket was the next scheduled step in the program to improve water quality.

The company employs over 2,500 persons in Millinocket and East Millinocket in the two paper mills of the northern division. The Millinocket mill specializes in the production of lightweight coated and uncoated groundwood printing papers

for such uses as magazines, catalogs, directories, almanacs, paperback books, children's workbooks and supplementary texts. At East Millinocket the emphasis is on newsprint. These are examples of word paper, paper that says something, communicates, helps spread the word. These papers represent the company's key products manufactured in Maine.

The people who make the paper live in the growing communities of Millinocket and East Millinocket. They are among the best paid workers in the state. The dollars these wage-earners spend for services are the basis on which the region prospers. The taxes they and the company pay provide the revenue for municipal services. Both company and employees join in a wide variety of civic projects as partners with all the people of the towns.

They live at the gateway to the largest single block of forest land in the Eastern United States. It

provides unlimited recreational opportunities with access available over roads built and maintained for logging by the company.

Great Northern owns and manages as forest lands over 2¼ million acres in Maine. Today the harvest from the forest is being used for making lumber at the Pinkham Lumber Company in Ashland as well as for making paper. And in the woodlands new opportunities for a career in modern mechanical logging operations are opening up for Maine people. Over 500 persons are employed in this field by the company.

Millinocket and East Millinocket are the products of a tradition of Yankee enterprise that continues today in the sophisticated world of the paper industry. Great Northern and its employees are contributing in many ways to the way of life as they have down through history. All look ahead with confidence.



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Katahdin Shadows KOA, northern Penobscot County's most modern campground, offers four seasons of outdoor fun. Surrounded by acres of scenic woodlands, Katahdin Shadows boasts a large swimming pool, children's playground, adult lounge with TV, teen pad, laundry and convenience store, hot showers and flush toilets. There is a spacious picnic area with fireplaces, plus provisions for baseball, volleyball, badminton and horseshoes. The area is surrounded by nature and snowmobile trails. Come, any time of year. You won't regret it.

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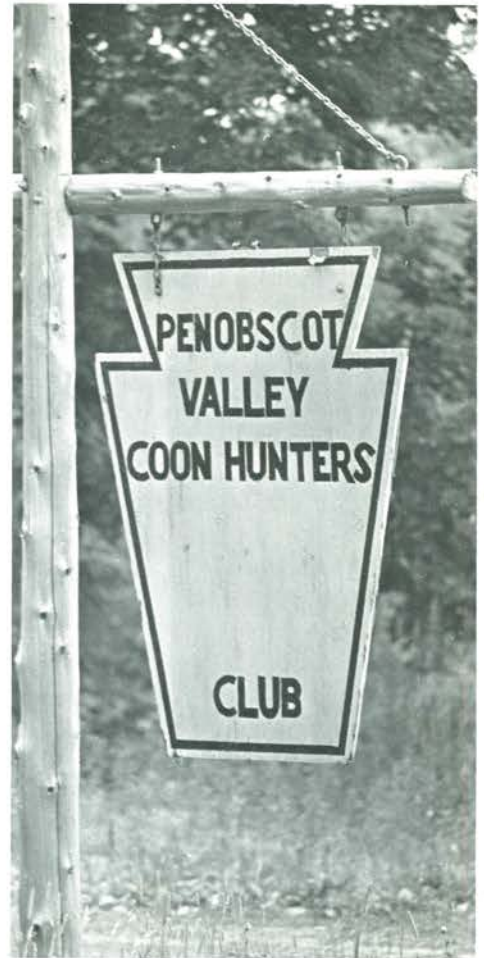
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Industry in the Heart of Vacationland

KEEPING OUR PROMISE

Great Northern reports new progress toward a cleaner environment in Maine.



Another phase of our extensive pollution abatement program has been completed.

One of the largest in the industry, this \$3.5 million, 250-foot diameter clarifier and related equipment cleanses all the water used in the papermaking process at our Millinocket paper mill before it is returned to the Penobscot River.

Tests of our new system, installed with the aid of the townspeople of Millinocket, show that it removes better than 99.5% of settleable solids.

But that's not the only program Great Northern has completed or has in work to protect our priceless natural resources. Here are some others:

Selective harvesting. By harvesting the timber stands selectively, we actually help the forest achieve a productive biological balance. A healthy forest is a pollution fighter in itself, converting carbon dioxide (man's own pollutant) to useful wood fiber and breatheable oxygen.

Modernized pulping. A \$10 million recovery plant, in operation since 1969, has reduced our pulp mill pollutants more than 85%.

More effective bark disposal. New equipment and procedures are being used to remove bark more efficiently and to convert it to a much needed by-product—energy.

Ending the log drive. After 70 years, Great Northern no longer uses the lakes and rivers to transport pulpwood, since log sinkage and bark fall-off upset the ecology. At our own expense we've built a 65-mile road to bring the wood to our mills.

In every area of our papermaking, you our good neighbors in Maine can be assured that Great Northern will continue the work to help clear the air and purify the waters.

Helping to make this great state a better place to live and work is an important part of our total plan for progress.



**GREAT NORTHERN
PAPER COMPANY**

A division of Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation

Millinocket

East Millinocket

Lee

Home of Lee Academy, Fine Seed Potatoes



Lee, home of popular Lee Academy and famous for its excellent quality seed potatoes, was incorporated in 1832. It formerly was a township granted in 1805 by Massachusetts to Williams College.

A 38.5 square-mile community in Northeastern Penobscot County, Lee has a population of 555. Primarily an agricultural community, Lee is also known for its prime woodlands and is located in the timber belt of Maine.

Lee is located about 60 miles north of Bangor. A bustling business complex, it is bisected by Route 6, the so-called Corridor Road that leads Canadians from St. John, N.B. to Montreal through the picturesque State of Maine.

Education in the community is provided in a fine elementary school, School Administrative District 30 Junior High School and Lee Academy, a boarding school which has long been known throughout the state.

Lee Academy was conceived to prepare teachers for the common schools, and to act as an area facility, serving a number of surrounding communities.

It was founded in 1845 as Lee Normal Academy to offer the first

secondary education facility in the area at the time. It was in 1910, with the advent of teacher colleges, that the role of the school changed from teacher preparation to that of a secondary education responsibility. The charter was altered by the Maine Legislature and the name changed to Lee Academy.

In 1927, the original academy buildings were destroyed by fire. Thus, the facilities that now serve the town of Lee and many other in-state and out-of-state students, are relatively new.

Today, Lee Academy is the legal high school for the students in the five towns that comprise SAD 30. The academy operates bus routes to bring students from an area of over 500 square miles. It has two dormitories so that students remote from the bus routes may secure an education.

Late in 1966, the newest addition to the academy, a science-auditorium building, was dedicated to Fred R. Dingley, the principal.

The new building includes two laboratories, one for physics and one for biology. A greenhouse serves biology and agriculture classes. The auditorium occupies

the lower floor of the building, with a tunnel connecting it with the main classroom building.

Also housed in the lower level is a planetarium, the first in the state to be incorporated in a secondary school.

The academy offers a wide range of athletic programs, and recreational opportunities, summer and winter, are provided by the academy and the town.

Newly-developed Mount Jefferson Ski Slope, for example, is operated by a company of local men, all of whom are graduates of Lee Academy. The development, located within five minutes walk of the village, has a T-bar to the upper slopes and a rope tow to the beginners' trail.

The curriculum at the academy includes six courses: College Preparatory, Business, Agriculture, Forest Science and Harvesting, Home Economics and General.

The 150-acre academy campus includes the academy building, Averill Gymnasium, Weymouth Hall, the girls' dormitory, Mallett Hall, the boys' dormitory, the new science-auditorium building, and Cobb Vocational Building, devoted to Agriculture and Home Economics.



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- ✓ Novice, intermediate and expert trails for all types of skiers — serviced by 2000' T Bar.
- ✓ Snack bar and rental service in base lodge.
- ✓ Special emphasis on FRIENDLINESS.

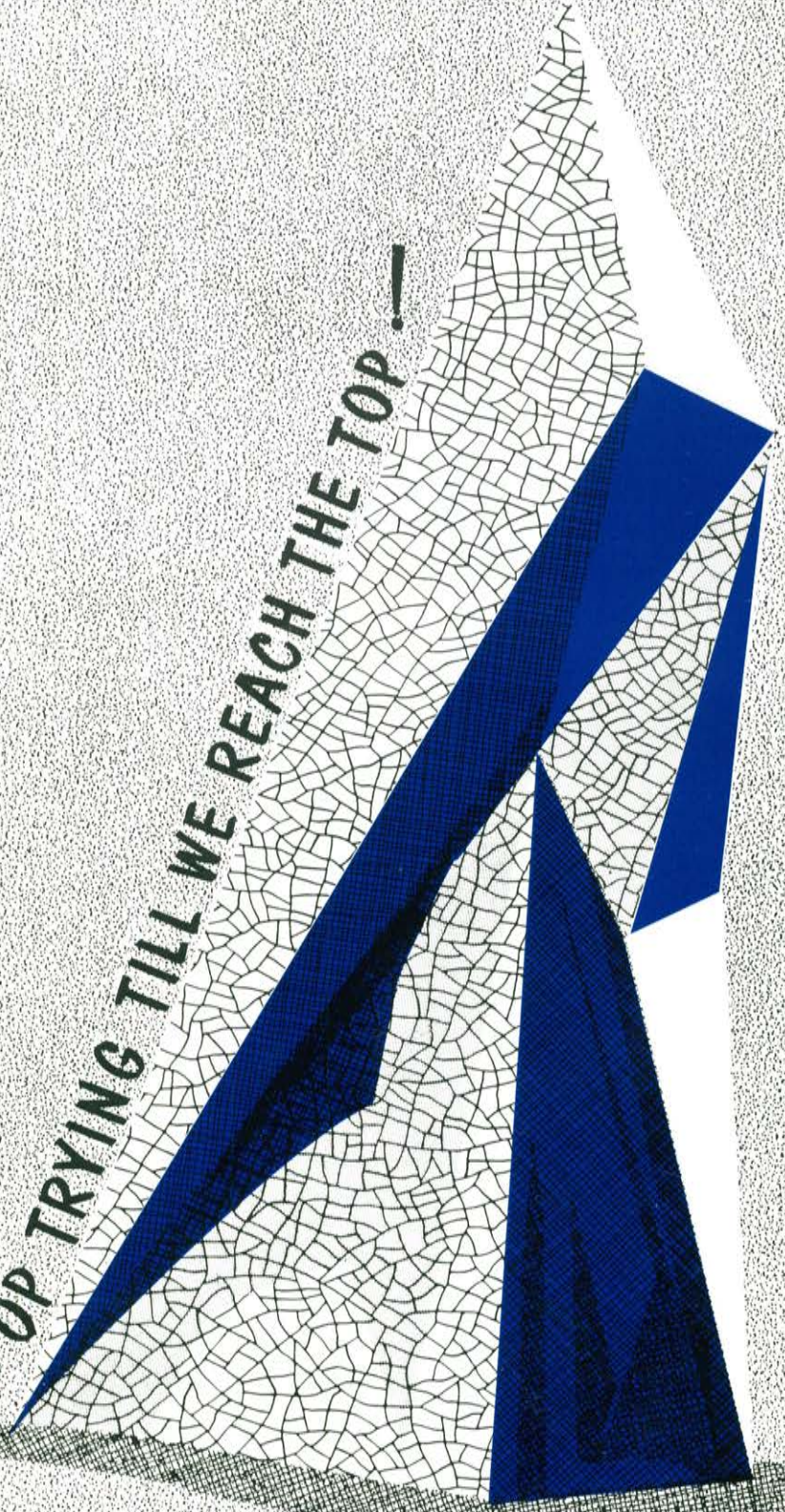
Night Skiing

For more skiing fun, lights have been installed on Birch Run for night skiing.

- (1) 2000 ft. T Bar lift
- (2) 600 ft. rope tow
- (3) Birch Run (Intermediate)
- (4) Cedar Lane (Intermediate)
- (5) Juniper Way (Most Difficult)
- (6) Pine Sluice (More Difficult)
- (7) Pine Sluice (cut-off) (Most Difficult)
- (8) Maple Trail (Novice)
- (9) Bunny Slope (Novice)
- (10) Base Lodge
- (11) Parking Area.

Mt. Jefferson is located in the picturesque town of LEE
12 miles from Lincoln on Route 6
60 miles from Bangor — 60 miles from Calais

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Talley-Ho and dine and dance to your heart's content, secure in the knowledge that the service and food will be superb at our Bar Harbor Restaurant.

It was in the spring of 1925 that the schooner MARY JANE sailed into Frenchman's Bay. Soon a boat was put over the side and the Captain and owner, a lovely lady, came ashore. She was dressed all in black and carried a parasol. Her mystic charm enchanted the townspeople and left them under her spell.

The following spring, and every spring thereafter for six years, the schooner returned to Frenchman's Bay and remained until fall. No one came ashore however, not the Captain or any of the crew.

In 1931, during a terrible storm at sea, the schooner MARY JANE disappeared as mysteriously as had the lady.

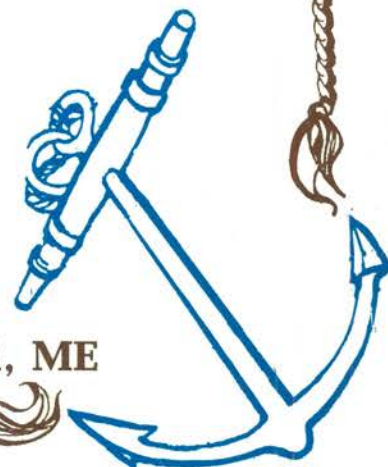
Many folks say that if you look out at Frenchman's Bay when the fog is rolling in, the ghostly silhouette of the schooner MARY JANE can be seen sailing by.

THREE LOCATIONS

MAIN STREET, BAR HARBOR, ME

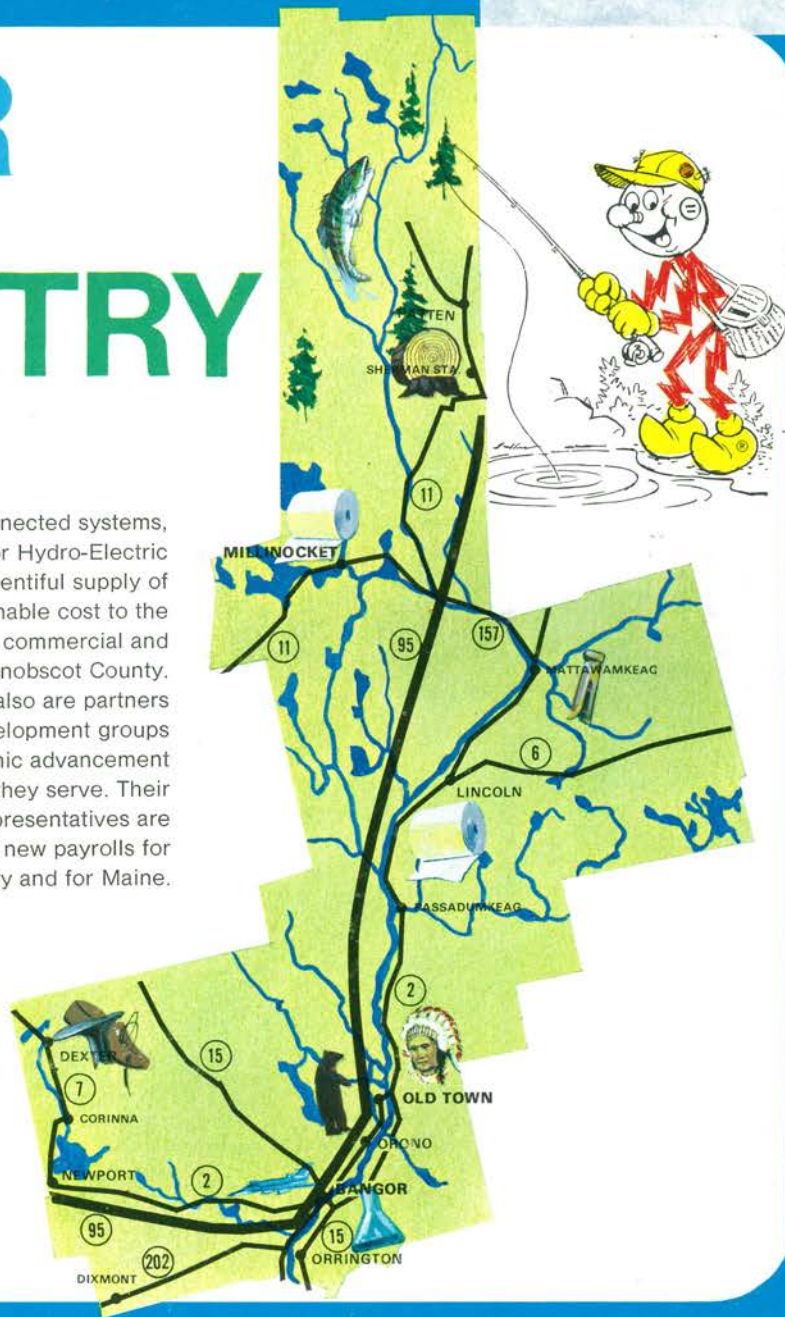
SHERATON MOTOR INN, BATH, ME

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PENOBSCOT RIVER COUNTRY

Through their interconnected systems, Central Maine Power and Bangor Hydro-Electric are partners in providing a plentiful supply of reliable electricity at reasonable cost to the homes, schools, stores, commercial and industrial enterprises of Penobscot County. These two public servants also are partners with state, county and local development groups in working for the economic advancement of the respective areas they serve. Their trained development representatives are working to create new payrolls for Penobscot County and for Maine.



For information about Maine's industrial advantages and the development and plant location services available from your electric company, contact the Area Development Departments of:

Bangor Hydro-Electric Company
W. Bartlett Cram, Industrial Consultant
33 State Street, Bangor, Maine 04401
207-945-5621

**BANGOR HYDRO-
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Central Maine Power Company
Richard F. Wagner, Jr., Director
Area Development Department
9 Green Street, Augusta, Maine 04330
207-623-3521

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