

1874. Nelson Jordan's store at Lincoln Center burned, and at the same time George Heald's buildings took fire and were destroyed.

1875. The buildings of Ambrose Buck, which were built by Israel Heald, were burned.

1876. A. W. Weatherbee's buildings "on the 40 lot" were burned.

1877. Henry Dolly's house was burned.

1879. James Fall's house was burned. Nicholas Coffin's house at Half Township was burned. A. J. Bishop's buildings on the Transalpine road were burned.

1880. Michael Foley's house was destroyed. (Second time.)

1881. June: Buildings of James Davis were burned.

1882. May 9, Lincoln Center suffered from a disastrous fire on this day. The writer is not informed of the cause. It is said that in one hour and forty minutes twenty buildings of various kinds were destroyed, and eleven families made homeless.

1887. 20 June, the Mansion House, with two or three other buildings, was burned.

1895. 25 March, Glidden's carding mill at Lincoln Center was burned, with house and stable and horse.

1903. 28 March, house of Leslie R. Keef of Half Township was destroyed.

2 June, house of Ebenezer Twombly was burned. The houses of Royal M. Kneeland and John Nute were burned. No date.

#### ACCIDENTS.

Accidents of various kinds that have occurred in Lincoln since the early days, have been recorded, in large proportion, by Jeremy Nelson. These records are very brief, sometimes entirely without date, but usually the year is given, and it has been thought best to put these notes on record as they are. The entries are chronologically arranged:

1826. Mr. Moor, the first mail carrier, was drowned. This is referred to under mail routes, p. 236.

1828. Joseph Green from Waterford was killed by a falling tree in the woods.

1829. Stephen Pratt was drowned while crossing the Penobscot River in the night near Lincoln Center, falling from his boat.

1830. Allen Snow, son of Joseph, was drowned.

1832. June 15, Hiram H. Haynes, aged 11, son of David Haynes, was drowned while crossing the river.

1836. William Crosby was accidentally shot by Luther Turner while hunting.

1837. Henry Tobin was drowned crossing the river at Lincoln Center; falling from his boat.

1838. John Emery, driving an ox-team, fell so that the horn of the ox penetrated his eye, causing death in a few days.

1843. March 3, Asa Woodbury, son of Aaron Woodbury, was drowned at Enfield. William Harris was found dead in the road.

1848. Mrs. Morse committed suicide by cutting her throat.

1852. John O'Hara's boy was killed by a falling ladder. Another entry gives a different date.

1853. Charlie Giddings was drowned in Mattanawcook Pond.

1866. Henry S. Gates, son of Horatio Gates, was drowned.

1868. William Flemming was drowned in the river.

1878. Lucy, daughter of William Patterson, was drowned.

1879. Two little girls, Hamilton and Sherard, were drowned in the river at North Lincoln. They were in bathing.

1879. Dec. 21, Henry A. Ramsdell was accidentally shot while hunting.

1881. George W. Brown was killed by the bursting of a gun.

## MUNICIPAL

### CEMETERIES

The burying-ground at what was formerly called Snowville, at the south line of Winn, was undoubtedly the earliest established in the Mattanawcook settlement. Burials were made here as early as 1825, and continued for at least sixty-five years. It has been stated that Elizabeth Snow was the first person that died in the neighborhood, but this is apparently an error, as a stone at this place marks the grave of Mrs. Betsey Babcock, wife of Jesse Babcock, who died 5 April, 1825, aged 33 years. Elizabeth Snow died 6 September, 1825, aged 20 years. The next was probably the cemetery on the hill at Lincoln village. This is on the State road, and is a portion of Gore No. 1, which was owned by Dr. Daniel Forbes, but when the land was secured for this purpose the writer does not know. The original was a small plot to which have been made additions at various times. The first, apparently, was a piece on the northeast side bought of Charles L. and Melinda A. Pickering, 7 May, 1863, and a piece on the south-west side bought of Charles H. Miller, 2 June, 1863, then an addition on the south and west sides from David and Sarah Ann Seavey, 22 June, 1863. In 1892 a small addition was made, and in 1893 it was voted to fence the cemetery, and in 1898 to repair it. One or two other minor additions have been made and in recent years much work has been done, and great improvements have been effected.

The first record found of the purchase of land for any other burial place is that of one-half acre in Half Township in 1854. Then a lot was bought for South Lincoln, and appropriations made for fencing.

#### NOTES.

2 March, 1868, voted to purchase a hearse for \$250.

No records are found concerning the cemetery at Lincoln Center, but this is quite large and in good condition.

Receiving tomb built in 1900, costing \$300.

Other burial places have been established at North Lincoln, Transalpine, Half Township and at Phinney's. These have not received much care in recent years.

### THE SURPLUS REVENUE

The term *surplus revenue* designates a certain sum of money which had accumulated in the United States Treasury, and for which there seemed to be no immediate use. Congress, in 1836, decided that this sum should be deposited with the several States, according to their population, the States pledging themselves to return the same to the U. S. Treasury if, at any time, it should be required and called for.

The following Acts of the Maine Legislature contain interesting facts and data which are embodied in the following abstract:

An Act approved 26 Jan., 1837, provides that "the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized to receive, on the terms prescribed in the 13th section of the act of Congress entitled 'An Act to regulate the deposit of the public money,' approved the 23 day of June, 1836, the proportion of the money thereby directed to be deposited with the several States which may, according to the provisions of said section, be deposited with this State, and to sign and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States such certificate of deposit therefor as may be required under the provisions of that section, and to pledge the faith of this State for the safe-keeping and repayment thereof in such manner as may be necessary to receive for and in behalf of this State said proportion of the money before mentioned."

An Act approved 8 March, 1837, additional to this, gives details in regard to the above, and provides for an enumeration of the town before the 20 April, 1837.

Provision was made by the Legislature for the payment of the first of the four installments of the public money on the basis adopted in the distribution of the school fund, and the second installment on the basis of the census to be taken.

On the 29 March, 1837, the time was extended for completing the census to 20 June, 1837. "The second installment shall be based on the number of pupils, and the third installment the same, unless the census shall be completed by the first day of July next. The third and fourth shall equalize the aggregate in proportion to the population by the census."

An Act of 28 Feb., 1838, provides that the town is hereby released and exonerated from all obligation imposed on it by the act of the 8 March, 1837, and the town is authorized to distribute at the annual meeting, the same per capita according to the census taken.

An Act was approved 20 March, 1838, providing that a town may call a meeting at other times than March or April for purposes pertaining to the surplus revenue.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury 1 Jan.,	
1837,	\$42,468,859.97
Amount reserved,	5,000,000.00
Amount placed with the States,	37,468,859.97
Amount actually received by the States,	27,063,430.80
Amount apportioned to the State of Maine,	1,274,451.00

A persistent effort has been made to ascertain, from the town or the State records, the amount of the Treasury Surplus apportioned to the town of Lincoln, but without success. It was probably between \$3,000 and \$3,500.

The votes of the town of Lincoln in relation to the surplus seem to be, at times, a little indefinite but they indicate sufficiently what disposition the town made of the amount received from the State:

3 April, 1837, Voted that this town will receive its proportion of the money which is, or may be deposited, with

this State by the United States in pursuance of an act to regulate the deposit of the public, on the condition specified in the act of this State entitled an act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine on deposit to the State of Maine by the United States.

Voted to choose an agent to procure said money by written ballot.

Voted that Jeremy Nelson be, and he hereby is, appointed the agent of this town to demand and receive from the Treasurer of this State the proportion of said money belonging to this town, and the said Jeremy Nelson is authorized to sign a receipt therefor conformably to the requirements of said act of the State, which shall be obligatory upon this town.

Voted that the deposit money be divided among the several families in town according to the census, equally by each person who receives the same giving undoubted security therefor, payable at such time as the town shall agree, with interest annually, and in case any person shall neglect to apply for his proportion of said money within twenty days after it is received and ready for distribution, said money may be let to any person applying therefor in sums not exceeding fifty dollars each, by giving good security.

Voted that the Selectmen, Treasurer and Clerk be the Board of Trustees.

29 April, 1837. Voted to appropriate one thousand dollars of the remaining installments of the public money to be expended on the Lee road this season.

Voted that the first installments be divided among the inhabitants according to the census, excepting where any person was given in who is a voter in town liable to be taxed, in such cases those persons to be entitled to their proportion, and that the two last installments be paid into the town treasury to be appropriated as other money therein.

Voted that the assessors be instructed to divide the two first installments of the surplus money immediately accord-

ing to the foregoing vote and make report of the same to the Treasurer.

The State, in distributing the surplus revenue, sent to the town of Lincoln \$132.02 in excess of the sum called for, and this was returned to the State as shown by the receipt of 19 March, 1838.

## CENSUS OF LINCOLN, 1830 TO 1920

1830		Polls, 1830-107		
		Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,		43	36	79
5-10	"	28	19	47
10-15	"	24	29	53
15-20	"	28	16	44
20-30	"	61	37	98
30-40	"	23	13	36
40-50	"	13	14	27
50-60	"	10	4	14
60-70	"	3	1	4
70-80	"	0	1	1
80-90	"	1	0	1
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		234	170	404
1840		Polls, 1840-198		
		Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years,		107	109	216
5-10	"	99	83	182
10-15	"	75	53	138
15-20	"	41	57	98
20-30	"	104	91	195
30-40	"	87	66	153
40-50	"	42	27	69
50-60	"	17	16	33
60-70	"	9	12	21
70-80	"	7	6	13

80-90	"	1	0	1	
90-100	"	0	1	1	
		589	531	1120	
1850					Polls, 1850-304
		Males	Females	Total	
		736	620	1356	
1860					Polls, 1860-344
		Males	Females	Total	
		859	772	1631	
1870					Polls, 1870-389
				Total	
				1530	
1880					Polls, 1880-449
				Total	
				1659	
1890					Polls, 1890-455
				Total	
				1756	
1900					Polls, 1900-543
				Total	
				1731	
1910					Polls, 1910-628
				Total	
				1988	
1920					
				Total	
				2452	



**DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

Lincoln had, in 1859:

218 Horses; 176 Oxen; 401 Cows.

115 3 years old; 243 2 years old; 257 yearlings.

157 Swine; 750 Sheep.

**CENSUS ENUMERATORS.**

The Census was taken in Lincoln by the following named persons:

In 1830 by Mark Trafton.

In 1840 by Col. Gorham Parks.

In 1850 by Aaron W. Huntress.

In 1860 by David Kirby.

In 1870 by Samuel Tobie.

In 1880 by William P. Allen.

In 1920 by Charles F. Kyle.

**AN ACT to incorporate the Town of Lincoln.**

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the river townships two and three, and the half township formerly granted to Joseph E. Foxcroft, in the County of Penobscot north of the Bingham Purchase, bounded northwesterly by the Penobscot River, northeasterly by township No. 4 in the 4th range, East Township No. 4 in the 2d range of townships north of the Bingham Purchase, south by half Township No. 1 in the first range of the Bingham Purchase, southwest by river Township No. 1 in the first range of townships north of the Bingham Purchase, be and hereby are, incorporated into a town by the name of Lincoln, and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of towns within this State do, or may by law, enjoy.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace within said County is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him

to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That said town of Lincoln shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a representative to the Legislature of this State with the class composed of Sebec, Williamsburg, Brownville, Milo, Kilmar-nock, Maxfield, Howland and Blakesburg until otherwise provided by law.

Approved 30 January, 1829.

The following named citizens signed the petition for the call for the first town meeting:

Alfred Gates,  
Benjamin Hammond,  
Zadoc Gates,  
H. Bradbury,  
Chesley Hayes,  
Humphrey Merrill.

The town was organized the 6 of April, 1829, by choosing:

Ira Fish, Moderator.

Ira Fish, Benjamin Chesley and Israel Heald, Selectmen,  
Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.

Chesley Hayes, Treasurer.

### LINCOLN VILLAGE CORPORATION

The first act of incorporation fixed the boundaries to correspond with those of School District No. 3. This was approved 24 Feb., 1887, but at the following session of the Legislature an amendment was passed fixing the boundaries as follows:

The territory in the town of Lincoln, together with the inhabitants thereon, included within the following boundaries, namely: Beginning on the easterly bank of the