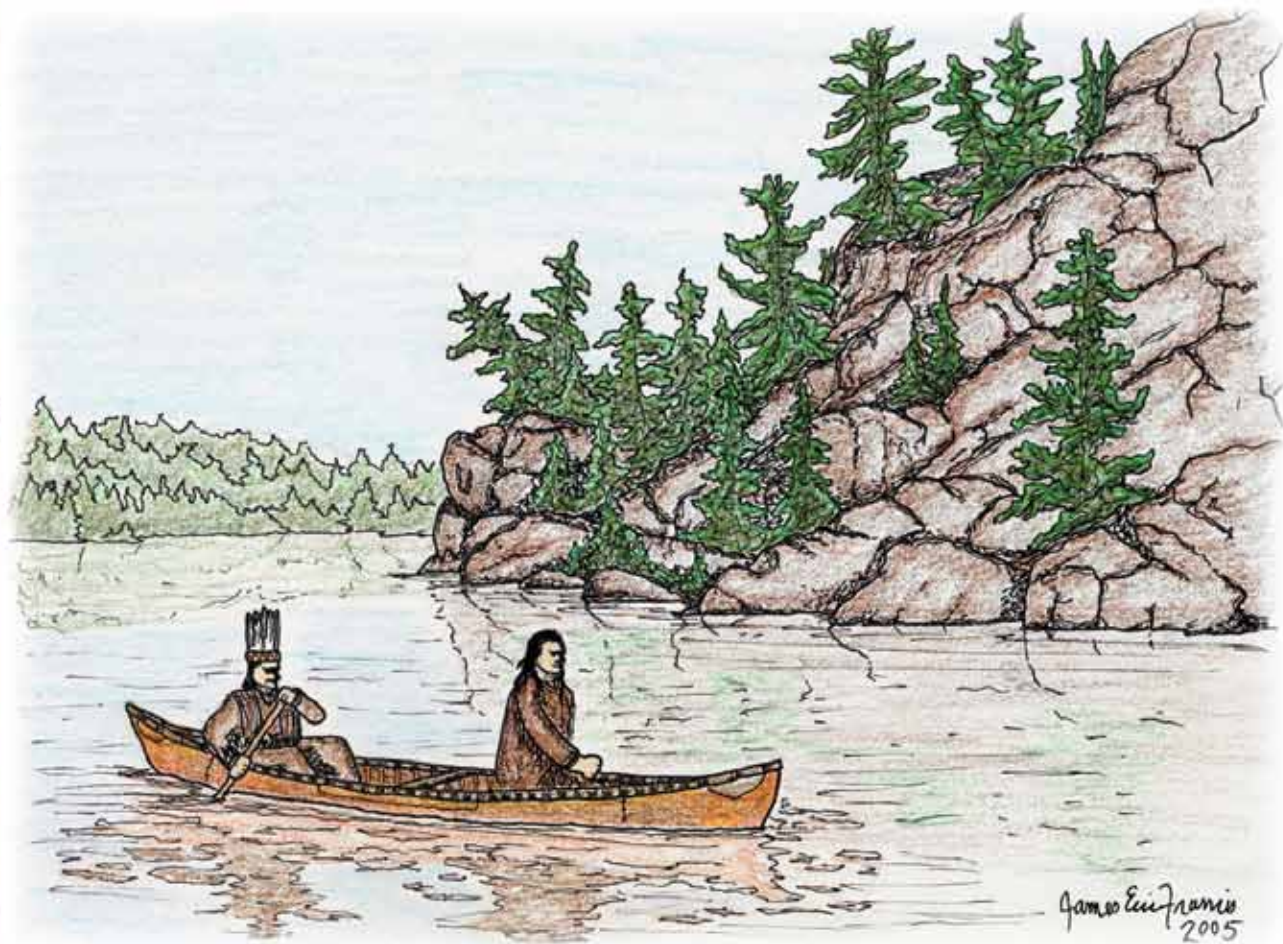


Penobscot Landscape

Territory of the Penobscot Nation



The Penobscot Cultural and Historic Preservation Department
Funded by Administration for Native Americans



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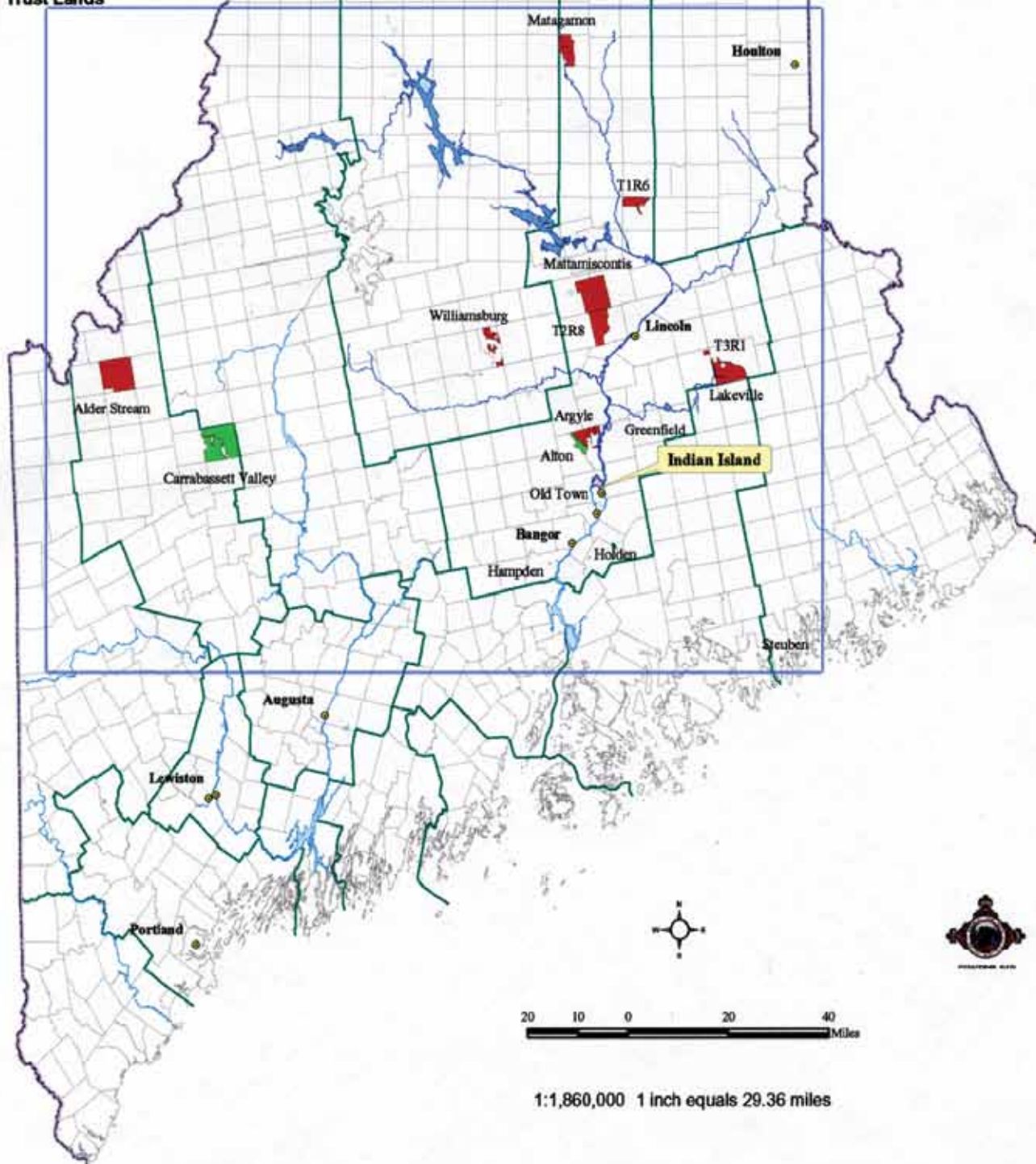
- Penobscot Nation Tribal Land in the State of Maine
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 - Indian Island, Orono, and Orson Islands
 - Freese Island
 - Birch and Hemlock Islands
 - Olamon Island
 - Passadumkeag
 - Howland
 - Mohawk Island
 - Mahockanock Island
 - Mattanawcook Island
 - Hersey Island
 - Snow and Brown Islands
 - Mattawamkeag
 - Mattaseunk Dam
 - No Name Island
 - Nicatou Island

Acknowledgements:

This book was developed by the Penobscot Nation Cultural and Historic Preservation Department with the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Trust Responsibility as a resource in the Penobscot Nation Cultural and Historic Preservation “We Teach” Curriculum Project funded by Administration for Native Americans.

Penobscot Nation Tribal Lands

- Reservation Lands
- Reservation Waters
- Fee Lands
- Trust Lands



1:1,860,000 1 inch equals 29.36 miles

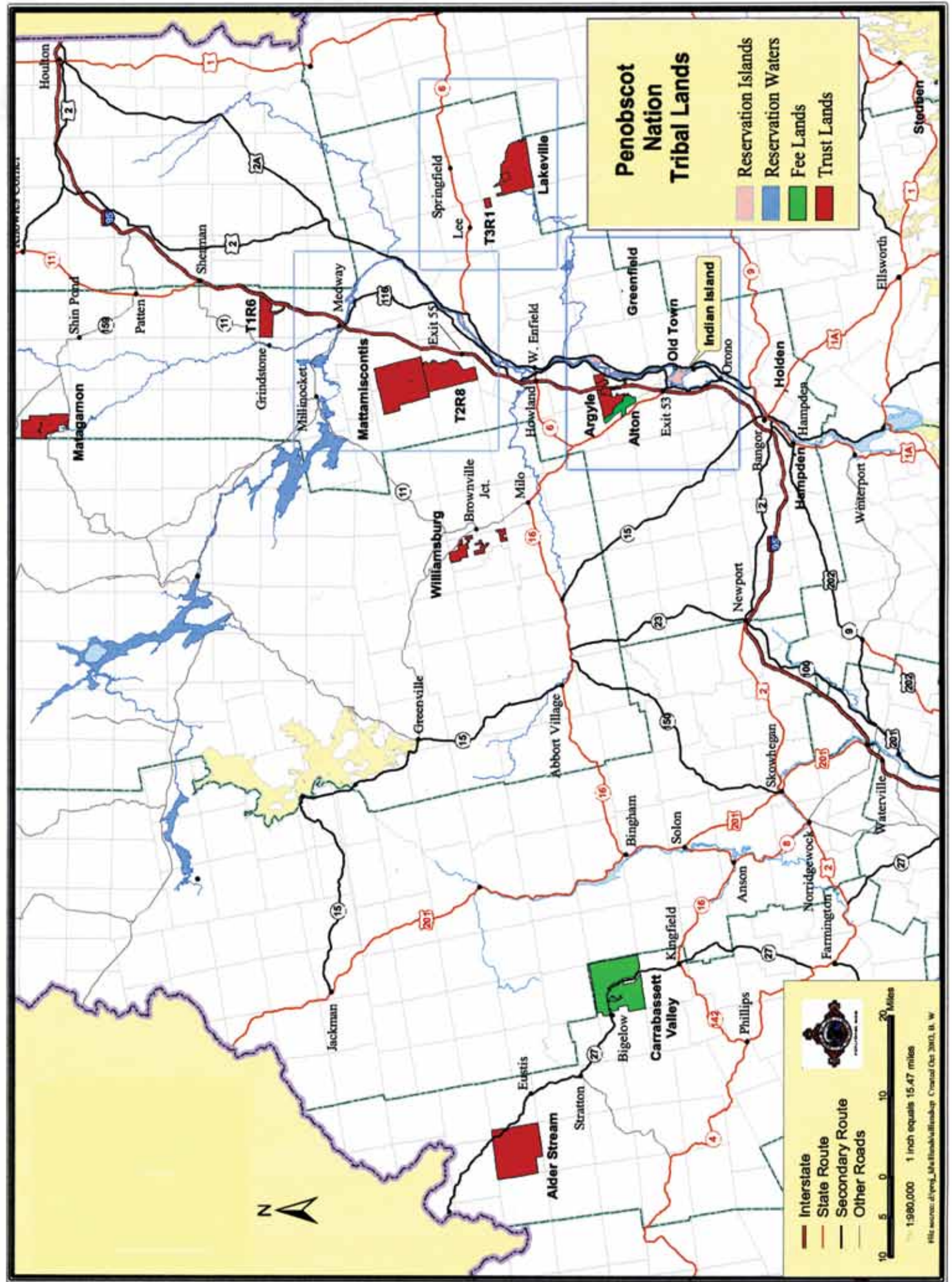
County of Penobscot		Acres
Trust Lands		
Argyle		4690.00
T2R8		10594.00
Argyle		711.00
Argyle		704.00
T3 R1 Lee		560.00
T2 R9 T3 R9 Mattamiscontis		18785.52
Matagamon		6466.00
T1 R6 Grindstone		5464.00
Lakeville		13606.00
Total		61580.52
Fee Lands		
Alton		3090.00
Greenfield		2.00
Hampden		24.00
Holden		26.00
Old Town		120.50
Total		3262.50
Reservation		
Total		4865.88

County of Franklin		Acres
Trust Lands		
Alder Stream		20545.00
Fee Lands		
Carrabassett Valley		24293.00
Total		24293.00

County of Washington		Acres
Fee Lands		
Steuben		86.00
Total		86.00

County of Piscataquis		Acres
Trust Lands		
Williamsburg		4232.00
Total		4232.00

Total Trust by acre = 86357.52
 Total Fee by acre = 24379.00



Trust and Fee Lands

Reservation Lands

Trust lands

A. Area Included

Penobscot Nation Trust lands include all those lands purchased since October 10, 1980 and conveyed to the United States of America in Trust for the Penobscot Nation.

Fee Lands

A. Area Included

All lands of the Penobscot Nation which are not in either the category of Reservation Land or Trust Land are owned by the Nation in Fee and are owned under and are subject to all laws and regulations of the State of Maine relating to land and land ownership.

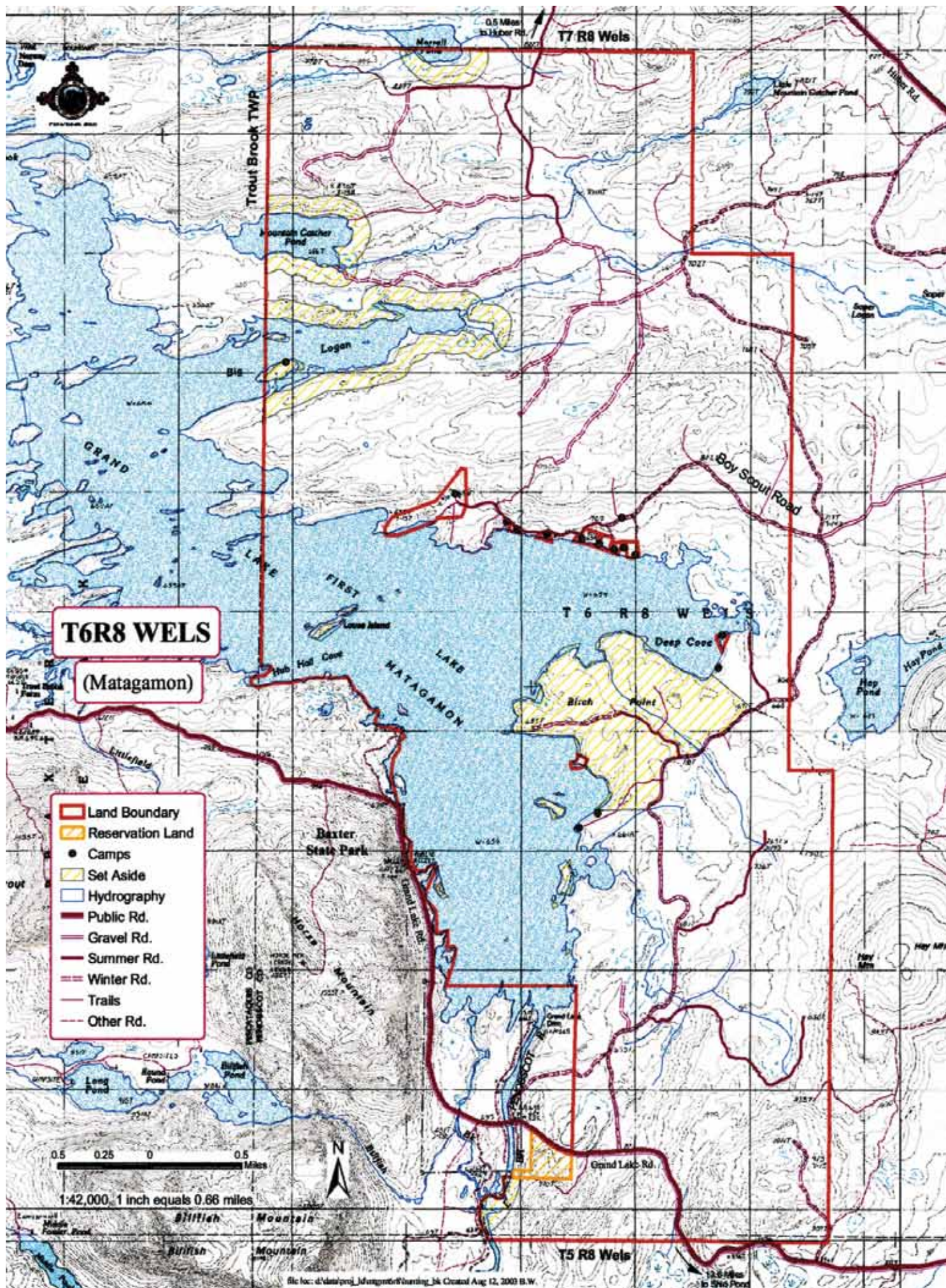
Penobscot Reservation Lands

A. Area Included

The Penobscot Indian Reservation consists of all those lands which were reserved by the Nation under the terms of the Treaty of Bangor made with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on June 29, 1818 and any lands that are added to the Reservation after that date, but does not include those lands that have been legally transferred to a person or entity other than a member of the Penobscot Nation subsequent to June 29, 1818 and prior to October 10, 1980. The Penobscot Reservation also consists of any and all lands identified in 30 M.R.S.A. §6203 (8), as amended, and includes, but not limited to all the islands in the Penobscot River and its branches to their source or sources including, but not limited to the East Branch of the Penobscot, the West Branch of the Penobscot, the Mattawamkeag and the Piscataquis River together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging including those named in Subchapter II Section 36 of this Chapter.

Subchapter II Section 36

36. Tribal Lands – All air, land and water, tangible and intangible rights issuing out of, annexed to, and exercisable within or about air, land, water, surface or sub-surface, now held or hereafter acquired by the Penobscot Nation.



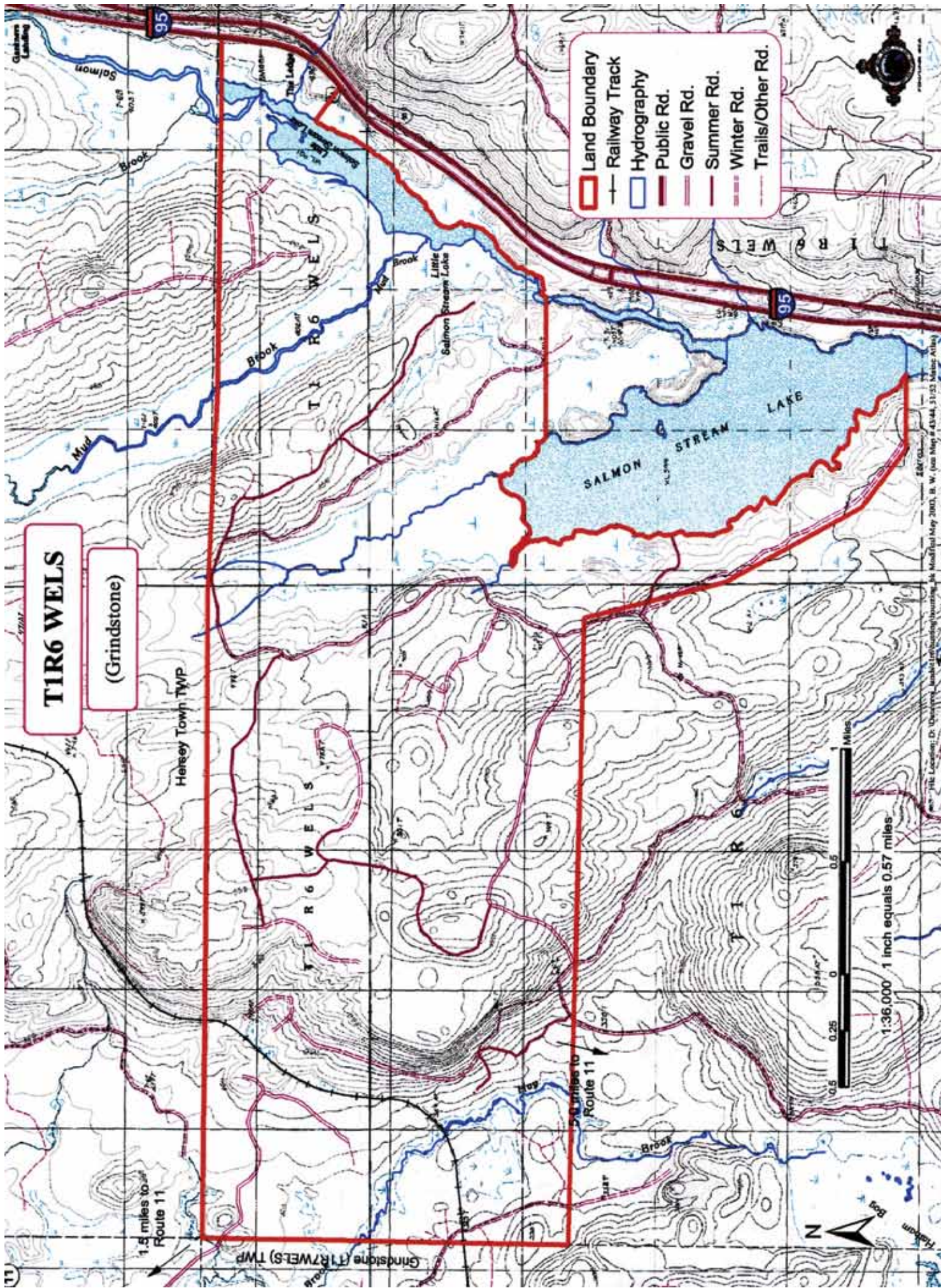


Brown Ash is an important Natural Resource for the Penobscot community. It is the most sought after wood for making baskets. Penobscots have been making baskets for thousands of years as a functional item. Over time, the baskets became fancy and collectibles.



Marty Francis pounding ash on Indian Island. Photo by Jim Sharkey.





A map of the Mattamiscontis area in Maine. The map shows a red-shaded area representing the Trust Land, which is adjacent to the T2R8 NWP. The T2R8 NWP is also shaded in red. The map includes labels for Millinocket, Medway, and Exit 55. The Mattamiscontis area is labeled in large black text. The T2R8 area is labeled in large black text. The map also shows a river and some roads.

Millinocket

Medway

Mattamiscontis

The Trust Land at Mattamiscontis is adjacent to T2R8 NWP (Township (2) Range (8) North of the Waldo Patent) which was Fee Land that in 2006 was converted to Trust Land.

Source: Length and Breadth of Maine, by S.B. Attwood, 1977, University of Orono Press, Orono, Maine.

Exit 55

T2R8

The total acreage for this area is just under 30,000 acres. The tribe has a sustainable forestry program that is active in this area.

On trust land, many tribal members have camps that they use year round for hunting and other recreation activities.

T2R9 & T3R9 NWP

(Mattamiscotis)

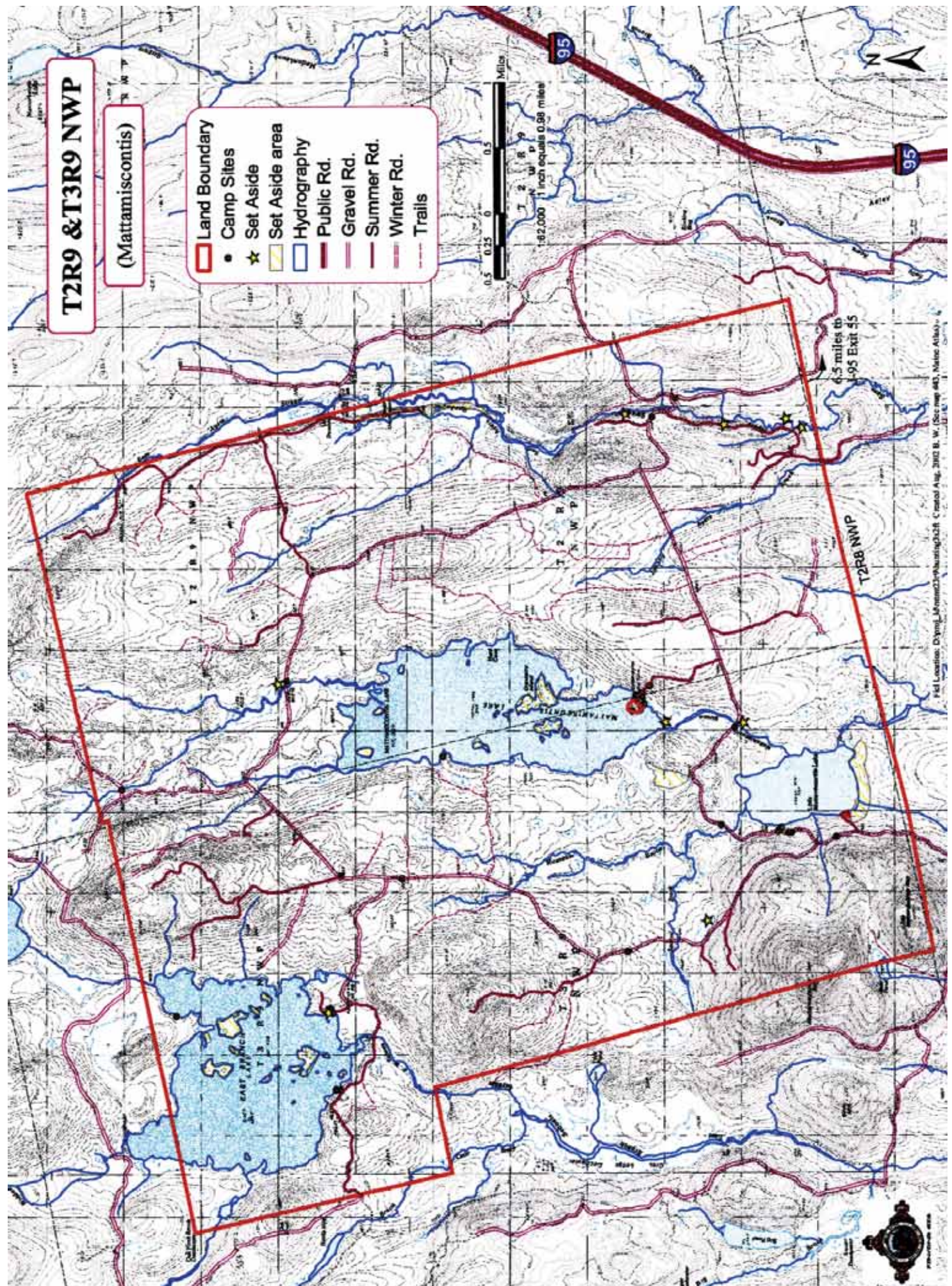
- Land Boundary
- Camp Sites
- Set Aside
- Set Aside area
- Hydrography
- Public Rd.
- Gravel Rd.
- Summer Rd.
- Winter Rd.
- Trails



6.5 miles to
I-95 Exit 45

T2R8 NWP

Field Location: Dwyer, Mattamiscotis, 2002 B. W. (See map 483, Nelson Atlas)



Archaeological sites and historic properties are non-renewable cultural resources that cannot be replaced if destroyed. In 2003, the Penobscot Nation assumed responsibility for managing historic properties on tribal land through the establishment of a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). The THPO is responsible for identifying and managing historic properties on tribal land, consulting with federal agencies on cultural resources management issues, and nominating historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The THPO works closely with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that important historic places and archaeological sites are protected.

During the fall of 2004, the Penobscot Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of its trust lands in Alder Stream. This work was prompted by a Federal Highway project designed to widen the road that runs through tribal land. Prior to approval of the road project, the tribe tested areas that had high potential for the presence of archaeological sites. No archaeological sites were identified, and the tribe determined that the road work would not be detrimental to properties of cultural and religious significance.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

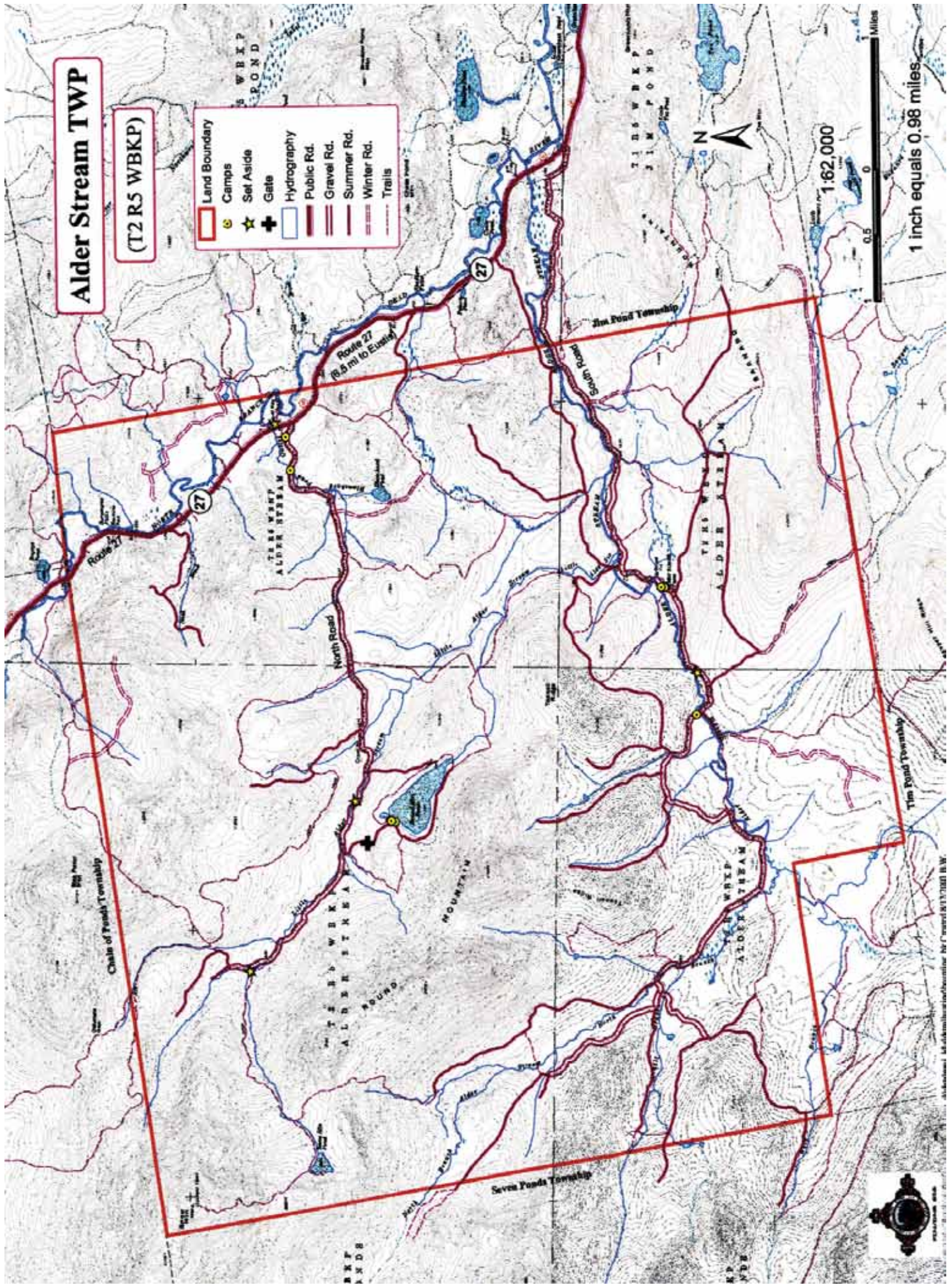
THPO



Alder Stream TWP

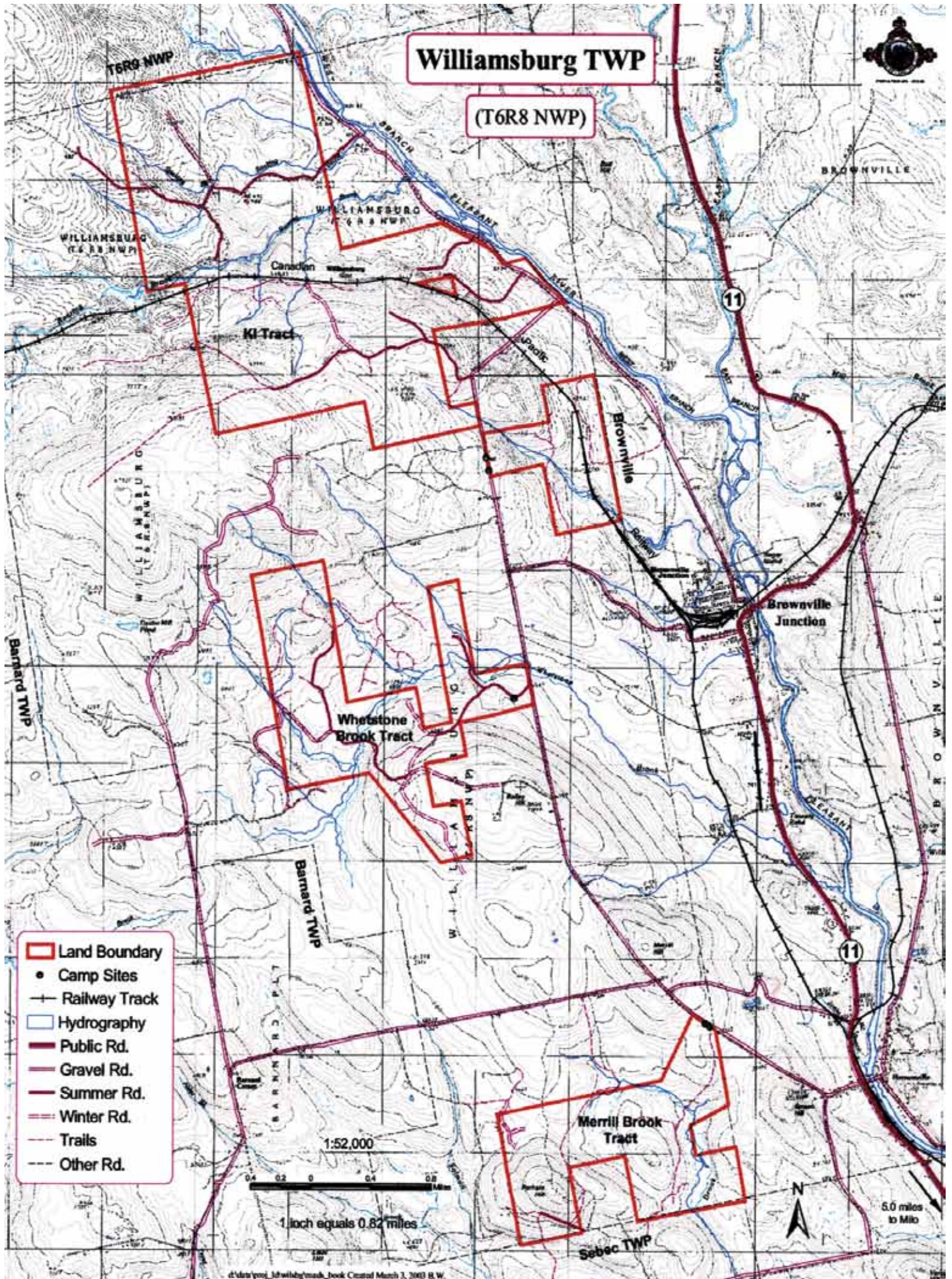
(T2 R5 WBKP)

- Land Boundary
- Camps
- Set Aside
- Gate
- Hydrography
- Public Rd.
- Gravel Rd.
- Summer Rd.
- Winter Rd.
- Trails



1 inch equals 0.98 miles





Williamsburg TWP

(T6R8 NWP)

- Land Boundary
- Camp Sites
- Railway Track
- Hydrography
- Public Rd.
- Gravel Rd.
- Summer Rd.
- Winter Rd.
- Trails
- Other Rd.

1:52,000

1 inch equals 0.82 miles

Springfield

Lee

T3R1

Lakeville

The Trust land in Lee is an unorganized township and is labeled T3R1 NBPP. The "T" is for Township (3), the "R" is for Range (1), and the "NBPP" is North of the Bingham Penobscot Purchase.

Source: Length and Breadth of Maine, by S.B. Attwood, 1977, University of Orono Press, Orono, Maine.

6

Converting Fee Land into Trust Land

This will outline the procedure for converting fee land into trust land. The conversion must be approved by the legislative body of the town and state as well as the federal government. The process to be followed would be as follows:

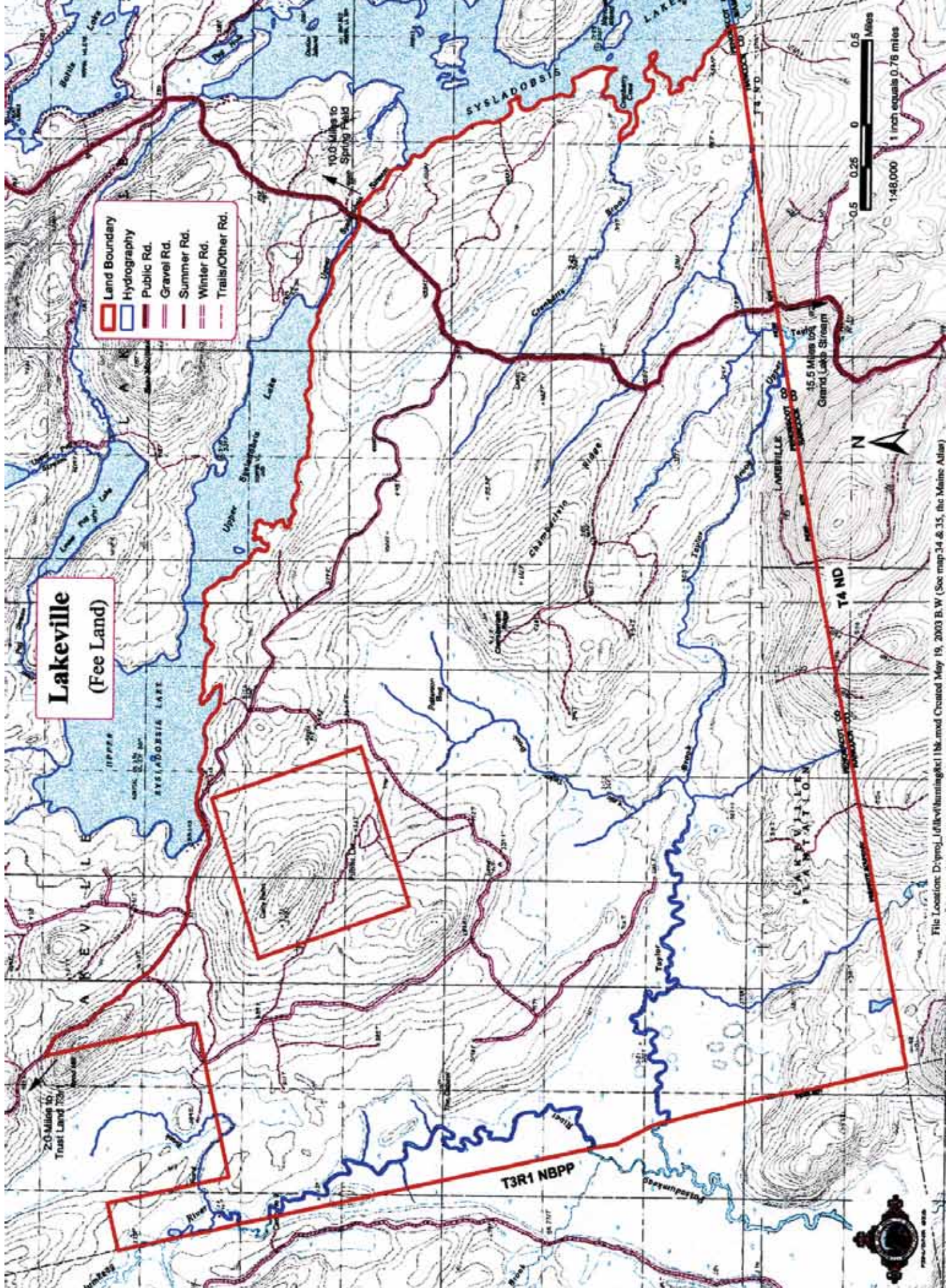
1. Town approves conversion through its internal process whether that be a town meeting, special town meeting or referendum.
2. Tribe approves through general meeting the submission of legislation to the state.
3. Conversion must be approved by the Maine Indian Tribal/State Commission.
4. Legislation must be submitted to and enacted into law by the State Legislature.
5. Legislation signed by the Governor of the State of Maine.
6. Tribe ratifies new state law through its approval at a general meeting and forwards its express approval to the Secretary of State.
7. The Secretary of the Interior receives the deed to the trust land and certifies his approval through a letter of certification to the tribe.

The land in Lakeville is the most recent land mass that has been converted from fee land to trust land.

Please understand that some of these steps can be concurrent.

Lakeville (Fee Land)

- Land Boundary
- Hydrography
- Public Rd.
- Gravel Rd.
- Summer Rd.
- Winter Rd.
- Trails/Other Rd.



The Trust Land in Argyle and the Fee Land in Alton are the closest lands to the community on Indian Island. Like the reservation islands, these areas are popular for hunting.

Argyle

Alton

Exit 53

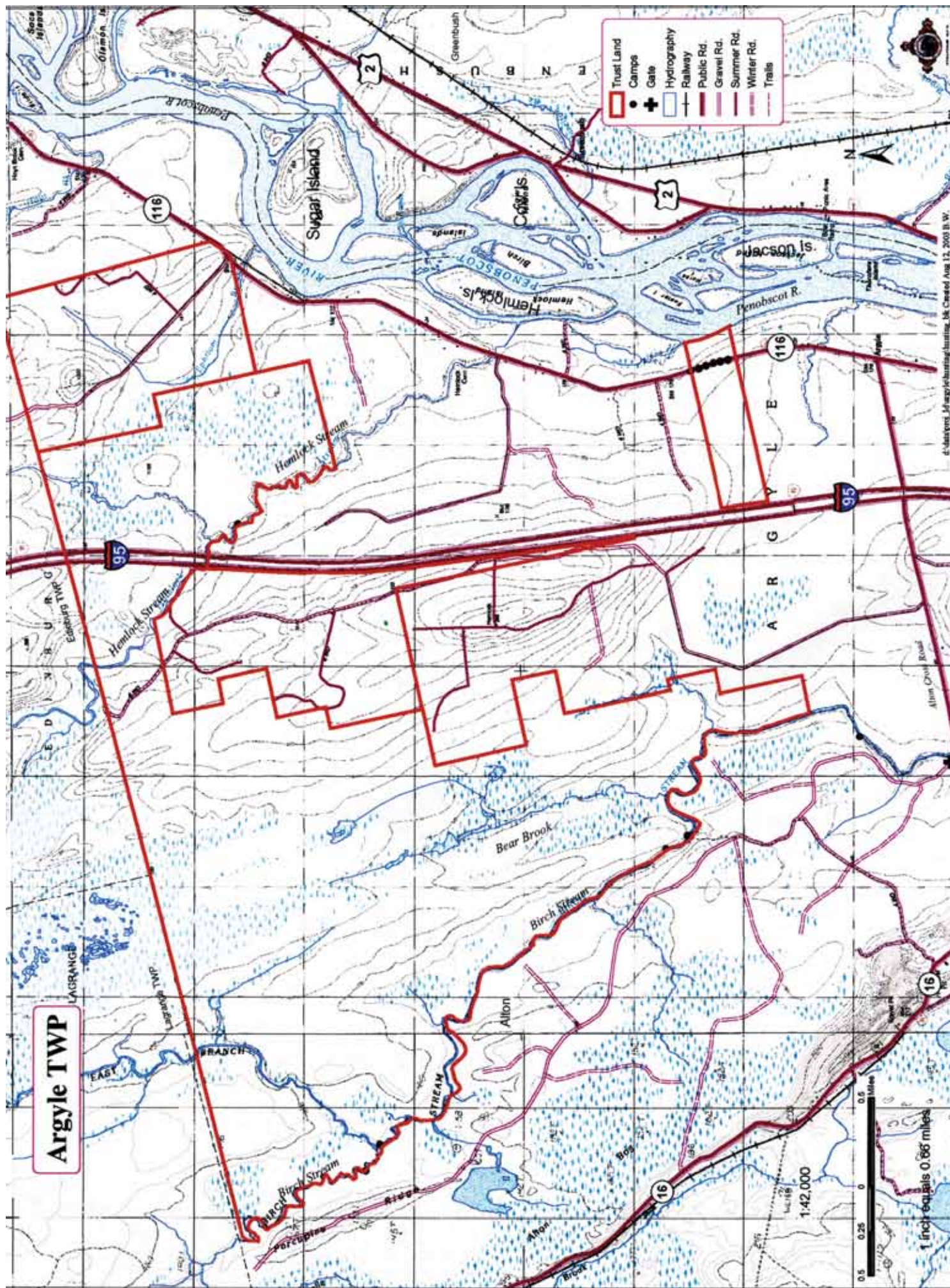


Greenfield

Old Town

Indian Island

Orono



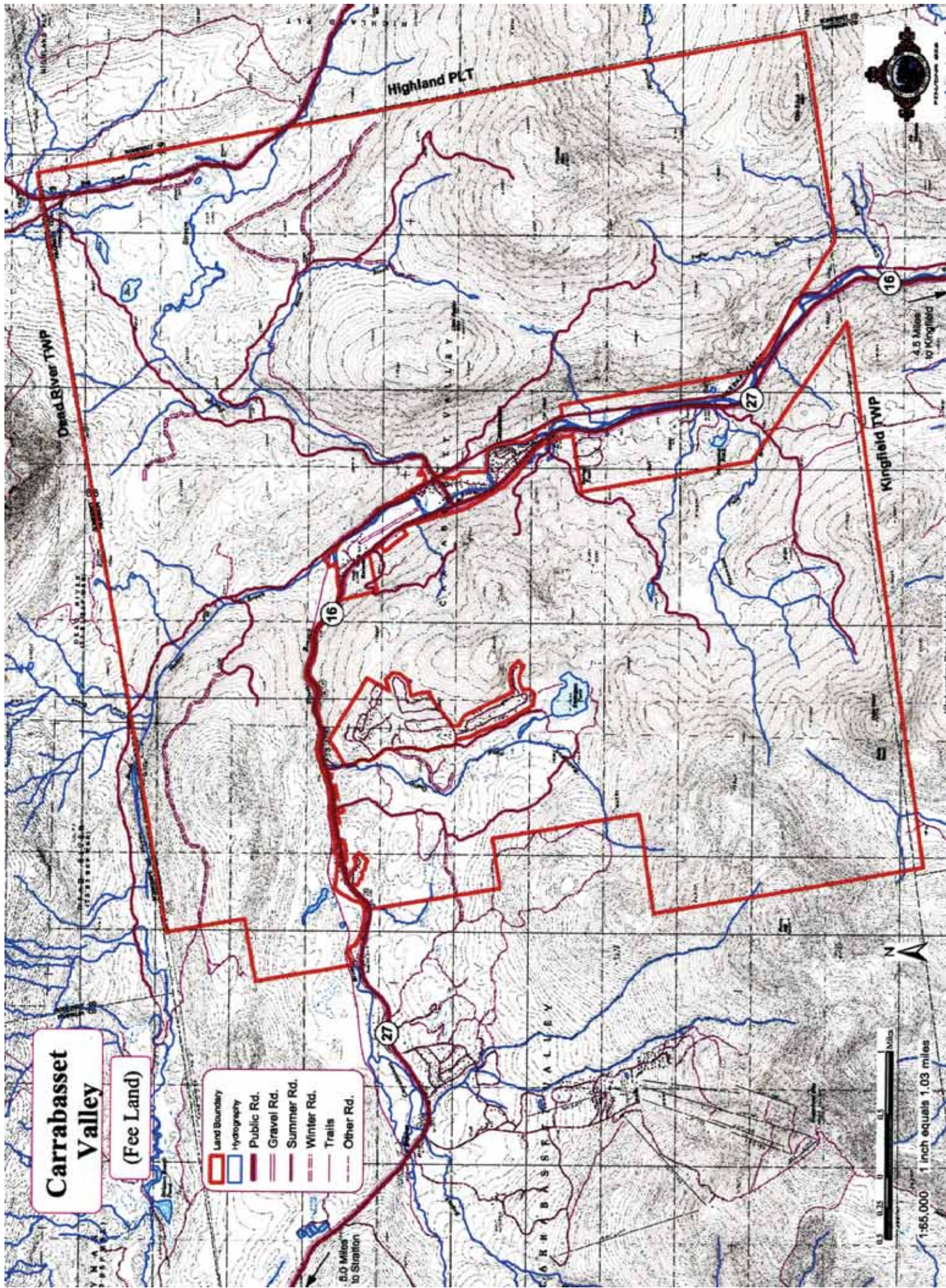
Alton (Fee Land)

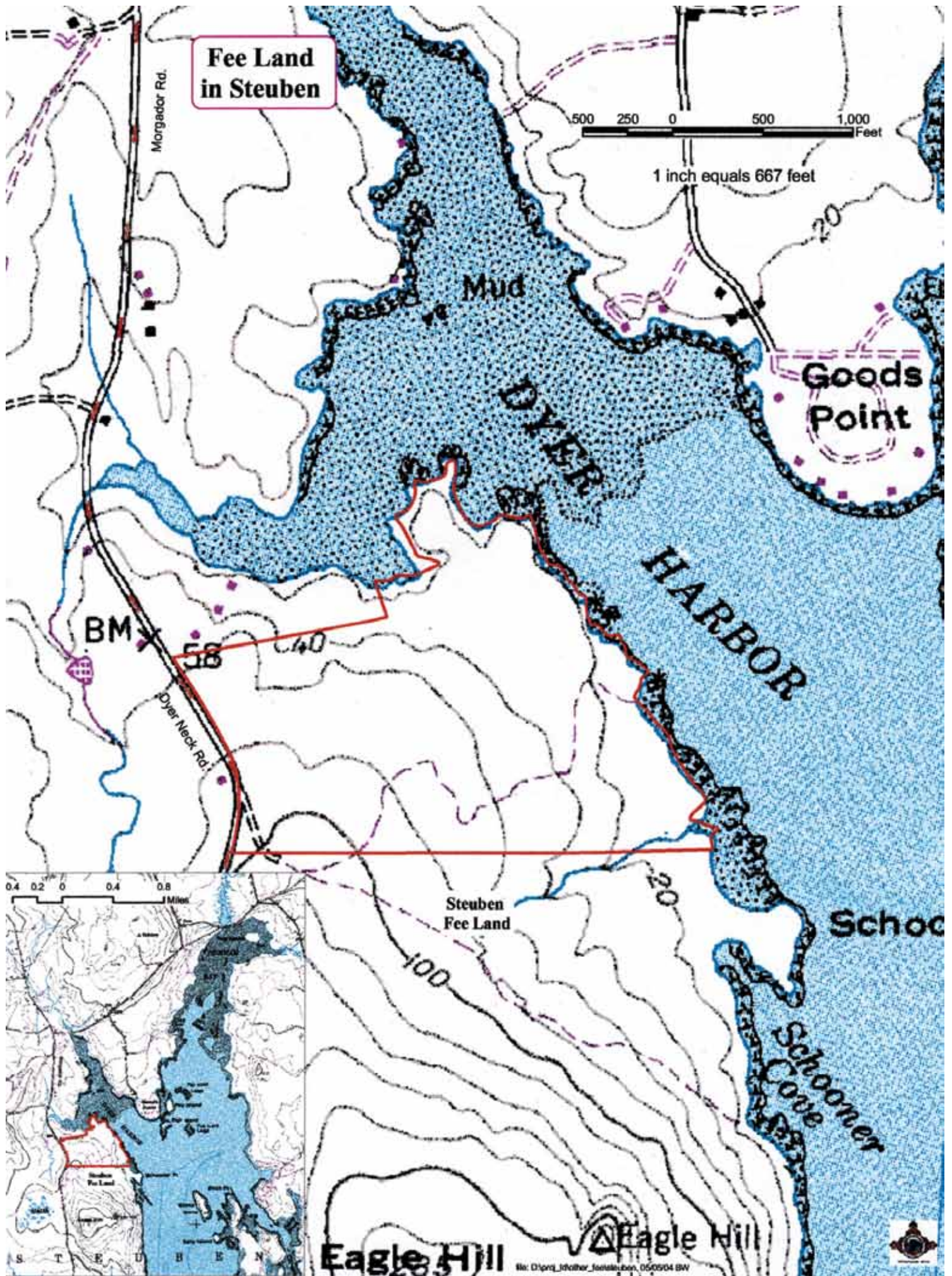
- Land Boundary
- Camps
- Railway Track
- Hydrography
- Public Rd.
- Gravel Rd.
- Summer Rd.
- Winter Rd.
- Trails

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles

1:30,000 1 inch equals 0.47 miles







TREATY MADE BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS WITH THE PENOBSCOT TRIBE OF INDIANS, JUNE 29, 1818.

This writing indented and made this twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, between Edward H. Robbins, Daniel Davis, and Mark Langdon Hill, Esq., commissioners appointed by his excellency John Brooks, governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by and with the advice of the council, in conformity to a resolve by the legislature of said commonwealth, passed the thirteenth day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to treat with the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, upon the subject expressed in said resolve, on the one part; and the said Penobscot Tribe of Indians, by the undersigned chiefs, captains, and men of said Tribe, representing the whole thereof, on the other part, Witnesseth, That the said Penobscot Tribe of Indians, in consideration of the payments by them now received of said commissioners, amounting to four hundred dollars, and of the payments hereby secured and engaged to be made to them by said commonwealth, do hereby grant, sell, convey, release and quitclaim, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, all their, the said Tribes, right, title, interest, and estate, in and to all the lands they claim, occupy and possess by any means whatever on both sides of the Penobscot River, and all the branches thereof, above the tract of thirty miles in length on both sides of the river, which said Tribe conveyed and released to said commonwealth by their deed of the eighth of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, excepting and reserving from this sale and conveyance, for the perpetual use of said Tribe of Indians, four townships of land of six miles square each, in the following places, viz:

The first beginning on the east bank of the Penobscot river, opposite the five islands, so called, and running up said river according to its course, and crossing the mouth of the Mattawamkeag River, an extent of six miles from the place of beginning, and extending back from said river six miles, and to be laid out in conformity to a general plan or arrangement which shall be made in a survey of the adjoining townships on the river — one other of said townships lies on the opposite or western side of the river, and is to begin as nearly opposite the place of beginning of the first described township as can be, having regard for the general plan of the townships that may be laid out on the western side of said river Penobscot river, and running up said river according to its course, six miles, and extending back from said river six miles. Two other of said townships are to begin from the foot of an island, in West branch of Penobscot river in Nolacemeac lake, and extending on both sides of said lake, bounding on the ninth range of townships, surveyed by Samuel Weston, Esq., which two townships shall contain six miles square each, to be laid out so as to correspond in courses with the townships which now are, or hereafter may be surveyed on the public lands of the state. And the said tribes do also release and discharge said commonwealth from all demands and claims of any kind and description, in consequence of said tribe's indenture and agreement with said commonwealth, on the eighth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, by their commissioners, William Sheppard, Nathan Dane, and Daniel Davis, Esquires, and we, the undersigned commissioners on our part in behalf of said commonwealth, in consideration of the above covenants and release of the said Penobscot tribe, do covenant with said Penobscot tribe of Indians, that they shall have, enjoy and improve all the four excepted townships described as aforesaid, and all the islands in said Penobscot river above Old Town and including said Old Town island. And the commissioners will purchase for their use as aforesaid, two acres of land in the town of Brewer, adjoining the Penobscot river, convenient for their occupation, and provide them with a discreet man of good moral character and industrial habits, to instruct them in the arts of husbandry, and assist them in fencing and tilling their grounds, and raising such articles of production as their lands are suited for, and as will be most beneficial to them, and will erect a store on the island of Old Town, or contiguous thereto, in which to deposit their yearly supplies, and will now make some necessary repairs on their church, and pay and deliver to said Indians for their absolute use, within ninety days from this day, at said island of Old Town, the following articles viz: one six pound cannon, one swivel, fifty knives, six brass kettles, two hundred yards of calico, two drums, four fifes, one box pipes, three hundred yards of ribbon, and that annually, and every year, so long as they shall remain a nation, and reside within the commonwealth of Massachusetts, said commonwealth shall deliver for the use of said Penobscot tribe of Indians at Old Town, aforesaid in the month of October, the following articles, viz: five hundred bushels of corn, five barrels of wheat flour, seven barrels of clear pork, one hogshead of molasses, one hundred yards of double breadth broadcloth, to be of red color one year and blue the next, and so on alternately, fifty good blankets, one hundred pounds of gunpowder, four hundred pounds of shot, six boxes of chocolate, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and fifty dollars in silver. The delivery of the articles last aforesaid to commence in October next, and to be divided and distributed four different times in each year among said tribe, in such manner as that their wants shall be most essentially supplied, and their business most effectually supported. And it is further agreed by and on the part of said tribe, that the said commonwealth shall have the right at all times hereinafter to make and keep open all necessary roads, through any lands hereby reserved for future use of said tribe. And that the citizens of said commonwealth shall have the right to pass and repass any of the rivers, streams, and ponds, which run through any of the lands hereby reserved, for the purpose of transporting their timber and other articles through the same. In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set our hands and seal.

Reservation Lands



Penobscot Indian Nation Reservation Lands





Indian
Island
172^x
Oak H



Penobscot Nation

-  Buildings & Houses
-  Major Route to PIN
-  Fire Hydrants
-  Roads & Streets
-  Side Walk
-  Driveway
-  Parking & Paved
-  Fence
-  Cemetery

300 150 0 300 600 Feet
1:9,000 1 inch equals 750 feet

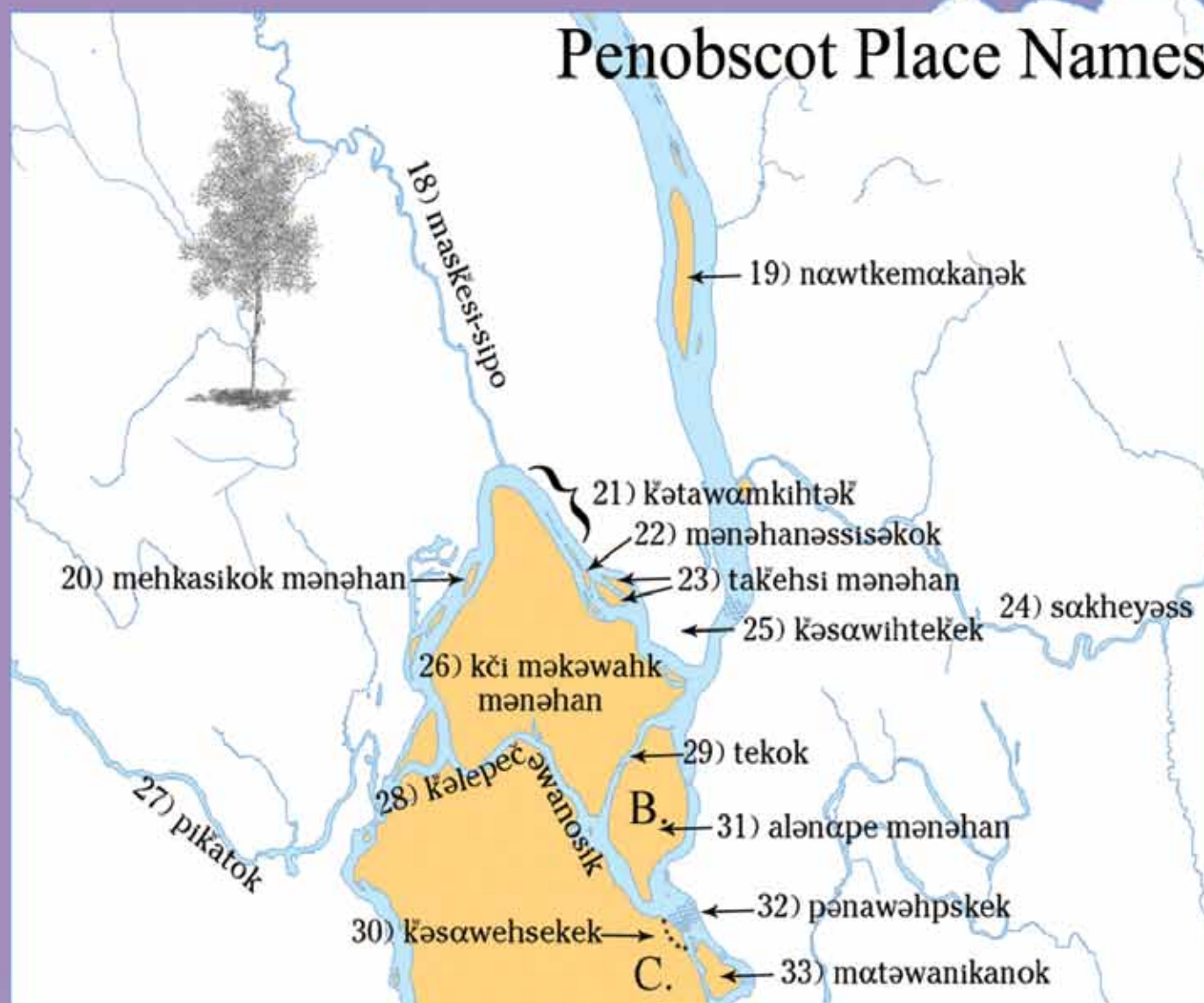


Insert Map of
the Business Area

**Wabanaki Way
Business Area**
(See details
on insert map)



Penobscot Place Names



- 18) Stream at the place of birch
- 19) At the cultivated land in the middle
- 20) Black Island
- 21) Long sandy river, later called the main boom
- 22) Very small islands
- 23) Twin Islands
- 24) (Stream) outlet that comes into view from concealment
- 25) Place where there is a promontory on the river
- 26) Big Bog Island
- 27) Shallow stream
- 28) Place where the river turns, flow changes direction
- 29) At the wave
- 30) Ancient Penobscot Village by the falls
- 31) The Peoples Island
- 32) Place where the rocks widen out, white rocks
- 33) Place for tanning hides



Orson Island was known as "big bog island."

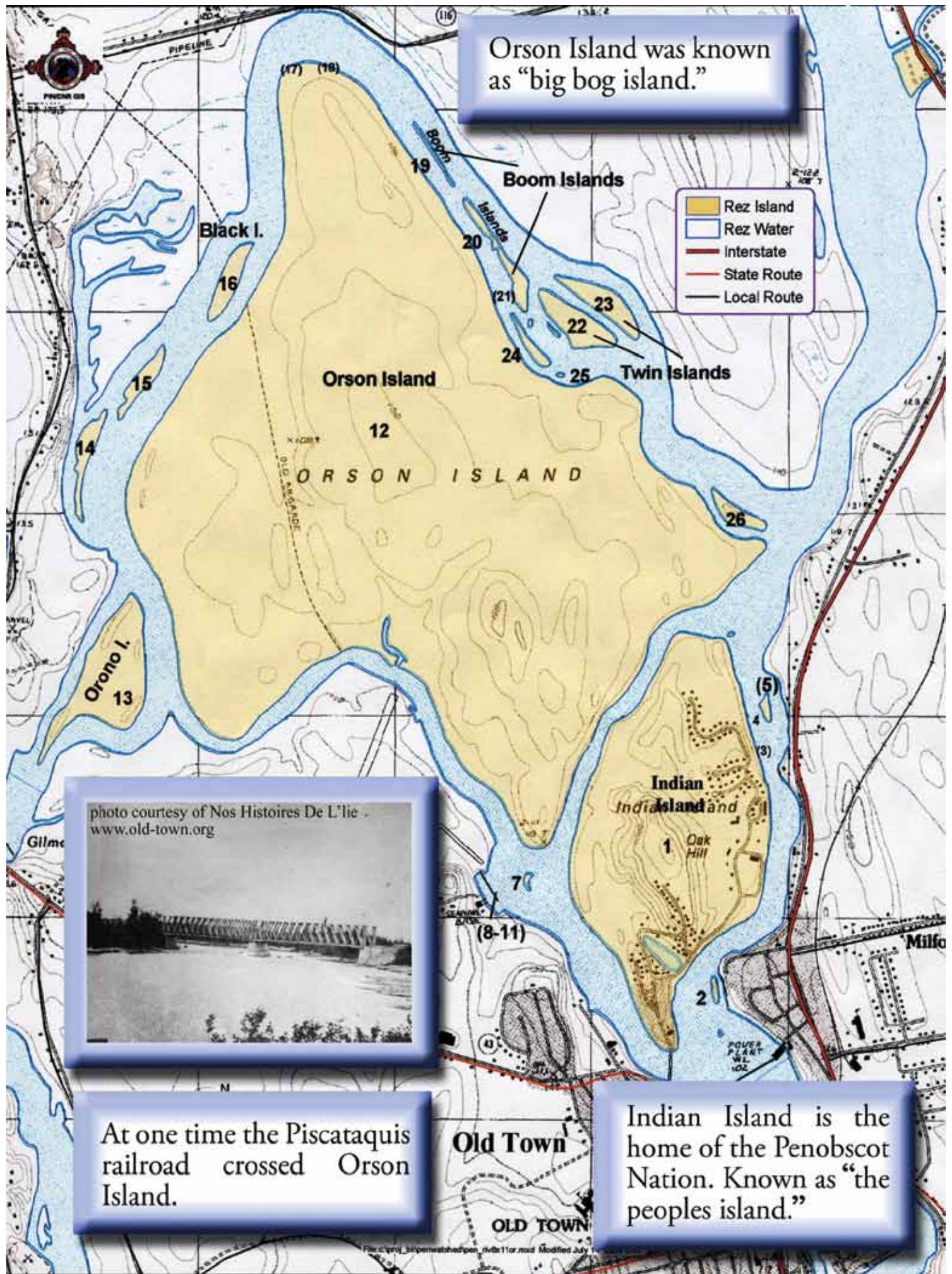
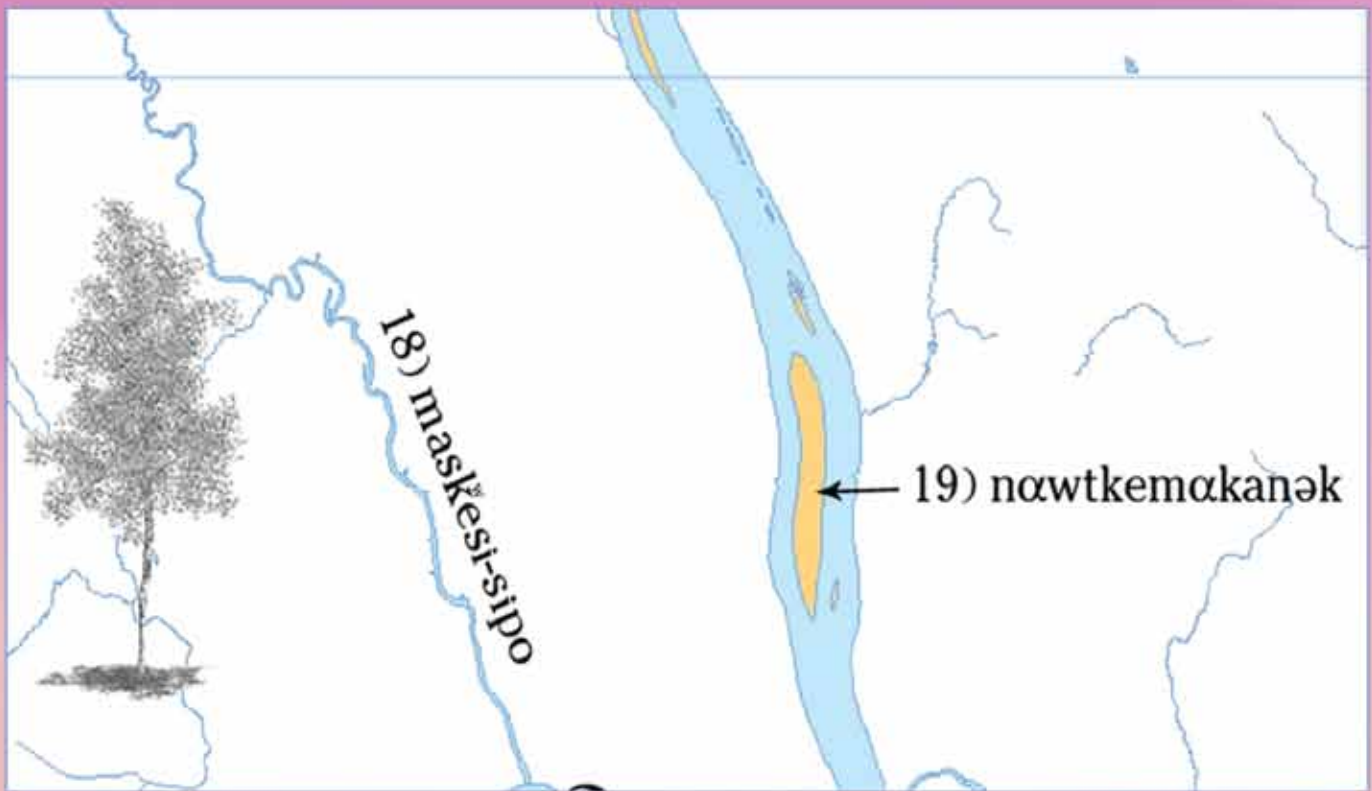


photo courtesy of Nos Histoires De L'lie
www.old-town.org

At one time the Piscataquis railroad crossed Orson Island.

Indian Island is the home of the Penobscot Nation. Known as "the peoples island."



In Joseph Treat's Journal 1820, he writes that the water was very low that year. He had to stop at an island, and have a Penobscot man make him a birchbark canoe to help carry supplies.



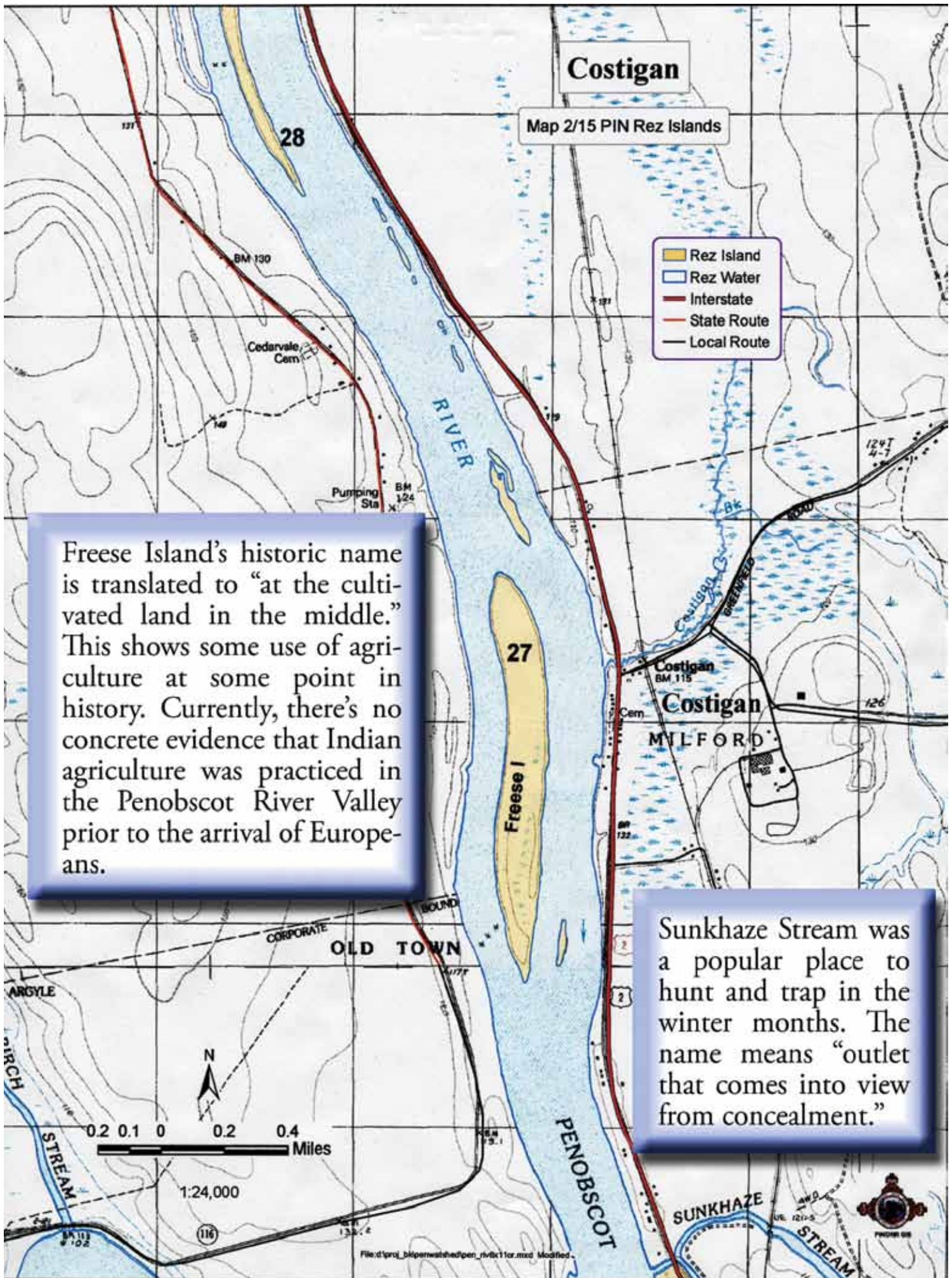
Costigan

Map 2/15 PIN Rez Islands

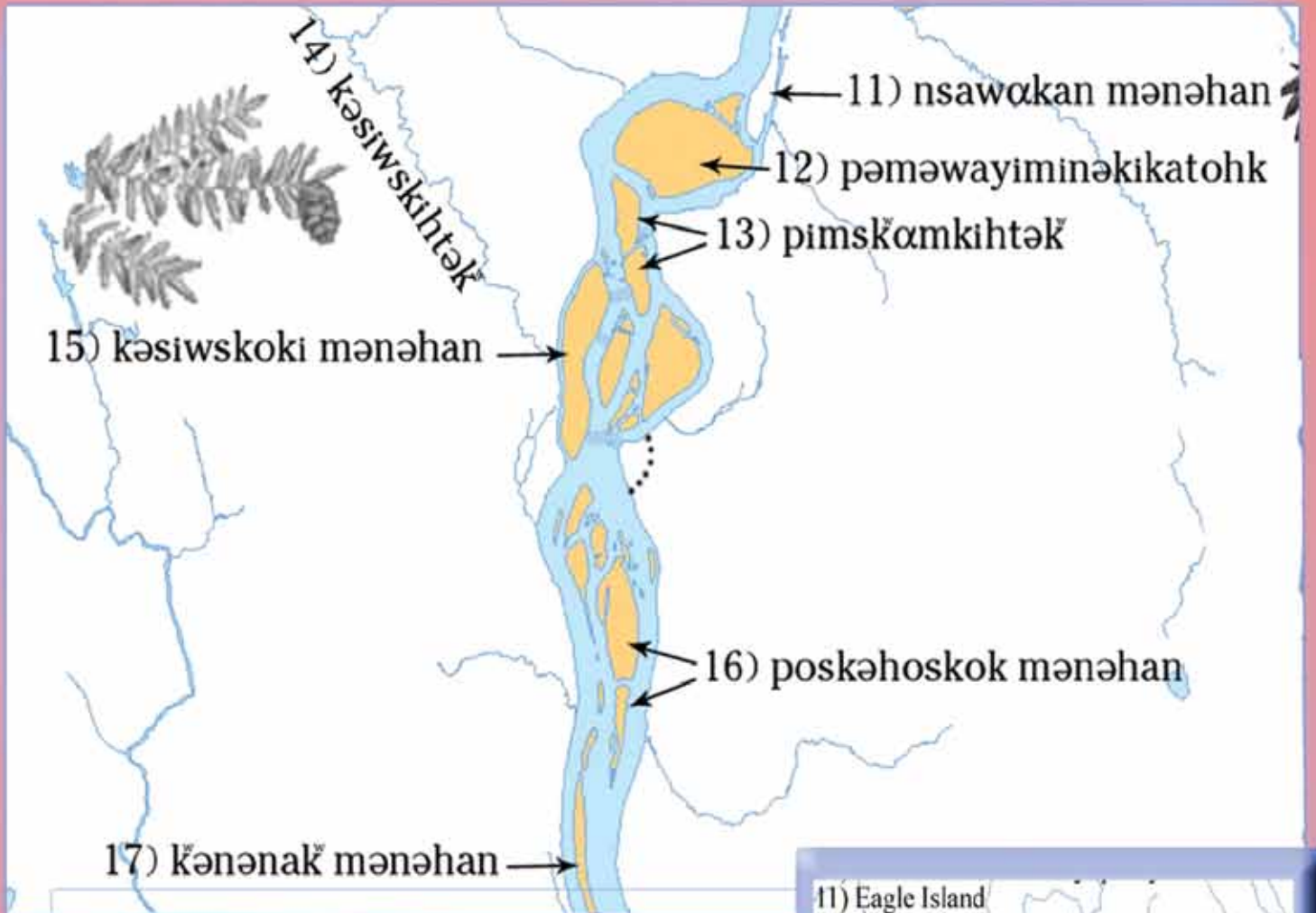
- Rez Island
- Rez Water
- Interstate
- State Route
- Local Route

Freese Island's historic name is translated to "at the cultivated land in the middle." This shows some use of agriculture at some point in history. Currently, there's no concrete evidence that Indian agriculture was practiced in the Penobscot River Valley prior to the arrival of Europeans.

Sunkhaze Stream was a popular place to hunt and trap in the winter months. The name means "outlet that comes into view from concealment."



Penobscot Place Names



- 11) Eagle Island
- 12) Place of the sugar plums
- 13) Sandy crooked river
- 14) Hemlock Stream
- 15) Hemlock Island
- 16) Burying Ground Island (Penobscot)
- 17) Long Island



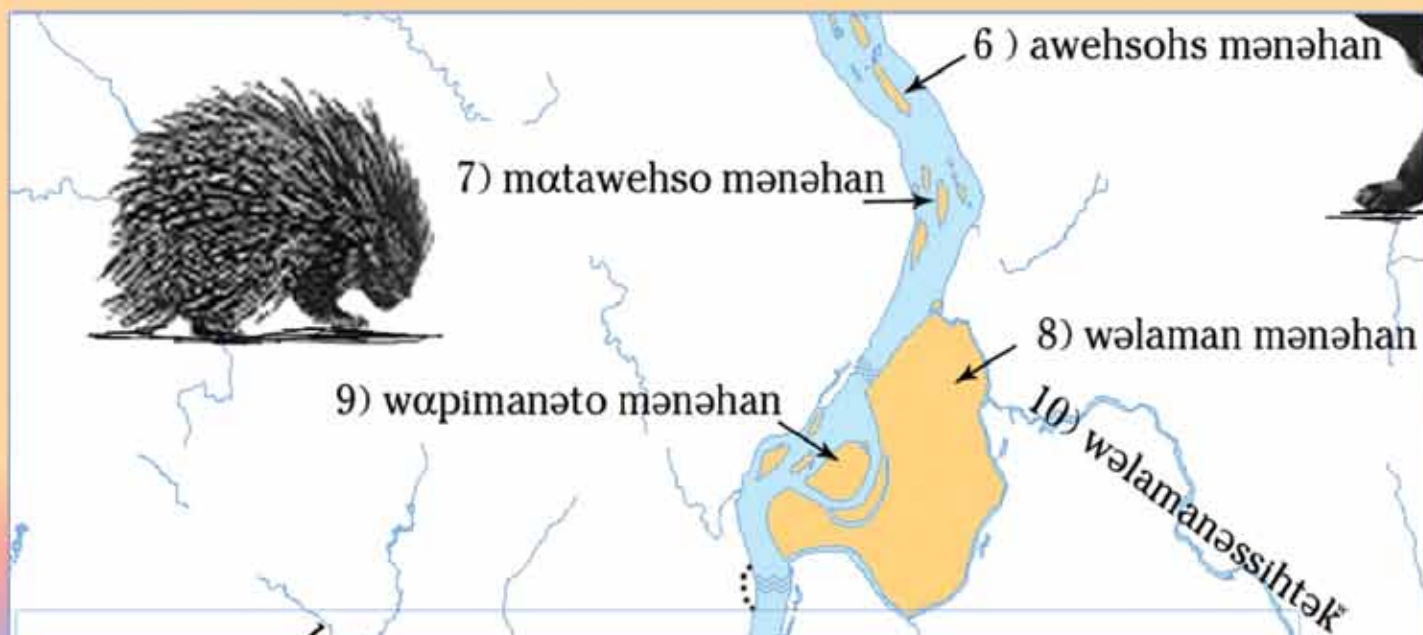
Greenbush

Map 3/15 PIN Rez Islands

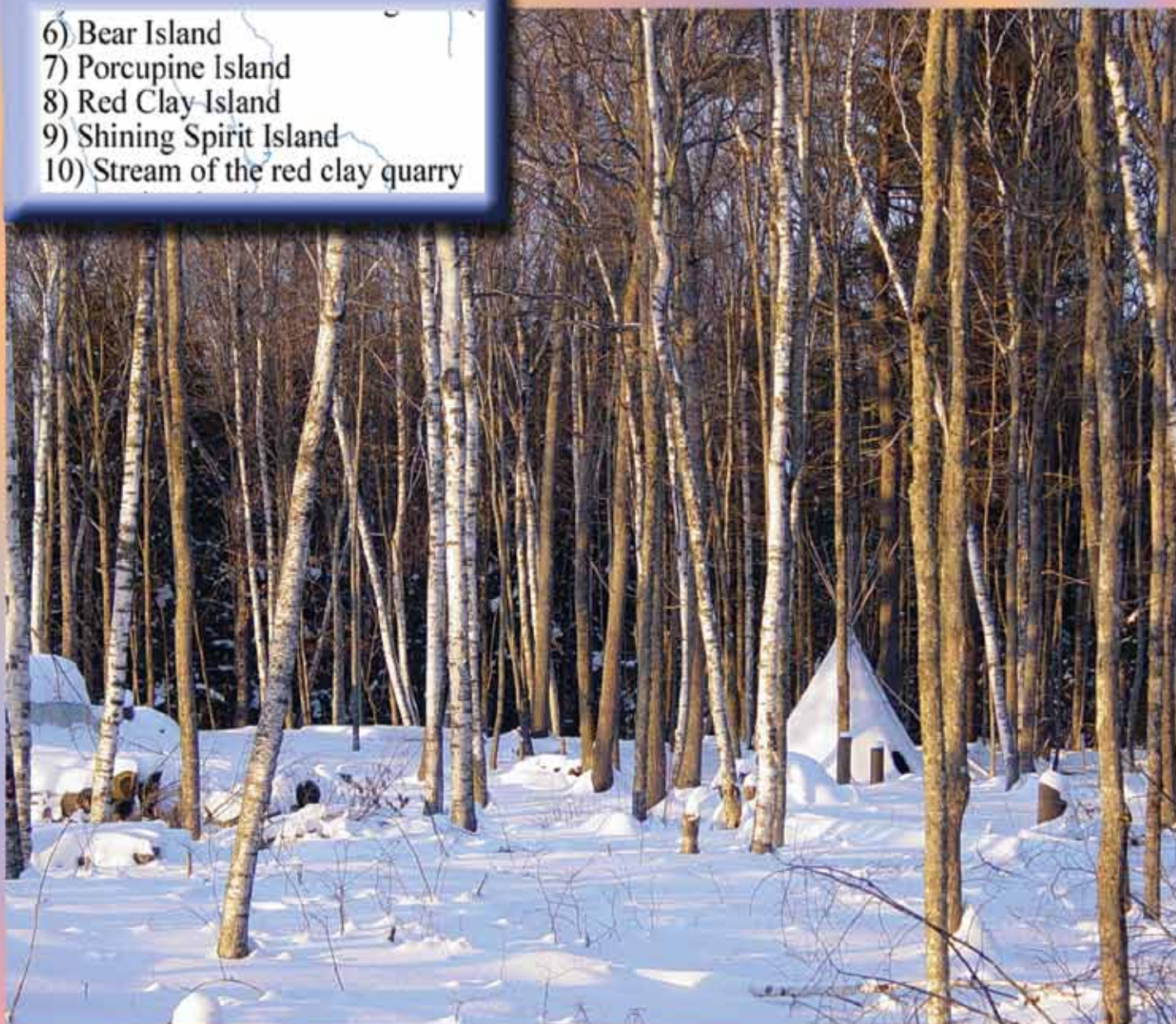
Many place names are tied to the natural resources that are found there. Hemlock and Birch Islands reflect this.

The small dots in the river are remnants of the log driving era. These were part of the boom system that was used to separate and hold (different) company's logs.





- 6) Bear Island
- 7) Porcupine Island
- 8) Red Clay Island
- 9) Shining Spirit Island
- 10) Stream of the red clay quarry



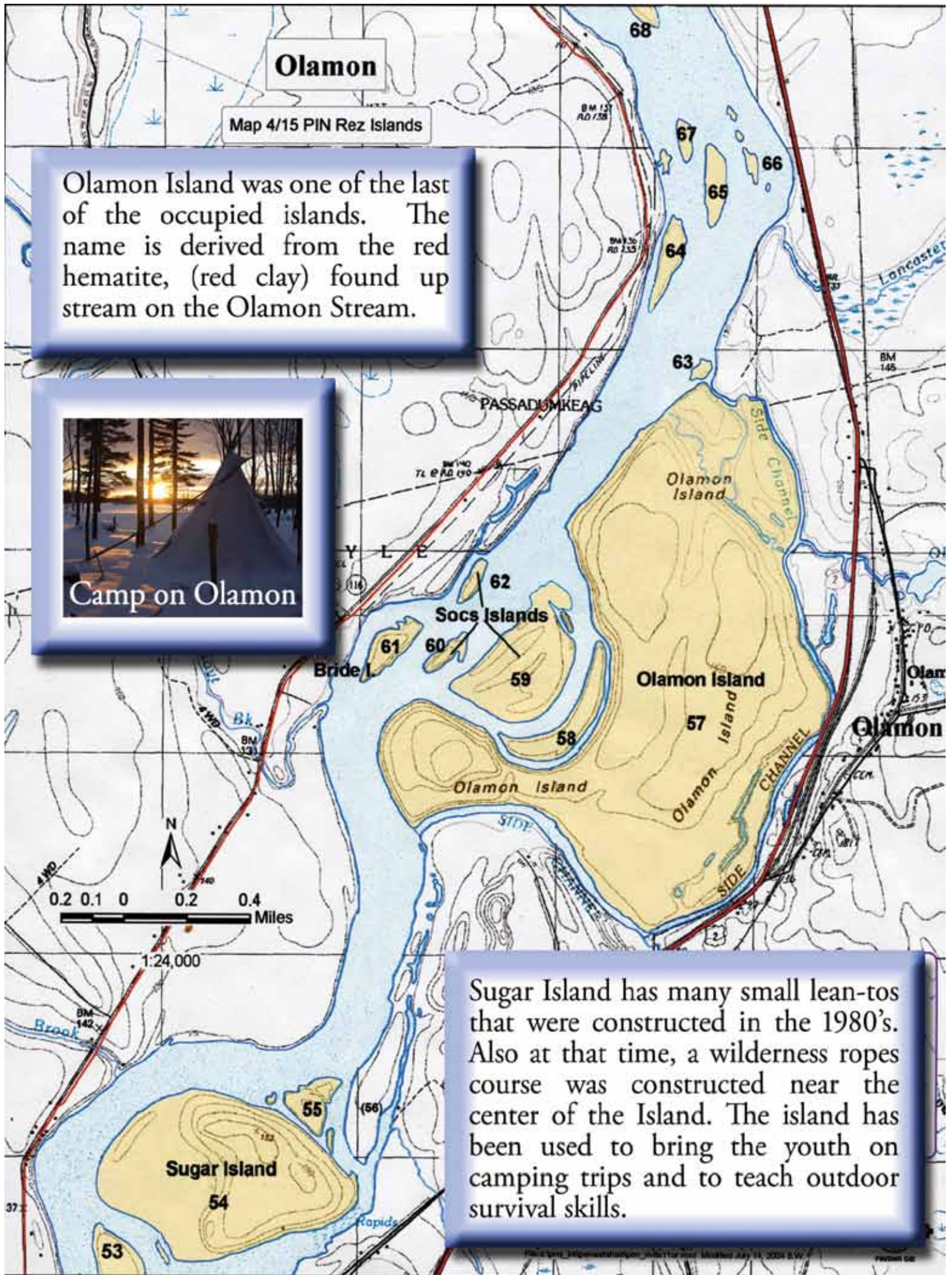
Olamon

Map 4/15 PIN Rez Islands

Olamon Island was one of the last of the occupied islands. The name is derived from the red hematite, (red clay) found up stream on the Olamon Stream.

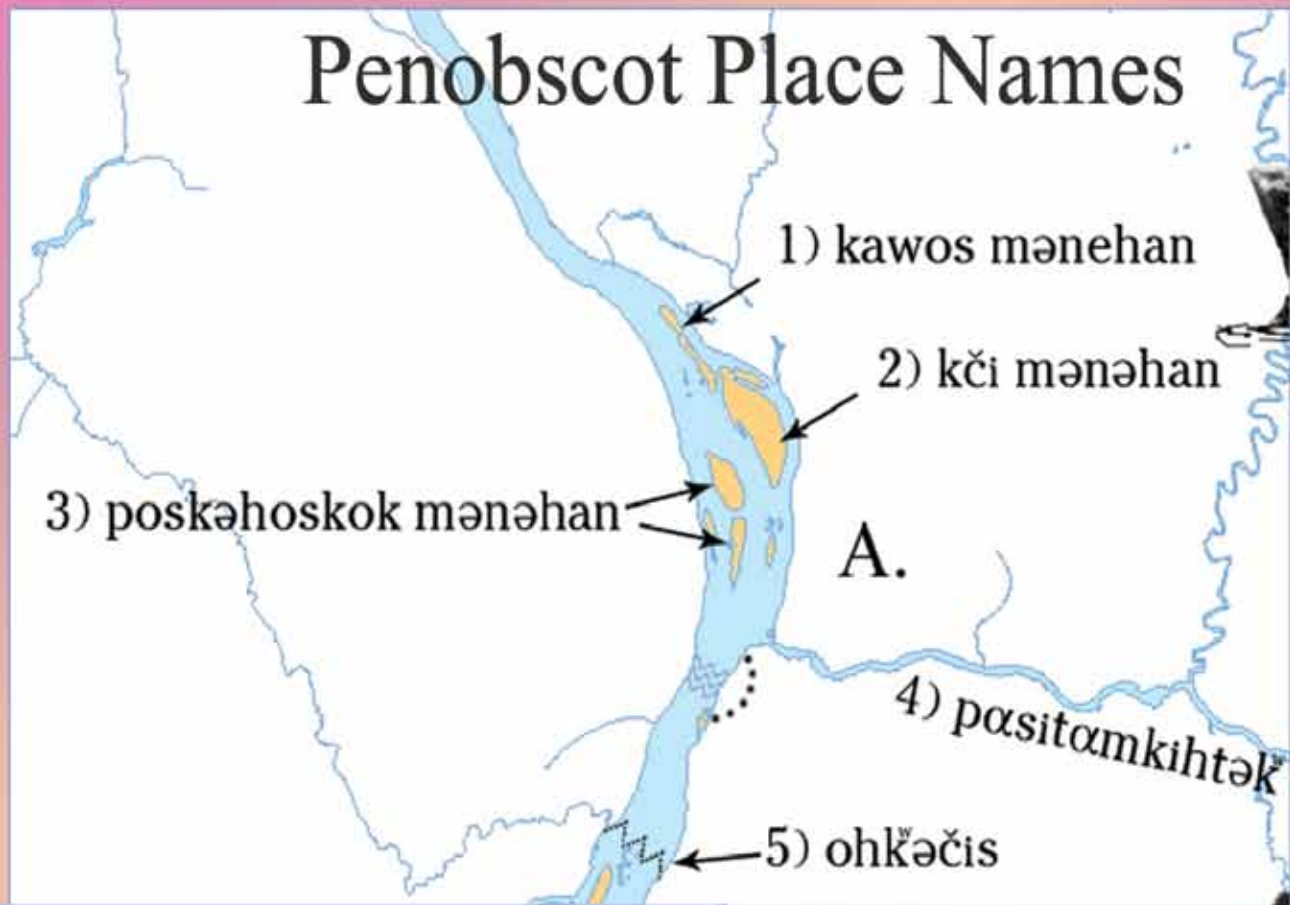


Camp on Olamon



Sugar Island has many small lean-tos that were constructed in the 1980's. Also at that time, a wilderness ropes course was constructed near the center of the Island. The island has been used to bring the youth on camping trips and to teach outdoor survival skills.

Penobscot Place Names



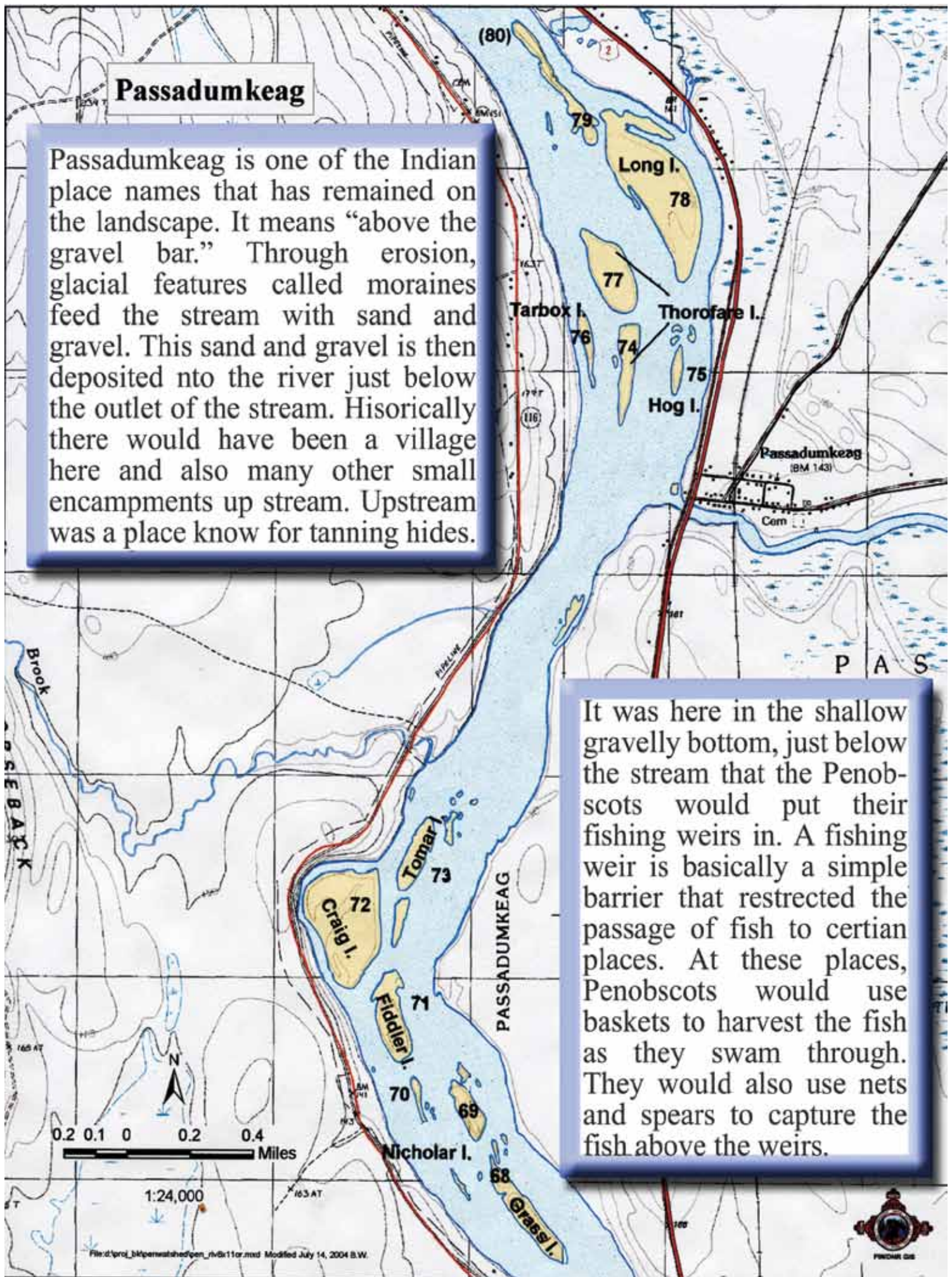
- 1) Cow Island (probably a female moose)
- 2) Big Island
- 3) Burying Ground Island (Mohawk)
- 4) (Stream) at the place above the gravel bar
- 5) A sluice ladder for taking eels (weir)



Passadumkeag

Passadumkeag is one of the Indian place names that has remained on the landscape. It means "above the gravel bar." Through erosion, glacial features called moraines feed the stream with sand and gravel. This sand and gravel is then deposited into the river just below the outlet of the stream. Historically there would have been a village here and also many other small encampments up stream. Upstream was a place known for tanning hides.

It was here in the shallow gravelly bottom, just below the stream that the Penobscots would put their fishing weirs in. A fishing weir is basically a simple barrier that restricted the passage of fish to certain places. At these places, Penobscots would use baskets to harvest the fish as they swam through. They would also use nets and spears to capture the fish above the weirs.



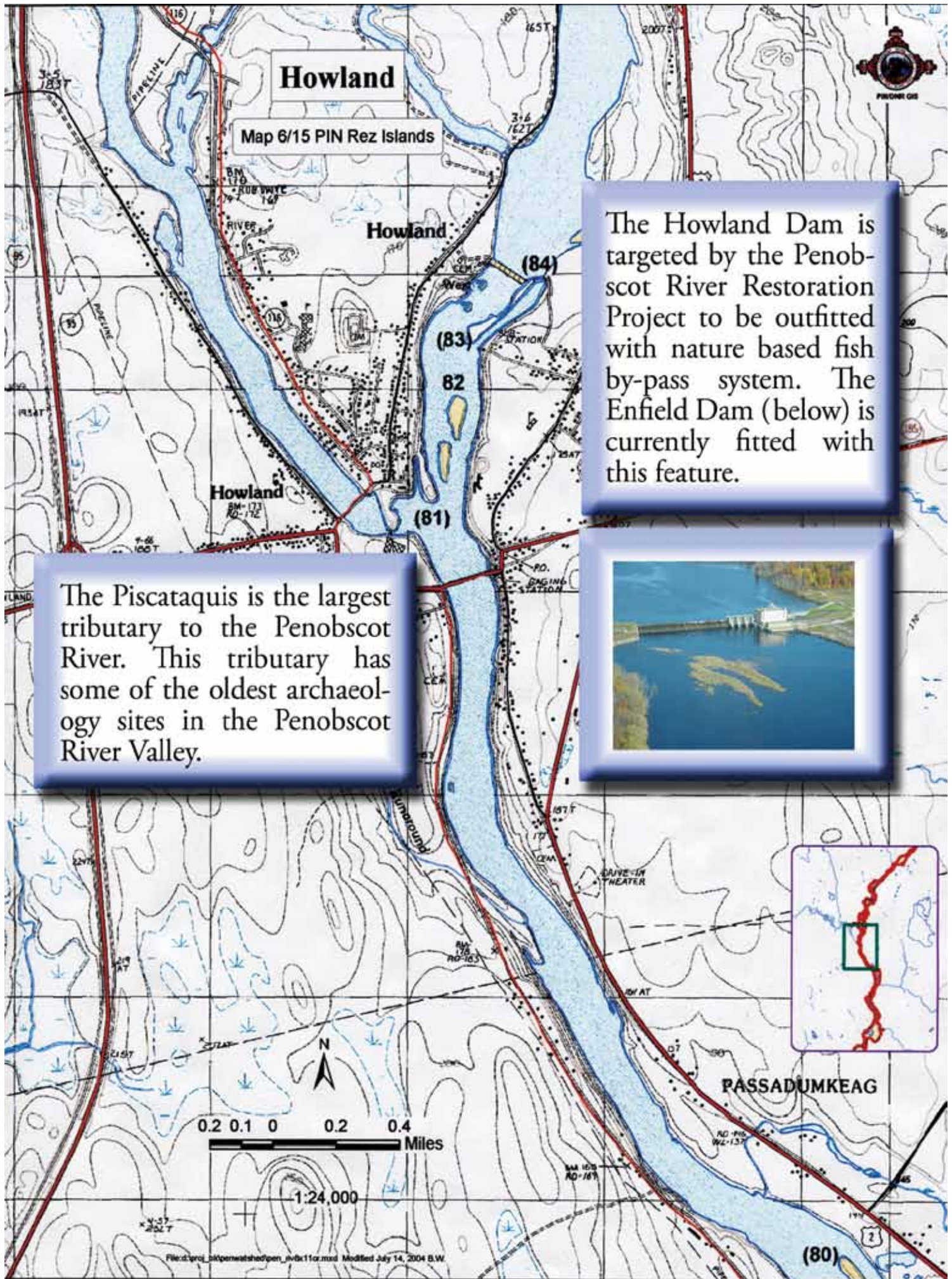
Penobscot River Restoration Trust



The Penobscot River Restoration Trust is one of the largest, most creative river restoration projects in our Nation's history. Successful implementation of the project will revive not only native fisheries, but social, cultural and economic traditions of New England's second largest river- the Penobscot.

The Penobscot River drains 8,570 square miles, or about one-third of Maine. For thousands of years sea-run fish migrations defined this river, which once provided a seamless connection of life between the Gulf of Maine and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems deep inland. The Penobscot River Restoration Trust's reconfiguration of dams will have a wide range of benefits to fish and wildlife populations, water quality and communities along the river.

For more information go to www.penobscotriver.org

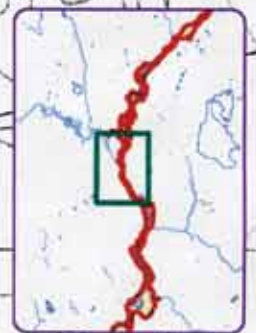


Howland

Map 6/15 PIN Rez Islands

The Howland Dam is targeted by the Penobscot River Restoration Project to be outfitted with nature based fish by-pass system. The Enfield Dam (below) is currently fitted with this feature.

The Piscataquis is the largest tributary to the Penobscot River. This tributary has some of the oldest archaeology sites in the Penobscot River Valley.



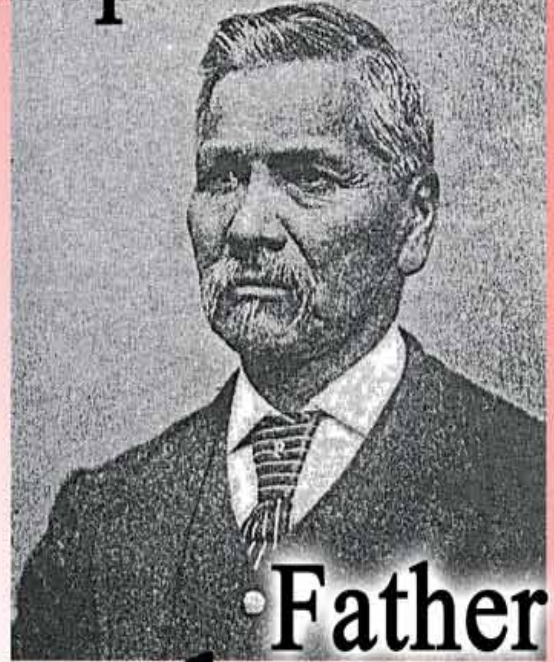
PASSADUMKEAG

0.2 0.1 0 0.2 0.4 Miles

1:24,000

File: d:\proj\skp\penobscot\pen_river\11a.mxd Modified July 14, 2004 B.W.

Joseph Nicolar



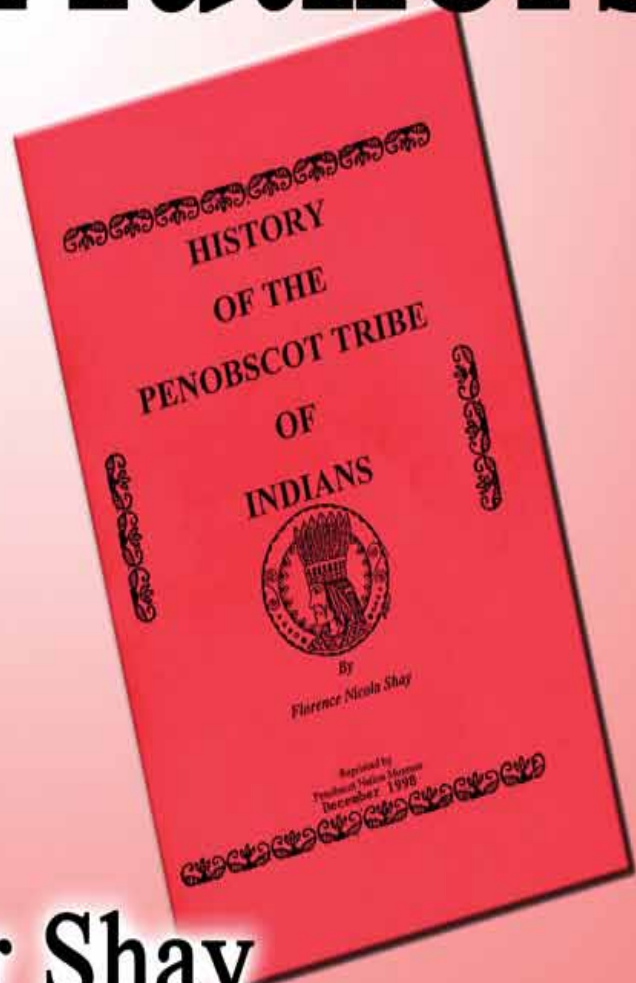
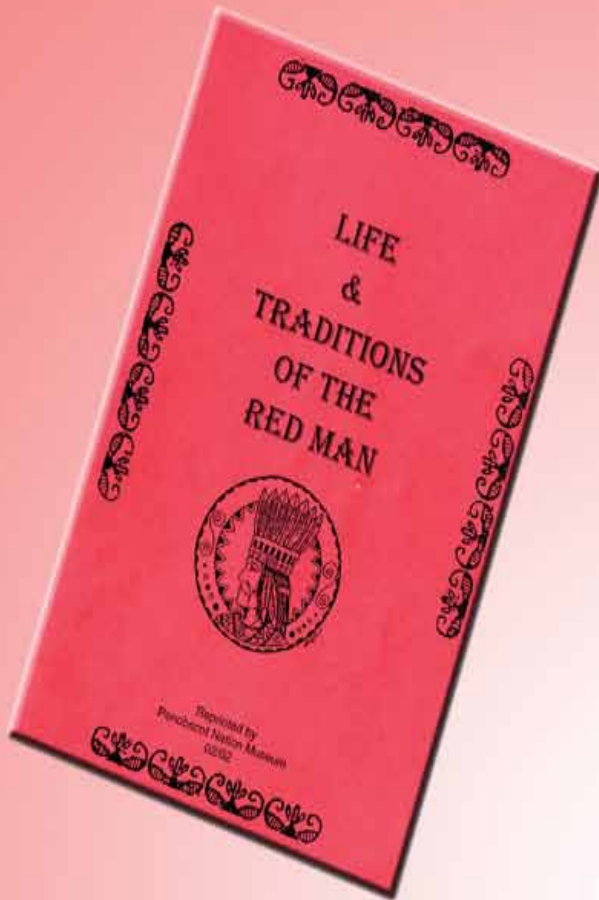
Father

Authors

Daughter

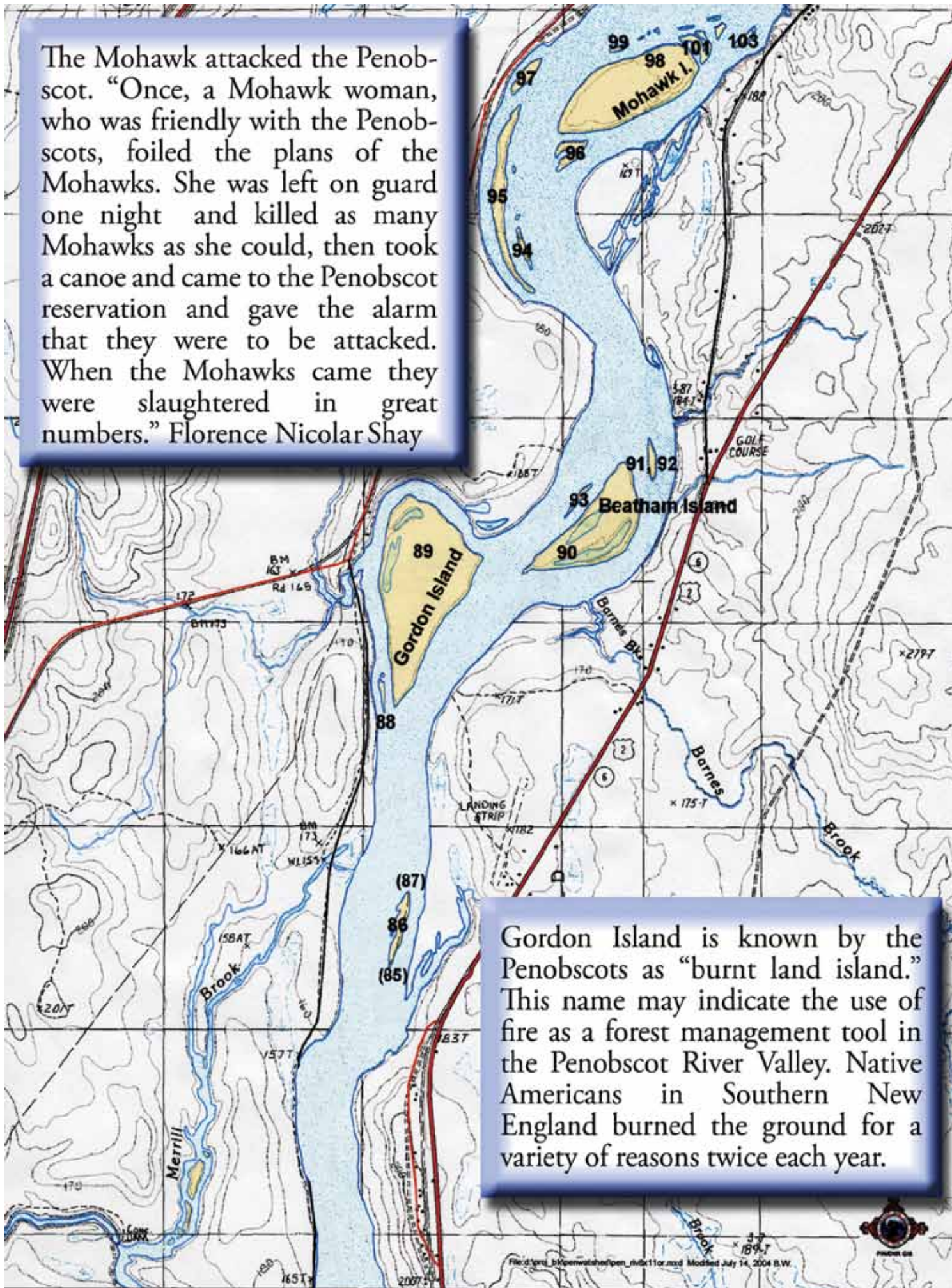


Florence Nicolar Shay

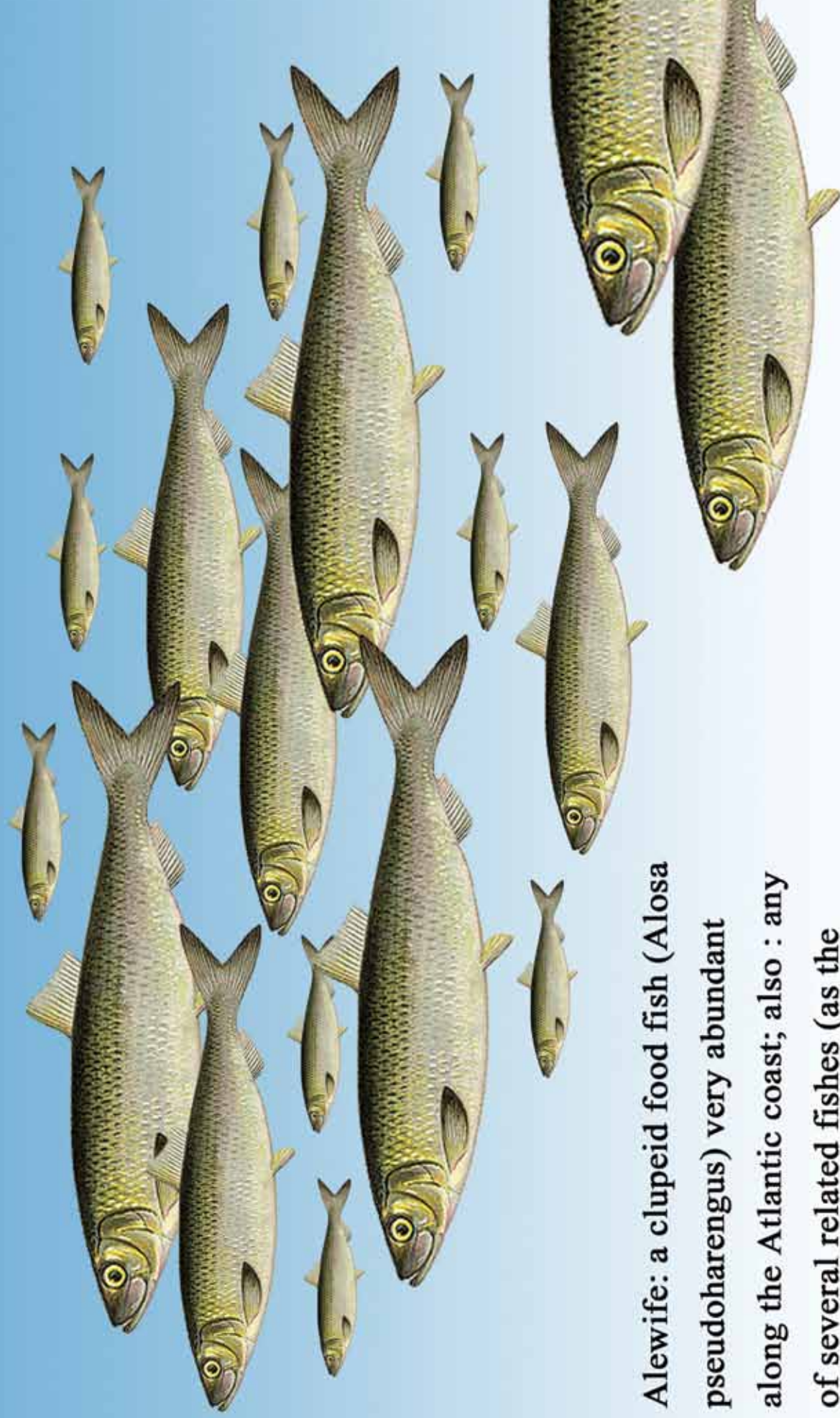


The Mohawk attacked the Penobscot. "Once, a Mohawk woman, who was friendly with the Penobscots, foiled the plans of the Mohawks. She was left on guard one night and killed as many Mohawks as she could, then took a canoe and came to the Penobscot reservation and gave the alarm that they were to be attacked. When the Mohawks came they were slaughtered in great numbers." Florence Nicolay Shay

Gordon Island is known by the Penobscots as "burnt land island." This name may indicate the use of fire as a forest management tool in the Penobscot River Valley. Native Americans in Southern New England burned the ground for a variety of reasons twice each year.

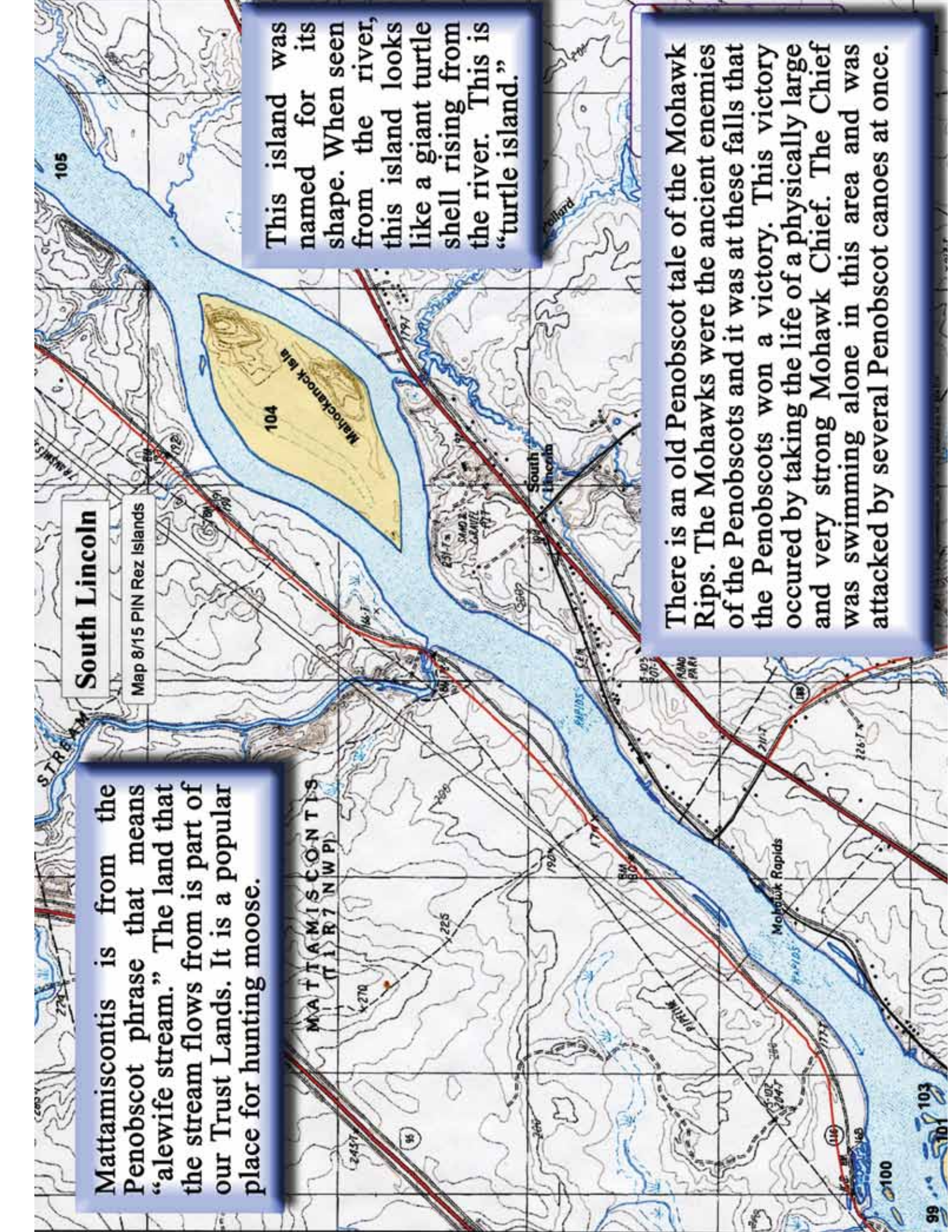


Mattamiscontis: means alewife stream



Alewife: a clupeid food fish (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) very abundant along the Atlantic coast; also : any of several related fishes (as the menhaden)





Mattamiscontis is from the Penobscot phrase that means "alewife stream." The land that the stream flows from is part of our Trust Lands. It is a popular place for hunting moose.

South Lincoln

Map 8/15 PIN Rez Islands

This island was named for its shape. When seen from the river, this island looks like a giant turtle shell rising from the river. This is the "turtle island."

There is an old Penobscot tale of the Mohawk Rips. The Mohawks were the ancient enemies of the Penobscots and it was at these falls that the Penobscots won a victory. This victory occurred by taking the life of a physically large and very strong Mohawk Chief. The Chief was swimming alone in this area and was attacked by several Penobscot canoes at once.

17 years old...

Francis Stanislaus

...in his 50's



Portrait photograph taken in 1891



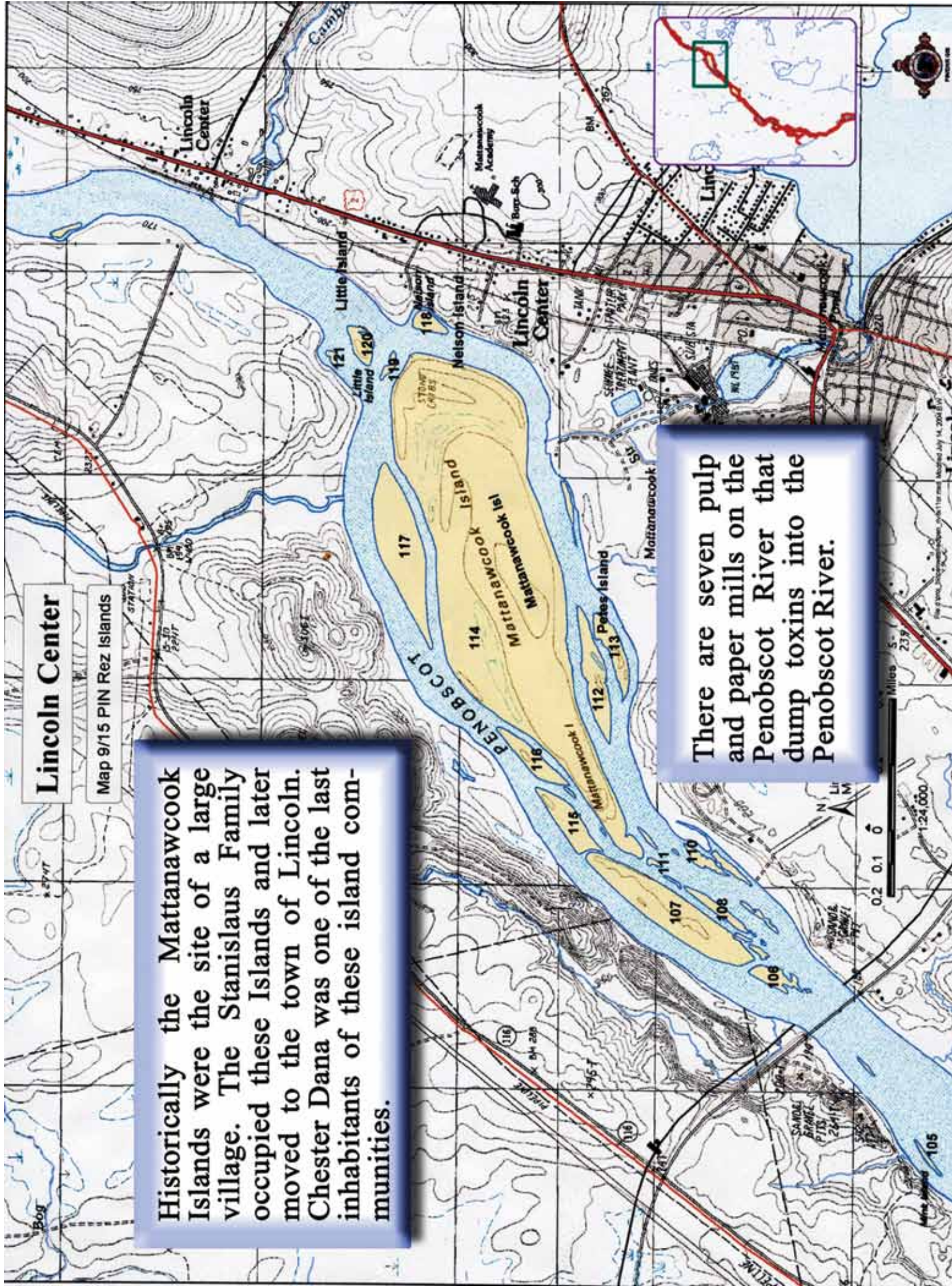
Photo probably taken by Frank Siebert, 1930's

Lincoln Center

Map 9/15 PIN Rez Islands

Historically the Mattanawcook Islands were the site of a large village. The Stanislaus Family occupied these Islands and later moved to the town of Lincoln. Chester Dana was one of the last inhabitants of these island communities.

There are seven pulp and paper mills on the Penobscot River that dump toxins into the Penobscot River.

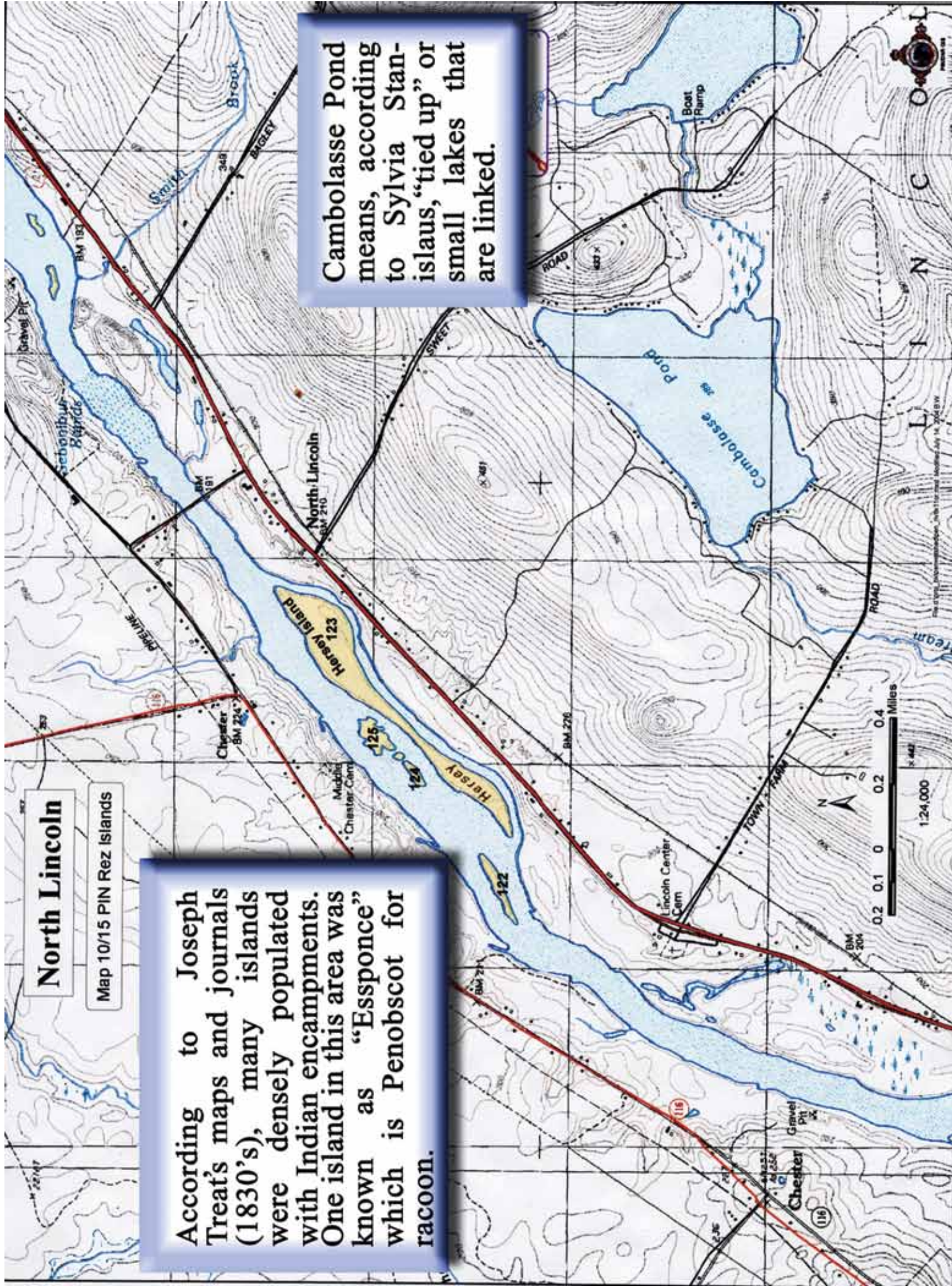


North Lincoln

Map 10/15 PIN Rez Islands

According to Joseph Treat's maps and journals (1830's), many islands were densely populated with Indian encampments. One island in this area was known as "Essponce" which is Penobscot for racoon.

Cambolasse Pond means, according to Sylvia Stanislaus, "tied up" or small lakes that are linked.



Joseph Attean was the Penobscot Nation's first elected Chief. Prior to that election, the Chief was chosen through bloodline. In addition to being a Penobscot Chief, and a guide for Henry David Thoreau, Joseph Attean worked on the log drives on the West Branch of the Penobscot River. It was while working in this capacity that Joseph Attean lost his life. He drowned on the Fourth of July 1870. He died saving the lives of other logging workers. He was 40 years old, and was born on Christmas day.



South Winn

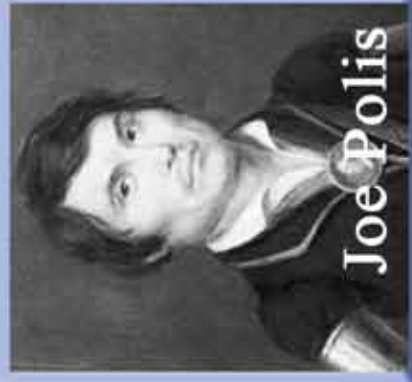
Map 11/15 PIN Rez Islands

Henry David Thoreau visited the Penobscot River Valley in the 1840's. He hired two Penobscot guides, Joe Attean, and Joe Polis.

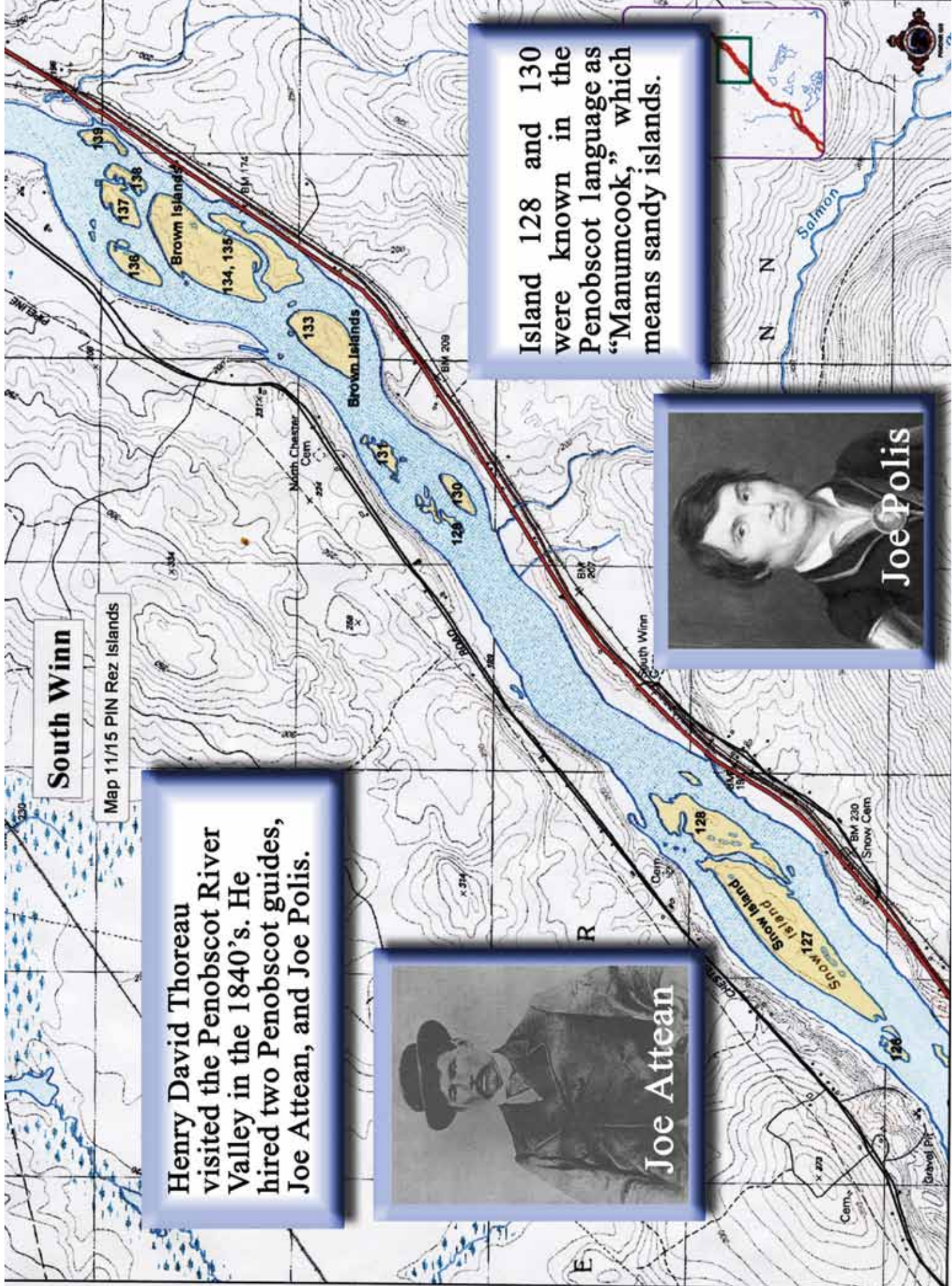


Joe Attean

Island 128 and 130 were known in the Penobscot language as "Manumcook," which means sandy islands.

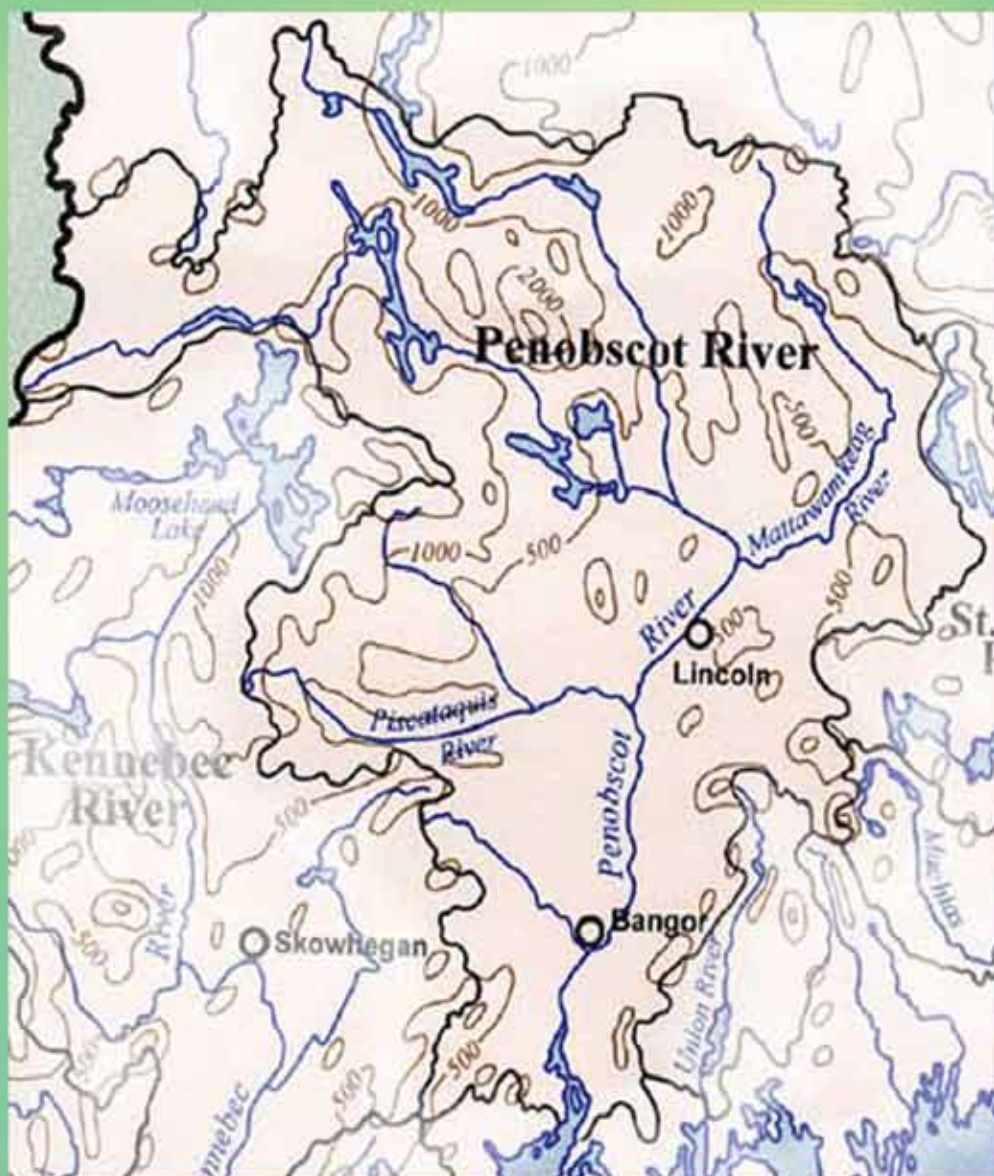


Joe Polis





Mattawamkeag River



Penobscot River Watershed

Mattawamkeag

Map 12/15 PIN Rez Islands

This is an ancient site of a Penobscot village. In 1689, John Gyles said "a village which stands on a point of land between the main river and a branch which heads east of it."

The Mattawamkeag River was a major tributary that was used to travel to lands and major rivers to the east. This was the gateway to the Maliseet country.

Historically Houston Islands were called "Five Islands." When Henry David Thoreau visited the area in the 1840's he indicated that there was Indian occupation upon these islands.

0.2 0.1 0 0.2 0.4 Miles

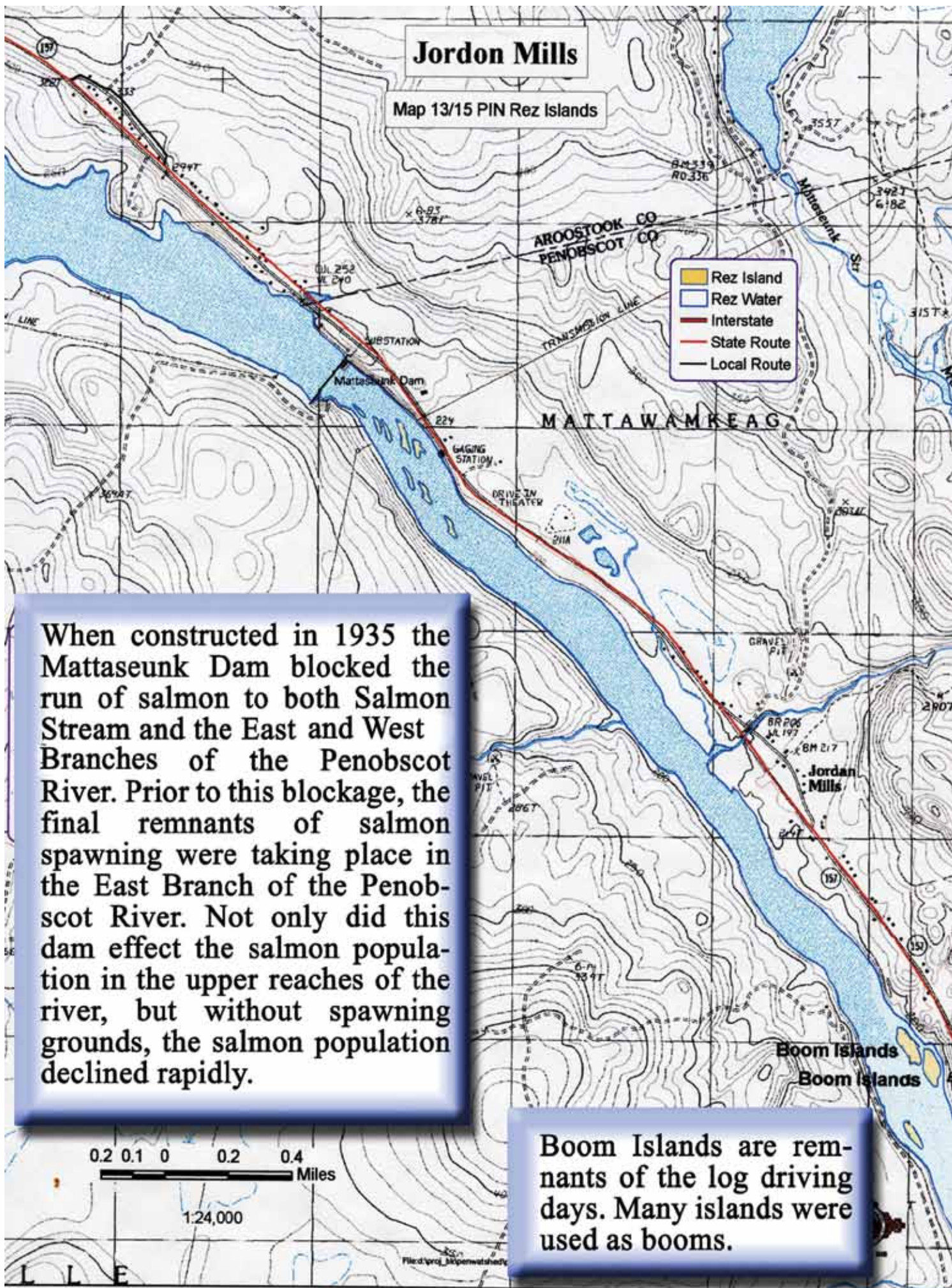
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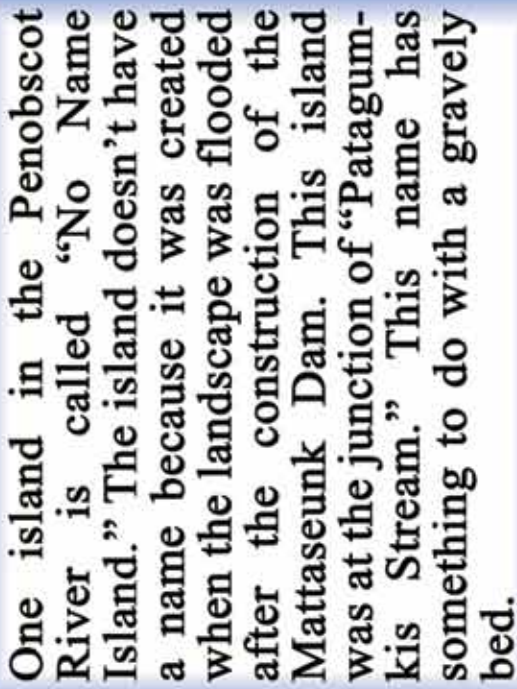
Jordon Mills

Map 13/15 PIN Rez Islands



When constructed in 1935 the Mattaseunk Dam blocked the run of salmon to both Salmon Stream and the East and West Branches of the Penobscot River. Prior to this blockage, the final remnants of salmon spawning were taking place in the East Branch of the Penobscot River. Not only did this dam effect the salmon population in the upper reaches of the river, but without spawning grounds, the salmon population declined rapidly.

Boom Islands are remnants of the log driving days. Many islands were used as booms.





The West Branch and the East Branch of the Penobscot River embrace Mt. Katahdin. The East Branch flowing to the east and north of the mountain, and the West Branch flowing to the south and west.

East Millinocket

Map 15/15 PIN Rez Islands

Matagamon, which means "it is the end, outlet of a lake" is at the head waters of the East Branch. Grindstone, also tribal land, lies on the eastern shore.

The old name for the area known today as Medway was "Nicatou," which in Penobscot means "fork of a river." The island that sits at the junction of the East Branch of the Penobscot and the West Branch of the Penobscot still retains the name Matagamon. Penobscot Nation Trust land Matagamon lies at the head-waters of the East Branch of the Penobscot River.