	MATIONAL PARK SERVICE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM (Type all entries – complete applicable sections) Maine COUNTY: Maine COUNTY: Piscataquis FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE											
STA		L.		UNTY: Pis	cataquis STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLI						
	District 🔀 Building Site 🗍 Structure Disect	Private Private Both	Public Acquisition: In Process Being Con		 Occupied Unoccupied Preservation work in progress 	Yes: Restricted Unrestricted No	-					
4 OWNE	Agricultural 🗌 Commercial 🛣 Educational 🖓	Government [Industrial [] Military []] Private Residence		Transportation	Comments						
STRE	Great Norther Eet and number: or town:	n Paper Compan	STATE:				STATE:					
STRE	Millinocket Maine 23 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Image: County Registry of Deeds Piscataquis County Registry of Deeds STREET AND NUMBER: Image: County Registry of Deeds CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE											
Participation of the second	Dover Foxcrof ESENTATION IN EXIS E OF SURVEY: None			<u>м</u> .	aine		LÍS ENTR					
	NONE OF SURVEY: DSITORY FOR SURVEY R	ECORDS:	🗋 Federal	State	County	Local	ADD BE	ORNPS				

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7.	DESCRIPTION									
		(Check One)								
	CONDITION	Excellent	🗶 Good	🗌 Fair	📋 Det	eriorated	🗌 Ruins	📋 Unexposed	1	
	CONDITION		(Check Or	ne)			(Che	ck One)		
		Alter	ed	😰 Unaltered	I I		Moved	🕱 Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

On the southwestern island on Ambajejus Lake, near the mouth of the West Branch of the Penobscot River, is the site of the original West Branch Boom House which was a simple, one-story log structure. The first Boom House was built at Ambajejus around 1835. This may have been the building that Henry David Thoreau referred to in 1846: "Here was the site of an old loggers camp...now overgrown with weeds and bushes." There was a log Boom House at the site in 1865 and Hempstead described it as an "old institution then".

The present Boom House was built about 1907 and was used by the Great Northern until the fall of 19/1 when the West Branch drive was discontinued. The white and green shingled building is approximately 100 feet long by fifteen feet wide. The building is about ten feet from the lake and is divided into three sections. The center section is forty-three feet long and is one and a half stories high, with a gable overlooking the lake. This was the original building; the two other sections could not have been added much later. There are four rooms on the ground floor, three of which are wainscotted. The fourth, on the southern end, is not finished and appears to be used as a storage place. The building has electric lights (with its own generator plant), running water, and is heated by combination wood and oil stoves. The building is fronted by a low porch which extends nearly two-thirds of the building's length.

The Boom House is directly in front of a rocky bluff and the whole island is lightly forested, predominately with pine. There is also a small log cabin on the island besides several frame outhouses. There are still booms running across the mouth of the West Branch and on one log float is an old wooden capstan, used to pull boom together.



PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
门 Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicate	le and Known), 1907		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	X Other (Specify)
🔲 Historic	🖈 Industry	losophy	House is only
Agriculture	Invention	Science	surviving build
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	ing connected
Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	with West Branc
Commerce	Literature	itarian	log drive.
Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	Music	Transportation	

The nineteenth century belonged to the lumbering industry in Maine. First pine and then spruce was the "King" species sought after by woodsmen. The northern forests in the Penobscot basin made Bangor the "Queen City". The men who drove the wood down the river to the sawmills carried her name with them as they lumbered their way to the West Coast. At least ten other cities were named after the Penobscot Bangor. The log drive provided work for all the men along the river. At the turn of the century, Millinocket and East Millinocket sprung up overnight to turn the wood from the drive into paper.

At the head of Ambajejus Lake and at the mouth of the West Branch is one of the most significant remaining sites connected with Penobscot lumbering history. To the northeast and the southwest of the Penobscot's mouth are two islands which were used until the fall of 1971 as archoring points for booming the logs driven down the river. Once collected the boom was towed, at first by hand and then by steamer, down the chain of Lakes (Ambajejus, Pemadumcoök, North Twin Lakes) to the North Twin Dam where they were sluiced to the Great Northern's mills at Millinocket and East Millinocket. Before the turn of the century when the mills and towns were constructed, the trees of the Penobscot basin found their way to the collection point of the Penobscot Boom Company above Bangor, There the logs were sorted and consigned to their owners.

There has been a Boom House at the present site since 1835. The present building has been used continuously since 1907, until the West Branch drive finally ended in the fall of 1971. For practical and conservation reasons, the Great Northern has build a new road to carry the wood harvest directly to the mills. Only the Boom House remains to remind us of the Maritime provinces to move the wood to saw and paper mills.

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Eckst	dge, Philip corm, F. H. stead, A. G.	The	Penobscot 1	Man.	Ba	angor,	1924.	angor,	1963.			
Thore	au, H. D. T	he N	Maine Woods	Bos	sto	on, 186	8.					
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	designated State I					I hereby certify that this property is included in the						
1	tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law						National Register.					
	89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been											
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evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended												
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