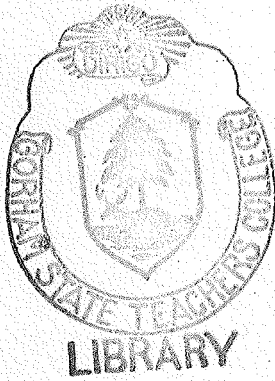
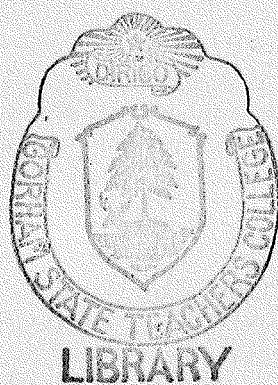
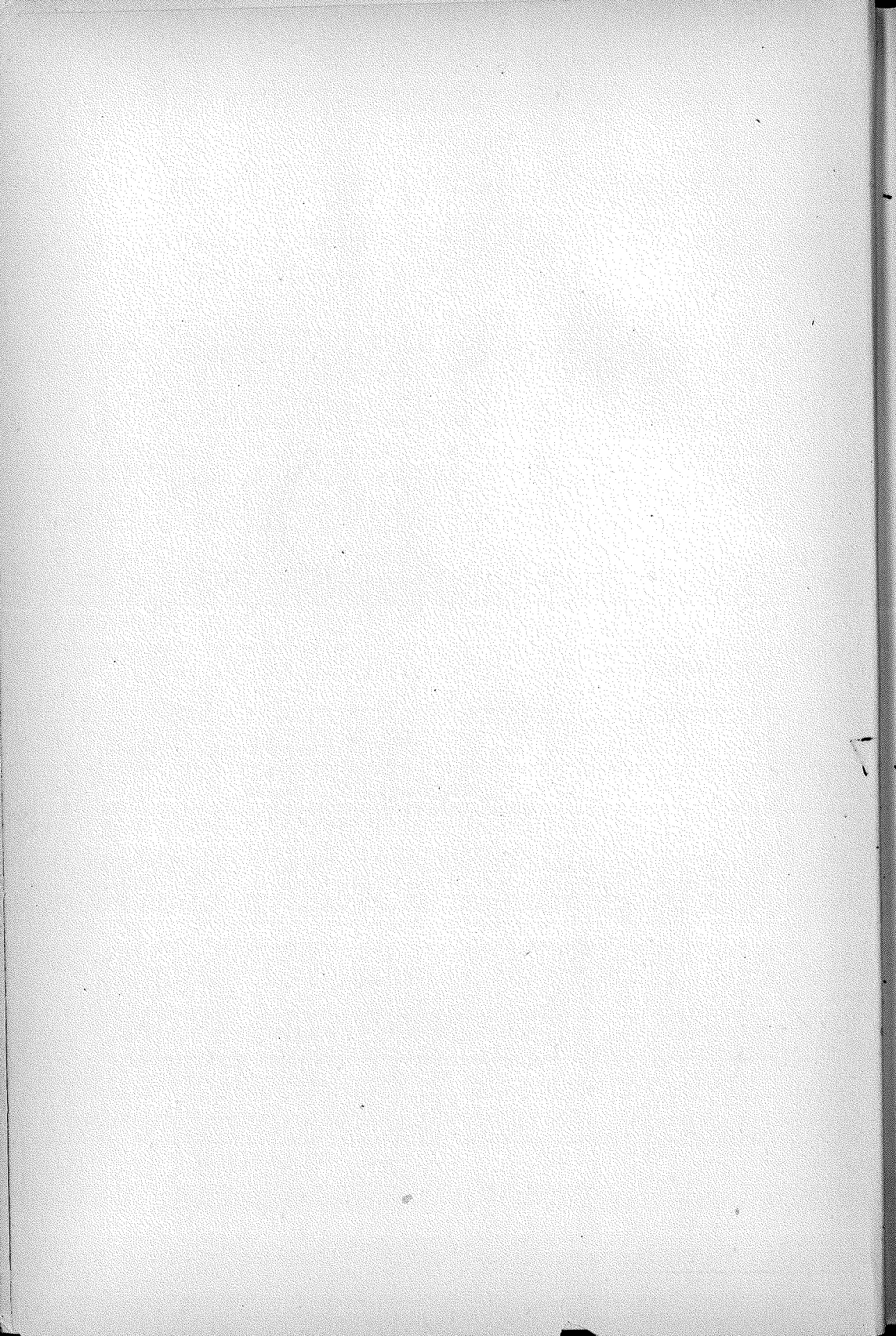


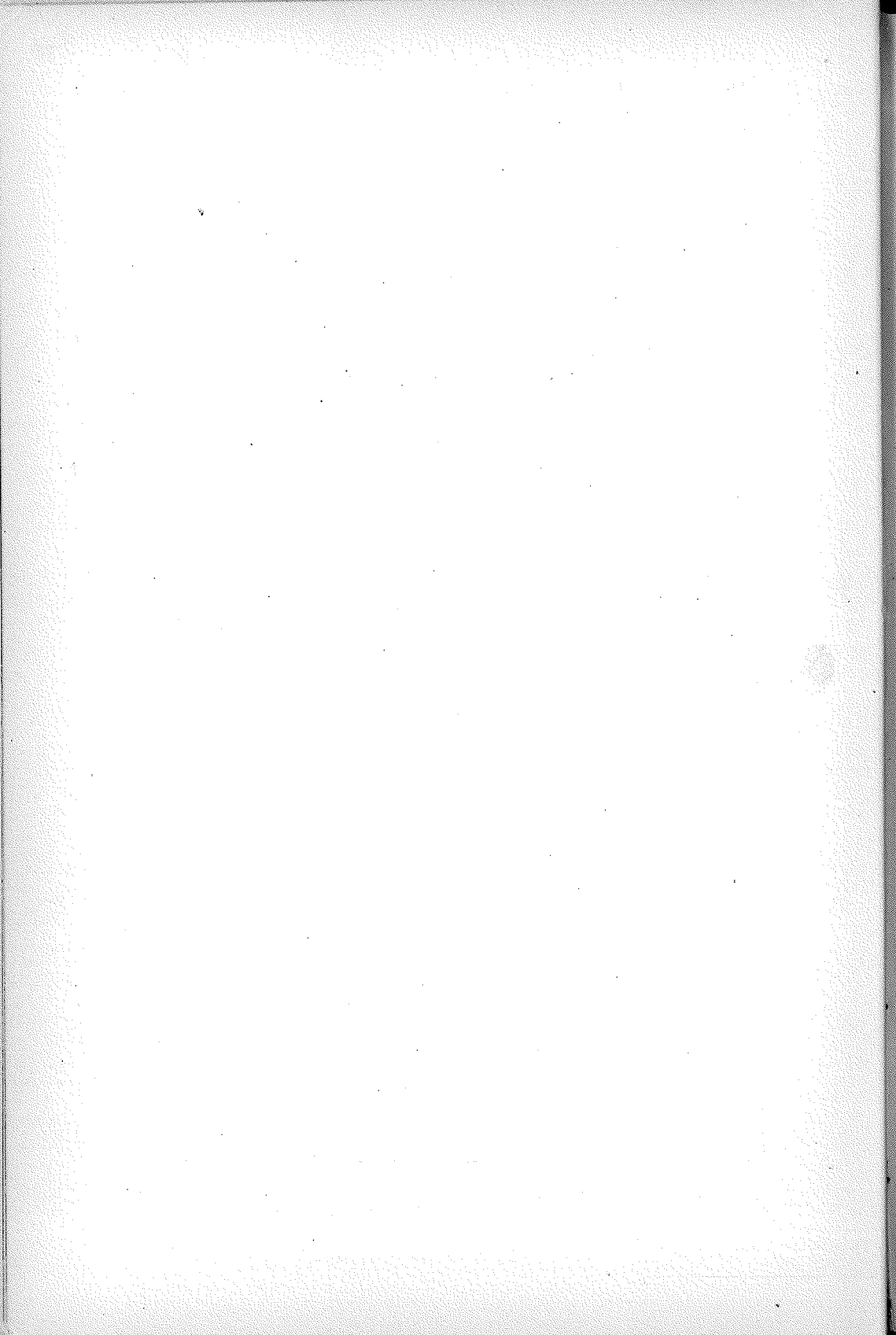
The Story
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The Story OF AN Old New England Town.

History of Lee, Maine.

Compiled and Edited by
VINAL A. HOUGHTON, comp.
Belgrade, Maine.
(Formerly of Lee, Maine)

Illustrated

NELSON PRINT, WILTON, MAINE
1926

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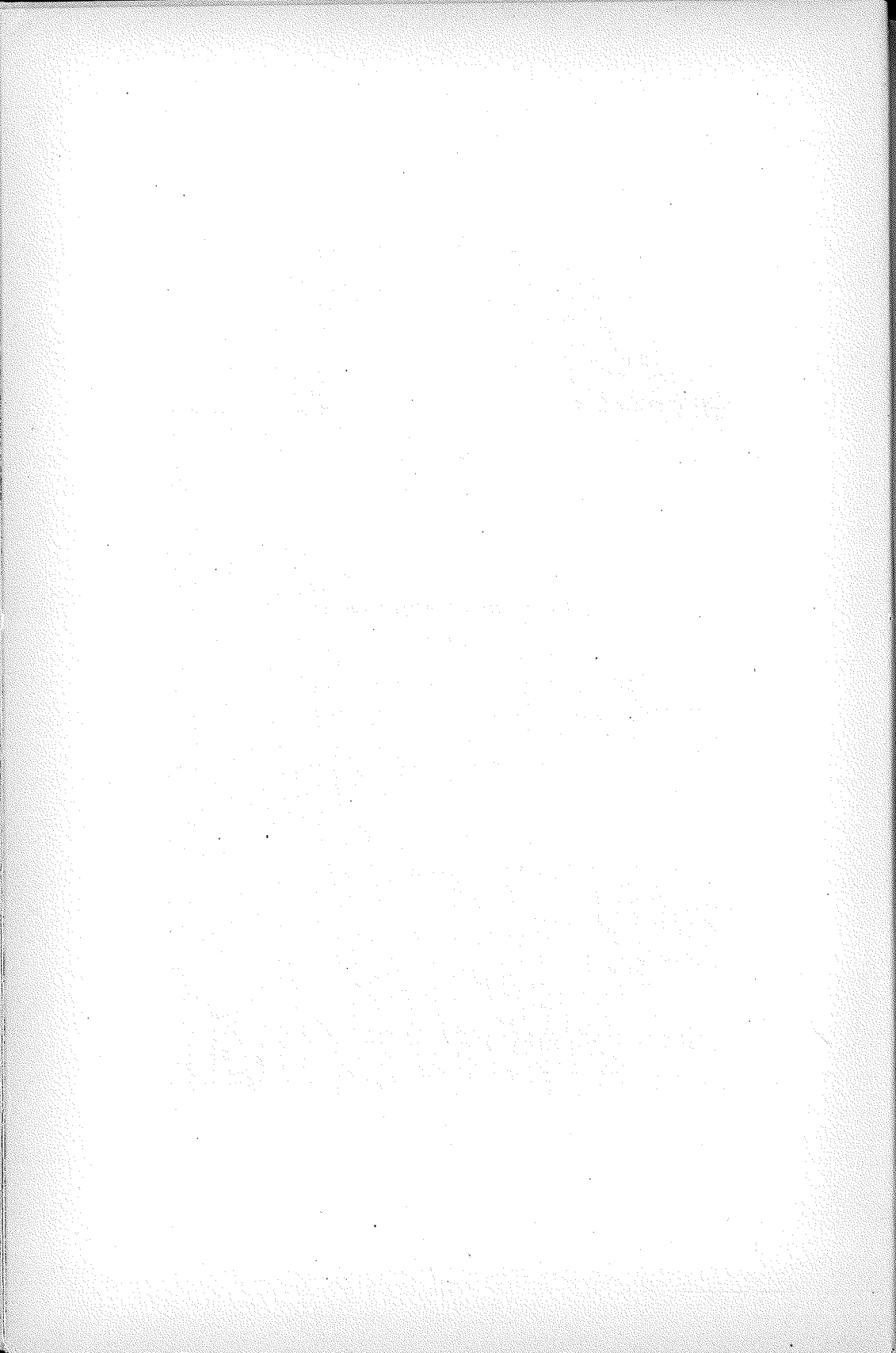
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VINAL A. HOUGHTON.

*To My BEST FRIEND,
MY MOTHER,
This book is affectionately dedicated.*



Mt. Jefferson.

*Oh, silent hill against the evening sky,
How many million years have passed away
Since the great Sculptor took the formless clay
And moulded you, majestically high!
What mighty storms have swept about your crest!
All the fierce wrath of nature cannot mar
Your noble peace, nor leave a lasting scar
Upon the rugged beauty of your breast.
Oh, ancient hill, beneath the shining stars
Teach me the lessons of your quiet strength;
Teach me, when shadows lay their dreary length
Upon my soul, to lift my head and smile;
Silent as you have stood this long, long while,
Oh, steadfast hill, beneath the high cold stars.*

GRACE CORBETT HOUGHTON.

Preface.

IN the estimation of the writer, no preface is needed to a town history. To the great public and the immediate neighborhood most deeply interested, the book is its own preface. This feature is introduced here for the sole purpose of giving due credit to those who have aided me.

To write the history of a town that shall be strictly true as to date and incident, after a lapse of more than one hundred years is next to impossible. As this is the first history of Lee ever published, it remained for me to do the best that was practicable, with the materials at hand, and if the reader finds any errors, the writer trusts he will charge them to the head and not to the heart. I have aimed to give the main facts of the history of Lee, clearly, accurately, and impartially.

In the prosecution of this work I have availed myself of the records of the Town, State and the United States. A special debt of gratitude is due to several persons for valuable assistance — particularly to the late Charles H. Merrill of Lee and to Mrs. Charles J. House of Augusta. To all, whether their names are mentioned or not, who have in any way aided in the preparation of this volume, I express my grateful appreciation.

I hope my critical readers will take into consideration the many difficulties involved; reconciling conflicting statements, and verifying traditions. This work was completed in the

spring of 1922, when the writer was only twenty-one years of age, with no thought of ever publishing it. Not until requested by a resolve passed by the 82nd Legislature did I decide to revise and publish my manuscript in book form.

With this explanation I submit the history of Lee.

VINAL A. HOUGHTON.

THE following is a true copy of the resolve for the purchase of copies of the history of Lee as introduced in the House of the 82nd Legislature by the gentleman from Bangor, Hon. W. H. Holman. It was defended on the floor of the House by the Republican floor leader, Hon. George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn. The resolve finally passed the House and Senate without a single dissenting vote and was signed by Gov. Brewster on April 10, 1925.

FOR THE PURCHASE OF ONE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY COPIES OF THE HISTORY OF THE
TOWN OF LEE

That the State Librarian be authorized to purchase one hundred and fifty (150) copies of the History of the Town of Lee by Vinal A. Houghton at a price not exceeding three dollars per copy; and that there be appropriated for this purpose the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

No history of Lee has ever been published. Mr. Houghton has made an exhaustive search of early original records and the result should be preserved in printed form. The material is now in type-written form only. It has been the policy of the state to aid in the printing of local histories by the purchase of a small number of copies.

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APPENDIX I

1. The first of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the white race, which in 1900 numbered 77,000,000, or 77 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
2. The second of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the negro race, which in 1900 numbered 12,000,000, or 12 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
3. The third of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the foreign-born, which in 1900 numbered 11,000,000, or 11 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
4. The fourth of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the native-born, which in 1900 numbered 54,000,000, or 54 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
5. The fifth of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the mixed race, which in 1900 numbered 1,000,000, or 1 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
6. The sixth of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the Chinese, which in 1900 numbered 1,000,000, or 1 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
7. The seventh of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the Japanese, which in 1900 numbered 1,000,000, or 1 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
8. The eighth of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the Hawaiian, which in 1900 numbered 1,000,000, or 1 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
9. The ninth of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the American Indian, which in 1900 numbered 1,000,000, or 1 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	
10. The tenth of the three main groups of the population of the United States is the Alaska Native, which in 1900 numbered 1,000,000, or 1 per cent of the total population. This group is further divided into the following sub-groups:	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

1907

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

1907

STORY OF AN OLD NEW ENGLAND TOWN.

Chapter I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

THE town of Lee is sixty miles northeast of Bangor, but three and one-half miles from the Penobscot River at its nearest point along the northeast line of Lincoln, and twelve miles from Lincoln Post Office. The nearest railroad station is Winn, on the Maine Central R. R. ten miles away. It is on the stage-route from Lincoln station, which runs through the heart of the town to Carroll. It is among towns and plantations that are still rather sparsely settled, but has itself quite a respectable population, in 1920 numbering 724. It is a regular six-mile square township, containing thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. On the north it is bounded by Winn, on the east by Springfield, on the south by Township No. 3 in the First Range, and on the west by Lincoln. Webster Plantation corners with it on the northeast, Lakeville Plantation at the southeast, and Burlington at the southwest. For the northwest corner the dividing line between Winn and Lincoln runs off to the Penobscot.

The principal water of Lee is Silver Lake. It was formerly known as Mattakeunk Pond. It is a fine sheet southwest of Lee Village, lying somewhat in the shape of an isosceles triangle, with its base at the westward one and one-fifth miles long, and its perpendicular from the middle of this shore to the outlet about the same length. It has an area of about two square miles. At the northwest angle a winding tributary of about two miles' length flows in from the border of Lincoln. From the interior of that town comes a larger stream, but with a shorter flow in this town, which enters the pond about two-thirds of the way down its west shore. The waters of Silver Lake make their way through a pretty broad outlet into and through Lee village, where they form the Mattakeunk

Stream, known beyond East Winn Post Office as the West Branch, which, after union with the East Branch, becomes again the Mattakeunk Stream and flows into the Mattawamkeag River near the north line of Winn. The banks of this stream, for a mile, more or less, in width on each side for about four miles of its course in this town, are almost the only parts of Lee that are uninhabited.

In the southeast angle of the town is Ware Pond, a narrow sheet about a mile long, closely parallel with another of equal width, but somewhat east of it, the two forming the headwaters of Passadumkeag Stream, no other part of which flows in this town.

Two smallish ponds in the northern part of Township No. 3 send their upper edges just inside the south boundary of Lee. Between them flows into No. 3 a small stream rising very near House Pond, south of the village. Within a mile from Lee Village, northeast, the Mattakeunk has two small tributaries from the northwest and one from the south. A mile and a half further and quite near each other two more come in from the east. Half a mile from the north line of the town a larger stream from the westward, with an affluent passing near the Stetson School, enters into the Mattakeunk. West of the heads of this tributary are the sources of another stream which flows about two miles north into Winn. The tributaries from Merrill Pond, Park Pond, Ricker Pond, House Pond, Cobb Pond and Mill Pond all enter the Mattakeunk. The damming of the Mattakeunk at East Winn has caused a large pond in the northeastern part of Lee, called Dwinal Pond.

At the time of the advent of the white man, all these streams literally swarmed with speckled trout, which were caught in large numbers and were highly prized as a nutritious and healthy food by the pioneers.

Before the sound of the woodsman's axe ever resounded through the forests, the entire town was covered with a heavy growth of timber. It was certainly a timber township. The stately moose, the shy deer, and the yet more timid caribou roamed these forests at pleasure, and were never troubled except by the Indian. Here on these streams the industrious

beaver felled his timber and built his dams, traces of which are plainly visible today.

Here too, in these same forests roamed the black bear and wolves at pleasure, after paying their compliments to the early settlers in midnight raids on their sheep and other livestock.

The stage road from Lincoln Post Office through Lee into Springfield is the most thickly settled part of the town, especially that part from Lee Village to the Springfield line. In 1881 the most densely settled road was that one which today is known as the Blake road. It runs southwest and south from the village. This road makes an angle at the town line, about two-thirds of a mile from the southwest corner, and runs northwest and north to a junction with the Lincoln and Lee road. About one mile from the village on this road another branches off to the southeast and east, past the Cobb school, to a north and south road running from near the south line of the town to the main road from Lee to Springfield about one mile east of the village, and across it about one mile to the farm of Horace Maxwell. About a quarter of a mile further on is what used to be the Town Farm. The Lincoln-Springfield road is again crossed, three miles west of the village, by a north and south road starting near the northwest corner of the town, meeting, a mile below, the road from East Winn village, and thence running southwest to the neighborhood of Mattakeunk Pond, then turns still harder toward the west and ends near the town line about a mile from the Pond. The part of this road lying on the north of the main highway is today called the North road. East of this road and one mile from the post-office a road branches to the north where it forms a right angle to another running west from the Lee and Winn road about two miles from the post-office. This is called the Ridge road. A north and south road connects East Winn and Lee. The road running from East Winn to Springfield crosses the northeast corner of Lee, about one and one-fourth miles of it lying within the borders of this town. One mile from the village on the Winn road, a road branches to the east and runs about one mile when it forms a junction with a road running north from the Lee-Springfield

road. This is known today as the Mill road. In all there are about fifty-five miles of road to be kept in repair by the town. In 1859 there were approximately sixty-five miles of road in town. Some of the pieces of road which have been discontinued are — a road connecting the North road with North Lincoln. A road running south from the Stone place. A road connecting the Whitten farm with Silver Lake. A road from the Maxwell farm to the old Town Farm. A road connecting the Brown place with No. 3. A road between what is now Preston Hanscom's farm and the old Bartlett farm owned by H. R. Lowell. A road running from Charles Gray's to Emery Cobb's farm.

Today the road between the Village and the Winn line is State road and about one-fourth of the road from the village to the Springfield line is State road; the remainder is common highway.

There are no large mountains in Lee but one finds several hills. The largest of these is known as Mt. Jefferson. It lies directly south of the village and is 708 feet above sea level. It was named in the early days by students of Lee Normal Academy. About two thirds of it is owned by Jefferson Mallett and the remainder by two sisters, Mrs. Estelle Lasky and Mrs. Albert Bishop. The whole area is used as pasture. In 1912 it was nearly all cleared and one lone tree could be seen on its peak for miles. Today it is nearly a wilderness with the exception of the part owned by Mrs. Bishop and the utmost peak which is a barren, wind swept ledge.

Mrs. Lasky and her son Herbert have erected a very nice cottage on their part of the mountain. It is on the western slope and has a fine view of the village and surrounding ponds and streams.

Some ten or twelve excellent springs are found on Mt. Jefferson. The Academy, Dormitory, Parsonage and nearly every residence together with the Hotel find their source of water supply at these springs.

Without doubt the most beautiful piece of nature's work to be found in Lee is Hedgehog Mt. Only a small trail leads to its summit, which is covered with vegetation, there being enormous great oaks. The north side slopes very little, it be-

ing nearly level with the surrounding country. The south side is extremely steep. It is covered with great shelves of ledge. These shelves are fifteen to twenty feet wide and covered with vegetation. A drop, straight down, some twenty-five or thirty feet brings one to another shelf-like precipice and so on until the valley below is reached. An excellent view of the great wilderness south and southeast of Lee can be obtained from the top. Mr. Mallett, the owner of this mountain, has placed benches on the moss covered ledges for the use of summer visitors. Strange as it seems, a very small percentage of the citizens of Lee have ever visited this little mountain.

Another hill, known as Burke Hill, about the same height as Mt. Jefferson, lies directly south of the latter. Owing to the excellent view of the wild lands which one could get from this mountain, the State Forestry Department erected a lookout station in 1914. It was discontinued four years later owing to the fact that a steel tower had been erected on Passadumkeag Mt. from which the same territory could be watched. In 1921 the lookout station was sold to Henry F. Merrill of Portland, and moved to his camps at No. 3 Lake. The watchmen at this station were Vernard Cobb, Vinal Cobb, Earl Ware, and Paul Hanscom in the order named.

Directly east of Hedgehog Mt. is another large hill. It has no name and is seldom visited except by hunters. It is covered with a hardwood growth. Bagley Mt. rises in the northwest corner of the town.

The surface of Lee is rough and uneven, and in some parts hilly and mountainous. The soil is generally fertile and is a vegetable loam, very little clay being found. It yields well the usual farm crops. In some parts of the town the early settlers experienced much difficulty in clearing the land and rendering it suitable for cultivation. But when once cleared, the land was found to possess unusual degree of fertility, and bountiful crops rewarded the farmer's toil.

The principal growth of wood is maple, birch and beech, of which the last named variety predominates. Besides these varieties are found cedar, hemlock, spruce, poplar, red oak and scattering trees of several other varieties.

The scenery of Lee is by no means uninteresting. Mt.

Jefferson, noted for its wind-swept ledges, the commanding view from its summit and the springs of cool, pure water issuing from its rugged sides, is a source of constant admiration to the summer visitor. Mattakeunk Lake furnishes a constant attraction as a summer resort. This is the summer home of many New York artists. Parties frequently come here from adjoining towns to hold picnics on the cool, shady banks and to enjoy the fishing, sailing and bathing which this lake offers. About 1840, a bird's-eye view of the town of Lee, taken from the peak of Mt. Jefferson would have revealed a vast expanse of forest dotted here and there with "openings" made by the axe of the settler. In each of these might be seen a log cabin with the smoke curling upward from its rude chimney — the home of the settler and his family. A rude hovel would be seen, provided the occupant of the cabin was not too poor to own a cow, which was not unfrequently the case. A story of toil and want would have been told if a closer acquaintance could have been made with these cabin homes and the families that occupied them, a story of which few have any conception. Food of the coarsest kinds and clothing of poor and sometimes insufficient quantity were some of the many privations incident to the pioneer life of the early settler and his family in Lee.

One of the older residents of the town made the statement that children used to go to school barefooted in winter. This statement has caused quite a controversy. A former resident of Lee, now living in Lincoln, writes as follows:

"I well remember as a child hearing old people tell (and meaning them as their near and dear ones) of boys who went barefoot even in the winter, and that they did not feel the cold. Today, a man who served in our Civil War, and is just beginning to get gray haired, told me he had heard his father and mother tell how Jock (who also served in the war of the rebellion), used to go barefoot and in winter had run across the ice of Morse Pond — from his home to other points — (now Mattakeunk Lake) and his feet lasted warm for the run back. This pond isn't far from Lee, as the crow flies, and Jock was the older brother to the man who tells the tale. And his people weren't pinched with poverty either.

"Barefooted boys went a mile to school and a mile back in winter and no woolen rags on them, and they didn't think it any hardship — and their feet weren't so very cold either."

Another former resident of Lee, now residing in Houlton, writes as follows:

"I went to school in Lee more than sixty-five years ago. I never saw anyone barefooted except in warm weather and as the mercury ranged from 26 to 40 below zero, no one could have gone to school barefooted in those winters and lived.

"A kind old colored woman once told her boy if he ever had to lie to try and tell one that somebody would believe. It is a pity that the one who wrote such an absurd story had not been so instructed and followed directions, thereby saving himself ridicule.

"We did not wear Dorothy Dodd shoes or four buckle arctics. Calf skin and cowhide were plentiful and answered every purpose when supplemented with our homespun clothes. Perish the thought that scholars ever went to school barefooted in winter."

From 1840 until 1870 the town increased quite rapidly in population due to immigration. In 1870 it suffered a slight decline, came back somewhat in 1890 but since that time has been steadily declining.

The village of Lee is finely situated at the foot of Mt. Jefferson and on the shores of the mill pond. The streets are four rods wide, and all are supplied with concrete sidewalks. Shade trees of maple and elm abound, some having a growth of over one hundred years. The roads are kept in excellent repair, and have the reputation of being the best of any town in this part of the county. Strangers passing through the town cannot fail to be impressed with the prevalent appearance of prosperity.

In 1925 the village consists of, the Baptist Church, the Academy, Gymnasium, Dormitory, Dew Drop, Mt. Jefferson House, Model School, Elmwood Hall and Forest Grange Hall. One garage, electric power plant, saw mill, shingle mill, two cobblers' shops, two blacksmith shops, Athletic Field, Post-Office, livery stable, seven stores and two lunch rooms. There are two cemeteries. In the outlying districts we find one hun-

dred and nine productive farms, two additional saw mills, one shingle mill, one carding mill and one cemetery.

On the road leading from the old Thurlow farm to No. 3 township, but two farms now exist, though several fields and old clearings nearly grown up to bushes attest to the pioneer unwisdom and subsequent discouragement and desertion.

THE VILLAGE GREEN

The Village Green as it is today stands as a monument to the efforts and zeal of the town's Village Improvement Society. Less than six years ago it was an eyesore in an otherwise pretty village, and located as it was at the very center of the town, it made an unsavory welcome.

The first steps toward establishing the Village Green were taken when Harold L. Haskell purchased the old Weatherbee block and proceeded to move the buildings from the corner. The store and rent above was sold to Frank P. Lowell, who moved it to his lot on the western end of Main Street. This building has been extensively repaired and is now a double tenement and also the central office and headquarters of the Lee Telephone Company.

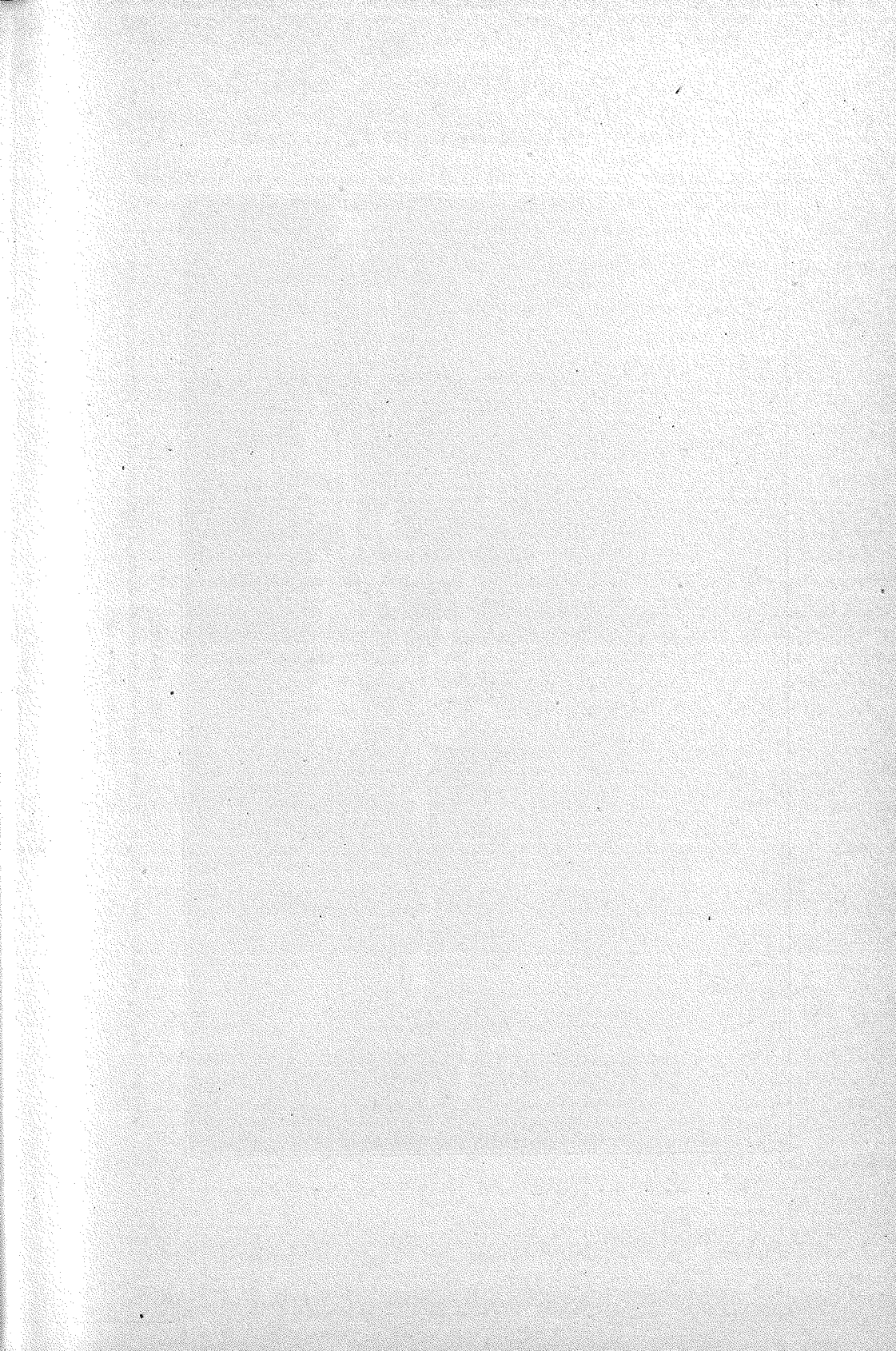
The ell of the old Weatherbee block, which contained the barber shop and rent above, was sold to Joseph John, who moved it to his lot on the Springfield end of Main Street, near the Lee Motor Company's garage.

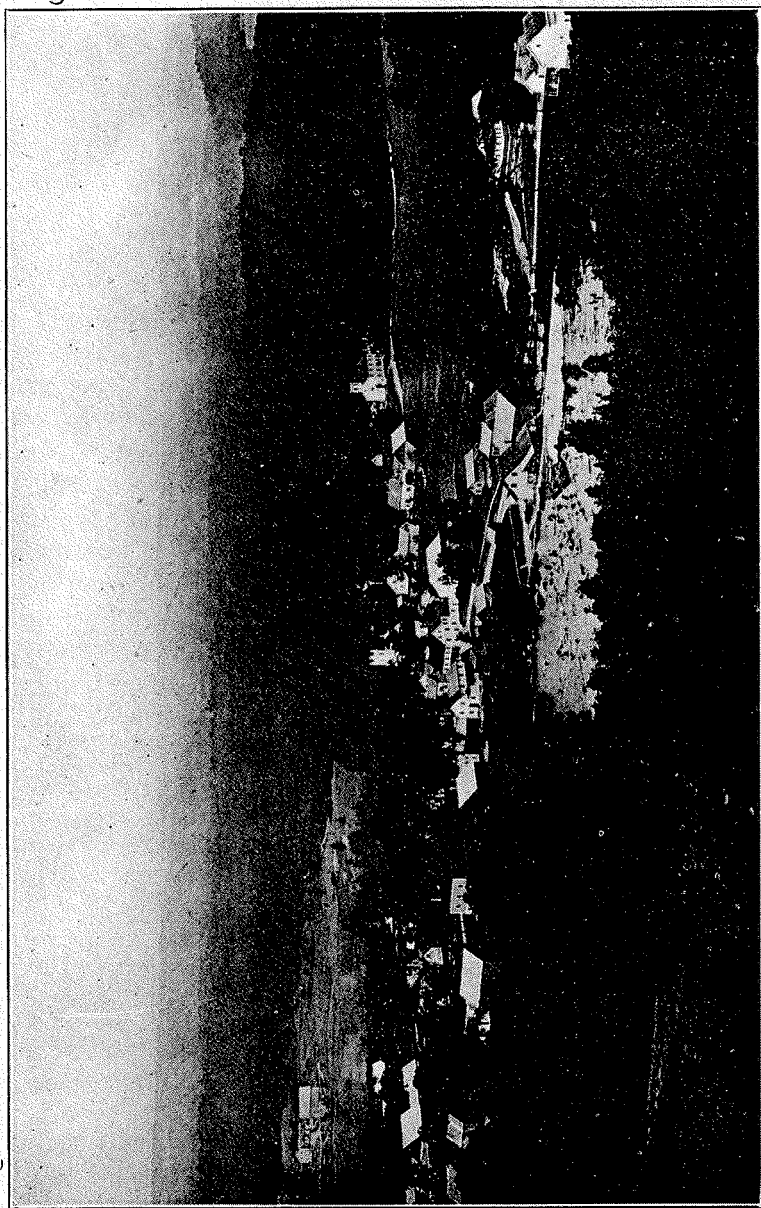
Mr. Haskell offered to present the town with a deed of the lot but the voters refused to accept the gift when the matter was taken up at the annual Town Meeting in March.

Then the Lee Village Improvement Society was organized and this lot purchased. The old cellar was filled, the lot graded, shade trees were set out, and a very artistic wall was constructed on the sides bordering the streets. The mason work was in charge of W. H. Hanson.

After this work had been completed, Mr. J. W. White of Jacksonville, Florida, presented the Society with a magnificent marble fountain, which was erected in memory of his sister, Nellie White.

On each side of the concrete walk leading from the street to





LEE, MAINE.

Time has wrought but few changes in Lee village which nestles down at the base of Mt. Jefferson just as it was fifty years ago.

the steps of Elmwood Hall, is a small pine tree, and at the foot of each is an American flag. These pines were planted by public-spirited citizens of Lee in memory of the two boys from Lee who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. The tree on the left stands as a memorial to Pvt. Willard C. Houghton of the U. S. Army who was killed on the field of battle. The tree on the right stands as a memorial to Seaman Vance H. Lowell of the U. S. Navy who died at the Naval Hospital in Newport, R. I.

Now with its great spreading elms and the walls bordered with plants and ferns, the Village Green makes a pleasant greeting to the visitors of Lee. This is but one of the achievements of the Lee Village Improvement Society.

Chapter II.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, our second martyred President, gave that study and received that disciplined mind fitting him for his heroic life work, at Williams College. In aid of that institution the State of Massachusetts granted Township No. 4, Second Range North of Bingham's Purchase and east of the Penobscot river, afterwards Lee, the subject of this historical sketch. (February 19, 1805) The deed was not recorded until February 15, 1820.

This grant was sold to different parties, — a majority to Nathaniel Ingersoll, of New Gloucester, Cumberland county, Maine, for which the College received, as appears by records in Massachusetts, the sum of \$4,500.

The grant to the college was with the condition that thirty settlers were to be put on within three years, probably extended, as Ingersoll did not complete by himself, or those he sold to, the settling duties before 1828, or as appears by the college conveying the township to John Webber on May 11, 1835. Webber lotted out the town in 1820, and seemed to have paid a debt of Ingersoll and other grantees to the college, or a trustee for them.

In 1822 Ingersoll began to perform these settling duties, and to that end he employed a man in Lowell to commence a clearing in Lee. This man, arriving at a point sloping Lee-ward and in good soil, thought he had reached the point intended and felled ten acres — the amount required. He then reported the same to Ingersoll, or agent, who was about to pay him, when, it being uncertain that the clearing was made in Lee, a man by the name of Harrison Strong was sent to investigate, who reported the land situated in Lincoln half-township.

In 1823 a clearing of ten acres was made on what is now the Harrison Rich farm which is owned by Raymond Curtis, in the southwest part of the town; and in 1824 Jeremiah Fifield and wife, of Howland; Thomas Lindsay of Lowell; and Enoch Stone went to Lee and cleared up and planted the cutting made the year before.

Mrs. Lucy Fifield, wife of Jeremiah Fifield, afterwards received one hundred acres of land as a reward for being the first woman to penetrate the wilderness of Lee. March 13, 1825, Jeremiah Fifield and family located on the ridge on the farm later occupied by Solomon and George Crocker and now abandoned. This ridge lies on a cross-road lying between the Winn and Lee and Lee and Lincoln roads.

In March, 1826, John Tucker of Dexter, Maine, came to Lee and located on the ridge just west of the lot now occupied by Bert Smith. In June, Samuel Parker of Lowell located on the lot just west of Tucker's. About the same time Isaac Hobbs, of Howland, located on what was later known as the Ames lot and is now owned by Daniel Murchison.

In 1827 the first white child born in Lee saw light. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tucker. Her name was Mary Lucy. She became the wife of John Varney. Her son, George A. Hanscom, resides in Lee.

The first marriage in Lee was in 1826, when Lucy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Fifield, became the wife of Thomas Lindsay, one of the 1824 pioneers.

Judith, a daughter of Samuel Parker, was the first child to die in Lee; while the first death of an adult was that of a Mr. Robinson, of Sydney.

The first school in Lee was built by Jeremiah Fifield and was taught by his daughter Lucy. It was a warm and home-like log-cabin. Among the first male teachers were John Towle, son of Joseph Towle, of Bangor; Benjamin Arnold and John Jackson.

At this early day there were two outlets to civilization, but when they were made can not be ascertained. The United States Government cut a road through the woods from below Lincoln mill. It ran through Lee and Springfield, direct to

Houlton, and was used for the transportation of troops and rafters, and for getting supplies to the troops at Houlton. This road was followed by the county road now known as the Lee and Lincoln road, and east of Lincoln as the Lee and Springfield. In the deed it is called the St. Johns road.

Oaks and Cowan who had been engaged in lumbering in Springfield and on what is now Webster Plantation, east of Winn, had a winter road start from where Joseph Snow had located in Winn, in 1820, about a mile from the Lincoln line, running back, very soon struck the town line between Winn and Lee. Following this it very soon struck the line between Springfield and Webster Plantation, and so on to the Mattagordus Stream, where Oaks and Cowan were lumbering in 1826-27. Mattagordus Stream emptied into the Mattawamkeag less than a mile above the village of Kingman. This Oaks and Cowan road was used for a while by a mail carrier to Houlton. Starting from Snow's with the mail bag over his shoulder, he trudged along this road until he reached the Mattawamkeag, beyond Prentiss. From here he rowed to Haynesville, where he again took up his journey overland to Houlton. Over this road the immigrants came into Lee with their families. This route can not be traced now as the new forest growth has entirely effaced the old road.

In the meantime, from the time Ingersoll had commenced the clearing on the Rich place in 1823 he had been actively engaged in inducing settlers to locate in Lee, and had negotiated a large number of tracts from two hundred and fifty acres to one thousand acres in extent to different parties, but had not yet performed his settling duties sufficient to obtain a deed, and in fact did not until 1828.

In 1825 Williams College sold to Samuel I. Mallett, of Litchfield, Kennebec county, Maine, fifteen hundred acres for which he paid the same price as Ingersoll, on condition he should settle upon it. Mallett looked over the situation and concluded to put in some mills on the west branch of the Mattakeunk Stream, which crosses the Lee and Springfield road at Lee Village. This sale was made June 5, 1827, Mallett giving a mortgage to the college for the payment, which, however, he failed to pay, though he performed his

settling duties as agreed. The same year, Mallett and James D. Merrill of Litchfield, who had purchased from Roger Merrill a claim of two hundred and fifty acres, joined their means and built a saw-mill and in 1828 a grist-mill, on the Mattakeunk Stream, a few rods east of the crossing of the Winn and Lincoln roads at the center of the village. A saw mill stands on the Stream today, not on the location of the first one, however.

During the years 1826-27-28, a large number of settlers came into town, especially in 1827, so that by the following year Ingersoll and Mallett completed their settling duties, and obtained a deed of the township from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Mallett's settlers were: Samuel Mallett, James D. Merrill, David Maxwell, Caleb Wilbor, Godfrey Jackson, Hiram Staples and William Randall.

Mr. Ingersoll's settlers were: Bradley Blake, John Jackson, Enoch Stone, Thomas Lindsay, Jeremiah Fifield, Samuel Parker, John Tucker, Joel Barnard, Captain Benjamin Arnold, Alpheus Hale, Samuel Moulton, Joseph Hanscom, Joseph Smith, John Carpenter, Jabez Norton, Benjamin Whitten and Moses Thurlow.

Among the other early settlers were: Alvah Tibbets, Joseph and Aaron Rollins, Winslow and Jeremiah Staples, John Lunt, John Moss, Alvord Cushman, George Trask, David Henry, Peleg Jones, Albert Getchell, William Doylers, Captain J. W. Hall, John Snyder, John Mallett, David Dyer, John Ludden, Benjamin Jackson, Alexander Potter, David Bailey, Stephen Lee, Elisha Brown and John Gott.

In 1829 Benjamin Whitten came from Litchfield, and located about a mile and a half from the village on the road to Lincoln, now known as the Chesley Whitten farm and occupied by Charles Thurlow, Jr. Mr. Whitten was afterwards a contractor to get out the timber for the Mattawamkeag bridge, near a brook running into the Mattawamkeag, which later became known as Whitten brook. His grandson, Fred C. Whitten, is Town Treasurer and one of the more prosperous merchants of the town, today.

One of the most active business men of Lee was Arthur

Prentiss, who came here from Paris. He was a trader and blacksmith. He built the Elm House, now occupied by H. L. Haskell, and kept the first hotel in Lee. He and his brother, Addison, were the first traders in Lee. He was a cousin of Henry Prentiss, one time professor at West Point and later Mayor of Bangor.

Godfrey Jackson, one of Mallett's settlers, came to Lee from Sydney in 1827, being a skillful carpenter, he framed the Mallett mills. He made a location near the mills, at what is now the Tuck place; and afterwards, through sickness in his family, he had his attention called to medicine, and took up the study at a medical college. After completing the course he returned to Lee and became the first settled physician. He was a lover of the great out-of-doors and spent much time trapping. He caught twenty-two bears and one wolf during his stay in Lee.

Somewhere during the next decade, two important lawsuits occurred, which greatly interested the settlers in Lee, and lasted for twelve years in the State and United States Courts. Nathaniel Ingersoll, the purchaser of the College grant, conveyed his titles in Lee to Joseph E. Foxcroft, a resident of New Gloucester, who had been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature which gave the Lee grant. When Maine became a State Mr. Foxcroft became a member of the Maine Legislature. He soon brought suit for the Mallett mortgage, which then remained unpaid; and obtained judgment before Judge Shepley for his claim against Mallett and against the settlers on Mallett's land.

Previous to these suits Ingersoll had by many expeditions endeavored to obtain from the settlers pay for his land sold them, or for the land on which they had made improvements, but they in many instances declared that they had paid enough.

They felt harassed by Ingersoll and his agents, and in more than one instance gave evidence of those sentiments by acts hardly to be misunderstood, and yet not unmingled with the ludicrous.

On one occasion Ingersoll had gone to Lee with a Deputy Sheriff, Sanders, from Passadumkeag, and had taken a load of goods which one William Doble was hauling out to Lincoln

for him, when crack went a rifle from the woods nearby, and the officer's horse fell under him. The driver unhitched his team, and cleared for Lincoln over the hilltop nearby, with Ingersoll and the officer, leaving the goods and the vehicle in the woods. Soon after one William Randall, living in Lee, who was something of a resident agent, went out to Lincoln to get some word from Ingersoll about his affairs in Lee, as he (Ingersoll) rather feared to come back to Lee, and Randall, as he got along to the horse, was trying with the aid of his knife to get the shoes and nails off the dead horse. While intent on this, a bullet struck the frog of the horse's foot. Randall fled, not even taking his knife, which he afterwards sought for in company with a friend. For years after that horse's feet were to be seen on the roadside fence as a reminder of the troublous times in Lee that tried men's souls and horse's feet.*

On another occasion, while the tenantry were itching to give Mr. Ingersoll a personal castigation, the wife of John Tucker, a big, brawny, muscular woman, of whom there are innumerable anecdotes told, volunteered to perform a "birch withing," for which she was to receive a new gown. So, hearing he was in town, she got her birches and placed them behind the door, and when he called she very cordially invited him in and then gave him an unmerciful beating. Ere the morning sun illumined their household she had her gown, but Ingersoll took her back to the Police Court at Bangor, where she was fined one cent and costs, which was paid by her neighbors in Lee, while she worked in a hotel to pay her way at Bangor and return.*

As appears by a suit of Joseph E. Foxcroft vs. David E. Barnes, to recover the westerly half of lot 12, fifth range, in Lee, the trustees of the college conveyed the township, May 11, 1835, to John Webber. Nathaniel Ingersoll had conveyed all his interests in the township to John Webber on June 19, 1835, and John Webber, on July 19, 1835, conveyed one-half the lands which he had purchased of Ingersoll and of the

* Taken from a historical sketch by B. F. Fernald, Esq.

trustees of William College, to Joseph E. Foxcroft, of New Gloucester.

An abstract furnished by A. W. Paine, Esq., of Bangor, one of the counsel for the Mallett land and tenants, in the several lawsuits which involved nearly all the settlers' claims in town, may afford a clearer idea of the situation and the principles involved:

"The township of Lee was originally granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts to Williams College, and by the College sold in individual parcels to various individuals, as occasion offered, but mostly to parties in Cumberland county. The town was incorporated in 1832. Soon after its incorporation, in 1834, a series of lawsuits was commenced, which lasted for about a dozen years. The litigation pertained mainly to lots No. 11 in the Fourth and Fifth Ranges, though several other lots were involved. They were the lots on which the mill privileges were located, and then owned and occupied by Samuel T. Mallett and his sons. The village was built mostly on these lots.

"The point in dispute was in many respects simple, though calling out a great amount of legal learning, both on the part of counsel and Courts. The original grant was made subject to the condition that the grantee should within three years place on the township thirty settlers. Mallett, having become interested in the town and settled there, had bought and paid for fifteen hundred acres, with the purpose of performing one-fourth the conditions of getting settlers, the acres known being in common. He afterward took a deed of six thousand acres, made in common, and mortgaged the same back to the college, describing the land as 'The same this day conveyed to me and subject to the settlers' lots as land drawn on plan.'"

A proprietors' meeting was then held to make partition of the land among the owners, at which meeting fifteen lots were assigned to settlers of the fifteen hundred acres, in Lots 11, in Fourth and Fifth Ranges, being a part, but the lots were not marked as such on the plan referred to in the deed, Mallett having thus seventy-five hundred acres in all, six thousand of which were subject to the mortgage. The mortgage was produced, and the holder then filed a petition for partition in the State Court, which was resisted on the ground that the mortgage did not cover the settlers' lots. The case was severely contested, but the court over-ruled the objections and granted the petition, and then affirmed the partition, which assigned the lots in question to the petitioner. Other suits were

brought, all of which met with a like fate, the court being fixed in the purpose of dooming all the settlers' lots owned at the time of the mortgage, as forming a part of the land included therein.

In 1842 Mallett, having fought the State Court some eight years without success, by advice of counsel, assigned all his interests to his son David, who moved to New Hampshire and brought his suit for right of the two lots in question in the Circuit Court of the United States, where it was tried before Judge Story with success to his side. From his decision the case went to the United States Supreme Court, which in January, 1846, affirmed the judgment of the Court below and gave Mr. Mallett his land free from all adverse claim; thus overruling the whole series of decisions in the State Court, and established his title as good and valid. W. P. Fessenden and A. W. Paine were counsel for Mallett in United States Court, and Judge Preble and Deblois, for Foxcroft. In the State Court F. Allen and T. P. Charidler appeared for Mallett, and Abbott and Rogers for the College.

On February 2, 1832, Township No. 4, in the Second Range of townships east of the Penobscot River and north of Bingham's Purchase, was incorporated into a town by name of Lee. The act of incorporation is on the records of Lee attested by John A. Hyde, town clerk.

Probably if the town had been called for some waterway, it would have been named Mattakeunk, but instead, it bears a short English name.

It is said that Stephen Lee, suggested his name, while others say the modest gentleman suggested the name of General Lee, the Revolutionary Patriot, and to insure the success of his patriotic suggestion offered a barrel of rum as treat.

Another version is that, at the time the citizens were trying to agree on a name for the town, it was decided to name it after the next child born. The next child was that of the Lees!

Chapter III.

REMINISCENCES.

THE customs and manners of the early settlers of Lee were so different from those of the present day, that the author devotes an entire chapter to them. With few exceptions, the first settlers came from Kennebec county, and were strictly Puritanic in their religious views. A rigid observance of the Sabbath, which with them usually began at sunset on Saturday evening, was enjoined on all, and when the town was incorporated several tything-men were chosen, whose sole duty consisted in keeping a sharp look-out for Sabbath-breakers.

To the log-cabin of the early pioneers of Lee, poverty and want were no strangers. Money was scarce, roads almost impassable, and markets for produce a long way off. Food and clothing were of the coarsest quality, and not infrequently insufficient in quantity. The agricultural implements, and those of the household were few in number and of the most primitive sort. When a clearing had been made and the grain sown, a hoe was often used to cover the seed for want of a harrow and a suitable team to drag it. Hay and grain were usually hauled on sleds or carried to the place of stacking, by two men, on a couple of long, slender poles. The plow of the early settler was a rude, clumsy affair, a mould-board hewed out of wood and covered with a mail of iron. With such an implement it is plain to be seen that plowing could be done only in the most imperfect manner, in fact, it was but a step in advance of the modes of tilling the soil as practiced by the ancient nations. The hoes, like the plows, were heavy, awkward affairs, — hammered out by the nearest blacksmith, with a sapling from the forest for a handle. Doubtless in their day, these were considered very effective instruments, but to-

day there is not a boy in town who would consider one of them suitable to dig bait enough for a day's fishing. The scythes were formed by the hand of the same artisan who made the hoes, and the snath was of the same material as the handle of the hoe, only of a larger size. The scythe was hung to a straight snath, which was grasped in the hands while mowing, nibs or handles, had not come into use in those days. To mow with such an implement must have been very fatiguing, for while at work the farmer was obliged to stand nearly half bent. The boys, whose duty it was to do the tedding, were supplied with "tedding-sticks" made from small saplings pointed at both ends, with which the hay was thrown to the right and left, using each end of the stick alternately. After the hay was properly cured it was usually stacked in close proximity to the hovel where the cow and other stock were kept during the winter.

The bread for the family, usually made of corn meal, was either cooked on a board before the open fire, in the cabin, or in an oven built of flat stones laid in clay mortar, which was "blasted" whenever the supply of that needful article became low. Soda was not known in those days, but many substitutes for it were devised by the frugal house-wife. One of these was the burning of corn-cobs, which made very white and strongly alkaline ashes, which were used much in the same manner as the soda of today. Sugar and molasses, save what was made from the sap of the rock-maple, were luxuries seldom if ever seen in the home of the hardy pioneers. Friction matches, now an indispensable article in every household, were unknown in the early days of the town. Various expedients were resorted to in lighting the fires; one of the most common ways of keeping a fire over night was to cover up a brand with coals and hot ashes in the large open fireplace. Some kept a box of tinder which was ignited by a spark produced by striking flint against steel. Others would put a little powder in the pan of their flint-lock musket, and with the flash of the powder ignite a bunch of tow. Occasionally, when none of these conveniences for starting a fire were at hand, a brand would be borrowed from a neighboring settler's fire. If the distance was long, a slow match would be made by

tightly rolling a live coal in a piece of linen rag. In this manner fire was sometimes carried for more than a mile.

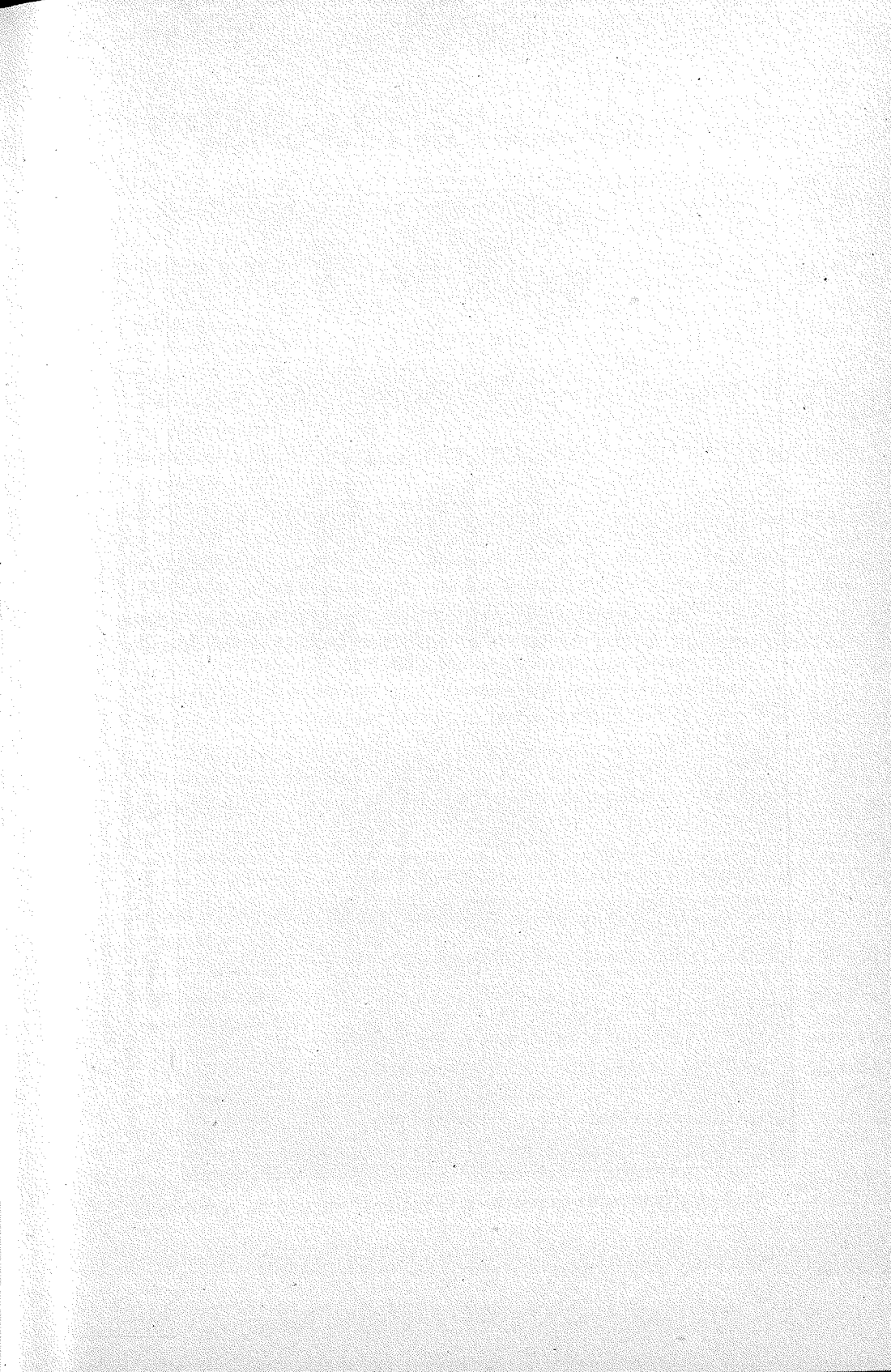
The grain when ready to harvest was usually reaped and bound into bundles or sheaves, and when thoroughly dried was threshed with the old-fashioned flails. When corn was planted the bears proved a source of much annoyance by eating and destroying large quantities after the kernel was filled. To prevent these depredations fires were sometimes kindled around the piece at nightfall and kept burning until morning.

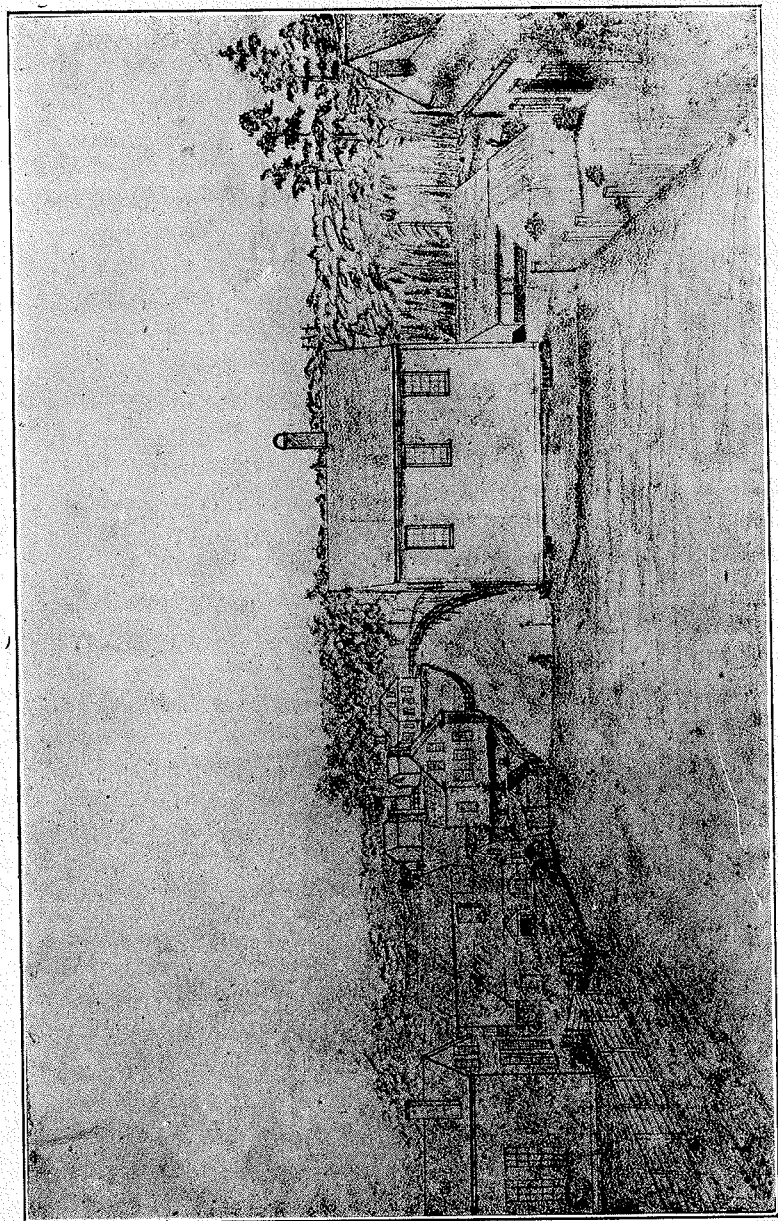
If the settler was fortunate enough to own a cow, a bell was suspended from her neck and she was allowed to wander through the forest at her own sweet will. Hogs were marked and, like the cows, turned loose in the early spring and were not driven home until it was time to fatten them in the fall.

After the early settlers had become well established in their new homes, the whir-r-whir-r of the spinning wheel and the rattle of the loom were familiar sounds in many cabins, and by their aid the industrious housewife wrought nearly every yard of fabric from which her own and her family's wardrobes were replenished. Flax was extensively cultivated, and the little foot-wheels whereon the fiber was twisted into thread can occasionally be found. Home-made tow and linen cloth were the housewife's main reliance, and from them were made a large portion of all the clothing worn by her family. When the flax was ready to harvest no small amount of labor was required to prepare it for the spinner. After it was pulled, dried, and deprived of the seed, the stalks were spread upon the ground to be rotted by the alternate action of the dew and sunshine.

This process rendered the woody portion of the stalk brittle, but left the tough fibre intact. The bundles were then rebound and packed away to await the leisure of the winter months. It was then broken, singled, hatched and spun into thread. The hatcheling, as well as the spinning, was done by the madam. There is a tradition that John Carpenter, Lee's first Representative in the Legislature, was clad in garments all of which were manufactured by members of his own family.

The first innovation made in the early methods of cooking was made by the introduction of the tin baker. These bakers





A Pencil Drawing of Lee in 1842 by Addison Prentiss, the town clerk.

Note the high stumps on the left of the street where today we have large maples. The Mill House and the Buffalo House are easily recognized in this drawing for time has wrought but few changes in them.

were first used about 1833 and were considered a great improvement. The first cook-stove was brought to Lee about 1838. A few years later, the Hampden stove was introduced. It had an elevated oven and afterwards came into very general use.

Shoe-making for the most part, especially in large families, was done by some itinerant shoemaker who, with his kit of tools on his back, would wander through the settlement working for whoever desired his services. Some of the larger families would keep him employed for a week or more. Each shoemaker was obliged to make his own pegs and his shoe-thread was also home-made, spun from flax and often in the same family where it was used. The stock was bought, not by the shoemaker, as is the custom of the present time, but by the settler himself.

The Hampden stove which has been mentioned above, was very popular and extensively used for many years. Its enormous fire-box gave it a remarkable capacity for consuming wood and, as a natural consequence, it proved a great heat generator. When the box or "air-tight" cook-stoves, as they were sometimes called, first made their appearance in Lee they were regarded with much disfavor, and up to the year 1862 were little used in this town. Since then, however, they have steadily gained favor and have entirely supplanted their former rival.

The first threshing machine was probably purchased as early as 1845. It consisted of a double horse power and an iron beater, without any accessory machinery for separating and winnowing the grain. The latter operation was usually performed by the men with a hand-mill, in the evening after the completion of the day's work with the machine. Later machines with a winnowing attachment were constructed which soon superseded all others.

Among the early settlers various methods of ascertaining the flight of time were adopted. Some used a sand-glass, the contents of which would run from one compartment of the instrument to another in a given time, usually an hour. Others made use of the sun-dial, which was a rather uncertain chronicler, as the sun southed at a different time nearly every

day in the year. At night the hour was predicted from the position of certain stars; but on a cloudy night how lonely must have been the virgil of the anxious watcher. The first clocks brought into town were made of wood without cases. They cost upwards of twenty dollars. The cases were made by some ingenious carpenter, or they were occasionally suspended from the wall without a case.

Nails were hammered out, one at a heat, at the blacksmith's forge in early times, and consequently were very expensive. Indeed, but few could afford them, and in many instances boards were fastened to the frames of buildings by means of wooden pins.

The cheerful glow of the fire in the large open fire-place, with its fore-log and back-log, was the only evening light of which the cabin of the early settler could boast. After a time the tallow dips came into use. These were made, as their name indicates, by dipping wicks of cotton into melted tallow and allowing them to cool, then repeating the process until the dip attained the required size. To economize time a dozen wicks would be suspended from a slender rod, all of which were dipped into the melted tallow at the same time. Even so simple a matter as dipping candles required skill and judgment to produce a candle, firm in texture, which would burn with a clear, steady light. In this manner the thrifty housewife would make her year's supply of candles and suspend them from a numerously-branched hook for safe keeping. Moulded candles were also used to some extent, but at first when only a single or perhaps a double mould was used the process was slow and inconvenient. Lamps for burning fish-oil were afterwards introduced to some extent, but the oil had its disadvantages. A burning fluid, composed of camphene and alcohol, was used by a limited number. It gave a very good light, but was quite expensive. Most people regarded it as very dangerous, hence but few had the hardihood to use.

Kerosene oil was first used in Lee about 1862. Like other radical innovations upon established methods, it was regarded with much disfavor at first, but its illuminating qualities were so excellent that it rapidly gained favor and soon came to be very generally used.

The method of making maple-sugar has also undergone important changes since the first settler notched the trees with his axe, caught the sap in birch bark buckets and "boiled it down" in large iron kettles out of doors. The author has been told by one of the older inhabitants of the town that his father made eight hundred pounds of sugar in this way in one spring, by his own unaided labor. Other settlers also made it in large quantities.

In the very first days of the town all marriages were "cried" in public religious meetings, for three Sundays in succession. The town clerk acted as crier on these occasions, and undoubtedly his announcements sometimes created quite a sensation among the assembled worshippers. Subsequently a written copy of the intention was posted, usually on the meeting-house, which supplanted the custom of "crying". For five years beginning Oct. 6, 1863, every certificate of intention of marriage, from the town clerk, required a five-cent revenue stamp to make it valid. Years ago a queer custom prevailed in newly-settled towns, where large numbers of swine were turned loose to roam the woods. Each year, at the annual town meeting, several hog-reeves were elected to capture and impound all hogs found trespassing on the settler's growing crops. Whenever a marriage occurred in the settlement, the happy groom was sure to be elected hog-reeve at the next annual-meeting. The custom still prevails in Lee except the happy groom is elected to the office of fence-viewer as it is no longer necessary to elect a hog-reeve.

Business writing and correspondence were practiced under difficulties wholly unknown to the modern letter-writer. Quill pens were then used, and the writer must needs make and frequently thereafter mend his own pen. Indeed, it was as much a part of the pupil's education to become skilled in making and mending pens as it was to form the letters with neatness and accuracy. Without the one the other was hardly attainable. A deft hand was required to successfully whittle, point and split a quill pen. For this purpose a sharp, small-bladed knife was used, which thus gained the name of "pen-knife". The final and most difficult part of pen-making was to cut and split a point. Concerning this point of the opera-

tion, the following homely, but oft-repeated verse was their guide:

"Cut it on wood,
 'Twill never be good;
Cut it on your nail,
 'Twill never fail."

Although quill pens have long since gone out of use, pen-knives are still sold by nearly every dealer in cutlery. Large sheets of heavy unruled paper were generally used. Envelopes were unknown. In correspondence the address was placed on the back of the sheet, which was then folded and sealed either with wafers or sealing-wax.

In those early days the Sabbath was rigidly observed, and dwelling houses were open for religious worship, while large congregations would be in newly finished stables, where Praise was rendered to the Babe of the manger.

To the credit of the first settlers be it recorded that especial care was taken to properly instruct the young. In this parents never tired. The fireside was a dedicated institution of learning, where goodness, truth, justice and love were taught. In this way parents and children alike became self-instructors. What they studied was practical, efficient and good.

The names of first settlers are interesting, but it is because they are first settlers. Of them I have no affecting tale to relate, no perils by fire, flood or field; but of them it can be said that they were a moral, religious, prudent people, who lived lives of industry, and admirable foresight, made the best of their situation, lived in quiet comfort, produced children and died.

An amusing anecdote is related of an Indian named Joe Dana who lived in a camp near where the residence of Ira Gifford now stands.

One very cold morning, Mr. Merrill, meeting him on the road, bantered him in regard to his half-clothed condition and remarked, "I should think you would be cold, Joe," to which the Indian replied:

"Is your face cold, Mr. Merrill?"

"No," replied Mr. Merrill.

"Well, me all face," was Joe's laconic reply.

Chapter IV.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

LEE was early made a field of labor for several religious denominations. About 1835 Rev. Samuel Lewis preached occasionally in Lee, and organized a Free-will Baptist Church here, starting one in Chester at the same time. In 1838 he was succeeded by Levi Moulton, who was succeeded in turn by John Banks, William Doble, and James Knights. Later, John Welch was pastor.

The Methodists organized a church in 1835, but did not have regular services after 1865.

The first church in Lee was organized by Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Dexter, Maine, a Calvinist Baptist, about 1831. Rev. Walter Marshall preached in this church several years and was succeeded by Rev. Alvin Messer. In 1882, Rev. Sylvester Besse was pastor. At that time the church had (25) twenty-five members. The first resident minister was known as Parson Sawyer, a Congregationalist. It is said that he lived to be more than a century old.

Between 1850 and 1860 Charles H. Emerson was pastor. Through his efforts, a fine church was built at a cost of six thousand dollars. This fine edifice stood in the center of the village. This church was not flourishing by any means and the building was sold to the town for a town hall. It was burned in 1908.

In 1835 a Universalist Church was formed, and the Rev. Amos Richards, E. W. Coffin, and J. C. Knowlton preached for the members. Rev. Daniel Stickney came to Lee in 1846 and remained with the Universalist Church until 1852.

Another church was formed under the direction of Mark Chase, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Butterfield, and in 1875 by Rev. James T. Carr, their last pastor, who remained two years. In 1881 this church had a membership of forty.

Most of these religious denominations held their services in

the town hall or what is now the upper part of the Academy building. In 1845 it was voted to admit all religious denominations, without distinction, to the hall.

The churches seemed not to have been in accord as to the use of the hall, so that, in 1846, by a vote, one-fourth of the time the use of the hall was given to the Calvinistic-Baptists, the Methodists and Congregationalists, the Universalists, and the Free-will Baptists.

Lee United Baptist Church.

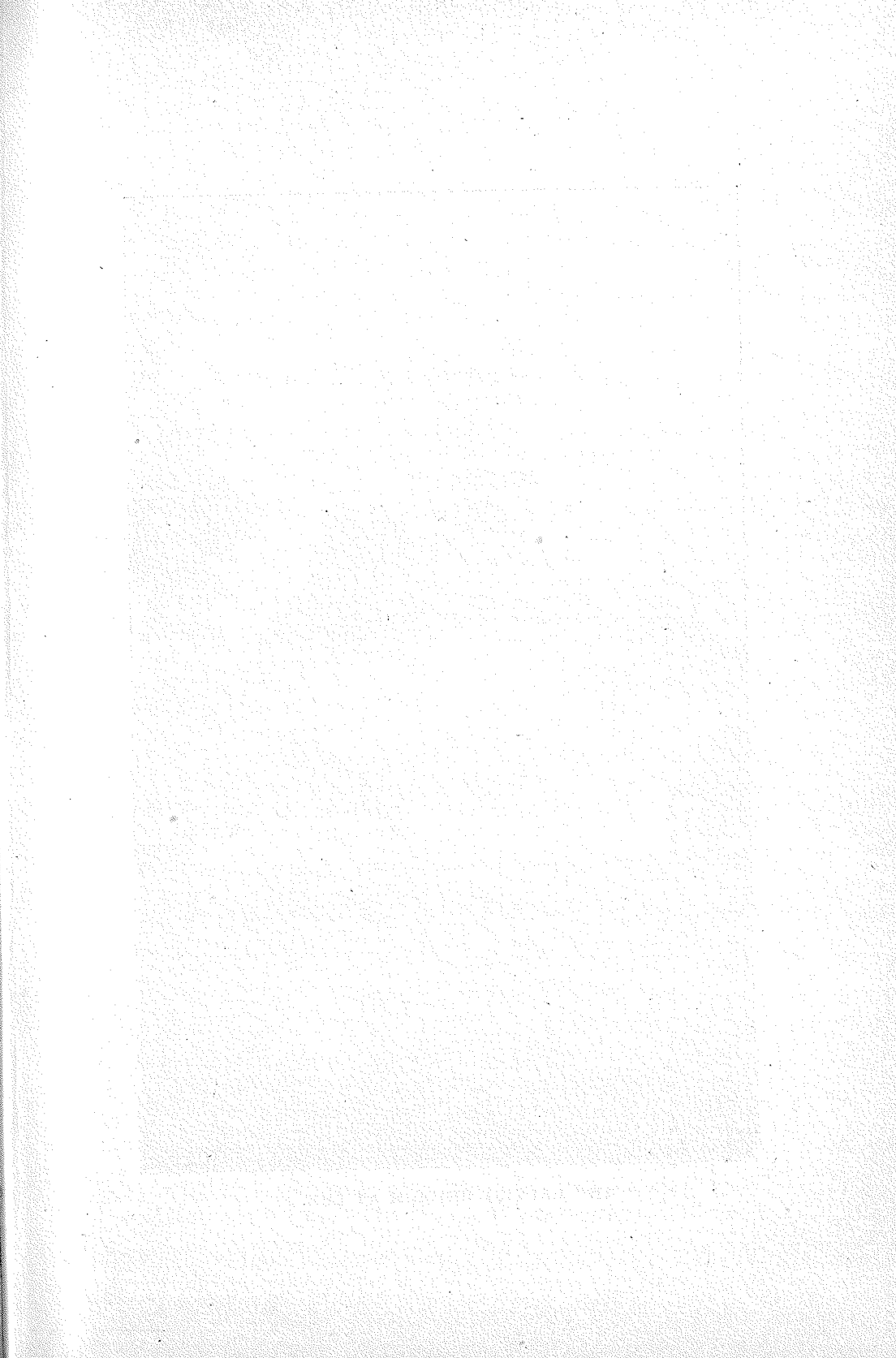
The Baptist Church was first organized under the labors of Rev. Sylvester Besse in the year 1858. The church property was acquired and the edifice built under his efforts and guidance; and part of the property was held by deed to him, the same being conveyed, by him, to the Lee Baptist Church in 1892.

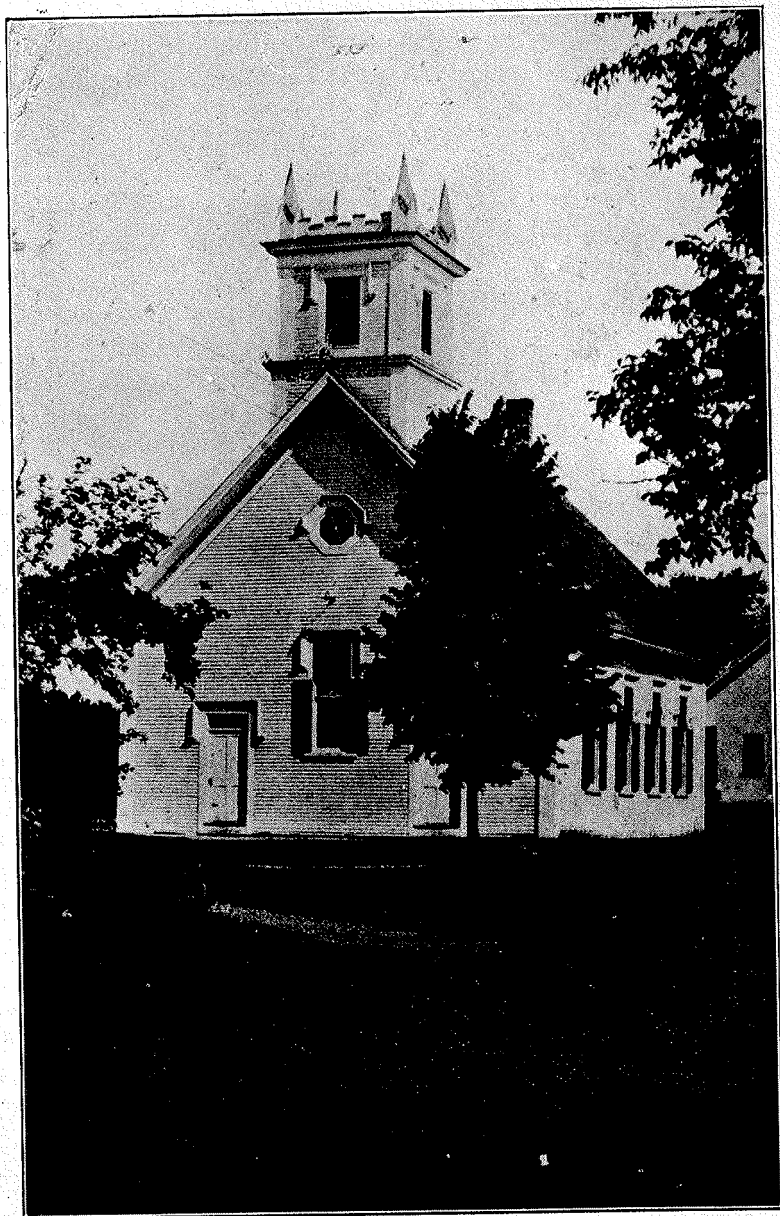
Eliphalet Pratt and Daniel Trueworthy were chosen Deacons, and Maurice Barnes, clerk. Rev. C. G. Porter, many years pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Bangor, preached the dedication sermon. Among those who later labored were Rev. A. P. and Alvah Messer.

At the time of the church organization it reported to the Penobscot Baptist Association twenty-five members. It seems to have enjoyed some prosperity under different pastors and supplies until it was able to report fifty-six members in 1860-61. From this time it gradually declined from various causes, the chief of which was the want of pastoral care, until in 1876 when it reported twenty-six members. Later there was a general declension of Religion in the town and community and the church constantly lost through death and removals.

Through the united efforts of Rev. S. Besse of Lincoln Centre, and Deacon A. P. Bickmore of the Old Town Baptist Church, they presenting their plea so successfully to the Board of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, the Board hired Rev. Alvah Chipman of Waterville, N. B. Mr. Chipman, with his family, moved here in 1884 and remained one year, going from here to Monson, Me.

In April 1888, Bro. Frank R. Spaulding, a licentiate of the Baptist Church in Kennebunkport, Maine, was sent to Lee by





THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT LEE.

the Board of Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. Soon after, he was joined by Bro. Thomas Moffat, a member of the Bründre St. Baptist Church of Lowell, Mass. These two brothers gave themselves to the work with great consecration and zeal. The Head of the Church graciously owed their endeavors: a good general interest followed and souls were converted.

On the 28th of July, 1888, a Baptist conference was held (the first in years) and the church reorganized. Four of the old members of the ten membership were present. Rev. Sewell Browne of the Old Town Baptist Church officiated at the business meeting and also at the conference. Mrs. Amanda Clifford was chosen deaconess and Mrs. Deborah Barnes, clerk. The following day being Sunday, Rev. Mr. Browne baptised eight. Later with other baptisms, and those who came into the church by letter and experience, the church reported a membership of thirty-two at the Baptist Association held at Old Town in September. Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Moffat remained here ten years, during their stay a Branch Church was organized at Carroll, Maine.

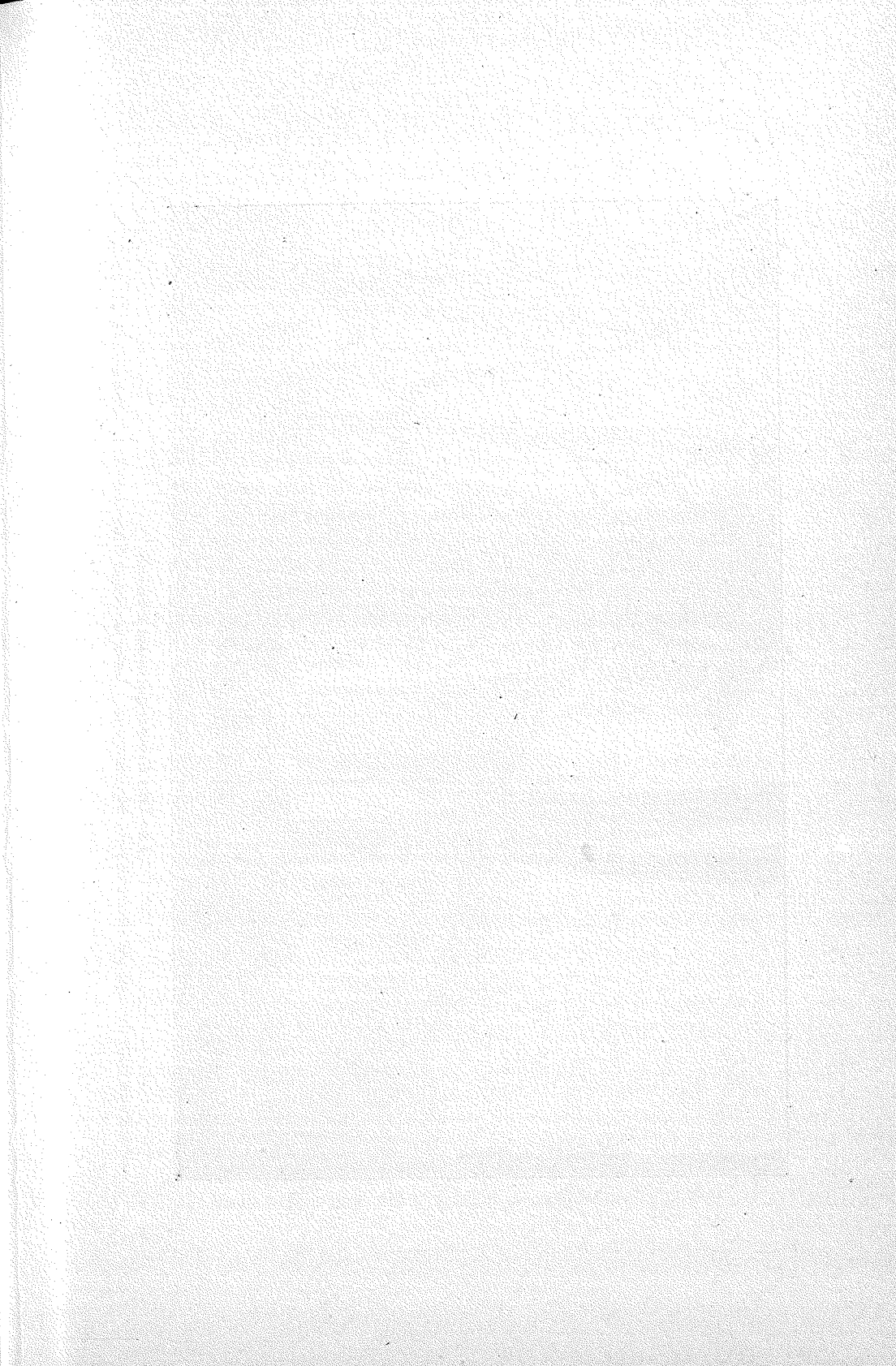
The year of 1890 Rev. Geo. Bixby, who was pastor of the West Enfield church, visited the church occasionally. The summer of 1893 Miss Florence Crosby and Miss MacGregor of the Gordon Bible School labored here and the following summer Miss Carrie Currant and Miss Emma Field of the same school were here. Miss Currant had been a missionary at the Kadiac Station, Wood Island, Alaska: the Lee Sunday School has sent contributions there since that time. Rev. Seth Benson, pastor of the Lincoln Centre church, acted as pastor here the year of 1895. The Misses Elinor and Frances Edwards were here a short time in the autumn of 1896, also Mr. Runyon of the Gordon Bible School. In 1897 Mrs. Jennie Seamans was here three weeks.

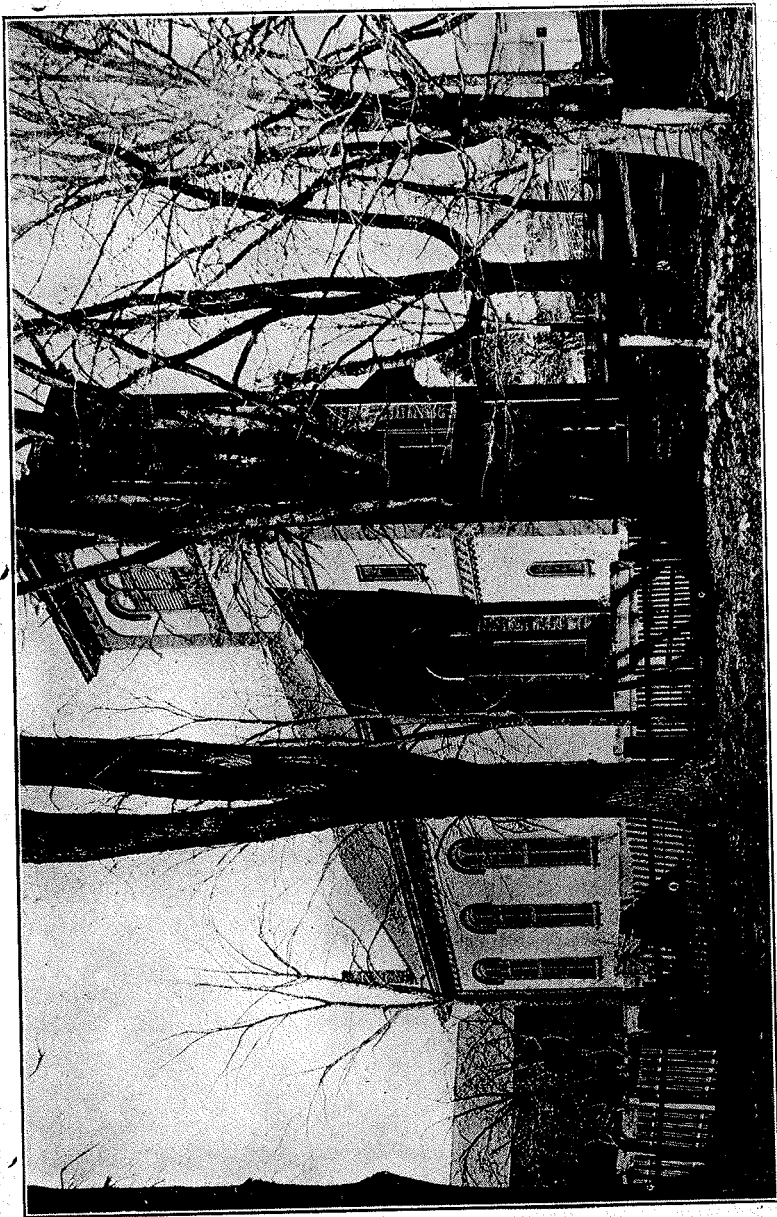
In June 1898, Rev. S. M. Thompson came from the Gordon Bible School. It was the beginning of better things for the Lee Church. He was an earnest and faithful worker. During his pastorate of four and one-half years, the Church was strengthened spiritually and temporally; new members were added; the Woman's Mission Circle was organized and Sun-

day Schools were organized until every district could boast of one.

Rev. Mr. Thompson was followed by Mrs. Sarah W. Trueworthy who was a brilliant and gifted speaker. On account of ill health Mrs. Trueworthy resigned and Mr. Hosea W. Rhoades came the first of June, 1906. At the same time Mr. E. W. Kenyon of Spencer, Mass., with his retinue of Christian men, were holding revival services at Lincoln. Mr. Klein Lowell invited them to Lee. They came and with them came the greatest revival in the history of the church. In a few years Mr. Rhoades married Miss Mabel Hanson of Belfast, Maine. The autumn of 1912 Mr. Rhoades prepared to be ordained, but his health failed and he and his family spent a year at Belfast. J. P. Hoyt of the Bangor Seminary supplied during his absence. Mr. Rhoades returned and again took up his work only to leave it for another season at Belfast. Mr. A. H. Graham of Gordon Bible School supplied for the summer. Mr. Rhoades returned in October 1915 but soon resigned and accepted a pastorate at Rockport, Maine, November 1915.

January 7, 1916, a call was extended to Rev. A. E. Kelley from Minnesota. Although Rev. Mr. Kelley was with the church only three months of bitter cold weather, he did a great work. He was an Evangelist, a business-man and everything to be desired in a pastor. He had our church incorporated and the name changed to the United Baptist Church, for we had formerly joined with the Free-will denomination here. The Church also adopted the five-year program and started church affairs on a business basis. He left Lee April 1, 1916. Rev. Claude D. Nutter followed Rev. Kelley. He remained here until May 1, 1917. He was succeeded by Roy Hilton Short of the Gordon Bible School. The first of Sept. the same year, Mr. Short married Miss Margaret Hanna of Cambridge, Mass. During the autumn of Mr. Short's pastorate, the Church lost much through the death of Mrs. Sidney Adams. Many years she was a professed Christian, but on account of poor health was not baptised until 1905. Afterwards, the Spirit came to her in the gift of song and poetry; she composed many beautiful hymns. On June 12, 1918, Mr. Short





The Old Congregational Church
which was built through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Emerson. Later known as Elmwood Hall. Burned Dec. 11, 1908.

was ordained at Lincoln Centre to the Baptist Ministry.

Mr. Short was followed by Rev. A. E. Perry, who remained until July first, 1921. Mr. Perry was followed by Rev. Hosea W. Rhoades who resigned in Sept. 1924. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. W. B. Bullen.

After the church had been reorganized a few faithful women kept the fires burning. Mrs. Clifford, who was deaconess for fifteen years, carried the burdens of the church. Mrs. Hook, who was the Church clerk, and Mrs. Adelia Tobin, who was for many years superintendent of Sunday Schools, and Mrs. Anna Tribou, Mrs. Anna Crocker and Mrs. Almatia Bartlett all did a great work for the church.

The Church was helped and encouraged by Dr. A. P. Dunn, Secretary of the Maine Baptist Convention; Dr. Geo. B. Illsley of the Second Baptist Church of Bangor, Rev. Sewell Browne of Old Town and Deacon A. P. Bickmore of Old Town, also Rev. S. Besse of Lincoln Centre. They visited the church and brought cheer and comfort to the workers. For twenty-five years Rev. C. E. Young of West Enfield has blessed the Church with his visits, giving to the church wise council and guidance. Some of these friends have passed to their reward.

In the beginning of the Church's struggles, Rev. Besse promised to deed his holdings in the church property to the Lee Church, if they would repair the church edifice. The members and friends united in the work. Among the friends were Mrs. Joseph Burke, Mrs. Clarence Burke, Mrs. Mabel Burke Brown, Mrs. Addie Clemons John and others who did much to help. They were repaid by the Lee Baptist Church receiving a deed to the property from Rev. S. Besse.

Later a Circle was organized, the proceeds used for the benefit of the church. A bell and furnace were purchased and from time to time repairs were made. During Mr. Rhoades' first pastorate a steel ceiling was put up, and the Church was presented with the pulpit-set by the Belfast Baptist Church. The communion-set was given to the Church by Mrs. F. L. Riggs, Nellie B. Haskell and their aunt, Mrs. Clara Poore.

In June 1908, the Church lost a faithful friend, Mrs. Geo. H. Haskell. She had always been a generous supporter of

the Church during her life and left by her will \$500 which was used to purchase the Frank Lowell residence for a parsonage. Rev. A. E. Kelley advised the Church to purchase a more commodious set of buildings and so after his departure, when Pastor Nutter was here, the old parsonage was sold to Mrs. Jane Mallett and the Harold Haskell residence on School Street was purchased.

In the history of the Church the Haskell family have been of untold benefit to the support and work of the Church. Miss Nellie B. Haskell was a faithful church worker many years before she was baptised. Then for thirteen years she was treasurer and carried the burdens of the church, doing all the collecting and financing. Having means of her own she supplied that which was lacking for the Church work and missions. She was a leader in all the work of the Church. She brought to the Church the valuable help of many years' business experience. She was of a gentle and modest disposition and a student of high order, well informed and kept in touch with all the activities of the Baptist Denomination. Where she led it was safe to follow. She was taken sick the last of February in 1917, although her case had been of a serious nature, she seemed to have recovered: when suddenly she grew worse and operation followed operation and she passed away April 7, 1917. The power of the Church was greatly shaken by her removal.

Knowing that she was going to her Heavenly home her thoughts turned to her beloved Church and by her will she left five hundred dollars to finish paying for the parsonage and one hundred dollars for the vestry fund.

The story of the revival in 1888 is best told in the following paragraphs taken from the Church Records.

"According to arrangement the ordinance of baptism was administered by Rev. Sewell Browne, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Old Town, Maine, to the following:—

John D. Jones

Chandler B. Coffin

Mary Deering

Agnes A. Burrill

Jane Trueworthy

Anna Hook

Sadie F. Trueworthy

Virginia Clifford

"The scene of the baptism was a beautiful spot at the bridge in Lee village; the weather was delightful and the Spirit of the Lord hovered over the large concourse of people who witnessed the solemn and beautiful rite.

"Those who thus put Christ before the world were very happy and the old members, who had wept and prayed for what they now saw and hoped against hope, were overjoyed.

"In the evening, before the sermon, those who had been baptised were welcomed to the Church, the hand of Fellowship being extended to them, as well as to most of the other members, by Rev. S. Browne.

"Thus the Church which on the previous day could number but ten members, both resident and non-resident, today numbers 25. It was a blessed day for Zion in Lee. To God, the Giver of all mercies, be the glory. The evening sermon was by Rev. Browne, text John 3:7. The meeting closed with a testimony service at which many spoke of their love for Jesus and some rose for prayer.

"Signed, D. W. Barnes, Ch. Clerk.

"Lee, July 29, 1888."

BAPTISMS OF THE LEE CHURCH SINCE JULY 28, 1888

July 29, 1888

John D. Jones
Chandler B. Coffin
Mary Deering
Jane Trueworthy

Anna Hook
Sadie Trueworthy
Agnes Burrill
Virginia Clifford

September 9, 1888

Charles Stevens
Mattie Hale

Millie Harris
Abbie Hook

Ella House

June 9, 1889

Charles Harris

Angie Clifford
Rhoda Clemons

September 25, 1889

Ida Flinn

Joseph Jones
Eliza Jones

October, 1893

James Currie

Fred Knight

- September 15, 1894
Almatia Bartlett
- October 21, 1894
Cyrus Sweet Henry Hook
- October, 1897
Evie Getchell
- February, 1897
Orin Hunt
- August 14, 1900
Mrs. Olive Philbrook Mrs. Mary E. McFarland
Ambrose H. Howard Miss Mattie M. Lyons
Mrs. Emma Howard Mrs. Cora A. Lyons
- August, 1901
Addison Olmstead Madge Wallace
Bennie Olmstead Rachel Lowell
- June 15, 1903
Leslie Bartlett Mrs. Harriet Lewis
Nellie B. Haskell
- August 4, 1904
Mrs. Belle Brean Mrs. Cora Adams
- June 5, 1906
Mrs. Lilla Pickering Mrs. Grace Lowell
- July 22, 1906
Maud True Lida Haskell
- August 3, 1906
Mina Bubar
- August 5, 1906
Georgia Ames Lois Pingree
- August 19, 1906
Leon Tuck Lloyd Brean
Cora Campbell
- August 26, 1906
Klein Lowell Sydney Adams
- February 3, 1907
Mrs. Florence Mallett
- June, 1907
Blanche Ludden
- July 23, 1907
Lura Gifford Lee Delano
Ethel Merrill Lloyd Ludden
Lloyd Coffin

September 29, 1907

Mr. George Hanscom
Mrs. George Hanscom
Mrs. James Hanscom

Mrs. Jerry Hanscom
Mrs. Harry Crocker
Eugene Currie

October 13, 1907

Mrs. Grace Houghton

Mrs. Nettie McLaughlin
Miss Mildred Crocker

July 10, 1911

Mrs. Cora Bartlett Hanscom
Mrs. Agnes Rideout
Mrs. Jennie Merrill
Mrs. Ruth Hanscom
Mrs. Elva Gifford
Mrs. Lena Hamm

Mrs. Sadie Barnes
Mrs. Inez Thurlow
Mrs. Ethel Delano
Miss Mabel Brean
Mrs. Gussie Riggs
Mrs. Martha Crocker

July 12, 1914

Mrs. Florence Hook

Miss Rowena Hanscom

September 20, 1914

Miss Lillian Young

Miss Esther Tucker

August, 1916

Linwood Riggs
Joseph Brean

Jerry Hanscom
Mrs. George Lowell

June 18, 1916

Mrs. Francis Barnes

Mr. Wallace Crouse
Mrs. Ralph Matthews

June 2, 1918

Mrs. Kate Bartlett

August 4, 1918

Mrs. Ida Mulherin

November 17, 1918

Otto Thurlow

Pansy Lowell

Una Lowell

June 15, 1919

Mrs. Thomas Worcester
Mrs. John Collins
Miss Elsie Blake

Miss Dora Mallett
Miss Olivia Benson
Mr. Harry Crocker

Miss Viola Jodrey

September 14, 1919

Mr. John Cummings

Mrs. John Cummings

July 18, 1920

Mr. Bennie Cole
Mrs. Bennie Cole
Mrs. Barbara Speed
Mrs. James Rideout
Mrs. Olive Murchison

Mrs. Irving Lyons
Mrs. Ella Hanscom
Mr. Leonard Blake
Miss Elizabeth Haskell
Mrs. Ora Thurlow

Mrs. William Whitney

July 29, 1920

Mr. Torrie Nute

Mr. George Crocker

Mrs. Frank Speed

February 20, 1920

Miss Hazel Crocker

Miss Irene Kimball

June 10, 1923

Clinton Thurlow

May 24, 1925

Miss Muriel Johnson

Miss Olga Chase

Miss Georgia Wakefield

Since July 28, 1888, thirty-nine baptisms have been held. One hundred and twenty-eight people have been baptised and joined the Lee United Baptist Church. Two others were baptised and joined the Danforth Church. The largest baptism was held July 10, 1911, when twelve persons were baptised. On nine occasions but one was baptised.

A baptistery was constructed in the front of the Church in January 1920, by Pastor A. E. Perry and Deacon Riggs. The rite of baptism was administered in the new baptistery for the first time on February 20, 1920, to Miss Hazel Crocker and Miss Irene Kimball.

ANNUAL MEETING 1924

At the annual meeting, which was held at the Parsonage, the following officers were elected:

Deacons — Klein Lowell, Lee Delano, Harry Crocker, Leslie Bartlett.

Trustees — Mrs. Grace Houghton, Mrs. Belle Brean, Mrs. Anna Hook, The Deacons.

Treasurer — Mrs. Josie Lowell.

Clerk — Mrs. Grace Houghton.

Organist — Mrs. Margaret Hanson.

REVISED LIST OF RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE LEE BAPTIST CHURCH

(1922)

Mrs. Anna Tribou

Mr. Leslie Bartlett

Mrs. Anna Hook

Mrs. Belle Brean

Miss Sadie Trueworthy

Mrs. Grace Lowell

Mrs. Rhoda Clemons

Mrs. Maude True

Mr. James Currie

Mr. Sidney Adams

Mrs. Rachel Lowell

Mr. Klein Lowell

Mrs. Lura Gifford	Miss Una Lowell
Mr. Geo. Hanscom	Mrs. John Collins
Mrs. Geo. Hanscom	Miss Elsie Blake
Mrs. Grace Houghton	Miss Viola Jodrey
Mrs. Mildred Welch	Miss Dora Mallett
Mrs. Josie Lowell	Miss Olivia Benson
Mrs. Cora Bartlett Hanscom	Mr. Harry Crocker
Mrs. Agnes Rideout	Mr. John Cummings
Mrs. Ruth Hanscom	Mr. Bennie Cole
Mrs. Sadie Barnes	Mrs. Bennie Cole
Mrs. Inez Thurlow	Mrs. Barbara Speed
Mrs. Ethel Delano	Mrs. James Rideout
Mrs. Gussie Riggs	Mrs. Irving Lyons
Mrs. Lena Hamm	Mrs. Ella Hanscom
Mrs. Florence Hook	Mr. Leonard Blake
Mrs. Joseph Coffin	Miss Elizabeth Haskell
Mr. Lee Delano	Mrs. Olive Murchison
Mrs. James Hanscom	Mrs. Ora Thurlow
Mrs. Geo. Lowell	Mr. Joseph Trueworthy
Mr. Linwood Riggs	Mr. Torry Nute
Mr. Joseph Brean	Mr. George Crocker
Mr. Jerry Hanscom	Mrs. Frank Speed
Mrs. Francis Barnes	Mrs. Alvin Carver
Mrs. Ralph Matthews	Miss Irene Kimball
Mrs. Kate Bartlett	Mrs. Richard Currie
Mr. Otto Thurlow	Mrs. Harriet Leeman
Miss Pansy Lowell	Rev. H. W. Rhoades
Mrs. H. W. Rhoades	

LIST OF NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH CHURCH IN
CARROLL, MAINE

Joined 1888

Calvin Lane	Moses Aldrich
Lydia Brown	Nina M. Aldrich (Thornton)
Mary Ames	Charles Bowker
Fannie M. Clay	Clotild Bowker (Smith)
Samuel A. Oliver	Mary J. Hebb (Bowker)
William Cossar	Mary Owens (Sutherland)

Joined 1890

Susan Wallace	Addie Palmer
Gilman Bowker	Minnie Blanchard
James Wallace	Sona Wallace (Averill)
Ida Wallace	Grace Moores
Effie Wallace	

Joined 1891

Emma Monroe

Lewis Thornton

Jerome E. Neal

Rosetta Thornton

Amanda M. Owens

The history of churches cannot be represented by figures, by organizations formed, by meeting houses built, by money raised, or by any record of noble lives who have labored with them. Spiritual forces like chemical forces are mainly unseen, silent and unreportable. Its power in moulding society is a thousand fold more than any statistics which the books record. Religion makes a people, not the people the religion. Man is what his religion is.

This chapter is a brief and imperfect record of our churches. It contains no great events, and no famous names. We have no great cathedrals, only a plain meeting house, with an honest preacher and the simple worship of our common people. These churches were planted by our fore-fathers that we might sustain them; they lifted up the cross that we might lift it higher.

Chapter V.

SCHOOLS

SINCE schools lie at the foundation of all good government and are among the first considerations of the intelligent settler, I will treat this subject first of the more detailed matters. Before school districts were organized the mothers and fathers taught their children what they themselves knew.

The first school in town was in a log-house, warm and homelike, as they often are, and located on the ridge on a farm which was later owned by Solomon and George Crocker and which is now abandoned. This school-house was built by Jeremiah Fifield and the first term was taught by his daughter Lucy. Among the first male teachers were Joseph Towle, of Bangor; Benjamin Arnold and John Jackson.

Among the early settlers were those endowed with large capacities and rare abilities, who, sensibly feeling the want of schools in their own early life, resolved to do all in their power to enable the young by early instruction to become more fully educated than themselves, and thus imbued with the truth that the present time is the planting hour, busied themselves as best they could in depositing the acorn, that those coming after them might find the oak.

At this time the venerable Father Sawyer, "The pilgrim of a hundred years," whose efforts had much to do in establishing the Theological Seminary in Bangor, while on his missionary labors through the Penobscot regions, visited the newly made settlements, and with that mind which sheds light on whatever it sees, and with fitting words in voice sweet to the ear of childhood, he spoke truths which overwhelmed them with floods of happy thought; the influence of that good man's words live even to this day, as they lived nearly a century ago with the early settlers, who then were putting forth

that stretch of endeavor which taxed muscle of mind, heart, and hand.

Rev. Mr. Sawyer was the first resident minister of Lee. It is said he lived to be more than a century old. After leaving Lee he preached in what is now Lakeville for three years.

As the number of pupils increased, school-houses became necessary. At the first town meeting held April 11, 1832, the town voted to raise \$150.00 for the support of schools. The first school-house built by the town was a sample of the most primitive then built. In one end was a fireplace, while on either side of the aisle ranged the long board seats, the terror of the pupils and the field of artistic execution for the boy having inventive brains and a jack-knife.

It was the custom of the scholars to cut their own wood, and the master's time was divided between the use of the ferule and trying to persuade green rock-maple to burn. The large open fireplace occupied nearly the entire end of the house, and on its broad hearth, up the spacious chimney, roared the fire. Entire logs, two and three feet in diameter, were rolled in and burned without splitting.

In the eastern part of the town was built another school-house, for the accommodation of the students in that section. It was erected on the same general principles as that in the western part.

By 1838 the town was divided into nine school districts, each containing one school and supervised by a school agent. Each district chose its own agent.

The next school-house was built in what is now known as the Valley district, or the Stetson school. This school-house was in the early days the scene of the rough side of school life. That teacher who did not answer the ideas of the school as a good fellow, was carried from the school-house by the older pupils and left upon a snow bank to cool his anger. One teacher, Georgette Bowler, seemed to inspire the larger scholars with something of fear, if not of reverence, and taught many successful terms in Lee and vicinity.

Among the prominent teachers of the common schools of the past were John Jackson, Nelson Burke, Elmer E. Light of Parsonfield, Lewellyn Johnson, Parker B. Davis, Laura

Preble, now a prominent physician of Old Town, and Mary M. McIntosh.

The books used by the pupils in the early days consisted of Murray's English Grammar, National and Towne's readers, Pike's Arithmetic, Webster's spelling book and the American First Class Book. The schools were in session only a few weeks during the year, and the boys and girls were obliged to travel long distances over poor roads filled with snow to obtain the little education that could be then had from the common school.

In 1849 the town voted \$400 for support of schools. The interest in the schools was increasing, and the Board of School Agents of the last year made some propositions to the town for their improvement — among others, that the school agents should visit the schools immediately after their commencement and immediately before their close, and endeavor to form the best possible opinion of their progress in literature, and report the same and such other things as they should deem necessary, that the town might "know to what advantage the money raised for the support of schools is disposed of"; that they should examine teachers and recommend in writing those suitably qualified.

A former resident of Lee who attended school here about 1851, writes as follows: "The schools of those early days were held in little wooden, square school-houses with a stove, entry and desk in the side where the outer door could best be located. The generally red hot stove-pipe traversed the room. It was hot enough over head. We sat on our feet to keep them from freezing after we were big enough to occupy a back seat. The smaller scholars were seated nearer the fire on account of the warmth. One of these little school-houses held about 20 pupils when well packed. The teacher taught everything from A, B, C, to Latin, algebra and geometry.

"These were good schools because we had good teachers and scholars who wished to learn. We did not march in and out to music, but our lessons were well learned. Once in a while we had, as a great recreation, a spelling school in the evening, and great was the rivalry between the district having the school and the neighboring school which was invited.

"For some years our school was taught by Mr. Johnson, an excellent instructor and a thorough scholar. He had the faculty of imparting knowledge, and was much loved by his pupils.

"When I hear scholars of today reading, I think of the line upon line, and precept upon precept of Mr. Johnson. Never a false inflection was allowed. Never any mumbling of words. We were never allowed to read a word the meaning of which we did not know. If we did not read but one paragraph a day we had to read that right. In consequence of their ability and thoroughness the old school at Crockertown, or the Stetson school as it is known today, turned out good scholars and wherever found now the pupils of our old school remember with gratefulness the excellent work done by our good teachers in the olden times."

Model School.

The first movement for the establishment of a Model School in Lee was made in 1903 under the supervision of Harold L. Haskell, assisted by the trustees of Lee Normal Academy. Besides the usual amount raised by the town and State each year, it received a special appropriation of \$100.

The school continued to improve, the numbers attending became greater and greater each term. The building became too small and at the annual town meeting it was voted to sell the school building to James D. Foss and erect a new and modern building.

A lot was purchased from Mrs. Melvina Foss, opposite the Gymnasium. The new building was erected at a cost of \$4500. The new structure is modern and hygienic. It contains two rooms, one for the three primary grades and one for the five upper grades. The windows are all in the north and south ends. The walls opposite the windows are occupied by blackboards. In this way, annoying glares and cross lights are eliminated.

In 1921, through a special State Equalization fund, a school bus was purchased, and is used to bring the scholars in from the Union district, school having been discontinued there. The advantages are many. It brings the children of the town-

ship of the same age together. All teachers are not fitted for the first eight grades and some prefer one and some another. The children take more interest in their lessons when there is competition. The new centralized school is better heated. Consolidation is uncovering hidden talent which we never knew existed.

The children are brought to school in the school bus, which is fitted out as luxurious as a limousine. Under the old system the children were indifferent about attending. Now they are ready and anxious to go. The cost to educate is not as great as in the old one-room district school. For the many children carrying their dinner the benefits derived from serving hot lunches cannot be overestimated.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for those who have never lived in remote places to realize what a school of this kind means to the community. On the children, the influence of fine buildings, of competition with larger numbers, of close association with those of higher grades and with Lee Academy brought near is inspiring.

The study of model work gives the pupil a better idea of the art of teaching and on the whole its introduction into the school has been successful. Miss Rubie Ireland of Wilton, Maine, was a teacher in the Model School for several years. Her ability as a teacher was well recognized in Model School work. Under her instruction the school steadily advanced. She was a Normal graduate and being an old teacher she knew well how to give practical advice to teachers. Her sound judgment and self-control made it possible for her to bring about changes where others would have failed. She was followed by Miss Hazel Anne, Miss Edith Gilmore, Miss Julia Barron, Mrs. Friedland, Miss Harriet Nichols, Miss Winifred Elliot, and the present teacher in charge who is Miss Muriel Johnson of Lubec.

From 1832 to 1834 the schools were governed by the school agent system. This was followed by the supervisor system until 1916 when this town united with Carroll-Prentiss-Springfield, Lakeville and Webster under the district supervisor system. Vinal H. Tibbets was the first superintendent under this system. He was succeeded by J. Herbert Jewett

who in turn was followed by H. E. Fortier, the present incumbent.

The people of Lee have ever manifested a commendable interest in educational matters, and many have sought the advantages of the State College and other institutions of similar grade. The schools of Lee since the incorporation of the town have made steady improvement, and this is more emphatically true of the last twenty years, ranking well in this respect with her sister towns in the State.

One of the strongest advantages offered by the town of Lee as a place of residence is that afforded by the excellence of the local schools, they being very liberally supported and being unsurpassed in point of practical efficiency by any in eastern Maine. They are very largely attended also, the number in 1831 being 355, and in 1925 there are 236.

The town has always made good provision for its schools, suitable amounts being voted year by year for their support. The amount as before stated in 1832 was \$150. In 1849 \$400 was appropriated and in 1923 \$5200 was appropriated.

Not only is the public school system comprehensive, well conducted, and very generally availed of, but it is most admirably supplemented by the work of Lee Academy, which will be taken up in detail in the following chapter.

In writing this chapter on schools I have two regrets: first, that the chapter is not to be written by abler hands, and second, that so few historical facts and data are available. Our school reports have been printed only since 1899; previous to that time, the reports were written out, read in town-meeting and then lost or destroyed. The town of Lee has, perhaps, preserved its old records better than almost any other town of the state, still, I am sorry to say that the statistics of our common schools are woefully lacking. Of our schools of the first half century, I have been obliged to rely upon tradition and the memories of the older residents.

A prominent feature of early school teaching was discipline. The teacher usually ruled with a rod of birch. One of the former students of the schools of Lee informs me that when-

ever there happened to be a lull between classes the teacher would march one of the students to the front of the room and whale him, whether he had done anything to invoke such punishment or not.

The usual wages of the female school teachers of Lee in the earliest days were one dollar a week, while a male teacher received from thirteen to sixteen dollars a month. The increased compensation of teachers bespeaks the employment of those possessing wider experience and more varied attainments. Taken all in all, the school system of Lee was never in such good condition as at the present time.

Chapter VI.

LEE ACADEMY.

LEE ACADEMY

FAR below the silent mountain,
In the valley which is near,
Stands forever our Alma Mater
Lee Academy loved and dear.

Lift your voices send them upward,
Loud her honor sing.
Hail to thee, oh! Alma Mater,
Wide thy praises ring.

Far below the mountain's Azure
In the town of Lee,
In our memory cherished ever,
Stands our own Academy.

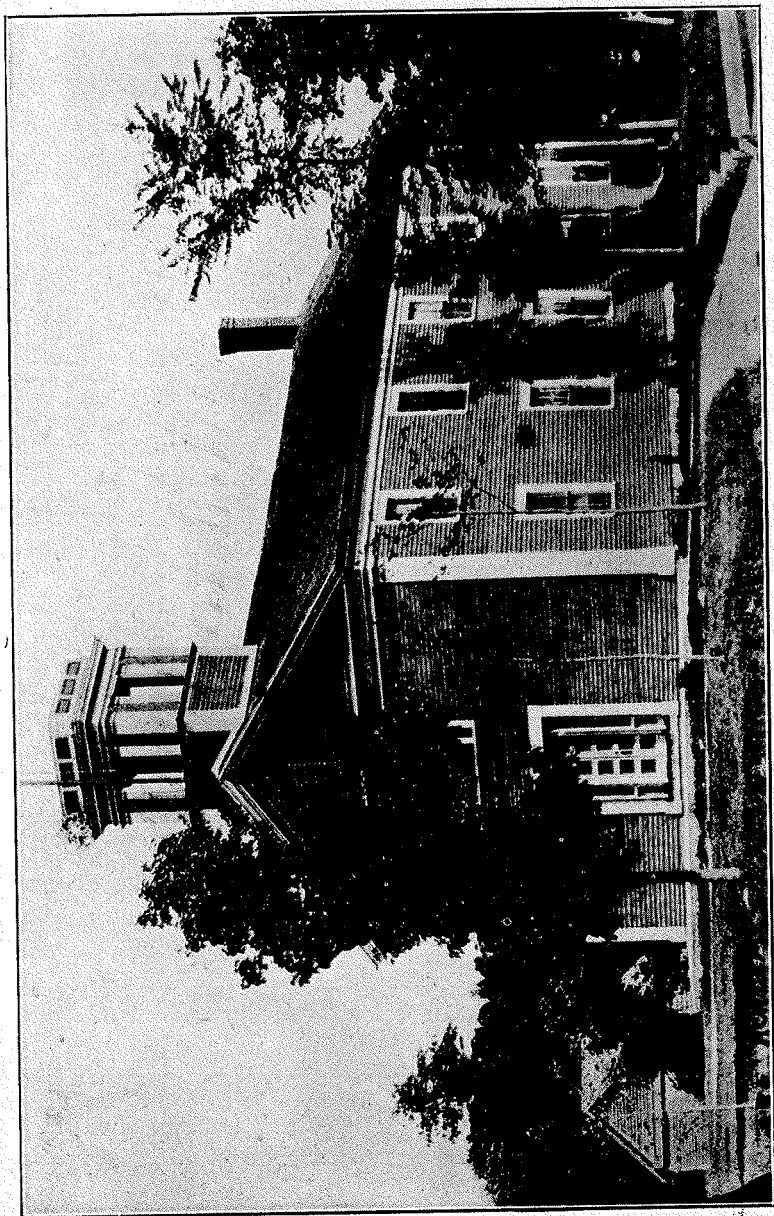
Stand forever throned in beauty
Hold thy purpose high;
And thy fame, oh, Alma Mater,
May it never die.

Grace Corbett Houghton.

THE State Legislature passed an act March 14, 1845, incorporating Lee Normal Academy. The incorporators were:

Joseph Mallett
Shephard Bean
William Douglass
John Gott
James Merrill
Liberty W. Bacon
Arthur Prentiss
Levi Moulton
Abial Cushman

At their first meeting, May 3, 1845, William Douglass was chosen President of the Board of Managers, Shephard Bean



This illustration of the Academy building will call to mind a host of pleasant recollections.

Secretary, James Merrill Vice-President, and Joseph Mallett Treasurer. Trustees were added, and committees appointed for the selecting of a building site and material; and a resolution adopted looking to the opening of a school the September following. In 1847 a seal was adopted, representing a school-room with students seated and a preceptor at his desk with a book in his hands in the attitude of communicating instruction, with the name Lee Normal Academy on its margin.

Previous to the erection of the Academy, the people of Lee got together one July 4th and put up a frame of a high-school building near where Mr. Haskell now lives, but did nothing more about it.

The State Legislature granted a township of land near what is now Pitlock Lake, for the support of Lee Academy. This was sold some years afterward and an appropriation of five hundred dollars was received. Later this was increased to one thousand dollars. Through the influence and hard work of some of the friends of the school this appropriation was increased to fifteen hundred dollars in 1911. It is now \$3000.

The first publication issued by the students of the Academy was "The Barge" in 1847. Later a paper was semi-annually issued, which was known as the "Crescent". It was devoted to the interests of the school and published by the students. The last copy was issued in 1889. In 1909 a new paper under the same name was published by the students and has been published annually since. The first copy of the "Crescent" was published August, 1886. L. H. Moulton was Editor. The Editorial Board consisted of eight members and two business managers, appointed as follows: two of the editorial board, a lady and a gentleman, elected from the graduating class by their classmates, and six members, three ladies and three gentlemen, elected from the remainder of the school by the members of the same. The two business managers, a lady and a gentleman, elected by the entire school. New elections were made every term at properly called meetings. Election was by written ballot only.

This first issue has the following to say regarding the objects and advantages of Lee Normal Academy.

THE OBJECT

"The object of this school is the preparation of teachers for their professional work.

"The chief aim had in view by the Board of Trustees in their management, is to make it a thorough Normal school of high grade, and thereby raise the standard of the common schools in this section of the state.

"The numerous testimonials received of the success of many of the students in the various towns are evidences that the measures of the Board have been for the public good and their object being attained.

"For the accomplishment of their object, the Trustees have arranged and adopted an excellent Normal Course to meet the wants of teachers and of those desiring a practical education. There is also a College Preparatory Course designed for those wishing a more extended education. It fits students for the Freshman class for any college in the State. To take the entire work requires six terms for the Normal Course and nine for the College Preparatory Course.

"The Organization of the school is such as to illustrate the workings of well-graded schools and gives to the student useful ideas in the better accomplishment of his work.

"Our Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, globes, charts, solid and plane figures, minerals and other aids, we find of vast importance in imparting knowledge through the eye. Increased advantages will be offered the class in Chemistry this term. Provisions will be made for experimental work by the class, giving a practical knowledge of permanent value.

"Few schools give to their students in Mineralogy so good advantages as provided at this institution. In the Cabinet room is a collection of valuable minerals, for the possession of which we are indebted to the earnest and efficient work of the lamented Prof. True. To this is added the private collection of the Principal, both numbering several hundred specimens.

"The work of the class in Physiology has been rendered more interesting by the aid of anatomical charts, of which the school has a large number, especially adapted to the needs of class instruction and practice of teaching.

"The interests of this department will be further enhanced

by a most valuable course of Lectures upon Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, to be delivered by the following gentlemen — Dr. DeBeck of Winn, and Drs. Wilson and Bragg of Lincoln. Each physician will deliver several lectures. They will be illustrated by human skeletons, anatomical charts, and experiments whenever the subjects require it.

“No institution of equal grade gives so extended instruction in this department.

“Penmanship is an important element in our school work. Much improvement in this art has been made in the school under the instruction of Mr. Porter. His continued services have been secured, and we advise students to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

“Music will also receive special attention. Rare opportunities will be provided for Vocal Music. The teacher of this art is recommended, by good authority, as possessing fine musical attainments for vocal training.

“By the introduction of a course of lectures into our school, we offer to the students free, a large amount of general knowledge which it would require many terms of hard study to gain. The standard which the speakers have in the public is a sufficient guaranty of the importance of these lectures.

“But while we make special mention of a few of the many advantages offered by this school, we would not omit the mention of Sabbath Privileges as receiving attention. Very interesting Church Services are held every Sunday by Rev. Horace Graves. A large number of students are always in attendance.

“Special meetings of the teachers will be held at stated times for the discussion of methods of instruction, organization and Government.”

This first issue contained a list of students, the curriculum, School information and editorials. Board at the boarding-house was \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, tuition was \$3.50 per term. The following facts taken from this issue of the “Crescent” will show what a demand there was for Lee Normal Academy students in those days.

The town of Medway employed thirteen different teachers, eleven being Lee Normal students.

The town of Winn employed eight teachers from Lee Normal.

Prentiss employed nine teachers, seven being from Lee Normal.

Carroll employed ten teachers, eight of them being from Lee Normal.

The town of Lee employed nineteen teachers, all of whom were from Lee Normal.

Mattawamkeag employed ten teachers, eight being from Lee Normal. Some of the other towns and plantations employing teachers from the Lee school were Lincoln, Brownville, Woodville, Passadumkeag, Lowell, Macwahoc, Danforth, Benedicta, Waite, Topsfield, Lakeville, Kossuth, Princeton, Webster, Drew, Reed, Molunkus, Kingman, Burlington, Springfield, etc.

The Editorial Board for the "Crescent" in 1888 was as follows:—

From the Graduating Class

Carl W. Reed

Lottie L. Clifford

From the School

Laura L. Fowler

Mettie Adams

Angie G. Turner

Samuel R. Crabtree

Claude A. Noyes

Chas. C. Merrill

Business Managers

Samuel Crabtree

Angie G. Turner

Church Services were held during the term by Rev. Mr. Welch with a full attendance. A student's bible class was formed. The following gained the required per cent. to be mentioned in the "Crescent". Fred Pickering had the highest rank.

Bessie Coffin

Annie Reed

Edith Mallett

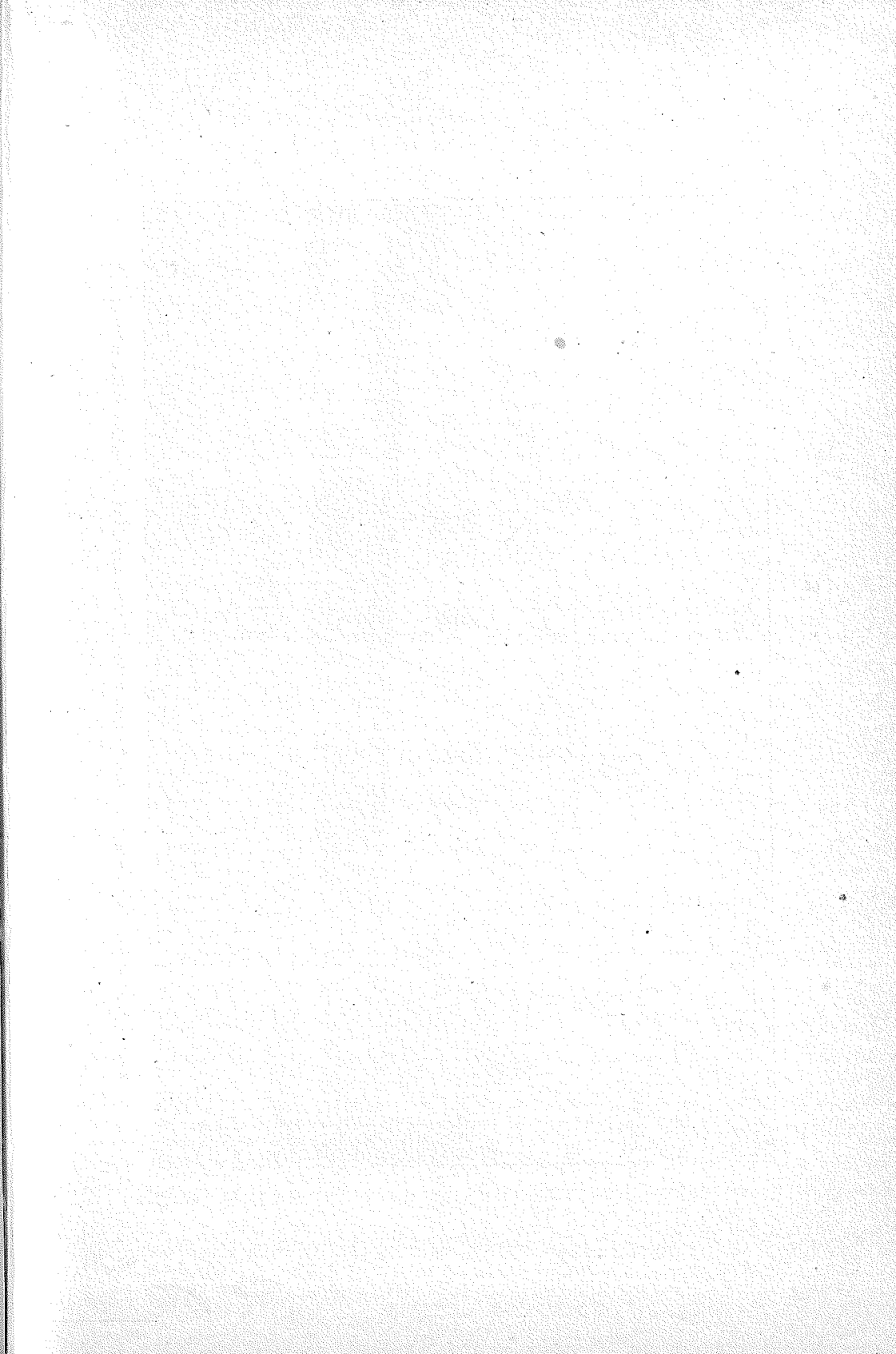
Harold Haskell

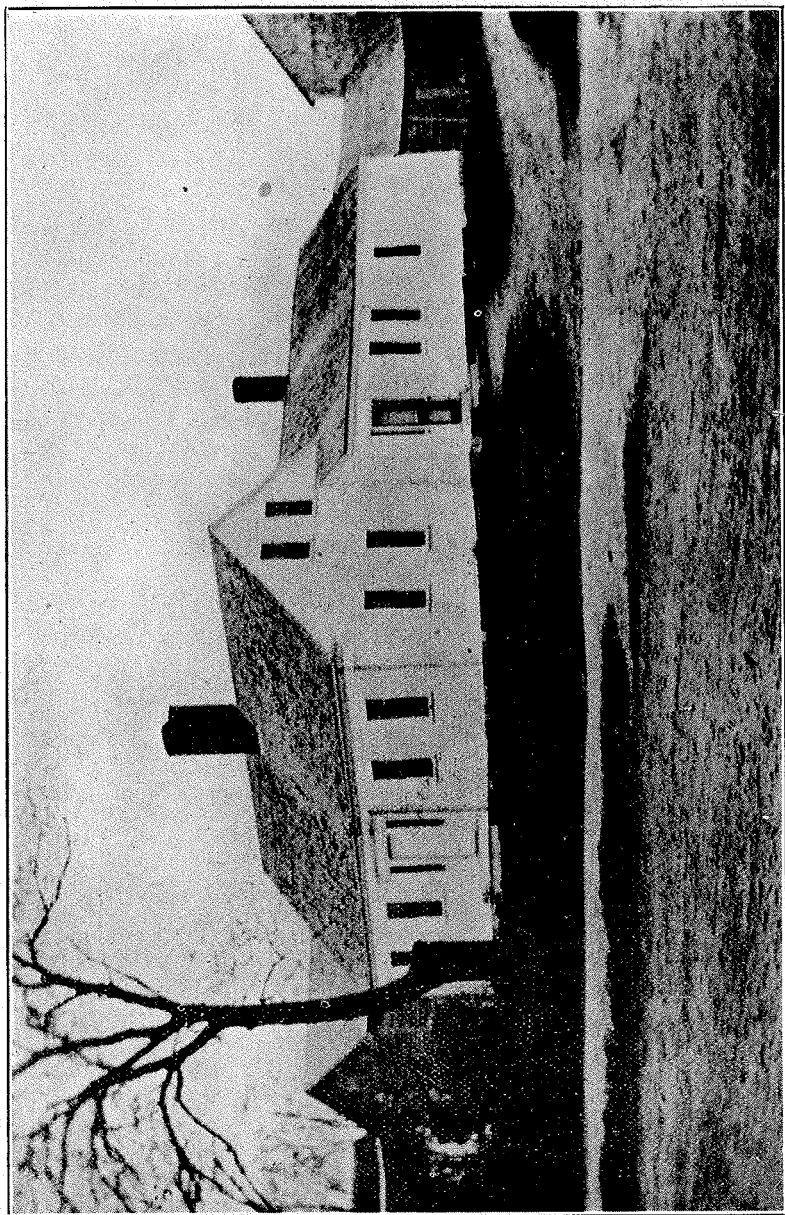
Georgie Haskell

Fred Pickering

Ora Coffin

Today Lee Academy offers four courses of study, namely, the Classical or College Preparatory Course, the English-Sci-





Many old students of Lee Academy will recognize this illustration as the Dormitory in the early 80's.

entific, the Normal or Teacher Training Course, and the Agricultural Course. The Normal Course is particularly strong owing to the care which is taken in the choice of teachers and to the facilities for training in both observation and practice work, which are offered in the Model School. As stated in a previous chapter the Model School is housed in a new building, conveniently located with respect to the Academy, and has at the present time, an enrollment of seventy-five pupils.

During the summer of 1920, the buildings belonging to the Academy, were remodeled and thoroughly repaired. The Dormitory was papered and painted throughout and each and every room put into first class condition. This building now furnishes accommodations for forty pupils and the teachers, and is supplied with furnace heat, running water, and is electrically lighted.

One of the most striking facts in connection with Lee Academy is that, in these days of soaring prices, board and room in the Dormitory cost the student only five dollars per week.

The Academy building received a coat of paint and paper throughout in 1920. The first floor containing the assembly room and library was remodeled and new seats were installed. New scientific equipment has been bought wherever necessary and Lee Academy is now fitted to accommodate eighty students.

The Gymnasium contains a basket ball floor sixty by thirty feet, also a stage furnished with scenery for amateur theatricals. A piano has been purchased to be used at the school socials. A balcony to accommodate the basket ball crowds has been erected with money contributed by friends of the school. New Gymnasium equipment is being added as rapidly as means of the school will permit.

The school is far removed from the distracting influences always to be found in larger places. An almost unrivaled opportunity is offered for outdoor exercise of all sorts and the gymnasium furnishes a fine place for athletic instruction and sports. On account of its efficient staff of teachers, its high standards of scholarship, its wholesome discipline, its atmosphere of good fellowship and democracy, and last but not

least on account of the extremely low cost to the pupil, many parents have found Lee Academy to be the best place to which to send their children and in later years have looked back with satisfaction upon their decision.

Lee Academy Has Good Agricultural Course.

The study of agriculture at Lee Academy was first started in 1919. Because of a lack of funds it was impossible to employ a full time teacher for the course at that time. Mr. Roy Thomas, now County Agent in Oxford county, organized the course, spending one-half the week with the Lee school and the other half with the Eastern Maine Institute, at Springfield.

In 1921-22 the course was carried on by Bradford Leighton, a graduate of the U. of M. but not from the Agricultural college.

The beginning of a real agricultural course came in 1922-23 when A. F. Scammon, a graduate of the State college of agriculture, was employed as full time teacher. The course was further developed and its scope broadened under Mr. Scammon. In addition to the day work for the students, evening classes were conducted for the farmers and their wives. Mr. Scammon and his class finished off the present agricultural rooms in the Gymnasium, doing practically all the work themselves.

In the fall of 1923, Theodore Curtis of Freeport, a graduate of the State college of agriculture, came to Lee as professor of Agriculture. Mr. Curtis is a young man, twenty-five years of age, fresh from college. Never in the eighty years' history of Lee Academy has the school advanced to such an extent in so short a period as it has during the past year. This was due not only to the "punch" and "ability" of Mr. Curtis but also to the splendid spirit of coöperation between him and A. Moulton Pottle, the Principal of the school, another young man of the same age. Mr. Pottle is a graduate of Colby college. Seldom is a community fortunate in securing such a good working pair for leaders in their educational work.

The greatest need of Maine agriculture today is men who can lead. Big men who know the way. Men who have the

knowledge, vision, and punch necessary to lead the way. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Pottle are representative of this type of men. The only regret of the people of Lee is that they cannot hold these men long enough.

Mr. Curtis is Lecturer of Forest Grange and takes an active part in all the affairs of the community. He has won the confidence of the older farmers and they are always glad to call on him for aid. He gives his time unsparingly and will go out for miles to cull a flock of hens, prune an orchard, or treat a sick cow. He remains in Lee the entire summer and his services and advice may be had for the asking.

Now the people of Lee are very heavily taxed. The valuation is high and so is the tax rate, the latter being .055. Almost the entire tax falls upon farmers as there are no mills or large business enterprises to fall back upon. But the people of Lee are so interested in this department that at the last Town Meeting they appropriated five hundred dollars to be used for equipment and the further development of the agricultural course. This fact is all the more significant when one realizes that Lee Academy is a state institution and not a free high school and, also, the vote to give the agricultural department five hundred dollars was unanimous.

The aim of this course is three fold. In the first place, it is meant to make good farmers of those who take the course and stay on the farm. In the second place, it aims to place before the boys and girls taking the course some of the possibilities in farming and to afford them an opportunity to choose wisely when they decide either to leave or remain on the farm. In the third place, it makes it possible, through its supervised practical work, for a student to earn considerable money for himself while in school.

The course at Lee Academy is now one of the best to be found in the preparatory schools of the state. It is governed by the Smith-Hughes ruling for vocational education, thus entitling the school to Federal aid. The rooms have been fitted with equipment so that today Lee Academy has one of the largest and best equipped departments in the state of Maine. The reference material includes a file of more than twelve hundred bulletins, textbooks upon all agricultural subjects, year-

books, and the best poultry and farm papers and magazines. The material includes a Babcock milk tester, hot air and hot water incubators, brooders, a nine sash hot-bed, an Orono Type poultry house, an orchard nursery, a seed plot, a garden, and a berry plot.

During the past year there were twelve students in the first class and eight in the second class. The total enrollment is one of the highest in the state in this department and it is expected to be doubled this next year.

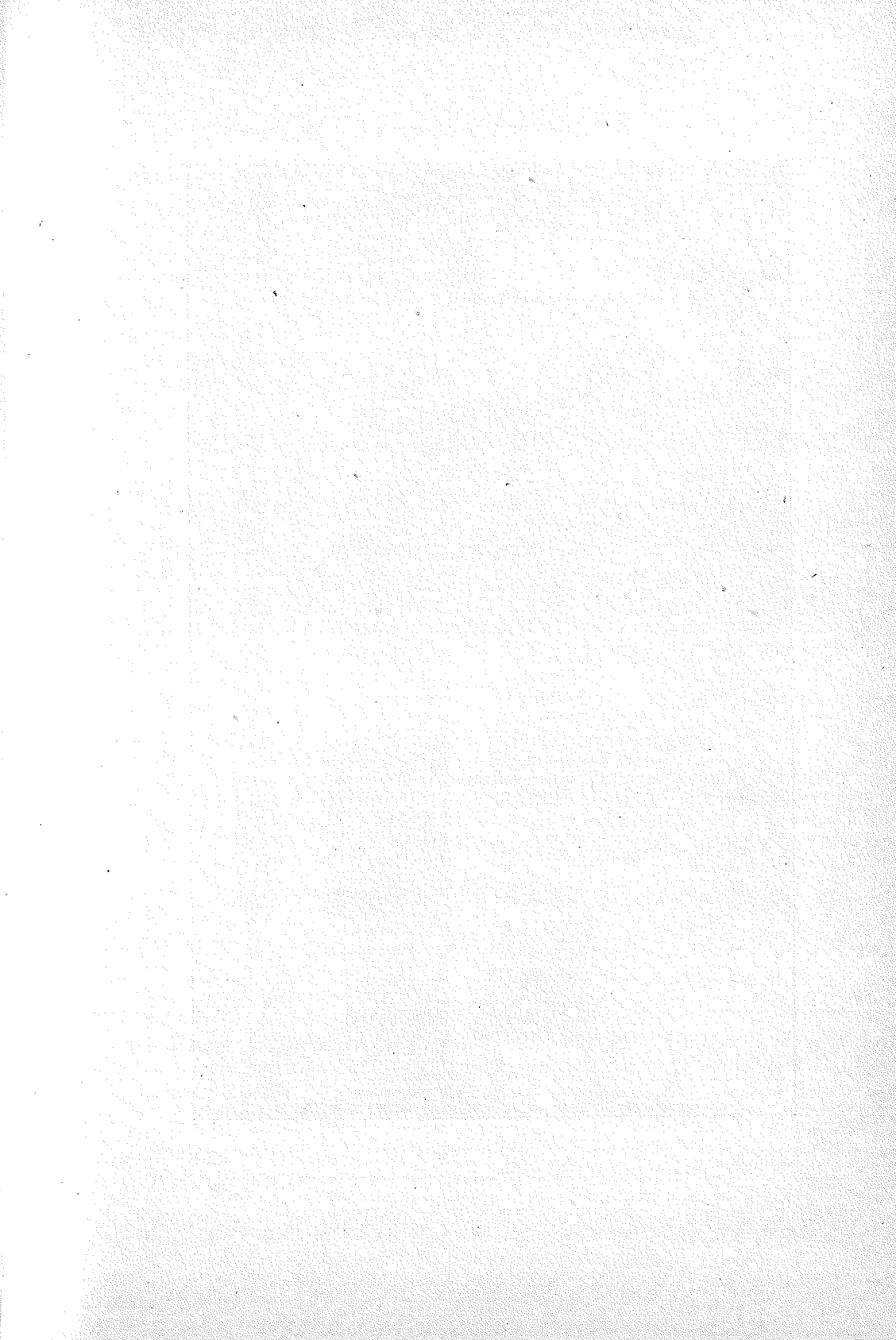
A PRACTICAL COURSE

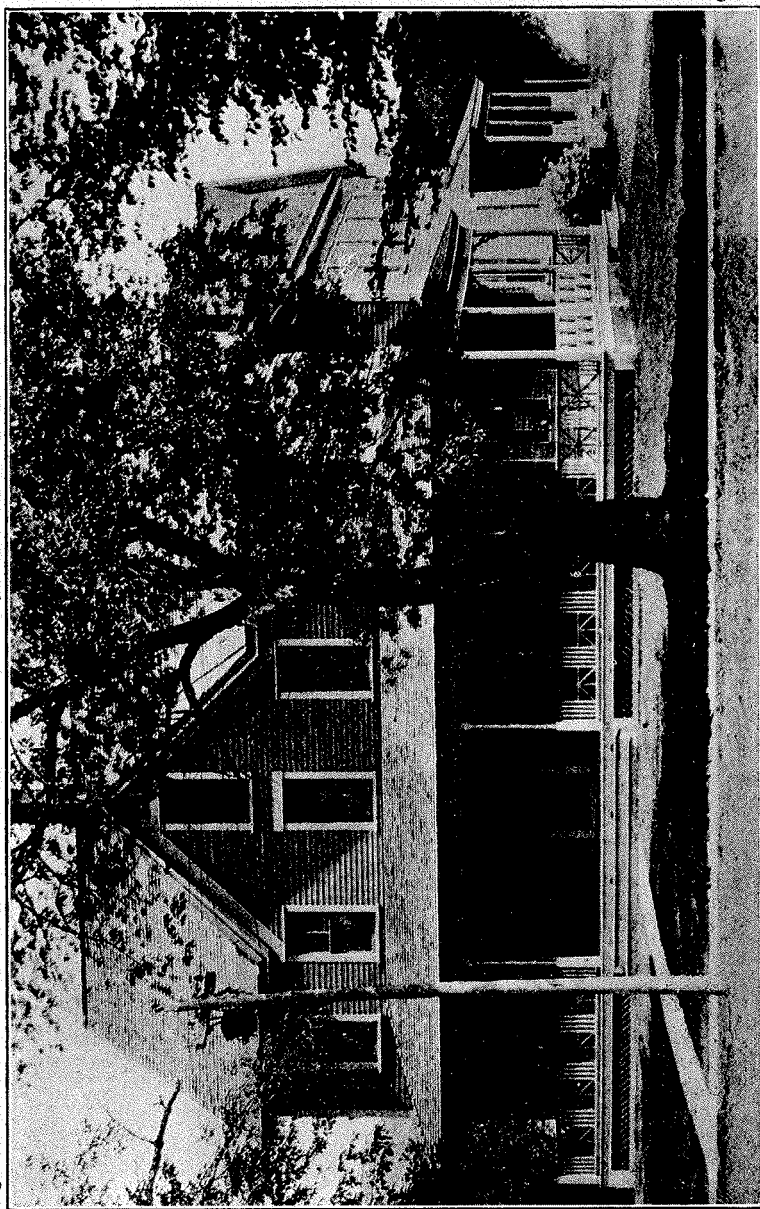
The course aims to carry out the practical points of agriculture as well as the theoretical points. This past year, the dairying, orcharding, small fruits and gardening enterprises have been studied and the classes have carried on projects at home, and have worked on practical problems together.

Last November the classes held a two day poultry show in the Grange Hall. The students did all the work themselves, which included the building of coops, securing of 300 entries, securing and listing the prizes, cooping the birds, arranging the exhibits, awarding the ribbons and special prizes. This show was judged by a man from the College of Agriculture, U. of M. The show has been made an annual event by the department. The class attended Bangor Poultry Show and won some first prizes on their Buff Rocks.

The Dairying class has tested most of the cows in town, and tested the value of many separators. The orcharding class has placed an order for fifty fruit trees and shrubs, and have also made plans and ordered the plants for a large berry plot. The poultry class has had practice of running incubators, hatching chickens by hens, poultry breeding, brooding, ordered the lumber and built an Orono Type poultry house. The classes have sprayed, pruned and planned orchards. They have an excellent garden, it being the most advanced of any in the community. It is planned to raise the vegetables for the dormitory use. The students have had some practice in landscape gardening.

One of the most valuable projects to the community is being carried out this spring and summer. The work is on the seed plot of potatoes. The seed plot contains twelve strains which





THE DORMITORY AS IT LOOKS TODAY.

are among the leaders of this and other states, and they will be entered for certification, records of yields and diseases carefully kept, and the value of the seed to this community to be calculated.

Lee is a good agricultural community and affords a good opportunity for the practice. Students taking the course may secure work during the summer and also during the school year, to pay toward their school expenses.

Although the writer graduated from this school before the agricultural course was introduced, he has had an opportunity to visit the department several times and has a good idea of how the course is being conducted. He considers that this course offers practical instruction on seeds and seeding, spraying, soils and fertilizers, pruning, breeding, testing, exhibiting and many other subjects. Every boy and girl intending to make farming their life work should take advantage of such a course. IT WILL PAY.

Lee Academy Stages Its Second Annual Poultry Show.

LEE, Nov. 29, 1924 — The 1st annual poultry show of Lee Academy made its initial bow in the Grange Hall just a year ago. These quarters proved to be too small, however, so the 2nd annual show was staged in the gymnasium on Nov. 25-26.

The poultry was staged on the main floor of the basketball hall, with the exhibit of ducks and geese filling up the stage. The show was laid out in attractive style with good entries of nearly all the popular breeds. The aisles ran lengthwise of the hall thus giving the visitor a good impression as he stepped into the hall. The long tables at the left of the hall were taken up by the egg exhibits, which were unusually large for such a show, poultry journals, brooders, and an educational exhibit by the agricultural class of Lee Academy.

From a visiting standpoint the show was certainly attractive, we heard many complimentary remarks from the visiting public.

Nearly all leading varieties were represented, making good classes in all the popular breeds and the show was not top-heavy in any one or two breeds. The quality, not only for

the winners, but of the classes as a whole, was a distinct step ahead of any show that we have attended north of Bangor. In fact, many of the winners were also winners at last year's Bangor show.

The major part of the credit for the success of the show belongs to that indefatigable worker and experienced exhibitor, Theodore Curtis, the agricultural instructor at Lee Academy. No man in this section of the county has more loyal friends than Ted, and he was deserving of all the compliments that were paid him whenever a group of exhibitors got together on the floor of the building. It is too bad he could not have heard all the words of praise.

About as busy a fellow as any connected with the show was Carl Thibodeau, the efficient secretary. He was on the job all the time and deserves a lot of credit for his untiring efforts to make the show a success.

W. A. Thurlow, an old time exhibitor of thirty years' experience, was also a big factor in making the show what it was. He was on the floor constantly from 6.30 A. M. to 10 P. M. Although he was there only as an exhibitor, he filled the office of superintendent by taking all the care of the birds, feeding, and watering, and keeping the floors clean. When not busy with these duties he was showing visitors around and explaining the methods of awarding the prizes and judging. No show here would be complete without "Allie".

The show is put on annually by the agricultural class of Lee Academy. They choose their own officers, make the rules and regulations, have charge of securing the prizes, ribbons, etc., cooping and caring for the show in general. It is a great practical experience for the boys.

The cooping of the show was very attractive, the new wire coops being furnished free of charge through the courtesy of the Freeport Poultry Association of Freeport.

The judging was by Theodore Curtis and Vinal Houghton in all breeds except the Wyandottes and Leghorns. These two breeds were judged by Mr. Curtis and W. A. Thurlow. The management expected an outside judge but were disappointed at the last minute so Mr. Houghton and Mr. Thurlow assisted in the varieties in which they were not exhibiting themselves.

All in all, it was a very smooth running show.

The competition in S. C. White Leghorns was perhaps keenest as far as single entry pullets went, there being eleven in this class. The first pen of Elgin Lowell's contained several specimens which are far above the average.

An exceptionally good display of White Wyandottes were exhibited by Vinal Cobb. The cock bird was especially good and should make a good showing at Bangor or Portland.

In Plymouth Rocks the display of whites shown by W. A. Thurlow stood out above the rest. The barred cockerel of Clayton Stevens was a wonderful specimen of the famous Holterman's "aristocratic" strain.

The entire show was judged for utility. The pen of Barred Rocks belonging to Clayton Stevens won the silver loving cup, offered by Vinal Houghton as the best utility pen in show. The Black Minorca pen of Ralph Weatherbee's was second in this class and deserve special mention as utility fowls of high class.

The trading was brisk on the last day of the show. Houghton Brothers purchased the entire exhibit of White Rocks from W. A. Thurlow. This consisted of an old pen, a young pen, three cockerels and six pullets. The same party also purchased a trio of S. C. Reds from Mr. Thurlow. Lee Academy purchased a light Brahma pullet from Houghton Brothers, a Mammoth Bronze turkey from Thomas House, and fifteen fowls from Clayton Stevens. W. A. Thurlow sold a large R. I. Red cockerel to H. J. Mallett and one to Rollin Thurlow. The remainder of Mr. Thurlow's Reds were sold to parties in Bangor, who plan to exhibit them at the winter show in Bangor. The first prize Pekin duck went into a Thanksgiving dinner the next day after the show.

The awards were as follows:

Best cock in show, Vinal Cobb, White Wyandotte.

Best hen in show, W. A. Thurlow, R. I. Red.

Best cockerel in show, Clayton Stevens, Barred Rock.

Best pullet in show, Vinal Houghton, White Wyandotte.

Best pen in show, W. A. Thurlow, R. I. Reds.

Best utility pen in show, Clayton Stevens, Barred Rocks.

White Rocks — 1st ck., 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet and 1st young pen, W. A. Thurlow, East Winn.

Light Brahma — 1st pullet, Vinal Houghton.

Buff Rock — 1st hen, Lee Academy.

Partridge Rock — Lee Academy, 1st ck., 1st hen.

Barred Plymouth Rocks — Clayton Stevens, 1st young pen, 1st ckl., 1st pullet, Guy Lyons, 2-3-4 pullets.

S. C. Reds — W. A. Thurlow; 1st ck., 1st hen, 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2-3 ckl., 1st young pen, Vance Houghton; 2nd young pen, Helena Mallett; 2nd hen, 4th pullet.

R. C. Reds — Vinton Thurlow; 1st ck., 1st young pen, Helena Mallett, 2nd ckl.

Black Jersey Giants — Blake Smith; 1st young pen, Vinal Bell; 1-2 hen.

Black Minorcas — Ralph Weatherbee, 1st old pen.

White Wyandottes — Vinal Cobb, 1st ck., 1st hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-3 pullet; Vinal Houghton, 1st pullet.

Bantams — Thomas House, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pullet.

Bronze turkey — Thomas House, 1st old tom.

Pekin ducks — Madison Haskell, 1st hen; Harry Richardson, 2nd

White Leghorns — Charles Dill, 1st ck., 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-4 pullet; Sharland Averill, 3rd ckl., 3rd pullet; Vinal Houghton, 1st pullet; Elgin Lowell, 1st young pen.

Gray African geese — Thomas House 1st old gander, 1st old goose; Ardie Wooster, 1st young gander, 1st young goose.

Toulouse geese — Carl Thibodeau, 1st gander, 1st goose.

Eggs, white — Elgin Lowell, 1st; Vinal Houghton, 2nd and 4th; Leonard Noyes, 3rd.

Eggs, brown — Guy Lyons, 1st and 3rd; S. L. Riggs, 2nd.

Special prizes — Silver loving cup offered by Vinal Houghton for best utility pen in show won by Clayton Stevens, Barred Rocks.

One year's subscription to Plymouth Rock monthly offered by Vinal Houghton to best exhibition Rock pen in show won by W. A. Thurlow on White Rocks.

One year's subscription to Leghorn World offered by Vinal Houghton to best pen of Leghorns in show, won by Elgin Lowell; S. C. Wht. Leg.

One year's subscription to R. I. Red Journal offered by Vinal Houghton to best Red pen in show won by W. A. Thurlow; S. C. Reds.

One pound chocolates offered by F. P. Lowell for heaviest pair of geese in show won by Carl Thibodeau, Toulouse geese.

One cigar holder (value \$2.50) offered by a Lincoln merchant for best pen in show, won by W. A. Thurlow, Reds.

One pair ladies' hose offered by Celia Bishop to best display Bantams won by Thomas House.

One can louse powder offered by H. L. Haskell for best hen in show won by W. A. Thurlow, R. I. Red.

One can louse powder offered by H. L. Haskell for best Minorca pen won by Ralph Weatherbee.

One can louse powder offered by H. L. Haskell for best S. C. White Leghorn cock in show won by Charles Dill.

One flashlight offered by F. C. Whitten for best cock in show won by Vinal Cobb, White Wyandotte.

One necktie offered by Joseph John for best cockerel in show won by Clayton Stevens, Barred Rock.

One necktie offered by Joseph John for best pullet in show won by Vinal Houghton, White Wyandotte.

To every winner of a blue ribbon at this show, W. H. Averill, merchant, offers to give free of charge one package of Pratt's poultry food for every blue ribbon.

The poultry show ended with a grand shooting match. This was the first event of this kind held here for many years and created much interest. An auto load of sharpshooters came over from East Winn and carried back a big percentage of the prize birds. While it is impossible to name the best marksmen on the lot, the best shot that the writer saw made while he was on the grounds was that made by Rollin Thurlow, a former aviator with Uncle Sam during the World War. The best shot in the junior class, which included those under twenty-one years of age, the writer witnessed, was that made by Madison Haskell. Ted Curtis carried the big Bronze turkey off to Freeport for his Thanksgiving dinner.

With the coöperation of the townspeople a bigger and better show will be held next year.

Athletics.

Athletics have been encouraged at Lee Academy for many years, and the teams which have represented her have been most successful in competition with teams from all over the state in various sports.

Baseball is the oldest sport which is enjoyed at Lee. It is impossible to tell just when this sport was first taken up. From 1911 to 1914 Lee Academy was represented by a baseball team that would compare favorably with the best preparatory school teams in the state. While the teams of today are not as strong as those days yet they are able to hold their own with the preparatory schools in the neighboring towns. Through the generosity of the citizens of Lee and some public spirited friends of the school Lee Academy has a good athletic field.

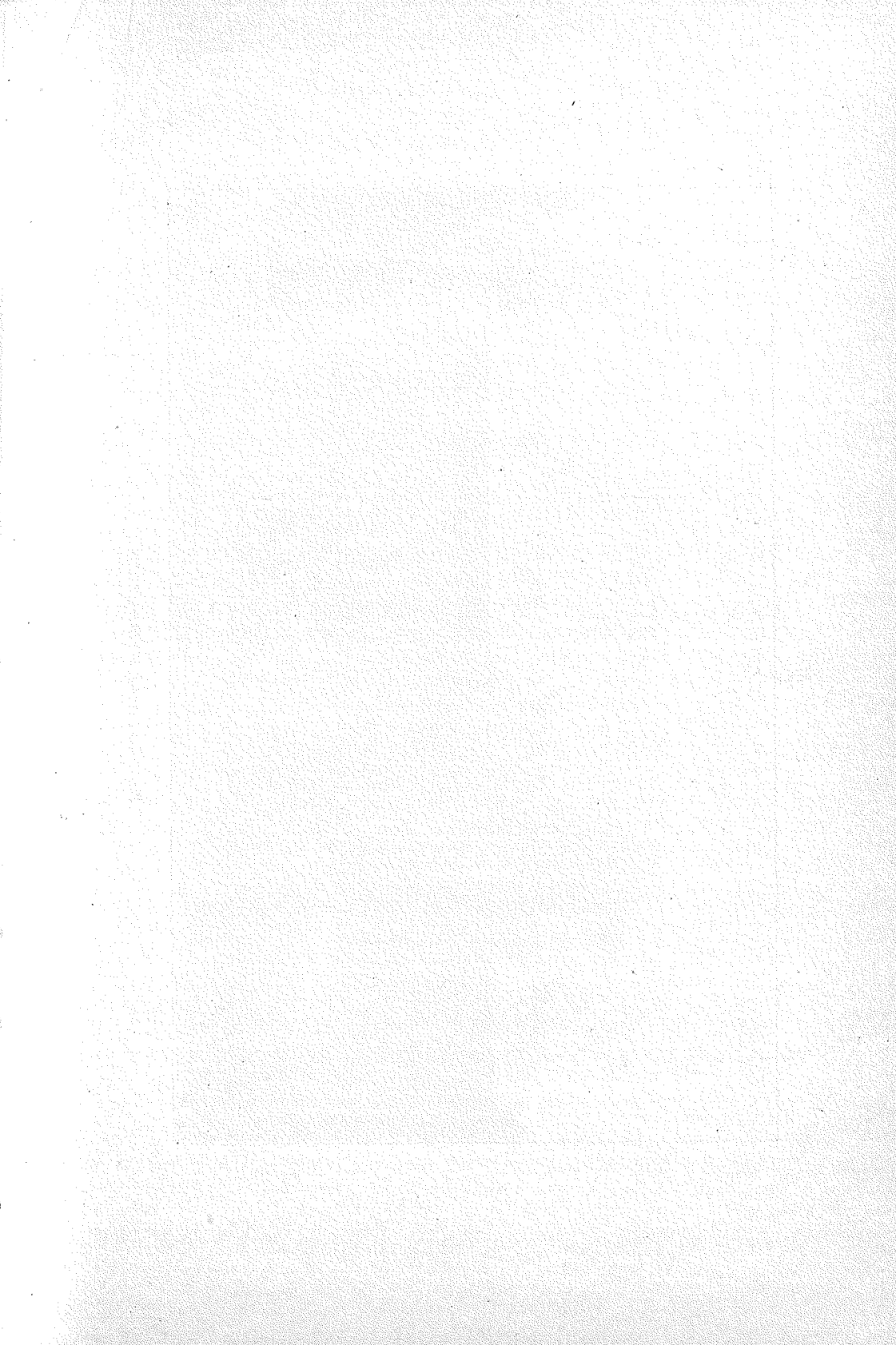
Football was introduced in 1912 and for two years was a major sport at Lee. After that the material became too light for football and this sport was not taken up again until 1921 when John K. Pottle was principal. After two fairly successful years this sport was again dropped and track introduced instead.

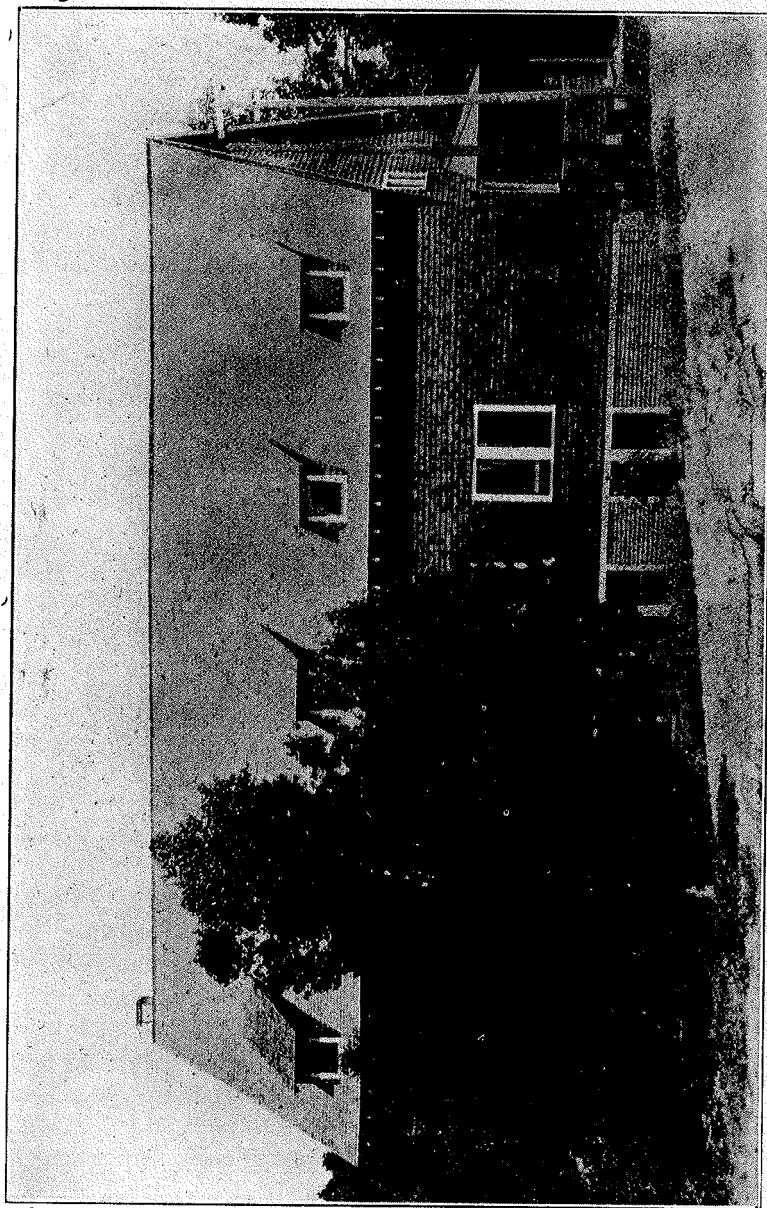
Basketball was started in 1912 while Elmer Verrill was principal and has ever since proven the most popular sport at Lee. Several times Lee Academy has been represented on the basketball courts by a team which was not surpassed in Eastern Maine. In 1920 the team outclassed all the preparatory school teams played and made an enviable record against several professional teams among whom were the Bangor All-stars, Bangor A. A., and the Boston White Bears.

While the prowess of the boys' team has varied from year to year it has become traditional for the girls to have one of the best teams in Maine. The games which attract the most attention and which are the sweetest victories for Lee are the annual contests with the University of Maine and the team from Bangor High. Lee plays the University one game annually on the college floor and two games annually with the Bangor team — one at Bangor and one at Lincoln. The majority of the contests with both teams have been won by Lee.

For the past three years Lee has been fortunate in having one of the best forwards in the state. Miss Pauline Pickering is without doubt the best forward ever to play at Lee Academy and is one of the highest scoring in the state. It is a very common thing for Miss Pickering to score fifteen field goals in a single game and on one occasion she broke the state record for girls by scoring 39 points in a single game.

A track team was organized at Lee in 1917 with the principal, Cornelius Clark, a former Captain of Yale's varsity team, as coach. A large squad turned out and a well balanced team was developed but did not participate in any outside meets as the neighboring high schools did not have track teams. In 1924, Theodore Curtis, a former member of the University of Maine varsity, organized a track and cross country team. The first meet participated in was a triangular meet between Lee Academy, Howland and Lincoln, which Lee easily won.





LEE ACADEMY GYMNASIUM.

Three dual meets were scheduled and the team travelled and participated in the state meet at Waterville. Lee won all the meets by nearly perfect scores and accomplished a feat which will long be remembered when they won the State Championship at Colby. Three of Lee Academy's men broke the track record for Prep schools.

In the fall of 1925 the track team of Lee Academy was even more successful, winning every meet entered, which included the University of Maine Freshman and the State meet at Waterville.

The following clipping from the Boston Post gives a good description of the first Championship title won by Lee in 1924.

**"LEE ACADEMY VICTORY AT WATERVILLE
ONE OF SURPRISES OF SEASON. SCHOOL OF
ONLY SIXTY-FIVE BOYS AND GIRLS IN NORTH-
ERN MAINE PROVIDES A TITLE WINNING CROSS-
COUNTRY TEAM. ACHIEVEMENT OF PERSIST-
ENT TRAINING.**

"One of the surprises of the year in Maine school athletics was the winning of the Interscholastic cross-country championship, run at Waterville, by the team from Lee Academy, a school of only 65 boys and girls far up in northern Maine.

"The title was generally conceded to the harriers of Edward Little High of Auburn, who had an unbroken record of wins since the meet was established. Lee Academy was an entirely unknown quantity as the team had never run in a state contest.

"At the start three of the Lee boys sprinted for the head and were holding it when the pack of 47 runners from seven schools went out of sight. The crowd was amazed when the same three Lee boys trotted on the cinder track which marked the last lap of the grind, and finished in a desperate dash among themselves, the third place runner being timed eight seconds ahead of the next one in. The final score was 43 less than the Edward Little runner-up."

The cross-country championship was followed by another championship when the boys journeyed to Augusta, and competed in the winter carnival for the first time, and won the event.

The following item was taken from a Bangor paper in 1925.

"Lee Academy is gaining no small amount of publicity and praise and justly so, for its success in competition with teams from all over the state, in various sports. Last fall a group of Lee Academy cross-country runners copped the interscholastic run under the auspices of Colby college. This season sees the Lee girls' basketball team beating all comers, including the local Bangor High sextet, while on Saturday Lee's Winter Sports team took the honors at the Augusta carnival."

Principals of Lee Academy

J. M. True	L. W. Arnold
William S. Green	J. D. Murphy, 1894-1901
Mr. Blackwell	Walter Vining, 1901-1903
Daniel Crosby	Charles M. Teague, 1903-05
Elliot Walker	A. A. Towne, 1905-07
Jabez H. Woodman	Walter Russell, 1907, fall and winter term
S. W. Matthews	W. L. Waldron, 1908, spring term
Joseph M. True (Again)	John D. Whittier, 1908-09
A. N. Willey	Elmer R. Verrill, 1909-14
G. A. Stewart	Thos. S. Bridges, 1914-15
George W. Hall	Cornelius Clark, 1915-17
J. H. Sawyer	Walter J. Rideout 1917-18
G. A. Stewart (Again)	Mary E. Utecht, 1918-19
Marion Douglass	John K. Pottle, 1919-23
Leander H. Moulton	A. Moulton Pottle, 1923-26
Mr. Kinney	
P. P. Beals	

The following is a complete list of graduates of Lee Academy. Also their last known address. * signifies deceased.

	1880	
William Bagley		Hobart Mills, Cal.
	1881	
Prince K. Lewis		Everett, Washington
Fred C. Barnes		Bangor, Maine
Ella (Staples) Barnes		Bangor, Maine
Annie (Hale) Hale		Medway, Maine
* Sadie K. Reed		
Jessie (Randall) Scott		Norridgewock, Maine
* Lizzie Hanson		
* Marcia (Page) Bragg		
* Estelle (Cushman) Lasky		Lee, Maine

	1882	
* Lewellyn Johnson		
Parker B. Davis		East Winn, Maine
* Annie (Watson) Chesley		
* Angie (Page) Reed		
Lizzie (Hall) Wing		West Bangor, Maine
	1883	
* Alberta (Hanson) Lowell		
Myrtle (Snowe) Down		New York City
Clyde (Brown) Merrill		Leominster, Mass.
	1884	
Emily (Lewis) York		Waterville, Maine
Bertha (Roberts) Weymouth		Medway, Maine
Reuben Snow		Gardiner, Maine
	1885	
Evelyn Merrill		Lewiston, Maine
* Etta (Lephart) Moore		
* Agnes E. (Page) Torrence		Montreal, Quebec
Emma Bradbury		Dorchester, Mass.
* Adelle Butters		
* Alice (Haskell) Noyes		Orono, Maine
* Nellie B. Haskell		
Col. Geo. Crabtree		Seattle, Washington
Guy Weatherbee		Foxcroft, Maine
Fred Alton Chase		Fortuna, Cal.
	1886	
* Harry Randall		
Ralph Flanders		Brookline, Mass.
Nancy (Gowell) Boyce		Lakeville, Maine
Sadie (Logue) Gilpatrick		Orono, Maine
* Lucy (Ludden) Potter		Lincoln, Maine
Florence (Cushman) Porter		Bangor, Maine
* Etta (Ricker) Boucher		
Lee Weatherbee		Lee, Maine
* Daisy (Lindsay) Weatherbee		
Virginia (Clifford) Boober		Lincoln, Maine
	1887	
* Leslie Page		
Prince Osgood		Kingman, Maine
* Harold C. Dow		Lincoln, Maine
* Sona (Wallace) Averill		
Josie (Lindsay) Foster		Danforth, Maine
Josie (Merrill) Douglass		Madrid, New Mexico
Myra Clemons		Lee, Maine
Bertha (Boynnton) Hilton		Boston, Mass.
Jessie (Palmer) Hall		Willbaur, Montana
Sadie Dudley		Boston, Mass.

* Charles Thompson	
Electus Thibodeau	Carroll, Maine
Flora Baldwin	Oakland, R. I.
	1888
Flora (Davis) Kneeland	Lincoln, Maine
Carl Reed	Bristol, Conn.
Lottie (Clifford) Hillman	Wypitlock, Maine
	1889
Laura (Fowler) Page	Lewiston, Maine
Effie (Butters) Chubbuck	Duluth, Minn.
* Gertrude (Waite) Jack	Richmond, Maine
Alice (Burke) Bradbury	Old Town, Maine
Lottie (Fowler) Martin	Millbury, Mass.
Herbert McFarland	Lincoln Centre, Maine
* Myra (Baldwin) Hayden	
Belle (Damon) Young	Nemo, So. Dakota
Mettie (Adams) Crocker	Lincoln Centre, Maine
Laura Preble	Old Town, Maine
Arthur J. Bradbury	Old Town, Maine
* Wilmot Dearing	
Angie (Turner) Wakefield	East Lowell, Maine
Samuel R. Crabtree	Island Falls, Maine
* Ernestine M. Potter	
	1890
* Elmia M. Butters	
Virginia (Chadbourne) Purinton	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Claude A. Noyes	Orono, Maine
	1891
William H. Martin	Bangor, Maine
Lynne Blanchard	Pittsfield, Maine
Otis E. Tuck	East Holden, Maine
Minnie (Hunt) Bradbury	Burlington, Maine
Avah H. Chadbourne	Orono, Maine
Edna (Stevens) Sherrard	Lee, Maine
* Bessie (Coffin) Brown	
Edith (Mallett) Lord	Burlington, Maine
	1893
Fannie (Lowell) Preble	Lowell, Maine
Flora Bowers	Burlington, Maine
Annie Reed	Orono, Maine
Charles Chadbourne	San Antonio, Texas
Helen (Adams) Weatherbee	Lincoln, Maine
Fred D. Sherrard	Winn, Maine
Burt S. Osgood	Orono, Maine
Harold L. Haskell	Lee, Maine
Pitt M. Page	Gorham, Maine

1895

* Addie G. Whitten	
Myrtle (Howard) Wadleigh	Old Town, Maine
George E. Haskell	Lincoln, Maine
Budd G. Tuck	Wakefield, Mass.
Georgianna (Lowell) Haskell	Lee, Maine
* Walter E. Davis	

1896

Grace (Crandlemire) Osgood	Prentiss, Maine
Frank L. Noddin	Bingham, Maine
Fred L. Varney	Monson, Maine
Howard A. McLellan	Island Falls, Maine
Roy L. Billings	Indianapolis, Ind.
Minnie (Burke) Schoppe	Unionville, Maine
Albert Fowler	Norcross, Maine
Percy Chase	Springfield, Maine

1897

Lillian (Brown) Osgood	Orono, Maine
Ralph Barnes	Lee, Maine
Veniene (Bagley) Whitney	Prentiss, Maine
Sophia (Anderson) Monan	Woodland, Maine
Vashti Crosby	New Bedford, Mass.

1898

Myra Eva (Bailey) DeWitt	Lincoln, Maine
* Pearl G. Burke	
May Hanson	Lee, Maine
Rose (Keegan) Patterson	Wytotpitlock, Maine
* Eva (Sweet) Leathers	
George B. Lowell	Lee, Maine

1899

Alice (Thomas) Thompson	South Lincoln, Maine
Annie (Carrington) Averill	Lee, Maine
Byron Lindsay	Kingman, Maine
John Tuck	Campton, N. H.

1901

Viola (Rich) Averill	Drew, Maine
* June M. Burke	
Bertha (Gulliver) Wallace	Lincoln, Maine
Effie (Whitten) Jones	Lee, Maine
Arthur Lewis	Milo, Maine
Nellie Grindle	Lincoln, Maine
* Neil V. McLean	
Georgie (Crandlemire) Crandlemire	Vanceboro, Maine
Bret Harte Potter	Drew, Maine

1902

Mildred (Crocker) Welch	Lee, Maine
Grace (Brown) Corbett	Lee, Maine
Gertrude Gates	Winchester, Mass.

1903

Ella (Gates) Oldenburg	Carroll, Maine
Harry Moores	Millinocket, Maine
Arthur Clarke	Milo, Maine
James B. Haskell	Longville, Minn.
Searle F. Thomas	San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Cummings	Lincoln, Maine

1904

Hazel (Burke) Brean	Bangor, Maine
Eugene Dicker	Springfield, Maine
Pearl (Averill) Stewart	Old Town, Maine
Marion (Porter) Powers	Winchester, Mass.
Hollis Mallett	Lee, Maine

1905

George B. Weatherbee	Springfield, Maine
Gertrude (Bartlett) Curtis	Enfield, Maine
Florence (Ludden) Mallett	Ontario, Oregon
Jennie (Rogerson) Weatherbee	Springfield, Maine
Gemma (Lasky) Harmon	Conway, N. H.

1906

Aubrey Lane	Topsfield, Maine
Howard Taylor	Topsfield, Maine
Ethel (Taylor) Bell	Villa Ridge, Ill.
Villa (Boober) Houghton	Bangor, Maine
Pitt C. Crandlemire	Vanceboro, Maine

1907

Lloyd E. Houghton	Bangor, Maine
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1908

A. Wheeler Priest	Lebanon, Oregon
Lloyd F. Brean	Lancaster, N. H.
Lera (Houghton) Wentworth	Arnprior, Ont.
Joseph W. Burke	Vanceboro, Maine
Leon S. Tuck	Brunswick, Maine
Evelyn (Weatherbee) Hamilton	Boston, Mass.
Zelda (Sweet) Emerson	Levant, Maine
Blanche (Boober) Whalen	Watertown, Mass.

1909

Nellie (Coffin) Cobb	Lee, Maine
Eugene K. Currie	Colchester, Conn.
Olive (Thomas) Cook	Fort Fairfield, Maine

1911

Merle (Maxwell) Trask	Farmington, Maine
Ruth (Ames) King	Lincoln, Maine
Paul W. Coffin	Lee, Maine
* Ernest A. Delano	
Ethel (Merrill) Saxton	Providence, R. I.
Edith (Weatherbee) Cobb	Lee, Maine
Lena (Merrill) Smith	Lee, Maine

1912

Eva Mae Lowell	Old Town, Maine
Raleigh B. Boober	Groverton, N. H.
Frank C. Coffin	Lynn, Mass.

1913

Mina M. Boober	Watertown, Mass.
Eleanor V. Averill	Old Town, Maine
Vinal L. Cobb	Lee, Maine
Mattie (Booker) Gifford	Kirksville, Mo.
Anna B. Clemons	Hallowell, Maine
Ernest L. Lowell	Lee, Maine
Mina (Brean) Holbrook	Beacon Falls, Conn.
Marguerite (Beach) Thurlow	Lee, Maine
Georgia (Averill) Boyington	Prentiss, Maine

1914

Hazel A. (Thurlow) McLaughlin	East Winn, Maine
Clara (Weymouth) Lyon	Medway, Maine
Jaspar L. Lowell	South Windham, Maine
Esther (Lindsay) Varnum	Carroll, Maine
Rollin H. Thurlow	Lee, Maine
Etna (Jones) Cobb	Lee, Maine
Perlre E. McLaughlin	East Winn, Maine

1915

Josie (O'Roak) Treadwell	Lincoln, Maine
Sarah Anne Hathway	York Beach, Maine
Luda (Hanscom) Wyman	Lincoln, Maine
Alonzo Page Averill	Old Town, Maine
* Vance Hanson Lowell	
Karl Rome Treadwell	Old Town, Maine
* Avon Dwight Flanders	
Lester A. Cobb	Portland, Maine
Evan C. Cobb	Lee, Maine
Helen (Trask) Treadwell	Old Town, Maine

1916

Lillian E. Young	Dexter, Maine
Myra (Farrington) Ireland	Greenland, N. H.
Mildred (Cobb) Childs	Lewiston, Maine

Harriet (Emerson) Crowley	Lincoln, Maine
Lotta (Lindsay) Ames	Carroll, Maine
Goldie (Bell) Graham	Wypitlock, Maine

1917

* Ethel (Cole) Galusha	
Minnie (Flanders) Hanscom	Lincoln, Maine
Ethel (Moran) King	Winn, Maine
Margaret M. Phillips	Lakeville, Maine
Rose (Wyman) Archer	Lincoln, Maine
Hazel (Spencer) Fuller	Lincoln, Maine

1918

Vinal A. Houghton	Rockland, Maine
Blanche (Dicker) Webster	Lakeville, Maine
Roger H. McLaughlin	Powersville, Maine
Wynona L. Boober	Boston, Mass.
Leola M. (Hanscom) Spaulding	Lee, Maine
Verne W. Lindsay	Lincoln, Maine
Hazel (Averill) Jewett	Dexter, Maine

1919

Ethel M. Hanscom	Carroll, Maine
Ella Mae Shorey	Enfield, Maine
Hallie A. Currie	Montague, Maine
Bessie (Emerson) Knights	Lincoln, Maine
Blanche B. McCafferty	Lee, Maine
Pearl (Coffin) McCormick	Lincoln, Maine
Harold H. Merrill	Bangor, Maine
Viola (Green) Wray	Howland, Maine

1920

Ernest Beach	Lee, Maine
Madeline (Blake) Ware	Lee, Maine
Trafton Brean	Boston, Mass.
Alice Crocker	Waterville, Maine
Grace (Rideout) Foss	Mattawamkeag, Maine
Tena (Hodgkins) Gordon	Brewer, Maine
Mildred Houghton	Portland, Maine
Viola Jodrey	Waterville, Maine
Bessie (Knights) Thibodeau	Lee, Maine
Pansy Lowell	Boston, Mass.
Edna (Pickering) Cobb	Lee, Maine
Neal Rideout	Honolulu, H. I.
Helen Thompson	Bangor, Maine
Pearle Thompson	Island Falls, Maine
Mae (Thompson) Hanscom	Newport, Maine
Kenneth Weatherbee	Lincoln, Maine

1921

Anna Sargent	Orono, Maine
Vina Lowell	Lee, Maine
Hazel (Crocker) Carver	Howland, Maine
Alice (Knights) Thibodeau	Lee, Maine

1922

Marguerite (Applebee) Smorgonsky	Jersey City, N. J.
George Cushman	Lee, Maine
Olivia (Benson) Erwin	Corinna, Maine
Genevieve Green	West Enfield, Maine
Dora Hanscom	Lee, Maine
Hildred (Hanscom) Cox	Auburn, Maine
David Hanscom	Lee, Maine
Eleanor (House) Bower	Enfield, Maine
Gertrude Jordan	East Millinocket, Maine
Joseph Lowell	Lee, Maine
Vaughn Lowell	Lee, Maine
Dora (Mallett) McCrossen	New York City
Kathleen (McLaughlin) Cole	East Millinocket, Maine
Gladys Thibodeau	Skowhegan, Maine
Robert Weatherbee	Lincoln, Maine

1923

Beatrice (Coffin) Dawson	Howland, Maine
Harold Crocker	Lee, Maine
Gordon Hood	Millinocket, Maine
Mamie (Lovett) Venutti	Hartford, Conn.
Ruth McLain	Oxbow, Maine
Edna (Morse) Murchison	Lincoln, Maine
Leola Thompson	New York City
Charles A. Whitten	Lee, Maine
Samuel A. Thompson	Lee, Maine

1924

Mildred (Gifford) Houghton	Lee, Maine
Georgia (Smith) Pickering	Lee, Maine
Elizabeth Haskell	Lee, Maine
Marion Hanscom	Lee, Maine
Florence Hanscom	Lee, Maine
Alice House	Lee, Maine
Adria Green	West Enfield, Maine
Clayton Stevens	Lee, Maine
Clifton Stevens	Lee, Maine
Leroy Thurlow	Kingman, Maine

1925

Worth Noyes	Orono, Maine
Clinton Thurlow	Lee, Maine
Nellie Benson	Monroe, Maine

Etta Thompson	Lee, Maine
Phyllis Shaw	Lee, Maine
Frances Sherrard	Greenfield, Maine
Leslie Smart	Olamon, Maine
Harlan Knights	Lee, Maine
Ralph Richardson	Lee, Maine

A brief survey of the foregoing shows us that since the first commencement exercises in 1880, 292 young men and women have received their diploma from Lee Academy. No exercises were held in 1892, 1894, 1900, or 1910. Forty-two Commencement Exercises have been held with an average of approximately seven graduates each. The Classes of 1880 and 1907 were the smallest with one graduate each, while the honors for the largest number of graduates goes to the Class of 1920 with sixteen members.

The Levi M. Stewart Fund.

On August 15, 1915, the Academy received from the estate of Levi M. Stewart, late of Minneapolis, six thousand dollars in trust, to be kept as a permanent fund and to be safely invested, the yearly interest to be used for the benefit of Lee Academy and its students in such manner as the trustees may determine. One of the provisions of the bequest was that it should be known as the Levi M. Stewart fund.

On January 10, 1916, Lee Academy purchased the following bonds, all of which are now on deposit in the First National Bank of Bangor.

AMOUNT	KIND	WHEN DUE
\$2,000	Orono Pulp & Paper Co.	1941
2,000	Maine Real Estate Title Co.	1923
1,000	Fort Worth Power & Light Co.	1931
1,000	Bar Harbor, Union River Co.	1935

A Few Facts Pertaining to the Academy.

On December 18th, 1908, the trustees of Lee Academy sold the Daly place for \$325. This property consisted of three lots in the town of Winn.

In the summer of 1908 the Dormitory was rebuilt at a cost of \$2372.23. In the summer of 1909 the veranda and bath room were added, the veranda costing \$288.49 and the bath room \$199.59.

In 1911 two hardwood floors were laid in the Academy building and in 1923 the third one was laid.

At a special meeting of the trustees on Jan. 6th, 1912, it was voted to build the wing on the Dormitory. The work was completed that summer.

The Gymnasium was built in 1912.

At a meeting of the trustees held August 29th, 1913, it was voted to strike out the word "normal" from the name of the school and call it Lee Academy.

The electric lights were put in the Academy building in the fall of 1917.

The agricultural course was first introduced in the fall of 1919. This was a part time course. In 1922 it was established as a vocational course in order that the school might participate in State and Federal funds. In 1924 it was made a full time course.

The Academy buildings were last painted in 1922.

Chapter VII.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

THE chief industries of Lee are, agriculture, lumbering; and manufacture of long and short lumber or mill-work.

Agriculture.

The principal farm crops of Lee are potatoes, oats and hay. The early settlers raised wheat and rye in large quantities, but these have almost disappeared from the list of farm products. Next in importance to crops is the livestock, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, forms a good percentage of the farmer's income. Maple syrup is made to a considerable extent.

Of late years, auto trucks have come into general use on the farms, hence the lively competition which formerly existed in owning nice horses, and still farther back, good oxen, has to a considerable extent subsided.

For the past twenty years, agriculture has made rapid gains in Lee, both as to quantity and quality of the product. The mere statement that agriculture is extensively and profitably carried on here will convey but little idea of the true condition of affairs to those familiar with ordinary New England farming. As mentioned in a preceding chapter, the soil is a rich loam, which yields large crops of potatoes, hay and oats.

Potatoes.

If anyone doubt that there is money to be made by the intelligent cultivation of potatoes he makes a most decided mistake, as will be seen by the following examples of what has actually been done in this line; Mr. Charles Lowell, who lives about two and one-half miles east of the village, is one of those farmers who believe that farming, like all other industries, is a progressive art and that hard and intelligent effort

and liberal but judicious expenditures are essentials to pronounced success in it. Hardly fifteen years ago, Mr. Lowell barely owned the farm where he lives. Today, he has a modern set of buildings with every convenience, which, together with land and equipment, is easily worth forty thousand dollars. His equipment includes a lighting plant, two tractors, truck, automobile, thirty head of registered Holstein cattle and many other things not found on the average farm.

Another enterprising and successful farmer is Alfred Lowell, whose farm joins that of his brother, Charles. He has an excellent farm, buildings, and equipment. He also deals in potatoes, having bought at Winn for many years. Other potato growers of Lee, chosen at random as representative potato growers are — Horace Maxwell & Son; Veral Moors; Emery Cobb; Carl Thompson; Rollin Thurlow; Charles Hanscom; Leonard Blake; E. W. Houghton & Sons; Wallace Crouse and H. R. Lowell, Jr.

In 1923 there were ten potato storage houses in Lee.

The mode of raising potatoes in early times was very different from today. It was done by taking a pickaxe, made usually from an old narrow axe peaked out by a blacksmith, sticking it into the ground a few times in the place where the hill of potatoes was to be made, and tucking the seed potato into the ground some two or three inches deep. This method produced potatoes easily. It was always done on burnt land, as it was then called, and was regarded as a very easy way to raise as many potatoes as would be wanted for the table for the family. They never got any hoeing after they were planted until they were dug in the fall; and this kind of a crop had no particular enemies among wild animals, as the corn and wheat did. No fertilizer was used and it is said that the crops were large and the tubers good size and perfectly white. In 1840, approximately thirty acres were planted in Lee and the town records show that 10,106 bushels were harvested that fall.

What a vast contrast between the early methods and those in use today. The two man planter, traction sprayer, two-row cultivator and horse-hoe, the Hoover digger drawn by a tractor, and the use of 2000 lbs. of expensive fertilizer to the acre, were unknown to the pioneer potato raisers.

Winn Farmers' Union.

For many years Winn has been the marketing place of the potato farmers of Lee. In 1915, the market was extremely dead and very little competition existed between the buyers. Consequently the farmers of Lee, Winn and Springfield organized a coöperative marketing association in Oct. 1915. The name decided upon was the Winn Farmers' Union and they at once became affiliated with the State Farmers' Union. At the final organization meeting a capital stock form was adopted. The capital stock was \$10,000. Shares were sold at ten dollars each. The stock dividends were limited to six per cent. on the capital invested and each member was allowed one vote regardless of amount of stock. No one man could hold over fifty shares of stock. Not only was it planned to sell the farmers' products coöperatively but also to put by seeds, grain, flour and many other kinds of supplies which the farmer needs.

In 1916, a storage house and office were built at Winn, at a cost of approximately five thousand dollars. It contains fourteen bins with a storage capacity of six hundred barrels each. The upper story is used for a store-room and two elevators have been installed for this purpose. The entire debt has been paid and a good dividend paid to the stockholders. Practically the entire potato crop of this section is marketed through this organization. There is but one individual buyer left in Winn. The manager has charge of all grading, buying and selling. The first manager was William Wallace. He was succeeded by Ray Thurlow who has held that position since with the exception of one year, when that office was filled by Harry Moors.

Failure of Crops.

The summer of 1889 will long be remembered for the unusual amount of rainfall and the almost complete failure of the potato crop. The early summer had been characterized by frequent and copious rains. These continued with slight variation all through the autumn months. Near the close of July, a protracted period of warm, muggy weather occurred, and by the 4th of August the potato vines were as dead as if killed by

a frost. Rot soon set in and the quantity harvested was in many instances insufficient for the farmer's own use, and the potatoes were for the most part small and immature, and when cooked, poor and soggy.

Lee Union Fair.

One evening in the fall of 1894, a number of the most enterprising farmers in the vicinity of Lee met for the purpose of discussing the subject of organizing a local agricultural society, the object of which should be to hold an exhibition each season at Lee Village.

All seeming to favor the proposition, an organization was effected by choosing Nathan Averill, President; and Ira Barnes, Sec't'y-Treas.

The first exhibition was held in 1895. Fully seventy head of neat stock were on the grange grounds, while other branches of stock husbandry were well represented. Exhibitions were held with a good degree of success. Since the fall of 1901 no exhibition has been held by the society. The necessary stanchions and pens for the accommodation of live stock were erected on the lot adjoining Forest Grange Hall. In the hall, the display of fruit, vegetables, dairy products and fancy work, graced the tables and without doubt was the best exhibition ever seen in Lee. These fairs exhibited in miniature the energy of a farming community and the handiwork of wives and daughters.

In 1896 the state paid a stipend of \$17.65 and this is the only instance that we find a state stipend was paid to this fair. Mr. Barnes was secretary for that year. No fair was held in 1897, 1898 or 1899. The officers elected for 1897 were, Ira Barnes, President; Nathan Averill, Secretary; Chas. H. Tuck, Treasurer. The fair was held in 1900 and 1901. E. C. House acted as secretary in 1900 and Ira Barnes in 1901. In 1903 Nathan Averill was appointed secretary but no fair was held.

Dairying.

Next in importance, to the potato industry, comes dairying. One of the reasons, perhaps, why dairying is not found profit-

able by many is that dairying is made second to other farm work and is not handled in a business way. With a small number of cows and a small product to dispose of, the small dairyman cannot afford to equip his place with the necessary apparatus for producing a good product. Another reason, perhaps, is the lack of sufficient pastures. The majority of the farmers here keep just cows enough to produce milk and butter for home use.

There are, however, several farmers who have registered herds and since the introduction of the parcel post delivery system, dairying has been on the increase in Lee. Some of the more important dairymen of the town are: Burton Cobb, who has a herd of registered Jerseys.

Evan Cobb, who has registered Jerseys. His herd sire two years ago was a son of Plain Mary, the World's Champion Jersey cow.

Charles Lowell, who has a herd of registered Holstein-Friesians.

Vinal Cobb, who has a herd of registered and high-grade Jerseys.

The majority of the dairymen here make butter and sell in distant markets by shipping by Parcel Post. A few, however, sell cream to the Lincoln Creamery and others to the Cossar Farm at Winn, Maine. Dairying enjoyed a boom of a few years beginning in 1900, when the Lee Creamery opened for business. Many comparatively small farms here would be capable of carrying a fairly large herd if a more intensive system of growing crops were practiced.

Sheep Husbandry.

Since the decline in price of lambs and wool just after the war closed, the farmers of Lee who raise sheep, realize the advantage of the purebred over the grade.

Sheep in Lee are kept in small flocks, the average number being from fifteen to thirty. But two farmers here keep more than thirty. Practically all flocks are kept on farms with other live stock. Though sheep raising as now conducted in Lee is a profitable business at present prices, judging from the experi-

ences of the more successful farmers, it would seem that the average grower could, with better care, make the business a much more profitable one.

The largest and perhaps one of the best flocks of sheep found in Lee is on the farm of Alfred Lowell. They are grade sheep but have been bred for generations back to registered sires. Hampshire and Oxford Down blood predominates.

The largest purebred herd is that of Charles and Guy Lyons. They raise Cheviots exclusively. It would be hard to find a better flock of Cheviots in this section of the State.

Burton Cobb has a small flock of Registered Oxford Downs. His foundation ewes were among the best at Waterville and Lewiston Fairs two years ago. They came from the Stratton Stock Farm.

Evan Cobb has the largest flock of Registered Oxford Down sheep in Lee. His foundation stock came from the Long Branch Farms, Bowdoinham, Maine.

William H. Averill recently sold his entire flock of Registered Hampshires to parties in a neighboring town. His foundation stock came from the U. of M. Experiment Station at Monmouth, Maine.

Some of the other breeders are: Leonard Blake, Thomas House, Lee House, Lee Weatherbee, Rollin Thurlow, Charles Dill, Vinal Cobb, Miss Myra Clemons and Mrs. Albert Bishop.

No. of sheep in Lee in 1840

398

No. of Purebred

None

No. of sheep in Lee, 1922

425

No. of Purebred

39

The Lee Branch of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association was organized at the Grange Hall, March 17, 1921. The following officers were chosen:

W. H. Averill

President

Otto Bowness

Vice-President

Vinal Houghton

Secretary-Treasurer

Hogs.

Swine-breeding is not carried on to any great extent in Lee at present. The majority of the farmers keep a small number in connection with their other farm business.

Six years ago, Frank E. Mallett, a former American Consul to Budapest, Hungary, returned to Lee and started a hog farm on his father's property which is now known as Mt. Jefferson Farm. At one time Mr. Mallett had as many as one hundred fifty-four swine on his farm. They were mostly Chester Whites. He had a few Duroc-Jerseys and a bacon type of hog known as the Yorkshire. A couple of years later his stock was taken over by Joseph John and Lee House. Mr. House kept them on his farm. They disposed of their entire stock just before the big decline in prices after the war.

Some eight or ten years ago, Fred Pickering and Lee Weatherbee bred swine quite extensively. The business was carried on, on Mr. Weatherbee's farm.

Again, three years ago, F. B. Pickering went into the hog business on an extensive scale. He had over a hundred hogs and pigs on his ranch at Silver Lake. He has sold out now, however.

Rollin Thurlow has a small herd of Registered Berkshires at present.

Veral Moors breeds the White Chesters. Among the other smaller breeders are, Klein Lowell, Vinal Cobb, H. R. Lowell, Leonard Blake, Leonard Noyes and Horace Knights.

Poultry Husbandry.

There are no commercial poultry farms in Lee. Owing to the distance from good markets it is a question whether or not they would be a paying proposition. Poultry keeping here is a branch to the farmer's operations, usually taken care of by his wife.

The superiority of purebred poultry has been realized by nearly everyone and the majority of flocks are made up of purebred birds. The largest flocks are those of W. A. and R. H. Thurlow. They raise Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Jersey Giants, White Leghorns and Emerald Games. They have three excellent hen houses. Their chief object is the production of market eggs and broilers. W. A. Thurlow has been in the exhibition business for years and has a fine lot of ribbons and trophies to prove the quality of his stock. He is a member of the Bangor Poultry Associa-

tion and rarely misses one of their shows. His Games and White Rocks will compare favorably with the best in the State.

Houghton Bros. are also interested in the exhibition of poultry. They are members of the Bangor and Lincoln Poultry Show Associations. Two years ago they had a string of seventy-eight birds at the largest Maine and New Brunswick Fairs. Their object is the production of breeding stock. They raise Light Brahmas, S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Black Breasted Red Games and Partridge Rocks.

Some of the other poultry breeders with the variety they favor are:—

Mrs. Cora Lowell	Rhode Island Reds
Mrs. Grace Lowell	White Wyandottes
Mrs. Joseph Brean	Columbian Wyandottes
Erdine Ricker	Partridge Rocks
Samuel Thompson	Barred Rocks
John House	Barred Rocks
Nora House	Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns
Lee House	S. C. Brown Leghorns
Clayton Stevens	Barred Rocks
Mrs. Hollis Mallett	Rhode Island Reds
Otto Thurlow	Partridge Rocks
Vinal Cobb	White Wyandottes
Burton Cobb	White Wyandottes
Lee Delano	White Wyandottes

Very few turkeys are raised here, Mrs. Nora House being the only breeder on an extensive scale. Mrs. Grace Lowell has a small flock. Mammoth Bronze are the only varieties.

Geese are found in larger numbers than turkeys. The following is a list of breeders and their favorite variety.

Mrs. Nora House	Gray African and Toulouse
Lemuel Ogden	Toulouse
Houghton Bros.	Brown China
Louis Thibodeau	Toulouse
Richard Currie	Toulouse

Lumbering.

From the settlement of the town to 1860, the pine and the cedar were seemingly doomed to extermination. The ordinary pine gave boards, clapboards, and shingles for the outside completion of nearly every building, while that of a better

quality furnished material for inside finish. The great demand for shingles moved farmers to lay waste the cedars on their lowlands, converting them into merchandise. For many years farmers spent their winters in shingle making. This made wanton havoc with the forests, and tree-tops thickly scattered gave the appearance of waste. Later, when the law required the keeping of cattle within well-fenced boundaries of ownership, this felled cedar was found to be sound and was used extensively for fences.

Lumbering is still one of the chief occupations of Lee. The pioneer mill men have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, and following is a partial list of lumbermen who have operated in Lee and the near vicinity.

Oaks & Cowan	Eliphalet Brown
Smith & Bowler	John Welch
William Rogers	Daniel Dearborn
Levi Merrill	Jake Rogers
Calvin J. Boober	George W. Coffin
Isaac Mallett	Houghton & Merrill
Smith & Shay	Houghton & Thurlow
Joseph Crandalmire	James Davis
George Norton	Elmer Stebbins
Simon Norton	Leroy Brown
Orrin Coffin	American Realty Co.

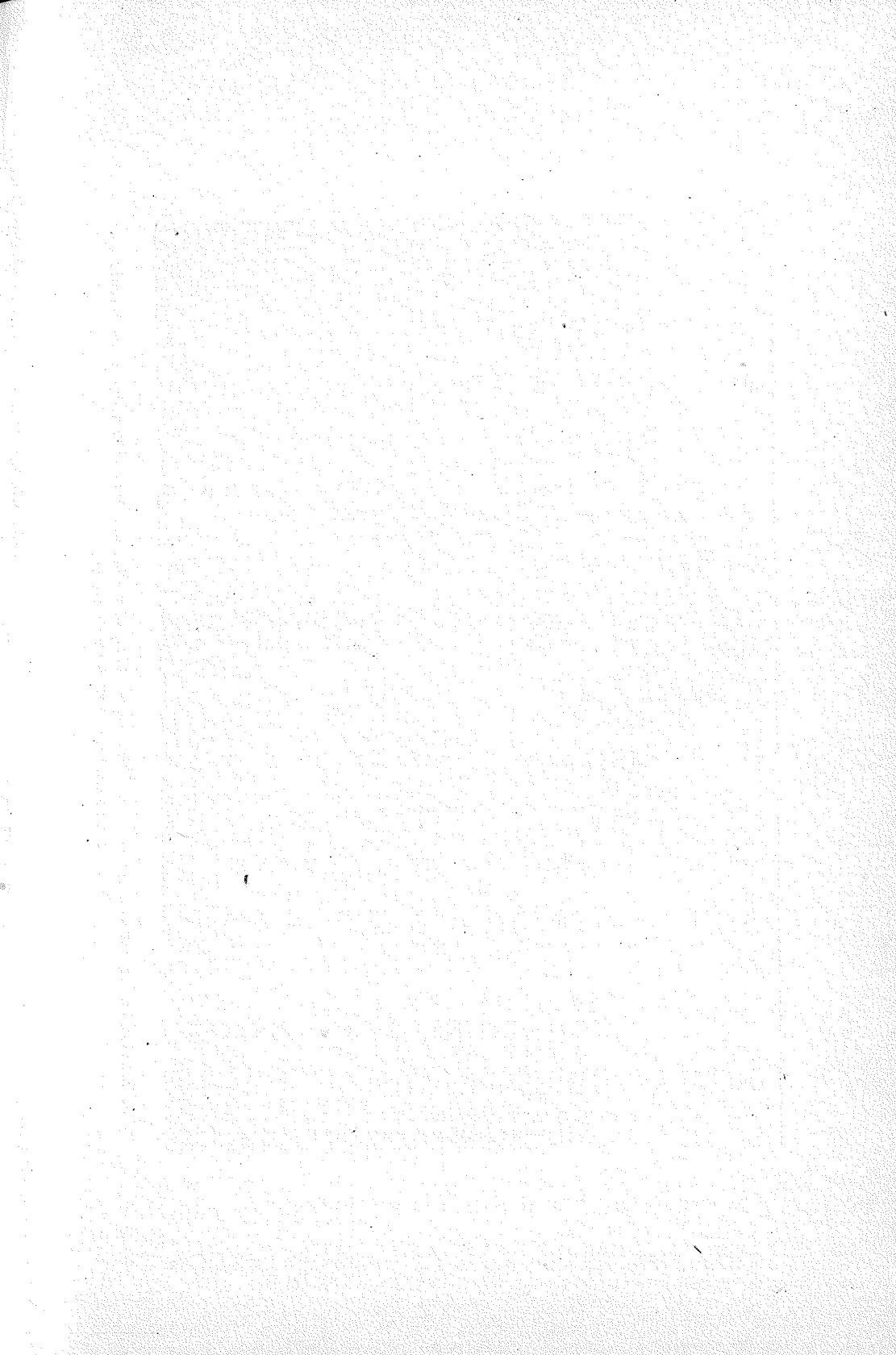
Tanneries.

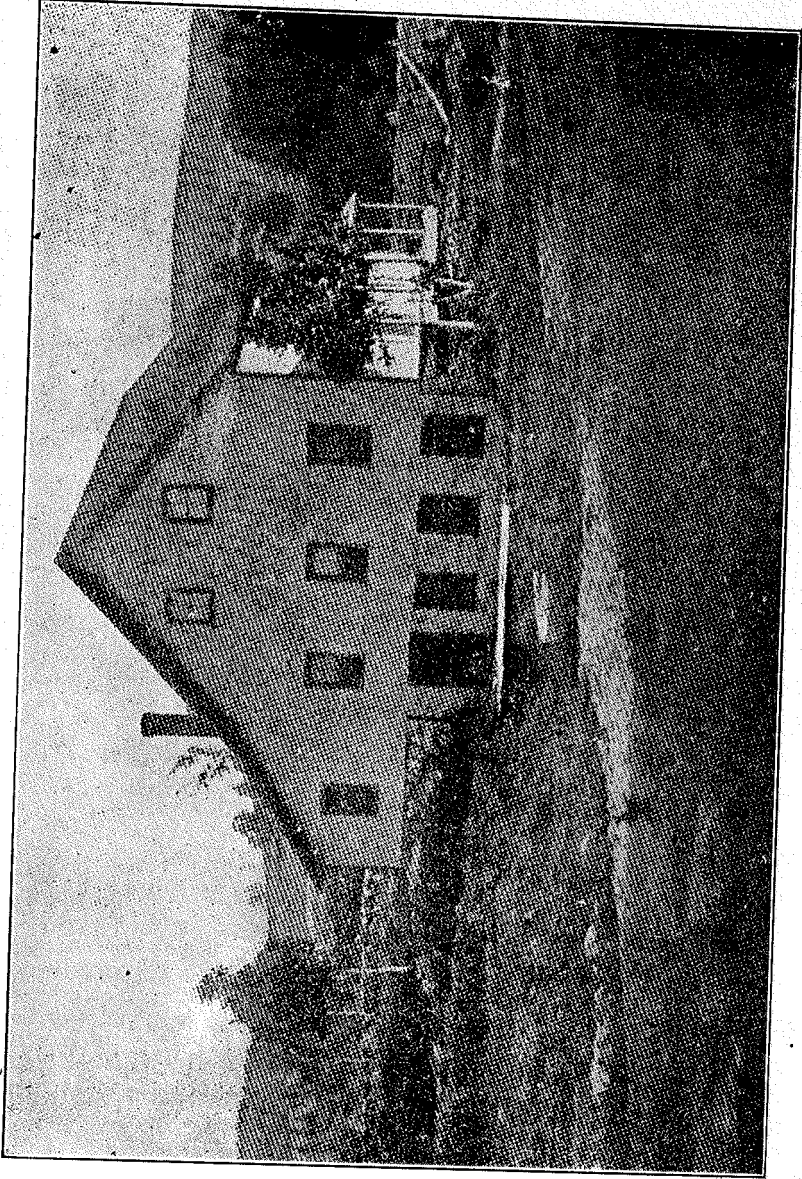
In 1871, Elisha Bradford, owned and operated a tannery, which was situated on what is now known as the Bradford place and is owned by Louis Thibodeau. This tannery was burned by lightning but was rebuilt and again burned. The hemlock bark used was purchased from the farmers, who would strip the bark and leave the logs to decay. The leather was hauled to the station by ox teams mostly.

There also used to be a tannery near the present location of H. R. Lowell's residence. Right beside this tannery was located a shoe shop, owned by Abner Gerrish.

Mills.

The Mattakeunk stream affords the only water power in Lee, with but little fall throughout its whole course, which is in a northwesterly direction. The privilege of the village was





This building has served as Creamery, Grist Mill, Dowel Mill, Saw Mill, and Power Plant of the Lee Electric Co.
It was erected in 1900 for a Creamery.

early improved, a saw-mill being erected in 1827 and a grist mill in 1828 by Merrill & Mallett. In 1840 the grist-mill machinery was removed to a mill about two and one-half miles down stream, to which a road was opened. In 1850 the available machinery in this mill was moved back to the village.

In 1841 Calvin Boober, Dexter Merrill, and Levi B. Merrill built a clapboard mill, and in 1843 a saw-mill, about one and one-half miles below the village; and in 1854 sold to Edward Bowler and Joseph Smith. In 1878 a new saw-mill was built by Charles H. Merrill, which still stands, and is now owned and operated by his grand-son, Charles Ludden. In 1845 or 1846 William R. Gifford built a carding mill, which was run by his son. This has not been operated for the past few years except to manufacture rolls from raw wool, on a small scale.

In 1847 Tilton's saw-mill operated on trout brook, just below the farm now owned by Silas Delano. At the same time, a mill run by a Mr. Blanchard was located on the road that forms the eastern border of the town. Years later this was owned by Daniel Cushman. In 1919, Leroy Brown moved all available parts of this mill to the village and set up a saw-mill in the building formerly occupied by a creamery. At present this mill is owned by Haskell & Brown and is sawing long and short lumber.

Frank and Jerry Estes operated a portable saw-mill which was located a few rods in from the road and just at the foot of the first hill on the road leading to the Budge Farm. They also operated a mill on the same road, located just this side of the old Johnson farm.

Leroy Brown operated a portable saw-mill in the Whittier district from 1918 to 1920. It was located in several different places, the most permanent being opposite the school-house, in the field now owned by George Aldrich. Box boards, long and short lumber were manufactured here. The finished product was hauled to Winn by teams and trucks for shipment away.

The Lee Creamery was constructed in 1900 by Haskell & Riggs. It was located on the site of the saw-mill, at a cost of approximately three thousand dollars. It employed four hands.

One of the greatest inconveniences to the early settlers of

Lee was their remoteness from grist mills. To these pioneers, inured as they were to toil and hardships, the business of going to mill was no "boy's play". They had to go to Lincoln on horseback, much of the way following a blazed trail and the remainder over the roughest roads. When the snow became deep it became necessary to travel on snowshoes with their grists on their shoulders. At such times, blazed trees were their only guide. A "blazed tree" was one with the bark hewed off so as to show the underlying wood. It is said that three blazes in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicated a Legislative road, the single blaze a town or neighborhood road. Most of the early settlers built near the streams and these served the purpose of roads. Upon the arrival of wagons and the laying out of roads the early houses near the ponds were supplanted by more commodious dwellings upon the line of the highways.

The first grist mill built within the limits of Lee was that of 1828 constructed and operated by Samuel T. Mallett and James Merrill of Litchfield.

From 1912 to 1916 Haskell & Riggs operated a grist mill in the village. This same firm operated a dowel mill on the same site in 1910 and 1911.

Manufacture of Cloth.

In the homes of the earlier settlers of Lee many kinds of work were done with which the house-wife of the present day is unacquainted. Every farmer kept at least a few sheep and sowed a piece of flax, and from these sources the wearing apparel of the family was derived. The industrious wife and mother did all the carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, cutting and making. Vast tracts of forests had gradually yielded to the settler's axe, and the land had been converted into hay producing fields. As a matter of fact, more hay was cut, and larger flocks of sheep were kept.

The production of flax in Lee in early times has already been described in the chapter on reminiscences. In 1840 nearly every farm produced enough flax for its owner's use and usually some to spare. The Assessors' books for that year show that one hundred and twenty-four pounds of flax was

produced for sale and one family sold eighty-five yards of linen which the wife had manufactured from the flax raised by her husband and son. There was also a large amount of woolen cloth manufactured for home use. It has been impossible for the writer to find reliable statistics regarding the amount for any given year but it is known that production had increased to such an extent that William Gifford found it profitable to build a carding mill in 1845 or 1846. It was operated by his son Benjamin and later by another son, John Gifford. In the early days this mill had a large patronage and it is said that it frequently operated six months out of the year.

Shingle Mill.

In the early days the farmers spent their winters manufacturing shingles by hand. Today there are two shingle mills operated in Lee. One is owned by Charles S. Ludden and the other by Leroy Brown. The latter is located on the Matta-keunk just below the bridge in the village. The other is about one mile below the village on the same stream. Mr. Brown's mill was leased in 1922 to Ira and Guy Gifford.

Maple Syrup and Sugar.

In the spring of 1829 the settlers began the making of maple syrup and manufacture of sugar, from the maple trees, of which there was a good supply. There was a plentiful flow of sap that year and a large amount of sugar was made. In the manufacture of sugar both old and young took much enjoyment, and they kept the pot boiling both day and night. It is not supposed that they used so much sweetening at that time as is used at present, for they made this supply last nearly the year round.

In 1840, fourteen hundred and seventy-four pounds of maple sugar was made in Lee. Osborn Ware was the largest producer, he having made two hundred pounds by his own unaided labor. Buckets were made of birch bark and the trees were tapped by notching the tree with an axe. That same year, Samuel Moulton made one hundred and fifty pounds.

It is impossible to get accurate figures for the present production of maple syrup and sugar in Lee, but judging from

the 1920 census, approximately four hundred and sixty-five gallons of syrup were produced and practically no sugar. At present (1923) there are but five syrup makers in town using an evaporator. They are: Cecil Speed, Ralph Barnes, Houghton Brothers, Charles Lowell and the Mattakeunk Cabin Colony. The latter is undoubtedly the largest producer in town. In the spring of 1922, the Colony had two thousand trees tapped and the flow of sap was taken care of by a force of twenty young men from New York City, who were spending there vacation here. The Colony has two large evaporators and one sugaring off outfit.

Chapter VIII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Independent Order of Good Templars

THE first fraternal organization instituted in Lee was Forest Lodge, number 210, Independent Order of Good Templars. This lodge was instituted on Thursday evening, September 18th, 1879, by Deputy M. J. Dow of Brooks, Maine. The initiation fee was fifty cents for men and twenty-five cents for women. The quarterly dues were fifteen cents. Meetings were held Friday night of each week until November seventh, 1879, when the date of meeting was changed to Saturday.

OFFICERS

<i>Worthy Chief Templar</i>	Parker B. Davis
<i>Worthy Vice Templar</i>	Sabre Houghton
<i>Worthy Secretary</i>	Benoni Burrill
<i>Worthy Asst. Sect.</i>	Mary Getchell
<i>Worthy Marshal</i>	Oscar Cobb
<i>Worthy Treasurer</i>	Mary Gallagher
<i>Worthy Deputy Marshal</i>	Matilda Annis
<i>Worthy Right Hand Supporter</i>	Cora Hook
<i>Worthy Left Hand Supporter</i>	Emma B. Trueworthy
<i>Worthy Financial Sec.</i>	Abram Hindle
<i>Worthy Inside Guard</i>	Dora Getchell
<i>Worthy Outside Guard</i>	John Rollins
<i>Past Worthy Chief Templar</i>	Fred Hindle
<i>Worthy Chaplain</i>	Mrs. James Davis

CHARTER MEMBERS

Jeremiah Trueworthy	Mrs. Angeline Norton	Fred Hindle
Sewall Annis	Mary Getchell	Marcellus Getchell
James Davis	Alice Getchell	Ulysses G. Norton
Abram Hindle	Adlaide Hanscom	Levi Norton
Mrs. Mary Gallagher	Rhoda Trueworthy	Joseph Trueworthy
Mrs. James Davis	Nellie Norton	Jeremiah Hanscom
Parker B. Davis	Jane Corbett	Oscar Cobb
John H. Rollins	Sabre Houghton	Freeman Crocker
Dora Getchell	Cora Hook	Ralph Fifield
Mrs. Harriet Crocker	Mrs. Sewall Annis	Benoni H. Burrill
Matilda Annis		

MEMBERS INITIATED

Sydney Lancaster	Eva Stone
Hiram Tucker	Francis Trueworthy
Edwin L. Mallett	Ada Warren
Judson P. Mallett	Daniel Bryant
Frank Burrill	Herbert Patterson
Lottie Norton	Orrin Lewis
Josie Mallett	George Glidden
Grace Mallett	Mary Warren
Addie Lowell	Adla Ames
Sophia Hook	Laura Lowell
Charles Soper	Ransom Mallett
J. H. Lindsay	Elmer Light
William H. Banks	Eben Lewis
Henry Getchell	Cynthia Rhoades
Albert Lewis	Joseph Royal
Mrs. Albert Lewis	Thomas Fifield
John B. MacAlpine	Walter Haynes
Nathan MacAlpine	Nat Lombard
Simon Cook	Mr. Samuel Merrill
Flora Davis	Mrs. Samuel Merrill
Charles Fifield	Thorndyke Ranney
Alvin Cook	Martin Davis
Edgar Clemons	Mrs. L. W. Tuck
Samuel Howard	John Lowell
Clara G. Tuck	Alma Palmer
Rose Corbett	Andrew Lyons
Edson Ames	Silas Delano
Flora Collins	Lettie Lombard
Amos Holt	Will White
Mary Holt	Flora Tucker
David Philbrooks	Fenton Merrill
Elmer Annis	Addie Hanscom
Olive Collins	Ada Merrill
Marcellus Thurlow	Vesta Kyle
Sewall S. Tucker	Charles Hurd
Daniel Campbell	Charles Philbrook
Paulina Annis	Victoria Crocker
Ellis Rideout	Mrs. Jane Brock
Henry Hook	Veazie Merrill
James Annis	Nina Hook
James Ames	Al. O. Blake
Nathan Rideout	Leonard Blake
Foster Ames	Mr. W. H. Davis
Timothy H. Tucker	Mrs. W. H. Davis
Alonzo Milroy	Mrs. Brown
William H. Trueworthy	W. H. Warren

Edwin Getchell	Frank Deering
Edwin Kneeland	Silas Foss
Phineas Merrill	Melvina Foss
Fred Thurlow	Frank Houghton
Forest Cushman	Tolman Deering
Oliver Jones	Estella Cushman
Everett Houghton	Frank Gerald
Jessie Annis	Amanda Neally
Hermon Kneeland	Jane Trueworthy
I. F. Kneeland	George Burrill
Lizzie Merrill	George Tozier
Mrs. Ester Fifield	Angeline Norton
Oscar Tribou	Emery Getchell
Harris Merrill	Alfred Lancaster
Dennis Merrill	Edwin Lane
Ruric Deering	G. H. Haskell
Lillian Deering	H. F. Hale
Solome Knights	C. E. Getchell

Following is a report of the Secretary for the Quarter ending April 30, 1880.

Number of candidates proposed in the quarter	21
Number of candidates accepted	20
Number of candidates rejected	1
Number of candidates initiated	13
Number of members in good standing	119
Number of visitors	46
Receipts for the quarter	\$24.06
Expenses for the quarter	22.25

On May 8th, 1880 the lodge voted to build a hall 28 ft. x 40 ft. One hundred and forty-eight dollars was raised by subscription for the hall. The following men were appointed to act as Trustees and take charge of the building.

G. H. Haskell	J. H. Lindsay
H. F. Hale	P. B. Davis
C. E. Getchell	

The Building Committee consisted of J. H. Lindsay, Jeremiah Trueworthy and C. E. Getchell. They had charge of erecting the hall. Previous to the erection of the hall the meetings were held in the house owned by Will Davis. This building was later sold to Ellis Rideout and was located on the spot where the residence of Lester Rideout now stands.

The new hall was situated on the northwest corner of the farm owned by Henry Hale, now owned by Elmer Cobb. The hall was never completed. About 1905 or 1906 it was sold to Dean Rideout and the land reverted back to the original owners. The Charter was revoked in 1884.

The Principles upon which this lodge were founded were:

1. Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. No license in any form, or under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.
3. The Absolute Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of the law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.
4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy.
5. The election of good honest men to administer the laws.
6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so direful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulty, till our success is complete and universal.

At the meeting held May 15, 1880, five members were suspended, who had broken their pledge by drinking cider.

Forest Grange, No. 125

Forest Grange was organized March eleventh, eighteen hundred seventy-five, by the District-Deputy, Mr. A. K. Walker. The charter list contained thirty-nine names. The meetings were held every Saturday evening in the town hall which was then the second story of the Academy building. Members donated wood and lamps to furnish the heat and light. Music was furnished by Miss Luella Merrill, who brought her melodeon every meeting. Every month the members brought dishes and food and a harvest feast was enjoyed.

It is said that the name "Forest" was derived from the fact that the town was entirely surrounded by forests.

The grange bought the Ricker Hotel. The upper part of the ell was made into a Grange hall and the lower part of the

building converted into a Grange store. The right side of the building, both upper and lower parts were used as a residence. The store was run by Charles H. Burke and also by Jasper Lewis. Mr. Lewis was succeeded by Elmore C. House. After the grange sold out their stock of goods, the store was rented by Fred B. Pickering. After he went out of business, the store and residence was rented by Joseph John. When Mr. John bought the store of Joseph W. Burke, the Grange store was converted into a dining hall. Later, the upper hall was enlarged and the upper rooms made into ante-rooms and closets. A complete outfit for the kitchen and dining rooms has been purchased by the Grange. Both upper and lower halls have electric lights.

The building was constructed in 1840 by Abial Cushman.

The following is a complete list of the Charter Members.

Mr. and Mrs. James Merrill
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Merrill
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coffin
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blake
Mr. and Mrs. James Burke
Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barnes
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cobb
Mr. and Mrs. James Mallett
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tuck
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Averill
Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Bean
Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Ludden
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ludden
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bagley
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens
Mr. and Mrs. George House
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Towle
Mr. Alfred Towle
Mrs. Pauline Towle
George Maxwell
Marsellas Barnes
Lilla Merrill (Ludden)

CHARTER MEMBERS LIVING IN 1922

Of the thirty-nine charter members listed only four are now living, viz:

Walter Coffin

Mrs. Francis Barnes

Lilla Merrill Ludden

Francis Rich

The 1922 officers were:

<i>Master</i>	Elmer Cobb
<i>Overseer</i>	Ray Rich
<i>Lecturer</i>	Ina Coffin
<i>Chaplain</i>	Lilla Ludden
<i>Steward</i>	George Smith
<i>Lady Asst. Steward</i>	Mrs. George Smith
<i>Pomona</i>	Emma Cobb
<i>Flora</i>	Maud Cobb
<i>Ceres</i>	Charlotte Blake
<i>Gate-Keeper</i>	Roy Thurlow
<i>Secretary</i>	Nellie Cobb
<i>Treasurer</i>	Charles Ludden
<i>Past-Masters</i>	Klein Lowell
	W. H. Averill

Charles H. Merrill was the first Master. In October 1922, the Grange had two hundred and twenty-four members in good standing.

The following are members of the National Grange.

Mrs. Grace Houghton	Mrs. Celia Bishop
Mrs. Belle Brean	Miss Rose Tuck

The following is a list of members of Forest Grange, No. 125, who were in good standing in 1922.

Averill, Annie	Brown, Lida
Averill, William H.	Benson, Olivia
Adams, Sydney	Benson, Nellie
Applebee, Margueritte	Bishop, Albert
Barnes, Francis	Bishop, Celia
Barnes, Sadie	Cobb, Emma
Barnes, Ralph	Cobb, Burton
Brean, Belle	Cobb, Evan
Brown, Leroy	Cobb, Vinal
Brown, Mabel	Cobb, Vernard
Blake, Leonard	Cobb, Nellie
Bowness, Otto C.	Cobb, Etna
Bowness, Bessie	Cobb, Elmer
Blake, Paul	Cobb, Maude
Blake, Archie	Cobb, Evon
Blake, Madeline	Cobb, Arlene
Blake, Charlotte	Coffin, Walter
Blake, Bean	Coffin, Nora
Budge, Maude	Coffin, Ina
Burke, Joseph	Coffin, Beatrice

Currie, Samuel	Haskell, Harold
Currie, James	Haskell, Georgiana
Crouse, W. E.	Hanscom, Paul
Carver, Alvin	Hanscom, Leland
Crocker, William	Hanscom, Velma
Crocker, Josie	House, Nora
Crocker, Harry	Hanscom, Ruth
Crocker, Pemelia	Hanson, May
Crocker, Doris	Hanscom, Geo. A.
Crocker, Alice	Haskell, Elizabeth
Carver, Hazel	Hanscom, Jerry
Clark, C. E.	Hook, Florence
Cole, Harland	Hanscom, Leola
Cole, Bennie	Hanscom, Clair
Coffin, Rowena	Hamm, Lena
Cole, Jeannette	House, Eleanor
Cole, George	House, Alice
Corbett, Grace	Hanscom, Ethel
Currier, Clare	Hood, Gordon
Childs, Mildred	Hanscom, Florence
Dow, H. C.	Hillman, Alice
Delano, Silas	Jordon, Emma
Delano, Abbie	Jordon, Gertrude
Dill, Hattie	Jones, Ardie
Dawson, Stanfield	Knights, Horace
Delano, Ethel	Knights, Vaughn
Davis, Vernie	Knights, Alice
Emerson, Charles	Knights, Bessie
Emerson, Ida	Kneeland, Ardie
Fortier, H. E.	Kneeland, Earl
Fortier, Elizabeth	Keith, Leslie F.
Fortier, Lucian	Lowell, Klein
Foss, William S.	Lowell, Grace
Foss, Grace	Lowell, Vaughn
Green, Lizzie	Lowell, Joseph
Green, Genevieve	Lowell, Frank
Gifford, Mildred	Lowell, Florence
Gifford, Ernest	Lowell, Charles
Harris, Adla	Lowell, George
Hanscom, Amy	Lyons, Charles
Hook, Anna	Lancaster, Lill
Hanscom, Vida	Ludden, Lilla
Houghton, Grace	Ludden, Charles
Houghton, E. W.	Ludden, Florence
Houghton, Vance	Lane, Anna
Houghton, Vinal	Lovett, Annie

Lovett, Luther
 Lovett, Althea
 Lovett, Mamie
 Lewis, Guy
 Lowell, Ernest
 Lee, Percie
 Lancaster, Everard
 Lowell, Pansy
 Lancaster, Annie
 Lowell, Samuel
 Mallett, Hollis
 Mallett, Helena
 Maxwell, Linna
 Maxwell, Horace
 Maxwell, Verdal
 Merrill, Harris
 Merrill, Myra
 Merrill, Charles
 McCafferty, Howard
 McCafferty, Leroy
 Moors, Veral
 Murchison, Donald
 McGlaughlin, Nettie
 Maxwell, Geo.
 Morse, Edna
 McLaughlin, Kathleen
 Murphy, J. D.
 Noyes, William
 Noyes, Leola
 Noyes, Alta
 Noyes, Vinal
 Noyes, Leonard
 Ogden, Rose
 Ogden, Lemuel
 Potter, Dan S.
 Pickering, Edna
 Pickering, Elgin
 Rich, Francis
 Rich, Fred
 Rich, Ray
 Rich, Ruth
 Rideout, Neva
 Rideout, James
 Rollins, Ralph
 Rideout, Harry
 Rideout, Harden

Rideout, Leon
 Rideout, Wendall
 Rideout, John
 Rideout, Mattie
 Rideout, May
 Rhoades, Mabel
 Rhoades, Hosea
 Smith, Josie
 Smith, Cleveland
 Smith, George
 Smith, Lizzie
 Spencer, Winnie
 Smith, Bert
 Smith, Lena
 Speed, Frank
 Speed, Effie
 Smith, Jennie
 Smith, Alston
 Speed, Barbara
 Smith, Georgia
 Shaw, Elva
 Shaw, Phyllis
 Stevens, Ella
 Staples, Amy
 Staples, Elmer
 Sherwood, Evelyn
 Tribou, Anna
 Tribou, Lizzie
 Tuck, Rose
 Thurlow, Sophia
 True, Maude
 Thurlow, Otto
 Thibodeau, Gladys
 Thurlow, Leroy
 Thibodeau, Ned
 Trueworthy, Fred
 Thurlow, Inez
 Whitney, William
 Whitney, May
 Worster, Eugene
 Welch, Susie
 Ware, Earl
 Whitney, Walter
 Whitney, Una
 Welch, Milton
 Welch, Mildred

Modern Woodmen of America

The Lee Camp, No. 11055, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered January 5th, 1903, and organized on January 24, 1903.

The meetings were held weekly in the old Town Hall. Later, the meetings were held twice a month.

The officers of the camp at the time of organization were:

<i>Venerable Consul</i>	Otis E. Tuck
<i>Worthy Advisor</i>	Fred B. Pickering
<i>Excellent Banker</i>	Carl B. Thompson
<i>Clerk</i>	Lee Weatherbee
<i>Escort</i>	Klein Lowell
<i>Watchman</i>	Scott W. Lake
<i>Sentry</i>	William Ricker
<i>Managers</i>	(Peter Greely, 1 year)
	(Edwin Green, 2 years)
	(Alfred Beckwith, 3 years)

CHARTER MEMBERS OF CAMP NO. 11055, LEE, MAINE

Adams, Sidney	Lake, Scott W.
Bartlett, Leslie	Lowell, Klein
Beckwith, Alfred	Milroy, Pitt H.
Brown, Leroy	Nute, Fay S.
Burrill, James	Pickering, Fred B.
Cobb, Charles	Ricker, William
Cobb, Elmer	Sweet, Benton
Greely, Peter	Thompson, Carl B.
Green, Edwin	Tuck, Otis E.
Hanscom, James	Weatherbee, Lee

CHARTER SOCIAL MEMBERS

Foss, George	Averill, William
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The charter was revoked by Head Consul Talbot under date of January 14th, 1905.

The Independent Order of Foresters

The Independent Order of Foresters instituted a court at Lee September 10, 1903. It was known as Court Mt. Jefferson, No. 3091.

The Roster of officers at the time of institution were:

<i>Court Deputy</i>	Fred C. Whitten
<i>Physician</i>	Percival O. Hopkins
<i>Chief Ranger</i>	James Mulherin
<i>Past Chief Ranger</i>	Fred Thurlow

<i>Vice-Chief Ranger</i>	Alfred Lowell
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	George B. Lowell
<i>Financial Secretary</i>	Harold Haskell
<i>Treasurer</i>	Harold Haskell
<i>Orator</i>	Clarence House
<i>S. J. C.</i>	Clarence House
<i>Organist</i>	Don T. Brean
<i>Senior Woodward</i>	George C. Foss
<i>Junior Woodward</i>	Lee J. House
<i>Senior Beadle</i>	Fred L. Cummings
<i>Junior Beadle</i>	Charles C. Welch

Meetings were held regularly for a few years and then discontinued although the Court was never disbanded. It still has its charter.

Present Members in good standing are:

Currie, Samuel L.	Houghton, Everett W.
Haskell, Harold L.	House, Clarence M.
	Whitten, Fred C.

Knights of Pythias

On Friday evening, December 7th, 1921, George A. Lutz, the District Deputy, addressed a few men in the dining hall of the Grange building. His subject was the organization of a K. of P. lodge in Lee. Some eight or ten men signed up as willing to join.

On December 31, 1921, the degree team from Phintheas Lodge, at Old Town, came to Lee and put on the three Ranks to sixty-one charter members.

LIST OF CHARTER MEMBERS

Aldrich, George	Davis, Vernie
Averill, William	Foss, William
Bishop, Albert J.	Foss, James
Bowness, Otto C.	Fortier, Harry E.
Burke, Joseph W.	Gifford, Frank
Brown, Leroy	Gifford, Ira
Cobb, Burton	Hamm, Charles A.
Cobb, Evan	Hamm, Lyman M.
Crocker, Harry	Hanscom, Carl W.
Coffin, Paul	Hanscom, Nelson G.
Clemons, Edgar	Hanscom, Willis
Clemons, Blaine	Hanscom, Clair V.
Currie, Samuel	Hanscom, Kenneth
Davis, Morrill	Hanscom, Ivan

Hanscom, Charles H.	Pottle, John K.
Hanscom, Paul	Ricker, William G.
Hillman, Percy	Rideout, James A.
Hook, Daniel	Rideout, Leon
Houghton, Vance L.	Rideout, Harry
Houghton, Vinal A.	Rhoades, Hosea W.
Jones, Hollis M.	Shaw, Frank
Lodge, Arthur L.	Smith, George
Lovett, Luther J.	Spaulding, Florin
Lowell, H. R.	Staples, Fred
Lowell, G. B.	Staples, Elmer
Ludden, Charles S.	Staples, Wallace
Mallett, Jefferson I.	Thibodeau, Myron
Maxwell, Verdal	Thompson, Carl B.
Merrill, Harris N.	Tribou, Pitt L.
Moors, Veral A.	Tucker, Asia
Marsh, Clifton F.	Weatherbee, Lee
McCormick, Lester	Welch, Milton
Pickering, Fred B.	Wheelden, Nathaniel
Pickering, Elgin	

MEMBERS ADMITTED BY CARD

Leighton, Bradford	Sherrard, W. A.
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MEMBERS INITIATED

Weatherbee, Lee	Pingree, Fay
Pottle, John K.	Corson, Orrin
Burke, Joseph W.	Rideout, John M.
Lowell, Klein	Tucker, Sewall
John, Joseph	Thibodeau, Ned
Staples, Elmer	Lowell, Vaughn
Corbett, Thomas	Lyon, Claude V.
Murchison, Daniel D.	Crocker, William C.
Hanscom, Paul	Smith, Bert
Brown, Leroy	Clemons, Louis

OFFICERS AT TIME OF INSTITUTION

<i>Chancellor-Commander</i>	George B. Lowell
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i>	Fred B. Pickering
<i>Prelate</i>	Hosea W. Rhoades
<i>Keeper of R. and S.</i>	William Averill
<i>Master of Work</i>	George Smith
<i>Master of Finance</i>	Vinal A. Houghton
<i>Master of Exchequer</i>	Charles S. Ludden
<i>Master at Arms</i>	Burton V. Cobb
<i>Inside Guard</i>	Edgar Clemons
<i>Outside Guard</i>	Luther J. Lovett
<i>Color Guards</i>	(Elgin Pickering)
	(Paul Coffin)

The lodge was named Mattakeunk, number 146. The first meetings were held in the Grange Hall every Tuesday evening. Since the first month, however, the meetings have been held in Elmwood Hall. The rank fee for Charter members was \$10.00. It has now been raised to twenty.

At the time of organization, two hundred and fifty dollars were expended for equipment. On September 15th, four hundred dollars were spent for robes for the officers and degree staff.

In June 1922, the lodge purchased a piece of land from Mrs. Melvina Foss, for a lot on which they plan to erect a hall. This lot is 100 ft. by 200 ft. and lies just north of the Model School and directly across the street from the Academy. The price paid for this lot was two hundred dollars.

In the fall of 1923 the Pythian Hall Corporation was organized for the purpose of erecting a hall. The company was incorporated for \$10,000. The officers were as follows:

President — Lee Weatherbee.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

Treasurer — Vinal Houghton.

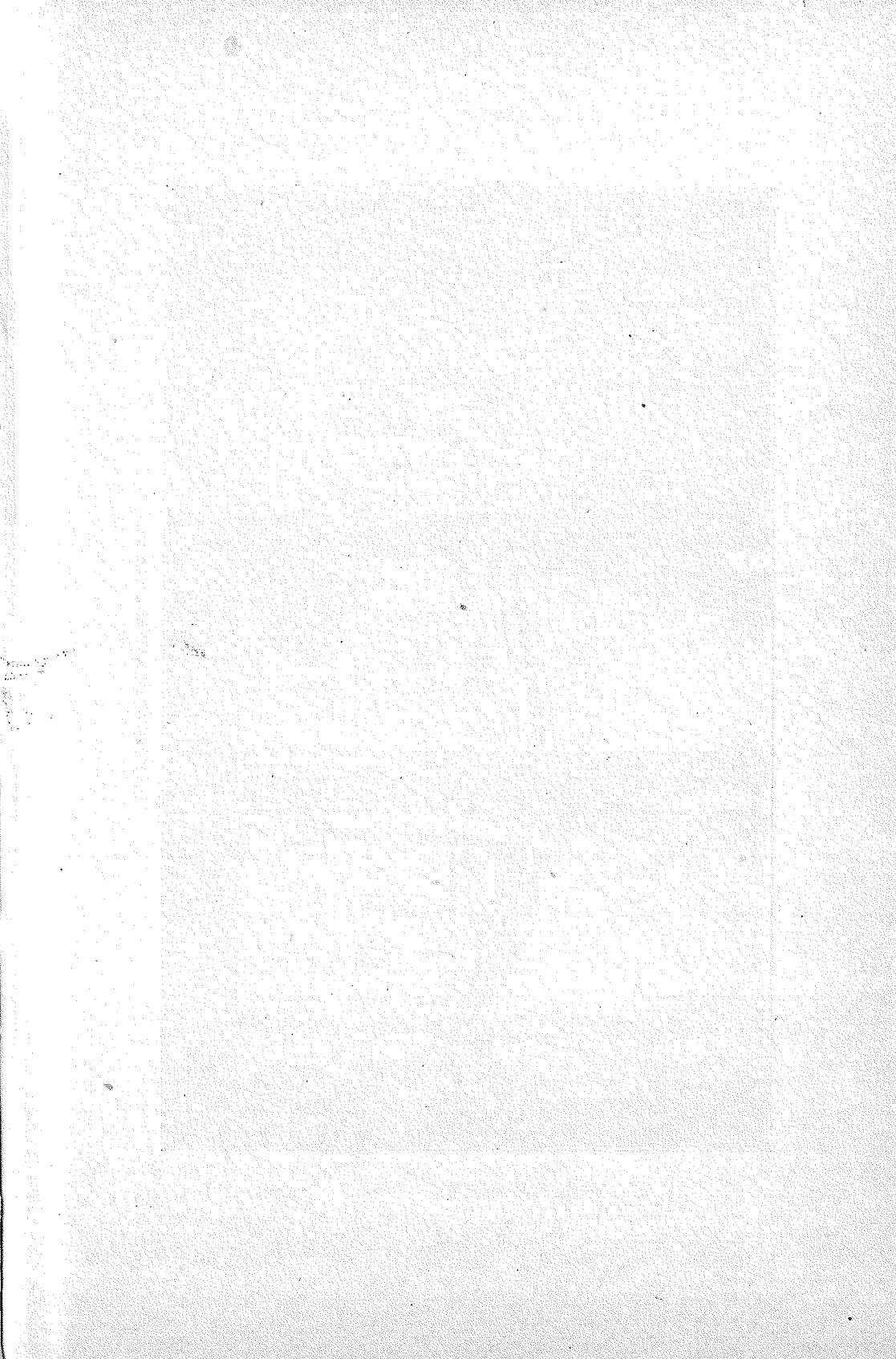
Directors — Lee Weatherbee, W. H. Averill, Vinal Houghton, Perlle McLaughlin, Fay Pingree, Guy Stevens, William Ricker.

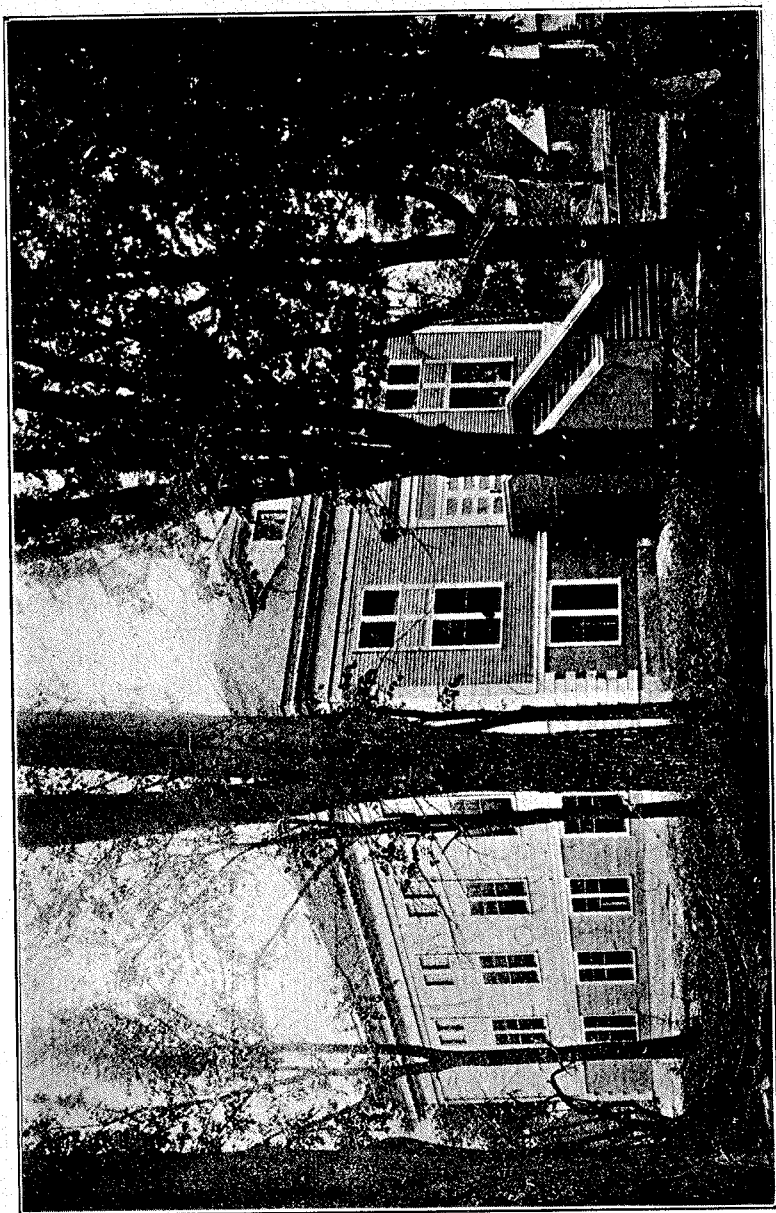
Shares were issued and sold at \$10.00 each. Although actual work has not started on the hall as yet, there is a neat little sum in the treasury and it is expected that in the near future a hall will be built.

An article in the Town Warrant at the annual town meeting held in March 1925, proposing that the lodge purchase Elmwood Hall from the town failed, of passage.

Phintheas Lodge of Old Town came to Lee on June 6, 1922, and conferred the rank of Knight on six candidates. In the evening they put on a public drill in the Town Hall. The largest crowd ever in Lee witnessed this affair. Nothing like it had ever been seen in Lee or the near vicinity. Thus June 6, 1922, is marked as the greatest day in the history of Fraternal Organizations of Lee.

At present, the lodge has one hundred forty-one members in good standing and has a promising and hopeful future.





THE NEW ELMWOOD HALL.

Pythian Sisters

Grand Chief Jennie Dockham accompanied by Grand Mistress of Records and Correspondence Edith Libby Newcomb met with the ladies of Lee, on May 5, 1922, in response to a petition signed by the required number of ladies necessary for a Charter List and accompanied by the Charter fee of fifty-five dollars — and instituted Meenahga Temple, Pythian Sisters; No. 40, Auxiliary to Mattakeunk Lodge, K. of P., No. 146.

Officers as follows were elected for the ensuing year —

<i>Past Chief</i>	Annie Lovett
<i>Most Excellent Chief</i>	Celia Bishop
<i>Excellent Senior</i>	Lina Maxwell
<i>Excellent Junior</i>	Myra Clemons
<i>Manager</i>	Grace Corbett
<i>M. of R. and C.</i>	Grace Houghton
<i>Mistress of Finance</i>	Florence Ludden
<i>Protector of Temple</i>	Emma Cobb
<i>Guard of Outer Temple</i>	Hazel Hamm
<i>Trustees</i>	One year, Mabel Rhoades *
	Two years, Mabel Burke
	Three years, Myra Merrill

The officers were installed by the Grand Chief assisted by Sister Florence Ludden and Grand Mistress of Record and Correspondence Edith Libby Newcomb acting as Grand Manager.

The Charter list of ladies was balloted on and the ladies obligated in the afternoon. The Charter list of Knights was balloted on and the Knights obligated in the evening.

The roster of the Order follows —

LADY MEMBERS

Annie Lovett	Mabel Brown
Celia Bishop	Josie Crocker
Linna Maxwell	Alice Hillman
Grace Corbett	Ethel Hanscom
Grace Houghton	Bina Aldrich
Florence Ludden	Elva Shaw
Emma Cobb	Leola Spauldin
Hazel Hamm	Sadie Pottle
Minnie H. Palmer	Grace Lowell
<u>Mildred E. Ricker</u>	Elizabeth Fortier

* Should read Mabel Brown.

Annie Davis
 Nancy Stanley
 Edna Sherrard
 Mildred Welch
 Myra Merrill
 Etna Cobb
 Lizzie Smith
 Mae Thompson
 Bessie Bowness
 Etta Tucker
 Minnie Hanscom
 Perte Thibadeau
 Lenora Cobb
 Luda Clemons
 Vilsia Gifford
 Lois Pingree
 Ella Hanscom
 Althea Lovett
 Edna Pickering

Mabel H. Rhoades
 Anna B. Clemons
 Rose Murchison
 Isabel Smith
 Phoebe Thurlow
 Lura Gifford
 Pearl Thompson
 Mina Tucker
 Bessie M. T. Achorn
 Viola Downs
 Blanche Tribou
 Georgia Lowell
 Amy Staples
 Phyllis Shaw
 Velma Hanscom
 Una Whitney
 Edith E. Colburn
 Georgia S. Pickering
 Annie B. Robinson

KNIGHTS

A. J. Bishop
 Paul Coffin
 Vinal Houghton
 W. A. Sherrard
 Verdal Maxwell
 S. L. Currie
 V. R. Davis
 H. N. Merrill
 L. J. Lovett
 Charles Ludden
 Ivan Hanscom
 Myron Thibodeau
 Charles Hamm
 Evan Cobb
 Carl B. Thompson
 Bradford Leighton
 H. E. Fortier

Edgar Clemons
 Fay Pingree
 Burton Cobb
 Ira Gifford
 H. W. Rhoades
 Frank Shaw
 Klein Lowell
 Carl Hanscom
 Milton Welch
 G. B. Lowell
 W. G. Ricker
 Joseph W. Burke
 Aaron Tucker
 Ned Thibodeau
 Arthur Wooster
 Thomas Corbett

Chapter IX.

MILITARY HISTORY OF LEE.

LEE, perhaps, cannot be called a leading military town, though many of its citizens have shouldered the rifle and gone forth to fight the battles of our country.

Among the early settlers we find Nicholas Coffin, a soldier of the Revolution, besides a large number who served in the war of 1812, but they have all passed to their reward many years ago, and a list of their names cannot be obtained.

The following letters were received by the author's Great-Grandfather from his brother, Miles McIntosh, who was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Fort Adams, Newport, August 2nd, 1812.

DEAR BROTHER:

I take this opportunity to inform you of my health and hope these lines find you the same, with the rest of your family and friends.

I have been enlisted near eight months and have had very good usage. The company I am in is mostly composed of likely young men, about half of whom were recruited last winter, and all under good discipline. We exercise with muskets, with brass six-pounders and with the pieces mounted on the Fort which consist of long thirty-two and twenty-four pounders. This harbour is in good preparation to receive the enemy if they should take a notion to pop in their noses, as we expect they will. The two forts which are now in excellent order, mount about one hundred and twenty heavy pieces. whenever the alarm is beat, besides five gunboats which are now on this station and another strong fort which will soon be completed. This Company, however, is not certain of remaining at our present station. If we do I have great hopes of coming home on a furlough next winter. If not, do not forget me for I shall be happy to have you write as often as possible and hope you will answer this letter soon. Sally's cousin, Benjamin, requests to be remembered to her and to the rest of his friends. We have a great deal of conversation about former times and he is a very fine man. He is sergeant in this Company. I

have nothing more in particular to write but request you to remember me to my parents and brothers and to all enquiring friends.

This from your affectionate brother,

MILES McINTOSH.

To Stephen McIntosh, Jr.

Newport, Fort Adams, August 28th, 1812.

DEAR BROTHER:

I received your letter a short time since which informed me that you were all in good health, which I was very happy to hear and I hope these few lines will find you all the same.

I would inform you of my health—which is very good. I was never more healthy than I am at present which is the greatest happiness I can enjoy; except that of thinking of my friends. I would also inform you that we were ordered to march for Albany as soon as possible which will be in three or four days. When you write again please to direct your letter to Green Bush which is near Albany, and which place I understand we are to be quartered. I am in good spirits and hope some day to return home conquerous. I expect to have a few brushes with the infernal Canadian Indians who are now aiding the British. But I fear neither of them for I assure you, dear brother, that I am not easily scared. I would be happy to see you and your family with the rest of my friends but it is not possible at present. Do not forget to write as often as you can for I can fancy that I am with you whenever I hear from you. Remember me in particular to my parents, brothers and other enquiring friends.

From your affectionate brother,

MILES McINTOSH.

To Stephen McIntosh, Jr.

The Aroostook War.

(1839)

The town of Lee was largely represented in the Aroostook War by men who volunteered at the first sound of alarm. Following is a list of Lee Soldiers who enlisted in Captain Hamblet's Company.

Amariah W. Ames

Jotham S. Ames

Daniel Bean

Freeman Crocker

Moses Crocker

James Carver

Levi Farnham

Nathaniel Hanscom

James Lee

Silas Royal

Peter Rich

J. Tilton

The Mexican War.

(1846-1848)

The Events of the Mexican war little affected the current history in Eastern Maine, and drew lightly upon its patriotic citizens for recruits to the army in the field. Three men went from Lee, Timothy H. Tucker, Daniel Hobbs and Henry Welch. Hobbs and Welch died in service. Tucker was wounded but returned and fought again in the Civil war.

Charles P. Tidd, whose father then resided in Lee, was with John Brown at his raid on Harper's Ferry. Tidd escaped, enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and died in service.

The Civil War.

(1861-1865)

When the forces of slavery and secession waged war against our Union, the people of Lee, like those of many other towns in the Penobscot Valley, did not heartily support the Government, but in many ways discouraged enlistment. A single incident will show the spirit of her people at that time. In 1862, at the meeting of the Militia of the town for the election of Company officers, a recruiting sergeant, who was enlisting men for a Company then forming at Lincoln, announced his business and asked for some volunteers from Lee to join his company. Thereupon a prominent citizen arose, and with all the eloquence he could command portrayed the dangers and privations of a soldier's life, telling his fellow citizens that he hoped they would not be frightened into enlisting, and not to fear a draft, for there was no power this side of Heaven that could draft a man and carry him out of the State. This speech brought down a perfect storm of applause. Another man came to his feet and denounced such disloyal talk and manifestations, and asked those present not to bring dishonor on the memory of their Revolutionary fathers by thus sending words of cheer and comfort to the enemy. He closed, but no word of cheer or approbation greeted him.

No attempt was made to raise a Company for the war in this town, but a goodly number enlisted, as the military roster will show. Every man who went to the war enlisted as a

private soldier, and whatever higher rank he attained was gained in the field. The larger part of them enlisted the first part of the war, but later, when each town was required to furnish its quota, a draft was usually resorted to here. During 1864 and 1865 three drafts were made from this town with the following result: Total number drafted, 84; entered service, 12; furnished substitutes, 2; failed to report, 47. Most of the latter found their way across the lines into New Brunswick; a part of whom formed a settlement there known as "Skedaddlers Ridge."

No better soldiers entered the service than those who went from Lee. Wherever they went they made an honorable record; and their share in the hardships of war — the march, the battle field, the lingering pain and death in Northern hospitals, the agony endured in the starvation pens of the South — was all cheerfully and patiently borne, and their patriotism and valor are worthy to be placed side by side with the long line of patriots who have defended our liberties from the days of Washington to the present time.

A few incidents connected with the war may be of interest.

When the first call for troops was made in the spring of 1861, Horace F. Hanson heard the news while at work on the drive. He immediately stuck his handspike into the bank and started for the war. After many hairbreadth escapes he safely returned, and later became one of the most respected physicians of Bangor.

At the battle of the Wilderness, when Gen. Lee was hurling his forces against our lines and pressing them back, Sergeant Joseph W. Burke, of the Sixth Maine Battery, occupied a road running at right angles to our lines through the dense thicket, with two pieces of artillery. On came the rebel horde pressing back our Infantry, when an order was sent to Sergeant Burke to fall back and save his guns. Turning around he said: "Boys, let's give them a little more canister before we go." The road was soon cleared, then turning their guns one to the right and one to the left, they secured an enfilading fire on the advancing foe. Then the perfect storm of canister from the two pieces, which were handled with almost lightning rapidity,

did terrific work, leaving the dead in windrows at every fire. The advance was checked and the position held. He saved his guns but did not fall back. For his gallantry he was promoted to First Lieutenant. At another time Lieutenant Burke stopped a rebel bullet with his lower jaw. The jaw was badly fractured, he took out a red handkerchief, bound his jaw in place and fought on until the battle was over.

During the fight on the Boynton Road, October 27th, 1864, Mott's division of Hancock's corps became partially broken up by an impetuous charge of rebel Infantry. While General Hancock was reforming his broken line, Charles J. House, then eighth sergeant in Co. E, First Maine Heavy Artillery, discovered a move on the part of the rebels to turn our left flank. Without hesitation he rallied twenty men of his company, and with them dashed forward one hundred and fifty yards to the front and left, secured an advantageous position and held it against ten times his own force, cutting off the retreat of two hundred rebel soldiers, and frustrating their attempt to turn our flank. Reinforcements coming up, the two hundred were taken prisoners. With his men he then rushed forward and assisted in recapturing two pieces of artillery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, then coolly marched his men back to their place in line. He was highly complimented by his commanding officer, and immediately promoted to first sergeant and recommended for a First Lieutenant's commission, which he soon received.

* * * * *

During the Civil War, the government paid to the volunteers of 1863, from the town of Lee, bounties amounting to \$2650.

During the same war the government aided one hundred and nineteen families consisting of three hundred and sixty-nine persons, in Lee, to the extent of \$5223.66.

We now come to the roll of honor that records the contingent Lee put into the field during the Civil War. This list includes no residents of other towns who may have gone to fill this town's quota, but does include all who were actual residents of Lee at the time of their enlistment whether going for Lee or some other town. Keith and Moody were Province

men who were making their homes in Lee as laborers. The fact that King was a resident of Lee has been questioned, but I have positive proof that he was living here with his family at least six months before he enlisted and the further fact that he was enrolled here as he was drafted from Lee a few months after enlistment. All the others were well known old residents. The name, highest rank attained and the organizations in which they served are given and the casualties, such as killed, wounded, died, prisoner, or died in prison, are all noted. This list was made with the utmost care, not only by getting all the information possible from the records at Augusta but by personal interviews in most cases either with the soldier or his relatives and friends, by the late Maj. C. J. House of Augusta, Maine. Mr. House was personally acquainted with every man on the list excepting Hanscomb, Keith, Moody and Whitney.

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR LIVING IN LEE IN 1925

Mansfield Hamm

Thomas Wooster

KILLED IN ACTION

James A. Barnes

Emerson Bartlett

Frank W. Harding

William G. Jackson

Holman Staples

James A. Thomas

Charles B. Whitney

DIED IN HOSPITALS

Bartimus Bartlett

Jesse J. Peacock

Roland B. Dormell

John B. Reed

Orrin C. Estes

Moses Ricker

Ludovic O. Getchell

George Robinson

Howard Mallett

Richard M. Rollins

Charles Thurlow

DIED IN PRISON

Charles A. Cleaveland

Charles D. Thompson

Michael Hayes

William H. Thurlow

James A. Murphy

George M. Tucker

WOUNDED

Jotham Annis

George W. House

James A. Barnes

Benjamin Lancaster

William Bartlett

Simon Norton

Charles H. Burke

Levi M. Reed

Joseph W. Burke

Seth H. Riggs

Alonzo Carver

Benjamin Rollins

William H. Cleaveand	Wentworth Staples
Thomas B. Gifford	Converse Thomas (twice)
William Green	Samuel Thomas
Charles J. House (twice)	Charles H. Tuck

PRISONERS

Charles A. Cleaveland	Horace H. Lowell (twice)
William H. Cleaveland (twice)	James A. Murphy
Benjamin Foss	Oscar Thomas
Thomas B. Gifford	Charles D. Thompson
Michael Hayes	William H. Thurlow
Matthew P. House	Enoch L. Tuck

George M. Tucker

The Honor Roll.

Annis, Jotham S., Corpl., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf.
 Averill, Nathan, Sgt., Co. B, 11 Me. Inf.
 Barnes, Ira, Pvt., Co. I, 16 Me. Inf.
 Barnes, James A., Pvt., Co. E, 1st Me. Hvy. Arty.
 Bartlett, Bartemus, Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf.
 Bartlett, Emerson, Pvt., Co. E, 1st Me. Hvy. Arty.
 Bartlett, William, Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf. and Co. E, 1st Me. Hvy. Arty.
 Blanchard, David D., Pvt., Co. E, 1st Me. Cav.
 Bowler, Joseph S., 1st Lieut., Co. E, 22 Me. Inf. and Co. E, 11 Me. Inf.
 Bradford, Ira, U. S. Navy.
 Burke, Charles H., Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf. and Co. D, 8 Me. Inf.
 Burke, Joseph W., 1st Lieut., 6 Me. Battery.
 Carver, Alonzo, Pvt., Co. D., 11 Me. Inf.
 Cleaveland, Charles A., Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
 Cleaveland, Elisha B., Sgt., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
 Cleaveland, William H., Corpl., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
 Clifford, Benjamin A., Pvt., Co. D, 2 U. S. Sharpshooters; transferred to Co. A, 17 Me. Inf.
 Clifford, Daniel, Pvt., Co. E, 22 Me. Inf. and Co. C, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
 Clifford, Robert, Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
 Cobb, Leonard, Pvt., Co. F, 9th Me. Inf.
 Cobb, Philip, Pvt., Co. B, 11 Me. Inf.
 Collins, Josiah C., Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf. and Co. I, 16 Me. Inf.
 Crandlemire, William, Pvt., Co. K, 2 Me. Inf. also alias William Fifield.
 Daniels, John E., Pvt., Co. K, 1 Me. Cav.
 Delano, Daniel S., Pvt., Co. C, 15 Me. Inf.
 Doble, William, Pvt., Co. I, 11 Me. Inf.

- Donnell, Roland B., Pvt., Co. H, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Douglass, Charles A., Pvt., 6 Me. Battery.
Dunham, Bartemus, Pvt., Co. B, 11 Me. Inf.
Estes, Orrin C., Pvt., Co. M, 2 Me. Cav.
Field, Bohan, 1st Sgt., Co. E, 1 Me. Cav.
Field, Frank, Pvt., Co. H, 19 Me. Inf.
Field, George E., Sgt., Co. G, 2 Me. Inf. and Co. L, 2 Me. Cav.
Frost, Benjamin R., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav., Pvt.
Foss, Benjamin R., Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
Foss, Charles M., Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf., also alias William Morrill, Co. D, 16 Me. Inf.
Foss, Silas, Pvt., Co. & 1 D. C. Cav.; transferred to Co. E, 1 Me. Cav.
Gatchell, Charles A., Pvt., Co. E, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Gatchell, Ludovic O., Corpl., Co. E, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Gifford, Thomas B., Sgt., Co. A, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Gilman, Joseph R. M., unassigned recruit for 12th Me. Inf.
Green, Nathan, Pvt., Co. I, 6 Me. Inf. and Co. — Minn. Inf.
Green, William, Pvt., Co. H, 11 Me. Inf.
Hanscomb, Abner, Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Sharpshooters; Co. A, 20 Me. Inf.
Hanson, Cyrus A., Pvt., Co. G, 2 Me. Inf. and unassigned recruit for 12 Me. Inf.
Hanson, Horace E., Sgt., Co. G, 2 Me. Inf.
Harding, Frank W., Pvt., Co. H, 3 Me. Inf.
Harding, Joseph, Pvt., Co. I, 11 Me. Inf.
Harmon, Ira C., Pvt., Co. F, 11 Me. Inf.
Hayes, Michael, Pvt., Co. H, 1 D. C. Cav.
House, Charles J., 1st Lieut., Cos. E, C, and G, 1st Me. Hvy. Arty.
House, George W., Pvt., Co. I, 6 Me. Inf., and Co. D, 8 U. S. Veteran Inf.
House, Matthew P., Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf., and Co. I, 5 U. S. Veteran Inf.
Inman, Horatio W., Pvt., Co. D, 16 Me. Inf.
Jackson, William G., Pvt., Co. H, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Johnson, Charles R., Pvt., Co. B, 8 Me. Inf.
Johnson, Stephen M., Pvt., 19th Co. Unassigned Me. Inf.
Jordan, Thomas M., Pvt., Co. I, 11 Me. Inf.
Keith, George, Pvt., Co. K, 8 Me. Inf.
King, Sylvester, Pvt., Co. L, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Kneeland, Charles H., Pvt., Co. D, 16 Me. Inf.
Knights, Willard, Corpl., Co. A, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty., and Co. M, 31 Me. Inf.
Lancaster, Benjamin, Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Sharpshooters.
Lowell, Horace H., Corpl., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
Ludden, John E., Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Sharpshooters; Co. A, 20 Me. Inf.

- Mallett, Howard, Pvt., Co. D, 16 Me. Inf.
Mallett, Samuel T., Pvt., Co. G, 2 Me. Inf., and Co. C, 20th Me. Inf.
Merrill, Charles H., Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me Inf.
Moody, John J., Pvt., 17 U. S. Inf.
Morton, Hosea Q., Sgt., Co. D, 6 Me. Inf., and Co. E, 1 Me. Vet.
Inf.
Murphy, James A., Corpl., Co. K, 2 Me. Inf., and Co. H, 1 D. C.
Cav.
Nealy, Charles H., Pvt., 19th Co. Unassigned Me. Inf.
Norton, Simon L., Pvt., Co. D, 4 Me. Inf., and Co. D, 19 Me. Inf.
Patterson, John A., Pvt., Co. H, new organization, 12 Me. Inf.
Patterson, Rufus K., Pvt., Co. H, new organization, 12 Me. Inf.
Peacock, Jesse J., Pvt., Co. E, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Poole, Thomas J., Pvt., Co. F, 12 Me. Inf.
Potter, Charles A., Pvt., Co. F, 9 Me. Inf.
Randall, Henry F., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 11 Me. Inf.
Reed, John B., Wagoner, Co. E, 11 Me. Inf.
Reed, Levi M., Pvt., Co. H, 19 Me. Inf., and Co. H, 1 Me. Hvy.
Arty.
Ricker, Brainard A., Pvt., Co. E, 11 Me. Inf.
Ricker, Joseph G., Com. Sgt., 11 Me. Inf. (formerly wagoner in
Co. K).
Ricker, Moses, Pvt., Co. E, 22 Me. Inf.
Riggs, Seth H., Pvt., Co. B, 11 Me. Inf.
Robinson, George S., Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf.
Rollins, Benjamin W., Pvt., Co. E, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Rollins, Richard M., Pvt., 6 Me. Battery; also alias John Hook, Co.
B, 12 Me. Inf.
Royal, Joseph C., Pvt., Co. I, 7 Me. Inf.
Salter, Seth T., Corpl., Co. B, 11 Me. Inf., and Co. E, 15 Me. Inf.
Sprague, William, Sgt., Co. A, 1 Me. Sharpshooters, and Co. A, 20
Me. Inf.
Staples, Holman, Pvt., Co. E, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Staples, Wentworth, Pvt., Co. D, 11 Me. Inf., and Co. E, 1 Me.
Hvy. Arty.
Thomas, Converse, Pvt., Co. H, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Thomas, James A., Pvt., Co. C, 7 Me. Inf.
Thomas, Oscar, Pvt., Co. K, 2 Me. Inf., and Co. I, 29 Me. Inf.
Thomas, Samuel A., Pvt., Co. H, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Thompson, Charles D., Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
Thompson, Samuel A., Pvt., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav.
Thurlow, Charles, Pvt., Co. E, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty.
Thurlow, Henry J., Corpl., Co. E, 22 Me. Inf., and Co. —, 1 D. C.
Cav.
Thurlow, Jonas C., Pvt., Co. G, 8 Me. Inf.
Thurlow, William H., Pvt., Co. —, 1 D. C. Cav.
Tobin, Samuel L., Pvt., Co. G, 8 Me. Inf.

Tuck, Charles H., Pvt., Co. K, 1 Me. Cav., and Co. F, 17 Me. Inf.
 Tuck, Enoch L., Pvt., Co. F, 12 Me. Inf.
 Tucker, George M., Pvt., Co. F, 16 Me. Inf.
 Tucker, George P., Pvt., Co. K, 1 Me. Cav.
 Tucker, Philemon, Pvt., Co. E, 22 Me. Inf.
 Whitney, Charles B., Pvt., Co. H, 10 Me. Inf.

The following list of soldiers were credited to Lee in Adjutant-General Hodson's report which appeared in the History of Penobscot County.

Brinnin, John, 8th Me. Inf., Pvt.
 Ames, Joseph S., 11th Me. Inf., Corpl.
 Browne, Walter M., Co. K, 16 Me. Inf., Pvt.
 Browne, Hezekiah, Co. K, 16 Me. Inf., Pvt.
 Dill, George W., Co. A, 1 Me. Hvy. Arty., Pvt.
 Fisher, Albert B. G., Co. A, 1 Me. Cav., Pvt.
 Sanford, Henry, Co. A, 1 Me. Cav., Pvt.
 Rowles, John S., 11 Me. Inf., Pvt.
 Thaxter, George C., Hospital Steward, 11 Me. Inf., Pvt.

Three residents of the town, Nelson O. Deering, Charles A. Cushman and James T. Budge, put in substitutes. Frank Field went for Deering, but the other two were foreigners and are not enumerated in this list.

Walter Coffin, Jr., and John Tobin paid a commutation of \$300 each.

Out of a population of 937 in 1860 there were 100 men entered the army from the town of Lee, (Not including the last ten in above list) 22 re-enlisted for a second term. Three were promoted to commissioned officers and eighteen others to non-commissioned officers; thirteen were taken prisoners, of whom six died in prison; twenty were wounded and recovered, seven were killed in action, while eleven died in hospitals of disease, making the total number of deaths twenty-four, or twenty-two per cent. of the whole number.

A list of persons living in the town of Lee and County of Penobscot, State of Maine, who were liable to enrollment in the Militia of Maine, under the act of the Legislature approved February 21, 1873.

NAME AND AGE	OCCUPATION
Annis, Frank — 21	Farmer
Adams, Allen — 19	Farmer

NAME AND AGE	OCCUPATION
Ames, Chas. F. — 19	Farmer
Bradford, Freeman — 19	Tanner
Barnes, Morris — 33	Shoemaker
Blake, Philip — 26	Farmer
Blake, Dennis — 23	Farmer
Blake, True — 20	Farmer
Blake, Leonard — 19	Farmer
Blanchard, David — 24	Farmer
Barnes, M. D. — 24	Farmer
Burke, James H. — 18	Farmer
Barnes, Ira — 32	Farmer
Brown, Elisha — 26	Farmer
Bartlett, William — 31	Farmer
Bagley, Samuel — 35	Farmer
Blake, Llewellyn — 28	Farmer
Burke, Joseph W. — 42	Merchant
Burke, Clarence — 18	
Budge, James L. — 22	Tailor
Crocker, Freeman — 24	Farmer
Crocker, Otis L. — 21	Farmer
Clemmons, Edgar — 20	Shoemaker
Coffin, Walter, Jr. — 32	Farmer
Cobb, Geo. A. — 23	Farmer
Cobb, Chas. H. — 20	Farmer
Crandlemire, William — 38	Farmer
Crandlemire, Chas., Jr. — 20	Farmer
Clifford, Joseph E. — 35	Farmer
Currie, James — 24	Farmer
Crocker, Orin A. — 27	Farmer
Crocker, Geo. A. — 23	Farmer
Coffin, Henry — 26	Farmer
Douglass, John L. — 23	Farmer
Douglass, Frank — 23	Farmer
Davis, James S. — 44	Farmer
Deering, Nelson O. — 44	Farmer
Douglass, W. — 25	Farmer
Field, Bohan — 35	Farmer
Fap, Benjamin R. — 26	Carpenter
Fap, Silas S. — 23	Carpenter
Field, Frank — 27	Farmer
Gatchell, Oscar I. — 27	Farmer
Gatchell, Edwin — 20	Farmer
Green, William — 34	Farmer
Hale, Henry — 26	Farmer
Hanscomb, Levi — 37	Farmer
Hutchinson, Eleasor — 30	Farmer

STORY OF AN OLD NEW ENGLAND TOWN

NAME AND AGE	OCCUPATION
Haskell, Geo. H. — 40	Merchant and Postmaster
Harris, Moses — 32	Farmer
House, G. W. — 36	Farmer
Hook, Leonard — 40	Farmer
Hindle, Wilson — 21	Farmer
Hindle, Abram — 19	Farmer
Hale, A. S. — 37	Farmer
House, John — 26	Farmer
House, Chas. J. — 32	Trader
House, Arthur	Laborer
Gifford, John — 26	Farmer
Hamm, Cyrus — 30	Mason
John, Chas. R. — 38	Farmer
Kneeland, A. K. P. — 31	Farmer
Kneeland, Edwin — 22	Farmer
Kendall, John M. — 18	Farmer
Knights, Willard — 35	Farmer
Knights, Frank — 39	Farmer
Lowell, Geo. — 34	Farmer
Lyons, James — 23	Laborer
Lyons, Cornelius — 28	Laborer
Lewis, Oren — 39	Farmer
Lewis, Abert — 32	Farmer
Lancaster, David — 19	Farmer
Lowell, Herman — 39	Farmer
Lyons, Porter — 43	Laborer
Mallett, Gerrish — 27	Farmer
Mallett, James M. — 30	Farmer
Merrill, Colin — 26	Farmer
Merrill, Chas. H. — 38	Farmer
Merrill, Peleg — 18	Farmer
Maxwell, Geo. — 24	Farmer
Mallett, Jefferson I. — 22	Millman
Mallett, Albert — 23	Merchant
Norton, Simon L. — 39	Laborer
Norton, Harrison — 42	Farmer
Neally, Chas. H. — 24	Laborer
Neal, Henry — 21	Laborer
Nelson, Horatio — 40	Farmer
Osborn, Edward C. — 30	Farmer
Parker, W. W. — 35	Laborer
Poole, W. D. — 20	Farmer
Poole, Edgar P. — 18	Farmer
Potter, Geo. — 28	Laborer
Potter, Chas. A. — 39	Farmer

NAME AND AGE	OCCUPATION
Pickering, Albert — 31	Blacksmith
Patterson, Leander — 23	Laborer
Philbrook, Ezra J. — 38	Farmer
Staples, Wentworth — 33	Farmer
Staples, Seth T. — 34	Farmer
Staples, Moses — 22	Farmer
Stanwood, Lewis — 20	Teacher
Stevens, Isaac — 26	Tin Worker
Stevens, Frank — 26	Farmer
Tucker, G. W. — 40	Farmer
Tuck, Chas. H. — 30	Farmer
Tobin, Sol B. — 39 (lost arm)	Farmer
Twombly, Isaac — 35 (lost fingers)	Farmer
Thomas, Alphonse — 23	Farmer
Tobin, John — 36	Farmer
True, Chas. — 21	Farmer
Tilton, R. J. M. T. — 34	Farmer
Towle, Alfred — 30	Farmer
Thomas, Samuel A. — 34	Laborer
Thornton, John — 26	Harness-maker
Towle, Daniel — 39	Farmer
Royal, Joseph C. — 34	Farmer
Rollins, Orison — 19	Farmer
Royal, Warren O. — 20	Farmer
Reed, John F. — 27	Laborer
Reed, Winifred S. — 22	Laborer
Randall, H. F. — 39	Farmer
Whitney, W. A. — 37	Farmer
Whitney, Joseph F. — 31	Farmer
Whitney, Braddock S. — 25	Farmer
Ware, Artemus — 28	Farmer
Weatherbee, Geo. B. — 33	Merchant
Whitten, C. H. — 37	Farmer
Whitten, Chas. — 30	Farmer
Ludden, L. R. — 22	Farmer
Ludden, Clarence E. — 21	Farmer
Ludden, Lewis E. — 18	Farmer
Ludden, Edwin — 36	Farmer
Ricker, Joseph G. — 35	Farmer
Rich, Henry B. — 30	Farmer
Rich, Nathan W. — 25	Farmer
Crocker, Fred — 28	Farmer

The World War.

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The part performed by the sons of Lee in the World War, is worthy of an enduring record. They were all young men most of them just entering on the duties of manhood. Reared to peaceful pursuits, the demands of Uncle Sam transformed them into "Soldiers of Democracy." Their sufferings and sacrifices were not measured by the wounds or battles fought. Many a time, they would have exchanged the monotony of the camp and the fatigue of the march for the danger of the battlefields.

Of the thirty-seven men in service from Lee, nine saw active service in France. One soldier, Private Willard C. Houghton, was killed in action. None were wounded. Vance H. Lowell, a seaman in the Naval Reserve Force, died from influenza at the hospital at the Naval Training Station in Newport, R. I.

The service flag, which bears two gold stars and thirty-five red ones, was purchased through the efforts of Mr. Leroy Brown, a public-spirited citizen. On all holidays and at the celebrations in Lee this flag is displayed beside the stars and stripes, above Main street, on a rope stretching between two great flag poles — one in front of Elmwood Hall and the other on the corner of the Grange lot.

The four Liberty loans and the Victory loan were over-subscribed in Lee. A special flag was awarded the town for over-subscribing it's quota on the Victory loan.

A Red Cross Auxilary was organized here with Mrs. E. W. Houghton as chairman. Bandages, sweaters, stockings, comfort kits, trench necessities, clothing for homeless refugees, and a vaste amount of material in every conceivable form was sent overseas. Old clothing was repaired and sent overseas to the orphaned and the widowed.

A message was received about 8 A. M. Eastern Standard Time, on the morning of November 11, 1918, to the effect that the Armstice had been signed between Germany and the Allies, and that all soldiers would cease fighting at 11 o'clock. The

story of the rejoicing and the celebration that followed is related in another chapter in this book.

The following list of men in the military service from Lee during the world war was compiled by the Adjutant-General's office at Augusta, Maine.

List of Men in the Military Service of the United States, 1917-1919, including name, rank, organization, and date in Federal Service:

Boober, Raleigh B. — Pvt.; Pvt. 1 cl.; 151 Dep. Brig.; Med. Det. BH. Mar. 29, '18-Nov. 30, '18.

Cobb, Lester A. — Radio Sgt.; 12 Co., CAC.; Hq. Co., 44 Arty. CAC. Nov. 21, '17-Feb. 15, '19.

Coffin, Frank Carleton — AS.; Elc. 3cl. (R.); Elc. 2cl. (R.); Elc. 1cl. (R.); Ch. Elc. (R.); U. S. N. Feb. 11, '15-Feb. 27, '19.

Cole, George D. — Pvt.; Co. D, 74th Inf. July 25, '18-Jan. 29, '19.

Cole, Gilford O. — Pvt.; Cpl.; Aviation Section. Dec. 15, '17-May 28, '19.

Cole, Lester B. — Pvt.; Cpl.; Aviation Section. Dec. 15, '17-May 26, '19.

Cole, Vinal M. — A. S.; U. S. N. R. F. July 22, '18-Jan. 18, '19.

Foss, William Silas — A. S.; U. S. N. R. F. July 23, '18-Jan. 7, '19.

Hanscom, Carl W. — Pvt.; 43 Co., 11 Bn., 151 Dep. Brig. Aug. 16, '18-Aug. 26, '18.

Hanscom, Guy F. — Pvt.; Pvt. 1 cl.; Engrs. Repl. Camp, Camp Humphreys, Va. Mar. 29, '18-Apr. 3, '19.

Hanscom, Harvey F. — Pvt.; 24 Co., 151 Dep. Brig.; Co. A, 42d Reg. June 25, '18-Jan. 25, '19.

Hanscom, Ivan A. — Pvt.; 151 Dep. Brig. June 25, '18-May 27, '19.

Hanscom, Leland J. — Pvt.; Co. E, 74th Inf. July 25, '18-Jan. 22, '19.

Hanscom, True — Pvt.; Btry. F, 319th FA. Oct. 2, '17-Mar. 25, '18.

Hooke, Vernon O. — Pvt.; Pvt. 1 cl.; Co. I, 74th Inf. June 25, '18-Jan. 27, '19.

Houghton, Willard C. — Pvt. 1 cl.; Btry. F, 1st Me. HFA.; 1st Pnr. Inf. July 25, '17-Aug. 22, '18.

Laskey, Herbert C. — Pvt.; M. D., 11 M. G. Bn. Aug. 10, '17-Aug. 5, '19.

Lowell, Jasper L. — Pvt.; Pvt. 1 cl.; Btry. C, 57th Arty. CAC. Dec. 13, '17-Jan. 22, '19.

Lowell, Vance H. — A. S.; U. S. N. R. F. Apr. 1918-Sept. 24, '18.

Lowell, Joseph B. — Pvt.; 9 Co. CAC., Ft. Totten, N. Y. June 9, '18-Dec. 6, '18.

McCafferty, Howard B. — App. Sea.; U. S. N. R. F. July 23, '18-June 21, '19.

Maxwell, Verdal T. — App. Sea.; U. S. N. R. F. July 18, '18-Jan. 6, '19.

Murchison, Gerrish — Pvt.; Pvt. 1 cl.; 151 Dep. Brig.; Co. I, 42 Inf. June 26, '18-Jan. 23, '19.

Murchison, Levi — Pvt.; Co. M, 304 Inf.; Co. G, 163 Inf.; Co. F, 58 Inf. Apr. 28, '18-Apr. 2, '19.

Noyes, William H. — Pvt.; 7 Co., Narraganset Bay CAC.; Co. D, 59 Am. Tn. May 5, '18-Mar. 26, '19.

Rich, Leland F. — Pvt.; Ck.; Sgt.; Pvt.; Co. B, 317 Field Sig. Bn. May 29, '18-June 14, '19.

Rideout, Harry E. — Pvt.; 253 Aero Sq. Dec. 12, '17-Jan. 22, '19.

Rideout, Leon — Pvt.; Btry. F, 1st HFA. July 25, '17-Sept. 15, '17.

Smith, James E. — Pvt.; 24th Co., 6 Bn., Dep. Brig. June 25, '18-July 8, '18.

Staples, Alvin H. — Pvt.; Co. D, 73 Inf. July 25, '18-Jan. 29, '19.

Staples, Elmer J. — Pvt.; Co. D, 73d Inf. July 25, '18-Jan. 29, '19.

Staples, Fred H. — Pvt.; Co. F, 74th Inf. July 25, '18-Jan. 27, '19.

Staples, Wallace T. — Pvt.; Co. G, 2 Dev. Bn., 151 Dep. Brig. July 25, '18-Dec. 3, '18.

Thurlow, Rollin H. — Pvt.; Aviation Section. Dec. 15, '17-Feb. 5, '19.

Tribou, Pitt L. — Pvt. Sept. 18, '17-Sept. 30, '17.

Ware, Earl P. — Pvt.; Pvt. 1 cl.; 301st M. G. Co.; Co. B, 17th M. G. Bn., 6th Div. Mar. 29, '18-June 21, '19.

Worster, Raymond — Pvt.; 5th Co., 151st Dep. Brig. July 19, '18-Dec. 11, '18.

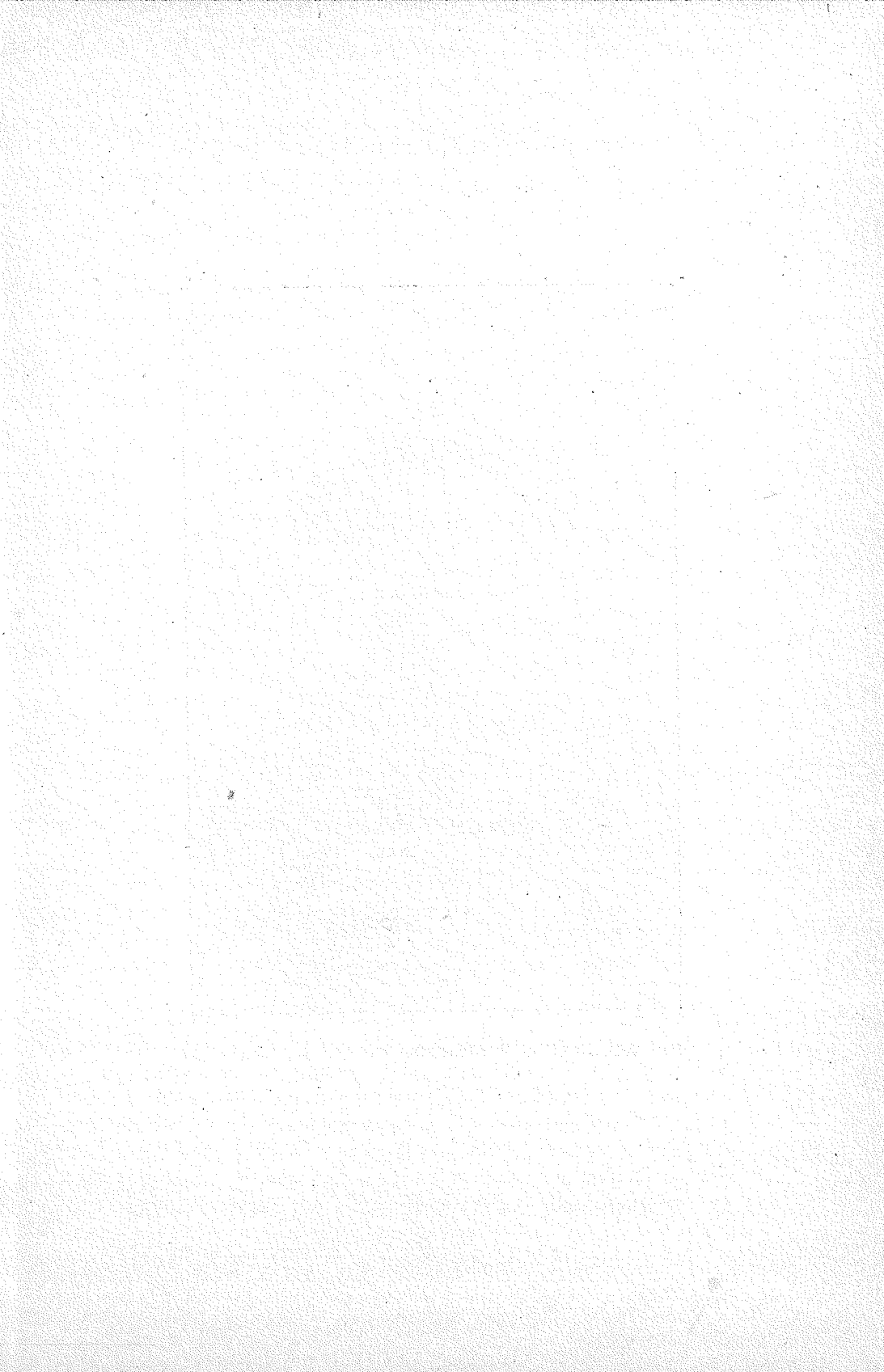
Willard C. Houghton.

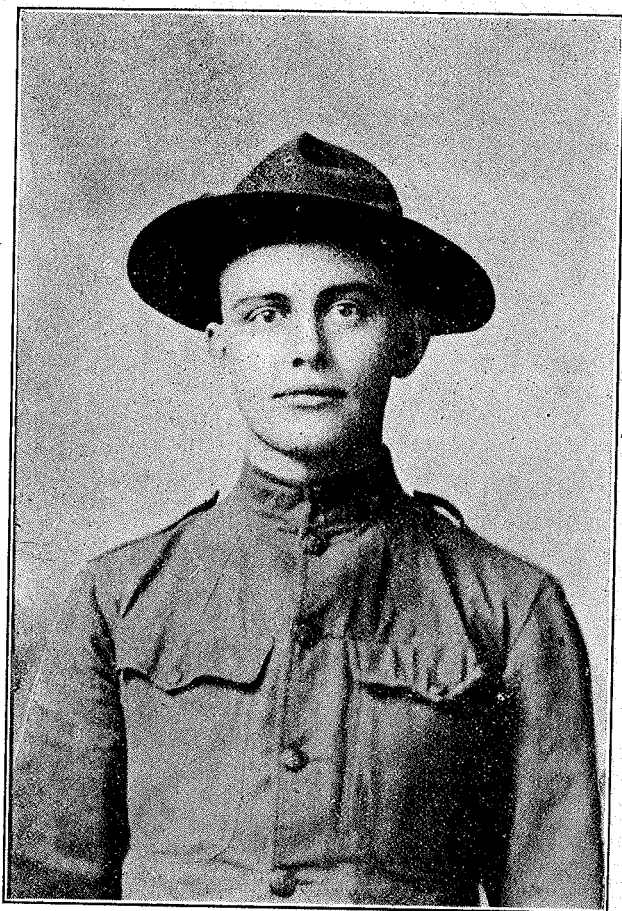
(1st Class Private, Co. B, 1st Pioneer Infantry)

(Enlisted July 25, 1917. Killed in Action, August 21, 1918)

Willard C. Houghton enlisted at Bangor, Maine, July 25, 1917, in Battery F, First Maine Heavy Field Artillery. He left immediately for Brunswick where the regiment encamped on the campus of Bowdoin College. After a few days' preliminary training, the regiment was transferred to Westfield, Mass. From here they went to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. The regiment had been changed from heavy artillery to the 56th Pioneer Infantry. The regiment moved from this camp to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

The War Department described pioneer infantry as follows: "Men experienced in life in the open, skilled in wood-





Pvt. WILLARD C. HOUGHTON, Co. B., 1st. Pioneer Inf.

craft and simple carpentry. Pioneers march at the head of each battalion to clear a passage for it through woods or other obstructions, improve roads, make bridges and construct any other work that may be necessary. They were specially trained for gas attacks, construction of gun replacements, trenches and barbed wire entanglements on the front. Pioneer troops as the term was used in our army may be described as regiments trained and equipped as infantry to be used as troops of emergency, either for combat or engineering construction."

In June 1918, the 1st Pioneer regiment called for volunteers to bring their number to full war strength. Private Houghton, the subject of this sketch, volunteered and transferred from the 56th. The First Pioneer Regiment was made up of soldiers from thirty-seven of the states of the Union, but the majority were mountaineers from Kentucky.

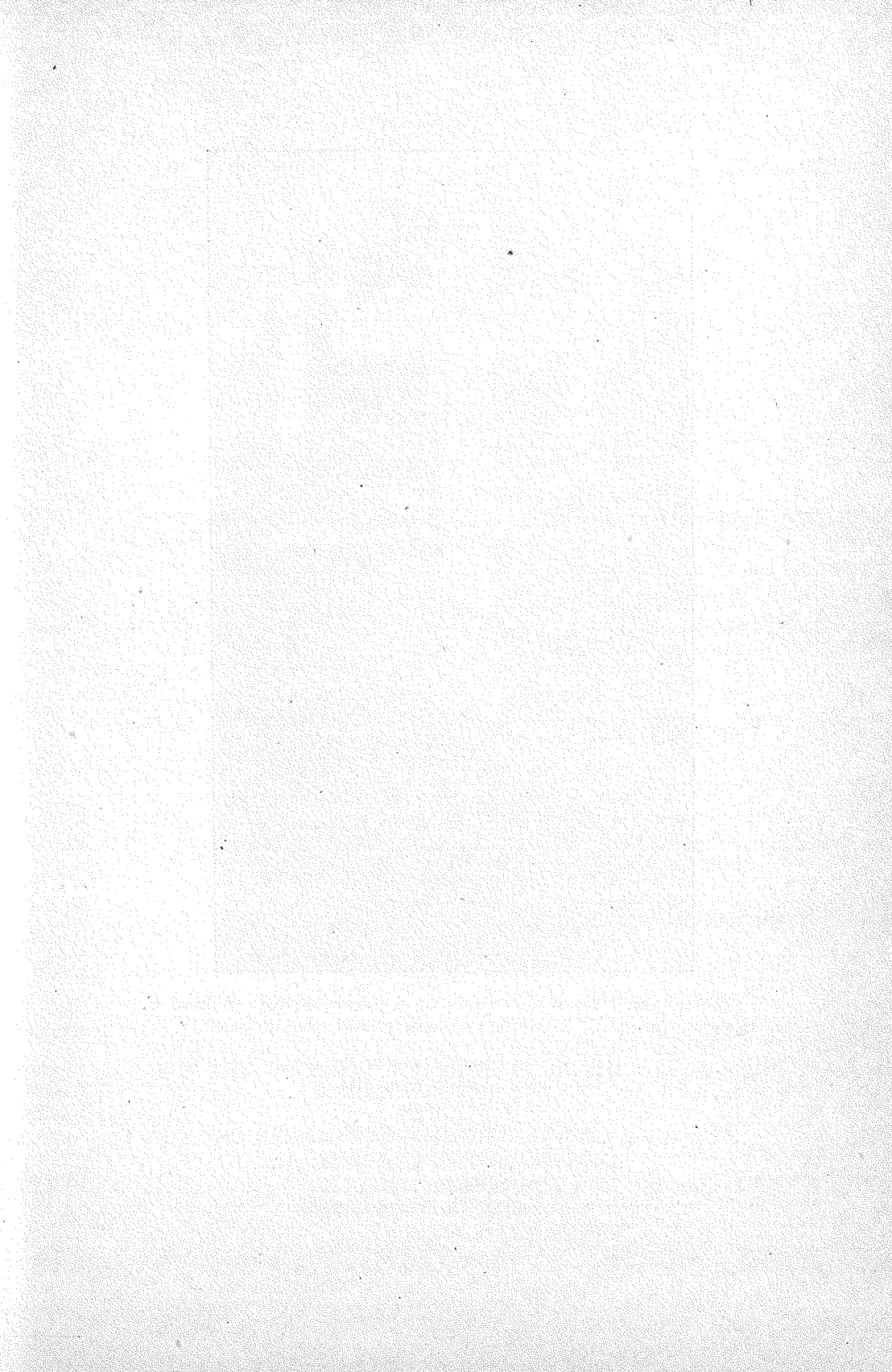
On July 1, 1918, the regiment entrained at Camp Wadsworth and arrived at Camp Mills, N. Y., on July 3rd. From here the regiment entrained for Hoboken, N. J., and embarked July 8th, on transport "Mount Vernon," formerly the North German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin," having been used by that dignitary as a yacht on a tour through Scandinavian waters. She was seized by the government on the declaration of war.

On July 9th they dropped down the North River, took a last look of New York City and the Goddess of Liberty, for many, it was the first sight of her and for many the last. The historian writes the following concerning their trip across: "Our convoy consisted in addition to the 'Orizaba,' of the 'Agamemnon,' 'America,' and 'La France.' When we found ourselves in open water the first morning out, we saw a strange sight, three great ships abreast and one in the rear of us, motley with camouflage and steadily speeding on, never varying their formation. Off to the left was a swift destroyer. With crowded quarters, momentary expectations of a visit from 'Kelley' and wearing of life belts at all times during the last days of the voyage, it is doubtful if anyone really enjoyed it. It was insisted that at least one submarine was sighted between the 'Mt. Vernon' and the 'Agamemnon.'

Later in the season, the 'Mt. Vernon' was actually torpedoed. At last we came in sight of the rocky Breton coast. On July 18th we dropped anchor in Brest Harbor. We were at last in France."

On landing the regiment was marched through Brest and to the famous Pontanezen Barracks, interesting barracks of Napoleon's sturdy soldiers. On July 24th, just four days after arrival, the regiment was started toward the front. After two days' journey in box cars "The Marne" was reached and the regiment arrived at La Ferte. From here they marched to Nanteuil-Saacy where they encamped for a few days. From this camp the roar of the artillery was plainly audible and at night the flares and rockets could be plainly seen. Cos. A and B were ordered to the vicinity of Moucheton Chateau and Epieds. They moved up the Marne Valley through Chateau Thierry where the great German thrust on Paris was repulsed. They had now been assigned to General Liggett's First Army Corps.

Private Houghton took part in two important battles. The first was the Second Battle of the Marne July 25-Aug. 6, 1918. The second, in which he made the great sacrifice, the Oise-Aisne offensive which began Aug. 18, 1918. On August 18, Private Houghton's company was ordered to Arcis-la-Ponsart. As they were entering the town the enemy opened fire and the platoons were obliged to adopt a formation of small columns and enter the town in double quick time. It was learned upon arrival that a short time previously all men had been ordered out of town because of the intense shelling and the organization occupying it had withdrawn with considerable losses. After examining the woods in the neighborhood and finding many dead unburied, it was decided that the men should be billeted in a concrete schoolhouse and other houses nearby for protection. The town was continuously bombed and shelled all night. It was evident that the enemy observers had an accurate survey of the town. The next day the battle raged. Apparently the enemy were sniping with 77s. The company was forced to evacuate the town that evening, not without suffering casualties, however. Private Houghton was shot through the chest by a fragment of a 77. He was killed





The wooden cross which marks the grave of Private Willard C. Houghton in the U. S. Military Cemetery at Fismes, France.

*A Wooden Cross now marks the spot
Where his remains were laid,
Across the broad Atlantic
'Neath Flanders' cedar shade.*

*Somewhere in France he sleeps tonight,
Far from his native shore;
He gave his life in Freedom's fight,
Could any one do more?*

instantly and knew no pain. He was the first casualty of the entire regiment and there in a little French garden while the battle still raged in fiercest fury he was buried with full military honors. After the town was recaptured by the Americans his remains were removed to the American Cemetery in Fismes, just twelve miles from the great Cathedral of Rheims. It was three weeks later that the sad news reached his parents in Lee. A Memorial Service was held May 5, 1919.

Chaplain Foreman of this regiment writes in the "History of the First Pioneer Regiment," "Theirs was a wearisome task. Day after day, from Chateau Thierry up through Roncheres, Cierges, Nesles woods and Fismes, they crushed stone and built roads. During the big drive they worked until they dropped from exhaustion and then crawled into some lousy, waterlogged hole in the ground to rest. Sometimes their tasks were soul-wracking and gruesome. Only those who have had part in a burial detail in a great attack can possibly fathom what it means to bury the dead at such times. One detail worked four solid weeks digging great trenches in which to lay away comrades in arms. Truck load after truck load of broken bodies, severed heads, lost arms and torn legs were laid away by these same men. Men lost their minds and officers had nervous prostration as a result of the terrible strain. Much of this work of the First Pioneers was accomplished under the hottest shell fire. In fact, pioneering in the Zone of Advance was decidedly a dangerous occupation and one minus all glory."

The students of Higgins Classical Institute at Charleston, Maine, from which Private Houghton was graduated in June 1914, have erected in their Chapel Hall a bronze Memorial to the students and alumni who saw service in the World War. The Memorial tablet bears this inscription:

"IN HONOR OF THOSE WHO OFFERED THEIR LIVES
FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMANITY IN THE GREAT
WORLD WAR, 1914-1918,
AND

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO MADE THE
SUPREME SACRIFICE
WILLARD C. HOUGHTON
BERNARD F. STAPLES"

Vance Hanson Lowell.

When, on the 24th of September, 1918, the sad tidings were flashed from Newport, R. I., to his home and relatives in Lee, that Vance Lowell was no more, a sentiment of deep regret, and a feeling of intense sadness, filled every soul in Lee.

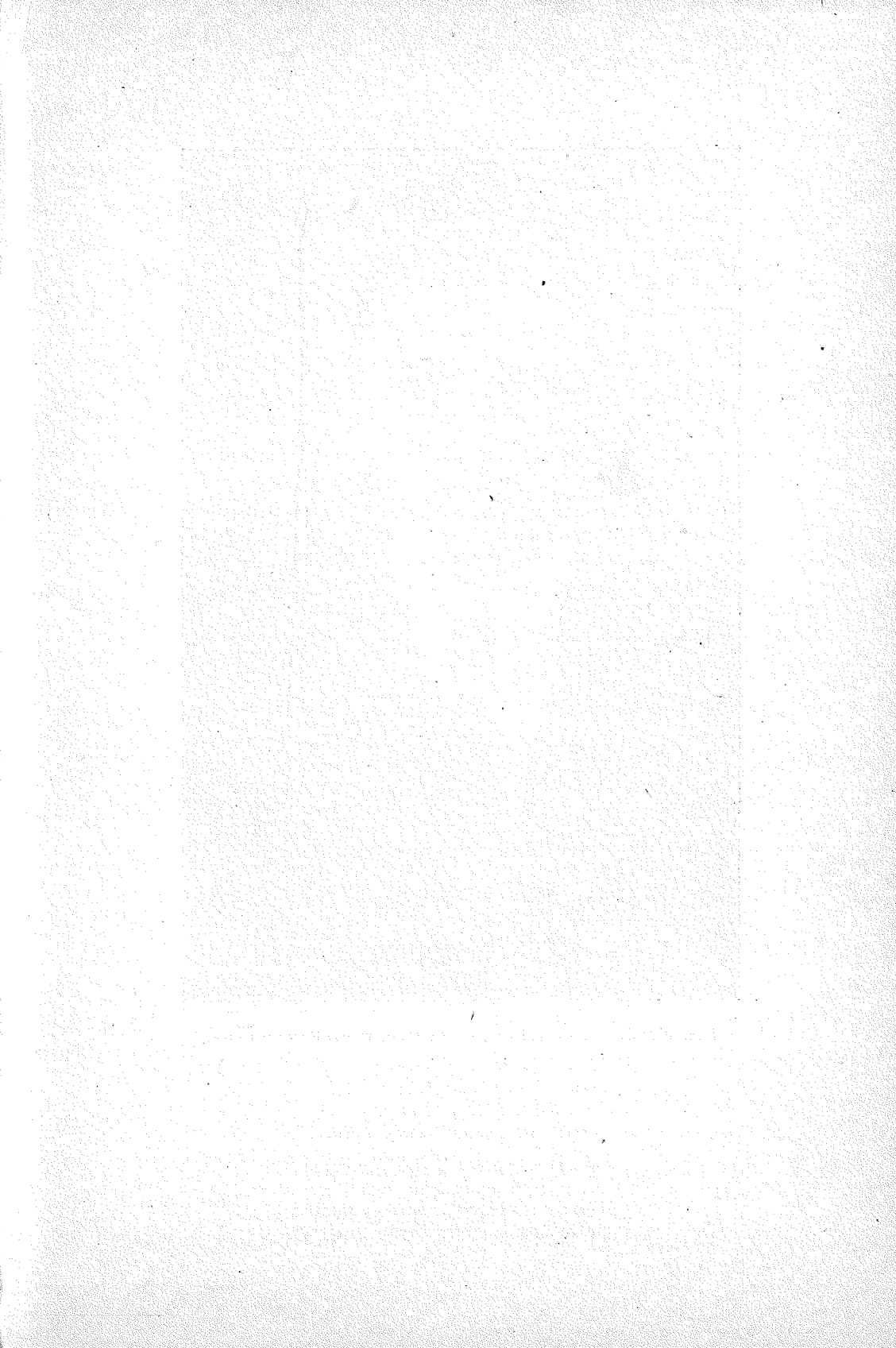
Vance was the only son of Edwin A. and Alberta H. (Hanson) Lowell of Lee. He was born in Lee, April 23, 1897, his mother dying ten days later. From that time he lived with his grandmother and his aunt, Mae Hanson, until just before his enlistment when he went to Lincoln to live with his father.

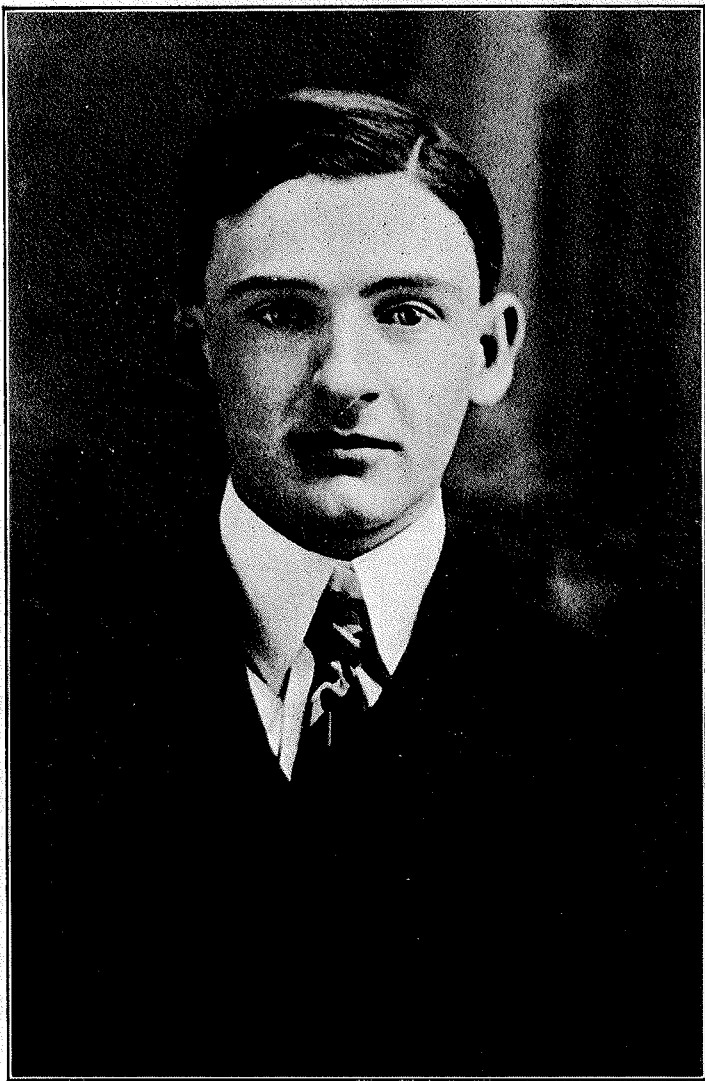
He was almost a stranger to his father until he went to live with him in 1917. In the short while that he was there he became greatly attached to the place and they had many plans for the future.

Vance early displayed great tact and energy, turning a hand to any kind of labor; and he was known throughout the town as a boy of remarkable mental ability and promise. He improved every leisure moment by study and reading. As a student, he was one of the brightest that ever attended Lee Academy, graduating from that institution in June, 1914.

I well remember my first day at the Academy. Rather shy about going up among the strangers, Vance escorted me up and was my seatmate the first term. He was a senior and I a freshman so the winter term I was changed to the freshman aisle, but in that brief period I learned why Vance had the reputation of being one of the best boys morally that ever lived; also why he was noted for his industry, tact, perseverance, integrity, courage, economy, thoroughness, punctuality, decision, and benevolence.

Now that I am grown up and better acquainted with his family, I am not surprised that Vance possessed these good qualities. During the winter of 1925 I had the pleasure of serving in the 82nd Maine Legislature with his father as a room-mate and a brother legislator, and I have learned from experience that Vance's wonderful character and ability were inherited.





Pvt. VANCE H. LOWELL, of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

*Though he is gone forever
To a better land above,
Cruel death it came and severed
From the one we dearly loved.*

*Though our heart is full of sorrow
It will fill again with joy,
Because we know he was no slacker,
Our darling sailor boy.*

Vance enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force in April, 1918. He was a 2nd class seaman at the Naval Training Station in Newport, R. I., when he was taken ill with influenza and after a very brief illness passed away on Sept. 24th, 1918. His remains were returned to Lee and buried in the family lot in the South Burying Ground.

Chapter X.

CIVIL ROSTER OF LEE.

THE following is a complete, and it is believed an accurate roll of the chief officers of the town, from the date of its incorporation to the present time.

1832-33

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—Winslow Staples, Joseph W. Hall, Caleb Wilber.

Treasurer—Samuel Moulton.

Collector of Taxes—Albert J. Getchell.

Constable—Albert J. Getchell.

School Agents—Joseph Mallett, Edward Baker, S. Trask.

Clerk—Abial Cushman.

1833-34

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—Winslow Staples, Joseph W. Hall, Joseph Smith.

Treasurer—Samuel Moulton.

Collector of Taxes—John Boober.

Constable—John Boober.

School Committee—Abial Cushman, Joseph Mallett, David Dyer.

Clerk—Abial Cushman.

Road Commissioners—John Boober, Joseph Mallett, Edward Baker.

1838-39

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—Abial Cushman, Shephard Bean, John W. Pincin.

Treasurer—Caleb Wilber.

Constable—Joseph Smith.

Collector of Taxes—Joseph Smith.

School Committee—Abial Cushman, Shephard Bean, Walter Marshall.

Road Surveyors—James Merrill, Jr., Samuel Moulton, Edward Bowler, ten others.

Clerk—David Dyer.

1839-40

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Abial Cushman, Shephard Bean, Samuel Moulton.

Treasurer — William Douglass.

Constable — Peleg T. Jones.

Collector of Taxes — Peleg T. Jones.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Walter Marshall, David Dyer.

Road Surveyors — Abial Cushman, William Douglass, Caleb Cleaveland, twelve others.

Clerk — Walter Marshall.

1840-41

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Abial Cushman, Shephard Bean, Samuel Moulton.

Treasurer — Joseph Mallett.

Collector of Taxes — Samuel Moulton.

Constable — Samuel Moulton.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Walter Marshall, Liberty Bacon.

Road Surveyors — David Dyer, James Merrill, Payson Webber, eighteen others.

Clerk — Walter Marshall.

1841-42

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Abial Cushman, Joseph Mallett, Alpheus Coburn.

Treasurer — Joseph Mallett.

Collector of Taxes — Alpheus Coburn.

Constable — Abial Cushman.

1834-35

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Winslow Staples, Stephen Lee, Joseph Mallett.

Treasurer — Samuel Moulton.

Collector of Taxes — William True.

Constable — John Boober.

School Committee — Samuel Moulton, Benjamin Arnold, William Randall.

Clerk — John A. Hyde.

Road Surveyors — James Merrill, Elisha Brown, Benjamin Arnold, William True.

1835-36

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — John B. Ludden, David Dyer, Samuel Hyde.

Treasurer — Samuel Moulton.

Collector of Taxes — Samuel Moulton.

Constable —

School Committee — Abial Cushman, William Campbell, David Dyer.

Clerk — John A. Hyde.

Road Surveyors — Peter Rich, James Merrill, William Douglass.

1836-37

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — John B. Ludden, David Dyer, Samuel Hyde.

Treasurer — Samuel Moulton.

Collector of Taxes — Samuel Moulton.

Constable — William Randall.

School Committee — James Ames, David Dyer, Benjamin Jackson.

Clerk — John A. Hyde.

Road Surveyors — James Merrill, Levi Moulton, James Maxwell.

1837-38

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — John A. Hyde, David Dyer, James Ames.

Treasurer — James H. Bowler.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph Smith.

Constable — Joseph Smith.

School Committee — Benjamin Jackson, David Dyer, James Ames.

Clerk — James H. Bowler.

Road Surveyors — Joseph Mallett, P. W. Hall, J. A. Hyde, ten others.

School Committee — Addison Prentiss, Jesse Haines, David Dyer.

Road Surveyors — David Dyer, Seth Turner, Peter Rich, seventeen others.

Clerk — Addison Prentiss.

1842-43

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Isaac Hacker, David Dyer, John B. Ludden.

Treasurer — Shephard Bean.

Collector of Taxes — Peleg T. Jones.

Constable — Peleg T. Jones.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Walter Marshall, Jesse Haines.

Road Surveyors — Shephard Bean, Winslow Staples, Reuben Tucker, seventeen others.

Clerk — Addison Prentiss.

1843-44

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Peleg J. Jones, David Dyer, Edward Bowler.

Treasurer — Abner Gerrish.

Collector of Taxes — Edward Baker.

Constable — Edward Baker.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Walter Marshall, Jesse Haines.

Road Surveyors — George Haskell, Dexter Merrill, Philip Blake, seventeen others.

Clerk — Addison Prentiss.

1844-45

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Joseph Mallett, Liberty Bacon, Alpheus Hale.

Treasurer — David Barnes.

Collector of Taxes — Abial Cushman.

Constable — Abial Cushman.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Liberty Bacon, Isaac Hacker.

Road Surveyors — James Simmons, Winslow Staples, John Morse, Alanson Houghton, fifteen others.

Clerk — Shephard Bean.

1845-46

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Liberty Bacon, Calvin J. Boober, Alpheus Hale.

Treasurer — David Barnes.

Collector of Taxes — Abial Cushman.

Constable — Abial Cushman.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Liberty Bacon, Addison Prentiss.

Road Surveyors — George Haskell, Wm. Whitney, John Boober, sixteen others.

Clerk — Shephard Bean.

Street Commissioner — Joseph Mallett.

1846-47

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Liberty W. Bacon, Joseph Mallett, E. G. Wakefield.

Treasurer — David Barnes.

Collector of Taxes — Thomas Lowell.

Constable — Thomas Lowell.

School Committee — L. W. Bacon, Samuel Winship, Addison Prentiss.

Road Surveyors — Geo. Haskell, John Boober, Benjamin Whitten, sixteen others.

Clerk — Shephard Bean.

1847-48

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Liberty Bacon, Calvin Boober, Edward Bowler.

Treasurer — David Barnes.

Collector of Taxes — Shephard Bean.

Constable — Shephard Bean.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, L. W. Bacon, Joseph D. Brown.

Road Surveyors — Geo. Haskell, George Staples, David Bagley, seventeen others.

Clerk — Shephard Bean.

1848-49

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Liberty Bacon, Calvin Boober, Edward Bowler.

Treasurer — Abner Gerrish.

Collector of Taxes — Shephard Bean.

Constable — Shephard Bean.

School Committee — Liberty Bacon, Samuel Winship, Daniel Stickney.

Road Surveyors — Alanson Houghton, Geo. Haskell, Nathaniel Gerrish, nineteen others.

Clerk — Shephard Bean.

1849-50

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Shephard Bean, John Frost, Alpheus Hale.

Treasurer — Abner Gerrish.

Collector of Taxes — Calvin J. Boober.

Constable — Calvin J. Boober.

School Committee — Daniel Stickney, Phineus Merrill, Samuel Winship.

Road Surveyors — Geo. Haskell, Wm. Whitney, Benjamin Whitten, seventeen others.

Clerk — Shephard Bean.

1850-51

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Shephard Bean, John Frost, N. L. Gerrish.

Treasurer — Charles M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes — Calvin Boober.

Constable — Calvin Boober.

School Committee — Daniel Stickney, G. S. Bean, Shephard Bean.

Road Surveyors — Alpheus Hale, Thomas Lowell, William Fifield, sixteen others.

Clerk — Daniel Stickney.

1851-52

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Joseph Mallett, Alpheus Hale, John Douglass.

Treasurer — C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes — C. M. Tuck.

Constable — C. J. Boobar.

School Committee — G. S. Bean, J. H. Perkins, P. H. Merrill.

Road Surveyors — Robert Rich, Benjamin Whitten, Hosea Ricker, sixteen others.

Clerk — J. H. Perkins.

1852-53

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. S. Bean, Elisha Bradford, Francis H. Reed.

Treasurer — C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes — N. L. Gerrish.

Constable — N. L. Gerrish.

School Committee — A. J. Burbank, L. W. Bacon.

Road Surveyors — Joseph Knight, A. G. Getchell, James Maxwell, sixteen others.

Clerk — J. H. Perkins.

1853-54

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. S. Bean, Elisha Bradford, Francis H. Reed.

Treasurer — Thomas Lowell.

Collector of Taxes — N. L. Gerrish.

Constable — Shephard Bean.

School Committee — Shephard Bean, Samuel Winship.

Road Surveyors — Joseph Deering, John Douglass, James G. Ames, sixteen others.

Clerk — J. H. Perkins.

1854-55

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — N. L. Gerrish, John Thompson, Francis H. Reed.

Treasurer — Thomas Lowell.

Collector of Taxes — N. L. Gerrish.

Constables — Shephard Bean, C. J. Bowler.

School Committee — G. S. Bean, Thomas Lowell.

Road Surveyors — Nathan Carver, Godfrey Jackson, Elisha Bradford, sixteen others.

Clerk — J. H. Perkins.

1855-56

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Joseph Mallett, F. H. Reed, C. M. Tuck.

Treasurer — Thomas Lowell.

Collector of Taxes — N. L. Gerrish.

Constables — N. L. Gerrish, Albert Getchell.

Superintendent of Schools — Joseph H. Perkins.

Road Surveyors — Joseph Harding, John Ludden, Elbridge Tobin, eighteen others.

Clerk — J. H. Perkins.

1856-57

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. M. Tuck, F. H. Reed, Abial Cushman.

Treasurer — Elisha Bradford.

Collector of Taxes — Elisha Thurlow.

Constables — Elisha Thurlow, Benjamin Whitten.

School Committee — W. G. Fields, David Bagley, Elisha Bradford.

Road Surveyors — W. Mallett, Philip Blake, Nelson Deering, eighteen others.

Clerk — C. A. Cushman.

1857-58

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. M. Tuck, Abial Cushman, A. W. Ames.

Treasurer—Joseph Mallett.

Collector of Taxes—Elisha Thurlow.

Constable—Elisha Thurlow.

School Committee—Edward Bowler, Shepard Bean.

Road Surveyors—Charles House, John Thompson, Samuel Tobin, sixteen others.

Clerk—C. A. Cushman.

1858-59

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—A. W. Ames, John S. Douglass, John B. Reed.

Treasurer—Benjamin Whitten.

Collector of Taxes—Edward Bowler.

Constable—Edward Bowler.

School Committee—Charles Emerson, G. A. Cushman.

Road Surveyors—Thomas Lowell, David Dearborn, Charles House, ten others.

Clerk—C. A. Cushman.

1859-60

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—A. W. Ames, J. W. Burke, D. Bagley.

Treasurer—Benjamin Whitten.

Collector of Taxes—Shepard Bean.

Constable—Shepard Bean.

School Committee—David Bagley.

Road Surveyors—R. B. Dunnell, Charles House, Wm. Mallett, seventeen others.

Clerk—J. M. True.

1860-61

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—David Bagley, G. S. Bean, John Douglass.

Treasurer—A. W. Ames.

Collector of Taxes—John B. Ludden.

Constable—John B. Ludden.

School Committee—William True.

Road Surveyors—Sanborn Staples, Shepard Bean, Dexter Merrill, eleven others.

Clerk—C. A. Cushman.

1861-62

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—Gustavus S. Bean, David Bagley, Chesley Whitten.

Treasurer—A. W. Ames.

Collector of Taxes—Shepard Bean.

Constable—Shepard Bean.

School Committee — Chesley Whitten.

Road Surveyors — William Bagley, Alpheus Hale, Dexter Merrill, seventeen others.

Clerk — C. A. Cushman.

1862-63

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — America Ames, David Bagley, Jr., C. H. Whitten.

Treasurer — Benjamin Whitten.

Collector of Taxes — John B. Ludden.

Constable — John B. Ludden.

School Committee — Joseph M. True, William H. Thompson.

Road Surveyors — David Kneeland, Benjamin Whitten, Elisha Bradford, Charles B. Houghton, sixteen others.

Clerk — C. A. Cushman.

1863-64

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — America W. Ames, C. A. Cushman, W. H. Thompson.

Treasurer — C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes — John B. Ludden.

Constable — John B. Ludden.

School Committee — J. M. True.

Road Surveyors — David Kneeland, Elisha Bradford, James Maxwell, eighteen others.

Clerk — C. A. Cushman.

1864-65

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — America W. Ames, C. A. Cushman, Philip Blake.

Treasurer — C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes — John Thompson.

Constable — John Thompson.

School Committee — C. H. Whitten.

Road Surveyors — Hosea Ricker, Charles House, Walter Coffin, twenty-two others.

Clerk — C. A. Cushman.

1865-66

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. A. Cushman, Philip Blake, Benjamin Whitten.

Treasurer — C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes — John B. Ludden.

Constable — John B. Ludden.

School Committee — G. H. Haskell, Shepard Bean.

Road Surveyors — C. A. Cushman, Dexter Merrill, Charles House, twenty-one others.

Clerk — C. A. Cushman.

1866-67

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—America W. Ames, C. H. Whitten, J. I. Bowler.

Treasurer—C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes—John B. Ludden.

Constable—John B. Ludden.

School Committee—J. M. True.

Road Surveyors—Seth Riggs, Elisha Bradford, Joseph Harding, nineteen others.

Clerk—G. H. Haskell.

1867-68

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—America W. Ames, Shepard Bean, Levi Starbird, Charles M. Tuck, Samuel Mallett.

Treasurer—C. M. Tuck.

Collector of Taxes—John B. Ludden.

Constables—John B. Ludden, James T. Budge.

School Committee—Shepard Bean.

Road Surveyors—Caleb Estes, James Maxwell, C. H. Merrill, twenty-two others.

Clerk—C. A. Cushman.

1868-69

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—America W. Ames, C. M. Tuck, J. L. Douglass.

Treasurer—J. I. Budge.

Collector of Taxes—Joseph Harding.

Constable—Joseph Harding.

School Committee—C. J. House.

Road Surveyors—Leonard Cobb, Richard Tilton, James Maxwell, twenty-one others.

Clerk—G. H. Haskell.

1869-70

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—America W. Ames, C. M. Tuck, J. L. Douglass.

Treasurer—J. I. Budge.

Collector of Taxes—Joseph Harding.

Constable—Joseph Harding.

School Committee—C. H. Emerson.

Road Surveyors—C. H. Whitten, A. P. Kneeland, James Maxwell, twenty-two others.

Clerk—G. H. Haskell.

1870-71

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—America W. Ames, C. A. Hanson, N. O. Deering.

Treasurer—C. J. House.

Collector of Taxes—Joseph Harding.

Constable—Joseph Harding.

School Committee — Miss Georgette Bowler, G. W. House.

Road Surveyors — W. Mallett, Levi Merrill, A. R. Lombord,
twenty others.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1871-72

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — America W.
Ames, C. A. Hanson, N. O. Deering.

Treasurer — C. J. House.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph Harding.

Constable — Joseph Harding.

School Committee — C. J. House, Albert Mallett.

Road Surveyors — Gerrish Mallett, A. House, L. B. Merrill.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1872-73

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — America W.
Ames, C. A. Hanson, N. O. Deering.

Treasurer — Charles J. House.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph Harding.

Constable — Joseph Harding.

School Committee — J. M. True.

Clerk — Albert Mallett.

1873-74

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. H. Whitten,
C. H. Merrill, Bohan Field.

Treasurer — James Budge.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph Harding.

Constable — Joseph Harding.

School Committee — Thomas Lowell, Albert Mallett.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1874-75

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. H. Whitten,
C. H. Merrill, Samuel Bagley.

Treasurer — James Budge.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph Harding.

Constable — Joseph Harding.

School Committee — C. H. Whitten, M. D. Barnes.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1875-76

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. H. Whitten,
C. H. Merrill, Samuel Bagley.

Treasurer — James Budge.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph Harding and Cyrus Hanson.

Constable — Joseph Harding.

School Committee — J. H. Sawyer.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1876-77

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. A. Hanson,
Samuel Bagley, C. M. Tuck.

Treasurer — James Budge.

Collector of Taxes — I. C. Harmon.

Constables — I. C. Harmon, Joseph Harding.

School Committee — Alvin Messer, Shepard Bean.

Tithingman — Geo. B. Weatherbee.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1877-78

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. A. Hanson,
Frank Allingham, J. F. Reed.

Treasurer — James Budge.

Collector of Taxes — Isaac Stevens.

Constables — Isaac Stevens, C. H. Whitten, Joseph Harding.

School Committee — Alvin Messer, Joseph W. Burke.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1878-79

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Cyrus A. Han-
son, J. F. Reed, Geo. W. Coffin.

Treasurer — Cyrus A. Hanson.

Collector of Taxes — Isaac Stevens.

Constables — Isaac Stevens, C. H. Whitten.

Supervisor of Schools — James Carr.

Clerk — C. H. Whitten.

1879-80

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Cyrus A. Han-
son, John F. Reed, Geo. W. Coffin.

Treasurer — Chas. H. Merrill.

Collector of Taxes — Daniel Towle.

Constable — Isaac Stevens.

Supervisor of Schools — James Burke.

Clerk — G. H. Haskell.

1880-81

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Cyrus A. Han-
son, John F. Reed, Geo. Coffin.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — Joseph G. Ricker.

Constables — Joseph G. Ricker, Chas. Crandlemire.

Supervisor of Schools — James H. Sawyer.

Clerk — C. H. Whitten.

1881-82

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. A. Hanson,
C. H. Whitten, James G. Ames.

Treasurer — Joseph W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes—Joseph G. Ricker.
Constables—Joseph Ricker, C. H. Whitten.
Superintendent of Schools—Parker Davis.
Clerk—C. H. Whitten.

1882-83

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. H. Whitten,
 J. G. Ames, Morris Barnes.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of Taxes—J. G. Ricker.
Constables—J. G. Ricker, C. H. Whitten.
Superintendent of Schools—Parker B. Davis.
Clerk—C. H. Whitten.

1883-84

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. A. Hanson,
 J. G. Ames, Morris Barnes.
Treasurer—C. H. Merrill.
Collector of Taxes—J. G. Ricker.
Constables—J. G. Ricker, C. H. Whitten.
Superintendent of Schools—E. E. True.
Clerk—J. W. Burke.

1884-85

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. A. Hanson,
 Fred Rich, Isaac Stevens.
Treasurer—C. H. Merrill.
Collector of Taxes—J. G. Ricker.
Constables—J. G. Ricker, C. H. Whitten.
Superintendent of Schools—E. E. True.
Clerk—J. W. Burke.

1885-86

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. A. Hanson,
 F. A. Rich, G. M. Lowell.
Treasurer—Frank Allingham.
Collector of Taxes—J. G. Ricker.
Constables—J. G. Ricker, A. K. Lewis.
Superintendent of Schools—E. E. True.
Clerk—J. W. Burke.

1886-87

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—F. A. Rich,
 Walter Coffin, Jr., Isaac Stevens.
Treasurer—Nathan Averill.
Collector of Taxes—G. M. Lowell.
Constables—G. M. Lowell, A. K. Lewis.
Superintendent of Schools—E. E. True.
Clerk—J. W. Burke.

1887-88

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—J. G. Ames,
Walter Coffin, Jr., L. B. Merrill.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of Taxes—J. G. Ricker.
Constable—J. G. Ricker.
Superintendent of Schools—Parker B. Davis.
Clerk—C. B. Crandlemire.

1888-89

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—J. G. Ames,
Walter Coffin, Jr., C. H. Whitten.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of Taxes—Geo. M. Lowell.
Constables—Geo. M. Lowell, C. H. Whitten.
Superintendent of Schools—Parker B. Davis.
Clerk—C. B. Crandlemire.

1889-90

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. A. Hanson,
C. H. Whitten, N. Averill.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of Taxes—J. G. Ricker.
Constable—J. G. Ricker.
Superintendent of Schools—Miss Etta Ricker.
Tythingmen—C. C. Burke, S. H. Riggs.
Clerk—C. B. Crandlemire.

1890-91

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. A. Hanson,
C. H. Whitten, Nathan Averill.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of Taxes—A. R. Lowell.
Constables—A. R. Lowell, J. M. Daniels, A. F. Cushman.
Superintendent of Schools—Fred A. Rich.
Clerk—C. B. Crandlemire.

1891-92

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. A. Hanson,
H. N. Merrill, J. G. Ricker.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of Taxes—A. R. Lowell.
Constable—A. R. Lowell.
Superintendent of Schools—F. A. Rich.
Clerk—C. B. Crandlemire.

1892-93

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. H. Whitten,
J. G. Ricker, A. R. Lowell.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — C. J. Douglass.

Constables — C. J. Douglass, J. M. Daniels.

Superintendent of Schools — F. A. Rich.

Clerk — C. B. Crandlemire.

1893-94

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. H. Whitten,
J. G. Ricker, A. R. Lowell.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — Harrison Norton.

Constables — H. P. Norton, C. H. Whitten, C. J. Douglass.

Supervisor of Schools — Fred A. Rich.

Clerk — C. B. Crandlemire.

1894-95

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — J. G. Ricker,
Samuel Bagley, O. L. Getchell.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — A. R. Lowell.

Constables — A. R. Lowell, Isaac Stevens.

School Committee — Walter Coffin, Jr., Willmot Deering, Bert McFarland, Lee Weatherbee, F. A. Rich.

Clerk — C. B. Crandlemire.

1895-96

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — J. G. Ricker,
Samuel Bagley, O. L. Getchell.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — G. W. Coffin.

Constables — G. W. Coffin, Will Averill.

School Committee — Elmore House.

Supervisor of Schools — W. H. Dearing.

Clerk — C. B. Crandlemire.

1896-97

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — F. A. Rich,
Samuel Thompson, Isaac Stevens.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — G. W. Coffin.

Constables — G. W. Coffin, W. H. Averill.

School Committee — Elgin Lowell, J. D. Murphy.

Clerk — C. B. Crandlemire.

1897-98

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — F. A. Rich, S.
A. Thompson, Isaac Stevens.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — Nathan Averill.

Constables — W. H. Averill, F. L. Riggs.

School Committee — Walter Coffin, S. A. Thompson.

Clerk — Lee Weatherbee.

1898-99

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. H. Whitten,
A. R. Lowell, E. W. Houghton.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of taxes—F. L. Riggs.
Constables—F. L. Riggs, W. H. Averill.
School Committee—Dr. G. F. Way, Bud Tuck, Edgar Clemons.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmore House.
Road Commissioner—D. W. Douglass.
Clerk—Lee Weatherbee.

1899-1900

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. H. Whitten,
E. W. Houghton, E. C. House.
Treasurer—J. W. Burke.
Collector of taxes—F. L. Riggs.
Constables—F. L. Riggs, W. H. Averill.
Superintendent of Schools—J. D. Murphy.
School Committee—Lee Weatherbee.
Clerk—Lee Weatherbee.

1900-1901

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—C. H. Whitten,
E. W. Houghton, E. C. House.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Burke.
Superintendent of Schools—J. D. Murphy.
Collector of taxes—S. A. Thompson.
Constable—S. A. Thompson.
Road Commissioner—Joseph Brean.
Clerk—Lee Weatherbee.
School Committee—Edgar Clemons, G. F. Way, Lee Weatherbee.

1901-1902

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—E. W. Houghton,
Issac Stevens, E. C. House.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Burke.
Superintendent of Schools—J. D. Murphy.
Collector of taxes—S. A. Thompson.
Constable—S. A. Thompson.
Road Commissioner—Joseph Brean.
Clerk—Lee Weatherbee.

1902-1903

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—E. W. Houghton,
Issac Stevens, Elmore C. House.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Burke.
Superintendent of Schools—H. L. Haskell.
Road Commissioner—Joseph Brean.
Constable—F. L. Riggs.
Collector of Taxes—F. L. Riggs.
Clerk—Lee Weatherbee.

1903-1904

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Isaac Stevens,
A. R. Lowell, J. G. Ricker.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Constables — F. L. Riggs, F. A. Rich.

School Committee — F. C. Whitten.

Superintendent of Schools — H. L. Haskell.

Road Commissioner — Joseph Brean.

Clerk — Lee Weatherbee.

1904-1905

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — E. W. Hough-
ton, J. G. Ricker, A. R. Lowell.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Constables — F. L. Riggs, W. H. Hanson.

School Committee — James Mulherin.

Road Commissioner — Coe Emerson.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1905-1906

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. H. Whitten,
J. G. Ricker, E. C. Cobb.

Treasurer — J. W. Burke.

Collector of Taxes — Geo. W. Coffin.

Constables — Geo. W. Coffin, W. H. Hanson, F. B. Pickering.

School Committee — G. B. Lowell.

Road Commissioner — Coe Emerson.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1906-1907

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — C. H. Whitten,
J. G. Ricker, E. C. Cobb.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — James Mulherin.

Collector of Taxes — Geo. W. Coffin.

Road Commissioner — Coe Emerson.

School Committee — Geo. B. Lowell, W. H. Averill, Percy E. Lee.

Constable — James Mulherin.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1907-1908

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — E. W. Hough-
ton, E. C. Cobb, E. B. Clemons.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — May Hanson.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Road Commissioner — Coe Emerson.

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Constable — Horace Cushman.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — Percy E. Lee, G. B. Lowell, Klein Lowell.

1908-1909

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
E. B. Clemons, R. W. Barnes.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — Geo. B. Lowell.

Collector of Taxes — H. L. Haskell.

School Committee — Klein Lowell, E. W. Houghton, R. W. Barnes.

Road Commissioner — Coe Emerson.

Constable — James Mulherin.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1909-1910

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
J. G. Ricker, F. P. Lowell.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Collector of Taxes — R. W. Barnes.

Constables — R. W. Barnes, J. A. Mulherin, H. R. Cushman.

Road Commissioner — Coe Emerson.

School Committee — F. C. Whitten.

Clerk — J. A. Mulherin.

1910-1911

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
E. B. Clemons, H. J. Mallett.

Treasurer — F. C. Whitten.

Superintendent of Schools — Geo. B. Lowell.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

School Committee — Klein Lowell, E. W. Houghton, F. C. Whitten.

Constable — James Mulherin.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1911-1912

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — E. W. Hough-
ton, E. B. Clemons, H. J. Mallett.

Treasurer — F. C. Whitten.

Superintendent of Schools — Geo. B. Lowell.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Constable — James Mulherin.

School Committee — F. C. Whitten, E. W. Houghton, Klein Lowell.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1912-1913

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
H. J. Mallett, Charles S. Ludden.

Treasurer — F. C. Whitten.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Constables — J. A. Mulherin, H. R. Cushman, John Collins.

School Committee — W. H. Averill.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1913-1914

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
H. J. Mallett, Charles S. Ludden.

Treasurer — F. C. Whitten.

Superintendent of Schools — J. A. Mulherin.

Collector of Taxes — Ralph W. Barnes.

Road Commissioners — M. H. Welch, Coe Emerson.

Constable — J. A. Mulherin.

School Committee — E. W. Houghton, Wm. H. Averill, Fred A. Rich.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1914-1915

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — H. J. Mallett,
E. C. Cobb, Fred A. Rich.

Treasurer — F. C. Whitten.

Superintendent of Schools — Vinal L. Cobb.

Collector of Taxes — Ralph W. Barnes.

Road Commissioners — M. H. Welch, Coe Emerson.

Constables — John Wyman, J. A. Mulherin.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — Wm. Averill, F. A. Rich, A. R. Lowell.

1915-1916

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
E. C. Cobb, G. B. Lowell.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Collector of Taxes — Vernard Cobb.

Constables — W. H. Averill, John Collins.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

School Committee — Vinal Cobb.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1916-1917

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
G. B. Lowell, Frank Lowell.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — Vinal H. Tibbetts.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Road Commissioners — E. W. Houghton, R. W. Barnes.

Constable — John Collins.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — F. A. Rich, H. L. Haskell, A. R. Lowell.

1917-1918

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. B. Lowell,
F. P. Lowell, Otto V. Thurlow.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — Vinal H. Tibbetts.

Collector of Taxes — R. W. Barnes.

Road Commissioners — Harry Crocker, Milton H. Welch.

Constable — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — H. L. Haskell, A. R. Lowell.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1918-1919

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. B. Lowell,
F. A. Rich, O. V. Thurlow.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — J. H. Jewett.

Collector of Taxes — H. L. Haskell.

Constables — W. H. Averill, John Collins.

Road Commissioners — C. H. Thurlow, Coe Emerson.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — F. A. Rich, A. R. Lowell, V. G. Cobb.

1919-1920

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
E. C. Cobb, Frank Lowell.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Collector of Taxes — H. L. Haskell.

Road Commissioners — Coe Emerson, R. W. Barnes.

Constables — John Collins, W. H. Averill.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — F. A. Rich, A. R. Lowell, V. G. Cobb.

1920-1921

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Hollis J. Mal-
lett, Frank P. Lowell, Leland J. Hanscom.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Constables — W. H. Averill, John Collins.

School Committee — F. A. Rich, A. R. Lowell, V. G. Cobb.

Superintendent of Schools — J. Herbert Jewett.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1921-1922

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. B. Lowell,
L. J. Hanscom, E. B. Clemons.

Treasurer — H. L. Haskell.

Superintendent of Schools — H. E. Fortier.

Collector of Taxes — F. L. Riggs.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Constable — W. H. Averill.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

School Committee — F. A. Rich, A. R. Lowell, Miss May Hanson.
1922-1923

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. B. Lowell,
E. B. Clemons, Vinal A. Houghton.

Treasurer — Fred C. Whitten.

Collector of Taxes — Frank P. Lowell.

Constables — W. H. Averill, John Collins.

School Committee — A. R. Lowell, E. W. Houghton, Mrs. W. H.
Hanson.

Superintendent of Schools — H. E. Fortier.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1923-1924

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — G. B. Lowell,
Vinal Houghton, E. B. Clemons.

Treasurer — Fred C. Whitten.

Collector of Taxes — Mrs. Mildred Beach.

Constables — F. P. Lowell, Everett Thurlow.

School Committee — E. W. Houghton, Margaret Hanson, F. C.
Whitten.

Superintendent of Schools — H. E. Fortier.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1924-1925

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — E. B. Clemons,
Fred A. Rich, Klein Lowell.

Treasurer — Fred C. Whitten.

Collector of Taxes — Mrs. Mildred Beach.

Constables — L. A. Barrows, F. P. Lowell.

School Committee — Margaret Hanson, F. C. Whitten, Ralph
Coffin.

Superintendent of Schools — H. E. Fortier.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1925-1926

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor — Fred A. Rich,
E. W. Houghton, Fay Averill.

Treasurer — Fred C. Whitten.

Collector of Taxes — F. P. Lowell.

Constables — Verdal Maxwell, George Hanscom.

School Committee — Margaret Hanson, F. C. Whitten, Ralph
Coffin.

Superintendent of Schools — H. E. Fortier.

Road Commissioner — M. H. Welch.

Clerk — W. H. Averill.

1926-1927.

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—G. B. Lowell,
Fred A. Rich, E. B. Clemons.

Treasurer—Fred C. Whitten.

Collector of Taxes—Mrs. W. H. Hanson.

School Committee—F. C. Whitten, Ralph Coffin, Mrs. H. R.
Lowell.

Superintendent of Schools—H. E. Fortier.

Road Commissioner—M. H. Welch.

Clerk—W. H. Averill.

Chapter XI.

The Census of 1860.

THE Census of 1860, which is given on the following pages, is especially valuable because the original copy on file in Washington was destroyed by fire some years ago. There are only two copies in existence today; one at the Maine State Library and the other belongs to Mrs. Chas. J. House of Augusta.

FAMILY

NO.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
1. Douglass, John S.	48		Farmer
Betsey	38		
Charles A.	18		
Olive J.	15		
Frank	9		
J. Herbert	6		
Julia A.	3		
Daniel	1		
2. Merrill, Charles	45	New York	Physician
Cecilla B.	35	New York	
3. Douglass, Henry	43		Farmer
Josephine	36		
Ellen J.	16		
Clara J.	14		
William E.	13		
Anna J.	10		
John L.	9		
Lucinda S.	7		
James B.	3		
Abby A.	2		
Caroline	11 12		
4. Lombard, Alfred R.	39		Farmer
Sybel A.	36		
Melvina E.	18		School Teacher
Nathaniel	19		Farm Laborer
5. Collins, Josiah	27		Farmer
Olive	20		

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
6.	Farris, Ephraim H.	43		Farmer
	Calista C.	28		
	Florence A.	4		
7.	Conant, Hannah	67		Domestic
	Thayer, John G.	44		
	Mary	43		
	Persis A.	14		
	Jacob S.	12		
	Willie A.	5		
8.	Lewis, Orren H.	26		Farmer
	Sarah M.	24		
	Martha M.	3		
	Ebenezer L.	5 12		
	Ebenezer	51		
9.	Lewis, Ebenezer	51		Farmer
	Martha M.	47		
	Almon A.	20		
	Melvin M.	18		
	Isadore P.	15		
	Cinderella	13		
	Justena A.	9		
	Annis, Jotham S.	36		
10.	Lucy	31		Farmer
	Zelma	10		
	Francis L.	8		
	Zelpha	6		
	Martha	4		
	Dearborn, David	64		Farmer
11.	Susan	63		
	Daniel G.	32		
	Alice M.	25		
	Ida C.	4		
12.	Clark, Jarvis C.	25		Farmer
	Mirena A.	22		
	Mary T.	9 12		
13.	Tobin, John	23		Farmer
	Adelia	23		
	West, George W.	11		
14.	Hayes, Francis	43	Ireland	Farmer
	Michael	22		
	Melissa	18		
	Norton, Jabez	82	Mass.	
	Abigail	66		
15.	Norton, Harrison	29		Farmer
	Lucy	26		
	Myra	3		

FAMILY NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
	Albion	1		
16.	Daniels, James M.	40		Farmer
	Elizabeth L.	35		
	John E.	14		
	Delphina E.	11		
	Lizzie M.	8		
17.	Nealy, Benjamin F.	68	New Hampshire	Clergyman
	Abigail	52	Vermont	
18.	Maxwell, James	50		Farmer
	Abby H.	33		
	Lydia H.	21		
	Mary	18		
	John M.	14		
	George A.	12		
	Martha	10		
	Abby M.	1		
	Edoigo C.	5 12		
19.	Reed, John B.	43	Phillips	Farmer
	Elizabeth	39		
	Adelaide	15	Lee	
	Annette	15	Lee	
	Levi M.	13	Lee	
	Georgianna	11	Lee	
	Florida C.	10		
	Edwin L.	8		
	John R.	6		
	Abby M.	4		
	Lizzie H.	3		
	Myra R.	1		
20.	Mallett, John	66		Farmer
	Eleanor	67		
	Horace N.	23		Farm Laborer
	George W.	36		Farm Laborer
	Ann Z.	27		
	James M.	5		
21.	Staples, Holman	24		Farmer
	Alpha	49		
	Sanborn	27		Farm Laborer
	Frances E.	22		
	Wentworth	19		Farm Laborer
	Alecia	19		
	Moses	9		
	Martha M.	7		

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
22.	Whitney, William G.	47		Farmer
	Agnes P.	49		
	Martha A.	22		Domestic
	Joseph F.	18		
	Braddock	12		
23.	Whitney, William A.	24		Farmer
	Emma J.	18		
	William E.	1		
24.	Ware, William	75		
	Hannah	68		
	Isaac Osborn	45		
	Elizabeth	45		
	Artemus	15		
	Sylvia A.	13		
	Annie	7		
	Ella J.	5		
25.	Thomas, Elias	52		Farmer
	Martha A.	45		
	James A.	27		
	Samuel A.	21		
	Almira	19		
	Converse	17		
	Adelbert	15		
	Jerry	13		
	Alphonzo	10		
	Charlotte B.	8		
	Merrill	6		
	Levi A.	4		
	Clara	1		
26.	Bowler, Edward	48		Trader
	James M.	22		School Teacher
	Joseph S.	18		School Teacher
	Sarah B.	16		
	Georgette	14		
	Clara A.	11		
27.	Osgood, Benjamin	70	New Hampshire	Farmer
	Angeline	26		
	Mary E.	8		
	John C.	1		
28.	Randall, Henry F.	25		Farmer
	Ellen J.	22		
	Mabel A.	1		
	Mehitable	65		
	Horace	37		
29.	Bradford, Benjamin	58		Farmer

FAMILY

FAMILY NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
	Ann P.	53	New Hampshire	
	Mary W.	29		School Teacher
	Henry W.	23		Tanner
	Ira P.	16		Farm Laborer
30.	Bradford, Elisha	48		Farmer
	Sarah P.	36		
	Amanda A.	17		
	Adrianna	16		
	Trueman B.	6		
	Preston	4		
	Mary E.	1		
31.	Gatchell, Alanson	57		Carpenter
	Pemelia	55		
	Arabine	24		
	Ludovic O.	22		
	Oscar I.	14		
32.	Blake, Bradbury	76		Farmer
	Abigail	71		
	Eaton, Bradbury	16		
	Potter, Sewall	8		
	Royal, Peter	88		
	Abigail	86		
33.	Whitten, Benjamin	53		Farmer
	Aphia P.	61		
	William E.	26		Farmer
	Chesley H.	24		Carpenter
	Sanford E.	22		Farm Laborer
	Charles H.	19		
	Lucy A.	23		
34.	Trueworthy, Daniel	63		Farmer
	Mary P.	67		
35.	Thompson, John	48		Farmer
	Lucy A.	46		
	William R.	22		School Teacher
	Samuel A.	20		Carpenter
	Charles D.	18		Farm Laborer
	Harriet C.	16		
	John W.	14		
	Susan A.	12		
	Caroline	10		
	Clinton N.	7		
	Mary L.	3		
	James F.	1		

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FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
36.	Hanscom, James H.	36		Farmer
	Mary L.	32		
	Hurd, Philemon	14		
	Harden	13		
	Charles H.	9		
	Al E.	8		
	James A.	6		
	Mary E.	4		
	Ervin D.	2		
37.	Fifield, Jeremiah	40		Farmer
	Lydia	33		
	Herbert N.	9		
	Leah H.	7		
38.	Fifield, Abraham	47	Sebec, Me.	
	Nancy A.	40	Litchfield	
	Lucy A.	15	Lee	
	Jeremiah E.	14	Lee	
	Sarah L.	10	Lee	
	Flora E.	8		
	Thomas R.	5 12		
	Deering, William T.	23		Farm Laborer
39.	Ludden, John B.	67		Farmer
	Hannah	64		
	Edwin A.	23		Farm Laborer
40.	Kneeland, David	62		Farmer
	Phoebe	48		
	Albion K. P.	18		Farm Laborer
	Stone, Elizabeth	28		Domestic
41.	Clifford, Daniel	62	New Hampshire	Farmer
	Sabra C.	54		
	Alden	33		
	Lucy F.	31		
	Robey F.	27		
	Daniel	25		
	Elbridge	22		
	Robert E.	15		
	Augustus	29		
	Fidelia J.	20		
	Daniel M. V.	1		
	Jones, Martha	7		
42.	Johnson, Stephen M.	52	Mass.	Farmer
	Harriet G.	41		
	John L.	20		
	Charles R.	17		
	Henry S.	13		

FAMILY		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
NO.				
	Mary J.	9		
	Amanda M.	6		
	Llewellyn L.	9 12		
43.	Bagley, Jacob	34		Farmer
	Frances	31		
	Jacob F.	8		
	Stephen L.	5		
	Emma F.	3		
	Ira E.	1		
44.	Tilton, Jacob	63		Farmer
	Mary	60		
	Richard J.	21		
	Hannah J.	5		
45.	Hook, Joseph	32		Farmer
	Caroline	29		
	Clara	9		
	Caroline F.	7		
	Sarah	5		
	Mary E.	1		
	Sarah	79		
46.	Hook, Daniel	55		Farmer
	Tabitha	49		
	John	24		
	Daniel	21		
	Joanna	15		
47.	Hook, Leonard	27		
	Olive	28		
	Daniel	4		
	Cora	1		
48.	Hook, John	39		Farmer
	Ann	33		
	Martha A.	17		
	Abby H.	15		
	Gilman	10		
	Ella	7		
	Mary J.	5		
	Harrison T.	3		
	John F.	1		
49.	Rollins, George	45		Farmer
	Harriet N.	44		
	Richard M.	20		
	Mary A.	18		
	Louisa	16		
	Hannah J.	14		
	Dorcas	12		

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FAMILY

FAMILY NO.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
	Elvira	9	
	Betsey	7	
	George H.	6	
	Sarah	4	
	John	1	
50. Tucker, Stephen	46		Farmer
	Esther	41	
	Philemon	17	
	George	15	
	Hannah	13	
	Aseneth	11	
	Ira	9	
	Hiram	7	
	Esther A.	4	
	Stephen	2 12	
51. Stevens, Eliza G.	46		
	Enoch	15	
	Amanda M.	10	
	Frank C.	13	
	Ellen	9	
	Ephraim	1	
52. Bagley, David	67		Farmer
	Betsey	62	
	David, Jr.	25	Farmer
	Samuel	22	
	Hall, Cordelia	10	
53. Rollins, Freeman	41		Farmer
	Laura P.	26	
	Orrinson H.	5	
	Henrietta	3	
	Alma	9	
54. Knights, James	52		
	Susan	49	
	Potter, Willard	17	
	Rollins, Joseph	71	
	Joseph H.	21	
55. Lee, Stephen	68	Mass.	Farmer
	Lucy	62	New Hampshire
	Lothrop, Louisa E.	11	Mass.
56. Lee, Purchase	60		Farmer
	Eliza C.	50	
	Hannah R.	17	
	Young, William F.	7	

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FAMILY

NO.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
57. Lee, William	31		
Sarah	24		
William A.	6		
Ruhanna A.	5		
Jacob P.	3		
Clanenden A.	1 12		
58. Trueworthy, Thomas G.	31		Farmer
Lydia A.	28		
Mary A.	4		
Drew, Abby R.	30	Hollis	
59. Crocker, Henry	51		Farmer
Elvira	52		
Samuel	15		
Martha	13		
Arnate	35	" f "	
60. Tilton, Jonathan	34		Farmer
Lucretia	29		
David A.	8		
Abby J.	6		
John Q.	3		
61. Jordan, Thomas	29		Farmer
Rebecca	25		
Frank L.	7		
Enna M.	3		
62. Lee, Nathan	52		Farmer
Mary A.	42		
Purchase E.	23		
Emily B.	21		
Mary A.	11		
Bessie B.	8		
63. Ludden, John E.	37		
Susan	30		
Sewall R.	9		
Clarence W.	7		
Lewis E.	4		
Anna M.	1		
Rich, Peter	78		
Sally	80		
64. Rich, William W.	45		Farmer
Emily	40		
Henry B.	17		
Annette	14		
Arabine	10		
Fred	1		

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
65.	Bagley, William	32		Farmer
	Augusta	26		
	Eveline M.	3		
	William H.	1		
	McIntosh, Stephen	76	Mass.	
66.	Rich, Barnabas	55		Farmer
	Mary A.	42		
	Almeda	23		
	Deborah	18		
	Sarah	15		
	Nathan	13		
67.	Rich, Harrison G. O.	53		Farmer
	Charlotte	48		
	Almeda A.	22		
	Lauretta M.	11		
68.	Cobb, Philip	32		Farmer
	Julia	28		
	Ella	6		
69.	Poole, Thomas J.	37	London, Eng.	Farmer
	Mary J.	29	N. B.	
	William D.	8		
	Henry P.	6		
	Leon	5		
	Eva C.	3		
70.	Hall, Joseph W.	59	Gorham	Farmer
	Sally F.	56	Otisfield	
	Charles E.	14	Lee	
	Isaac	12	Moluncus	
71.	Jackson, Godfrey	64		Farmer
	Cyrena	63		
	William G.	22		Carpenter
72.	Hale, Alpheus	60		Farmer
	Mary	57		
	Charles	22		
	Levi	19		
	John F.	17		
	Henry F.	13		
73.	Reed, Francis H.	51		Farmer
	Jane	39		
	John F.	16		
	William J.	13		
	Mary J.	11		
	Winfield S.	9		
	Rose	6 "f"		
	Frances L.	4 "f"		

FAMILY NO.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
	Medora	2	
	Warren	2 12	
74. Ames, America W.	40		Farmer
	Ruth	22	
	Margaret	66	New Hampshire
75. Ames, James G.	32		Farmer
	Joanna G.	31	
	Charles H.	6	
	Milton	3	
76. Fifield, William W.	44		Farmer
	Esther J.	30	
	Jacob A.	10	
	Anna F.	7	
	Lucy L.	6	
	Mary H.	4	
	Walter E.	2	
	Isabella	6 12	
77. Hanscom, Jeremiah	66		Farmer
	Eleanor	57	
	Ezra	20	
	Orrin	18	
	Joseph	14	
78. Hanscom, Levi	25	Minot	Farmer
	Adelaide	18	Topsham
	Levi D.	1	
79. Houghton, Henry	27		Farmer
	Catherine	21	
	Ella M.	3 12	
	Twombly, Isaac	22	Day Laborer
	Elvira	21	
80. Emerson, Daniel R.	36		
	Susan R.	28	
	Joseph R.	7	
	Anthony	4	
81. Crocker, George W.	35		Farmer
	Orren A.	17	
	Hannah R.	15	
	Henry J.	13	
	Freeman	40	Farm Laborer
82. Crocker, Isaiah	28		Farmer
	Mary	38	
	Rebecca	75	
83. Hale, Algernon	26		Farmer
	Jane S.	19	
	Warren	10 12	

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
84.	Houghton, Alanson	55	Vermont	Farmer
	Sabra S.	58		
	Oscar F.	17		Farm Laborer
	Eliza	9		
85.	Houghton, George W.	25		Farmer
	Susan L.	4		
	Abby	2		
86.	Merrill, Levi B.	40		
	Lucy A.	35		
	Colin	13		
	Hellen	11		
	John A.	9		
	Emery J.	5		
	Lizzie O.	3		
87.	Gilman, Nicholas	68	New Hampshire	Farmer
88.	Houghton, Willard	29		
	Mary M.	23		
	Edgar S.	11 12		
	McIntosh, Mary	71		
89.	Dow, Henry	50		Farmer
	Sarah	51		
	Walter L.	17		
	Henry E.	11		
	Herbert C.	8		
90.	Deering, Nelson O.	31		Farmer
	Adlenta C.	23		
	Alice M.	3		
	Addella	4 12		
91.	Deering, Joseph	38		Farm Laborer
	Sarah B.	34		
	Ada F.	9		
	Sylvanus	7		
	Florence J.	5		
	Willis H.	3		
	Ruric	1		
92.	Merrill, James	47	Brunswick	Farmer
	Mary A.	44		
	Levi T.	16	Lee	
	Hewey, Peleg T.	5		
93.	Merrill, Charles H.	25	Lee	Farmer
	Eliza J.	22		
	Lilla	1		

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
94.	House, Charles	50	Brunswick	Farmer
	Margaret P.	44	Brunswick	
	George W.	23	Williamsburg	Farm Laborer
	Charles J.	18	Brunswick	
	Matthew P.	16	Lee	
	Lucy E.	14	Lee	
	John Q. A.	12	Lee	
	Arthur	10	Lee	
	Margaret	7		
	Stanwood D.	3		
95.	Staples, Winslow	78		Farmer
	Mary	67		
	Angeline	28		
	Salter, Seth T.	21		Farm Laborer
96.	Potter, Alexander	68		Farmer
	Mary	67		
	Charles A.	26		Farmer
	Euradice	18		
	Frank A.	1		
97.	Blake, Philip	48		
	Betsey	36		
	Llewellyn	15		
	Philip C.	13		
	Clara A.	12		
	Dennis	10		
	True	7		
	Dearborn	4		
98.	Inman, Joseph	46		Farmer
	Sarah	37		
	Horatio	18		
	Martha	15		
	Abby F.	13		
	Patience	10		
99.	Blake, Paul D.	53		Farmer
	Julia A.	43		
	Ellen M.	23		
	George	17		
	Julia A.	13		
	Laura J.	10		
	Leonard	7		
	Mary A.	4		
	Seth	1		

FAMILY		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
NO.				
100.	Green, Nathaniel	51		Farmer
	Prudilla	46		
	William M.	21		
	Lydia	19		
	Lucy A.	15		
	Prudilla W.	13		
	Barbara	11		
	Elvira	9		
101.	Casley, George	54	Gorham	Farmer
	Mary	24	Orrington	
	Melvina	9	Lee	
	Amanda	8		
	Elva A.	4		
102.	Coffin, Walter	49		Farmer
	Nancy W.	48		
	Mary E.	25		
	Nancy	24		
	Walter, Jr.	19		
	Washington	17		
	Orrin	14		
	Eugene	12		
	Vesta	10		
	Madora	8		
	Abby	6		
	Frederick	1		
103.	Coffin, Freeman	24		Farmer
	Rosaline	17		
104.	Coffin, Cyrus	21		
	Mary E.	21		
	Henry	14		
105.	Kendall, Martin	39		Tin-Peddler
	Caroline	33		
	Melvin A.	13		
	Susan T.	10		
	Jason D.	8		
	John M.	5		
106.	Noah M.	2		
	Tuck, John	66		
	Patty	66		
	Enoch L.	30		
	Martin V. B.	24		
	Potter, Delana E.	12		

FAMILY		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
NO.				
107.	Lancaster, John	32		Farmer
	Catherine	34		
	William	6		
	Everitt	4		
	Nealy, Henrietta	13		
	Charles H.	11		
	Chesley, Andrew	2		
108.	Lancaster, Elihu	64		Farmer
	Sarah	64		
	Benjamin	27		
	Olive	23		
109.	Lancaster, Samuel	27		Day Laborer
	Mary	25		
	Emma R.	4		
	Almeda J.	3		
	Amelia A.	1		
110.	Carver, Nathan	52		Farmer
	Nancy	44		
	Levi	19		
	Alonzo	16		
	Albert	13		
	Charles	10		
	Nancy E.	8		
	Mary E.	5		
	James N.	3		
111.	Burrill, James	36		
	Aljania	28		
	Benoni	5		
	Susan R.	1		
112.	Tobin, Elbridge D.	36		
	Elizabeth S.	28		
	Walter	9		
	Ella K.	7		
	Elbridge	4		
113.	Tobin, Samuel	61	Mass.	
	Keziah	62		
	Soloman B.	28		
	Charity M.	19		
114.	Tobin, Samuel L.	32		
	Martha	38		
	Olevia A.	8		
	Saloma Ann	7		
	Isabell	5		
	Emma E.	2		
	Alma L.	6		

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
115.	Burke, James	43		Farmer
	Rachel	43		
	Charles H.	16		
	Gertrude R.	14		
	Josephine	11		
	Clara	10		
	James N.	5		
116.	Hyde, Mary L.	57		
	Mary C.	24		
117.	Donnell, Roland B.	28		
	Aravesta	21		
	Mary E.	2		
	Fred A.	5 12		
	Frank A.	5 12		
	Maxwell, David	53	Cape Elizabeth	
118.	Donnell, Thomas	75		
	Sabra	71		
	Sally	36		
119.	Thurlow, Moses	61		Farmer
	Mariah	62		
	Charles	24		
120.	Averill, Nathan	23		
	Mary E.	21		
	Clarence	3		
121.	Thurlow, Elisha	53		
	Elizabeth	52		
	George W.	20		
	Francis E.	17		
	William W.	14		
	Lydia E.	13		
	Abbie E.	11		
	Marcellus P.	9		
	Reubena F.	6		
122.	Thurlow, Jonas	39		Farmer
	Mary A.	28		
	Henrietta	7		
	Charles H.	5		
	Frederick	6 12		
	Henry J.	23		
123.	Lowell, Thomas	54		Farmer
	Martha J.	50		
	Hermon R.	27		
	Ann R.	24		
	Horace H.	17		

FAMILY		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
NO.				
	Leah	14		
	Florence	11		
	Marcia	6		
124.	Brown, Eliphalet	42		Farmer
	Nancy	23		
	Ida M.	1		
	Lois	73		
	Cleaveland, Charles A.	17		
125.	Dunham, Bartemus	34		Day Laborer
	Martha	31		
	Arabell	7		
	Cyrenus	6		
	Hiram	4		
	Lois	3		
126.	Hanscom, John	44		Farmer
	Althea	23		
	Joseph P.	4 12		
	Nathaniel	48		
	Wheelden, Sarah	78		
127.	Stevens, Isaac	60		Farmer
	Dorothy	55		
	Eliza	23		
	Augusta	18		
	Isaac	10		
	Whitney, Charles	14		
128.	Bartlett, David	47		Farmer
	William	18		
	Mary	42		
	Emerson	16		
	Bartemas	14		
	Nancy	12		
	Hannah	8		
	Clara	6		
	Philip	4		
	Orman F.	2		
129.	Gatchell, Charles A.	32		Millman
	Eliza E.	23		
	Charles E.	8		
	Alanson R.	6		
	Ernest W.	4		
	Homer H.	6 12		
130.	Gifford, Thomas B.	24		Wool Carder
	Cordelia	19		
	Selden A.	2		

FAMILY

FAMILY NO.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
Kneeland, Charles H.	25		Day Laborer
Oraville	27		
131. Bowler, Mary	59		
True, Martha	27		School Teacher
Minerva	25		School Teacher
William	23		School Teacher
132. Mallett, William	50		
Sally M.	50	Brunswick, Me.	
Mary	24	Lee	
Howard	22		
Samuel T.	20		
James M.	18		
Ruth	15		
Charles W.	13		
Lenora T.	11		
Hannah W.	7		
Rowena	4		
133. Tuck, Charles M.	43		Farmer
Elmira	44	Mass.	
Charles H.	17	Mass.	
Mary	15	Lee	
Hannah	13		
Elmira C.	12		
Martha	10		
Roxy	8		
Augusta	5		
Thomas, James L.	45		
134. Falconer, Colin	51	Nova Scotia	Stone Cutter
Paulina	52		
Hanson, Cyrus	25		
Horace F.	22		
Lizzie	20		
135. Field, Henry C.	49		Atty. at Law
Bohan	20		
George	18		
Frank	15		
Abby	16		
137. Gatchell, Sanderson	33		Teamster
Martha A.	27		
Herbert E.	7		
William E.	2		

NO.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
FAMILY			
133. Gerrish, George W.	48		
Mary A.	42		
Emma B.	16		
Phebe J.	14		
Florence B.	5		
Henry W.	1		
Tidd, William	75		
Elizabeth	71		
139. Foss, William	45		Cabinet Maker
Mary	52		
Charles M.	19		
Benjamin R.	18		
Silas S.	14		
Waldron, James W.	19		
Isham, Abbie	14		
140. Mallett, Joseph	52	Lisbon	Farmer
Mary	48	Litchfield	
Gerrish	14	Lee	
Albert P.	10	Lee	
Joseph	4		
141. Parker, Jeremiah	29		Day Laborer
Mary S.	26		
Julia W.	5		
Flora E.	5 12		
Clifford, George H.	33		Trader
142. Bean, Gustavus S.	32	Readfield	Trader
Lucia A.	31		
Clarence G.	6		
Lizzie	4		
Harry P.	2		
Jeddediah	1 12		
143. Mallett, Charles	45	Lisbon	Farmer
Elmira	39	Hampden	
Ellen	19	Lee	
Melvina	15	Lee	
Jefferson	9		
Margetta	4		
David	54	Lisbon	
Isaac	47	Lisbon	
144. Barnes, David	49		Farmer
Charlotte	42		
Morris	21		
Ira	19		
Violette	18		
Adaliza P.	15		

FAMILY

FAMILY NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
	James A.	13		
	Marcellus D.	12		
	Weltha M.	10		
	Fred C.	1		
	Jane	76		
145.	Banks, John J.	34		F. B. Clergyman
	Catherine	29		
	Higgins, Simon F.	25		Carpenter
	Mary N.	23		
	Abby A.	1 1/2		
146.	Haskell, George H.	61	New Gloucester	Farmer
	Betsey	60	New Gloucester	
	Mary W.	29	Guilford	School Teacher
	Albert	29	Bangor	
147.	Gerrish, Elizabeth E.	34		
	Frederick A.	12		
	Addie E.	9		
148.	Cleaveland, Caleb D.	58		Day Laborer
	William H.	25	Springfield	Day Laborer
	Elisha	22		Day Laborer
	Haskell, George H.	27	Bangor	Trader
149.	Crandlemire, Benjamin B.	54	New Brunswick	Shoemaker
	Judith E.	53		
	William	20		
	Castillo H.	18		
	Parker, William W.	21		
	Charles F.	20		
150.	Riggs, Seth H.	34		Carpenter
	Emily S.	26		
	Roberts, Edwin	6		
	Kendall, Gowen F.	4		
151.	Crandlemire, Joseph	43	New Brunswick	Truckman
	Mimerae	36	New Brunswick	
	Lydia A.	20	New Brunswick	
	Phoebe E.	18	New Brunswick	
	William R.	16	New Brunswick	
	James R.	13	New Brunswick	
	Frances A.	12	" f " Lee	
	Minerva	10	Lee	
	Josephine	8		
	Henry M.	6		
152.	True, Joseph M.	42		Principal, Academy
	Mary E.	33		
	Charles M.	8		
	Edmond E.	3		

FAMILY		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
NO.				
	Stubbs, Mary H.	70		
153.	Pratt, Eliphalet	53		Stone Mason
	Susan	64		
154.	Crandlemire, Charles	49	New Brunswick	
	Olive J.	41	New Brunswick	
	Ann E.	14	New Brunswick	
	Maria L.	11	New Brunswick	
	Franzilla	10		
	Charles B.	8		
	Hartwell	4		
155.	Harding, Joseph	47	Chatham, Mass.	Brickmaker
	Mary T.	46	Litchfield, Me.	
	Frank W.	18	Lee	
	Thomas, Oscar	15		
156.	Budge, James T.	35	Levant	Blacksmith
	Nancy G.	31		
	Juliette	12		
	James L.	10		
	Sophia	7		
	Ernest M.	4		
	Lucinda A.	3		
157.	Merrill, Dexter	42	Brunswick, Me.	Farmer
	Clara J.	14	Lee	
	Abby M.	8		
	Ruth	72	Lewiston	
158.	Norton, Simon	27		Lumberman
	Angeline	23		
	Gilbert	3		
	Charlotte	4 12		
159.	Norton, George B.	34		Lumberman
	Minerva	23		
	Fernando W.	4		
	Carrie M.	1		
160.	Clemons, Benjamin B.	35		Shoemaker
	Lydia S.	29		
	Edgar B.	6		
	Eva	11 12		
161.	Gatchell, Homer	56		F. B. Clergyman
	Prudence	56		
162.	Emerson, Charles H.	41	Orthodox Cong.	Clergyman
	Lydia A.	20		
163.	Doble, William	42		F. B. Clergyman
	Mary J.	36		
	Francina	14		
	Ann M.	12		

FAMILY

NO.		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
	Ida L.	9		
	Amaziah	7		
	Hannah E.	5		
	Fred W.	1		
164.	Burke, Joseph W.	29		Truckman
	Maria L.	29		
	Clarence C.	5		
	Grace	3		
	Mabel	1		
165.	Cushman, Gustavus A.	28		Day Laborer
	Martha J.	23		
	Herbert E.	3		
166.	Bean, Shepard	56	Readfield	
	Paulina D.	54	Chatham, Mass.	
	Joshua F.	18		
	Anna A.	13		
	Morton, Hosea Q.	21		
167.	Ricker, Hosea	51		Butcher & Farmer
	Priscilla	47		
	Joseph G.	22		
	Sarah F.	14		
	George C.	12		
	Brainard A.	9		
	William H.	7		
168.	Cushman, Charles A.	32		Trader
	Lucinda F.	24		
	Charles E.	1		
169.	Gatchell, Nathaniel	37		Teamster
	Emeline W.	32		
	Percival F.	3		
	Mary A.	1		

Chapter XII.

ODDS AND ENDS OF HISTORY.

A Sad Tragedy.

THE following tale is told by Pliny B. Soule of Lagrange, Maine, in the History of Penobscot County. The man referred to in the story was Jeremiah McIntosh, of Massachusetts, who was on his way to Maxfield and Lee to visit relatives. He was a great uncle to Everett W. Houghton and Mrs. James Currie. When the body of Mr. McIntosh was found, he was standing erect, with both arms encircling a tree.

"Any one standing where the Dirigo House now stands at Lagrange Corner, casting his eye southward along the spotted line which was the only guide the traveler had at that distant day might have seen a wayfarer with a heavy pack upon his back, slowly beating his way against a cold, driving, northeast snow-storm. The cold was intense and the wind blew a gale. The State road had not been located. Perhaps three or four families had settled in the intervalles in Howland and Maxfield. A line had been spotted from what is now known as the State road, on the south line of the Hammond tract easterly to the Piscataquis river. A line had also been spotted from what is now Lagrange Corner in a northeasterly direction to intersect the line above referred to. The anxious traveler reaches the corner, pauses a moment evidently to decide upon what course to take, turns to the right, and with all his strength and energy urges his way onward.

"It was evident that his objective point was some one of the settlers' homes east on the river. It was late in the afternoon, the storm and cold increasing; and such a fearful night as it must be soon closed in about him, in the darkness of which it would be impossible to follow the spotted line. No wonder that under such circumstances he should put forth all the

strength and energy he possessed. He had not traveled more than four or five miles before darkness closed around him, and it was impossible to follow the trail. He pauses a few moments, evidently to rest, hangs his pack to the limb of a tree, and starts on again, unencumbered, on his journey. He travels but a short distance when he deviates from the line, goes in a zig-zag direction a short distance, falling over logs that lie in his course, until, entirely exhausted, he sits down in the snow and leans against a tree, evidently to rest and recuperate his exhausted energy and strength. Again he starts, but in the few minutes respite he had taken, the intense cold had been doing its fearful work. A numbness pervaded the entire system; his joints grew clumsy and almost stiff, causing him to fall at almost every step, till he can proceed no further. With his body inclined against a tree, there in mid-night's darkest hour, there with wind and storm chanting his dying requiem in the trees above his head, with no kind friend to speak words of comfort in this trying hour and direct his thoughts to that fair land of which the poet sang:

“ ‘On Jordan’s stormy bank I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Caanan’s fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.’ ”

“ There with no eye, save that Eye that never slumbers, to witness his fruitless efforts to reach the settlements on the river, no tongue to tell the story of physical and mental suffering he endured in view of the terrible death that awaited him, his spirit took its flight.”

As soon as it became known that he had not reached the settlement on the river, search was made, and the body found as stated above.

The Silent Prisoner.

IN the early spring of 1901, a Polish-Jew, by the name of Angie Mert, had been hanging around Kingman and other up-river towns, for some time, begging his living and sleeping out

of doors. About the sixth of March he appeared in Lee and began a daily house to house canvass of the village, begging for food. He had no difficulty in talking and making his wants known. At night he would go to a nearby woodlot, (this spot was in the pasture of E. C. Cobb, lying between the residence of Mr. Cobb and that of C. M. Gray), where he would sleep on a bed of boughs with no other covering than his clothes, exposed to the wind and storms of winter. To help keep himself warm he would kindle a fire from dry limbs and this habit nearly cost him his life.

On a particularly cold night he arranged his open air bunk beside the foot of a dead pine tree and kindled his fire at the base of the tree. This was a great scheme for a while, as the dead pine made a hot fire. But the fire eventually burned through the shell of the tree and over the tree toppled. It fell on the sleeping tramp, and before he could get from beneath it a large portion of his coat, vest and trousers were burned off. Fortunately for him he escaped with but slight burns.

It was this occurrence that brought about his arrest. Some of the people decided that there was a safer place for the man than sleeping out of doors in the woods. The Selectmen were notified. Constable Haskell arrested him and after a hearing before trial justice Averill, he was sent to Bangor jail for thirty days for vagrancy.

When he arrived at the jail he presented a picturesque, dilapidated and pitiful appearance. His clothes were in tatters from rents and burns; his shoes, what there was left of them, were held on his feet by strings. On his hands were a pair of heavy mittens of the kind known in the country as poverty mittens, while on his head was a heavy plush cap. He would not speak in answer to questions by Turnkey Coville. He was given a bath, his long whiskers shaved and his hair cut, all of which he took as a matter of form. His only word was spoken when a fellow prisoner accidentally jostled him, and after that did not speak a single word. Photographs were taken of him in the jail, but he appeared to take but little interest in the proceedings, and it was with

difficulty that he was made to keep still while they were being made.

Turnkey Coville called him his mascot, and he certainly should have been, for by all odds he was the most curious prisoner that the jail had held for many a day. He worked in the heel shop.

A Great and Mighty Hunter.

IN June, 1826, Mr. Samuel Parker came to Lee from Lowell. Mr. Parker was by occupation a hunter, and made sad havoc among the wild animals, such as the otter, fox, sable, raccoon and last but not least, the bear, which wrought great destruction with the sheep and corn. Mr. Parker seemed to make some impression upon the small animals, but the bear seemed to be determined to stand his ground, and was not so ready to yield. At times, indeed, he contended earnestly for his rights, and would have his portion of corn and mutton; and when he could get neither, he would take lambs, rather than be crowded off with half his rights.

Mr. Parker began to hunt here in the fall of 1827. The sable and mink were the first animals he sought for; and as the sable had undisputed range of the forest, it had the most of his attention the first few years. His mode of trapping them was to make a circuit some ten or twelve miles around by a spotted line, dragging a piece of muskrat for the sable to follow from trap to trap. In this manner he caught large numbers of these animals which he sold for about twenty cents each.

Tradition goes that Mr. Parker in one fall caught 300 sables, 25 mink, 7 otter, 150 muskrats, 9 foxes and 2 beaver; and reports fail to tell how many partridge and duck he shot but the number was very large. According to records in an historical sketch of the town of Etna, by Hon. John C. Friend, Mr. Parker caught two foxes in one trap the same night, a story of which he was always fond of telling to the end of his life. After thinning out the game so as to make hunting and trapping unprofitable, in after years he would take a pack of traps and a little salt, and go down the Passadumkeag Stream to hunt for the same animals as he had been taking in Lee.

The town records show that he received bounty on six bears in 1859.

His home in Lee later became known as the Kneeland place, on the ridge. The old Parker bars are still spoken of to this day.

There is a story of Mr. Parker's finding a nest of young bear cubs in a hollow stub. Whether true or not, it has never been denied; but the story is too good to be doubted here, as it never has been. In one of his hunting rambles he came to a stub very much scratched; and to know the cause of it he ascended the stub and took a view into the hollow. Not being exactly satisfied as to what it contained, he thought he would fathom the hole, and not liking to go down head first, he put his feet in first, and attempting to hold himself up on the sides of the stub, in swinging his feet around to ascertain what he could find, the shell of the stub gave way and let Mr. Parker down upon a nest of young cubs. Not liking this newcomer, they set up a loud howling, which soon brought the old dame bear to their rescue. She was heard scratching up, and then about to descend she had to turn and come down tail first. The hunter quick as thought took out his long, sharp knife and opened it. By this time old bruin was down to his head, when he seized her by the tail with his left hand and used his knife with his right. She, not exactly liking such a reception in her own home, began to make her exit to the top of the stub, when Mr. Parker with a life struggle, threw his formidable enemy to the ground, and the fall and the loss of blood made her too weak for her to ascend the stub again. She walked off, evidently not much liking her intruder, as she seemed to consider him. She soon disappeared from sight, and when everything appeared to be safe, Mr. Parker came down, seized his axe, cut a hole into the stub, and took out four young bears, who never before saw much daylight. This was another exploit the hunter had to tell to the end of his long life, with much pride, which usually brought a laugh.

Four Murders in a Single Night.

The most revolting murders in the annals of crime were committed April 7, 1859. A school teacher was boarding at the home of Marshall Potter, on the shore of Silver Lake. She drew her pay on the last day of school and went out on the main road to call. For some reason she decided to remain all night and return to the Potter residence next morning.

Marshall Potter, thinking she was in her room, took a large maul and entered with the intentions of robbing her. Foiled in his attempt, he entered the other rooms and with the maul, murdered his mother, his brothers, Oliver and Alexander, and a nephew, Albert, a cripple. He then burned the house, but the mutilated bodies of his victims were proof against him, though in the excitement of the moment he was allowed to escape.

Joseph W. Burke and Simon Norton found him just as he was crossing the line into New Brunswick. Realizing that they were not allowed to enter Canada to bring back a fugitive from justice, they stood near the boundary line and persuaded Potter to come back and talk with them. When he came within reaching distance they seized him and pulled him onto the American side. He strongly declared his innocence. They placed him in the carriage and started the journey home. Arriving at a fair sized brook, the two men took their prisoner to the water's edge and told him if he didn't confess they would drown him. Again he declared he was innocent. They held his head under water. He soon realized that they meant what they had said and confessed.

He was brought back to Lee and given a trial. The town hall at that time was the second story of the Academy. Owing to the immense crowd on hand for the trial, the authorities feared the floor might not hold so the trial was held out of doors. In his confession to the court, he is said to have pointed to the bloody maul and said, "With this maul I took the lives of them all." He was sentenced to life imprisonment at Thomaston. It is said that he died in 1876.

The Miramachi Fire, Oct. 7, 1825

POSSIBLY many readers of this little book will criticise the writer for including here a brief sketch of the Miramachi fire. While this fire did not reach the limits of Lee yet it was very close to it as it burned on the opposite side of the Penobscot river. But the main reason for the space devoted to the subject here is that three brothers came from Blackville, one of the towns destroyed by the fire, to Lee. They settled here and today have two score descendants living within the boundaries of Lee. And there is yet another reason, for as the writer types this brief sketch he is reminded that today is the 100th anniversary of this great fire. One hundred years ago today a great pall of smoke hung over the province of New Brunswick far out to sea, penetrating well down into Maine and far north of Quebec. A forest fire had swept down the Miramachi valley to the sea and far back from the river on both sides, laying waste to more than six thousand square miles of virgin spruce, pine and birch forests, wiping out half a dozen villages with six hundred buildings, many vessels at the river docks, but worst of all 160 lives were lost. It had been an unusually dry summer and the woodlands were like tinder. On Oct. 7, 1825, forest fires had worked into the city of Fredericton and burned eighty buildings, including the residence of the Governor-General.

Then a fire started to the east in the woods of the Miramachi Valley and fanned by gales swept to the sea with such incredible velocity that the people unable to reach the river were surrounded by the flames, and men, women, and children perished.

The tragedies of those days were never known until months afterwards when there was something of a checking up of the people in the sparsely settled region. It is known that whole families lost their lives although there was hardly a trace. The path of the flames was through a number of villages. Newcastle, with ten thousand people and two hundred and sixty dwellings; Douglastown, Ludlow, Bartlebog, Blackville and other settlements were licked up, with hardly build-

ings enough left standing to mark the sites. Stories of narrow escapes are yet lore in the province.

Scores saved their lives by wading up to their necks in the river and covering their heads with blankets to escape the falling embers, while thousands of fur-bearing animals fled to the same protection and many must have perished. The smaller streams were almost obliterated with fish literally boiled in some of the pools.

Many well-to-do people were reduced to poverty, losing everything they had in the world. Some saved a few valuables by burying them. Relief funds poured in from all over the Dominion, from the United States and His Majesty the king sent a personal contribution of \$10,000.

The writer derived his meager knowledge of this great conflagration from his grandfather, Thomas Corbett, a former resident of Black River, in the Miramachi Valley.

Lee "Town Meeting" 1847.

THE following poem is taken from "The Barge," a publication issued by the students of Lee Academy in 1847. It will be better understood if the reader will first turn to the chapter on "Civil List" and read the list of town officers for the year 1847.

I PROPOSE to send you a cargo this time
Of doubtful yet truthful, sophistical rhyme,
Which bears in its meshes a general report
Of intrigues, and triumphs, of danger and sport
Which came to our notice, when last at "The Hall,"
Our townsmen there answered the annual call.
The week which preceded was passed at the stores;
In praising new nostrums and probing old sores;
When each had his man with whom none could compete,
And would bet on his talents, "the cash" or "the treat."
When duly assembled, forthwith was called on, "Squire John" —
This caused no emotion, no struggle or strife, —
By common consent, John's term is for life.
Then came a report of the state of the town;
And poor luckless teachers were smartly rubbed down.
Now, for him of the pen, (though no blood was spilt)
Came war to the knife and knife to the hilt.
Some shouted a "Shepard" and others "A Dan;"

These last by their numbers were soon in the van,
And John, hardly causing a moment's delay,
Brought Shepard in vanquished and gave Dan the day.
Then, canvassed for Godfathers, they through the hall,
When some voted twice, and once voted all. —
From these that were mentioned elected at last
Were Shepard "the ex-scribe" — Nat Gerrish and Frost.
Who were same as the old, save Gerrish for Hale
Who quivering stood, holding on to a rail;
But whether from joy or from grief I wot not.
But still there he stood though nailed to the spot.
For keeper of script, they through effort or luck,
Removed Dr. Abner and put in a Tuck. —
For seizer of culprits, one Boober they took.
From the grit of his chest and the size of his foot. —
Inspectors of schools, 'mong the last and the least,
They called to their bidding, two Beans and a Priest. —
Then highway surveyors, not less than a score,
Were chosen and brought up, and oh, how they swore!
As also did others that, that they would fulfill,
God helping — their duties with judgment and skill;
And yet, though 'twere urged with all feeling and heat,
Not one of the honored would bring on a treat.
And thus they stand perjured, like Gilman and Hunt,
For treating is duty, and do it they won't. —
'Pon other transactions, 'twere needless to dwell,
And now, if you know it, my name don't you tell.

The Days Before Prohibition Came to Maine.

A PRACTICE of almost universal prevalence among the early settlers was the use of ardent spirits as a beverage. The hay crop could not be secured without its aid, while a "leetle drop" never came amiss during the busy harvest season. At the old fashioned log-rollings it was regarded as a necessary article. The early settlers used to make a great account of barn-raisings and for many years it was claimed that the frame of no building could be raised without "plenty of rum," which was often drank too freely. On holidays, grog in large quantities was also drank, while no one could properly entertain company if the supply of liquor was low. It was customary for the grocers to sell spirits, which was by no means a small item of their trade.

One of the older citizens of the town who remembers actual

conditions tells me that one of the store-keepers of Lee always kept a barrel of best Medford rum in his store. A large pint dipper was suspended from a string beside the barrel. One could drink what they wanted for a nickel or if he chanced to be a customer of this particular store, he could have his drink free.

A story is told of one man who imbibed too freely of this trader's kind hospitality. He soon became in such a condition that his friends thought it advisable to take him to an adjoining building to sober off. As his friends were about to leave him, he revived enough to say, "Thank you, boys, now close the windows and lock the door so I won't be disturbed." And my informant tells me that the deserted building had not contained a window or door for twenty years.

In 1832, a law was enacted requiring retailers to obtain a license from the municipal officers and leaving each town free to decide, by a vote, whether or not such persons should be so licensed. On Dec. 24, 1832, the selectmen of Lee granted the first license to Isaac Hacker, who kept store on the Springfield side of the stream. The following is a copy of his license as recorded on the town books.

Lee, Maine, Dec. 24, 1832.

This day the selectmen of this town granted license to Isaac Hacker authorizing him to retail spiritous liquors to the first Monday of September next, by his paying six dollars into the treasury of said town.

Attest: Abial Cushman, *Town Clerk*.

In 1855 the town appointed an agent to retail spiritous liquors. The agent was paid a salary and the profits given to the town. When closing the books of the town the selectmen would list under assets, the amount of liquor on hand. One year, the town records show that the town was credited with forty-five dollars from this source, and best brandy was retailing for eighty cents per gallon.

The following is a true copy of the appointment of a town agent in 1855 as shown on the town records for that year.

Lee, June 1, 1855.

Appointment of an Agent for the Sale of Spirits

By the virtue of an act entitled "an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops" approved March 16, 1855, we hereby appoint Benjamin Whitten, agent for this town to sell intoxicating liquors for medical and mechanical purposes for the term of one year from the first day of May last unless sooner removed.

Joseph Mallett,

C. M. Tuck,

Selectmen of Lee.

A True Copy. Attest: J. W. Perkins, *Town Clerk.*

The first temperance society organized in Lee was the Independent Order of Good Templars. A full account of their organization and work will be found in the chapter on fraternal organizations.

The Caterpillar Plague.

THE great scourge from the forest tent-caterpillar was witnessed in the summer of 1875. So numerous were they that whole orchards were completely stripped of their foliage. These pests were so ravenous that shade trees were attacked when the fruit trees failed to supply the demands of their appetites. Any orchard which failed to be attacked in 1875 had to suffer in 1876. It was no uncommon sight to see, at evening, large windrows of these insects piled along fences and on buildings and trees. The statement has been made to me by one who witnessed this scourge, that railroad travel, in neighboring towns, was seriously impeded by these insects gathering on the rails in such numbers as to cause the wheels to slip.

The Tornado of 1920.

MEMORY with unerring exactitude carries me back to a never-to-be-forgotten day, the second of June, 1920. It was Sunday and a very hot day. During a large part of the season the weather had been cool and agreeable, but on the day in

question the mercury rose steadily until it ranged from 85 to 90 degrees in the shade, varying according to the locality. To add to the discomfort of the sweltering humanity scarcely a breath of air was stirring to relieve the terrible intensity of the heat.

It was Baccalaureate Sunday and when services began the sun shone brightly. Soon dark and threatening clouds were seen rising over the western horizon; as this was no uncommon occurrence during the hottest days of summer no notice was taken of the matter. These huge masses of sullen clouds remained almost motionless for an hour. Then, as if having gained motive power from their own inactivity, they began to rise, towering higher and higher into the heavens. On and on came the storm, the leaden black clouds rolling volume on volume, driven by some unperceived power. The sight was truly grand and appalling. A twilight gloom settled over the town, and the little birds ceased their singing and sought shelter from the coming storm. Remembering that I had several hundred small chickens out in small colony houses, I left the church and hastened home.

Driven by an irresistable wind, thick clouds of dust, mingled with leaves and branches of trees, and even small gravel stones, filled the air and added to the gloom which enshrouded the land. Hailstones as large as marbles fell, suddenly changing to rain, which fell in torrents, while the roar of the wind, the incessant flashing of the lightning and the pealing thunder presented a scene of weird and striking grandeur. The tornado began at 11.15 A. M. and lasted about an hour, but in that brief period many valuable shade trees, field and forest trees were uprooted, while others were seriously injured by having large branches twisted from their trunks. The roads in many places were rendered impassable, so thickly were they strewn with fallen trees. The telephone lines were damaged in many places. But aside from these damages buildings in Lee escaped with but slight injury. Other towns were less fortunate in this respect, and great damage done to property, such as farm buildings and fences, as well as to fruit and shade trees.

The Drouth of 1921.

A DROUTH occurred in the summer of 1921, claimed by many to be fully equal in severity to any since 1880. During the month of June the amount of rainfall was small, and this soon evaporated beneath the rays of the hot summer sun. The roads became dry and oppressively dusty, while brooks and rills furnished only a limited supply of water. As time passed on, streams of considerable size began to get low, and at length became completely dry and wells began to fail. Wells in which the utmost confidence had heretofore been placed, failed, and as the drouth grew more and more intense, many residents of Lee found it necessary to drive their stock long distances to water, while for culinary and drinking purposes water was sometimes hauled a distance of two miles. For a short time the family of Horace Maxwell got their drinking water from Mrs. Bishop's watering tub beyond the bridge in the village, a distance of more than two miles. Fortunately no fires occurred in town during this protracted drouth, which did not end until late in the fall.

Destructive Fire of 1907.

It was seldom that an alarm of fire disturbed the quiet of the village of Lee, but on one unfortunate afternoon, the church bell pealed out a warning the meaning of which could not be mistaken. The alarm spread rapidly, as did also the fire. The fire was in the attic of the town hall and was discovered about 3.30 o'clock. It caught, presumably from a defective chimney and the building was doomed when the fire was discovered. The townspeople gave their attention to saving the surrounding buildings, forming bucket brigades and fighting desperately for their homes. That the roofs were covered with snow no doubt saved a more extensive conflagration.

The hall was burned to the ground, also the residence and stable of G. W. Coffin. The store of Mrs. G. B. Weatherbee and other buildings caught fire but were not seriously damaged.

The lower floor of the hall was used for town meetings and general ensembles and the upper floor as a dance hall. The

latter was leased to Charles Rich, who lost a piano. The hall was valued at \$4,000 and insured for \$1,500, in the agency of Blake, Barrows and Brown, of Bangor. Mr. Coffin's loss was about \$1,500 insured for \$1,000.

At one time the fire threatened to wipe out the entire village and a call for help was sent to Lincoln and the lumber camps of Houghton and Thurlow in No. 3 but the fire was under control before help arrived.

The Diphtheria Epidemic.

A WIDE-SPREAD epidemic of diphtheria visited Lee in the fall of 1860, and prevailed for over a year, with alarming mortality. This was a new disease to the physician and its treatment was not fully understood. The people were ignorant of its highly contagious character, thus the disease was carried from family to family by the attendants of the sick. Many declared the disease was non-contagious, yet these same persons would hesitate and often decline assistance in caring for those ill with this disease. Others considered the disease highly contagious and would not enter a house where a case was known to exist under any consideration. Thus was this terrible disease carried from home to home, leaving sorrowing families and desolate homes in its track.

The family of George and Henriette Rollins lost eight children from this disease between the fourth and nineteenth of June, 1862.

Burning the Kaiser.

ON the seventh of November, 1918, word reached Lee that Germany had surrendered. It was not until the eleventh, however, that word came that Germany would sign the armistice. The long and bloody war was at an end. At once the people who had anxiously watched while the destiny of Democracy seemed poised and trembling in the balance, began to feel that buoyancy of spirit which is but natural after any prolonged period of suspense. The news spread from house to house, and rejoicing was heard on every hand. An event of such magnitude had to be commemorated in some public demonstration. Consequently many of the citizens gathered in

the village early in the evening. A huge bonfire was built in the street, bells were rung, flags raised, and as a climax an effigy of Kaiser Wilhelm was burned at the stake.

Temperature Table.

THE following table gives a partial record of the extremes in temperature from 1868 to 1923 inclusive. The sign minus signifies below zero.

DATE	TEMPERATURE	REMARKS
July 5, 1868	101	In the shade
July 12, 1868	123	In the shade
July 15, 1868	102	In the shade
Dec. 20, 1868	20—	
March 1, 1869	24—	
July 23, 1870	107	In the shade
July 24, 1870	99	In the shade
August 16, 1884	98	(Whole week nearly as warm)
Dec. 20, 1884	27—	
Jan. 27, 1886	24—	
August 27, 1886	110	In the shade
Dec. 29, 1886	31—	
Jan. 1, 1887	0	Rain
Jan. 5, 1887	28—	41— at Mattawamkeag
Jan. 9, 1887	28—	
Feb. 14, 1887	31—	
April 12, 1889	85	
Dec. 30, 1891	33—	
Feb. 11, 1911	38—	
Jan. 10, 1920	45—	

May 25, 1834— Snow fell to the depth of sixteen inches.

Spring of 1841— Very early season. Farmers nearly complete their planting by May 10.

April 21, 1852— About two feet of snow fell. Nearly all fences hidden from view.

Feb. 5, 1869— Great snowstorm.

Oct. 22, 1869— An earthquake of half a minute's duration.

Oct. 30, 1869— Two feet of snow fell.

The month of Feb., 1875— People suffered from severe and protracted cold. Extremely hard on shipping.

June 14, 1884— Very heavy frost. Ice formed. Much damage to crops.

Summer of 1884— Very rainy and generally unfavorable for farmers.

Sept. 14, 1884 — Farm crops killed by heavy frost. Potatoes, too, badly. Many farmers report over fifty per cent.

Dec. 7 — Farmers engage in plowing.

Jan., 1885 — Wagons in use.

Feb. 10, 1885 — Thunder shower.

March 1, 1886 — Heavy storm. Mails delayed several days.

Feb. 1, 1888 — A shock of earthquake felt.

April 19, 1888 — Good sleighing.

Jan. 20, 1889 — Some people using wagons.

The Fall of 1891 — Extreme drouth occurs. Practically no frost in the ground until the 20th of Dec.

The Spring of 1890 was cold and backward. Many farmers did not complete their planting until the first of July. Re-planting in some instances was necessary.

The Winter of 1868-69 was notable for its frequent and heavy storms and the unusual depth of snow. Storm followed storm until roads were blockaded, fences buried from sight, and in some instances dwelling-houses were nearly buried in huge drifts.

A List of Bounties Paid from 1757 to 1861.

DATE	NAME	NO. OF BEAR	AMOUNT
July, 1857 —	W. G. Jackson	1	\$ 2 00
Feb. 6, 1858 —	Isaac O. Ware	1	2 00
Feb. 15, 1857 —	David Philbrook	1	2 00
Mar. 20, 1858 —	James Hanscom	1	2 00
Mar. 22, 1858 —	J. G. Ames	1	2 00
April 24, 1858 —	Daniel Dodge	1	2 00
April 24, 1858 —	Edwin Ludden	1	2 00
April 29, 1858 —	James Burke	1	2 00
April 29, 1858 —	Willard Houghton	1	2 00
June 21, 1858 —	Jeremiah Patterson	1	2 00
July 12, 1858 —	Jeremiah Patterson	2	4 00
March 25, 1859 —	Isaac O. Ware	1	2 00
March 25, 1859 —	James Hanscom	1	2 00
Nov. 4, 1859 —	Jeremiah Kneeland	1	1 75
Dec. 3, 1859 —	Isaac O. Ware	2	4 00
March 24, 1860 —	T. M. Jordan	1	1 75
July 14, 1860 —	Samuel Patterson	2	4 00
Dec. 23, 1860 —	John C. Varney	8	16 00
Jan. 11, 1861 —	Isaac O. Ware	8	16 00
Dec. 28, 1861 —	Isaac O. Ware	1	2 00

From this time on an occasional bounty was paid. Whether the hunters were busy fighting in the south or the bears were scarce, I do not know.

Chapter XIII.

FIRST THINGS.

FOR want of a better name the writer has called this chapter "First Things". Much time has been spent in ferreting out these facts and it is hoped that they may prove of value as well as of interest.

The first woman to penetrate the wilderness of Lee was Mrs. Lucy Fifield, wife of Jeremiah Fifield.

The first white child born in Lee was Mary Lucy Tucker, in 1827. Later became the wife of David Varney.

The first settlers in Lee were — Jeremiah and Lucy Fifield of Howland; Thomas Lindsay of Lowell; and Enoch Stone.

The first marriage was in 1826, when Lucy Fifield became the wife of Thomas Lindsay.

The first death of a child was that of Edith Parker.

The first death of an adult was that of a Mr. Robinson of Sydney, Maine.

The first school house was built by Jeremiah Fifield.

The first teacher was Lucy Fifield.

The first sawmill was built in 1827; the first grist-mill in 1828. Both were owned by Samuel Mallett and James Merrill.

The first hotel in Lee was known as the Elm House and was owned by Arthur Prentiss.

The first blacksmith was Arthur Prentiss.

The first store was owned by Arthur and Addison Prentiss.

The first resident physician was Dr. Godfrey Jackson.

The first lumbermen doing business on a large scale were Oaks and Cowan.

The first resident minister was Parson Sawyer.

The first postmaster was Samuel T. Mallett.

The first lawyer was Addison Prentiss.

Lee was incorporated Feb. 2, 1832.

The first Town Meeting was held April 11, 1832.

The first Town Meeting was held in James Merrill's barn.

The voters of Lee at the first Town Meeting appropriated one thousand dollars for roads; one hundred and fifty dollars for schools; and seventy-five dollars for town charges.

The first Town Hall was the upper story of the Academy building.

The first church was organized in 1831 by Rev. Mr. Dexter.

The first and only murders were committed April 7th, 1859.

Lee Academy was incorporated March 14th, 1845.

The first principal of Lee Academy was Joseph M. True.

The first agent elected to sell liquors in Lee was Isaac Hacker in 1832.

The Springfield line highway was first accepted in 1845.

The first geographical survey showed that Lee Village was exactly 400 feet above sea level and that the peak of Mt. Jefferson was 708 feet above sea level.

The first Academy building was started near the present residence of Harold L. Haskell.

The bridge in Lee Village was first built in 1848 by Edward Bowler under the direction of the Selectmen.

The Town purchased the hearse in 1867, paying \$100 for same.

The first steps toward erecting a building especially for a Town Hall were taken on Oct. 12, 1867, when the citizens of Lee voted to construct a hall 36 x 54 feet and to be two stories high. At a special meeting held three days later it was voted to make this vote void.

The Town Farm was purchased April 25, 1871, and sold in 1886.

The first vote taken to see if the town would buy the Congregational Church to be used as a Town Hall, was on May 28, 1883. The Church was purchased almost immediately.

The skating rink in the Buffalo House was shut down in 1887.

James Mallett built the Mt. Jefferson House in 1889. It was exempt from taxation for ten years.

The Town purchased the first road machine in 1889.

The first printed Town Report appeared in 1899.

The first woman to vote in Lee was Mrs. Gerrish Mallett, at a State Election.

The first woman to vote in town affairs was Miss Mae Hanson.

The first call for troops for service in the Civil War from Lee was made in 1861.

The first soldier to enlist from Lee in the Civil War was Horace Hanson.

The first to enlist in the service of their Country in the World War were — Willard C. Houghton and Leon Rideout. Both enlisted the same day, in the same company, and the same regiment.

The first Lee soldier to receive a discharge from the army after the signing of the Armistice was Raleigh Boober.

The first soldier from Lee to make the supreme sacrifice in the World War was Willard C. Houghton.

The first sailor from Lee to make the supreme sacrifice was Vance Lowell.

The first Fair held in Lee was known as the Lee-Union Fair and was held in 1894. The first President of the association was Ira Barnes.

The first creamery was built in 1900 by Haskell and Riggs.

The first motor vehicle owned in town was a Ford, being the property of Leroy Brown.

The streets of Lee were first lighted by electricity in 1916.

Electric lights were first installed in Lee Academy in December, 1919.

The R. F. D. service first started in Lee on Sept. 15, 1903.

The first R. F. D. driver was Lee Weatherbee.

The course in agriculture was first introduced in Lee Academy by Roy Thomas in the fall of 1919.

The first residence in Lee to have a home lighting plant was that of Charles A. Lowell.

The first aeroplane to land in Lee was piloted by Horace Lowell of Lincoln. It landed on the farm of Veral Moors in October, 1922. The price for passengers was five dollars for a fifteen-minute ride.

The first radio set in Lee was installed in Elmwood Hall by Mr. Wilder of Lincoln. It did not work successfully.

The first successful radio messages received were on a set owned and operated by William S. Foss.

The first farmer to install a radio set was Alfred R. Lowell.

The first poultry show was held in Lee at the Grange Hall in October, 1923.

The first public exhibition wrestling bout to be held in Lee took place in Elmwood Hall, August 1, 1925. The contestants were Farmer Barnes of Enfield and Young Reynolds.

The precedent of holding the annual town meeting in Lee on the third Monday in March was established in March, 1841.

The first two copies of this History of Lee were sold to Kenneth Weatherbee of Lincoln, Maine.

Chapter XIV.

LEE IN POETRY.

THE following poems are included in this volume because they were all written by former students of Lee Academy. There are many more that might be printed here if space would permit. These few have been chosen at random. For a more complete list of the poems of Parker B. Davis, the writer refers the reader to his book of poems entitled "Tangled Rhymes" published in Portland about 1887.

The following poem was written and spoken by Parker B. Davis at the Annual Reunion of Lee Normal Academy in 1908.

A Song for Old Lee Normal.

A song for old Lee Normal
And oh! that 'twere given to me
To sing a song that should echo
Through the years that are yet to be.

That should roll down the cycling ages
With strength and power divine,
To crown with fitting luster
These honored walls of thine.

A song for old Lee Normal,
So joyous, full and free;
For our dear old Alma Mater
Among the hills of Lee.

A song for all her children,
Wherever they may be,
To turn their thoughts and hearts again
To the dear old school at Lee.

STORY OF AN OLD NEW ENGLAND TOWN

From Quoddy-head to Golden Gate,
From north to southern line,
'Neath shade of sweet magnolia tree,
Or reach of Northern pine.

And out beyond this flag of ours
In every clime and land,
Wherever manhood needs a friend,
Thy sons and daughters stand.

A song for the distant ones
In the battle-front of life
Who have gone from these scenes of gladness
To mix in the toil and strife.

Out where the fight is raging hot
Between the wrong and the right,
We know the side they take to-day,
We trust them in the fight.

And they'll go down in battle-front,
With all their banners flying,
For no defeats such hearts can know,
No failure short of dying.

And while a single foe is left
They never think to yield;
The roll-call brings the answer, "here"
Or, "perished on the field."

And we who meet and group around
The dear old scenes to-day,
Sing praise to old Lee Normal
And hang her walls with bay.

May all her sons and daughters, too,
Bring honor to her name,
And never in the years to come
One breath of grief or shame.

A song for old Lee Normal,
So joyous, full and free,
For our dear old Alma Mater
Among the hills of Lee.

The Pilot at the Helm.

WE launch our boat on the stream of life,
With a purpose firm and true,
But we trust too much in our human strength
To keep the goal in view;
The storms come on with a force unknown,
And with powers that overwhelm,
But we feel the strength of a steady hand
When the Pilot takes the helm.

The shoals are strewn with the wrecks of life,
That trip unwary feet,
And boats will drift that have no guide,
Where dangers oft we meet;
While drifting o'er life's pleasure-shoals
Temptations oft o'erwhelm,
But safe are they who launch their boat
With the Pilot at the helm.

He knows the way your boat should go,
And the freight it ought to bear,
With messages of life and hope,
For those bowed down with care:
Don't wait till hearts have weary grown,
And the storms of life o'erwhelm,
But launch your boat and start in life
With your Saviour at the helm.

—Cora A. Adams.

A Dream of Reunion Day.

BRIGHTLY shines the sun of August
Above a small New England town;
In a little sheltered valley,
Like some jewel in a monarch's crown.

There's the sound of many footsteps
On each broad elm-shaded street
Where the merry feathered warblers
Fill the air with bird-song sweet.

Steadily the clans are gathering,
Some from many miles away,
Coming to exchange a friendly greeting,
Once more on Reunion Day.

Eyes from which youth's fire has faded,
 Steps that have grown sedate and slow,
 Gray-haired men and stately women,
 Are the boys and girls I used to know.

Then, like a strain of martial music,
 On the air so warm and still;
 I seem to hear the old bell calling —
 "Come to the Academy on the hill."

And, in spirit, I am with them,
 As marching down the long isles they come;
 And the teacher says, "Be careful there. Turn a square corner
 And step the left foot on the beat of the drum."

When fate's hand shall have severed the silver cord,
 And shattered life's golden bowl;
 May we stand shoulder to shoulder, in rank and in file,
 When the great recorder calls the roll.

— *Elidah Bartlett Muzzy.*

Memories of L. N. A.

PASSED have many springs and autumns,
 Since our tasks at school were through,
 And the class of eighty-seven
 To Lee Normal bade adieu.

Yet how oft when day is ended
 And the crescent moon hangs low,
 O'er the dark and distant hilltops,
 Do I think of long ago.

Of my dear old Alma Mater
 And the days no more to be,
 Of the kind, devoted teachers
 Whom I knew, and loved at Lee.

Of my many friends and school-mates,
 And my classmates still so dear,
 Who, by their willing assistance
 Filled those days with hope and cheer.

Many changes time has brought,
 Scattered all that happy band
 From the village by the hillside,
 To many a distant land.

Some are missing from our number
Who will meet us here no more,
But they are not lost forever,
They have only gone before.

And may our Lee Normal Crescent
Bring to every loyal heart,
Memories of friends and school days
Which will strength and hope impart.

Then to our dear Alma Mater
Let us pledge ourselves anew,
And whatever be our station,
To her may we e'er be true.

May this fountain head of learning
Flow with ever widening stream,
Till its faithful friends and teachers
Realize their fondest dream.

When our tasks on earth are ended,
And life's lessons all are done,
In the better school of heaven
May there be no missing one.

— *Sona Wallace Averill.*

The Mirage.

ONE autumn day I was out riding
Over rough trails, crooked and stony;
And swiftly over hills and through coulees
Sped my fleet-footed, little brown pony.

With one hand on the saddle resting,
The other lightly grasping the lines,
Pictures flashed across my mental vision,
That thrilled me like the rarest of wines.

I saw a quaint New England village
Nestling down among the tree-clad hills,
Where the birds in the graceful elms carol,
And the frog in the mill-pond trills.

Like a pearl surrounded by emeralds
Gleamed the lakelet down in the Park,
And the sloping sides of Mt. Jefferson
Were dotted with shrubs and evergreens dark.

Once more, I, a carefree maiden,
 Lightly walked up Academy street,
 Among a crowd of happy school-mates,
 With the whole wide world at our feet.

Then a change swept o'er their beloved faces,
 Some were shadowed and lined with care;
 Some were stumbling along a rough pathway,
 With burdens too heavy to bear.

While some seemed prosperous and happy,
 Others seemed with sorrow bowed down,
 While some, whose lessons were all finished,
 Had dropped their cross and were wearing a crown.

Then, like the tones of a cathedral organ,
 When it's struck with a Master's hand,
 I heard the bell of old Lee Normal,
 Ring out o'er the sunlit land.

With my longing eyes turned to the eastward,
 Like a Mohammedan's when he kneels in prayer,
 Like the mirage of the desert and prairie
 The vision faded and vanished in air.

And my reverie was suddenly ended,
 For Daisy had stopped by the gate;
 And my husband said: "There's a storm brewing,
 And I'm glad you weren't out very late."
 1915. — *Elidah Bartlett Muzzy.*

Up the Hill of San Juan.

WHAT manly hearts have throbbed and thrilled
 At deeds of the olden days;
 At Marathon and Thermopylae,
 As sung in the poets' lays.

How oft we've turned the pages o'er
 Of Roman power and pride,
 And felt our life-blood surging fast
 When noble Cæsar died.

And English Richard's mighty arm,
 And Henry of Navarre,
 Have each a glorious record made
 And turned the tide of war.

Until brave hearts shall cease to beat
 Our blood shall ever thrill
 As gallant Wallace and his Scots
 Climb grim Dumbarton Hill:

And yet in all the glorious struggles
 These ancient annals tell,
 Among the old heroic stories
 The world has learned so well.

Though, truly, deeds of such devotion
 This world were poor to miss—
 We find in all that honored record
 No braver deed than this.

When up the slopes of San Juan
 That burning July day,
 Our bonny flag through blood and death
 Met Spain's entrenched array.

Oh, gallant hearts did battle there.
 A nation's strong and true;
 And though their numbers were not great,
 More glory for the few.

There side by side with bated breath,
 The white man and the black,
 With clear, unflinching eyes, faced death
 Along that bloody track.

No color line was there that day—
 True manhood leveled all—
 For black and white and rich and poor
 Had heard their country's call.

And cowboy, scout, and college man,
 When that grim fight was done,
 Lay side by side with faces white
 Beneath the July sun.

When o'er the top of San Juan
 Our glory flag was flying,
 The wounded cheered with failing breath,
 Though for it they were dying.

And millions yet unborn shall list
 To hear the thrilling story—
 How up the hill of San Juan—
 Our flag was borne in glory.

—Parker B. Davis.

Memories of School Days.

SITTING by my open window,
A fair landscape I can see;
And the odor of summer flowers
Floats on the air to me.

And, as thus I sit and ponder,
O'er things that cannot be,
My thoughts are wandering backward
To the school I left at Lee;

Where with school-mates gathered round me,
And teachers ever kind,
I strove to build the pyramid
And store with lore my mind.

And classmates, too, were with me there,
And together there we laid
A broad base for the pyramid,
To be its prop when made.

But, schoolmates kind that with us worked,
We leave it now with you
To raise Lee Normal higher,
So strive your best to do.

And when our tasks are o'er,
And we view life's setting sun,
We hope to hear the master say
Those welcome words, "Well done."

—*Josie E. Merrill.*

The Old School Bell.

THE summer days have passed away,
And now again, as ever,
The old bell at Lee Normal rings,
To call us all together.

It rings its tones out loud and clear,
That all may hear its call,
And could it speak, I know 'twould say,
"Come, students dear, come one and all."

It rings for those who present are,
Bright faces cluster round,
Who gather in the old school hall,
When they hear the merry sound.

But some who long their places filled
In the old familiar spot,
Are missing from the merry throng;
Will the absent be forgot?

No; it rings for the absent ones as well,
In sunshine and in rain;
And though they may be far away
Would welcome them again.

And teachers dear who taught us how
In wisdom's path to dwell,
May we meet them there for many terms
At the ringing of the bell.

And when that bell in silence lies
And its tones are hushed forever,
May the bells of heaven as sweetly ring
And call us there together.

—Lottie L. Clifford.

Work for Some Good.

"WORK for some good, be it ever so slowly,"
Toil on, never ceasing to fret;
The task will be easy if 'tis for some good,
And for work no cause to regret.
Anxious to work for some good to come,
Of all our trustworthy friends,
Trusting in God with a steadfast heart,
That all trials may have sweet ends.

This life is what we make it,
At the best it is only a dream;
And we simply live it day by day
That the future may be seen.
What if there were no future,
No joy in the life to come;
No happy thoughts of our home in heaven,
When our work on earth is done?

Would not our hearts be sad to think
We've said our last farewell
To some near friend, the dearest of earth,
In no future home to dwell?
But no, such thoughts we cherish not;

There's something we look for so grand,
And sweet be the time when we ne'er have to part,
In our home in the rich Promised Land.

We know that our trials are many on earth,
Our pleasures are simple and few;
But think not of it that way, dear friends,
But take pride in what you do.
Let work be done with purpose high,
That in the time to come,
However little or slow it may be,
Some good may yet be done.

Speak a hopeful word to the orphan child,
Lend a hand to the aged and poor;
Speak a loving word to the reckless boy
To be thoughtful, cause sorrow no more.
They need our help with a cheerful smile,
They need it, yes, every one.
Let us lend it then with a willing heart,
For good will surely come.

—C. C. Merrill.

Chapter XV.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It has been the aim of the author to give a short sketch of the ancestors of the early settlers, and then to confine the rest of the work to the families while they lived in town. When a portion of a family was born in town, the entire family has generally been given, and where families have moved from town, the author has tried to give whom each one of the children married and where they settled. In the following pages, the writer aims to give a short genealogical history of the early settlers and not a biography. It has taken a great deal of time and research to trace out these facts, and it is hoped that these facts will prove interesting to all readers of this history.

Errors undoubtably occur in this work, for surprising discrepancies exist, oftentimes, between town, Church and family records. Again, memories are fallable, some of course to a greater degree than others.

Ames.

James and Margaret (Randall) Ames came to Lee in 1836, from Litchfield, Maine, and settled on the farm where Bert Smith now lives. They had five children:

Amanda, deceased.

America W., b. June 20, 1820. Married Ruth G. Jackson.

Eleanor. Married John R. Hall. Moved to Farmington, N. H.

James G., b. Oct. 9, 1827. Married Joanna Jackson.

Oraville. Married Charles Kneeland. Moved to Forest City, N. B.

Children of America W. and Ruth (Jackson) Ames:

Foster E. Married Edith Lowell. Moved to Macwahoc, Maine.

Harris. Died in Howland.

Children of James G. and Joanna (Jackson) Ames:

Charles F. Moved to Snohomish, Washington.

Milton H., unmarried. Moved to State of Washington.

Edson C. Married Josie Mallett. Moved to Snohomish City, Wash.
James W., drowned in Snohomish, Washington.
Adla E. Married Edwin Mallett. Moved to Washington.

Burke.

Thomas Burke, son of William Burke, Sr., lived in Litchfield. He died Feb. 12, 1864. He married Sally Ham.

Children of Thomas and Sally (Ham) Burke:

Mary T., b. Feb. 5, 1814. Married Joseph Harding.
James, b. Oct. 24, 1817. Married a Gatchell girl.
Nancy, b. March 22, 1820. Married Abraham Fifield.
Mark, b. June 8, 1821. Married Ellen McLellan.
Joseph W., b. Jan. 30, 1831. Married Maria Crandlemire.
Thomas, b. Aug. 17, 1832. Died at sea July 23, 1854.
Nelson H., b. Jan. 8, 1834. Moved to N. J. Died Oct. 23, 1855.
John, Lucy, Lydia and Jerusha did not come to Lee.

Phillip Blake.

Philip Blake, of Lee, was born Aug. 14, 1811. He was a son of Bradbury Blake, a native of Mt. Vernon, Maine. His mother's name was Abigail Norcross. Bradbury Blake had ten children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Their names were: Paul, Sophia, Philip, Prudilla, Nancy, Permelia, Abigail, Catherine, Joan, and Elvira. Bradbury Blake died April 30, 1870. Mrs. Blake died about 1880.

Philip Blake, the subject of this sketch, married for his first wife Maranda Chandler, who died in 1847, and married for his second wife Miss Betsey Lancaster, daughter of Elihu and Sarah Lancaster. Mr. Blake had two children by his first wife — Llewellyn and Philip Chandler. Mr. Blake had four children by his second wife — Clara A., Dennis, True, and Dearborn. Mr. Blake served as one of the Selectmen of the town several different times.

Captain James Budge.

One of the early settlers of this county was Captain James Budge, who came from Massachusetts and settled in the present town of Brewer. He had four sons: James, a sea captain; Thomas, Daniel and Francis H. Francis H. Budge,

father of James T., married Abigail Smith of Herman. He lived in several towns in this County — Garland, Levant, Glenburn, Springfield and Lakeville, where he died in 1874. Mrs. Budge died in 1848. James and Abigail Budge had ten children, viz: James T., John S., George B., Daniel, Gibson, Charles L., Arthur and Harriet M.

James T. Budge, the oldest of the family, was born July 25, 1824, in Levant, Maine. He spent his early days on the farm, and in early manhood learned the blacksmith's trade. After becoming of age he worked at that business about sixteen years in Lee. In 1863 he engaged in trade and continued at that business for fifteen years, when he sold out and again went into Blacksmithing with his son. He married Nancy G. Clifford, daughter of George C. and Mary P. Clifford, of Dover, Maine. They had eight children, viz: Julia A., James L., Sophia E., Melvin E., Adella L., George C., Harriet S. and Mary E. Mr. Budge was Town Treasurer and Constable many years.

Mr. Walter Coffin.

Mr. Walter Coffin, one of the first settlers in the neighborhood where Everard Lancaster now lives, came here from Belfast, Maine. He was a son of Nicholas Coffin, who came here from New Hampshire. Nicholas was a Revolutionary soldier and present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He married for his first wife, Mary Heath. His second wife, mother of Walter Coffin, was Lydia Lemon. By his first wife he had two daughters, Catherine and Susan. By his second wife two sons, Walter and Nicholas N. Walter Coffin was born May 22, 1811; his father was a farmer and he was brought up on the farm. One year he lived in Enfield, but settled in Lee in 1832, before there was a road through the neighborhood. He married Nancy W. Clark, daughter of Ichabod and Mary Clark. They had sixteen children, viz: Emily, Elizabeth, Mary E., Freeman, Nancy, Cyrus, Walter, Washington, Orrin, Henry, Eugene, Vesta, Madora, Abbie, Fred, and one who died in infancy not named. Of the above, the only one now residing in Lee, is Walter, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster.

Gower.

Edward Gower came to Lee in 1832, from Litchfield, Maine. He was the son of Robert and Margaret (Alexander) Gower and was born in Topsham, February 12, 1761. He died in Lee, March 4, 1836, at the age of 75 years. Sarah, his wife, died June 24, 1841, aged 74 years.

Their children:

Eliphalet, b. June 30, 1789, died Oct. 13, 1805.

Apphia, b. June 7, 1798. Married Benjamin Whitten, Nov. 22, 1832.

Martha, b. April 30, 1806. Married John M. Maxwell, May, 1832.
Died in Lee, May 30, 1893.

Hanscom.

Joseph Hanscom came to Lee from Litchfield. He formerly lived in Kittery. In 1808, he married Polly Thurlow. He died in Lee, June 8, 1853, aged 71 years. Polly, his wife, died April 24, 1854, aged 66 years.

Their children:

Sarah, b. Nov. 20, 1808. Married Solomon Crocker.

Apphia, b. Oct. 2, 1810. Married Hiram Staples.

Nathanial, b. March 8, 1812. Died in Lee July, 1880.

Lydia, b. July 3, 1814. Married Job Brown.

John, b. Feb. 29, 1816. Married Althea Kneeland.

James, b. April 19, 1818. Died May 15, 1860.

Mary J., b. May 1, 1820. Married Lorenzo Tribou.

Martha, b. April 25, 1829. Married Bartemus Dunham.

George. Died June 13, 1852.

Joseph. Died July 28, 1852.

John and Althea Hanscom had six children. Five of them reside in Lee at present. After Mr. Hanscom's death Mrs. Hanscom married Louis Walker.

Children of John and Althea Hanscom:

Preston. Born March 2, 1860. Married Martha Roberts.

Willis. Born April 16, 1862. Married Vida Maxwell.

Nelson. Born June 14, 1864. Married Ruth Hook.

Charles. Born April 10, 1869. Married Amy Merrill.

Lenora. Born Jan. 15, 1866. Married Emery Cobb.

Asa. Moved to Orono, Maine.

Cyrus A. Hanson.

Cyrus Hanson was born Feb. 22, 1835, in Harrison, Maine. He was a son of John and Paulina Hanson. He had one brother, Horace, who was a physician in Bangor; and one sister, Lizzie. Mr. Hanson was born on a farm and spent most of his life there. At times he worked at the mason's trade. After becoming of age he went to California where he remained five years. He came to Lee in 1861 and enlisted in 1862. On returning he was drafted and went again, being discharged for disability in 1863.

Mr. Hanson held many town offices, being chairman of the Selectmen for many terms. He married Mary Mallett, daughter of William and Sally Mallett, who were among the first settlers of Lee. They had seven children — Lizzie, Alberta, Annie, James W., Willie, Cyrus F., and Rowena May. In 1878 he was elected to the Legislature, and served in that body during the winters of 1878 and 1879.

Hyde.

Samuel Hyde came to Lee in 1831 from Litchfield, Maine. Mr. Hyde was a leading man, moderator for many town meetings and a member of the board of Selectmen. He married Mary Coffin. He died in Lee, April 27, 1849, aged 75 years. Mary, his wife, died May 28, 1855, aged 81 years, 9 months.

Their children:

Charles, b. August 28, 1804. Died Feb. 1, 1814.

John A., born April 29, 1806. Died May 15, 1806.

John A., born Feb. 13, 1808. Married Mary Maxwell. Died June, 1840.

Samuel A., born June 5, 1810.

George C., born Sept. 7, 1812. Died Oct. 27, 1837.

Mary C., born July 26, 1814. Married James Maxwell, Apr. 9, 1854.

Lydia R., born April 12, 1816. Died Nov. 25, 1834.

John E. Ludden.

John E. Ludden was a son of John B. Ludden, originally from Turner, Maine. John B. Ludden married Hannah Woodbury. They had six sons and two daughters, viz:

Louisa, Sydney, John E., Sewall, Cornelia, Lewis V. B., William A., and Edwin A.

John B. Ludden came from Pownal, Maine, in 1834, and settled the farm later owned by John E. This farm is on the left side of the road, after turning to the right at William Crocker's, just back of the school house. There was a small field cleared but no buildings. It is said that Mrs. Ludden and her daughter Louisa were the first women who came into this town in a carriage of any kind. They came before the ice melted in the spring, or they could not have ridden.

Mr. Ludden died April 12, 1876, and Mrs. Ludden Aug. 2, 1881. John E. Ludden, the second son of this family, was born June 13, 1823, in the town of Canton, and came here with his parents at the age of eleven. In 1849 he married Susan Averill, daughter of David and Mary Averill (nee Mary Lee). This couple have had five children, three sons and two daughters — Sewall R., Clarence, Louis E., Anna M., and Lucy E.

Godfrey Jackson.

Godfrey Jackson was a son of John Jackson, a native of Sydney, this state. He was born June 22, 1796. On becoming of age he settled in Gardiner, Maine, where he lived seven years, engaged as carpenter. From here he went to Merimichi and lived three years, working as masterworkman in building a jail for the Provincial Government. From there he came to Lee, in 1826, and framed the first sawmill that was built in this town, which was at that time called No. 4, not being incorporated. He studied medicine and practiced here about twenty years. Mr. Jackson married Cyrene Hall, of West Waterville, Maine, by whom he had seven children, viz: Mary, Elizabeth, Joan, Edward B., William, Ruth, and Augusta.

Mr. Jackson married for his third wife Mrs. Paulina Towle, formerly from Farrington, Maine. She had three sons, Daniel, B. H. Towle and A. B. Towle. Mr. Jackson was in the war of 1812 and a physician in the Civil War. He was a great hunter in his day, having killed twenty-two bears besides other large game.

Mallett.

Samuel T. Mallett came to Lee from Litchfield. He moved from Wales to Litchfield in 1810 and engaged in the tanning business and manufacture of boots and shoes. Mr. Mallett built the first mills in Lee. He was married three times: 1st, Mary Maxwell; 2nd, Dorcas Deering; 3d, Mrs. Jane Weymouth. Mr. Mallett died in March, 1853, aged 78 years.

Children of Samuel T. and Mary (Maxwell) Mallett:

David. Born August, 1806. Died Oct. 1, 1889.

Joseph. Born 1808. Married Mary Ware, Nov. 19, 1843.

William. Born Feb. 13, 1810. Married Sarah Merrill. Died June 24, 1886.

Issac. Born 1811. Died Nov. 29, 1889.

Charles. Born 1813. Married Elmira Parker.

Gerrish Mallett was the son of Joseph and Mary (Ware) Mallett. He married Mary Butterfield, who was born Oct. 4, 1848. They had two children, viz:

———, died young.

Hollis. Born Jan. 6, 1882. Married Helen Pickering of Troy, N. Y.

Merrill.

Charles H. Merrill was the son of Captain James and Mary (Hewey) Merrill. He was born Jan. 8, 1835. He fought with distinction in the War of the Rebellion. He was engaged in the mill business here for many years. He married Eliza House. At present he is living with his son, Hersey.

Children of Charles and Eliza (House) Merrill:

Lilla. Born May 24, 1859. Married Fred Ludden.

Cora. Married Sidney Adams.

Leland.

Hersey. Born June 11, 1870. Married Amanda Knights.

Amy. Born July 31, 1873. Married Charles Hanscom.

Moulton.

Samuel Moulton was born in Lisbon, Maine, Nov. 18, 1872, married Wealthy Day. She was born in Durham, Maine, Oct. 22, 1783. Mr. Moulton moved to Litchfield, where he lived until 1833, when he came to Lee. He was prominent in town affairs and a good citizen. He died Nov. 29, 1866. Wealthy, his wife, died August 12, 1849.

Children of Samuel and Wealthy (Day) Moulton:

Almira. Born March 26, 1806. Married James L. Thomas. Died 1884.

Jeremiah, b. Sept. 9, 1808. Married Phoebe Day. Died June, 1889.

Levi, b. March 23, 1812. Married Mary Ann Staples. Died, 1846.

Mártha Ann, b. March 12, 1814. Married Elias Thomas.

Charlotte, b. Dec. 16, 1817. Married David Barnes. Moved to Bangor.

Sarah E., b. March 4, 1821. Married John Reed. Moved to Ohio.

Levi Moulton, son of Samuel, was a prominent Free-Baptist clergyman. He was drowned in crossing No. 3 lake coming from a logging camp, May 10, 1846.

Norton.

Peter Norton of Revolutionary fame, was born in Edgartown, Mass., Sept. 9, 1718. He inherited a large estate from his father and became a large farmer. He had a family of ten sons, six of whom came to Maine to settle. He was a great-grandson of Nicholas Norton.

The Nortons of Lee are descendants of Nicholas but the writer has not been able to establish the existing relationship between Captain Jabez Norton, the first of this family to come to Lee, and Major Peter Norton.

Captain Jabez Norton, was born in Industry, Maine. Early in the year 1831 he came to Lee, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. His first wife died before he left Industry. He married for his second wife, Oct. 29, 1814, Abigail Daggett. While a resident of Industry he was selectman and Captain of Militia. Another historian has written of him:

"He was one of the best of men, a pious Methodist, mild and conciliatory in his manners, conscientious in this discharge of his duty, a friend and admirer of all good men. He was industrious and prudent, was persuaded to take a military commission and was promoted to Captain; but did not partake or incline to the vicious habits so common to military officers of treating himself, as well as his men, with intoxicating liquor at military training."

He died April 9, 1861, aged 83 years, 7 months, 17 days. Mrs. Norton died in Lee, Jan. 6, 1884, aged 90 years, 5 months, 14 days.

Their children:

1. Cordelia, born in Industry, 1805. Married Thomas J. Bryant; moved to Lee, where she died about 1843.
2. Jabez, born in Industry 1806. Went to Illinois.
3. ———, died young.
4. ———, died young.
5. Mary, died young.
6. Tristram, died at 11 years of age.
7. Benjamin. Born in Industry, Dec. 25, 1820. Moved to Minn.
8. Clementine. Married Charles Webber. Moved to Springfield.
9. George. Born March 3, 1826. Engaged in lumbering in Minn. Killed by falling tree, Feb. 9, 1873.
10. Hannah. Born in Industry, June 29, 1828.
11. Harrison. Born in Industry, March 17, 1831. Married Feb. 2, 1856, Lucy Dwelley of Springfield. Moved to Lee. Five children.
12. Simon. Born in Lee, June 29, 1833. Married April, 1858, Angeline Merrill (born in Lee, Dec. 13, 1837) dau. of James and Mary (Hewey) Merrill. She died in Lee, Jan. 27, 1881. Mr. Norton served as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion from Sept. 1, 1863, to June 10, 1865. Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness. Later became a lumberman in Minn. Killed on railroad in Rhode Island.
13. Cyrus. Born in Lee, May 28, 1836. Later moved to Atken, Minn.

Elijah Norton.

Elijah Norton, son of Jabez and Phoebe (Luce) Norton, married Rhoda Norton. He resided in Industry, New Vineyard, Stark and Lee. For many years he was a victim to a species of Mania; at such times he was much given to wandering from place to place, muttering rhymes of his own composing, of which the following, concerning the breaking of his pipe, is a sample:

"I broke my pipe today.—

My pipe was made of clay;

And if I break my pipe again,

I'll throw my pipe away."

He died in Industry, Maine, April 1, 1863, at the age of 75 years, 1 month, and 22 days. His wife was born in Edgartown, Mass., in 1785, and died in Tisbury, Mass., Feb. 25, 1874, aged 89 years.

Potter

Alexander Potter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Potter, lived in Litchfield before coming to Lee. Hannah, his wife, died April 7, 1859.

Children of Alexander and Hannah (Potter) Potter:

Sarah. B. Feb. 7, 1809. Married Henry Dow.

Samuel. B. Jan. 11, 1811. Married Mary Danbert.

James S. B. Oct. 10, 1813. Married Mehitable Crosman.

Oliver. B. Oct. 16, 1814. Died April 7, 1859.

Marshall. B. 1817. Married Catherine Blake. Died May 18, 1864.

Benjamin Shephard. B. April 9, 1819. Married Ann M. Downey.

Alexander, Jr. B. 1821. Died April 7, 1859.

John W. B. 1824. Married Catherine Blake.

Randall.

William Randall was born Feb. 19, 1787, in Lewiston. He moved to Litchfield in 1809 where he lived until 1827, when he came to Lee. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. Married: 1st, Sally Thompson, March, 1810; 2nd, Mehitable Woodward, Oct. 17, 1816. He died in 1857.

Children of William and Sally (Thompson) Randall:

Mary J., born June 27, 1811. Died March 21, 1815.

Martha, born April 9, 1813. Married William Cushman. Died 1896.

Children by 2nd wife, Mehitable Woodward:

Charles. B. Sept. 1, 1817. Married Susan Johnson. Died March 25, 1894.

Mary, b. Dec. 28, 1818. Married Denham Bartlett.

William H., b. Nov. 26, 1820. Married Margaret Williams. Lived in Indiana. Died March 2, 1884.

Ezra, b. Oct. 12, 1823. Married Arvesta Randall, Oct. 29, 1850.

Rufus, b. April 11, 1831. Married Mellie Williams.

Harriet, b. Oct. 24, 1834. Married Burke Cornforth.

John W., b. Dec. 10, 1836. Lived in Pennsylvania.

Henry, b. March 22, 1839. Married Ellen Lowell.

Samuel Rowe.

Samuel Rowe was a native of Hebron, Oxford County, Maine. He was a son of Benjamin and Hannah Rowe (nee Hannah Decoster). They had ten children, all of whom grew to maturity save one. Their names were Priscilla, Louisa,

Sarah, Caroline, Samuel, Betsey, Chloe, Emily, Jane, and Hubbard. Benjamin Rowe died about 1867 at the age of eighty-four years. Samuel Rowe, the oldest son, was born May 6, 1811, and spent his boyhood on the farm. On becoming of age he bought a farm in Sumner, Oxford County, where he lived four years. In 1837 he moved to Springfield, Maine, and lived eleven years, after which he went to No. 7, Washington County, and lived about 20 years. In 1869 he came to Lee and settled about two miles from the village. He married Deborah Merrill, daughter of Jeremiah and Priscilla Merrill. They had nine children, viz: Cyrus A., Clara E., Priscilla J., Charlotte B., Julia A., Lloyd D., Louisa M., George, Ella O. While in Washington County Mr. Rowe was for many years selectman of his town.

Smith.

Joseph Smith was a son of Eliphalet Smith, was born in Litchfield and lived there until 1831, when he came to Lee. He married Martha Robinson, a daughter of Jabez and Martha Robinson of Falmouth, Mass. She was born August 18, 1775. They were married August 9, 1794. Mr. Smith died Jan. 15, 1852. His wife died August 21, 1857, aged 82 years, 13 days.

Children of Joseph and Martha (Robinson) Smith:

- Sally, b. Nov. 28, 1795. Married Reuben Lowell. Died in Calais.
- Hannah, b. May 29, 1797. Died young.
- Eliphalet, b. March 2, 1799. Married Leah Boyce. Died July, 1850.
- Mary, b. Feb. 19, 1801. Married William True, March 11, 1822.
- Tappan, b. July 7, 1804. Died Aug. 27, 1805.
- Braddock, b. May 7, 1806. Died at sea, unmarried.
- Martha J., b. 1809. Married Thomas Lowell. Died Aug. 29, 1887.
- Agna, b. April 13, 1811. Married William Whitney. Died Apr., 1893.
- Joseph, b. Mar. 8, 1813. Married Lucy McMullen. Moved to Minnesota.
- Elijah, b. May 23, 1815. Married Adeline Potter. Killed by Indians in Minnesota in 1862.
- Clara A., b. Aug. 27, 1817. Married Edward Bowler. Died Aug., 1850.

Staples.

Jeremiah Staples, son of Samuel and Lydia (Wells) Staples, was born in Topsham, Maine, June 9, 1780. He married Mary Sanborn, and moved to Litchfield. From here he came to Lee. He died April 28, 1853.

Children of Jeremiah and Mary (Sanborn) Staples:

Hiram, b. July 28, 1806. Married Apphea Hanscom. Moved to Augusta, Wis. Died in Lee about 1853.

Lydia, b. Feb. 5, 1811. Married Albert Gatchell. Moved to Black River Junction, Wis., where she died.

Mary Ann, b. Aug. 21, 1815. Married: 1st, Levi Moulton; 2nd, Smith Burnham. Moved to Springfield.

Winslow Staples, brother of Jeremiah, came to Lee from Lisbon, Maine. He married Betsey Ware of Litchfield, in the spring of 1812.

Thurlow.

Although John Thurlow, a native of Berwick and Litchfield, never moved to Lee, he had five children that did, so he is mentioned here. He married Polly (Earle) Hanscom.

Their children:

Richard, b. Feb. 24, 1786. Came to Lee.

Martha, b. May 8, 1788. Married Joseph Hanscom. Came to Lee.

John, b. April 11, 1790. Married Sally Flag.

Polly, b. May 9, 1792. Unmarried.

Jacob, b. June 20, 1794. Moved to Massachusetts.

Lydia, b. July 13, 1796. Married Richard Ferrin.

Moses, b. Dec. 12, 1798. Married Maria Child. Came to Lee.

Rutha, b. March 6, 1801. Married George Lindsay. Came to Lincoln.

George, b. Dec. 10, 1803. Died young.

Elisha, b. Jan. 27, 1807. Married Elizabeth Jordan, July 9, 1837. Settled in Lee on the old Fred Thurlow farm, now owned by Emery Cobb.

Henry Thurlow, a son of John Thurlow, Jr., was born May 28, 1837. He married Frances Thurlow and moved to Lee from Litchfield.

True.

William True came to Lee in 1833 from Litchfield, Me. He was the son of Josiah and Mary (Blethen) True, and was born in Lisbon, Maine. He married Mary Smith, a daughter of

Joseph and Matty (Robinson) Smith, March 11, 1822. He died in Lee Oct. 12, 1838. His wife died Feb. 7, 1887, aged 86 years.

Children of William and Mary (Smith) True:

Constant, b. Jan. 8, 1823. Died Jan. 9, 1823.

Sarah, b. July 30, 1824. Married Elisha Bradford, Oct. 18, 1841.

Mary A., b. Feb. 20, 1830. Married Americus Coburn. Lived in Patten.

Martha, b. Dec. 18, 1832.

Minerva L., b. June 24, 1835. Unmarried.

William, Jr., b. April 29, 1838. Died July 7, 1862.

Ware.

Children of John and Mary (Mallett) Ware who came to Lee were:

William, b. March 31, 1784. Married Hannah Gatchell, Dec. 25, 1810. Died July 16, 1867.

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 29, 1789. Married Winslow Staples.

Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1793. Married Alexander Potter.

Children of David and Polly (Rideout) Ware of Litchfield, who came to Lee were:

Mary, b. Jan. 13, 1812. Married Joseph Mallett, Nov. 19, 1843.

Lydia S. H., b. May 8, 1831. Married Benjamin Clemmons.

Jones, b. Aug. 6, 1833. Married: 1st, Margaret V. Gowell, March 18, 1864; 2nd, Alice Jane (Barnes) Gatchell.

Whitten.

Benjamin Whitten came to Lee from Litchfield. He was married to Apphia Gower, Nov. 22, 1832. He came to Lee in 1829. He got the lumber with which the covered bridge at Mattawamkeag was constructed.

Children of Benjamin and Apphia (Gower) Whitten were:

Chesley. Died.

Charles. Married Dora Reed. Died.

Edwin. Died.

Children of Charles and Dora (Reed) Whitten:

Frederick, b. Feb. 24. Married Blanche Applebee.

Effie, b. Dec. 16, 1882. Married Dr. Jones of Milo.

Children of Frederick and Blanche Whitten:

Charles A., b. June 19, 1906.

Robert, b. July 14, 1908.

Norman, b. Dec. 18, 1911.

Frederick, Jr., b. Aug. 23, 1920.

Cobb Genealogy.

The first of the name in New England was Elder Henry Cobb, who came to Barnstable, Mass. from England in 1629. Jonathan, son of the above, married Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower as steward to John Carver, the first governor of the Plymouth Colony. John Howland married Elizabeth Tilly, who also came in the Mayflower with her parents. Samuel, son of Jonathan, came to Falmouth Neck, now Portland, in 1716. He was a prominent business man of his day. He bought a large tract of land upon which he built a dam and a mill at what was called Stroudwater. There was some flaw as to his title so that he was obliged to give it up, but was allowed five thousand pounds for improvements, which was a large sum for those days.

Peter Cobb, son of Samuel, settled at Presumscott, a few miles from Portland, which was then a part of Windham, afterwards set off to Westbrook and now within the territory of Portland. He was a selectman of his town for many years and was sent as a Representative to the General Court or Legislature at Boston.

Peter, junior, married Margaret Crandall, a noted school teacher. Their descendants seemed to have inherited their mother's talents in that line as an unusually large number of them have been and are still successful teachers. Peter Jr. served three enlistments in the Revolutionary War and soon afterwards bought a tract of five hundred acres of what was then wild land in the north part of what is now Westbrook. He had seven sons who grew to manhood. One of them — Philip Cobb — sold his homestead at Westbrook sometime in the early 40's and moved his family to Lee. He started from Westbrook with four oxen and his household goods loaded on an old time two-wheeled rack.

It has been characteristic of many of the descendants of Peter Cobb to be very tall. All of the seven sons were upwards of six feet in height. Charles Cobb, son of Philip L.,

who worked as a machinist in Portland, for many years, was noted for his unusual great strength.

NAME	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
SAMUEL COBB 3	Apr. 6, 1686	Oct., 1767	
Abigail Stuart	July 3, 1686	Sept. 3, 1766	
Peter Cobb 4	Feb. 4, 1729	1788	June 25, 1749
Elizabeth Small			
Peter Cobb 5	Dec. 18, 1754	Apr., 1827	1779
Margaret Crandall	May 14, 1755	Apr., 1829	
Peter Cobb 6	March 22, 1792	1827	Jan. 8, 1824
Mary Blair	Dec. 30, 1799	Dec. 22, 1882	

Peter Cobb 4 (b. Feb. 4, 1720, M. Elizabeth Small, June 25, 1749) son of Samuel Cobb and Abigail Stuart Cobb, went with his father from Falmouth Neck (now Portland, Maine) to Capisic, Maine, near Stroudwater in Falmouth, Maine, about 1739, and worked in the corn mill there with his father and his brother Chipman. He subsequently removed to the lot of land on the southwest side of the Presumscott river in Falmouth. A few years later he went to Windham and after a few years residence there he returned to his old farm by the river and continued to reside there with the family of his brother, James Cobb, for neighbors. He died in Falmouth in 1788.

Children of Peter Cobb 4 and Elizabeth Small Cobb:

Joseph, b. Nov. 5, 1750. M. Sarah Pike of Windham, March 11, 1779.

Peter 5, b. Dec. 18, 1754. M. Margaret Crandall, 1779.

Ephram, b. about 1756. M. Sarah Parker, Feb. 23, 1779.

Lydia, b. about 1759. D. Dec., 1781.

Chipman, b. Feb. 10, 1765. M. Jane Crandall, Oct. 9, 1783.

Thomas, b. Sept. 2, 1767. M. Mehitable Sawyer, April, 1794.

Elizabeth, b. ——. D. about 1775.

Peter Cobb 5, second son of Peter Cobb 4, settled in a part of Falmouth now called Westbrook, on the road between Saccarappa and Duck Pond. His wife died in April, 1829. Peter died in April, 1827.

Children of Peter Cobb 5 and Margaret Crandall Cobb:

Philip, b. Sept. 6, 1781. M. Miriam Walker, Nov. 22, 1812.

Elizabeth, b. July 24, 1783. D. 1829, unmarried.

James, b. June 19, 1785. M. Dorcas Knight, Dec. 14, 1813.

Joshua, b. June 17, 1787. M. (1) Eunice Hawkes, Dec. 10, 1822;
(2) Betsey Baily, May 28, 1825.

Soloman, b. July 22, 1789. M. Mary Winslow, Feb. 21, 1822.

Peter 6, b. March 22, 1792. M. Mary Blair, Jan. 8, 1824.

Asa, b. May 8, 1794. M. Nancy Doe, Jan. 1, 1824.

Rachel. D. in infancy.

Elijah, b. Aug. 6, 1899. M. Sarah Baily.

That section in ancient Falmouth (now Portland) below Prides Bridge on the Presumscott river which was formerly called Presumscott, is now called Riverton. The road, about a mile in length, which passes along the eastern side is now known as the Riverton Road, was formerly known as Cobb's Lane and it is still so-called by some of the older residents; and within the memory of many now living, several of the descendants of Peter and James Cobb were living there. The house where Chipman Cobb, son of Peter Cobb, lived, is still standing and his widow lived there until her death about 1860, at nearly 100 years of age. Peter Cobb 5 bought a tract of land and cleared up a large farm — a portion of which — and the house which he built has always been owned by some of his descendants, and is now owned by George M. Cobb.

Lowell Generation.

EIGHTH GENERATION

Children of Simeon C. and Sarah (Mead) Lowell:

1. Charles, b. June 19, 1807. D. in Springfield, July 25, 1890. M. Dec. 7, 1832, Susan N. Lewis of Springfield, Me.
2. Thomas M., b. Feb. 19, 1809. D. in Carroll, July 24, 1883. M. at Carroll, July 31, 1836, Judith Hanson of Springfield.
3. Sophia, b. Jan. 5, 1811. D. Dec. 16, 1811.
4. James, b. March 15, 1813. D. April 2, 1813.
5. Susan H., b. Aug. 15, 1814. D. in Black River Falls, Wis., Aug. 21, 1859. M. in Springfield, Dec. 1, 1836, George W. Douglass of Lee Maine.

They had:

1. George H. Douglass, b. July 20, 1838.
2. Sarah O. Douglass, b. Aug. 22, 1840.
3. Nehemiah F. Douglass, b. Aug. 4, 1843. D. Sept. 30, 1846.
4. Julia A. Douglass, b. in Lee, April 12, 1845. D. in Black River Falls, Wis., April 2, 1886. M. in Wis., March 31, 1873, Charles J. Felt.

NINTH GENERATION

Children of Thomas Jr. and Martha Jane (Smith) Lowell:

1. Marcie E., b. in Litchfield, Me., March 21, 1829. D. in Milltown, Me., July 15, 1855. Unmarried.
2. Arabine, b. in Litchfield, Me., April 25, 1831. M. July 25, 1851, Sidney Ludden. D. 1864.

They had:

1. Frederick A. Ludden, b. 1853.
2. Edith E. Ludden, b. 1855.
3. Thomas J. Ludden, b. 1856.
4. John B. Ludden, b. 1858.
5. Lillian L. Ludden, b. 1861.
3. Hermon Russell, b. in Litchfield, Oct. 20, 1833. M. at Carroll, Oct. 26, 1862, Rachel Emma Bowker.
4. Anna Russell, b. in Litchfield, Dec. 22, 1835. M. in Lee, Nov. 21, 1863, John Dow, East Lincoln.
Harold C. Dow, b. in East Lincoln, Sept. 6, 1864.
5. Ellen J., b. in Lee, Nov. 23, 1837. M. in Lee, Nov. 24, 1857, Sergt. Henry Field Randall.

They had:

1. Mabel A. Randall, b. Nov. 15, 1858. M. Charles Wright, merchant in South Norridgewock, Me.
2. Jessie L. Randall, b. March 14, 1861.
3. Harry H. Randall, b. Dec. 31, 1863. D. in Lee, Dec. 18, 1888. Was a school teacher.
4. Percy H. Randall, b. Jan. 18, 1867. D. Feb. 27, 1870.
6. Thomas J., b. in Lee, Oct. 10, 1840. D. in Lee, Feb. 27, 1854.
7. Horace H., b. in Lee, June 3, 1843. M. May 13, 1869, Annie M. Zuber of Bastress, Pa. He served 4 years in the Civil War. Was prisoner of war at Libby, Andersonville and Florence from May 11, 1864 to March, 1865.
8. Leah S., b. in Lee, Dec. 27, 1845. M. March 13, 1867, David Averill.

They had:

1. Herbert O. Averill, b. June 12, 1868.
2. Dr. George G. Averill, b. Dec. 5, 1869.
3. Maud A. Averill, b. Nov. 10, 1871. M. 1895, Mathew N. Twombly.
4. Horace L. Averill, b. Nov. 13, 1873.
5. Effie F. Averill, b. Sept. 23, 1876. M. 1895, Harry L. Weymouth.

9. Florence W., b. in Lee, July 23, 1849. M. July 3, 1871, Oscar Thomas.

They had:

1. Jennie M. Thomas, b. 1872.
10. Marcia A., b. in Lee, July 7, 1854. M. 1st, Sept. 29, 1872, Eleazer Hutchinson. M. 2nd, Edwin McReavy. Settled in Shelton, Wash.

Children of Charles and Susan N. (Lewis) Lowell:

1. Livona, b. in Springfield, Oct. 28, 1833. M. Thomas Palmer.
2. Simon, b. in Springfield, March 7, 1835.
3. Sarah M., b. in Springfield, May 19, 1836. M. Aug. 15, 1854, Orreh F. Lewis.

They had:

1. Martha M. Lewis, b. Aug. 14, 1858.
2. Eben Lewis, b. Jan. 24, 1860. D. Y.
3. Charles Lewis, b. July 23, 1862. D. Y.
4. Charles R., b. in Springfield, Jan. 24, 1838. D. unkm. in the Civil War, July 17, 1862.
5. George M., b. in Springfield, March 16, 1839. M. March 1, 1863, Melvina E. Lombard. He lost an arm in the Civil War.
6. Elizabeth Ann, b. in Springfield, Sept. 21, 1840. M. March 22, 1857, John W. Ware.

They had:

1. Myra E. Ware, b. Sept. 26, 1858.
2. George W. Ware, b. Dec. 27, 1864.
3. Minnie B. Ware, b. June 3, 1867.
4. Chauncey Ware, b. Jan. 27, 1870.
5. Bardell E. Ware, b. Aug. 4, 1872.
6. Rosy L. Ware, b. Jan. 4, 1877.
7. William D., b. in Carroll, Feb. 11, 1842. M. Feb. 11, 1865, Cindrella Lewis. He was proprietor of the stage line from Lincoln to Carroll.
8. Susan, b. Nov. 4, 1843. M. March 22, 1868, Albert Pickering of Lee.

They had:

1. Alva Pickering, b. March 31, 1869.
2. Fred Pickering, b. Oct. 28, 1872.
3. Earl Pickering, b. Aug. 14, 1874.
9. Samuel L., b. March 31, 1845. D. Dec. 4, 1852.
10. Effie Augusta, b. Sept. 16, 1846. M. June 19, 1863, Joseph K. Chase. They moved to Eureka, Cal.

TENTH GENERATION

Children of Hermon Russell and Rachel (Bowker) Lowell:

1. Edwin A., b. in Lee, Sept. 26, 1864. 1st M. at Carroll, Me., Aug. 9, 1887, Alberta H. Hanson. They had Vance Hanson Lowell, b. April 23, 1897. D. Sept. 24, 1918 at U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I. 2nd M. Ora Brown of Lincoln.
2. Levi Bowker, b. in Lee, July 15, 1865, unmarried.
3. Percy Hamilton, b. in Carroll, Aug. 16, 1897. M. in Lincoln, Aug. 28, 1893, Angie Staples.

They had:

1. Robert Horace W., b. in Lee, Aug. 13, 1894. M. Dorothy Parks of Bangor.
2. James Russell, b. in Lee, Aug. 2, 1895. Died 1896.
3. Irving Herman, b. in Lee, March 11, 1896.
4. Vaughn Percival, b. in Lee, March 5, 1897. M. Alice Adams of Melrose Hlds., Mass.
5. Arthur Bruce, b. Sept. 19, 1903.
6. Holman Staples, b. May 27, 1904.
7. Marilla Angie, b. Feb. 7, 1906.
4. George Bowker, b. in Lee, Feb. 22, 1871. 1st M. Marjorie Hindle. They had, Marjorie Lowell Babing. 2nd M., Lillian Corbett, b. Oct. 17, 1871.

They had:

1. Ormand, b. Oct. 19, 1907.
2. Lawrence, b. June 9, 1912.
5. Georgianna, b. in Lee, Feb. 22, 1871. M. Harold L. Haskell of Lee, b. Oct. 28, 1877.

They had:

1. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 28, 1906. M. Frank Wirthly of Millinocket.
2. Dorothy, b. Sept. 2, 1908.
3. Madison, b. Sept. 18, 1909.
6. Edith Ludden, b. in Lee, April 17, 1873. M. in Lee, Sept. 25, 1889, Foster Ames.

They had:

1. Georgia Ames, b. in Lee, Sept. 4, 1891.
2. Ruth Rachel Ames, b. in Lee, April 10, 1893.
3. Foster E. Ames, b. in Montague, Oct. 2, 1897.
4. Lowell Ames, b., 1898.
5. Pauline Ames.

7. Hermán Russell, Jr., b. in Lee, Aug. 9, 1875. M. Josie Ludden of Lee, b. June 22, 1881.

They had:

- Pansy Lowell, b. in Lee, April 14, 1902.
8. Ida Mae, b. in Lee, July 9, 1877. M. James Mulherin.
 9. Florence Jane, b. in Lee, May 29, 1885. M. Frank P. Lowell.

They had:

- Johnson Lowell, b. Sept. 23, 1909.
Roger Lowell, b. Nov. 17, 1911.

Children of George M. and Melvina (Lombard) Lowell:

1. Alfred R., b. in Lee, Jan. 6, 1864. M. in Springfield, Dec. 15, 1887, Cora I. Thompson of Lee.

They had:

1. Eva M., b. in Lee, Oct. 18, 1889, unmarried.
2. Luda, b. in Lee, June 28, 1893. M. Blaine Clemons of Lee, b. July 8, 1890.
3. Ernest L., b. in Lee, June 11, 1895, unmarried.
4. Samuel A., b. in Lee, April 25, 1903. M. Mildred Stuart of Mattawamkeag.
5. Olive, b. in Lee, Feb. 8, 1907.
2. Charles A., b. in Lee, July 5, 1867. M. April 1, 1897, Mrs. Jennie (Nute) Lowell, widow of his brother, Elgin L.

They had:

1. Melvina, b. in Lee, Oct. 25, 1902.
2. Elgin, b. in Lee, Sept. 12, 1908.
3. Alton, b. in Lee, Sept. 12, 1910.
3. Elgin L., b. in Lee, May 3, 1872. M. in Springfield, May 29, 1892, Jennie S. Nute of Lee.

They had:

1. George, b. in Lee, May 10, 1893. M. Elizabeth McKinnon.

They had:

- Phyllis, b. June 23, 1918.
Jennie, b. June 25, 1920.
Robert, b. June 3, 1922.
2. Jasper, b. in Lee, July 12, 1894.
 4. Klein, b. in Lee, Dec. 12, 1876. M. Grace Brean of Lee, b. Jan. 1, 1881.

They had:

1. Joseph, b. in Lee, Sept. 11, 1900. M. Margaret Kennedy, Providence, R. I.
2. Vaughn, b. in Lee, Nov. 10, 1902. M. Helen Averill of Prentiss, Maine.
3. Una, b. in Lee, July 5, 1905. M. Walter Whitney of Burlington, Maine, b. July 25, 1904.

They had:

1. Wilda, b. in Lee, Aug. 30, 1922.
4. Charlotte, b. in Lee, July 25, 1909.
5. Lila, b. in Lee, Aug. 20, 1913.
6. Klein, Jr., b. in Lee, Jan. 27, 1915.
7. Don, b. in Lee, March 27, 1917.
5. Frank P., b. in Lee, Sept. 5, 1882. M. Florence J. Lowell of Lee, b. May 29, 1885.

They had:

1. Johnson, b. in Lee, Sept. 23, 1909.
2. Roger, b. in Lee, Nov. 17, 1911.

BRIEF SKETCHES.**Mrs. Bessie Coffin Brown.**

Mrs. Bessie Coffin Brown was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coffin. Mrs. Brown was born in Lincoln and lived there for a few years. Later her parents moved to Lee and the remainder of her life was spent here. She attended the schools of Lee, being graduated from Lee Normal Academy in the class of 1891. Two years after graduation she taught in Lee. For years she assisted her father as secretary, relieving him of much responsibility. That she was greatly interested in school work was shown by her untiring efforts in behalf of Lee Normal Academy.

On May 23, 1911, she married Leroy Brown of Lincoln. They made their home in Lee. About one week before her death a little son, Jordan, came to her home, but he did not live. Her death occurred on Sunday afternoon, April 7, 1912.

Harold L. Haskell.

Harold L. Haskell, postmaster and merchant at Lee, was born Oct. 28, 1877. Mr. Haskell was the son of George H. and Sarah Bowler Haskell. He has two brothers, James B. and George E.; two sisters, Mrs. Linwood Riggs of Lee and Mrs. Claude Noyes of Orono. Mr. Haskell has served as town treasurer for many years and is now postmaster. He keeps a general stock of merchandise at his place of business, which is located on the principal street of the town. He also has interests in Lee Telephone Co. and Lee Electric Co. Mr. Haskell's father came to Lee when he was seven years old. He lived here until his death on March 11, 1918.

Harold L. Haskell married Miss Georgianna Lowell. They have three children — Elizabeth, Dorothy and Madison B., all at home.

Joseph W. Burke.

Joseph W. Burke, who was a dealer in general merchandise in Lee for many years, was a son of Thomas and Sally Burke of Litchfield, Maine. Thomas Burke was a son of Samuel

Burke of Topsham, Maine; Mrs. Burke was a native of Bath, the daughter of Joel Hamm. Thomas and Sally Burke had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to maturity: Mary, John, James, Nancy, wife of A. Field; Mark, later of Colorado; Lucy, wife of Samuel Flagg of New Hampshire; Rachel, wife of William Jones of California; Lydia, wife of A. M. Jewell of San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph W., Thomas, and Nelson.

Joseph Burke was born January 30, 1831, and at the age of seventeen went to sea. He followed the sea two years, visiting England, Wales, Holland and Belgium. In 1849 he went to California and engaged in mining, at which he remained two years, when he came to Lee and engaged in teaming to Bangor, which he followed until 1862 when he went into the army. He remained in the army until the close of the war, connected with the Sixth Maine Battery. He was wounded at Gettysburg and in the hospital for six weeks. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to First-Lieutenant before the close of the war. He was with his regiment in every engagement. At the close of the war he again engaged in teaming, which he followed until 1867 when he opened a store in Lee. He was also engaged in supplying and lumbering. Mr. Burke served as Selectman and Town Treasurer; he was also one of the board of County Commissioners in 1881-1883.

He married Maria L. Crandallmire. They had four children — Clarence C., Mabel, Edith, and Alice. Mabel, now Mrs. Leroy Brown, is the only one living in Lee. Alice is now Mrs. A. J. Bradbury, of Old Town.

Leander H. Moulton.

Leander H. Moulton was born in the town of Durham, Feb. 6, 1851, the son of Jeremiah and Phoebe (Day) Moulton. His boyhood was passed in Durham. When thirteen years of age he commenced teaching in the schools of that town. Having an increasing desire for an education he decided to enter Nicholas Latin School and fit for college. Later he graduated from Bates College. He was married to Laura Eleanor Whitney of Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1874.

Mr. Moulton served six years on the school board of his native town, being first elected in the spring of 1879.

In the fall of 1879, Mr. Moulton became principal of Lee Normal Academy. During the twelve years of service here, he had the active coöperation of Mrs. Moulton who served as an able assistant in the school. In the spring of 1891, Mr. Moulton resigned his position in Lee to accept the principalship of Lisbon Falls High School.

Mr. Moulton was very prominent in the various secret societies of which he was a member. He belonged to Columbia Lodge, No. 26, K. of P., in which he was past chancellor; to Ancient York Lodge, No. 25, Masonic, and was a past officer in Ali Baba Temple, Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan, with the title of venerable sheik. It was for this order that his last lodge work was performed, less than two months before his death. He was also a member of Maple Commandery, Golden Cross.

Mr. Moulton's death resulted from pernicious anaemia. He had been in ill health all winter, but, not realizing the serious nature of the disease, clung to his school work until the close of the winter term. After this he failed rapidly until the end. The funeral was held at the Baptist Church in Lisbon Falls under the auspices of the K. of P.

At his death the students of Lisbon Falls High School asked the students of Lee Normal Academy to assist them in raising money to erect a monument to commemorate the memory of their beloved teacher. Seventy-six students of Lee Normal Academy, who had been under the instruction of Mr. Moulton, contributed to this fund. The monument was erected in September, 1904, and bears this inscription:

"Erected in Loving Memory

by the students of

Lee Normal Academy and

Lisbon Falls High School."

"To live in the hearts of those we love
is not to die."

Edwin A. Reed.

Edwin A. Reed was born in Springfield, Maine, in 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and

in Lee Normal Academy, of which institution he was a trustee for many years. In his earlier years he taught school in many upriver towns until the Civil War was declared, when he enlisted for the service of his country. Upon his return he was associated with his father, Francis A. Reed, in the lumber business for a number of years.

He was a well known and highly respected citizen of Springfield for sixty-one years, being prominent in town affairs and taking an active interest in everything which concerned the welfare of the community.

In 1904, Mr. Reed moved to Orono. While living in Orono he took an active part in the social life of the town, as well as in business affairs.

He was a member for many years of Forest Lodge, F. and A. M., and a charter member of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Mattawamkeag. His labors in behalf of the Masonic fraternity, were untiring, having filled the chairs in both orders many times.

Mr. Reed passed away in 1916, leaving a wife, Angie F. Reed, Orono; one daughter, Annie H. Reed, Orono; three sons, Harry E. Reed, Millinocket; Carl W. Reed, Easthampton, Mass.; Philip P. Reed, Minneapolis, Minn.; two brothers, James A. Reed, Springfield; and S. Hersey Reed, Mabton, Washington.

Hon. Hiram Stevens.

Hon. Hiram Stevens was born in New Gloucester, Maine, Sept. 26, 1826, and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, two months and eleven days, Dec. 8, 1915. Mr. Stevens was educated in the public schools and Lee Normal Academy. After teaching a number of years, he married Miss Louisa Ludden of Lee and settled in Carroll. He was made a trustee of Lee Normal Academy, Jan. 2, 1867, and was elected President of the Board, Dec. 7, 1887, serving in this capacity for several years. Deeply interested in the welfare of the school he faithfully attended the annual meetings and on "trustee day" had a word of encouragement for teachers and students. He was a highly respected student of Carroll, a

charter member of Baskahegan Grange, serving the town as Selectman and Superintendent of Schools, and the County as County Commissioner.

He was well read in Masonry, a member of Forest Lodge, F. and A. M., of Springfield; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Mattawamkeag; St. John's Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Bangor.

Major Charles J. House.

Major Charles J. House was born at Brunswick, Oct. 19, 1841, but removed to the town of Lee with his parents when quite young. He attended the town schools of Lee, Lee Normal Academy and Foxcroft Academy. While Major House was a student at Lee Academy, Hon. S. W. Matthews, commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, was a teacher.

For 30 years Major House was a trusted employe of the state. He first went to Augusta in 1880 as messenger to the Governor and Council when Daniel F. Davis of Corinth and Bangor was governor, served for three months in that capacity during the administration of Governor Harris M. Plaisted; served all through the terms of Governors Frederick Robie of Gorham, Joseph R. Bodwell of Hallowell, S. S. Marble of Waldoboro and Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta and for a month during the administration of Governor Henry B. Cleaves of Portland when he was succeeded by Col. Nathaniel S. Purinton of West Bowdoin, who in later years was private secretary to the Governor.

In all, Major House occupied the position of messenger to the Governor and Council for 13 years and at the same time was clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Schools. When the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics was established in 1887, Major House was appointed clerk by the commissioner, Hon. Samuel W. Matthews.

Major House served with gallantry and valor in the Civil War, being a member of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, which lost more on the Southern battlefields than any other organizations from Maine.

Though wounded eleven times he was absent from duty but

60 days in all. Major House cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while serving in Fort Hill in front of Petersburg, Va. Major House was mustered out of the service as a lieutenant of Co. G of the artillery, Sept. 20, 1865.

For many years Major House was identified with the National Guard of the states and was for some years a Major in the first regiment of Reserves. For some time Major House was a department commander of the Maine branch of the Union Veterans' union.

In odd moments Major House compiled and edited the History of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, the regiment in which Major House served for three years. During his thirty years of service at the State Capitol Major House drew up nearly half the bills introduced into the Maine Legislature in those years. He collected material for a pamphlet giving the names of 980 Maine men who served in the Revolutionary War and hunted up ancestors and verified records of more than 3000 Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

He drew up plans of campaign and made estimates for every governor under whom he served. He was known for a long time as not only the only living index to the State House, but a full index and directory and gazetteer to all Maine.

Mr. House passed away at the home of A. T. Bradford, in Turner Village. He was in Turner looking up the records of the House family and was the guest of Mr. Bradford, the town clerk. He was taken ill on a Wednesday evening, became unconscious before Dr. Irish arrived, and remained so until his death at 1.30 p. m. on Thursday.

At the time of his resignation in August, 1910, as chief clerk in the office of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, he was the oldest employe at the State Capitol.

Chapter XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Representatives to the State Legislature.

THE following named gentlemen have been elected Representatives to the State Legislature from the district of which Lee comprises a part. This district changes slightly with each reapportionment of representatives. The following towns and plantations are classed with Lee at the present time: Lee, Winn, Mattawamkeag, Chester, Woodville, Mattamascontis, Sebois, Maxfield, Springfield, Carroll, Prentiss, Lakeville and Webster.

It is interesting to note that sixty-eight years elapsed after the term of Mr. Dexter Merrill, a Republican, in 1857, before another Republican was elected, in 1925. It will also be noted that thirty-eight years separated the terms of Mr. Chesley Whitten in 1891, and the present representative in 1925.

1834	John Carpenter
1841	Francis A. Reed
1845	Addison Prentiss
1853	Edward Bowler
1857	Dexter Merrill
1878	Cyrus A. Hanson
1879	Cyrus A. Hanson
1885	George W. Coffin
1889	Chesley H. Whitten
1891	Chesley H. Whitten
1925	Vinal A. Houghton

The laws of each session of the legislature since the incorporation of the town in 1832 have been consulted in making this list.

Postoffices.

Almost from the time Lee was incorporated the postal

facilities have been very good. The present complicated and efficient system was then in its infancy.

The office was first established under the name Mallet's Mills on January 19, 1833. Samuel Mallet was appointed postmaster. The name of the office was changed to Lee on February 25, 1833.

POSTMASTER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
James H. Bowler	March 31, 1836
Joseph Mallet	July 19, 1839
Abner H. Gerrish	September 24, 1849
Gustavus H. Bean	April 11, 1853
Albert S. Gatchell	July 30, 1855
Charles A. Cushman	July 5, 1856
George H. Haskell	May 10, 1861
Charles J. House	November 19, 1869
George H. Haskell	October 31, 1872
Arthur F. Cushman	May 27, 1885
George H. Haskell	December 20, 1889
Joseph G. Ricker	May 8, 1893
George H. Haskell	October 27, 1897
Harold L. Haskell	March 1, 1905
Fred C. Whitten	October 24, 1914
Harold L. Haskell	February 28, 1922

The rural free delivery system was inaugurated in Lee on September 15, 1903. Four candidates went to Bangor to take the Civil Service examinations. They were — Milton Welch, Klein Lowell, George C. Foss, and Lee Weatherbee. Mr. Weatherbee was successful in receiving the appointment and has driven the R. F. D. since that time.

A postoffice was also established in North Lee. This was on the stage line from Winn to Springfield. It has long since been discontinued. The postmasters there were —

Albert K. Lewis
William Estes
David Estes
Edwin A. Reed

The Census Enumerators.

ENUMERATORS FOR LEE TOWN, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

1840 — Abial Cushman, Assistant Marshal
1850 — Abner H. Gerrish, Assistant Marshal
1860 — Bial H. Scribner, Assistant Marshal

1870 — Chas. A. Haynes, Assistant Marshal
 1880 — G. H. Haskell, Enumerator
 1890 — Albert K. Lewis, Enumerator
 1900 — Elmore C. House, Enumerator
 1910 — Percie E. Lee, Enumerator
 1920 — Vinal Houghton, Enumerator

Justices of the Peace.

John B. Ludden
 William Randall
 Isaac Hacker
 Benjamin Bradford
 Thomas Lowell
 Addison Prentiss
 C. A. Cushman
 G. S. Bean
 Samuel Winship
 J. H. Perkins
 Caleb Estes
 Shepard Bean
 G. H. Haskell
 J. W. Burke
 Nathan Averill
 J. D. Murphy
 Harold L. Haskell
 William H. Averill

County Commissioners.

Hon. Hiram Stevens	1876-1878
Hon. Joseph W. Burke	1880-1882

Population of Lee.

1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
724	917	939	960	894	929	801	748	724

Physicians.

The first physician in town was Godfrey Jackson; then Jesse Howe, from Norway, came in 1835, and remained ten years. In 1838 Liberty W. Bacon came from Turner, Maine. He held many municipal positions and fifteen years after he came to Lee, moved to Illinois. Dr. Bornham came in 1848, and practiced his profession for two years. In 1858 Charles Merrill, of Springfield, resided in Lee and practiced here until his death in 1875. Dr. Lorin Budge was educated in Lee and

moved to one of the western states. In 1876 Dr. J. Henry Lindsey moved to Lee and practiced for nearly ten years.

Physicians of a more recent date have been George F. Way, now of Lincoln; and George M. Weatherbee, now resident of Springfield.

Lawyers.

Addison Prentiss came from Foxcroft in 1837 and practiced law here until 1850. A view of Lee on a page of the town records made while he was clerk, attests to his artistic tendencies; while his efforts for the incorporation and aid of Lee Academy attest his public spirit. He moved from here to Worcester, Mass. Elliot Walker was a student in Prentiss' office, and a teacher in Lee Academy. He never practiced law here but moved to Newport and later became Judge of Probate for Penobscot County. Joseph H. Perkins practiced here but later moved to Bangor. From 1850 to 1860 Henry C. Field, who came from Lincoln, practiced law here. In 1869 Charles A. Cushman, who had been in trade with his father, was admitted to the Bar and practiced here many years. Thos. S. Bridges, Principal of Lee Academy 1914-15, was an attorney but did not practice his profession here. The present business is taken care of by Artemus Weatherbee, Geo. W. Thombs and Herbert Haskell of Lincoln.

Blacksmiths.

In 1828-29 Roswell Adams was the blacksmith here. He moved to Lincoln to take up work on the mill buildings and was succeeded here by Moses Thurlow. In 1840 Timothy Clifford and James Simmons, in 1845 Thaddeus Foss, of Vassalboro, and in 1850 Mr. Dean were the blacksmiths here. In 1847 James T. Budge succeeded Clifford up to 1863, and again, after failing in trade, went to blacksmithing in 1878. In 1867 Albert Pickering commenced blacksmithing and was so engaged until his death in 1910. He was succeeded by his son Earl, who is the only blacksmith at present. His son Elgin, works with him. James Mulherin blacksmithed here until 1918 when he moved to Bangor. His shop has been occupied

since by Everett Thurlow. At present it is closed. In 1900-01 Linwood Riggs was engaged in blacksmithing.

Merchants.

The pioneer tradesman in town was Arthur Prentiss, whose store was in what is now called the Mill house, where Charles Hamm lives. He got his goods by boating them to the falls and then hauling them to Lee. In 1833 Isaac Hacker came from Palermo, Maine, and commenced trade on the Springfield side of the stream, having James H. Bowler, as clerk. Bowler was with Hacker until 1840, when Bowler went to Lincoln, having first built the present Joseph John store. Hacker took in as partner, Abner H. Gerrish to about 1845, when Hacker moved to Fort Fairfield. Gerrish took in as a partner Gustavus S. Bean, son of Shepard Bean, long a Deputy Sheriff at Bangor and later Warden of the Maine State Prison. Gerrish died in 1848, and as soon as his affairs were settled up Bean took in George H. Haskell. Bean removed to Bangor, and sold out to Joseph W. Burke in 1867. Burke and Haskell failed in 1877. Joseph W. Burke continued trade in the same place, and Haskell commenced trade in the Clifford Budge store. In 1858 George Clifford built a store and was succeeded in 1863 by James T. Budge. In 1840 Abial Cushman built the present Grange store, and in 1850 the firm became A. Cushman and Son. In 1865 Orren Coffin traded in it. Since 1870 it has been occupied by Charles H. Burke, Jasper Lewis, Elmore C. House, Fred Pickering and Joseph John, in the order named.

In 1850 J. H. Perkins built the Weatherbee store and traded there until 1860. It was occupied by C. J. House and Bros. after the war until George B. Weatherbee started a hardware store. In 1870 C. J. House and Albert P. Mallett built a new store and traded in it until 1873 when they failed. In 1875 H. Coffin commenced business there.

Edward Bowler built a store at Bowler's Corner, about one and one-half miles from the village. He traded there for ten years. For the latter part of the time Joseph Smith was his partner. Albert K. Lewis for a couple of years had a store at North Lee, adjoining Springfield. Some slight trade was

carried on by members of Elisha Bradford's family on the Springfield road. Mrs. George Crocker also carried on trade for a time at her residence on the "Ridge."

In 1900 the merchants in Lee were: George H. Haskell; Joseph W. Burke & Son; Charles B. Crandlemire; Charles Whitten; G. B. Weatherbee; N. & W. H. Averill; F. B. Pickering & Co. Since then, Evelyn Weatherbee carried on a hardware store in the Weatherbee building for a time and was succeeded by Don Weatherbee. Floyd Welch kept a small store in the building where Davis Bros. now have their shoe hospital. He was succeeded by Vernard G. Cobb, who kept a grocery store. About 1918 Frank P. Lowell built a store on the Main street opposite the Dormitory. In 1921 James Foss built a new store in School street nearly opposite the residence of W. H. Averill. Silas and George Foss have kept a general store at different times in the old Weatherbee building. This store was bought by Frank P. Lowell in 1921 and moved over near his residence. The lower part is a residence and telephone office while the upper story is a residence. Mrs. Celia Cushman Bishop has kept a millinery store for many years in the building formerly occupied by her mother, Mrs. L. F. Cushman.

In the spring of 1922, Mr. A. J. Bishop opened a lunch room in the annex of Mrs. Bishop's millinery store. He continued doing business here until the summer of 1924 when it was leased to Miss Anna Clemons for the summer. It is now kept by Mrs. A. J. Bishop.

Other merchants of Lee's past days have been: Miss M. T. Harding, George Norton, Sam Thomas, and Linwood Riggs. The store of Mr. Thomas was located on the lot between the church and Lasky's barn. It is now a garden spot of Mrs. A. J. Bishop.

Hotels.

About 1840 George Haskell kept a hotel in what was called the Buffalo House, on the Springfield road, now the residence of Horace Cushman. Arthur Prentiss built the Elm House and kept hotel until 1845, when he leased it to Mr. Bornham,

who kept it until 1851 when it was sold to Joseph M. True, the principal of the Academy. It was later sold to Geo. H. Haskell and is now the residence of Harold L. Haskell.

In 1847 the Academy Boarding House was kept by Hosea Ricker; in 1860, by Joseph Crandlemire, and in 1870 by George Blanchard. This building is now the Grange building. James Mallett built the Mt. Jefferson House and kept hotel there until his death. Since then, it has been leased by the following — John Rollins, Silas Foss, John Wyman, William S. Foss, Frank Mallett, Jim Kelley, Captain Eric Chamberlain. It is now owned and kept by Mrs. L. L. Larrabee of Van Buren, Me.

Moderators.

1832-34, Benjamin Arnold. 1835, John B. Ludden. 1836-37, Benjamin Arnold. 1838, John B. Ludden. 1839, Shepard Bean. 1840-41, John B. Ludden. 1842, Shepard Bean. 1843-44, Isaac Hacker. 1845, John Gott. 1846, Isaac Hacker. 1847, Geo. Haskell. 1848-50, John B. Ludden. 1851, Shepard Bean. 1852-55, John B. Ludden. 1856, Abial Cushman. 1857-65, A. W. Ames. 1866-67, J. M. True. 1868, A. W. Ames. 1869, C. H. Whitten. 1870, A. W. Ames. 1871, John Thompson. 1872, C. A. Hanson. 1873-76, Shepard Bean. 1877, A. W. Ames. 1878, Joseph W. Burke. 1879-81, Nathan Averill. 1882-84, A. W. Ames. 1885, Nathan Averill. 1886, C. H. Merrill. 1887, C. A. Hanson. 1888, A. W. Ames. 1889-90, C. A. Hanson. 1891, A. W. Ames. 1892, C. A. Hanson. 1893, Nathan Averill. 1894-95, A. W. Ames. 1896-98, Nathan Averill. 1899-1901, J. D. Murphy. 1902, Nathan Averill. 1903-04, H. L. Haskell. 1905, Lee Weatherbee. 1906, H. L. Haskell. 1907-09, Percie Lee. 1910, H. L. Haskell. 1911-12, Percie Lee. 1913, Charles Rich. 1914, Percie Lee.

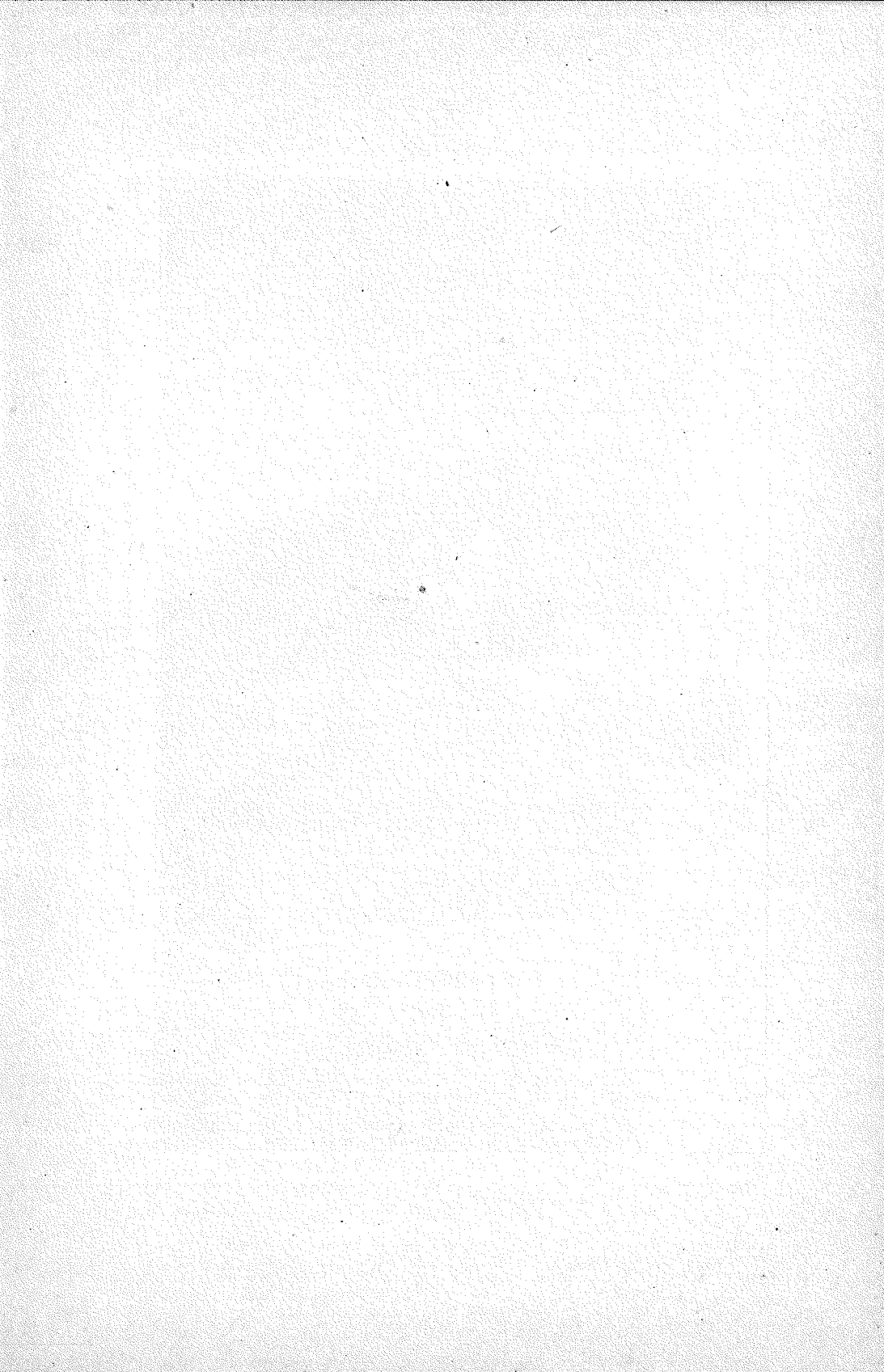
Sextons.

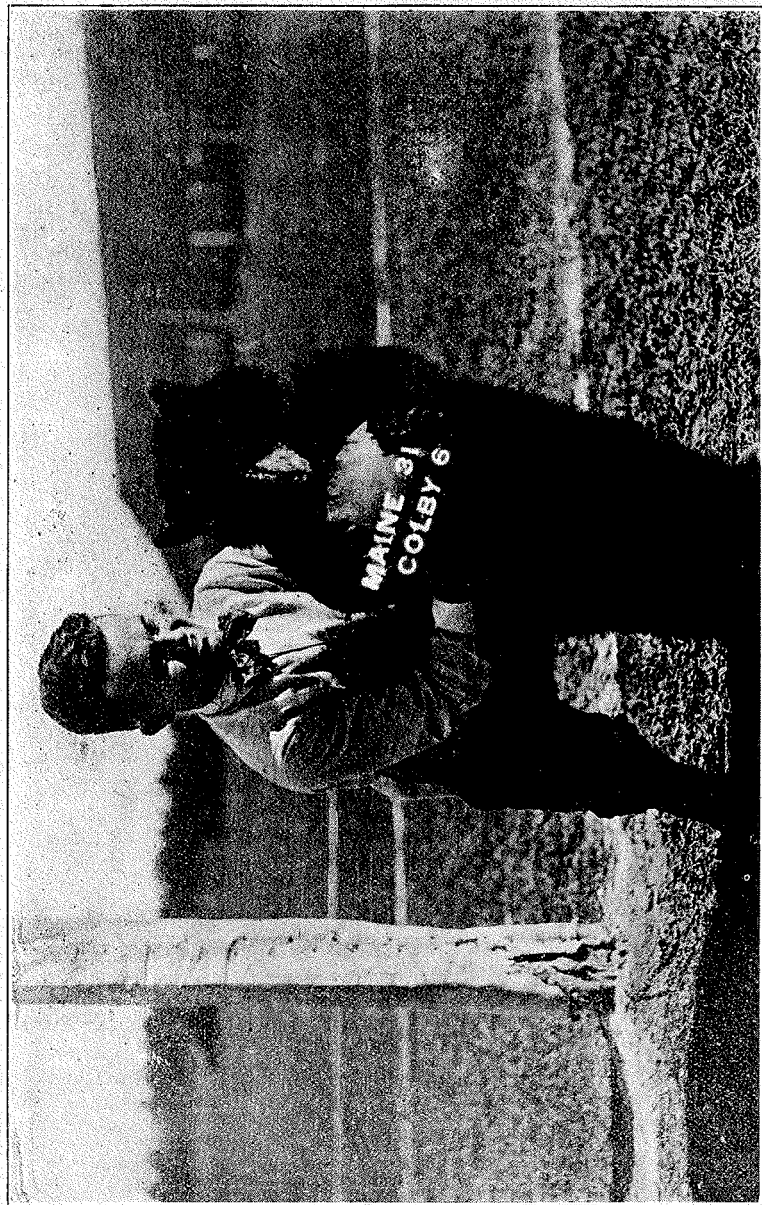
1842-44, Benjamin Crandlemire. 1845, Jabez Norton. 1846, William Drew. 1847-66, Dexter Merrill. 1867, Benjamin Crandlemire. 1868, Dexter Merrill. 1869-1877, Joseph Harding. 1878-81, Charles Crandlemire. 1882-84, J. G. Ricker. 1885-87, R. K. Patterson. 1888-93, Seth H. Riggs. 1894-1900, Isaac Stevens. 1901-03, Charles Potter. 1904-, Hersey P. Merrill.

Deputy Sheriffs.

J. W. Burke
Shepard Bean

William H. Averill





Bananas 1. University of Maine's first bear mascot.

A product of Lee, Maine. Raised on the farm of the author and presented by the author's brother to his Alma Mater as a mascot for the football team.

A Comparison.

MONEY RAISED IN 1832

Highways	\$1,000 00
Schools	150 00
Town charges	75 00

\$1,225 00

MONEY RAISED IN 1900

Highways	\$500 00
Schools	745 00
Support of poor	375 00
Repair of school houses	350 00
School books	50 00
Town charges	600 00
Sidewalks	50 00
Bridges	125 00

\$2,795 00

MONEY RAISED IN 1921

Town debt	\$1,000 00
Model school desks	200 00
Common schools	3,200 00
Tuition	1,500 00
Memorial	25 00
School books	250 00
School house repairs	400 00
Superintendent of schools	200 00
Electric lights	250 00
Town charges	900 00
State roads	533 00
Highways	2,500 00
Bridges	200 00
Cross walks	50 00
Sewers	100 00
Interest, abatements	350 00
Breaking roads	200 00
Support of poor	100 00
County tax	332 53
State tax	1,263 14
Overlay	138 59

\$13,692 26

SALARIES OF TOWN OFFICERS IN 1843

First Selectman	\$29 00
Second Selectman	14 00
Town Agent	10 00
Treasurer	7 00
School Committee	1 50
Town Clerk	5 50

SALARIES OF TOWN OFFICERS IN 1921

First Selectman	\$125 00
Second Selectman	110 00
School Committee	10 00
Treasurer	50 00
Clerk	25 00

A List of Legal Voters in the Town of Lee.

June 19th, 1832

Averill, David	Mallett, David
Bagley, David	Mallett, Samuel J.
Brown, Elisha	Moore, John
Blake, Paul	Lee, Nathan
Blake, Bradley	Lee, Stephen
Arnold, Benjamin	Jackson, Godfrey
Boober, John	Pingree, Otis
Barnard, Joel	Prentiss, Arthur
Baker, Edward	Parker, Samuel
Blanchard, James	Parker, William
Carpenter, John	Norton, Jabez, Jr.
Hall, Joseph W.	Norton, Jabez
Hanscomb, Joseph	Neel, Moses
Hale, Alpheus	More, Jotham
Henry, David	Merrill, James
Getchell, Albert J.	Maxwell, David
Gott, John	Watson, Edmond
Fifield, Jeremiah	Ware, William
Flint, James	Wilber, Caleb
Flint, Farnham	Tucker, John H.
Dyer, David	Thurlow, Moses
Clifford, Daniel	Thomas, Elias
Carver, Nathan	Tibbets, Joshua
Coburn, A. Alonzo	Tibbets, Alvah
Campbell, William	Stone, Enoch
Cushman, Abial	Smith, Joseph
Mallett, William	Staples, Hiram
Mallett, Joseph	Staples, Winslow

Rollin, Amos
Rollins, Joseph
Randall, William

Royal, Charlie
Royal, Peter

A Comparison of Prices.

The following is a comparison of retail prices in the town of Lee for the years, 1824 and 1924. The 1824 prices are taken from an account book kept by Stephen McIntosh.

		1824	
ARTICLE	PRICE	1 bu. corn	1 00
1 lamb	\$ 1 25	¼ lb. snuff	17
1 ton hay	12 00	2 pr. shoes	2 42
1 lb. tea	67	15 cabbages	75
1 gal. molasses	58	1 lb. tallow	15
1 bu. salt	1 50	1 bu. wheat	1 17
1 lb. tobacco	20	1 da. pr. oxen & man	1 25
1 pkg. needles	12	1 deer skin	25
15 lbs. fish	69		
5 skeins thread	11	1924	
½ bbl. flour	5 50	ARTICLE	PRICE
1 pipe	16	1 ton hay	30 00
8 vest buttons	08	1 average lamb	\$ 5 00
1 skein thread	03	1 lb. tea	55
10 lbs. pollack	45	1 gal. molasses	1 00
1 pint N. E. rum	19	1 bu. fine salt	1 50
1 lb. coffee	20	1 lb. tobacco	1 00
1 lb. salaratus		1 pkg. needles	05
300 bricks	1 50	15 lbs. fish	1 50
10½ lbs. beefsteak	55	1 spool thread	08
1½ pk. beans	38	½ bbl. flour	6 00
1½ bu. potatoes	22	1 pipe	?
1 gal. N. E. rum	75	?	?
1 pt. gin	19	1 spool (cotton)	08
1¾ yd. shirting	12	10 lbs. pollack	1 50
3 M shingles	6 00	1 pt. rum	?
1 rooster	25	1 lb. coffee	48
1 file	33	1 lb. soda	07
½ bu. onions	50	300 bricks	4 50
1 day's labor (haying)	50	10½ lbs. steak	3 67
5 lbs. 10d nails	09	1½ pk. beans	2 25
		1½ bu. potatoes	60

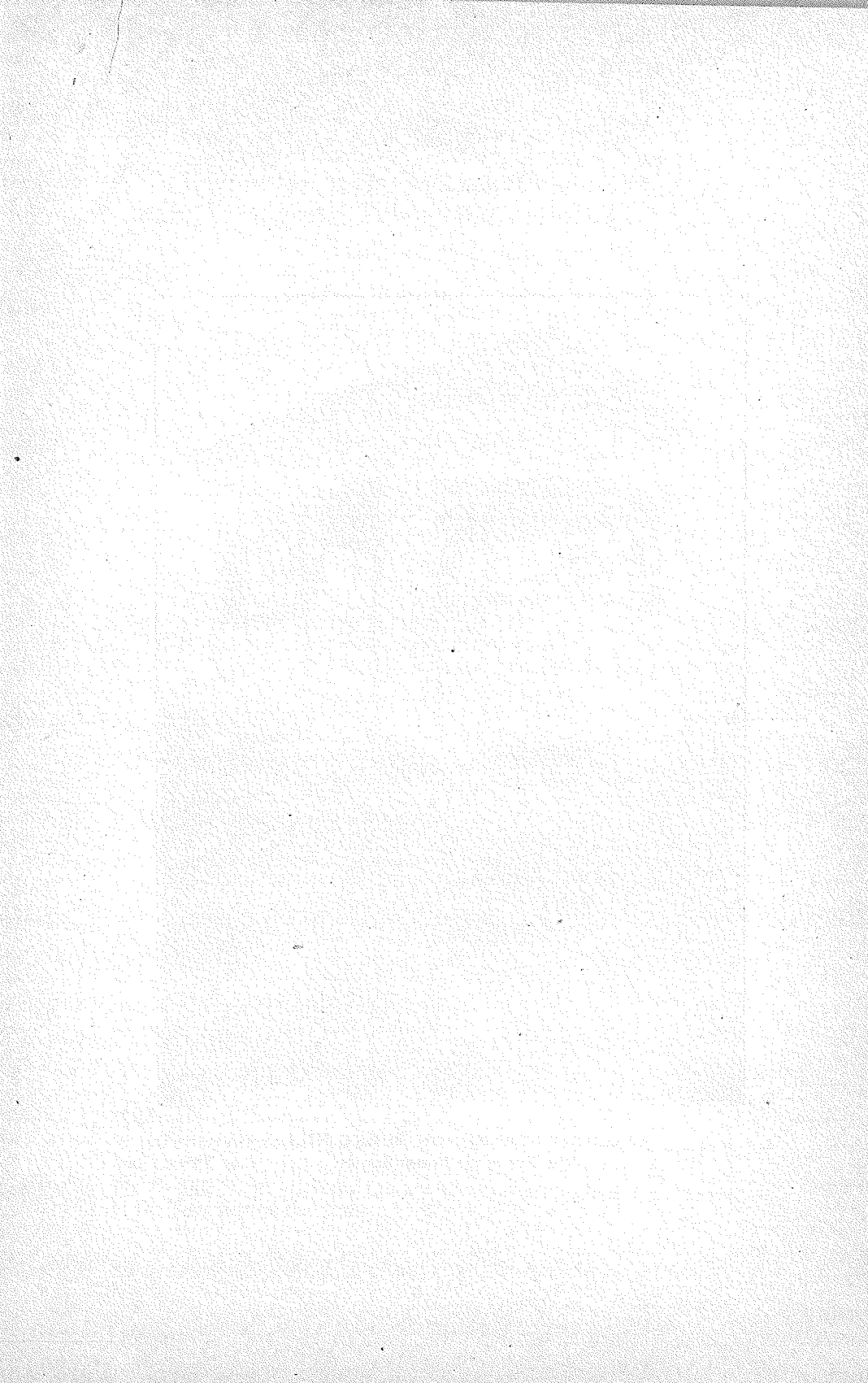
1 gal. rum	?	1 3/4 yds. chambray	35
1 pt. gin	?	3 M shingles 2C	12 00
1 5-lb. rooster	1 50	2 pr. work shoes	7 00
1 file	10	15 cabbages (av.)	4 50
1/2 bu. onions	1 68	1 lb. tallow	20
1 day's labor (haying)	2 50	1 bu. wheat	1 17
5 lbs. 10d nails	25	1 day man and horses	5 50
1 bu. corn	85	1 average deer skin	1 00
?	?		

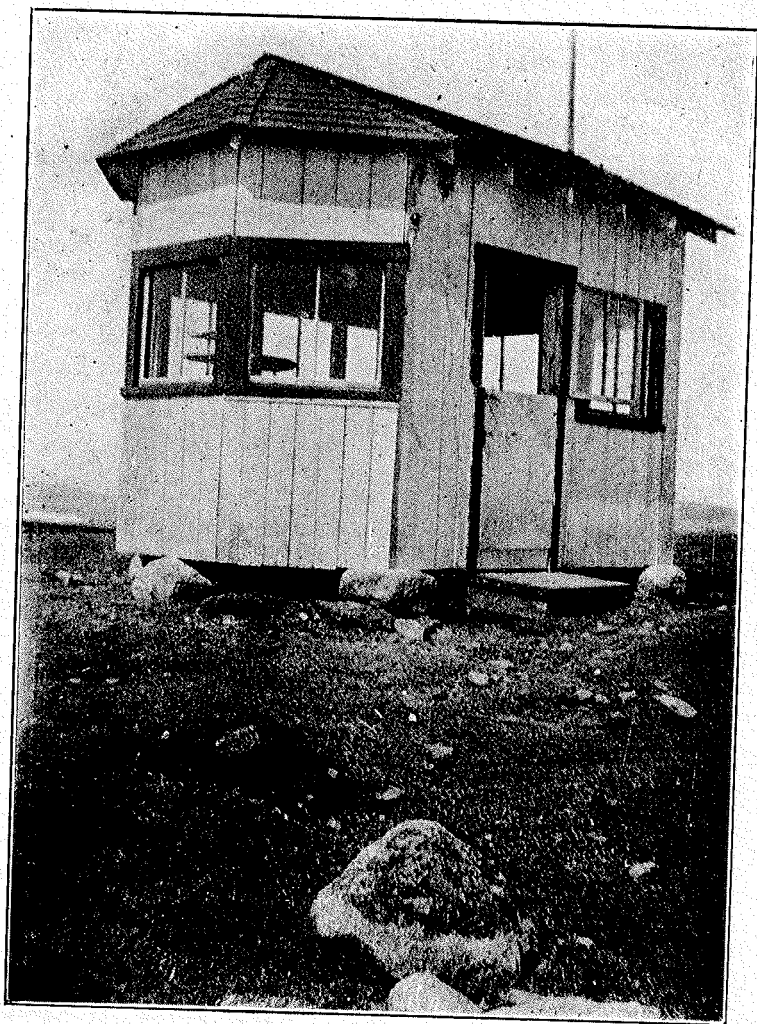
So much difference existed between the above prices of the various articles of household use and convenience and the prices which prevailed during the Civil War, that the author takes the liberty to present herewith a comparative price-current, which renders these differences apparent at a glance. These prices were copied from an old day book. Gold was at a premium of \$1.50.

PRICE CURRENT OF GOODS "IN WAR TIMES" 1861-1865

Wool, per lb.	\$ 1 00
Flour, per bbl.	18 00
Corn, per bu.	2 00
Molasses, per gal.	1 00
Tea, per lb.	1 50
Sugar, per lb. (white)	25
Sheeting, per yard	80
Print, per yard	40
Nails (cut), per lb.	12
Salt pork, per lb.	21
Glass, 7 x 9 light	10
Kerosene, per gal.	1 20
Men's boots, per pair	5 50

All other necessities of life were proportionally high. New England rum appeared to be a staple article with every merchant, at one dollar per gallon, and the large quantities sold seem to indicate its extensive use.





LOOKOUT STATION ON BURKE HILL.
The Eye of the Forest Service.

A Few of the Many Articles Voted upon at the Annual Town Meeting in Lee.

Lee, Dec. 24th, 1832

This day the Selectmen of this town granted license to Isaac Hucker authorizing him to retail spiritous liquors to the first Monday of September next by his paying six dollars into the treasury of the said town.

Attest: Abial Cushman, *Town Clerk.*

Lee, April 15th, 1835

Voted to pay men and oxen twelve and one-half cents per hour for work on highway.

Lee, April 10, 1835

Voted that any person that pays his taxes by the first of September shall have a deduction of five per cent. on a dollar; those who pay by the first of January shall have a deduction of three per cent.

Lee, Oct., 1839

Voted to raise six hundred dollars toward building a court house on condition that a new County be organized in this region and Lee be the Shire town.

Voted to have a committee of three attend the town meeting at Springfield—to write and obtain signers to petitions relative to this subject.

Lee, March 17, 1851

Voted to hire \$1500 at eight per cent. to pay the town's indebtedness.

Lee, April 4, 1853

B. B. Clemons, Bartemas Dunham, Edward Bowler, Daniel Emerson, George W. Mallett and L. H. Hunting were appointed field drivers.

The foregoing list having taken to themselves wives during the year just closed, were adjudged able bodied men and competent of drivers of hags and other animals unlawfully found in the highways of our quiet and goodly town.

Attest: J. H. Perkins, *Town Clerk.*

Lee, Dec. 30, 1868

Chose J. W. Burke, J. M. True and Elisha Bradford a committee to act with citizens of Lincoln lower village and also with Springfield and Carroll in regard to procuring a survey for the continuation of the E. and N. R. R. from Lincoln through Springfield and Carroll to the East line of the State.

Lee, Nov. 28, 1863

Voted to raise \$200, to be paid each recruit enlisted when mustered into the United States service from or for this town.

Voted to hire the money for above by securing loans from individuals at the rate of six per cent.

March 27, 1876

Voted to sell the stock on the town farm before the first day of May; that they let out the paupers to the best possible advantage and close the house. The first of May to settle with Mr. Rich and when the time comes to put in the crop to hire labor and use their best endeavors to sell to the best possible advantage.

Record of the Dogs Registered in Lee for Year 1877.

The following is correctly copied from the official returns of the Assessors of Lee, 1877.

Dog No. 1 — This certifies that Isaac Stevens has this day paid twenty cents for a license for his dog for one year from this date — said dog is white with tan colored ears and is dog No. 1.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 2 — This certifies that Lee Weatherbee says his dog's name is Dash — that he is white with black ears and is No. 2. Received twenty cents for registration fee. Mar. 5, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 3 — This certifies that George C. Budge has paid twenty cents and wishes his dog registered — Says his dog is black and is known by the name of Hunter.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 4 — John F. Reed has this day paid twenty cents for a license to keep his dog for one year from this date. Said dog is small, black and shaggy and is No. 4.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 5 — G. H. Haskell has this day paid twenty cents for a license to keep his dog. Said dog is No. 5 and is colored fitch and white. Weighs about 55 pounds. Mar. 7, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 6 — T. J. Haskell this day paid twenty cents for a license to keep his dog one year from this date. Said dog is small and colored and is No. 6. March 6, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 7 — Henry Coffin this day paid twenty cents to have his dog recorded. Said dog is black with white spots on breast — is called Bose — and is No. 7. March 8, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 8 — Benjamin Foss has a dog by the name of Fido. Said dog is small and of tan color. Said Fap has paid twenty cents. His dog is No. 8. March 8, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 9 — Charles Mallett has this day entered his dog for a license. Said dog is small and black — is known by the name of Scott and is No. 9. March 8, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 10 — Oscar Thomas this day entered his dog for a license. Said dog is small and of brindle color and goes by the name of Bruno and is No. 10. March 9, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 11 — Samuel L. Tobin this day entered his dog for license. Said dog is medium of size and mostly black, and is No. 11. March 10, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 12 — Edgar Clemons has this day entered his dog for registration and paid twenty cents. Said dog is mostly white and some lame and is No. 12. March 10, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 13 — Nathan Averill's dog is No. 13. It is small, shaggy, black and white. Received twenty cents. March 12, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 14 — James Burke's dog is No. 14 — is small, black and white. Received twenty cents. March 12, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 15 — Elisha Bradford's dog is No. 15 — small, white and black and goes by the name of Tiger. Received twenty cents. March 12, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 16 — Everitt Houghton has this day paid twenty cents and wishes his dog recorded — said dog is small, black and tan, and known by the name of "Frank." March 19, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 17 — Eliphalet Pratt's dog is No. 17, small and white and goes by name of "Prince." March 23, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 18 — E. C. Tobin this day received a license to keep his dog one year from date. Said dog is small of yellow color and is No. 18. Known as Frank. March 23, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 19 — C. Falconer has this day taken a license to keep his dog or let him run at large in this town for one year from this date — said dog is small, is white and goes by the name of "Gyp." March 24, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

Dog No. 20 — Nathan Carver has this day taken a license to keep his dog — Turke for one year from this date. Said dog is black and is No. 20. March 26, 1877.

GEO. H. HASKELL, *Town Clerk.*

A Record of the Marks of Sheep in the Town of Lee July 20th, 1834

William Ware's mark for his sheep is a slit in each ear and a notch in the upper side of the right ear. A True Record.

JOHN A. HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

Jeremiah Fifield's sheep mark is a crop off the right ear and slit in the left. Slit on the under side of the left ear.

J. A. HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

Charles Royal's sheep mark is a swallow's tail in each ear,

JOHN HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

Winslow Staple's mark is a slit in the right ear.

JOHN HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

William Mallett's mark is a hole in the left ear.

JOHN HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

John A. Hyde's mark is a hole in the left ear and a crop off the right ear.

JOHN HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

Polly Royal's mark is a swallow's tail in the right ear and a half a crop off the left ear.

JOHN HYDE, *Town Clerk.*

Philip Blake's mark is a hole in the left ear and a halfpenny in the under side of right ear. Lee, May 7th, 1840.

WALTER MARSHALL, *Town Clerk.*

Farnam Flint's mark of sheep is a slit in the off ear. Lee, May 18, 1841.

ADDISON PRENTISS, *Town Clerk.*

William Mallett's mark of sheep is a half penny under each ear. Lee, June 26, 1841.

A. PRENTISS, *Town Clerk.*

Jeremiah Trueworthy's mark of sheep is a crop off left ear and three half pennies under the right.

Lee, April 30, 1846.

SHEPARD BEAN, *Town Clerk.*

Elisha Bradford's sheep mark is a slope off each ear.

Lee, Dec. 29, 1846.

S. BEAN, *Town Clerk.*

Betsy Tucker's sheep mark is a crop off left ear and a hole in right.
Lee, July 20, 1846.

America W. Ames' sheep mark is crop off right ear and a square notch under same.

Lee, July 6, 1846.

SHEPARD BEAN, *Town Clerk.*

Lee Items of Twenty-Eight Years Ago.

The following news items are copied from a clipping from a Bangor paper in February, 1897:

LEE

"G. N. Young has moved here from Winn, formerly of Lynn, Mass., and will give instruction on the banjo, mandolin, and violin.

"Miss Edna Mallett, who has been attending the Higgins Classical Institute in Charleston, returned home on Monday evening.

"Lee Academy has sixty scholars in attendance and more are expected but owing to the severe storm of last week have been delayed in coming.

"The trustees of North Penobscot Agricultural Society will hold a meeting in Grand Army Hall, Springfield, on Saturday, March 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. A picnic dinner will be served. All are cordially invited.

"Forest Grange, No. 125, of Lee, will celebrate its 22nd anniversary on Saturday, March 12th, at Grange Hall, Lee, at 10 o'clock A. M. Everyone ever belonging to the Grange is expected to be present at the reunion. A picnic dinner will be served.

"The drama, *The Vagabonds*, which was presented to the public on Monday evening, Feb. 21, drew a well filled house and had it been a pleasant evening, it would have been crowded. All carried off their parts in a pleasing manner and are to be congratulated in entertaining their audience so successfully.

"The Grange store has been leased for three years to F. B. Pickering and Dr. G. F. Way. Mr. Pickering will carry hardware, farming implements, boots and shoes and harnesses. Dr. Way will fit up one side as a drug store. They are two young men with a great deal of push and we see no reason why they can't build up a nice run of trade."

Chapter XVII.

Angling on the Passadumkeag.

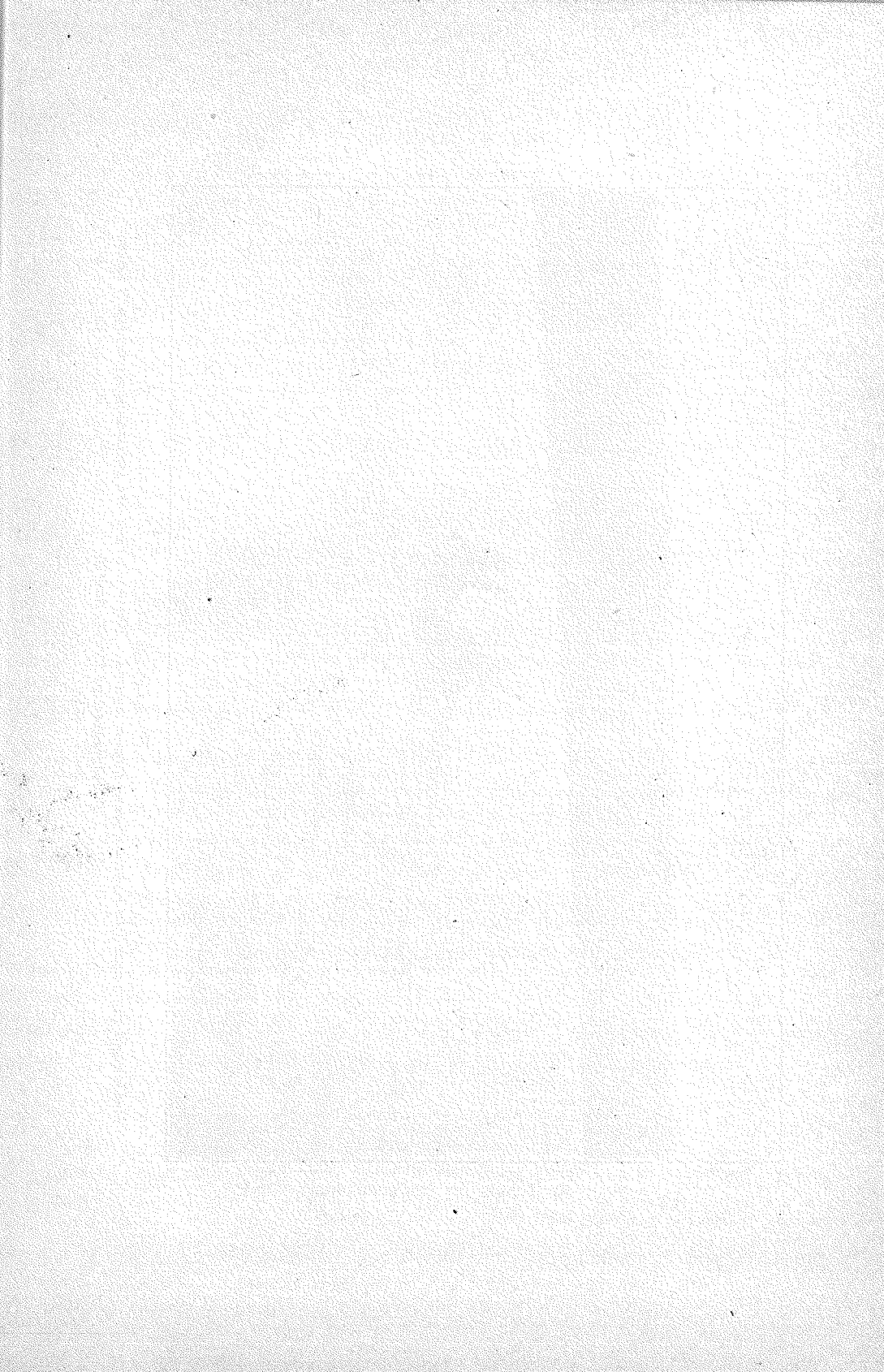
THE following paragraphs are an excerpt from a talk delivered before a fish and game club in Cumberland County by the writer, in March, 1925. It is included here for the sole purpose of describing the hunting and fishing regions in, and adjacent to, Lee. All references to personal experiences which were included in the original paper are omitted here.

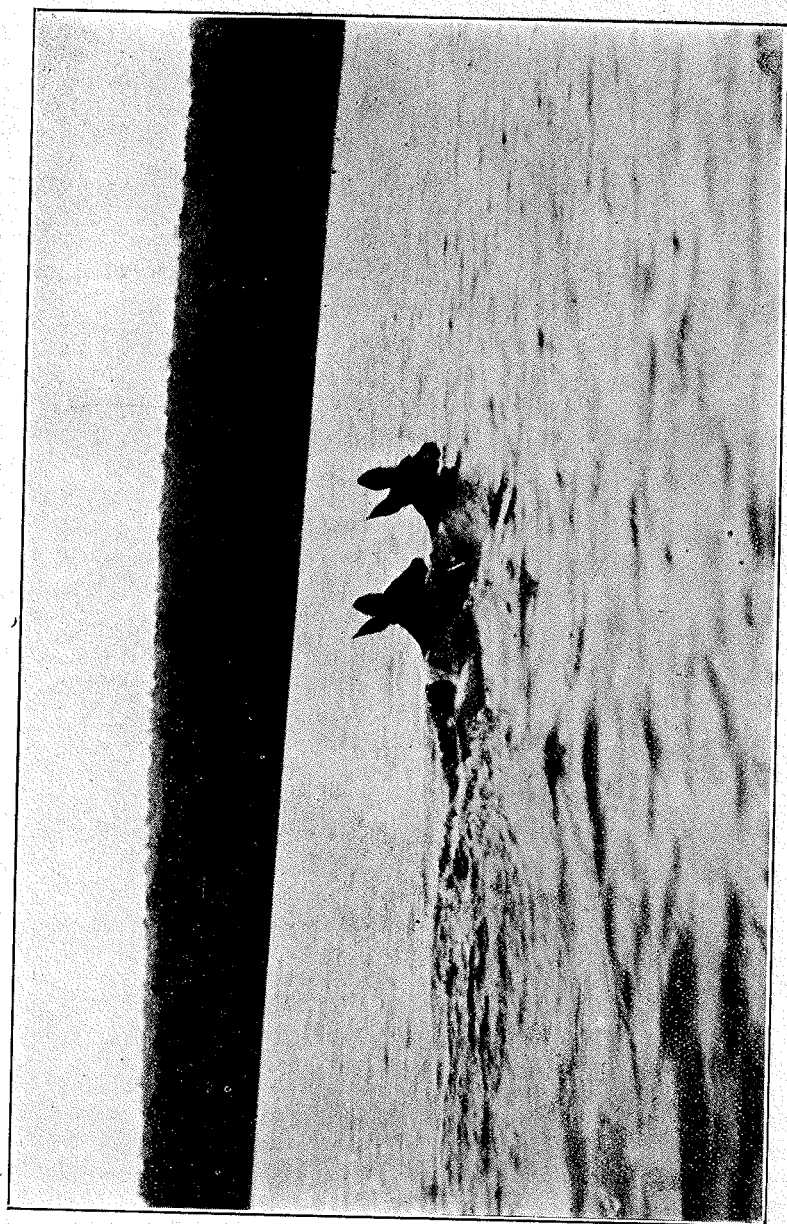
"If you prefer 'man's country' to 'God's Country', then, by all means, spend your vacation at Old Orchard Beach, New York City or Coney Island and do not waste your time listening to me this evening. But if, perchance, you love,

'the haunts of Nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the branches,
And the rainshower and the snow-storm,
And the rushing of great rivers
Through their palisades of Pine trees,
And the thunder in the mountains, —'

you cannot spend a better and more enjoyable vacation than to go to that portion of God's great out-of-doors known as the Passadumkeag stream country. It is possible you have never heard of this place but to everyone that has made a real study of the fish and game sections of Maine Passadumkeag means the best trout fishing in the world barring none, and as good a game country as will be found on the border line of the Maine woods.

"It is not difficult to reach this resort. All that it is necessary to do is to buy a ticket from your home town to Lincoln in the State of Maine. After you have made your way to this place it is only a half-hour's ride by automobile to the town of Lee, which is on the border line. In this respect Lee reminds one of the old frontier town of the olden West. To the West and North lies civilization and to the South and Southeast lies the great wilderness. An auto ride of two and one-half miles from Lee will take you to Third Lake, the headwaters of Passadumkeag river, the subject of this sketch. If you prefer to





No. 3 LAKE, LEE.

The kind of game found in Passadumkeag stream regions. These two deer are swimming across No. 3 Lake.
Photographed by W. H. Averill.

eliminate a short carry below Third Lake dam, then have your auto take you to the forks of the East and West branch, a distance of five miles from Lee.

"Here you may dip your canoe into the water and glide down this winding, picturesque stream. Whatever your notion of a perfect outing may be, you may satisfy it here. It is a resort for the fisherman, the hunter and the vacationist. The fisherman can get his allotment of trout, and if he cares to take a side trip to any of the numerous lakes he can enjoy salmon and togue fishing. The hunter is as certain of his deer here as anywhere in the State. Bear are plentiful in this section, and moose are frequently seen, although they cannot be legally shot because of the continuous closed season. Partridge, rabbit and smaller game are in abundance. If you are a vacationist and do not care for either fishing or hunting, there are many side trips to lakes, and other attractions too numerous to mention. Each and everyone can get what he seeks. Most visitors to this section prefer the canvas tent, the bough bed and the open campfire. However, if he should prefer the regular sporting camp with the spring beds, sheets and pillow cases and a real dining room, then these can be had by taking a side trip to some of the adjoining lakes,—Pistol for instance. These camps may be the base headquarters and from here one can wander the woods for many miles or paddle the streams to his heart's content.

"It is universally recognized that there is a brotherhood among the devotees of the rod and reel. This brotherhood spirit is expressed among its members at all seasons of the year, and especially so at the Christmas season. Last week I discovered the following lines on a Christmas card sent me by an old friend. The authorship is unknown to me, and, as they seem to express to me so faithfully the true brotherhood spirit, I have memorized them and will recite them this evening so that other members of the brotherhood may appreciate the true spirit of the 'order'.

"'Old Pal:
I wish that we could live the old days over,
Just once more.
I wish that we could hit the trail together,
Just once more.
Say, Pal, the years are slipping by,
With many a dream and many a sigh;
Let's chum together, you and I,
Just once more.'

"If Izaak Walton, that patron saint of the brotherhood of anglers, had visited the Passadumkeag river country and known the fishing opportunities there, he undoubtedly would have penned a tribute to the finest of fishing waters.

"After a personal experience has been enjoyed it is easy to understand how enthusiasts are stirred to penning their admiration for the delights that are offered by this country.

"Passadumkeag was navigated by the canoes of the aboriginal Indians before the White man came; and later became the avenue of travel between Indian tribes that were native to Maine and Canada. It was also one of the connecting links between strong military establishments in the war of 1812. The Indians gather here no more, but the palefaces now come from far and near with their modern lures to tempt the wily trout. Today there is better fishing in Passadumkeag than the Red Men enjoyed generations ago.

"The reason is simple. Many of the tributaries of Passadumkeag, such as Upper Taylor Brook and the East Branch are the natural spawning grounds for the trout. And these tributaries are perpetually closed to fishing, thus keeping the main stream well stocked. Lee is blessed with a number of citizens who have taken the leadership in promoting things pertaining to the welfare of the fisherman. Among these are H. L. Haskell, F. C. Whitten, John Collins and Earl Pickering. All are busy men with their own affairs to direct, but their time is donated to the cause, and we may thank such as they for the splendid fishing in and around Lee.

"Among the streams tributary to Passadumkeag which are popular with fishermen are: Brown Brook, Taylor, East Branch, Wheeler Brook, Wyman Brook, Turtline Brook and Nicatous stream.

"My home is just one mile from Third Lake, so naturally this bit of water has been my stamping grounds since I was old enough to tote a gun or paddle a canoe. I could tell of many hunting and fishing trips down this little river.

"The non-resident usually comes with a guide and spends his vacation at one of the sporting camps but as I was brought up right here, my home is the headquarters from which I start my occasional expeditions. Third Lake is one of the jewels of the great outdoors. It is a beautiful gem in an exquisite setting. On a sunny day it coaxes you to enjoy its pleasures, but when the storm clouds gather, it dares you to venture forth and pit your skill and cunning against its strength. If you should camp on its shores, as I have done many a time, you would enjoy watching the great moon rise, as the fury of the water become stilled. As you sit before your open campfire and glance out over the water, your thoughts will sink into repose while

you dream of the days gone by and of those to come. (At least that has been my experience.)

"The fishing season opens with the departure of ice from the lakes and streams. Fly fishing continues at its best until summer weather.

"A man who could see these speckled beauties taken from the water and not make up his mind that he'd wet a line in Passadumkeag another year in an attempt to take a few, can have but little of the instincts of an angler."

Chapter XVIII.

The Mattakeunk Cabin Colony.

IN 1916, Mr. Francis Mallett, a former Lee boy, and an ex-consul general to Budapest, Hungary, returned to Lee and assumed control of his father's property. The Mt. Jefferson House was remodelled for a summer hotel and several cottages erected on the Mallett lot on the shore of Mattakeunk pond.

A stock company was organized under the name of The Mattakeunk Cabin Colony Inc. Mr. Mallett was president of the corporation. The purpose and methods of the corporation are described in detail by a former member of the Colony in the New York World. Through the courtesy of the publishers we include it in this chapter.

"PRINCELY UTOPIA AT \$10 PER

"A Distinguished Cosmopolitan Group of Robin Hoods in the
Maine Forest

"By Winifred Harper Cooley

"Why worry about the H. C. L. and outlandish food prices, or the problem of domestic labor, when a group of New Yorkers are thriving in the Maine woods, living high on \$10 a week, and having a real, dyed-in-the-wool Prince do their cooking?

"The cooperative Cabin Colony Camp was organized by a former American Consul whom I admired in Budapest scarce seven years ago, in white gloves, driving prancing horses, or sat beside in a box at the opera. Just now he is clad in overalls and is chopping wood. Having been born a farmer in Maine, he is simply reverting to type — forgetting that the Archduchess of Austria complimented him on his tennis and took tea with him.

"If you want to see Democracy at work, inspect the Cabin Colony Camp, away up in the northeast of Maine, almost on the border of Canada.

"At the diminutive hotel a cowboy in the most stunning costume ever conceived by motion picture manager — khaki boots and spurs, sombrero, gauntlets embroidered and fringed, to say nothing of a red

polkadot bandanna handkerchief knotted about the neck — waits on the table and milks the cow, when not riding a bucking pony.

"This is Capt. Eric Chamberlain, late of His Majesty's Natal Light Horse Hussars of South Africa, who saw service in the Boer War as well as in the late World conflict, and at present is in charge of an aviation station on Long Island — that is, when not busy waiting on our table.

"When Prince Paleologue, descendant of the last Byzantine Emperors, royal scion of Roumania, and known in America as an artist in many lines, signifies that a fifteen-pound roast is required immediately, the commissary — who is Bernard Gussow, a painter — pastellist of a slightly Cubist type, has a blond beard and wears a pale green flowing tie — hies himself to the village or to the nearby farmers and haggles over the price of meat.

"Among the assistant cooks, the chefesses and dishwashers, are New York artist women who adorn Greenwich Village, or mayhap live in Upper Fifth Avenue. One is a violinist, another has acted at the Garrick theatre, and many are staid matrons whose own homes and families are catered to by hired servants.

"The theory is the elimination of the hotel keeper's huge profit.

"To pool our interests and do our own work means to save much money and eliminate all profits of profiteers. Ergo, we flourish, and have room and board, with lake and forest and moonlight and canoes thrown in, on \$10 per week.

"I would not draw a Utopian picture. The days of rich cream and of bushels of luscious fruits poured into one's lap for the asking, are gone forever. The American farmer is out for cash, quite like his cousin in Wall Street. Chickens and the great red tomatoes and delicate young ears of corn that tempt the epicure are scarce, and not cheap in any farm land that I know of. I have had better corn in a New York restaurant than I find in all the State which has capitalized its maize under the alluring title of 'Pride of Maine'.

"However, the fundamental fact remains that coöperation enables a colony of people accustomed to good living to exist healthily and happily on a small sum, and have a vacation in a beautiful environment besides.

"The ex-Consul, weary of European capitals, returned to his native farm. It was disintegrated and paid little. Help was unobtainable in any permanent way. In Hungary the American had experimented with a coöperative plan, in which folk contributed their own labor, and thus created a colony of homes, which would have been expensive and difficult of obtainment had they depended on highly paid carpenters.

"A few husky men can throw together a practicable log cabin in five days, and if one of them happens to be a bit artistic, he can create a stone fireplace that will bring joy to the soul of any city bred

person. Chopping hardwood is a sport I would recommend to New Yorkers threatened with obesity.

"Far above Bangor — sixty-five miles northeast, to be prosaically exact, is a village called Lee. It is twelve miles from a railroad. It was there that the farmer's son was born, who later went to Heidelberg and other European universities, became a United States Consul, learned five languages and was graduated in International Law. To go back to the soil and waste all this artificial education may seem foolish to sophisticated New Yorkers but every man to his own philosophy.

"The Cabin Colony idea is, first, to live happily amid lakes and green woods; and next, to save money enough to enlarge the community and sprinkle little collections of coöperative homes over the globe.

"Copying from the birds, the cabiners talk of carrying their knapsacks from Maine to Florida, and migrating with the season. Stock in the parent organization admits the member to any other colony, merely by showing his union card, so to speak.

"There! I have let the cat out of the bag. It is really a stock company, for it has just been incorporated. That sounds deadly and unromantic, but it is legal and proper I suppose. And if the Cabin folk see fit to stay in Maine from season to season, and labor at tapping the maple trees, they believe they will make money, for maple syrup sells at \$5 a gallon.

"One share of stock admits a member to live a summer in the colony all for that initial ten dollars, and by paying his '\$10 per week board and lodging.' I am not however, soliciting stock purchasers, for in sooth, there are no accommodations left, and several hundred persons have been turned away in rage and chagrin.

"To prove that city folk are fed up on outrageous modern prices, and yearning to go back to nature and try any old coöperation that will lower costs for them, many sleep in tents, and eleven persons are living in a small barn, with no furniture but a cot-bed each, and obliged to hew wood and carry water. Everyone bathes in the lake, and the children live in it.

"Fourteen nationalities are represented. One hears French spoken more often than English.

"The Prince is Romanian. Two sisters are Russian — or rather, Esthonian. A cultured but non-working young man was born in Belgium, of Swiss parents. There are Scandinavians and English and South Africans, and an American who has lived long in Italy. One family was for thirty-three years prominent in missionary and collegiate work in Japan.

"The task of Keeper-of-the-Melting-Pot falls to the father of the coöperative scheme, Mr. Mallett. He is at once the Czar and the goat.

"My first evening in camp is indelibly stamped on my memory. We had been 'dumped' into the rather crude hotel in the village, a

rambling, almost empty building owned by the Colony, at whose disposal the founder had placed all his ancestral farm houses and lands. In the sunset, we motored over to the colony by the lake. Penetrating the thick forest on foot, we came upon a clearing, whose largest building termed by a stretch of the imagination 'the Inn,' was radiating light and laughter.

"Entering, we gazed on perhaps twenty-five radiant men, women and children. The rotund and bald-headed Prince was wielding the carving knife at one end. Sweet faced motherly women and girls in artistic frocks were carrying viands.

"It was like a baronial table of mediaeval times, only these were not robber barons, but rather Robin Hoods of the deep forest.

"Could it be possible that I had come from Babylon to an epoch-making experiment in Utopia, to the physical embodiment of a miniature coöperative commonwealth?"

After the failure of this enterprise the Gray Wolf Camp was founded but was short-lived. The buildings and lands were the same as owned by the Cabin Colony, some of which reverted back to the original owners after the closing of the camp. The Cabin Colony still retains title of considerable property in Lee.

Gray Wolf Camp.

WHILE in Belgrade, the home of several boys' and girls' summer camps, the attention of the writer was called to a catalog of the Gray Wolf Camps situated on Lake Mattakunk, in Lee, Maine. The remainder of the chapter is taken from the pamphlet and is offered without comment except to say that the camp was started in 1916 by Francis Mallett, former American Consul General at Budapest.

GRAY WOLF CAMP

Something different in camps for boys

In the heart of the Lake Country, yet high up in the hills.

HARRY WHITEFIELD, *Director*

B. L. SORBONNE, PARIS

Director Pan-American School

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

OBJECT

At the first breath of the spring what boy has not experienced the powerful influence of the call of the great outdoors? The sweet voices of Nature reverberate in his soul and color his blood with a longing to surrender himself to sky and water and fragrant breezes and distant mountains. It is the eternal quest for adventure, vague, indefinite and it is the object of the camp to utilize this healthy yearning for outdoor life towards the laying of a sound foundation for adult life by combining exercise with pleasure, by shaping the instincts into fine creative forces and developing the spirit of the great comradeship.

In the city the boys live under a constant strain of artificial discipline, the meaning of which is often hidden from them. So many desires for a different mode of expression are by virtue of necessity suppressed and seek for an outlet. The camp will supply this outlet by providing to the boy a communal existence based upon codes which appeal to his sense of adventure, manhood and fair play. The camp provides welcome opportunities for intimate self-expression of the best there is in the boy. Face to face with nature, under the guidance of experienced and thoughtful leaders who are the bigger brothers of the boys, they show unsuspected depths of character, and while there is an absence of the "citized" social restraint, yet the boys live in an atmosphere of freely given social considerations, the boys themselves being the arbiters of conduct, and you may rest assured that their code of honour is a fair and just one, and nothing mean, small, disloyal would be tolerated by the boys.

And the glory of life spent in pursuits the very anticipation of which give the boy a thrill of joy; fishing, swimming, canoeing, horseback riding, the wonderful hikes through the woods, over the fields, along lakes and streams, the ravenous appetite, supplying a delight unknown in the city, the games and gambols, the stories around the campfire or in the recreation hall, and then rest and sleep in a cool and intimate tent after a day stuffed with the best there is in life. What man or woman is too old to dream of these enjoyments? Indeed in the real presence of nature, far away from the pomp and circumstance and sham of the city existence, we are all boys and girls full of a keen appetite for true, natural outdoor enjoyment.

And while the body of the boy is growing stronger and tougher his spirit through association with chosen friends, sports devoid of commercialism or professionalism, grows towards a better understanding of life, and the boy, when he returns to the city will be full of vigor and energy and will speak of his "camp" life as a thing of joy and glory.

LOCATION

It is hard to refrain from going into lyrical raptures in describing the location of the GRAY WOLF CAMP. Nowhere in America is there a country more artistically delightful than this corner of old Maine. Lake Mattakeunk, on which the camp is situated, is three and a half miles long and three miles wide, the camp shore and bottom being of the purest sand, and is beautiful and charming in the extreme. It extends, crescent-shaped, from Birch Point to Rocky Point, and cedar, spruce and pine trees, with here and there a white or silver birch, grow within a short distance of the white sands of the beach. From thirty to fifty feet back of this fringe of evergreen there are at irregular distances rugged and towering maples, beeches and birches of exceptional beauty, while scattered among these, within sight of the tents, are old growth spruces, hemlocks and pines, many of which exceed the hardwood trees in height. The lake is in the foreground of hills, almost high enough to be called mountains, forming lines of subtle charm and beauty. There are four other smaller lakes on the 1200 acres of the camp, everyone of them affording splendid fishing and boating and all being perfectly safe even for the smallest child. Lake Number Three, Lake Madagascal, Little Madagascal Lake, Bill Green Pond, Black Brook and Passadumkeag Stream are within reach; Passadumkeag Stream is navigable by canoe for fifty miles. Lake Number Three and Ware Lake contain trout and salmon. The whole country is about 2000 feet above sea level, and oh, glory of glories, there are no mosquitoes.

Lee is situated about a mile and a half from the camp. Lincoln and Winn are the nearest railroad stations from Lee, at a distance of twelve and ten miles, respectively. There is a stage running from Lincoln to Lee. Bangor, the third city in size in the State of Maine, is both a railroad junction and a port, which can be reached from either New York or Boston, and is forty miles distant from Lincoln. Detailed information containing train and boat schedules and the best way to reach the camp will be supplied to the prospective campers and their parents in a separate list. The best way, however, is by boat to Bangor and thence only forty miles by train.

EQUIPMENT

We have 1200 acres with lakes and streams, and woods and hills and dales to roam in and to fall in love with. The boys live in tents, and you know what a tent means to an American boy. There is a large recreation hall for inclement weather, with gramophone and piano, and chairs and tables and games. There are plenty of canoes, boats and rafts. There will be baseball and tennis. The sanitary appliances are of the best and the comfort and well being of the

boys will be matters of the highest consideration. There will be a truck garden supplying fresh vegetables, and the kitchen will send forth foods delicious in taste, well-balanced and plentiful. The bathing is glorious. There will be horses for horse-back riding and an automobile stage for long hikes to help with provisions and things.

STAFF AND SUPERVISION

The Director of the camp will spend every moment of his time to personally looking after every phase of camp life. He has had extensive practical experience with boys in America as well as in Europe, and has made a deep and thorough study of child psychology. He will be assisted by a number of councilors, college men, all of them liking boys and liked by boys. The sports will be supervised by physical training specialists. The wife of the Director has acted in the capacity of mother to great numbers of boys in the school and in camp and has always managed to secure a deep and sincere affection on the part of the boys.

ELIGIBILITY

Any normal boy of good character between eight and eighteen years will be received at the camp. The idea of a "bad boy" is mostly erroneous and is based on a stiff and priggish standard. There are few boys indeed whose soul cannot be awakened by intimate touch with good comrades and grown-up friends, by healthy, regular and normal life and a sense of social fitness. It is precisely this different manner of approach and understanding of the boy's psychology which makes the GRAY WOLF CAMP different. It has been my experience that practically any American boy with the normal American background will willingly submit to a constructive communal discipline. Every minute of life in camp is filled with "something to do", meeting with the boy's approval, something which he readily recognizes as sensible and necessary and therefore performs cheerfully. The conduct of the boys in a camp as elsewhere depends a good deal, if not entirely, on the sympathetic "rapport" between the boy and councilor. Where kindness, broadmindedness prevails the boys are happy and contented, when a set and strict imposing of the will of the grown-up upon the boy exists without the medium of sympathy and understanding, there friction and unhappiness are bound to occur. Once the boys realize the importance for themselves and their friends of personal cleanliness, careful handling of camp property, the necessity of pride of and loyalty to their camp, they readily submit to such rules and regulations. There are of course inspections, etc. But a sense of duty and a desire to exercise the prerogative of intelligent self-government usually take care of all details appertaining to matters of behavior.

CHARACTER BUILDING

The germ of fairness, self-control, willingness to give and help, exists in most boys. It is the business of councilors to see that this germ finds suitable conditions for growth and development. Where no such germ exists no councilor can help.

TUTORING

Private tutoring by experienced instructors may be had at a reasonable rate.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION

The very best of food, careful sanitation, a healthy physical life in the outdoors are the best "medical attendance." A camp nurse and a good doctor are in attendance upon the needs of the camp.

HOW WE SPEND OUR DAY

- 7.00 Reveille, exercise, morning dip, morning toilet.
- 7.30 Breakfast.
- 8.30 Morning inspection.
- 8.40 Work on Camp improvement (1 hour).
- 9.45 Manual training and educational hour.
- 10.45 Special instruction for beginners in aquatics and athletics.
- 11.25 Morning swim and water activities.
- 12.30 Dinner. (What a hungry crowd!)
- 1-2.00 Rest period (discussion of plans for hikes, etc.).
- 2.15 Baseball, trips, hikes, etc.
- 4.15 Afternoon dip, rowing, canoeing.
- 6.00 Supper (a very important event of the day).
- 7.45 Evening activities ("campfire" stories, dances, etc.).
- 8.30 Lights out for youngsters.
- 8.40 Signal for retiring.
- 9.00 Lights out. (After a short chat, the sleep of the just and the deliciously tired.)

HONORS AND PRIZES

Of course there are gold and silver medals, etc., for all sorts of accomplishments.

WHAT A BOY SHOULD HAVE WITH HIM TO BE A REAL CAMPER

A separate list in due time will be supplied, stating all the things a boy must have with him.

TERMS

The fee for the regular Camp season, lasting from July 1st to August 31st, is TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS. FIFTY DOLLARS of this to be forwarded with application, balance before June 15th. This includes all privileges of the camp, the use

of the boats and the canoes, and all instruction, except private tutoring in school subjects. Traveling expenses to and from camp must be furnished by each boy. The Director and Councilors will secure the tickets and arrange for all reservations.

REFERENCES

Mr. Francis Mallett, Former Am. Consul General at Budapest, Lee, Me.

Mr. Bernard Sexton, Writer and lecturer, Kent, Conn.

Mrs. Margaret Chase, East Alstead, N. H.

Mr. Hartley Dennett, East Alstead, N. H.

Mr. Philip Amberg, Rm. 725, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Mrs. Katherine Sinclair, Librarian, School of Organic Education, Ala.

Mr. Herbert Miller, Writer and lecturer, New York City.

Dr. S. Dietz, South Norwalk, Conn.

Mrs. Kate Prentiss, South Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. George J. Jacobus, 118 West 11th St., New York City.

Miss Virginia Berry, 90 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Mrs. S. Lewis, 3 Sheridan Square, New York City.

Miss Gwenyth Waugh, Kent, Conn.

And many others.

For further information address

HARRY WHITEFIELD, *Director*,

PAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL,

96 WOODWARD AVE., SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

Tel. 771, Ring 2.

Chapter XIX.

Conclusion.

FROM the most reliable information which I am able to obtain, the town of Lee was first lotted out by John Webber in 1820. The first clearing was made in 1823. The first permanent settlers came in 1824.

Rev. Paul Ruggles, a missionary who traveled over the State at his own expense, states in his diary that he preached several sermons in Lee. The History of the Town of Etna shows that this venerable servant of God died May 21, 1820. He was ordained Jan. 11, 1811, and preached his last sermon Dec. 15, 1819.

This would tend to show that Lee must have been settled before 1820, the year that the town was lotted out. Some have put forth the suggestion that this missionary preached to the Indians of Lee. The writer, however, believes this to be erroneous, for the town was not named Lee until it was incorporated in 1832. Prior to this it was No. 4. It seems highly probable that Mr. Ruggles lived at a later date than 1819.

* * * * *

In concluding this volume, I am reminded of a story which seems applicable to the subject. A Captain of one of the boats which plied between the States and the Yukon, during the summer, was a French-Canadian. One day the river, or the boat, or both, behaved badly, so he sang out, "T'row over ze anch!"

The sailor answered, "But Captaine, ze anch! she have no chain on her."

The Captain glared at him wrathfully.

"T'row her over any way," he bawled, "she may help some."

That the life-story of our grand-fathers and great-grand-fathers may not be lost forever — that the part this little town has taken in furnishing brain and brawn to this busy, bustling world may remain fresh in our minds and those of our children, has been my aim. In the words of the old sea captain, I hope, "she may help some."

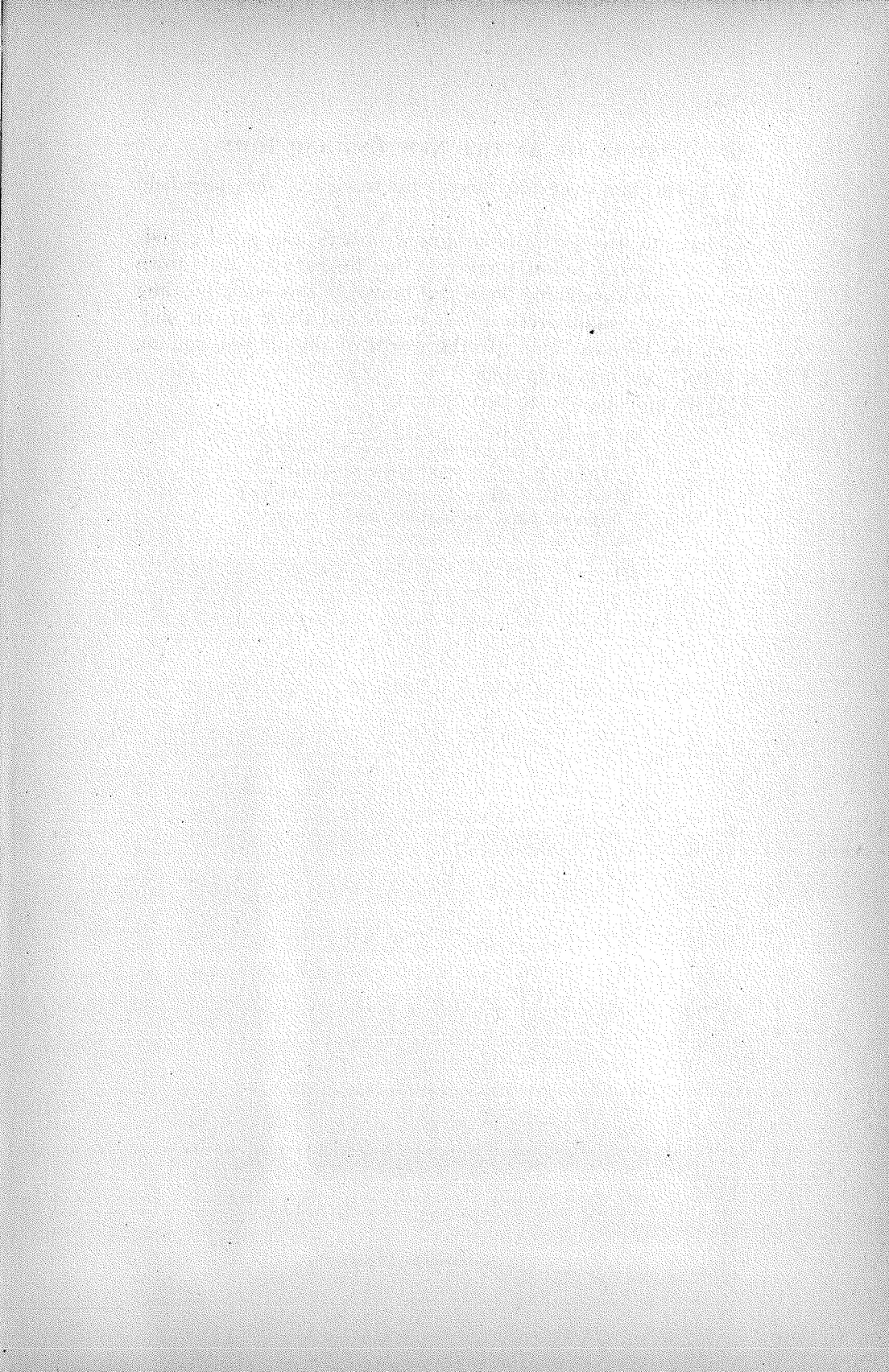
With apologies to Robert Service.

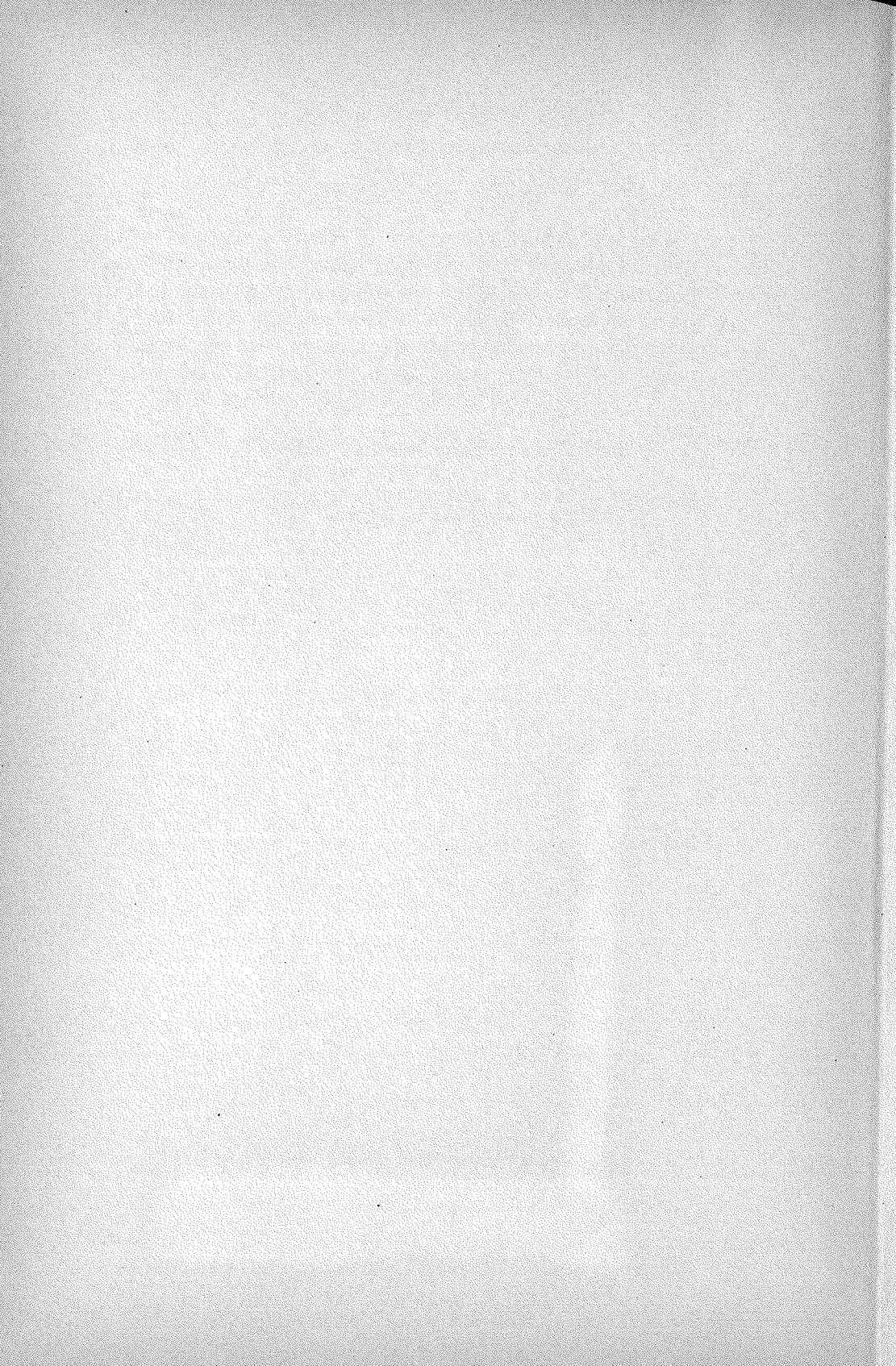
"Some say God was tired when he made it;

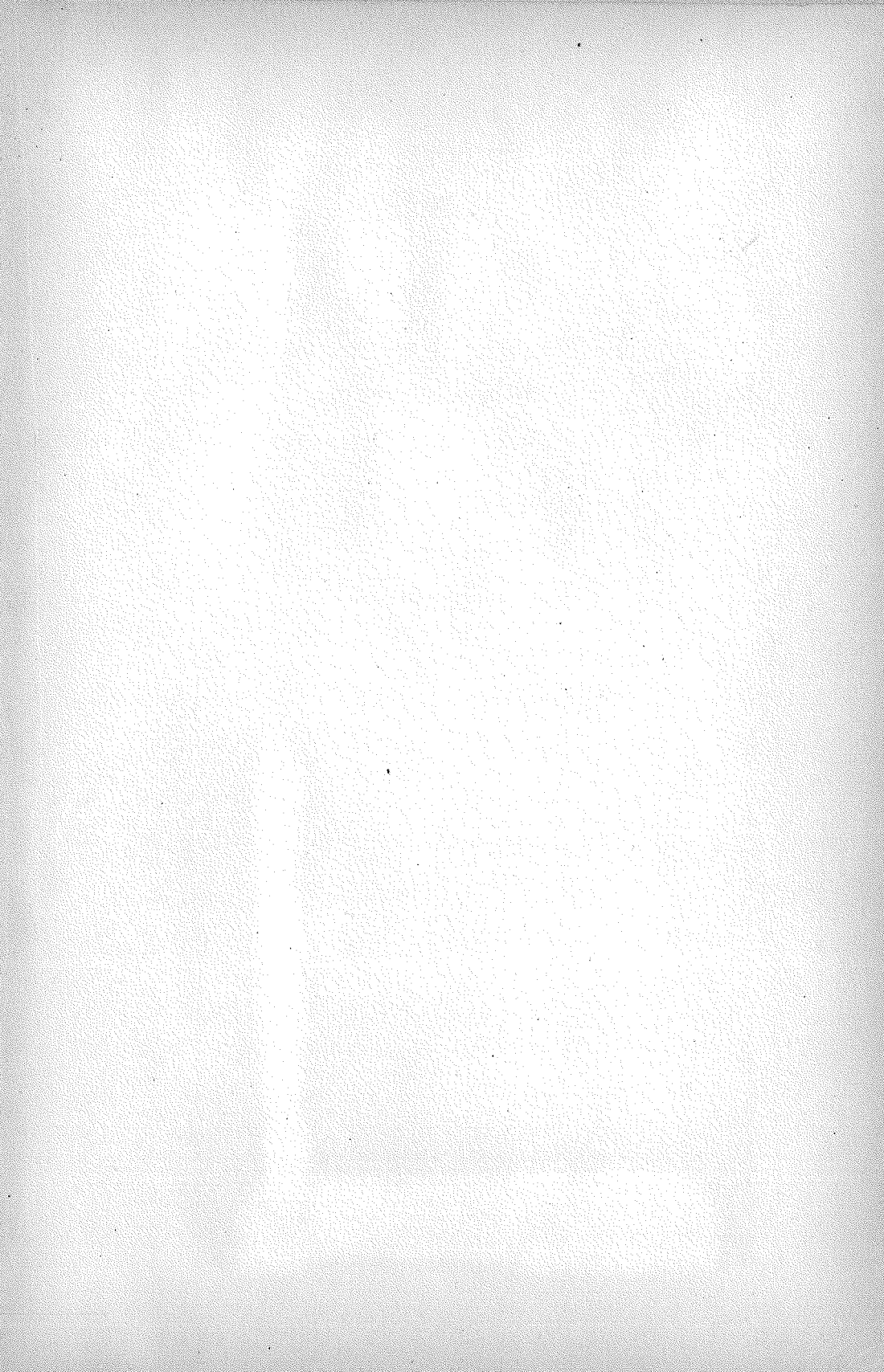
Some say it's a good place to shun;

Maybe. But there's some as would trade it

For no place on earth — and I'm one."







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