

B. RECREATION & HISTORIC RESOURCES

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Outline the history of the Town of Lubec;
2. Identify and profile the historic, archaeological, cultural and recreation resources of Lubec in terms of their type and significance;
3. Assess current and future threats to the existence and integrity of those resources;
4. Assess the effectiveness of existing measures to protect those resources;
5. Assess the adequacy of recreational facilities in Lubec; and identify the need for upgrade to existing recreational facilities or investments in new ones.

FINDINGS

Lubec's history is closely tied to its natural resources – in particular its rich maritime resources. During the nineteenth century, Lubec was a center of trade and shipbuilding. Although the historical and archaeological resources of Lubec have not been fully surveyed, they include several Native American sites; and numerous historical structures, most notably concentrated in downtown Lubec.

Through both publicly and privately owned facilities, Lubec provides a variety of opportunities for outdoor recreation. These include a baseball diamond, snowmobile and ATV trails, walking trails, and recreational boating access.

The Town anticipates that demand for recreational facilities will grow. In particular, demand access to surface waters for recreational use is expected to increase. The Town of Lubec was recently (2010) awarded a CDBG Public Facilities grant to make improvements to drainage at the community ball field.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Prehistory

Near the end of the last ice age, the present location of the Town of Lubec lay beneath the submerged edge of a retreating ice sheet. Moraines – or ridges of till, sand and gravel formed along the ice sheet's edge – are visible features of the landscape. In particular, a cluster of closely spaced, prominent moraines of the Pineo Ridge Moraine system parallels a section of Route 189. One of these moraines, informally called the Lubec Moraine, is traversed by Route 189 along the Lubec Peninsula (Borns, 2006).

Native Population

“Lubec's earliest settlers were the Red Paint People, ancestors to today's Passamaquoddy tribe. There is not enough information available to estimate the size of Lubec's ancestral population, except to say that it was larger and grouped in larger towns than the

Passamaquoddy people. The Passamaquoddy population in Maine and the Maritimes in 1600 AD was about 32,000” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

European Exploration

Like Native American populations, European explorers were attracted by Lubec’s rich maritime resources. “English, French, Portuguese and Spanish fishing fleets began to ply the rich fishing grounds of the Gulf of Maine and the Bay of Fundy during the 14th to 16th centuries. The English came to fish these waters, even wintering over on islands by the mid-15th century including Deer Island” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Among the earliest European visitors to leave a written description of the area was Samuel de Champlain, who sailed by on his way to Saint Croix Island in 1604. Amid colonial border disputes among the English, French and native inhabitants, the European population of the areas remained low through the first half of the 17th century. “The British population in the Bay of Fundy area totaled no more than 400 through the end of the French and English conflict in 1763. Of that total, 300 resided at Port Royal, now St. John, New Brunswick” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Revolutionary Era

In the 1790’s land grants were made in North Lubec and elsewhere to Revolutionary War veterans. “In 1790, the District of Passamaquoddy, or Township 8, was formed of Eastport and Lubec. Eastport incorporated in 1798 as Moose Island. The British continued to claim jurisdiction over Eastport, and would continue to do so until the Treaty of Ghent in 1815. The total population of Eastport and Lubec in 1790 was 244” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Establishment of a Foreign Port of Entry

“In 1803 the District of Passamaquoddy was established as a port of entry for foreign vessels. This changed the nature of the economic base from one of subsistence to one of trade. In 1803 there were three vessels in Eastport/Lubec totaling 85 tons. In 1820, the number of ships was not listed, but the tonnage had increased over seven-fold. In 1830, there were 28 vessels exceeded 3000 tons. The establishment of a new port of entry created a new marketing center, created work and drew people to operate that trade and establish all the related activities. The British tried to tighten their grip on Eastport and demanded taxes from the importers who also had to pay taxes to the American government on imported goods” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Lubec’s Founding

“Lubec was founded in a sudden move in 1815 by five ‘obligers,’ or licensed import agents, from Eastport. Of 12 obligers in the entire province, six were located in Eastport, and only one chose not to defy British authorities. When the Marshall of Nova Scotia came to arrest the defiant obligers, (Jabez Mowry, Ezra T. Bucknam, Josiah Dana, Samuel Wheeler, and Jonathan Bartlett) sympathizers forewarned them and they left Eastport late one night for Lubec Point with enough resources to immediately start building wharves, warehouses and stores. At that time, there were only two households on the entire point.

The move of the obligers and the founding of Lubec Village caused a sudden population explosion” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Increasing Trade – both Legal and Illegal

“For the next 70 years trade, both legal and illegal, and shipbuilding with its associated industries were the most important occupations in Lubec. Lubec’s 93 miles of convoluted shoreline, proximity to many Canadian towns along the Fundy shore, heavy volume of trade in the port of entry area and high British tariffs combined to set the perfect stage for many fortunes to be made in the illegal trade of goods from Lubec into the Canadian market. Lubec smugglers could realize very high profits and still allow for cheaper prices to the Canadian market than legal importers. The goods that traveled through Lubec to the black markets included coal from New Jersey, flour from Boston, sugar, molasses and rum from the West Indies, guava, logwood, coffee, fruit and spices from Rio, and pottery clay from Martha’s Vineyard. Lubec legally exported lumber, salt and smoked fish, potatoes, hay, and in later years, sardines” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Shipbuilding

“Shipbuilding began in 1804 with the building of the schooner *Hope* of 120 tons at Seward’s Neck. From then until 1830 about 20 vessels were launched. Lubec’s most lucrative commercial period was between 1864 and 1874. By 1874, only 3 merchant vessels were launched. At peak production, there were more than a dozen shipyards all around Lubec including 3 in North Lubec, 1 in Dixie, and several at the Narrows. In 70 years, upwards of 150 commercial vessels were built in Lubec shipyards. Other related industries included metalworking, shipwright, sail making, and ship chandlers. There were at least 100 Lubec men at sail as Masters” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Mining

“Lubec had a significant lead and copper mining industry. The mines were opened in 1860 on South Bay Shore. The ore was taken by oxen and horse from the mines and shipped by boat to markets around the world. The mines were active periodically and finally closed in the 1950’s” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Manufacturing

“Plaster mills were the first manufacturing business and were located in North Lubec near the Canal. They remained in business from 1840 to 1880 when the buildings burned and replaced by sardine factories. The first sardine factory in Lubec was started in 1880 in North Lubec and the industry boomed for the next 20 years with 22 more factories being built. The population swelled to more than 4,000, half in North Lubec. There were 4 distinct population centers, each with its own post office: Lubec, North Lubec, South Lubec and West Lubec” (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

“The American Can Company began making cans for the sardine factories in 1899 and was a big economic driver in Lubec until it closed in 1972. By 1916 the number of factories was down to 16. Business boomed throughout the war period, and then waned. By 1941 there were 10 factories in operation. Between 1940 and 1950 new factories were built and

an all-time production high of 3,806,000 cases was achieved. From this peak, the industry went straight downhill. The industry had been overbuilt in the war years and tariffs on imported sardines were removed. Federal regulations cleaned up the waters by not allowing fish waste to be dumped back in the ocean. By 1975 the number of plants in the state had dwindled from 48 to 15, and in Lubec there were only 2 left, Peacock's and Booth's" (Comprehensive Plan, 1992).

Recent History

During the 1990's and the first decade of the 21st century, Lubec's economy has gone through a period of transition. Marine industries, in particular, have undergone significant changes. In 2001 Lubec Packing Company, the last remaining sardine factory in town, closed. As the sardine industry declined in 1990, the town experienced a boom in aquaculture and the emergence of several "new" fisheries for products such as urchins, rockweed, and sea cucumbers.

This boom in the 1990's was followed by a period of sharp contraction and consolidation of ownership in aquaculture during the first years of the 21st century. There are currently about a dozen salmon pens under active management in and around Lubec; as the industry seems to have stabilized. Likewise, after a period of sharp decline, landings in many of the new fisheries (most notably urchins) appear to have stabilized, though at a level much lower than during the boom in the 1990's.

Along with changes in Lubec's traditional marine industries have come numerous other changes in civic life in Lubec. Families with young children have increasingly sought work in other parts of the state and country, as reflected in declining school enrollment. At the same time, there has been an influx of new residents, particularly since 2000. Among Lubec's new residents are a large number of retirees, many of whom reside in Lubec seasonally.

There are an increasing number of home-based businesses, including an emerging cluster of businesses in the creative economy (artists, galleries, designers). Lubec's historic downtown, scenic beauty, and increasing cultural offerings (particularly during the summer) continue both to attract new residents and enrich community life for longtime Lubeckers.

References:

Town of Lubec Comprehensive Plan, 1992 (Much of this information is drawn from a paper prepared for the Town of Lubec by Cathy Harlow).

Borns, Harold, et al. 2006. "Maine's Ice Age Trail Down East: Map and Guide." University of Maine and the National Science Foundation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

According to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) there are 7 known *prehistoric archaeological sites* (Native American, before European arrival) located in

Lubec. They are located in the shoreland zone. Most of these sites have been heavily eroded by sea level rise and consist of stone tools along the eroded shoreline. Several properties have had systematic professional archaeological survey for conservation land purchases. One of these surveys resulted in discovery of a potentially significant site.

As of June 2008, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has inventoried 58 historic shipwrecks in and around Lubec; and identified three other sites with significant historic archaeological finds. However, no professional survey for *historic archeological* sites (mostly European-American, after historic written records about 1600 A.D.) has been conducted to date in Lubec. Future such fieldwork could focus on agricultural, residential and industrial sites relating to the earliest Euro-American settlement of the town.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND PLACES

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission maintains an inventory of important sites including buildings or sites on the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP). Lubec’s currently registered historic places are listed in Table B-1.

Table B-1. LUBEC PROPERTIES ON NATIONAL REGISTER, 2008

Property Name	Location
Chaloner House	3 Pleasant Street
Jeremiah Fowler House	35 School Street
Lubec Channel Light Station	Lubec Channel
McCurdy Smokehouse	Water Street & School Street
West Quoddy Head Light Station	West Quoddy Head
West Quoddy Lifesaving Station,	West Quoddy Head
Daniel Young House	34 Main Street

Source: Maine Historic Preservation Commission

In addition to the buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, there are numerous other places in Lubec that have local historic significance. The 1992 Comprehensive Plan seven buildings and places of historic significance, three of which (Chaloner House, McCurdy’s Smokehouse and the Lubec Channel Light Station) have since been added to the National Register. Designation on the National Register encourages the preservation of historic properties by documenting their significance. It enables federal, state, and local agencies to consider historic properties in the early stages of planning projects; and makes owners of historic



West Quoddy Head Lighthouse, at the easternmost point in the United States is one of 7 properties in Lubec listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Photo: WCCOG

properties eligible to apply for grants for preservation activities.

A partial list of properties with local historical significance is included in Table B-2.

Table B-2. HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOT ON NATIONAL REGISTER, 2008

Property Name	Location	Identified By
Grange Hall		1992 Comp Plan
Jeremiah Fowler House		1992 Comp Plan
Columbia Store		1992 Comp Plan
Former Lawrence’s Store	North Lubec	Comp Plan Committee
Grave of First Coast Guard Officer	Hopley-Yeaton Cemetery, N. Lubec	Comp Plan Committee
Historic Sardine Camp	Behind Carver’s Shellfish	Comp Plan Committee
“Twin” Victorian Homes	North Lubec	Comp Plan Committee
Porter House	North Lubec	Comp Plan Committee

Source: Lubec Comprehensive Plan Committee

The Town of Lubec should continue work with the Lubec Historic Society and interested property owners to see if these or other properties in Lubec would qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Cemeteries

The cemeteries of Lubec provide insight into the history of the community. A list of Lubec cemeteries and burial sites inventoried by the Lubec Historical Society is provided below.

Table B-3: LIST OF LUBEC CEMETERIES
(Cemeteries listed in *Italics* appear on Map 2: Public Facilities)

Name of Cemetery	Location
<i>Lubec Village (a/k/a Bayview) Cemetery</i>	<i>Main St.</i>
<i>Mt. Hope / Lamson Cemetery</i>	<i>Off Rte 189</i>
<i>Split Hill Cemetery</i>	<i>West Lubec Rd.</i>
Morton Cemetery	North Lubec Rd. (0.8 mi up on the right)
Hopley-Yeaton Cemetery	North Lubec Rd. (1.8 mi up on the right)
Major Trescott Cemetery	North Lubec Rd. (2.65 mi up on the right)
<i>North Lubec Cemetery</i>	<i>North Lubec Rd. (past Mill Creek on left)</i>
Reynolds Cemetery	North Lubec Rd. (2.9 mi up on the left)
<i>Upper North Lubec Cemetery</i>	<i>North Lubec Rd. (4.6 mi up on the left)</i>
Huckins Cemetery	Off North Lubec Rd. (5.1 mi up on the left)
Gove Cemetery	Off North Lubec Rd. (5.7 mi up on the right)
Maple Tree Cemetery	Maple Tree Rd
<i>Morang Cemetery</i>	<i>Off Rte 189 across from the airport</i>
Unnamed Cemetery	Off Boot Cove Road by pond
McFadden Cemetery	Dixie Road
Unnamed Cemetery (overgrown)	In the woods, off S. Lubec Road

Source: Betty Case, Town Clerk

Historic Patterns of Development

Historic patterns of development encode important information of the development communities and community life. Moreover, historic downtowns and village centers with

concentrations of historic homes and businesses contribute to the feel of a community and its sense of place.

Lubec is fortunate to have a significant number of historic homes located in the downtown area. The historical pattern of development is clearly evident. There is also a notable collection of historic homes and businesses in North Lubec. Both of these places contribute positively to Lubec's community identity and support the tourism industry in Lubec.

Since 1992, the town has undertaken a number of projects to enhance the historic character of downtown Lubec and highlight historic aspects of the downtown. Most notably, these include rebuilding Water Street with improved sidewalks, and streetscape improvements such as historically styled streetlights.

Preservation of Historic & Archaeological Resources in Lubec

The primary mechanisms for historical preservation in Lubec are public investment in historic properties and streetscape enhancement; and municipal support of privately led historic preservation efforts.

In addition to the efforts listed above, recent efforts to support historical preservation in Lubec have included rebuilding the Civil War monument and the creation of the R.S. Peacock Fire Museum, which houses historic firefighting equipment and other artifacts adjacent to the Lubec Fire Department. There is currently a private effort to create a Smokehouse Museum on Water Street; and the historical society has recently invested in repairing the War Memorial. The Lubec Historical Society also maintains archives and cemetery records, a small exhibit of artifacts, and microfilm of the Lubec Herald from 1910-1957 located in the Old Columbia Packing Store at 135 Main Street.

Lubec has recently been selected as one of the first eight communities to participate in the Maine Community Heritage Project (MCHP, website: <http://www.mainememory.net/mchp/>). MCHP is an innovative new program that promotes collaboration between local schools, historical societies, and public libraries through the exploration and celebration of local history. The Lubec Historical Society, school system, the library and Lubec Landmarks are all participants.

Nevertheless, a number of historic properties have fallen into disrepair or been destroyed since 1992. Most notably affected are historic properties related to Lubec's sardine industry. A few properties, such including Peacock Canning Company, continue to be actively used as marine processing facilities. Others, including a number of historic sardine camps, are either minimally used or no longer in use and at risk of falling in to disrepair. In the 1990's the American Canning Plant – a historic sardine factory on Water Street – fell into such disrepair that it was removed by the Town.

The Town should continue to promote historic preservation by working with interested property owners to pursue voluntary listing of additional property on the National Register

of Historic Places; supporting private effort to preserve historic properties; and making critical public investments in historical preservation.

The Town should also amend its subdivision ordinances to include provisions for sites with identified potential for historical and archeological resources to ensure that historical and archaeological resources are not inadvertently lost. Land use provisions that would accomplish this goal include a requirement for subdivision or non-residential property developers to look for and identify any historical and archaeological resources, and to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.

Existing Policies regarding Historic and Archaeological Resources

Town policies relative to the preservation of historical and archaeological resources as established by the 1992 Comprehensive Plan are summarized in the table below, as are recommended implementation strategies and notes on the status of each recommendation. A complete list of the policy recommendation from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Appendix A: Executive Summary of the Town of Lubec Comprehensive Plan, 1992*. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Town Office.

Table B-4. HISTORIC RESOURCES POLICIES FROM THE 1992 COMP PLAN

Policy	Notes
It is the policy of the Town of Lubec to encourage and promote the identification and subsequent protection of significant historic and archaeological areas through the efforts of landowner involvement nonprofit groups, and the Lubec Historical Society.	<i>This policy should be amended to include other groups interested in historic preservation.</i>
Implementation Strategies	Notes
Encourage public and private educational activities which enhance the understanding of and the aesthetic appreciation of the Town’s identified historic and archaeological resources.	<i>A number of actions have been taken to implement this strategy including development of a guided Walking Tour, and Lubec’s current participation in the Maine Community Heritage Project. This strategy should be continued.</i>
Encourage the Lubec Historical Society to conduct an inventory of the Town’s historic resources.	<i>The Lubec Historical Society now has a building to house its collection; although there has not been a comprehensive survey historic resource, work continues. This strategy should be continued.</i>
Add reference to existing State and Federal programs affecting the expansion and/or alteration of buildings and structures identified as being of local, state, or national historic significance, in all appropriate Ordinances.	<i>This strategy has not been implemented. The committee feels that other strategies can more effectively promote the town’s policy on historic preservation.</i>

Source: Town of Lubec Comprehensive Plan, 1992

RECREATION

There are a wide variety of recreational opportunities in Lubec, including indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, and numerous cultural events. This diverse range of recreational opportunities is supported both by volunteer efforts, municipal government and private organizations ranging from civic groups, churches, nonprofit organization, and informal groups of citizens.

Adequacy of Recreation Facilities

The Maine Department of Conservation has published guidelines for the types of recreational facilities that municipalities should seek to develop and maintain. These guidelines are based upon a town’s population. In Table B-5 (below), these guidelines and the facilities and services found locally are shown, as well as the condition and brief description of those facilities.

Lubec provides a variety of opportunities for outdoor recreation and cultural events. Lubec recreational facilities include both publicly and privately owned facilities. Facilities and recreational programs rely on support from the town and state governments and the generosity of local donors and volunteers. Recreational facilities in town include a baseball diamond/multi-use field, snowmobile and ATV trails, walking trails, and public access for recreational boating. Overall, recreational facilities in Lubec are in good condition. Over the planning period, the Town anticipates that demand for recreational facilities will grow. The Town of Lubec is currently working to improve drainage issues at the community ball field.



The Bandstand across the Civil War Memorial is one of several town-owned facilities providing outdoor recreation opportunities for local residents.
Photo: WCCOOG

Table B-5. ADEQUACY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Guidelines for Rec. & Park Services for Municipalities between 1,000 & 1,500 People	Located In Town?	Condition¹	Description/Location/Capacity
<u>I. Administration</u>			
Recreation and Park Committee or Board	No	-	Function of Selectboard
<u>II. Leadership</u>			
Summer Program: Swimming Instructors	No	-	At Univ. of Maine Machias
Summer Recreation Director	No	-	None in 2008, formerly contracted out.
<u>III. Program</u>			
Swimming Instruction	No	-	At Univ. of Maine Machias
Supervised Playground Program	No	-	
Skiing Instruction Program	No	-	Ski Club at School
Ice skating	No	-	
Community-wide Special Events	Yes	-	Fall Festival
Arts & Crafts Programs	Yes	-	Through adult ed., school & CCLC
<u>IV. Facilities</u>			
<u>Outdoor Facilities</u>			
Community Recreation Area, 12-25 acres w/ball fields, tennis courts, swimming, ice skating, etc.	Yes	B	At school
Softball/Little League Diamond (0.75 per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	C	Poor drainage in outfield
Basketball Court (0.50 per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	B	Rim too high (11')
Tennis Court (0.67 per 1,000 pop.)	No	-	In Campobello
Multi-Purpose field: football, soccer, field hockey (0.50 per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	C	Poor drainage
Swim area to serve 3% of town pop. (15 s.f. per user)	No	-	Lakes and beach available in nearby communities.
Pool – 27 sq. ft/water per user of Beach 50 sq.ft/water, 5 sq.ft/beach per user	Yes	N/A	Privately-owned pool at campground available for public use (fee for service).
Ice Skating (5,000 s.f. per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	N/A	Several small ponds used informally.
Playgrounds (0.50 per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	A	Playgrounds at school / outdoor adventure course at Pike Lands
Picnic Areas w/tables & grills (2 tables per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	A	At State Park & Stockford Park
<u>Indoor Facilities</u>			
School Facilities Available for Public Use	Yes	B	
Large Multi-Purpose Room (0.2 per 1,000 pop.)	Yes	A	
Auditorium or Assembly Hall	Yes	B	
Public Library	Yes	A	
<u>V. Finance</u> (funds for operation & maint.)			
Minimum \$6 per capita	Yes	-	

¹Grade Classification System:

- A Relatively new facility, lifetime expected in excess of 20 years (with proper maintenance)
- B Facility is older and has been well cared for, lifetime expected to be in excess of 10 years
- C Older facility that may not be in the best of shape & may need minor improvements within 5 years
- D Old facility that needs considerable maintenance within 2 years and/or significant renovation
- F Very old facility that has outlived its usefulness or is in severe disrepair. This facility (or equipment) is unsafe or unusable and should be attended to very soon. Replacement may or may not be necessary (based on need assessment).

Outdoor Recreation

Lubec has numerous opportunities for outdoor recreation, including a variety of hiking and walking trails, opportunities for camping and picnicking, ball fields, an excellent playground, an outdoor adventure course, several small in-town parks and world-class sea kayaking opportunities. Opportunities for outdoor recreation in Lubec (and surrounding communities) contribute to quality of life for local residents. They are an important amenity for Lubec's growing tourism industry. Most notably, the easternmost point in the United States, located at Quoddy Head State Park attracts visitors from around the world.

Outdoor recreation in Lubec is promoted through a variety of efforts. Two such examples are the Downeast Birding Festival and Cobscook Trails. The Downeast Birding Festival is an annual spring event that draws birding enthusiasts from around the country. The event, which has consistently grown since its inception in 2004, has quickly become a "kick-off" event for the summer tourist season. Cobscook Trail, a guidebook of many local hikes from Roque Bluffs to Calais, is published by a consortium of public and private conservation landowners. These guidebooks are sold at local businesses and are an important resource for motel, B&B owners, summer rentals and other area visitors. Outdoor recreational resources are also promoted online through tourism websites.

The 1992 Lubec Comprehensive Plan identified 14 facilities for outdoor recreation in and near Lubec. Since that time, several additional facilities for outdoor recreation have been developed by citizen groups and private organizations. Three notable examples that involved collaborative efforts by multiple groups and individuals include the school playground, the ADA accessible trail connecting Lubec Consolidated School and Mowry Beach, and the Pike Lands, which include an outdoor adventure course and several miles of hiking and walking trails.

Table B-6 lists publicly-owned properties in Lubec that allow public access for outdoor recreation along with recommendations for improvements; privately owned property that allow public access for recreational purposes are included in Table B-7.

Overall, recreational trails in Lubec are well maintained. There are some issues with conflicting uses on multi-use trails (notably on trails shared by ATV users and hikers). There are also some management concerns regarding inappropriate disposal of dog waste, notably at facilities near downtown (Mowry Beach Trail and Stockford Park). At this time, the loss of access for traditional uses such as hunting and fishing is not a particularly significant concern in Lubec.

As expressed in the 1992 Plan, the Town of Lubec continues to have concerns about the effect of land conservation and current use taxation on the municipal tax base. The Town requests that landowners, land trusts and public agencies interested in developing additional public recreational facilities in Lubec consult with the Town to identify strategies that will maximize the benefit to the public; and mitigate any adverse impacts.

Table B-6. PUBLICLY-OWNED PROPERTIES ALLOWING OUTDOOR RECREATION IN LUBEC

Name	Ownership	Facilities	Location/Description	Condition ² /Needed Improvements
Boat Ramp	State of Maine	Paved boat launch; Seasonal docks (5 berths). Parking: ~30 vehicles	1.7 acres on the north end of Lubec Neck, facing into Johnson Bay off of Cobscook Bay.	A: The boat ramp is very actively used and is in excellent condition.
Flat Iron Corner	Leased land	No formal facilities. <i>(A citizen group has worked to beautify the lot and erect a winter skating rink).</i>	Located at the triangle on Main and Washington streets, this was once the site of a filling station but had since become a vacant lot.	N/A: The town holds on a lease on the land, which is in private ownership.
Bandstand & Civil War Monument	Town of Lubec	Bandstand, outdoor seating area with a capacity of 500.	1 acre community park in downtown Lubec.	A: Overall in good condition. War Memorial was recently restored. Bandstand is in good condition.
Lubec Consolidated School (ball field)	SAD 19	Multipurpose field (baseball, soccer, etc.) Parking: At school	5 acres school facility is used by the School; open to community recreation groups in the evening.	C: Persistent drainage issues in outfield. The Town is currently working to address this issue.
Lubec Consolidated School (playground)	SAD 19	Outdoor playground; recreation Parking: At school	2 playgrounds used by School during school hours and available for community use at other times.	A: Playground in back in excellent condition; actively used. B: Playground in front in good condition; some maint. issues.
Lubec Consolidated School (gym & hall)	SAD 19	Hall/cafeateria & gymnasium. Parking: 50+ vehicles	Cafeteria w/full kitchen and gymnasium; b'ball some evenings; used for community events.	A: Actively used by the community. Facility is in excellent condition.
Lubec Consolidated School (basketball)	SAD 19	Outdoor basketball court Parking: At school	School basketball court. Used by school during school hours; open to community at other times	B: Court is in good condition, but the rim is set at none standard height (11').
Morang Cove & Horan Head	IFW	Conservation area and hiking trails Parking: ~5 vehicles at each location.	Off Crows Neck Road (528 acres) and Horan Head (235 ac) accessed from the Straight Bay Road.	A: Actively managed by IFW. No recommendations for improvements to public facilities at this time.
Quoddy Head State Park	DOC	4½ miles of hiking trails; historic lighthouse & museum; picnic area; seasonal toilets. Parking: ~50 vehicles	532-acres park purchased in 1962. Features extensive forests, two bogs, diverse habitat for rare plants, and West Quoddy Head Light. Easternmost point in US.	B: Overall good condition. A major tourist attraction that is actively used by the community as well. Some inland trails need significant maintenance.
Stockford Memorial Park	Town of Lubec	4 picnic tables, boat haul-out, volleyball & horseshoe pit. Parking: 10 vehicles.	One-acre town park on Lower Water Street.	B: Picnic facilities need improvement.

Source: 1992 Comp Plan, Comprehensive Plan Update Committee

² Classification System. **A:** Relatively new facility, lifetime expected in excess of 20 years (with proper maintenance). **B:** Facility is older and has been well cared for, but may need renovations in 10-20 years. **C:** Older facility that may not be in the best of shape & may need improvements in 5-10 years. **D:** Old facility that needs replacement or considerable maintenance/renovation in 2-5 years. **F:** Very old facility that has outlived its usefulness or is in severe disrepair. This facility (or equipment) is unsafe or unusable and should be attended to very soon. Replacement may or may not be necessary (based on need assessment). **N/A:** Facility not ranked.

Table B-7. PRIVATELY-OWNED PROPERTIES ALLOWING OUTDOOR RECREATION IN LUBEC

Name	Ownership ³	Facilities	Location/Description
Boot Head	MCHT	Hiking trails with access to the water. Parking: ~5 vehicles.	700 acre preserve on both sides of Boot Cove Road.
Federal Island a/k/a Hog Island	TNC	No formal facilities. (<i>Access by small watercraft only low-impact day-use recreation allowed</i>).	12 acre undeveloped island; wildlife habitat.
Hamilton Cove Preserve	MCHT	Hiking trails with access to a cobble beach at Hamilton Cove, Hamilton Brook, & observation platform at Lawrence Head. (<i>Additional trails are planned</i>). Parking: ~4 cars.	1225 acres with access on the Boot Cove Road. A quarter of this land is on the ocean side of the road. The inland side of the Boot Cove Road contains extensive wetlands and is the watershed for Hamilton Brook.
Long Island Preserve	TNC	No formal facilities. (<i>Access by small watercraft only low-impact day-use recreation allowed; no camping or swimming areas</i>).	109 acres of undeveloped land on Long Island in South Bay. The preserve is managed for wildlife preservation.
Mowry Beach	QRLT & MCHT	0.4 mile ADA accessible trail. Parking: ~5 cars	48 acres adjacent to school. Trail creation was a collaboration between students at the Lubec K 12 school, the Cobscook Community Learning Center, QRLT, and MCHT.
Pike Lands	RMCL & QRLT	Hiking trails with access to South Bay; ropes/adventure course. Parking: 10+ vehicles.	(128 ac) in North Lubec.
Rogers Island	RIT & Town of Lubec	No formal facilities. (<i>Access by small watercraft only low-impact day-use recreation allowed</i>).	Wildlife habitat; primarily functions as a bird sanctuary.
South Bay Campground	Private	Campground with 25 RV sites and 25 tent sites; bath house and dump station.	19.5 on Rte 189 and South Bay, wilderness area with trails.
Clusters of islands in Straight Bay	Various	No formal facilities. (<i>Access by small watercraft only low-impact day-use recreation allowed in some areas</i>).	All but one island in Straight Bay are protected from development. This bay is the most concentrated bald eagle nesting area in the lower 48 states.
Sunset Point Trailer Park	Private	Half basketball court, a horseshoe pit, 30 RV sites & 25 tent sites, a recreation room, bath house, and a dump station.	4.25 acre campground on Johnson Bay with 750 feet of saltwater beach frontage.

Source: 1992 Comp Plan, Comprehensive Plan Update Committee

³ MCHT: Maine Coast Heritage Trust
 QRLT: Quoddy Regional Land Trust
 RIT: Rogers Island Trust
 RMCL: Regional Medical Center at Lubec
 TNC: The Nature Conservancy

Recreational Access for Boating, ATV and Snowmobile Use

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation within the Maine Department of Conservation administers the following programs which make financial assistance available to municipalities:

The Public Boating Facilities Program, which provides funds to assist in the acquisition, development or improvement of public boat facilities;

The Snowmobile Trail Grant Program, which provides funds for the construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails;

The ATV Trail Grant Program, which provides funds for the construction and maintenance of all-terrain vehicle trails.

Based on the requirements of the growth management law, the Bureau reports that it will not be able to allocate funds from these programs to towns whose comprehensive plans and implementation programs do not at least contain policy statements which directly relate to the provision of public boating facilities, snowmobile trails, and ATV trails (grants to eligible private organizations and clubs are not affected by the law). The comprehensive plan should contain an inventory of the sites and trails currently available, a discussion of any deficiencies and problems, and one or more policies and strategies identifying the Town's course of action with respect to these types of recreation facilities.

Commercial users currently make up the majority of users at facilities providing public access to surface waters in Lubec; however, the Town anticipates that demand for recreational access to surface waters will increase over the planning period. Tidal change can be a challenge for recreational boating access in Lubec; and should be considered in developing any new recreational boating access. In addition to the traditional accesses to marine waters as described above and depicted on *Map 2: Public Facilities and Services*, the Town of Lubec recognizes the need for recreational boating access to Straight Bay and Horan's Creek.

At present, the Town of Lubec is underserved by public access snowmobile and ATV trails; and snowmobile access has been limited in recent years by poor snow coverage.

Recreational Programs

There are a number of regular recreational programs available to residents of Lubec. These include a T-ball league, recreational outing club, and Adult Ed. The school basketball court is open for community use at least once a week; and regularly used by members of the community. In addition, a variety of recreational and educational programs are available to Lubec residents at the Cobscook Community Learning Center in the neighboring community of Trescott.

The Town has, in previous years, worked with the Regional Medical Center at Lubec to offer a youth summer recreation program. The Town continues to support the availability of youth summer recreation programs, and is working to find a solution.

Recreational Events

Lubec hosts a growing number of community-wide and cultural events to contribute to recreational opportunities for local residents and visitors. In addition to the Downeast Birding Festival mentioned above, two significant events in Lubec are the Summer Keys music program concerts and the Fall Festival. **Summer Keys**, billed as a “vacation with a difference” offers workshop-style courses in a variety of musical instruments and styles between June and August. Summer Keys draws participants from around the country; weekly concerts offered in association with Summer Keys attract local residents and visitors. The **Lubec Fall Festival** is a community-wide event held annually along Water Street. The Fall Festival features a variety of vendors and family-oriented activities.

Churches, Civic and Social Organizations

Churches in the Town of Lubec include the Christian Temple Church (41 Main St.), Congregational Christian Church (3 Church St.), Sacred Heart Catholic Church (12 Hamilton St.), Ridge Baptist Church (274 County Rd.), and West Lubec Methodist (867 County Rd). Civic and social organizations include the American Legion and the Lions Club.

Regional Recreation

Recreational resources in Washington County have an impact on the local and regional economy. Tourist-related businesses that rely on the recreational opportunities are significant sources of income to some towns in the area. In Lubec, many retail businesses benefit in part from an influx of tourists to the region, especially during the summer.

Regional recreation facilities accessible to Lubec’s residents and to visitors include wildlife refuges, parks, golf courses, picnic areas, public access to surface waters, hiking and snowmobile trails. Major regional recreational resources include:

1. Cobscook Bay State Park in Edmunds: 888 acres; more than 100 campsites and shelters are on the water's edge; boating; hot showers; picnic area; hiking and groomed cross-country ski trails and hiking trails.
2. Cobscook Community Learning Center: situated on fifty acres of former farmstead and forest land in Trescott Township. The campus includes five buildings situated in a ring on a 10-acre plot surrounded by 40 acres of sanctuary lands with trails to serve as an outdoor classroom.
3. Cutler Coast Public Reserved Land, Bold Coast Trails, maintained by the State, contains almost five miles of dramatic cliff-bound ocean shore.
4. Down East Sunrise Trail – 85-mile multi-use rail-trail from Ellsworth to Ayers Junction in Charlotte.

5. Edmunds boat landing.
6. Herring Cove in Campobello, N.B.: this park includes a barrier reef, a large sand beach, picnicking and camping areas. There is also a 9 hole golf course and club house.
7. Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge: 16,000 acres north of Calais, 6,700 acres in Edmunds. Migratory birds, big game and 50 miles of trails.
8. Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge in Steuben: 3,335 acres on the mainland and several islands, variety of birds.
9. Reversing Falls Park in Pembroke: 140 acres, trails and beach.
10. Roque Bluffs State Park: 2300-foot beach, picnic tables, grills, playground.
11. Roosevelt Campobello International Park in Campobello, N.B. A 2,800-acre park that includes the cottage and the grounds where Franklin Roosevelt and his family vacationed. The Island also has a tourist information center.
12. St. Croix Country Club and Golf Course in Calais.
13. St. Croix Island International Historic Site at Red Beach in Calais. Overlooks St. Croix Island, site of historic French settlement in 1604.

Existing Policies regarding Recreation

Town policies relative to recreation as established by the 1992 Comprehensive Plan are summarized in the table below as are recommended implementation strategies and notes on the status of each recommendation. A complete list of the policy recommendation from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Appendix A: Executive Summary of the Town of Lubec Comprehensive Plan, 1992*. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Town Office.

Table B-8. RECREATION POLICIES FROM THE 1992 COMP PLAN

Policies	Notes
It is the Policy of the Town of Lubec to expand the recreation opportunities and surface water access provided to its citizens.	<i>This policy should be continued.</i>
It is the policy of the Town of Lubec to vigorously resist the acquisition of additional land or interest in land, for recreation purposes, by the state and federal government and by state and national environmental groups which are not supported by in-depth environmental, social, and economic impact statements and by the land owners involved.	<i>This strategy should be amended to read: “It is the policy of the Town of Lubec to request that land owners, state agencies, land trusts and others making significant conservation decisions in Lubec meet with the town to discuss the potential social and economic impact of further conservation; to identify strategies to maximize the public benefit of conservation for local residents; and to identify strategies that will mitigate any adverse impacts.”</i>
Implementation Strategies	Notes
Continue to participate in regional recreational initiative and programs.	<i>This strategy should be continued.</i>
Apply for funds to build storm drainage at baseball and softball fields from the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.	<i>This strategy was implemented; however the drainage issues have not been fully addressed. The Town should continue efforts to correct the problem.</i>
Begin saving for future recreation capital improvements.	<i>This strategy should be amended to include recreational improvements in the Capital Investment Plan.</i>

Source: Town of Lubec Comprehensive Plan, 1992

POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

The town has developed the following policies and implementation strategies to protect and preserve the cultural resources including historical, archaeological and recreational resources in Lubec.

Goal: Lubec will preserve its cultural, historic and archeological resources for future generations.			
Goal: Lubec will maintain existing facilities and expand recreational access for its citizens.			
Historic & Archaeological Resources			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Encourage and promote the identification and subsequent protection of significant historic and archaeological areas through the efforts of landowner involvement nonprofit groups, and the Lubec Historical Society.	For sites with identified potential for historical and archeological resources, through local land use ordinances require subdivision or non-residential property developers to look for and identify any historical and archaeological resources, and to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.	Planning Board & CEO	Ongoing
	Encourage public and private educational activities which enhance the understanding of and the aesthetic appreciation of the Town's identified historic and archaeological resources.	Selectmen	Ongoing
	Through local land use ordinances, require the planning board (or other designated review authority) to incorporate maps and information provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission into their review process.	Planning Board & CEO	Ongoing
	Encourage the Lubec Historical Society or other interested group to conduct an inventory of the Town's historic resources.	Selectmen; Historical Society	Medium-term (2-5 years)
Recreation			
Expand the recreation opportunities and surface water access provided to its citizens.	Implement CDBG Public Facilities Grant to address drainage issues at baseball and softball fields.	Selectmen	Immediate
	Create a list of recreation needs or develop a recreation plan to meet current and future needs. Assign a committee or town official to explore ways of addressing the identified needs and/or implementing the policies and strategies outlined in the plan.	Selectmen	Immediate
	Include necessary investments in recreation facilities in the Town's Capital Investment Plan.	Selectmen	Immediate
	Continue to participate in regional recreational initiative and programs.	Selectmen	On-going

Goal: Lubec will preserve its cultural, historic and archeological resources for future generations.			
Goal: Lubec will maintain existing facilities and expand recreational access for its citizens.			
Historic & Archaeological Resources			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Request that land owners, state agencies, land trusts and others making significant conservation decisions in Lubec meet with the town to discuss the potential social and economic impact of further conservation; to identify strategies to maximize the public benefit of conservation for local residents; and to identify strategies that will mitigate any adverse impacts.	Selectmen	On-going
	Work with a local land trust or other preservation organization to expand public access to open space and recreational land already in conservation.	Selectmen	On-going
	Work with public and private partners to extend and maintain a network of trails for motorized and non-motorized uses. Connect with regional trail systems where possible.	Selectmen	On-going
	Provide education regarding the benefits and protections for landowners allowing public recreational access on their property.	Selectmen	On-going