

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

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

1895

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

1896

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

1897

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

1898

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

1899

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

1901

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

	1902	
Mildred (Crocker) Welch		Lee, Maine
Grace (Brown) Corbett		Lee, Maine
Gertrude Gates		Winchester, Mass.
	1903	
Ella (Gates) Oidenburg		Carroll, Maine
Harry Moores		Millinocket, Maine
Arthur Clarke		Milo, Maine
James B. Haskell		Longville, Minn.
Searle F. Thomas		San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Cummings		Lincoln, Maine
	1904	
Hazel (Burke) Brean		Bangor, Maine
Eugene Dicker		Springfield, Maine
Pearl (Averill) Stewart		Old Town, Maine
Marion (Porter) Powers		Winchester, Mass.
Hollis Mallett		Lee, Maine
	1905	
George B. Weatherbee		Springfield, Maine
Gertrude (Bartlett) Curtis		Enfield, Maine
Florence (Ludden) Mallett		Ontario, Oregon
Jennie (Rogerson) Weatherbee		Springfield, Maine
Gemma (Lasky) Harmon		Conway, N. H.
	1906	
Aubrey Lane		Topsfield, Maine
Howard Taylor		Topsfield, Maine
Ethel (Taylor) Bell		Villa Ridge, Ill.
Villa (Boober) Houghton		Bangor, Maine
Pitt C. Crandlemire		Vanceboro, Maine
	1907	
Lloyd E. Houghton		Bangor, Maine
	1908	
A. Wheeler Priest		Lebanon, Oregon
Lloyd F. Brean		Lancaster, N. H.
Lera (Houghton) Wentworth		Arnprior, Ont.
Joseph W. Burke		Vanceboro, Maine
Leon S. Tuck		Brunswick, Maine
Evelyn (Weatherbee) Hamilton		Boston, Mass.
Zelda (Sweet) Emerson		Levant, Maine
Blanche (Boober) Whalen		Watertown, Mass.
	1909	
Nellie (Coffin) Cobb		Lee, Maine
Eugene K. Currie		Colchester, Conn.
Olive (Thomas) Cook		Fort Fairfield, Maine

1911

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

1912

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

1913

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

1914

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

1915

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

1916

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

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

1917

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

1918

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

1919

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

1920

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

STORY OF AN OLD NEW ENGLAND TOWN

67

1921

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

1922

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

1923

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

1924

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

1925

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

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

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

The Levi M. Stewart Fund.

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

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

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

A Few Facts Pertaining to the Academy.

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

In the summer of 1908 the Dormitory was rebuilt at a cost of \$2372.28. In the summer of 1909 the veranda and bath room were added, the veranda costing \$288.49 and the bath room \$199.59.

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

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

The Gymnasium was built in 1912.

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

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

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

The Academy buildings were last painted in 1922.

Chapter VII.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

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

Agriculture.

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

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

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

Potatoes.

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

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

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

In 1923 there were ten potato storage houses in Lee.

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

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

Winn Farmers' Union.

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

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

Failure of Crops.

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

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

Lee Union Fair.

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

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

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

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

Dairying.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sheep Husbandry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. of sheep in Lee in 1840

398

No. of Purebred

None

No. of sheep in Lee, 1922

425

No. of Purebred

39

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

W. H. Averill

President

Otto Bowness

Vice-President

Vinal Houghton

Secretary-Treasurer

Hogs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poultry Husbandry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lumbering.

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

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

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

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

Tanneries.

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

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

Mills.

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



This building has served as Creamery, Grist Mill, Dowel Mill, Saw Mill, and Power Plant of the Lee Electric Co.
It was erected in 1909 for a Creamery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the greatest inconveniences to the early settlers of

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

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

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

Manufacture of Cloth.

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

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