

had as students of law in his office the following: Charles A. Sawyer of Nashua, N. H., who married Annie Luzarder—before completing his studies Mr. Sawyer entered the army, and died in the service; Albert W. Weatherbee, many years a lawyer in Lincoln; Tascus Atwood, who practiced in Auburn; Louis C. Stearns, practiced in Springfield, Caribou, and Bangor; William P. Allen, son of John Allen of Lincoln, who was a short time in Lincoln; Hugo Clark, his son, who practiced a short time in Lincoln, and G. Willard Johnson, also a short time in Lincoln.

LEANDER M. COMINS.

Mr. Comins was born in East Eddington, Me., 4 Dec., 1834, graduated from Wisconsin University in 1860, and studied law. He taught school in the early sixties, and was a lawyer. 15 June, 1864, he enlisted in the Cavalry, and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant before leaving the State. He was taken prisoner at Sycamore Church and lodged in Libby Prison, from which he was paroled in twenty-three days. After furlough he returned to parole camp and was exchanged and transferred to Company A, 1st Maine Cavalry, in which he served till 31 March, 1864, when, in taking the Southside Railroad, he fell with a bullet in the right thigh. He was carried from the field to City Point, where he died 14 April, 1865. Mr. Comins, 31 Oct. 1863, while a resident of Lincoln, received power of attorney from the tax collector to collect taxes and sell real estate for the town. Mr. Comins married and had two children born in Lincoln.

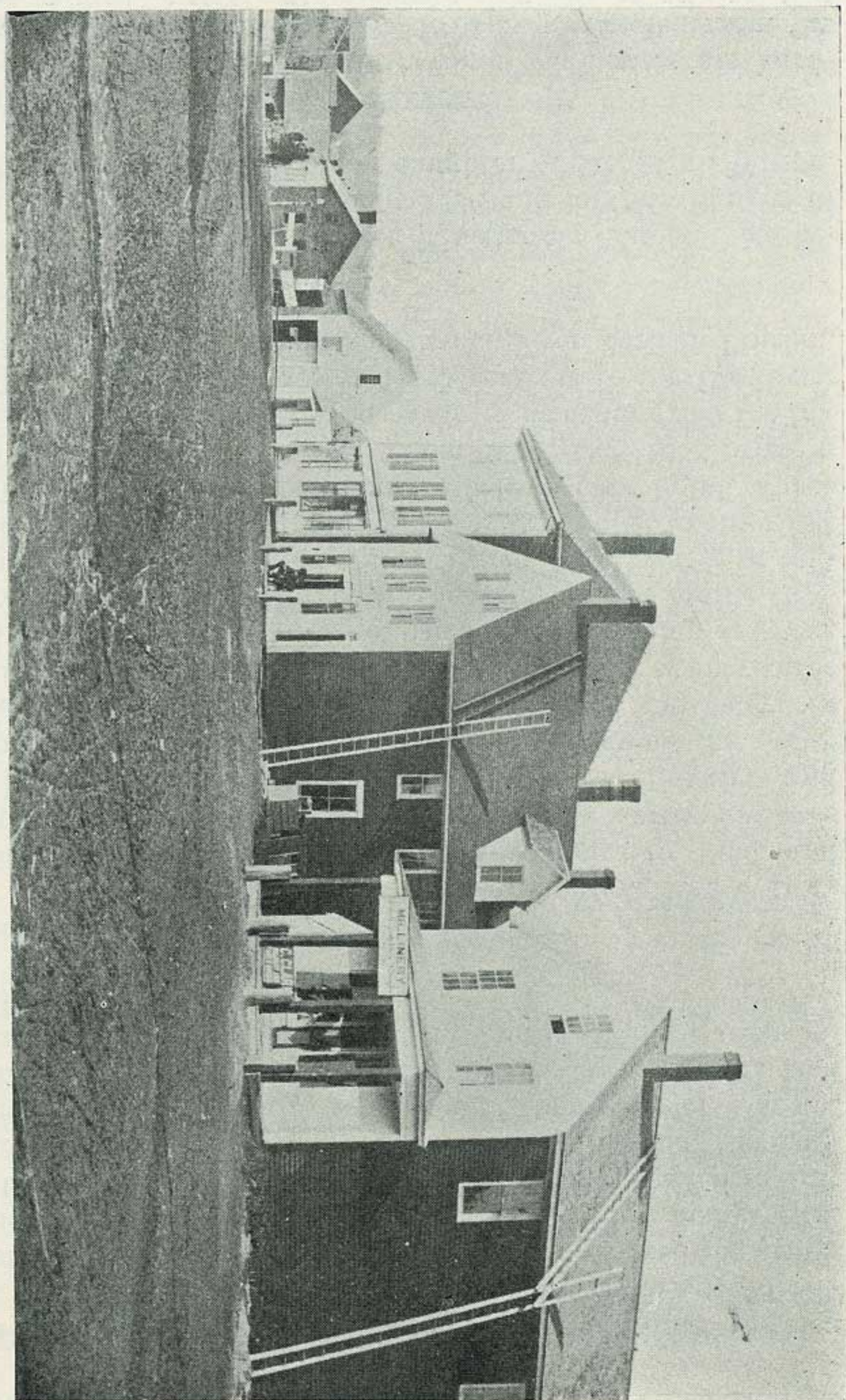
JOHN FAIRFIELD ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson was born in Piscataquis County. He began practice in Lincoln about 1865 and left for Bangor in 1879. He married Abbie, a daughter of Dr. M. S. Wilson.

ALBERT WASHINGTON WEATHERBEE.

Mr. Weatherbee read law while conducting his hardware store in Lincoln and in 1875 he graduated from the Law School of Union University in Albany, N. Y. He had

VIEW OF LOWER MAIN STREET



previously done some law business in Lincoln as well as mercantile, and engaging also, to some extent, in farming and lumbering. (See Genealogy.)

ARTEMUS WEATHERBEE.

Mr. Weatherbee is the son of Albert W. Weatherbee, Esq. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1898 and began the practice of law in Lincoln. He has maintained an office here to the present time, although a few years ago he entered into partnership with Wilfred I. Butterfield of Bangor with an office in that city.

He has always been prominent in town affairs, having served several times on the board of selectmen, for 15 years as supervisor of schools, and has been a trustee of Mattanawcook Academy for many years. He is president of the Lincoln Trust Company.

He has several times been a member of the Maine House of Representatives, has served two terms as County Attorney, and is at present a member of the Maine Senate.

GEORGE A. EASTMAN.

Mr. Eastman was born in Exeter, Me., 19 July, 1858, son of Nathaniel and Eliza Ann (Atwood) Eastman. He graduated from Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield 24 June, 1878, and then taught school some years; read law with former Governor Daniel F. Davis, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law two or three years in Lincoln when he was forced by illness to retire in 1888. He died 3 Aug., 1889. Mr. Eastman was recognized as an intelligent, well-educated and reliable lawyer. He received an appointment on the School Committee in 1887.

GEORGE W. THOMBS.

Mr. Thombs was a son of Warren R. and Henrietta Harmon Thombs of Monson, Me., and was born in Monson 14 May, 1877; educated in the schools of Monson, Higgins Classical Institute, and the University of Maine, graduating from the last named in 1903 with the degree LL.B. He

was a member of the Gamma Eta Gamma Society, and at graduation was elected a member of the honorary society of Phi Kappa Phi.

He began the practice of law in Lincoln in 1904. He was for eight years a Selectman of Lincoln, was elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1913 and 1915, and to the Senate in 1919 and 1921, and was a member of the Legislative Committee on revision of the Maine Statutes in 1915. Mr. Thombs married Dec. 23, 1903, Ella S. Jones of Bangor.

He died on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1929.

HERBERT V. HASKELL.

Herbert Vaughn Haskell, son of John W. and Maggie E. Haskell, was born in Lincoln, 8 Jan., 1896. He attended the public schools and Mattanawcook Academy, graduating in the Class of 1914.

In the fall of 1914 he entered the University of Maine College of Law and graduated in the Class of 1917 with the degree of LL.B. In the fall of 1917 he entered upon the practice of law in his home town where he has since maintained an office.

In 1917 he was married to Carrie Nash Pinkham of Steuben, Me., and to them three children have been born, Robert D., Gwendolyn E. and Louis A.

TRADES AND AGRICULTURE

THE TRADES

Very few of the earliest settlers came to Lincoln as skilled mechanics. Most of them came with a good axe to clear the soil and prepare it to produce food for man and beast. The farmer was the foundation of the community and the various trades came later, but we may suppose that all were qualified to use the axe, the saw, and the hammer in building houses for their protection.

BLACKSMITHS

This seems to have been the first trade represented, and we find Isaac Junkins in Mattanawcook, probably not later than 1828, where he remained about twenty years. He was in trade at one time, served several years as Collector of Taxes, and held other offices in Lincoln. From Lincoln he went to Oxbow and from there to Bangor, where he died in 1850. He married Eliza Doble and had four children.

William Roberts. Tradition has it that Deacon Roberts made the castings for gudgeons in Fish's mill. This is not certain, but it is possible that he was here as early as that. Deacon Roberts was a resident and a blacksmith in Lincoln for a generation, his shop standing where now stands the Lincoln Trust Co. This was occupied later by James F. Pickering, and others till recent times.

Roswell F. Adams, it appears, was about two years at Lee, 1828-9, but excepting this period he was at Lincoln Center during most of his lifetime. His shop stood on the north side of the Military Road very near the stream until the later years of his life, when it was moved to the other side of the street. Here his work was continued by his son, James M. Adams.

George S. Kneeland arrived at Lincoln 10 Jan., 1843. Some years later he formed a partnership with Charles

Gross which continued ten or twelve years, after which his sons, Charles, Frank and Jerome succeeded him in the shop, which was for many years on the street leading from Main Street to Barns's tannery.

Stephen B. Lovejoy had a shop on the south side of the Military Road very near the end of the bridge at the grist-mill. He was located here from 1836, for a period of thirty years. In 1866 he went to Winn.

Charles A. Sargent did blacksmithing on Mechanic Street for many years. His son, Guy A. Sargent, is now a resident of Lincoln.

Moses Bailey was with Charles Gross about 1840-50.

J. W. Archer, on the river road, made axes. *Moses Austin* and *Moses Weed* were blacksmiths in Lincoln at the time of the building of the E. & N. A. Railway.

CARPENTERS.

Our pioneers in the wilderness were mostly young men, and, as a rule, were not specially skilled in any trade. As the population increased mechanics would come to devote themselves to their special work. The first carpenters and builders in Mattanawcook were naturally those who came with Ira Fish in 1825, to build the mills and a few houses. Whether any of the men remained or not is not definitely known. *Stephen C. Moulton* seems to have been one of the first carpenters and builders not later than 1830, and he remained till his death, a period of about sixty years. The list would include *Abner B. Chase* and *Benjamin Davis*, about 1855; *Solomon Ham*, *Thomas J. Lewis*, and later, *John F. Pickering*, *Charles F. Davis*, and others.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Here we would find *Thomas S. Libby*, *Thomas Palmer*, *Benjamin F. Tobin & Co.*, *Horace S. Gove*, and *John Springer*.

BRICK MASONS.

Aaron W. Huntress came from Parkman. He was here in 1827, and was then an experienced brick mason and brick

maker. His brick yard was on the west side of the Military Road, a little north of the Methodist Church. He made bricks here to supply the needs of builders, probably for thirty or forty years. At an early date he built the brick house very nearly opposite the brick yard, which is still standing. Mr. Huntress also continued his trade of brick mason and plasterer throughout his long life in Lincoln.

In 1855, and probably much earlier, Elias Hunt was operating a brick kiln at Lincoln Center on First Street just off the Military Road. It appears that others made bricks here, but how long is not known. Mr. Hunt was also a brick mason many years. Other brick masons and plasterers have been Charles L. Pickering and James L. Bradbury.

HOUSE PAINTERS.

Among the earliest who engaged in house painting may be mentioned Benjamin O. Luzarder, Thomas J. Lewis, Benjamin F. Tobin. Later there were Francis Yelland, William C. Warren, Isaac C. Closson, Edw. McKeever, and many others.

HARNESS MAKERS.

Solomon Millett is memorable among harness makers for his long service. Daniel S. Murray made harnesses, and also O. Whitten and Oscar W. Gray.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture forms the basis of every community in the wilderness. Mills, manufacturing, and trade come later. Our early settlers came prepared to fell the trees and prepare the land for cultivation, and this they did with industry and perseverance that brought success, and the second year after coming and cutting the trees they planted their wheat and corn, which was *spudded* in on the *burnt land*. This land was mellow and fertile and yielded good harvests, although there was much waste land on account of stumps and other obstructions. These two staples would seem to

have been the principal crops for the first few years, or perhaps for several years, but other crops came also, especially potatoes and beans. Hay became a staple crop as cattle and horses were introduced.

The colonists were young men, strong and full of energy to change natural conditions, so that their needs might be supplied. They reared their houses of logs; they produced and spun flax and wool to clothe themselves, and the earth yielded her harvests to feed them. One or two concrete examples may enforce the last statement. It is related that Israel Heald and his brother Benjamin in 1825, cut twenty acres of trees, and the following summer from this land they raised 920 bushels of shelled corn; and Benjamin Hammond, probably this same year, from twelve acres raised 600 bushels "very nice." Mr. Hammond sold corn to his neighbors, who were much in need, for one dollar a bushel, insisting that this was as much as corn was worth, and he would take no more.

Ten or twelve years later, that is in 1837, the Legislature enacted a law allowing a bounty from the State on wheat and corn raised within the State. The law of the 28 March, 1837, provided for wheat twenty bushels as a minimum quantity, and this received two dollars. Six cents a bushel was paid for any amount above twenty bushels. The provisions of the law approved 21 March, 1838, were a little more complicated, making the minimum ten bushels, and ten cents a bushel up to twenty; from twenty to two hundred, six cents a bushel; and for any amount exceeding two hundred bushels, three cents a bushel. The reasons for these changes seem apparent.

For corn in the ear the same act provides a bounty of two dollars for a minimum of thirty bushels; from thirty to sixty bushels, ten cents for every three bushels, and for more than sixty, two cents a bushel. This was for "good, sound, well-husked corn."

In 1837, eighty-five persons received bounty, the amounts ranging from \$2.00 to \$70.00, and the quantities

from twenty to more than two thousand bushels. It should be borne in mind that one received no bounty for a quantity less than twenty bushels. Another fact to be stated is, that a few who claimed and received bounty in Lincoln were residents of unincorporated places near by; the law providing that these should receive the bounty from the Treasurer of the nearest incorporated town. The quantity of wheat on which bounty was paid in Lincoln in 1837, was 9,517 bushels, and the amount paid was \$597.25. This was an average of six and one-half cents per bushel, indicating that the amount raised by each person much exceeded the minimum of twenty bushels.

In 1838, seventy-eight claimed bounty on 4,491 bushels, and the whole amount paid was \$381.11, about three-fifths as much as in 1837, but the quantity was less than one-half as much, and the average rate per bushel was eight and one-half cents; due, apparently in large part, to the lower minimum of ten bushels.

As an item of some interest, twelve of the claimants state on the certificates the amount of seed sown and the number of acres, and from these statements we deduce the following: That the average amount of seed per acre was one and one-fourth bushels, and the number of bushels raised per acre was from thirteen to twenty-five bushels, with the average of fifteen and one-half.

The following who, with perhaps one or two exceptions, were residents of Lincoln and cultivated their farms in Lincoln for many years afterwards, received bounties of more than one hundred and fifty dollars each, namely: Henry P. Buzzell, John Carpenter, Alfred Cushman, Ira Fish, Asa Kneeland, Isaac Lewis, Charles Merrill, Jonathan Palmer, James Pratt, Job Pratt, Isaac Stevens, Daniel Tobin, Daniel Whitehouse. Fifteen others had one hundred bushels or more.

The staple crops in later years seem to have been oats, hay, potatoes, beans, and the ordinary vegetables of New England, and while there were no large, or specially notable farms in Lincoln, there were many good farms.

INDUSTRIAL

GRIST-MILLS.

The first grist-mill was under the old saw-mill at Lincoln Village, probably in 1826. It was a single pair of small stones.

The new mill was built on the north-west side of the stream by Samuel Leslie. He came from Boston to Bangor by sailing vessel in 1832 and was from New Hampshire. For many years this mill ground the "grists" of the farmers of the section. The memorable millers were James Warren, James Huntress and John Springer. Ephraim Osborn had run the first little mill.

The grist-mill at Lincoln Center was built in 1844, probably by Jacob Chamberlain, J. W. Stinchfield and Timothy Fuller. R. F. Adams had something to do with this in 1855-57.

The dam and the mill at Lincoln Village were entirely removed in 1904.

TANNERIES.

Ira Fish gave William Barnes a bond for a deed of one acre of land just below the dam on the easterly side of the stream at the village, dated the 8 March, 1828. Barnes erected, or perhaps had already erected, tannery buildings, a residence, and probably other buildings on this land, and began the business of tanning. The buildings were burned in 1841, but were rebuilt at once and the business continued till 1860, when Barnes went away, having sold the property to Joseph Burland, who continued that business probably till about the time of his death.

William H. Walker built and began the tanning business on the Cumbolassee Stream at the bridge in 1843. He continued till 1860, when he went to New Hampshire. The building was later used for various purposes, both manufacturing and residential, but it disappeared many years ago.