

Finally, William Plaisted and Sons built the large tannery at the village in the fall of 1870. This was run with success for many years, but in the winter of 1898-99, it was destroyed by fire.

#### BRICKS

A brick yard was in operation on Frost Street, Lincoln Center, for many years from 1852. Daniel Hunt was supposed to be the owner, but his father, Elias Hunt, paid the taxes in 1858, and later.

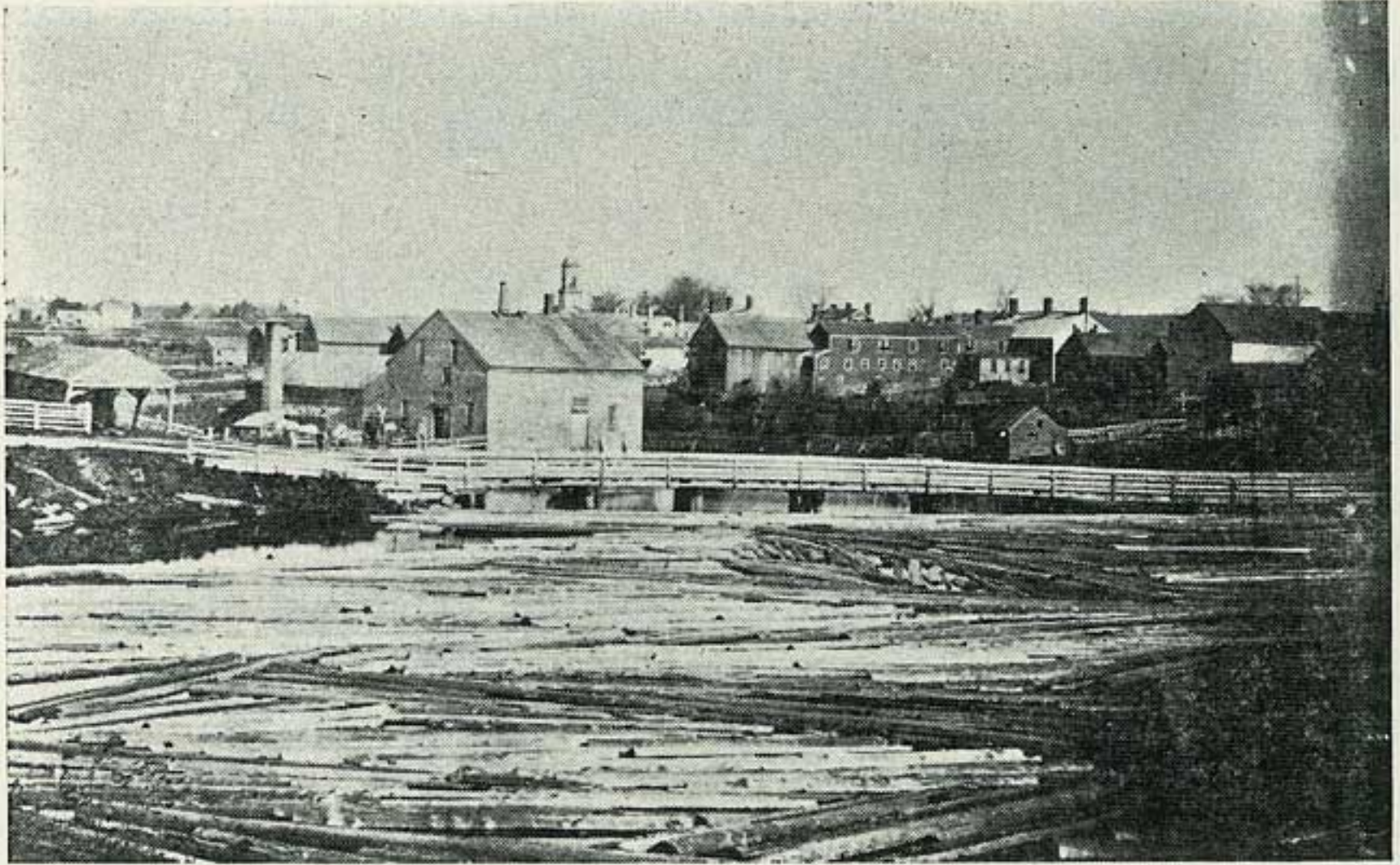
A. W. Huntress made bricks at his yard in Lincoln Village many years. This was on the Military Road, where the road now leads out to the railway station.

#### FURNITURE AND CABINET.

Benjamin O. Luzarder came to Lincoln in May, 1838, and at once prepared to engage in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet work. He erected a building on the east bank of Mattanawcook Stream about 150 feet below the dam and began work. Water for power was brought from the pond through a penstock. He bought lot No. 20 extending from the Military Road to the stream in 1835. He remained in Lincoln till about 1860, when he went to South Boston, where he died about 1880. Mr. Luzarder was an active member of the Congregational Church, of which he was chosen Deacon.

#### DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Thomas J. Lewis was in Lincoln from 1845 to 1860; perhaps he came earlier. He devoted himself especially to the making of doors, sash, and blinds, and was also a carpenter and builder and house painter—a skilled mechanic. He built the house near the head of Bridge Street, in which he lived. Afterwards the house was occupied by Asa Bither and by James F. Pickering. He also built and occupied a shop on the "Hay Scales Lot."



GRIST-MILL AT LINCOLN VILLAGE

#### POTTERY.

The only pottery in Lincoln, as far as known, was that of James M. Daniels. It was located on the Military Road just north of the brick house built by Aaron W. Huntress, and across the street from Mr. Huntress' brick yard. Pottery in many forms was made here, such as pans, bean pots, jugs, butter pots, and other vessels for domestic use, from about 1846, till probably 1849, when Mr. Daniels moved to Lee, where he resided for many years. He died in West Derry, N. H., 20 February, 1904, aged 85 years. The building was two stories high and of good proportions. The subsequent history of the property is uncertain, but the manufacture of pottery was not continued.

In 1851 to 1854 the property, together with the "double saw-mill" and 85 acres of land, was taxed to P. T. Jones or unknown, and in 1858 we find the double saw-mill, pottery and 70 acres of land taxed to Fuller and Miller.

#### THE JOHN MACGREGOR CORPORATION.

"The Spool Mills" at South Lincoln is an old and important industry of Lincoln. About 1871 James C. Emerson of

Lincoln built a small saw-mill on the site of the present spool mills and engaged in sawing lumber for various purposes, but especially white birch for spool bars. This was shipped to the Clark Thread Company of Newark, N. J., to be manufactured into spools. It appears that the company wished to increase the amount and also to effect some changes in the preparation of the wood, and Mr. John MacGregor, who came from Scotland in 1869, and who had been engaged with the Clark Thread Company, went to Lincoln in 1873, to superintend the preparation of the lumber. He came again in 1874 and returned, coming again to Lincoln in 1875, when he erected in the fall of that year, the first spool mill for the manufacture of spools. The first carload of spools was shipped on the 28 February, 1876.

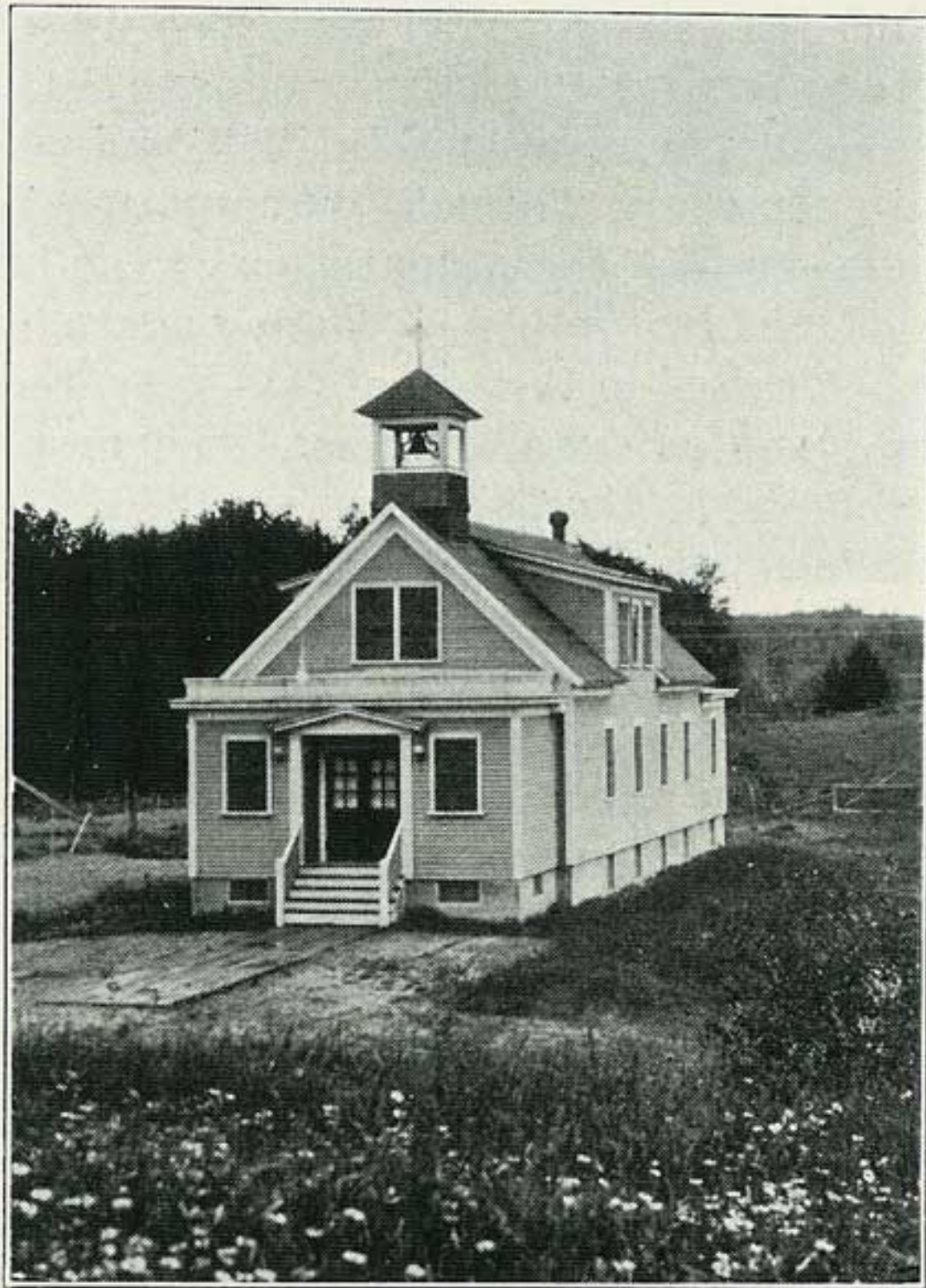
The buildings were burned 21 August, 1885, and the present buildings were erected in the fall of the same year and work was started 1 January, 1886. In February, 1898, the business was incorporated as the John MacGregor Company.

John MacGregor died 21 March, 1909.

On the 1 October, 1918, the company sold to the Clark Thread Company of Newark, and this company at once incorporated the business at South Lincoln and at Dover-Foxcroft as the John MacGregor Corporation, and under this title the company is running at the present time. The main office is in Bangor. Two men are now engaged with the company (1926), who have been at work continuously since the erection of the building, thus covering a period of fifty years.

White birch is especially adapted for spool making and this is the wood used exclusively for the purpose.

The Community Building at South Lincoln is the original school-house, built at South Lincoln in about 1870. In 1878 Mr. Odell Fellows, brother of Dr. Fellows, taught here. In 1924 when a new school-house was built, the building was purchased of the Town of Lincoln, by The John MacGregor Corporation and remodeled to its present form for a Community Building.



COMMUNITY HOUSE AT SOUTH LINCOLN

#### CARDING.

Nathaniel Bodwell had a carding mill at the "Lower Mill" probably as early as 1830. It was in operation till 1855, and probably later.

William R. Gifford was from England and came to Lincoln in 1853, though it appears that he was in Lee more than ten years earlier, in the cloth business (History of Lee).

Mr. Gifford had carding and fulling mills at Lincoln soon after the date given above, and later at the Center. Several sons followed the same occupation in Lincoln, in Lee, and later in Milo, and perhaps other places. The writer has worn clothing, the material of which was spun and woven by his mother and fulled and finished by Gifford.

#### GRANITE.

From 1887, probably earlier, the granite quarries of Lincoln were worked for many years. Some of those interested were the Jewell Granite Company, V. E. Libby, W. W. Wells, and E. A. Stinson.

Daniel P. Clay was a marble worker for a number of years.

#### PULP MILLS.

The Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company was organized under the general laws of the State August 11, 1882, to hold real estate to the amount of \$75,000, which amount was later amended to read \$250,000.

The charter, which provided that no business should be transacted until \$25,000 should have been paid in, was approved February 21, 1883, and in that year buildings were erected and the manufacture of "black ash" or sodium carbonate pulp was begun. The promoters of this company, among them James H. McAvity of St. John, N. B., operated the mill for about five years, part of this time through a trustee's agent; but in 1888 business was suspended and the plant remained idle until 1893.

In April of that year it was purchased by the late Hon. N. M. Jones, Hon. James B. Mullen and others, who made extensive repairs, erected some new buildings, and engaged in the manufacture of sulphite pulp under the name of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Co. In 1911 this company began the production of paper and the two mills have been in operation practically ever since.

In October, 1914, the business was sold to the Eastern Manufacturing Co. of Brewer, Maine, and is now known as the Katahdin Division of the Eastern Manufacturing Co. This company employs about the mills at Lincoln an average of two hundred and fifty men. A good quality of bond paper is produced.

#### TRADERS.

The first stock of goods put in store and held for sale was no doubt that of Hiram Bradbury in 1829, at Lincoln Center. The next was that of Chesley Hayes at Lincoln village in 1830. Probably John Leighton was next, but George W. Towle opened a store the same year, 1832, which he continued many years. Mr. Towle built the Fuller house in the village.

The business of James C. Merrill was begun in 1838 and continued till his death in 1861. James H. Bowler came from Lee in 1840 and became associated with William R. Ayer in 1850. Mr. Bowler went to Bangor, and later Joseph A. Whittier became a partner of William R. Ayer, and Mr. Ayer was in business alone for a long time. Among those who entered business between 1850 and 1856 were D. S. Plumly, Asa Bither, J. R. Hopkins, Nelson Jordan, Gideon Stetson (confectionery), Horatio Gates, Elijah Wyman, Sprague Adams (tin and hardware), Timothy Fuller, and John F. Nute. The big fire of 1856 produced some changes, but most of those in business continued, and many came between that time and 1870, among them Harrison Piper (Jewelry, etc.), Meader B. Pinkham, 1864, A. W. Weatherbee (tin and hardware), 1869.

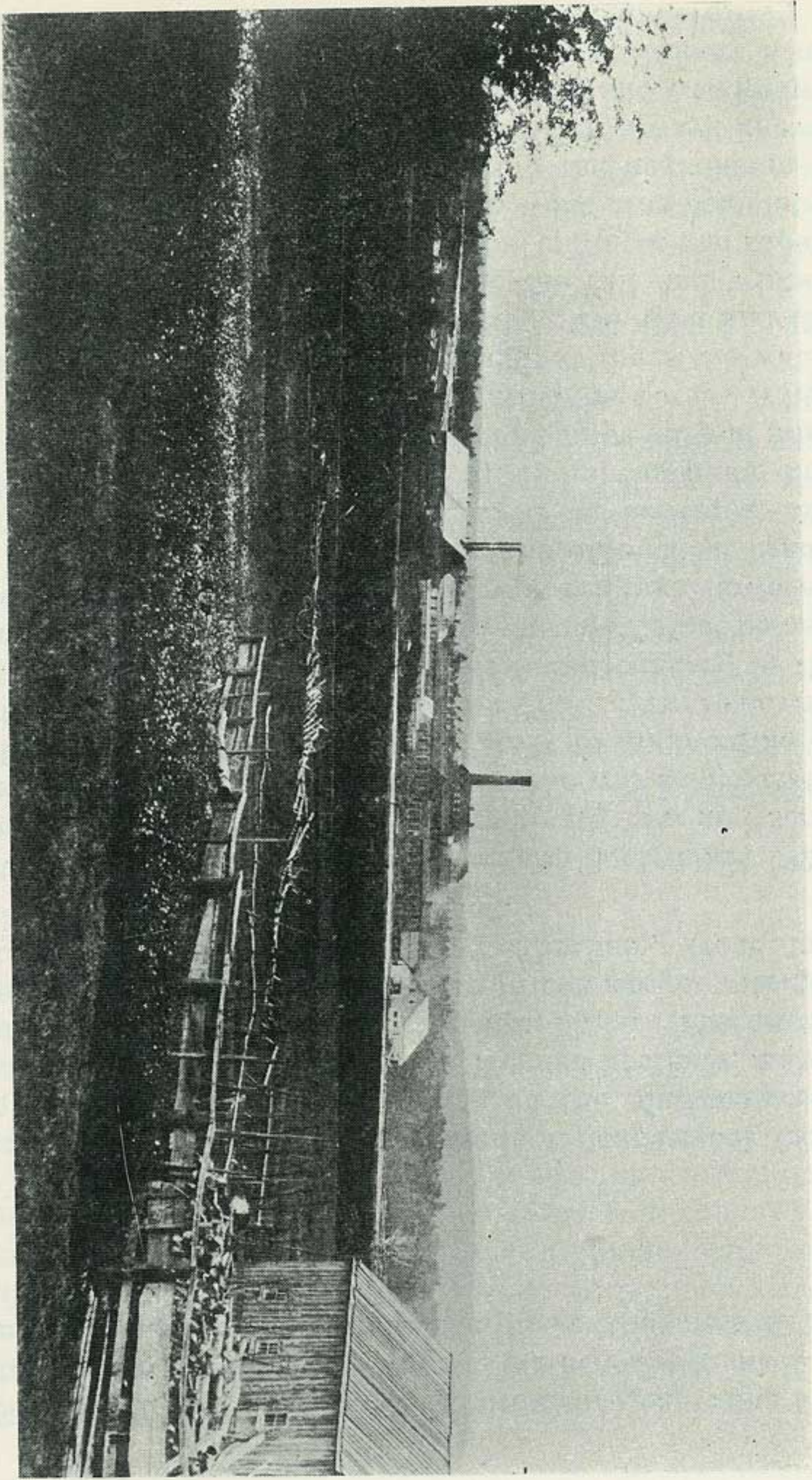
From 1870 shops and stores multiplied, some came and went, and some became permanent. No attempt is made to trace the changes or to indicate the present business of the town.

#### SAW-MILLS.

In the fall of 1825 Ira Fish came to Mattanawcook from New Hampshire to build saw-mills on the Mattanawcook Stream. He was the agent of the Wendell brothers, manufacturers and merchants of Portsmouth, N. H. There were three brothers whose names appear in connection with the Mattanawcook enterprise, namely, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Wendell, sons of John Wendell.

Work was begun on the upper mills in September, 1825, seventeen men that Mr. Fish brought with him and some others being employed. Israel Heald, who was employed by Mr. Fish to clear the stream preparatory to the building of the dam, has told the writer's father that, after removing everything, not a drop of water was found running in the stream. Fish argued strongly that a dam would not be useful where there was no water. It was realized, however, that the preceding season had been one of unusual conditions, which might not arise again. Fish hesitated, and finally he secured the services of an Indian as guide and went up to the ponds. They were found to be all well filled with water and he decided to proceed with the work. A like condition has never arisen since, though at times the water has not been sufficient to run the mills. The dam and the mill were constructed mostly during the fall and winter, Mr. Reddington of Vassalboro acting as engineer and superintendent. The following spring the work was completed and the sawing of logs began. During the next summer, 1826, a saw-mill was erected at the location always known as the lower mill. This was raised in June and was known as the double mill, having two runs of saws. Robert Kimball of Mattamiscontis was the master workman here.

EARLY VIEW OF PULP MILL





Mr. Fish put into the Mattanawcook waters, in the winter of 1825-26, more than five million feet of pine logs, enough to run the saws three or four years. An advertisement in the Bangor Register of the 26 June, 1826, for six large oxen and teamsters, indicated the character of the work.

Other improvements followed. A sluice was built from the upper mill past the lower to take boards from both mills to the river for rafting, and somewhat later, a log sluice was made from Long Pond to Folsom Pond. It is a matter of interest that a small run of stones for a grist-mill was placed under the first saw-mill. This is thought to have been ready for work in the summer of 1826.

These saws were run, presumably, till the supply of pine gave out. How many years we do not know. It was probably not thought worth while to saw anything except pine at that time, but later large quantities of spruce and hemlock were cut. We know that Mr. Fish left Lincoln about 1841.

The lower mill was in operation for many years, but under various conditions of ownership and capacity. Erastus Adams was the millman for nearly a generation. The ownership was probably vested in Fuller and Miller. In 1893 the pulp mill took hold of it.

#### *Bemis' Mills*

The next mills erected on Mattanawcook waters was the plant of Jonathan Bemis at the foot of Long Pond in 1827. How long Mr. Bemis managed these mills we do not know, but probably for about ten years. We find Nicholas R. Houston apparently the owner in 1836, but Charles Merrill was interested about this time for about ten years, and Merrill and Huston from 1855, for several years. It is known that Charles Merrill was connected with the mills for quite a long term of years.

In 1871 N. R. Houston again appears as owner for several years, and in 1874 the Webber Brothers had interests probably for twenty-five years.

It appears that A. O. Lombard was interested in 1891-93.

#### *Hubbard's Mills*

Ebenezer Hubbard built mills on Cold Stream, probably in 1834. Allen Crane apparently became soon associated with him in 1835. Later, Allen Crane's sons, Francis and Samuel C., became connected with the mills, and still later David S. Plumly bought them, and held them probably till his death.

#### *Chamberlain's Mills*

Our knowledge is not very complete of the Chamberlain Mills at Lincoln Center. Jacob Chamberlain was no doubt active in building them in about 1834. We know that Timothy Fuller owned one-fourth interest in 1843, when repairs and alterations were made. J. D. Stinchfield and others were interested in these mills.

#### *Mattanawcook Mill Company, Wm. R. Ayer, Agent*

This was a set of gang saws at the lower mill that sawed hemlock boards. That seems to be the same as the Mattanawcook Dam Co. The incorporators were Caleb Holyoke, David R. Stockwell, Timothy Fuller, Chandler Bruce, and William R. Ayer. These bought the set of gang saws of Timothy Fuller in 1869. Apparently the company was under way in 1871, with William R. Ayer as agent, and continued till Mr. Ayer's death in 1881. Nothing is known of it later. The Dam Co. Act was approved in Feb., 1873.

In the later years many steam saw-mills were erected, some of which are mentioned:

Lincoln Center Steam Mill Co., P. Chase, Agent, 1871-1875. This was on the point of land formed by the junction of the Cumbolassee and the Penobscot.

Pierce, Sutton & Co., on the "Creamery Lot," shore of Mattanawcook Pond.

Taxes reduced, 1901-1906.

Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co., at the mouth of Mattanawcook Stream.