

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 I. 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	
		<hr/>
		\$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	
		<hr/>
		\$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	
		<hr/>
		\$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	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		
		1924	
5 skeins thread	11	ARTICLE	PRICE
½ bbl. flour	5 50	1 ton hay	30 00
1 pipe	16	1 average lamb	\$ 5 00
8 vest buttons	08	1 lb. tea	55
1 skein thread	03	1 gal. molasses	1 00
10 lbs. pollack	45	1 bu. fine salt	1 50
1 pint N. E. rum	19	1 lb. tobacco	1 00
1 lb. coffee	20	1 pkg. needles	05
1 lb. salaratus		15 lbs. fish	1 50
300 bricks	1 50	1 spool thread	08
10½ lbs. beefsteak	55	½ bbl. flour	6 00
1½ pk. beans	38	1 pipe	?
2½ bu. potatoes	22	?	?
1 gal. N. E. rum	75	1 spool (cotton)	08
1 pt. gin	19	10 lbs. pollack	1 50
1¾ yd. shirting	12	1 pt. rum	?
3 M shingles	6 00	1 lb. coffee	48
1 rooster	25	1 lb. soda	07
1 file	33	300 bricks	4 50
½ bu. onions	50	10½ lbs. steak	3 67
1 day's labor (haying)	50	1½ pk. beans	2 25
5 lbs. 10d nails	09	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 Hacker 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 16, 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 indebtness.

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 coöperative 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. Malett. 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 Gwentyth 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."