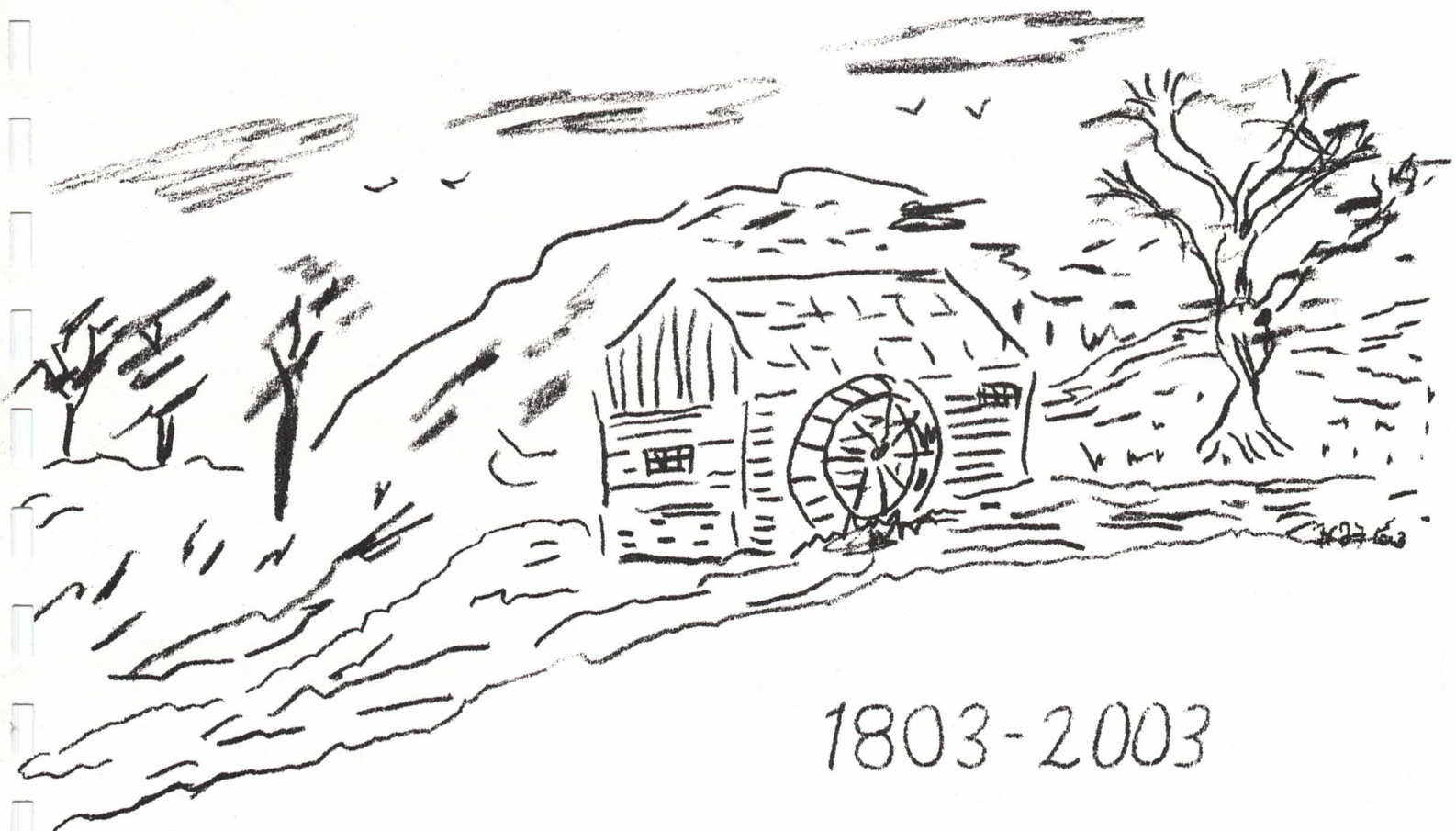


Industry, Maine
&
Pictorial History



1803-2003



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&
Pictorial History



1803-2003

Dedication

The Industry Historical Society dedicates this history of the Town of Industry to three individuals who have contributed to the growth of the society: Ernest Hilton of Starks, the late Edith Martin of Industry, and Robert C. (Bud) Pratt of Augusta, Montana.

Ernie has given generously of his time and talent both on personal and professional levels. Without his efforts the Industry Historical Society could not have achieved the status that allowed us to accept the donation of a historical building in town.

Edith was a longtime member of the society. Having belonged to the Needham, Mass. Historical Society, she was quick to share ideas with our society. Her unfailing humor, common sense, and courage in meeting life's adversities have been an inspiration to all of us.

Bud helped to make a dream come true for society members when he chose to donate the former Goodridge Corner School to our organization. We appreciate his interest in preserving this link with the town's past and providing a home for the society.

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Preface

The Industry Historical Society has long considered carrying on with the town's history where the monumental work of William Collins Hatch left off in 1893. The upcoming bicentennial of the town seemed a good time to take a tiny step in that direction. Members chose to do a picture book with a healthy dose of text as the best compromise for format.

Book Committee members have tried hard to be accurate. However, mistakes are a bane of life. Any errors or omissions are unintentional.

The society would like to thank all who have donated items to it in the past. Many of those were of great help in the preparation of this book. It would also like to thank those who gave of their time, memories, and photos and documents used in this book.

Photo/Document Donors: Pam and Delmont Hutchinson, Elizabeth Brackett Rowell, Peg Morrill, Carolyn Balsam, Nancy and Bill Johnson, Helen Foster, Bob Burton, Vivian Kennedy, Charlotte Durrell, Scott Hall, Hazel Gordon, Ronald and Lois Greenleaf, Betty Hodgkins, Lester and Helen Frost, Phyllis and Almon Watson, Maria James, Jerry and Gloria Lorey, Beverly and George Beale, Edith (deceased) and George Martin, Ronald Frazier, Bob and Christine Geisser, Ron and Betty Wing, Rev. John and Jane Tolman, Ted and Kay Tracy, Barbara Titcomb, Patricia Coro, Ralph and Myra Claflin, Christine Megalhaes, Sayward and Gerry Hackett, the Dean Family, Harold and Jeanne (deceased) Nutting, Helen and Donald Rackliff, and Barbara Hutchinson.

Helen J. Foster, Editor and Chief Writer

Book Committee: Peg Morrill, Carolyn Balsam, Bob Burton, Nancy and Bill Johnson, Chris Deon, and Maria James

Donors

The following have financially donated to this book. Many have done so in the memory/honor of loved ones. Any omission of names is unintentional. A further listing of donors/sponsors can be found in the Addenda section of this book.

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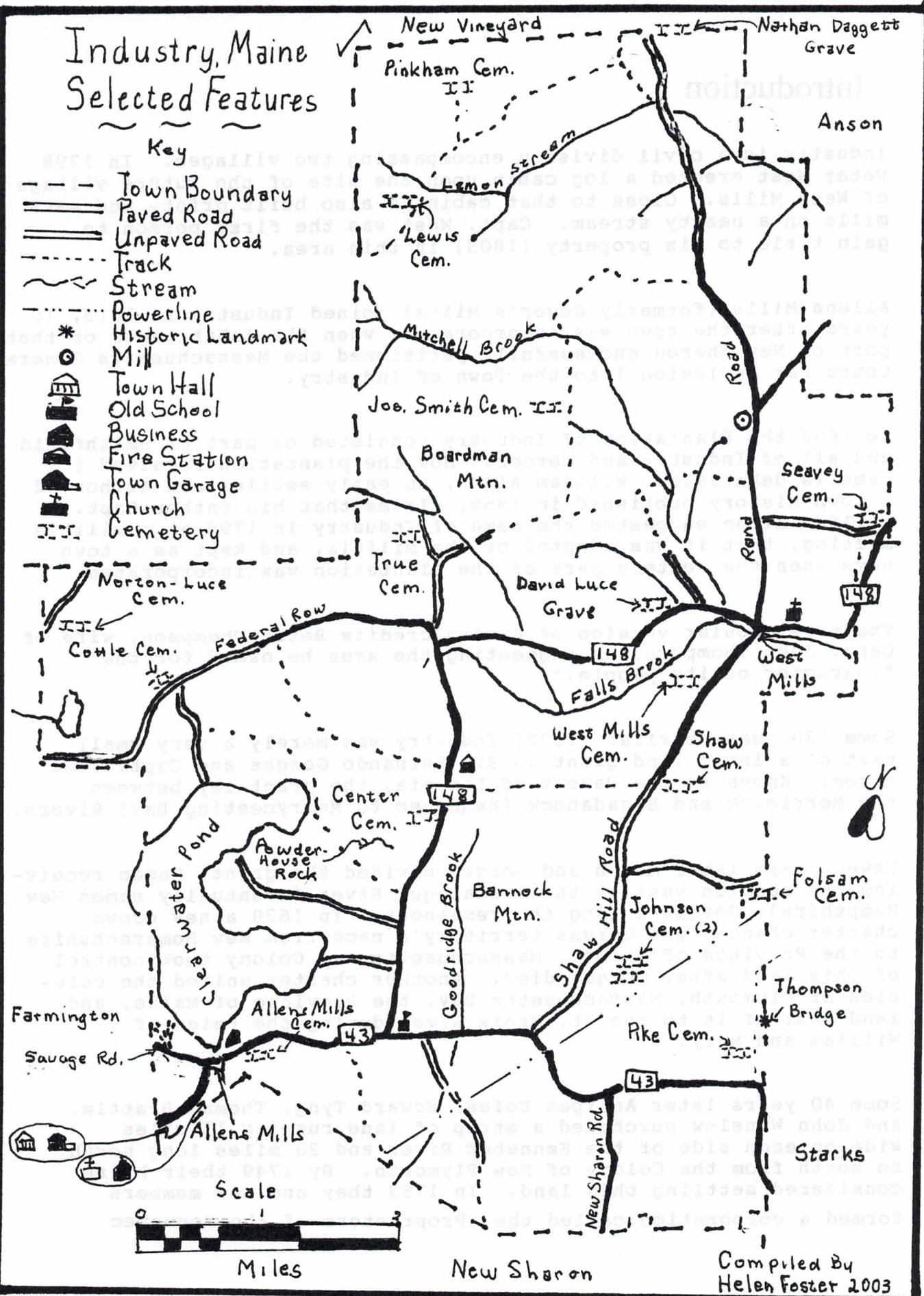
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Industry, Maine Selected Features

Key

- Town Boundary
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Track
- Stream
- Powerline
- Historic Landmark
- Mill
- Town Hall
- Old School
- Business
- Fire Station
- Town Garage
- Church
- Cemetery



Compiled By
Helen Foster 2003

Introduction

Industry is a civil division encompassing two villages. In 1798 Peter West erected a log cabin upon the site of the future village of West Mills. Close to that cabin he also built grist- and saw-mills on a nearby stream. Capt. West was the first person to gain title to his property (1803) in this area.

Allens Mills (formerly Gower's Mills) joined Industry in 1813, 10 years after the town was incorporated, when the inhabitants of that part of New Sharon successfully petitioned the Massachusetts General Court for inclusion into the Town of Industry.

In 1802 the Plantation of Industry consisted of part of Smithfield and all of Industry and Mercer. How the plantation received its name is debatable. William Allen, an early settler and author of a town history published in 1869, claims that his father Capt. William Allen suggested the name of Industry in 1799 at a militia meeting, that it was adopted by the militia, and kept as a town name when the western part of the plantation was incorporated.

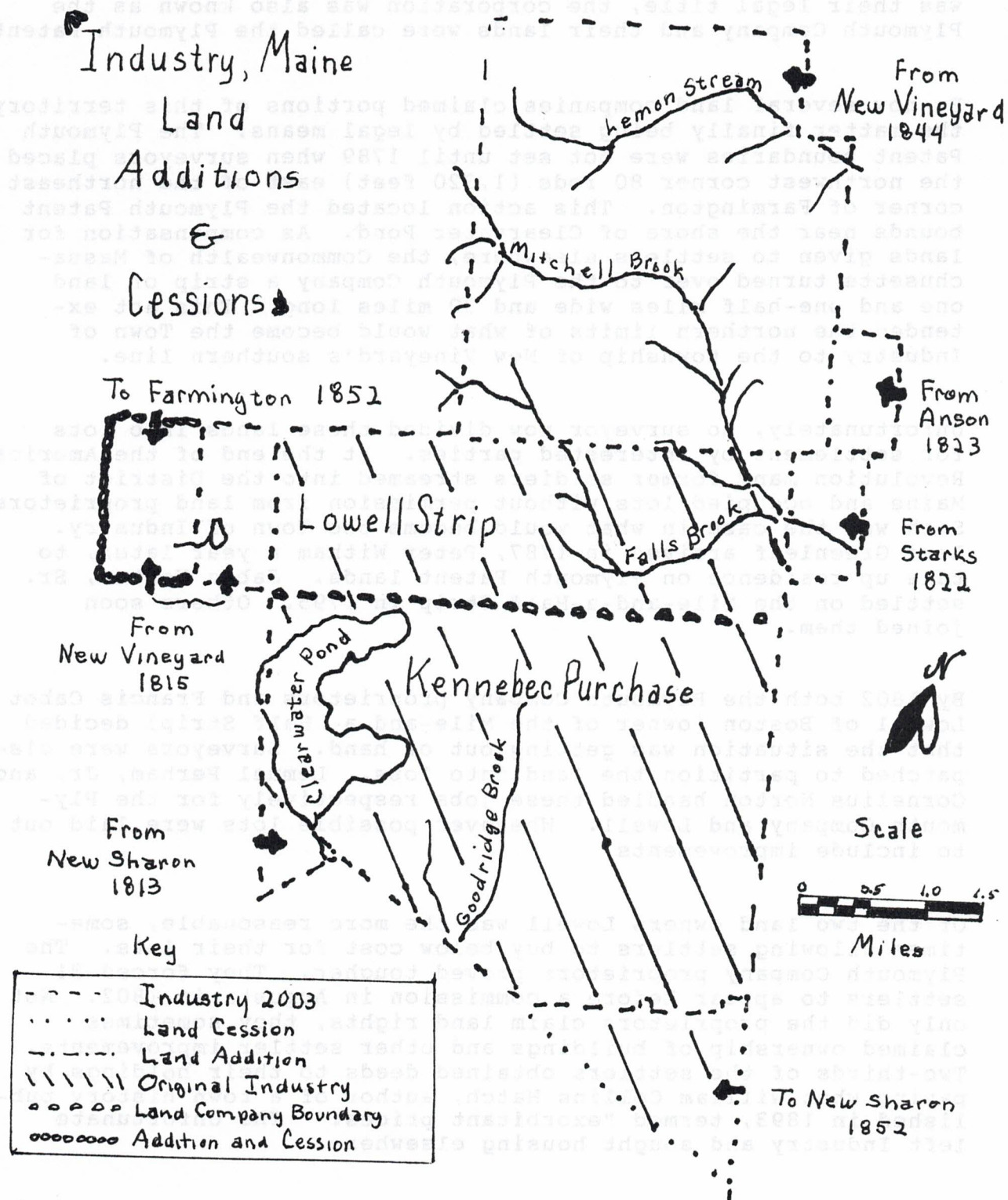
The more popular version of naming credits Betsy Thompson, wife of Capt. John Thompson, as suggesting the area be named for the "character of its people."

Some 180 years earlier (1622) Industry was merely a very small part of a large land grant to Sir Fernando Gorgas and Capt. John Mason. Known as the Patent of Laconia, the grant lay between the Merrimack and Sagadahock (Kennebec to Merrymeeting Bay) Rivers.

Seven years later Mason and Gorgas divided the grant, Mason receiving the section west of the Piscataqua River (eventually named New Hampshire), Gorgas taking the remainder. In 1639 a new crown charter changed the Gorgas territory's name from New Somersetshire to the Province of Maine. Massachusetts Bay Colony took control of this land after Gorgas died. Another charter united the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, the Province of Maine, and land east of it to the St. Croix River during the reign of William and Mary.

Some 40 years later Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow purchased a strip of land running 15 miles wide on each side of the Kennebec River and 30 miles long north to south from the Colony of New Plymouth. By 1749 their heirs considered settling this land. In 1753 they and new members formed a corporation called the "Proprietors of the Kennebec

Industry, Maine Land Additions & Cessions



Key

-----	Industry 2003
.....	Land Cession
-.-.-.-	Land Addition
	Original Industry
o o o o o	Land Company Boundary
o o o o o o o o	Addition and Cession

Compiled by Helen Foster 2003
 Source: W.C. Hatch - History of Industry, Maine

Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth." Although that was their legal title, the corporation was also known as the Plymouth Company and their lands were called the Plymouth Patent.

By now several land companies claimed portions of this territory, the matter finally being settled by legal means. The Plymouth Patent boundaries were not set until 1789 when surveyors placed the northwest corner 80 rods (1,320 feet) east of the northeast corner of Farmington. This action located the Plymouth Patent bounds near the shore of Clearwater Pond. As compensation for lands given to settlers elsewhere, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts turned over to the Plymouth Company a strip of land one and one-half miles wide and 30 miles long. This act extended the northern limits of what would become the Town of Industry to the township of New Vineyard's southern line.

Unfortunately, no surveyor now divided these lands into lots for settlement by interested parties. At the end of the American Revolution many former soldiers streamed into the District of Maine and occupied lots without permission from land proprietors. Such was the case in what would become the Town of Industry. Levi Greenleaf arrived in 1787, Peter Witham a year later, to take up residence on Plymouth Patent lands. Jabez Norton, Sr. settled on the Mile-and-a-Half Strip in 1795. Others soon joined them.

By 1802 both the Plymouth Company proprietors and Francis Cabot Lowell of Boston (owner of the Mile-and-a-Half Strip) decided that the situation was getting out of hand. Surveyors were dispatched to partition the land into lots. Lemuel Perham, Jr. and Cornelius Norton handled these jobs respectively for the Plymouth Company and Lowell. Whenever possible lots were laid out to include improvements.

Of the two land owners Lowell was the more reasonable, sometimes allowing settlers to buy below cost for their lots. The Plymouth Company proprietors proved tougher. They forced 31 settlers to appear before a commission in Augusta in 1802. Not only did the proprietors claim land rights, they sometimes claimed ownership of buildings and other settler improvements. Two-thirds of the settlers obtained deeds to their holdings by paying what William Collins Hatch, author of a town history published in 1893, termed "exorbitant prices." The Unfortunate left Industry and sought housing elsewhere.

In 1803 the inhabitants of Industry Plantation petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts that the part of the plantation lying west of Starks and "commonly known as the back settlement" be incorporated. The General Court ruled favorable and Gov.

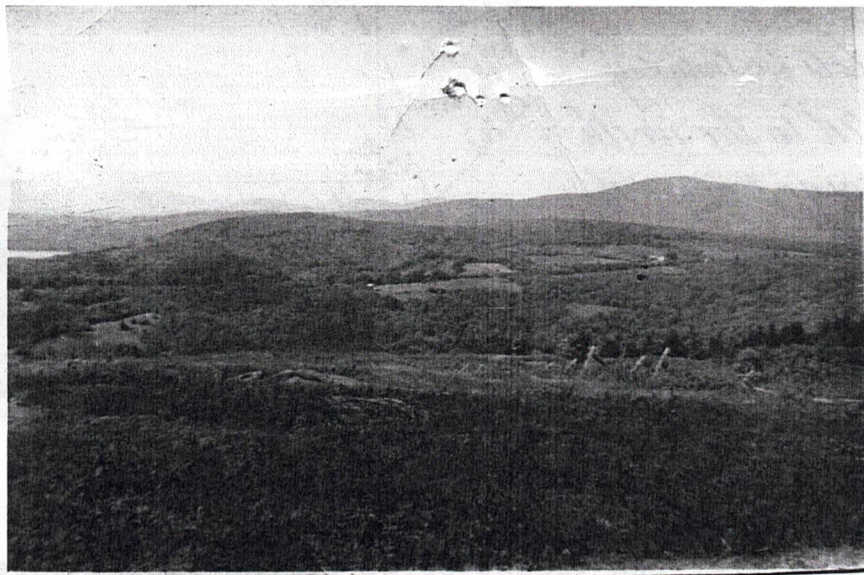
Caleb Strong signed this petition on June 20, 1803.

A group of residents in northern New Sharon also petitioned the General Court to be included in that incorporation. Industry favored the idea. The Town of New Sharon fought the possibility of losing territory and prevailed.

Since 1803 Industry has grown in size through the addition of land from several towns: 2,000 acres, including the village of Gower's Mills and a section of Clearwater Pond from New Sharon in 1813; 1,564 acres from New Vineyard in the Gore area in 1815; 400 acres from Starks in 1822; 320 acres from Anson in 1823; and 7,000 acres from New Vineyard in 1844.

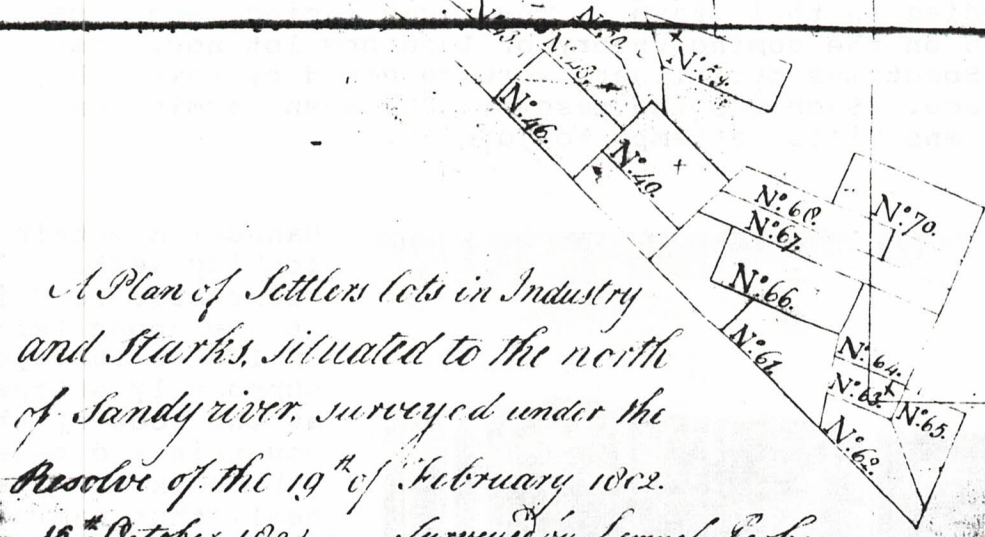
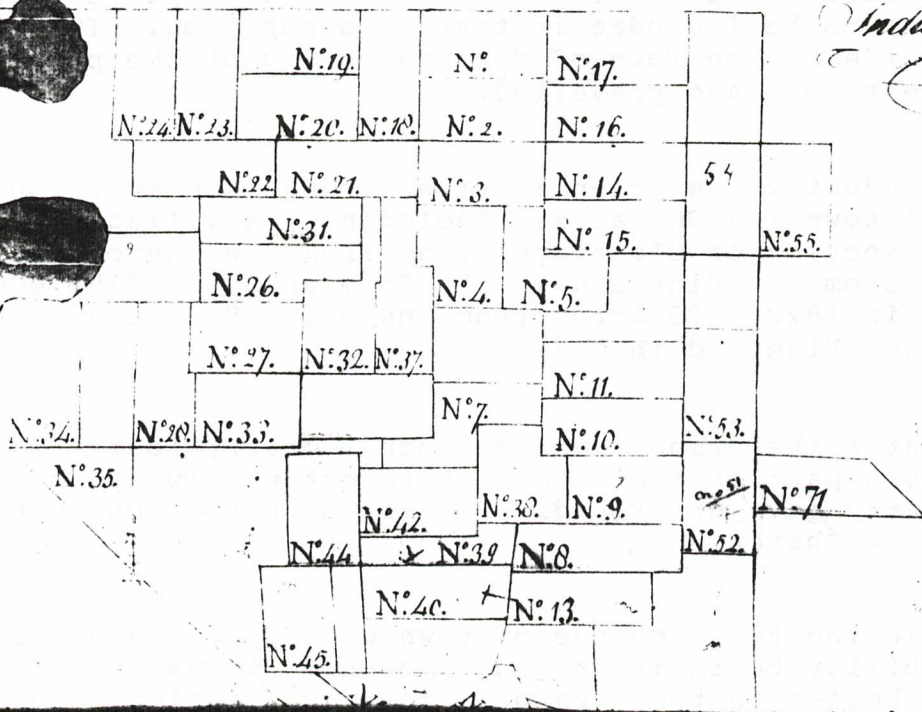
Six years later the trend reversed when Industry lost 782 acres in the western part of the Gore to Farmington. Two years later (1852) Industry gave up around 1,600 acres in the southern part of town to New Sharon.

Those petitioning for a change of town usually stressed proximity and accessibility to their proposed new home towns to influence legislative bodies in their favor. The towns facing land loss usually focused on the domino theory of lose one lot now, lose 10 tomorrow. Sometimes petitioners were rejected by towns they wished to embrace. Such was the case in 1861 when Farmington turned down Allens Mills' attempt to join it.



Bannock Mountain looking west. Clearwater Pond is at the upper left. In 1780 a surveyor supposedly stopped at the foot of the mountain and baked a bannock for his meal, thus naming the site. Photo taken about 1955.

Plan N^o 4
Industry & Starks



A Plan of Settlers lots in Industry and Starks, situated to the north of Sandy river, surveyed under the Resolve of the 19th of February 1802.
16th October 1802. - Surveyed by Lemuel Perham

Lemuel Perham, Jr. was hired by Plymouth Company proprietors to set up the settlers' lots in 1802. As seen above he laid out 70 of them. Several years later the vacant parts of the patent were surveyed and laid out for lots.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this Commonwealth, by a Resolution of the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and two, made and provided for the quieting of Settlers on the common and undivided Lands belonging to the Proprietors of the *Kennebeck-Purchase* from the late Colony of *New-Plymouth*, and for establishing Commissioners for that purpose, did Resolve as follows :

“ That the Governor, with the consent of the Council, be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to nominate and Commission three disinterested persons to adjust and settle all disputes between said Proprietors and any such person or persons, their heirs and assigns, as have not settled with said Proprietors or their Agents.—And the said Commissioners, in settling the terms aforesaid, for quieting any settler in the possession of one hundred acres of land laid out so as to include his improvements, and be least injurious to adjoining lands, shall have a reference to three descriptions of settlers, viz. those settled before the war with *Great Britain*, settlers during the war aforesaid, and settlers since that period, or to any person whose possession has been transferred to claimants now in possession.”

And whereas *Samuel Down* since before the war with *Great Britain*, to wit, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and *Ninety Nine* was a settler on a lot of *N^o. 19* of *One Hundred* acres of land, situated in *W^o. Industry*, the bounds whereof shall be ascertained and settled by the said Commissioners in their report hereon, the same lot being part of the land held under the Proprietors of the said *Kennebeck Purchase*, *Samuel Down* a claimant now in possession thereof.

Now, in pursuance of the said Resolve and appointment, I,

Charles Vaughan Agent to the Proprietors aforesaid, and the said *Samuel Down* do refer and submit it to the said Commissioners, they, or the major part of them, to settle and declare the terms aforesaid, on which the said *Samuel Down* his heirs and assigns shall be quieted in the possession of the said lot, the said Proprietors, by their Agent aforesaid, and the said *Samuel Down* their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively holden and bound by the report of said Commissioners in the premises, when made into the Secretary's Office of said Commonwealth, as directed by said Resolve.

In Witness whereof We hereto set our hands this *sixteenth* day of *October* in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and *Two*.

Signed in presence of

Samuel Perkins

Chas Vaughan
Agent

Samuel Down
by his Attornies
Wm Allen

Nathan B. [unclear]

7th Copy del^d

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THIS *Sixteenth* day of *December* in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and *two* on the foregoing reference between the Proprietors of the *Kennebeck-Purchase*, by their Agent *Charles Vaughan* and *Samuel Brown* for quieting the said *Samuel Brown* agreeably to the before mentioned Resolve, in the possession of the said lot of land, bounded as follows—Beginning *being lot Number Nineteen on Plan No. 4 situated in the Plantation of Industry containing One hundred Acres*

Samuel Brown, an early settler in Industry (1799) was one of 31 individuals petitioning the Plymouth Company for the right to his property (lot 19 as shown on the Perham Plan No. 4 appearing on page 11). The petition shown on page 12 is dated Oct. 16, 1802. Exactly two months later he received approval to his claim from those proprietors as shown to the left.

As by the plan and description signed by *Samuel Perham* surveyor, hereto annexed, will appear, reference thereto being had.

WE, the Commissioners before named, having met and heard the parties, do settle, declare, and report, that the said *Samuel Brown* be quieted in the possession of the above bounded premises—To have and to hold the same to the said *Samuel Brown* his heirs and assigns, to his and their use forever, on the terms following, namely;— That the said *Samuel Brown* his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, on or before the *Fifteenth* day of *June* which will be in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and *Four* pay to THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, esquire, Treasurer of the said Proprietors of the *Kennebeck-Purchase*, or his successor in said office, the sum of *One hundred & twenty* dollars, and *—* cents with interest, from the *fifteenth* day of *April* next then the said Proprietors, by their Agent, shall make or cause to be made to the said *Samuel Brown* his heirs or assigns, a deed of the above described premises, whereby he and they may hold the same in fee-simple forever.

Given under our Hands and Seals:
Stephen Brigham
P. Colburn
Thomas Wright

Copy del. 2

Geographical Features

Mountains-Picturesque hills and mountains are found throughout Industry. The highest elevation belongs to Boardman Mountain (1,458 feet). Named for Herbert Boardman who settled at its bottom in 1795, this mountain was part of the 7,000-acre parcel ceded by New Vineyard to Industry in 1844. Over the years rumors have remained strong that Boardman Mountain is an ancient volcano still prone to rumble and grumble at times.

Nearby True Mountain (elevation 1,400 feet), sometimes called Jimmie True Mountain for the farmer who lived at its base was the site of a proposed nuclear waste dump in 1991. A majority of citizens vigorously opposed the idea and formed an organization to fight the proposal. Later that year the site was withdrawn from consideration because it did not meet standards.

The area in and around these two mountains thrived as the community of Jerusalem. Mills and neighborhoods grew up only to disappear around the end of World War I.

Bannock Mountain (elevation 1,230 feet) serves as a benchmark for the United States Geologic Survey. Its shape resembles that of a bannock (a flat oatmeal or barley cake cooked on a griddle). Many people have enjoyed hiking or picnicking on it. During World War II it was rumored to be the site from which a German fellow living in Industry signaled information to a German submarine out to sea. On one occasion (1884) it served as home to a political celebration. Grover Cleveland had defeated James G. Blaine in a presidential election. Nothing would do but his followers haul a Civil War cannon from West Mills to the top of Bannock. Hatch was an eyewitness out of concern for his father who accompanied the revelers. After much exertion the deed was done and the cannon was touched off. Alas, the blast was so mighty (or the cannon so weakened by age) that the gun blew up. Fortunately, no one suffered injury for this hilarity.

There are two Pico Ridges: Big Pico (elevation 1,138 feet) and Little Pico (elevation 1,040 feet). The former draws many hikers. Supposedly, an Indian maiden named Pico so mourned her dead warrior lover that she leaped off the ridge (Leapoff Place). Little Pico lies nearby. Recently, friends climbed this site and placed a marker on it in memory of Brent Churchill, a Central Maine Power linesman who lost his life while on the job in Industry.

Bannock Mountain
as seen from
Center Cemetery.

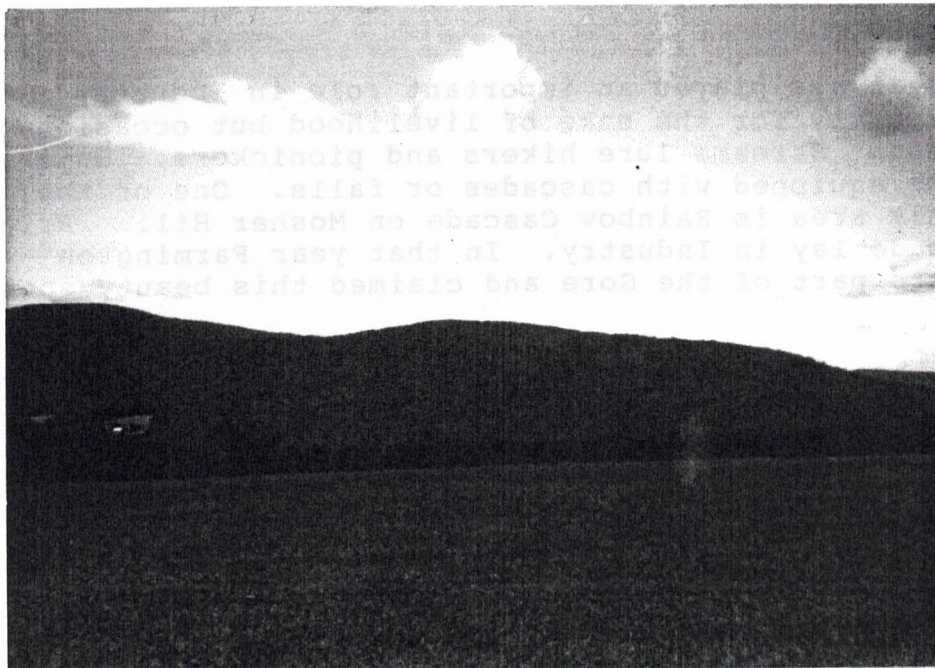


The Leapoff Spot at
Big Pico Ridge.



True Mountain lies
to the left and
Boardman Mountain
is centered in
this 1995 photo.





Oak ship keels were cut during the 1940s at the Jimmie True Place on True Mountain (center). Photo taken 1992.

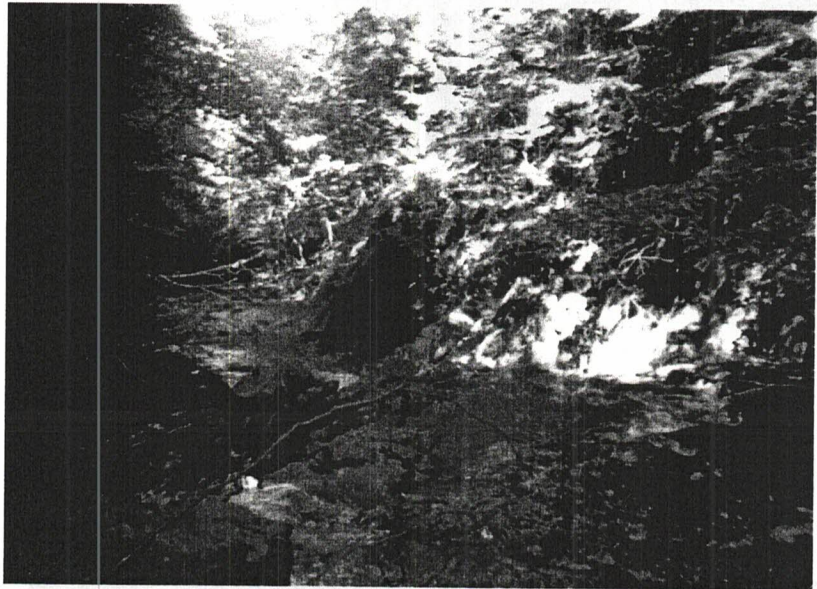


Norton Mountain
c. 1992
(right).

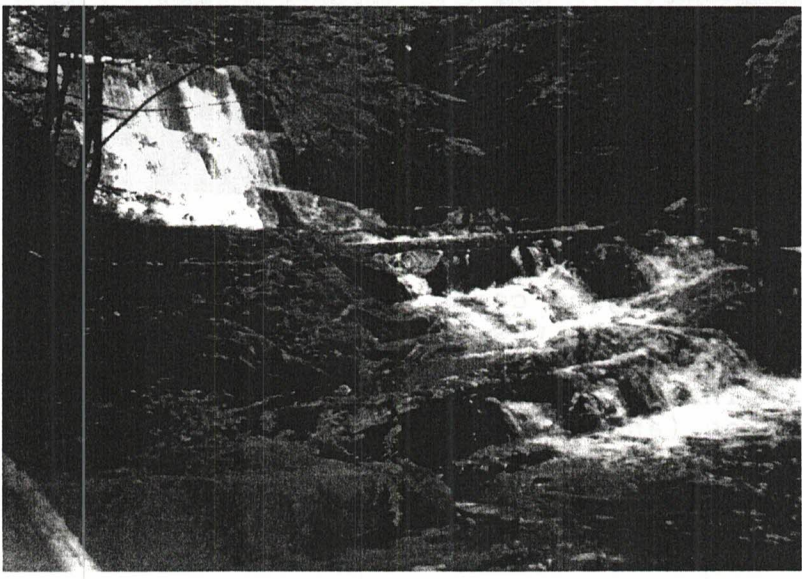
Norton Mountain (elevation 1,820 feet) straddles the Industry-New Vineyard line in the Gore region ceded by New Vineyard to Industry in 1815. Cornelius Norton was one of five original settlers here and built a home on what is now called the Hiram Norton Road in Industry. In the early 1900s Fred O. Smith's grandfather bought 200 acres (and original home site), granting the late Hiram Norton and his mother free rent for life. Presently, Ron Burton and his wife live on the site. A Norton descendent lives nearby.

Streams-Water has always played an important role in Industry citizens' lives, mostly for the sake of livelihood but occasionally for recreation. Streams lure hikers and picnickers. Sometimes streams come equipped with cascades or falls. One of the most famous in this area is Rainbow Cascade on Mosher Hill. Prior to 1850 this cascade lay in Industry. In that year Farmington annexed the western part of the Gore and claimed this beauty spot.

Industry is still home to two cascades, one set in North Industry, the other just off the West Mills Road near West Mills Village.

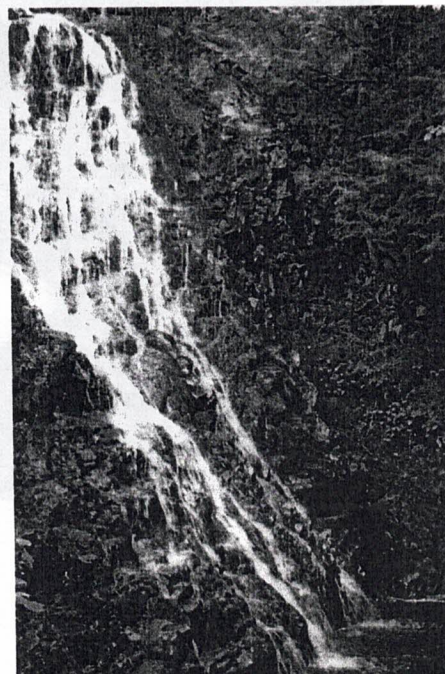


Lemon Stream (Lemmon's Stream on the 1861 Walling map) offers rugged beauty to the nature lover. Follow the paved Rand Road onto its dirt section until it intersects the stream. The cascade is to the right. Travel to New Vineyard beyond this point is for the adventurous.



Sunderland Falls is located on Benson Brook across from Hazel Gordon's home on Route 148. During high water season the roar of the water leads visitors to this scenic spot. In low water season one can (with great caution) walk over the falls' stony bed.

Rainbow Cascade or The Cascades, as it is more commonly called (right) attracts hikers, picnickers, nature lovers, and school children. It is located just over the Industry line in Farmington. In 1815 Industry acquired part of the Gore area from New Vineyard. Thirty five years later it lost the western part of this acquisition to Farmington.



Ponds-Clearwater Pond was once called Horseshoe Pond because of its shape. Early residents also referred to it as Bull-Hoss Pond. By 1861 a Franklin County map labeled it Clear Water Pond. A few small brooks and springs feed this pond which offers varied recreational opportunities.

In 1804 Rufus Davis built grist- and sawmills at the pond's outlet. James Gower arrived several years later, bought out Davis, replaced Davis's wooden dam at the pond's outlet with a stone one, and rebuilt the grist mill. For a while the village bore his name (Gower's Mills). Then he sold his holdings to the Allen Brothers (Benjamin and Newman) who were so successful that Gower's Mills became Allen's Mills (now Allens Mills).

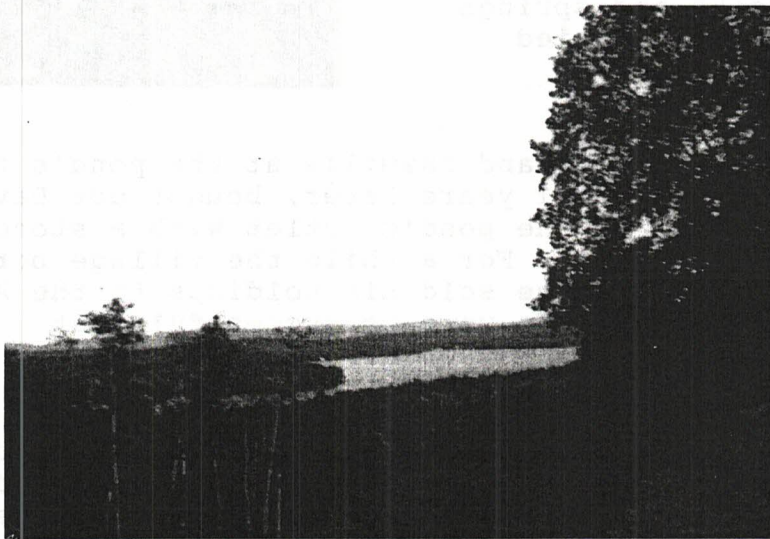
Through the years many mills have produced a variety of products (starch, shovel handles, wooden chairs, grist, and boards, to name a few) in this village. Arthur I. Rackliff operated the last mill in Allens Mills. The Skewer Manufacturing Company was later moved to Farmington.



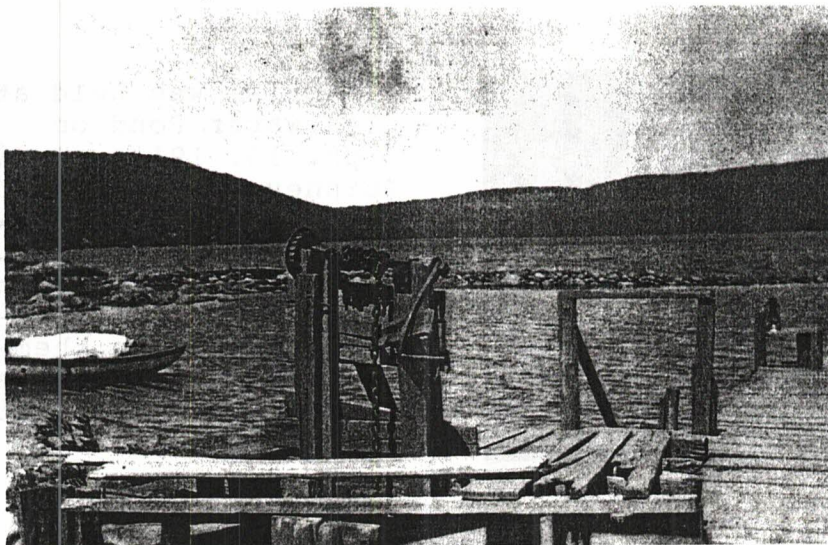
A baptism was held at Clearwater Pond on Sept. 15, 1918. Doris Spinney was sprinkled. Bernice and Doris Sawtelle were submersed. Bernice is shown in the water. Groups of on-lookers station themselves on the rock jetty to watch the proceedings.



Ellery Hawes stands on the wharf at Camp Liberty. Mr. Damon sits in the boat riding on the waters of Clearwater Pond.



Clearwater Pond shows off its horseshoe shape. The view is from Federal Row looking towards Allens Mills.



The wharf at Clearwater Pond in 1918. From the wharf one looks north toward New Vineyard.

Historical Sites

Thompson's Bridge-On March 22, 1991 Thompson's Bridge was placed on the National Register of Historic Places because of its architectural and historic significance. It is a somewhat rare example of dry-laid masonry construction. John Thompson who lived just up the hill (cellar hole) built the bridge about 1808. He also built saw- and gristmills on Joshua Brook which flows under the bridge. The road that passes over the bridge and the bridge were originally intended to lie only in the town of Starks. However, a change in the town boundary line a few years later set the road and bridge partially in Industry. Thus, both towns claim this historic site for their own.



The above photo is taken from the Starks side of Thompson's Bridge in low water season. The man standing on the Industry side of the bridge is Richard "Red" Morrill who served the Town of Industry in many ways, including as deacon of Shorey Chapel and vice president of the Industry Historical Society.



Powderhouse Rock-In its early days Industry formed its own militia as did neighboring towns. One of the less enjoyable duties was stowing away the town's supply of powder, it usually being necessary for some unlucky individual to store it in his home or nearby. As few people were willing to accept such a dangerous task, the town was forced to find new quarters for the powder. On Dec. 26, 1825 it decided to store militia arms and ammunition in a five-by-five foot brick building.

A committee of selectmen were chosen to oversee construction. William Harvey's low bid of \$19.75 won him the job which he completed the following summer. The militia kept its hazardous materials here for nearly 20 years before disbanding. The powderhouse continued standing for many years after that.

The powderhouse was erected atop a very large boulder situated in Ezekiel Hinkley's field, only a few hundred feet from his own residence. Although the Hinkley house is long gone, the granite boulder remains-alas, without the powderhouse. The boulder can be found just off Route 148 near the present home of James and Joella Ross. A brisk walk up a steep incline brings one to the site. In the photo above Robert Burton, president of the local historical society, is pictured with the rock. He vividly remembers playing around it as a child and being impressed by its giant size.



Goodridge Corner Schoolhouse-This red schoolhouse is the only local school standing which is not a private residence. Built in 1868, it continued serving the community-off and on-until the middle 1940s as both high school and grammar school. The lot and the building on it then reverted to the donor, the Kenniston Family, upon closure. In 1954 Kenneth Durrell sold the property to Robert C. (Bud) Pratt of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. For many years he and his friends enjoyed using the building as a hunting camp. Now living in Montana, Bud still visits Industry. Because he wished to preserve the building as a historical spot, he donated it to the Industry Historical Society earlier this year (2003). The society intends to restore the building and use it as a headquarters. A small museum will eventually be installed and opened to the public for viewing at specified times.

The Villages and Jerusalem

West Mills—The Village of West Mills (originally West's Mills) is named after Capt. Peter West, a carpenter, who built several mills and a log cabin in its vicinity in the late 1790s. Capt. West hailed from Martha's Vineyard, spending time in Farmington and Hallowell before landing in Industry. His peers typed him as intelligent but eccentric. William Allen, an early settler in Industry, states in his history of the town that West believed in witchcraft and told Allen that he chalked a horseshoe on his mill saw to break a spell cast upon it.

Despite his unusual character West was well thought of in town, serving as selectman and treasurer after Industry was incorporated. In 1798 he was reputedly worth \$800, a large sum for that time. Land speculation a few years later left him almost bankrupt. He died in 1828 in his 82nd year.

His son Squire Peter West built the two-story house pictured below. Note the different traffic configuration of an earlier time. The grass island bearing a sign marked "garage" is long gone from the scene. Also of interest is the "horseless carriage" parked near the West house. The view is north, looking toward New Vineyard.





The two photos shown here were shot around a century ago. Above is a view of Shaw Hill Road from Four Corners. Note the lumber piled to the left.

The bottom photo looks toward Four Corners from Shaw Hill Road. The building further away is a grocery store run by C.M. Hilton.



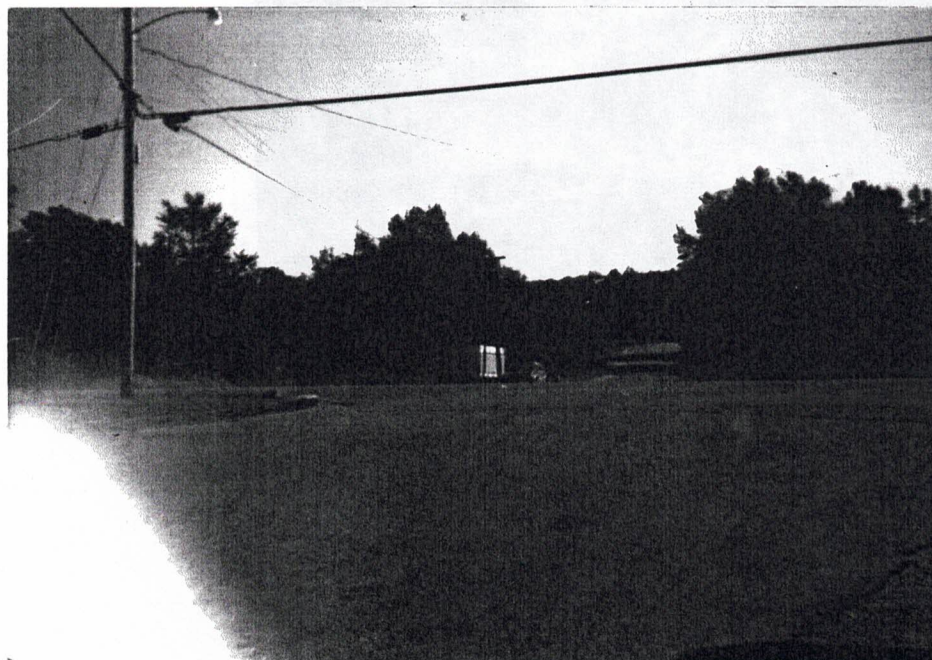
This view of West Mills looking down the Shaw Hill Road toward the village center was snapped around a hundred years ago. Shirley Leeman's place is on the left. Across the stream in a hollow on the left is Bea Soule's. The Leeman barn is to the right. Lumber on the right is from the waterpower mill located on the dam (photo in center of page).

This view of the Leeman house (bottom of page) was made into a postcard. A message on its front carries a New Year's greeting and is dated Dec. 30, 1913 by Annie M. Look. Note the pile of wood and the clump of hollyhocks. Hattie Fish stands nearby.



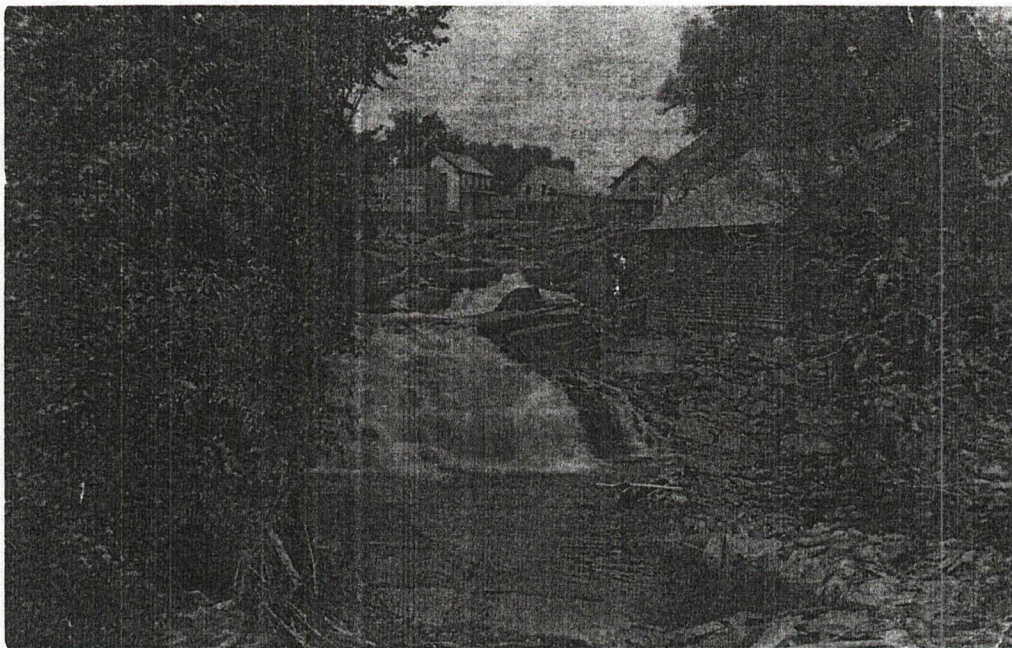


Bea Soule stands in front of her store at Four Corners in the early 1950s. Here she sold such diverse items as gasoline and candy. The girl to the left is Sandy Spencer.



Four Corners
1990. The
store run by
Dot Soule is
at the far
right.

3107
5 80



Looking up the brook toward West Mills Center. The Hilton Store is the third building from the left.



This photo offers a close-up view of a dam on a brook running through West Mills.

Aliens Mills - James Gower ran the mill at the outlet of Clear-
 water Pond for years, thereby giving this section of New
 Sharon the name of Aliens Mills. In 1873 residents there suc-
 cessfully petitioned the Massachusetts General Court for Gower's
 Mills to be sold to the State. The long distance
 to New Sharon, (about 10 miles), impassable roads plagued by
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in to Farmington. This petition was unsuccessful mainly
 because Farmington refused the offer.

The former Lauriston A. Smith Library is now a private home on the West Mills Road near the Starks line.



This grassy site on the southwest side of muddy
 Brook and has been the site of several weddings.

In days gone by children enjoyed swimming in this section of the brook between the bridge and the mill dam.

Allens Mills-James Gower ran the mills at the outlet of Clearwater Pond for many years, thereby giving this section of New Sharon the name of Gower's Mills. In 1813 residents there successfully petitioned the Massachusetts General Court for Gower's Mills to become part of the Town of Industry. The long distance to New Sharon (six to seven miles), impassable roads plagued by swamps and bogs, and the friendly relations with nearby Industry (also easily accessible) decided the court in favor of the Gower's Mills residents' plea.

Around 1823 the Allen Brothers, Benjamin and Newman, purchased the mills from Gower. Their efficient management increased patronage of the mills, especially the grist mill. Thus, the citizens decided to change the village name from Gower's Mills to Allen's Mills (now known as Allens Mills).

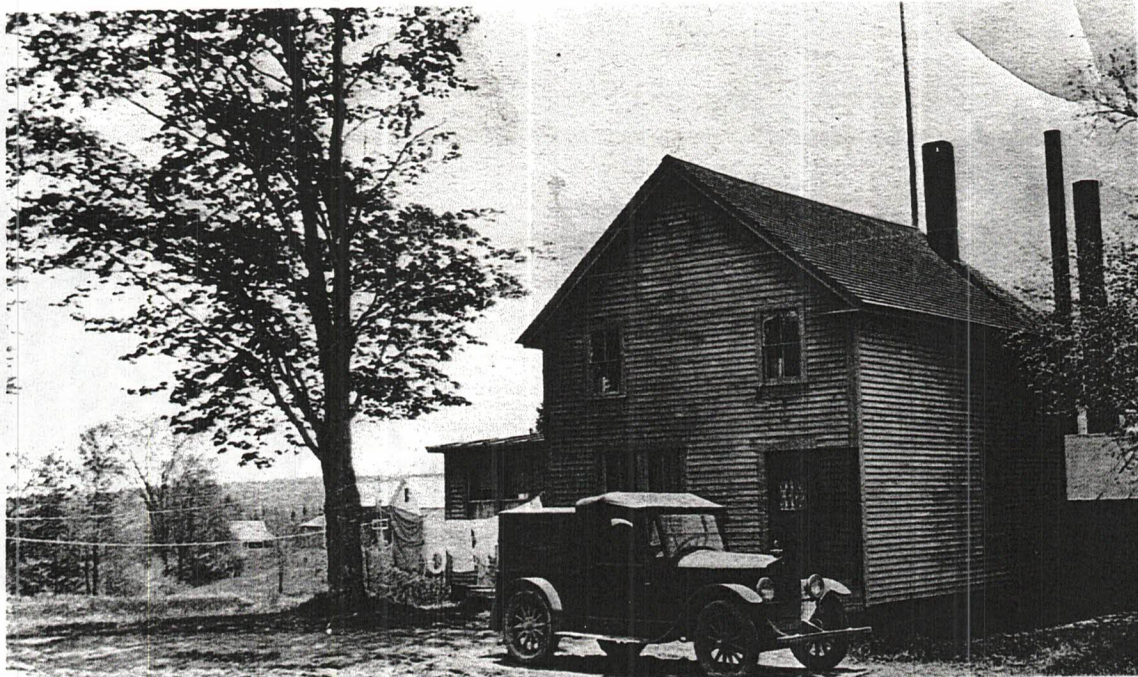
A year before the Civil War broke out, several residents of Allens Mills petitioned the state legislature (Maine became a state in 1820.) to set off the village from Industry and annex it to Farmington. This petition was unsuccessful mainly because Farmington refused the offer.



This gazebo sits on the Shadagee Road side of Muddy Brook and has been the site of several weddings.

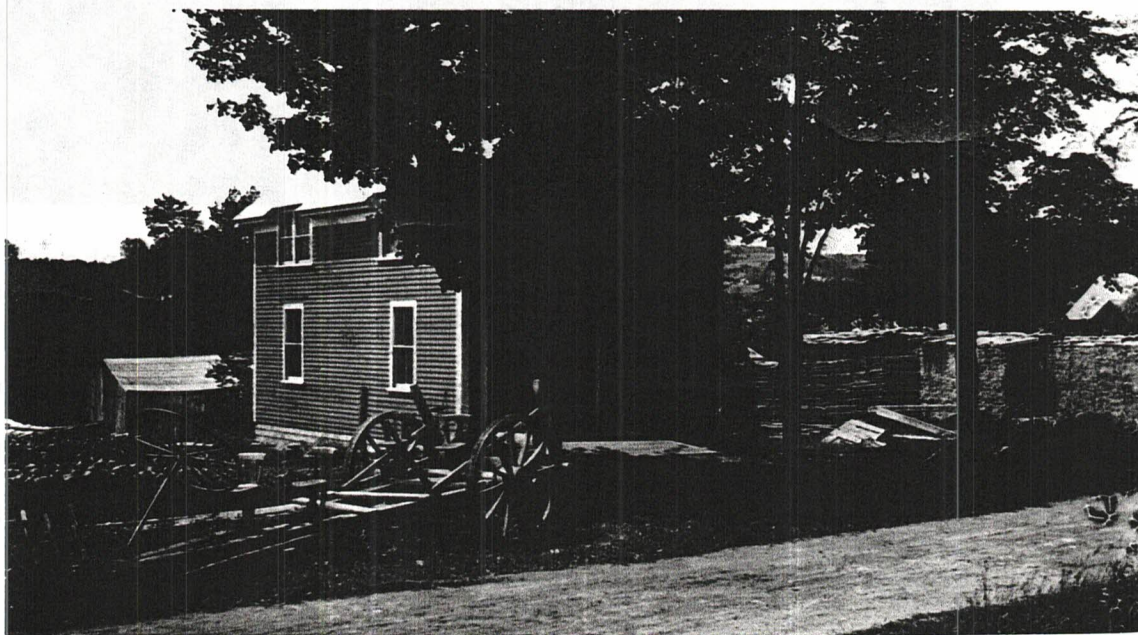


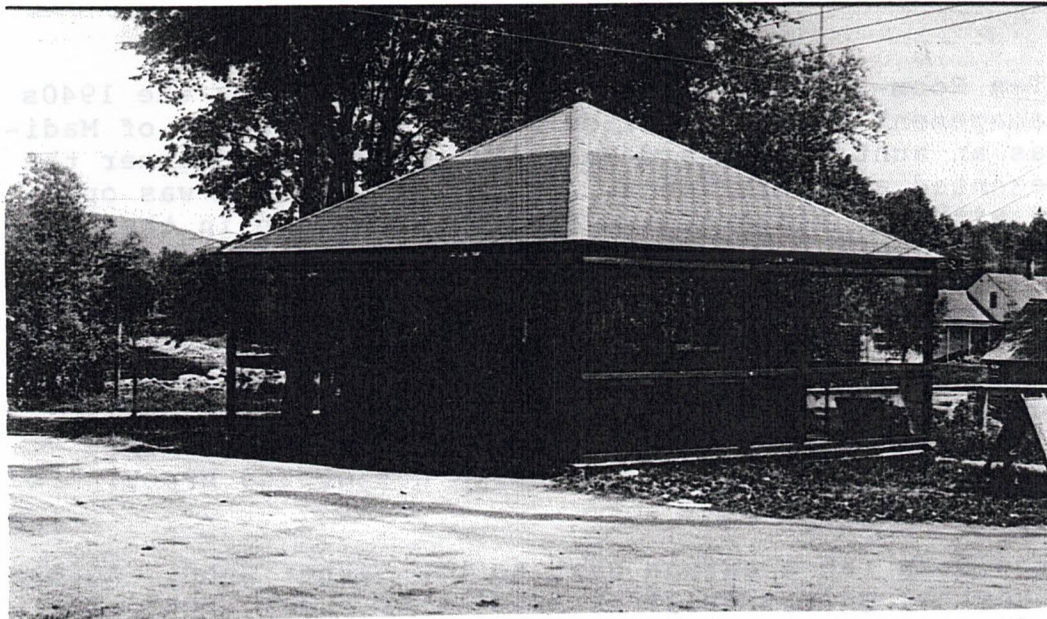
The identities of the people in this trio of photos are unknown. The lady in the upper photo at left is standing near the Shadagee Road. Muddy Brook is behind her. The man to her right stands on a dock by Clearwater Pond. A garage sits in the background. Below them a family sits on the front seat of a covered wagon. Their costuming suggests they are on their way to an event. This photo may have been taken on the Savage Road. The time frame covered in these pictures appears to have been in the first quarter of the twentieth century.



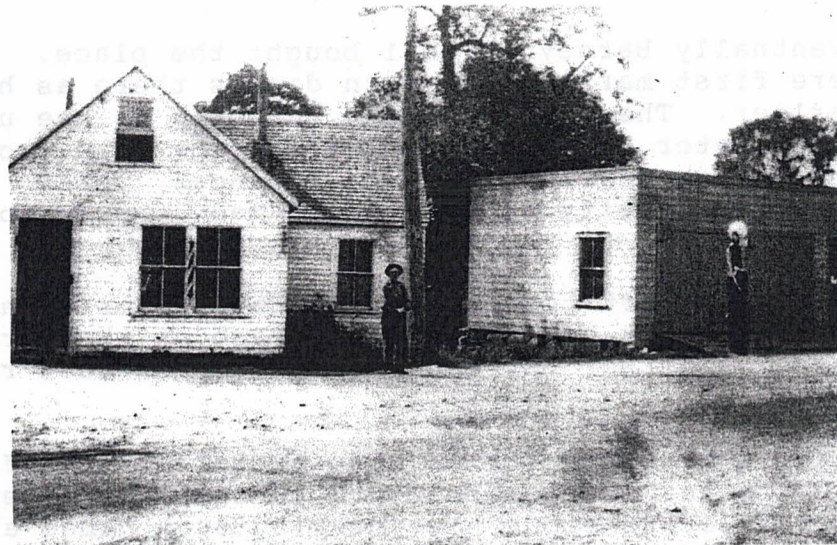
A delivery truck (top) sits in the front yard of this Spinney house on Shadagee Road in the 1920s. The tall chimneys behind the house belong to a skewer mill.

Almon Spinney's workshop (constructed by him) (below) also sat on the Shadagee Road. He spent many an hour building boats here. Note the nearby lumberyard.





The
Oriole
Tea Room
(left)



Center: The Goldsmith Barber Shop is to the left; the Dean Garage is to the right.



Left: This lakeside view shows both the garage (right) and the grange hall (left).

The Oriole Tea Room-This establishment operated during the 1940s under the management of Mrs. Carlton Watson Fogg (Jenny) of Madison. She was an aunt to Sayward Hackett. During the summer the Tea Room presented a general menu. While the Tea Room was open, Jenny stayed with her sister Olive Watson Hutchinson in the house next to Shorey Chapel.

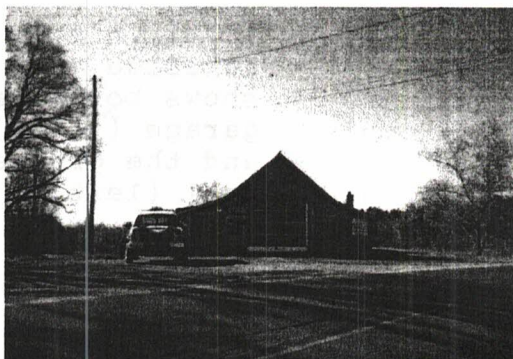
Barber Shop-Willis Goldsmith operated a barber shop across from the Robbins homestead during the 1930s and 1940s. It also housed a pool room. There are still people in the area who retain fond memories of whiling away hours there even if they sometimes had to retrieve errant cue balls out of the brook.

Garages-George Dean ran a garage next to the barber shop. Across from it sat another garage originally built by Frank True. The flagpole in front of that establishment was constructed by Almon I. Spinney (opposite page).

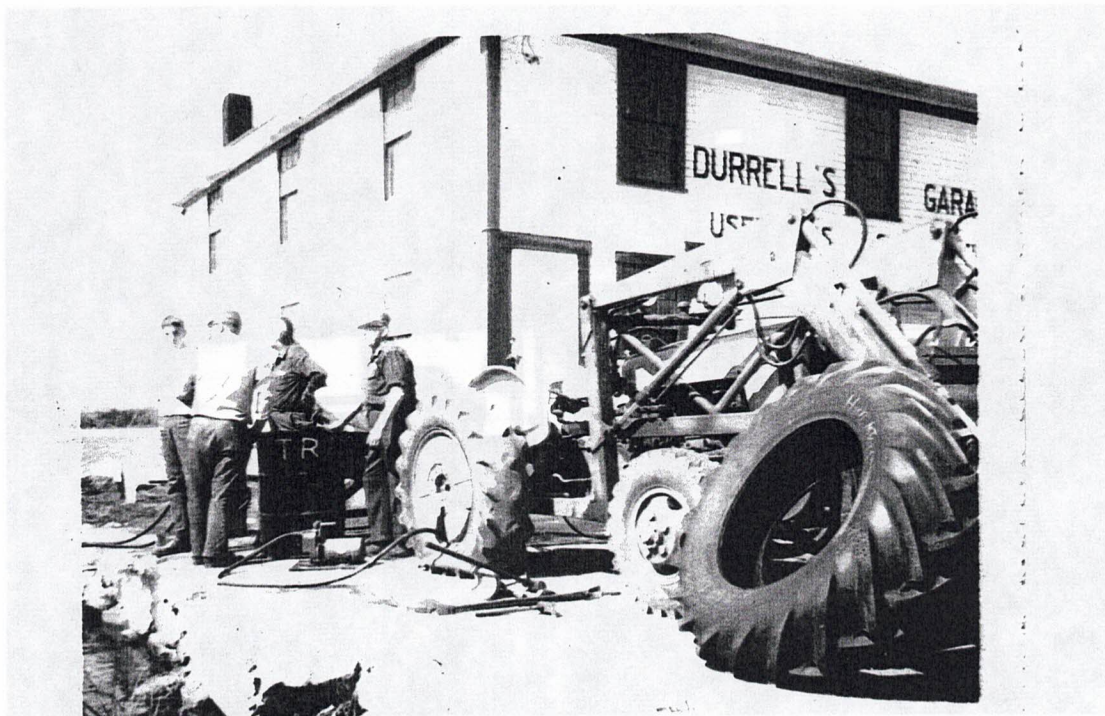
Eventually Barney Durrell bought the place. When he and Charlotte were first married they ran dances there as had been the case earlier. The entertainment was held on the upper floor in the "Clearwater Ballroom." A five-piece band provided music and George Lake called the square dances. After a while they gave up this activity as they "only made enough to pay for the music."

George Gilbert took over this garage for a while before he moved to the former Leslie Taylor Garage on the corner by Shorey Chapel. Arthur St. Clair also oversaw auto repairs here.

Later the garage turned into a store (first floor) with upstairs apartments. Customers could purchase a variety of goods or rent tapes. Store signs have carried such names as Clearwater Variety, Y Bob's, and The Ugly Moose (its current designation). Managers have included Peter Beane, Trudy Nutting, Justin and Leiza Scerbo, and Gary and Denise Smith (present owners).



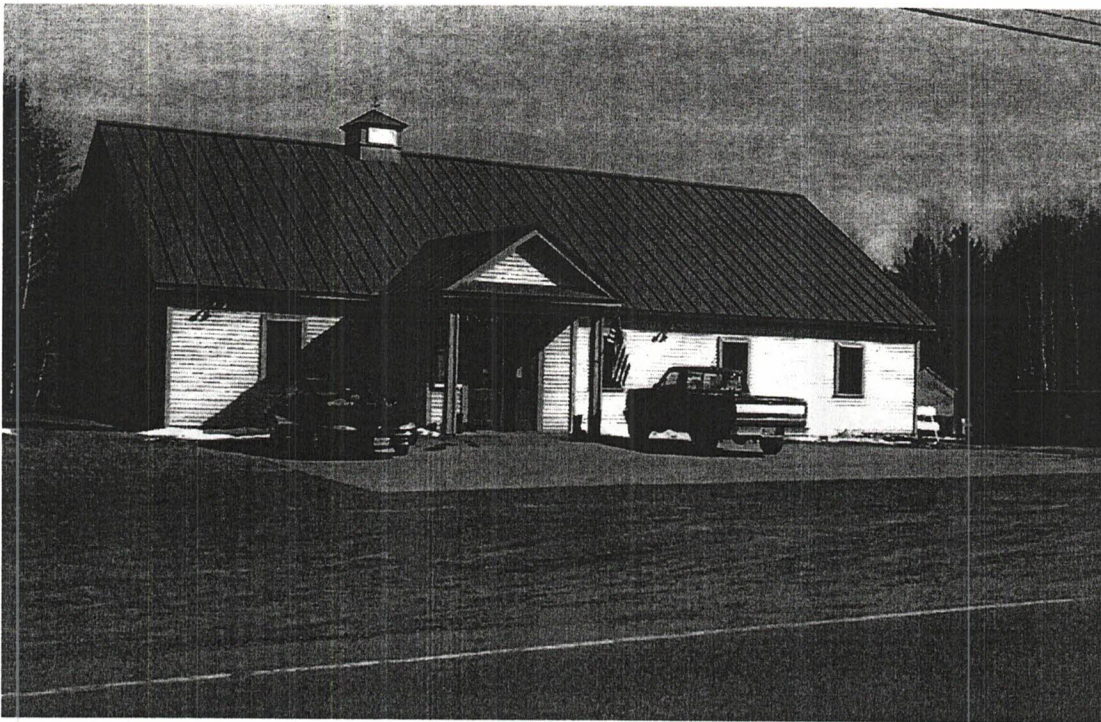
George Gilbert's Garage was once owned and operated as a filling station by Leslie Taylor.



Gilbert Durrell, an unidentified man, Barney Durrell, and Clarence Watson are shown outside Durrell's Garage in this 1964 photo. (above)

Nearly 40 years later Durrell's Garage has changed into a variety store named The Ugly Moose. (below)

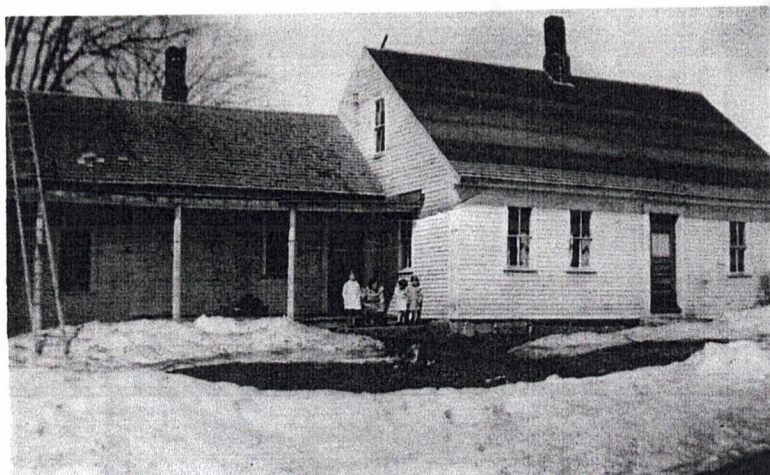




This Industry Town Hall replaces the building (a former auction hall) that collapsed under the weight of ice and snow in the late 1990s. Photo taken 2003 (above).

Industry Public Works vehicles line up in front of the Town Garage near the Town Hall. The Industry Volunteer Fire Department donated this former home to the town. Photo taken 2003 (below).





Photos: (Top left): Leland and Doris Barker house (now owned by Fran and Ken Brann)



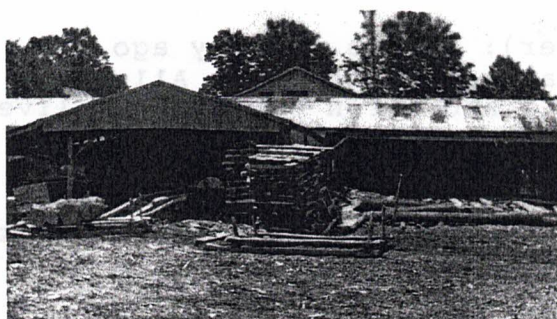
(Top right): Kent Rackliff house. Kent was a longtime minister at Shorey Chapel.

(Right): The George Millett house on the Shadagee Road.



(Below left): The photo of this unidentified saw mill in Allens Mills was taken in August 1918.

(Bottom right): No date is available for this photo of a Fourth of July celebration in Allens Mills. The patriotically decorated wagon carries a number of women sporting banners bearing names of various states. During this period of town history, residents celebrated the Fourth of July with great enthusiasm and considered it one of the biggest events of the year.





Clarence Watson lived in the house above for many years. Nancy and Bill Johnson now call it home.



(Above center): Half a century ago Win Tolman ran a grocery store in Allens Mills. Craig and Karen Schuler now live here.



(Left): Kathryn Spinney sits on the rocks near Clearwater Pond.

Looking from Collins Corner
toward Jerusalem in 1920.



Jerusalem-The community of Jerusalem disappeared around World War I. Located north of Collins Corner at the intersection of Federal Row and the West Mills Road, Jerusalem was once home to businesses, mills, families, cemeteries, and schools. In 1920 Mrs. E. Doyon taught four pupils during the nine-week winter term at the Jerusalem School.

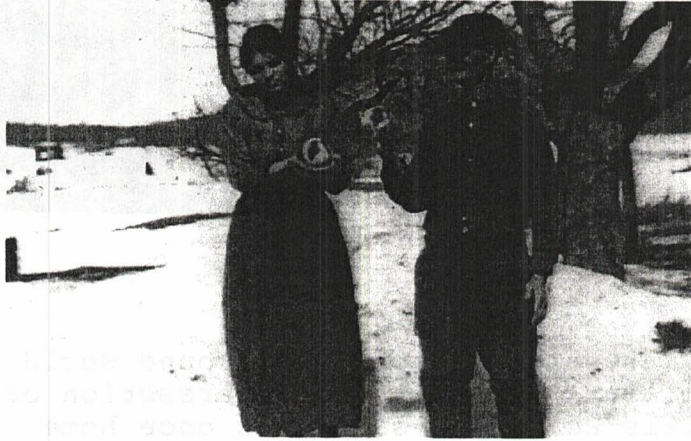
Commercial work was offered by Henry Oliver's apple canning operation (Almon Watson's parents met there), mills (saw and grist variety) and mining (potash and silver). The latter could be marginal because of processing costs.

In 1861 School District No. 11 served students in the northwest corner of Industry. Jerusalem offered burial in several cemeteries, including Lewis, Pinkham, Joseph Smith, and Luce.

These 1920 photos of Jerusalem were taken by members of the Collins Family who lived in the family homestead at Collins Corner. Joe Collins died in 1852 and his daughter Ruby in 1983.

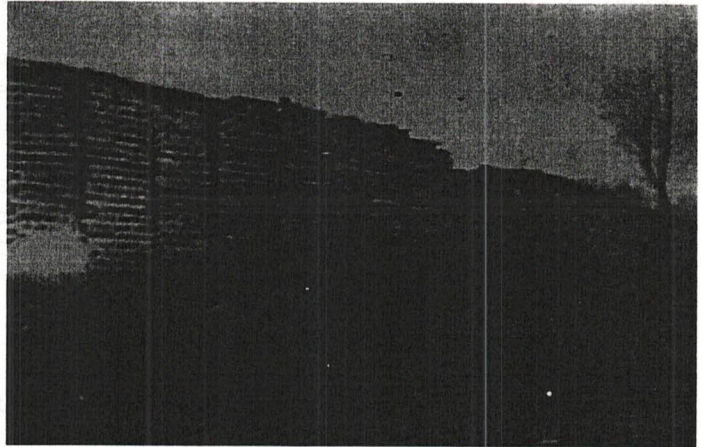


At one time the houses of Jerusalem (above) were more prosperous looking. Herbert Boardman's farm in the early quarter of the nineteenth century was considered outstanding. It was later taken over by the Fish Family.



Ruby and Joe Collins are shown at their Collins Corner home (left). Behind them the land is clear toward Jerusalem. The present Sam Gordon house is close to the site of the Henry Oliver apple canning operation.

Squares are stacked high at this Jerusalem mill. One sawmill sat on Fish Brook. John Rackliff operated a long board sawmill in Jerusalem. The Orcutt Mill bought its equipment when the Rackliff Mill folded.



Many trees provide a rustic setting for this example of housing in Jerusalem in 1920.

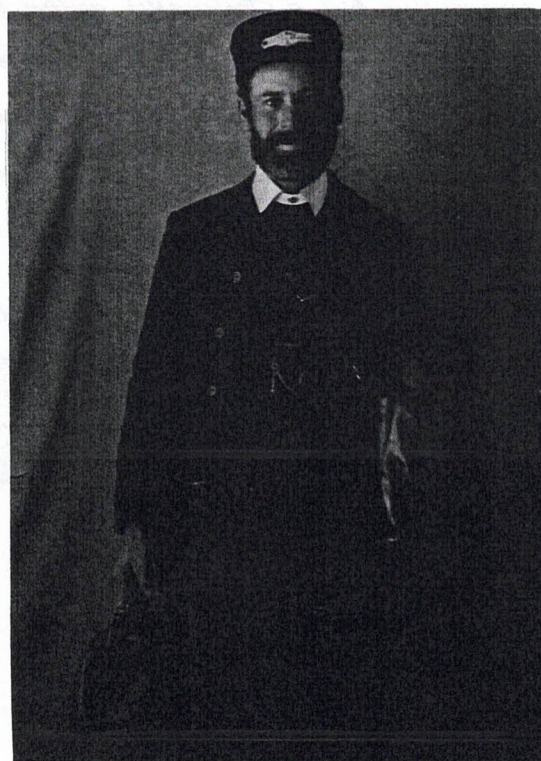
Community Services

Post Office-The photo below shows the site of the last post office in Industry. Today the property is owned by Barbara and Teddy Nutting of West Mills. Olan and Lottie Collins operated a variety store and sold gas. A small building near Route 148 served as post office until the middle 1930s.



Andrew Emery (right) delivered mail in Industry when the carrier had to travel to Farmington to meet the train to pick up the mail. He then returned to Industry to carry out his job. Here he is, togged out for duty complete with satchel and bag. Emery also served as school superintendent and school bus driver, using a regular passenger vehicle to transport scholars.

(Page 41): Rose Spinney is commissioned as Allens Mills postmistress in 1896.





William T. Wilson,

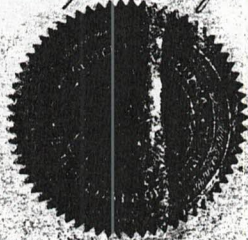
Postmaster General of the United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, On the 1st day of October, 1896, Rose F. Spinnery was appointed Postmaster at Stevens Mills, in the County of Franklin, State of Maine and whereas she did on the 21st day of October, 1896, execute a Bond, and has taken the Oath of Office as required by law.

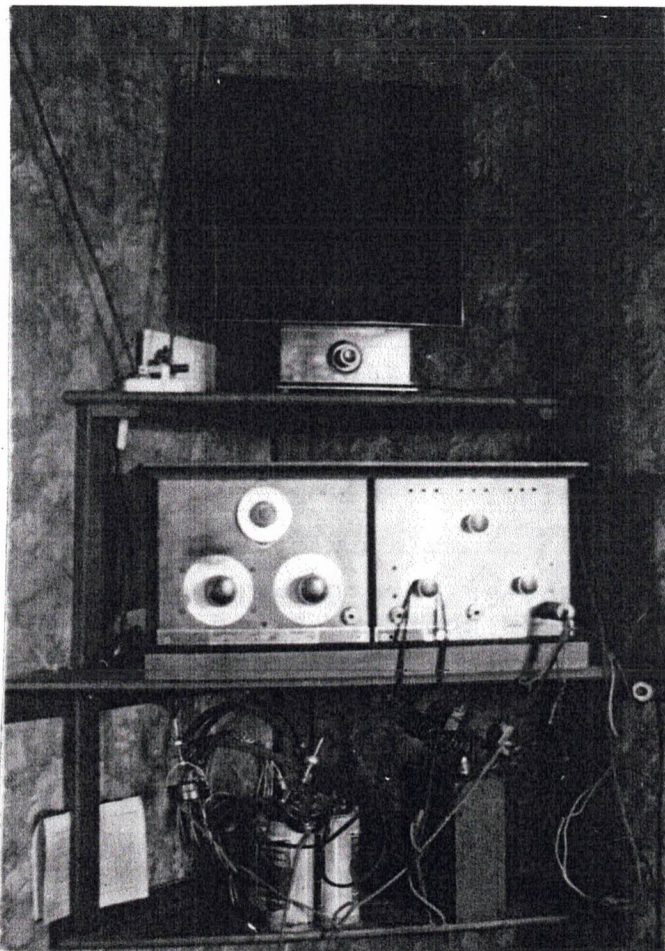
Now know ye, That confiding in the integrity, ability, and punctuality of the said Rose F. Spinnery I do commission her a Postmaster, authorized to execute the duties of that Office at Stevens Mills aforesaid, according to the laws of the United States and the Regulations of the Post Office Department. To hold the said Office of Postmaster, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Postmaster General of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed, at Washington City, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.



W. T. Wilson

Postmaster General



Telephone Service-By the late 1890s phone service had reached Industry. Shown above is the first telephone office in Allens Mills, located in the Spinney residence on Shadagee Road. J.C. Spinney was the agent for the Franklin Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Allens Mills; J.M. Norton performed those duties in West Mills.

Lawrence Spinney (above) shows off his hunting skills.

Early telephone equipment is shown to the left. The Franklin Telephone & Telegraph Co. promised direct connections with the following companies: Madison, New Sharon and Norridgewock, and New Portland and Farmington.

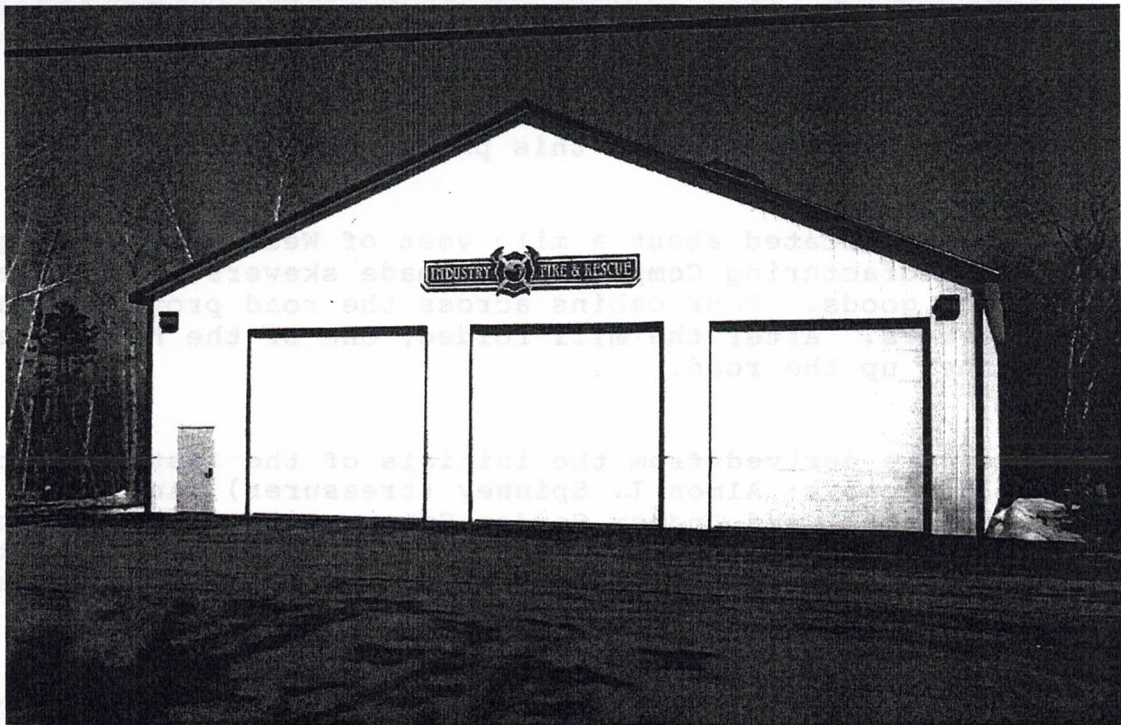
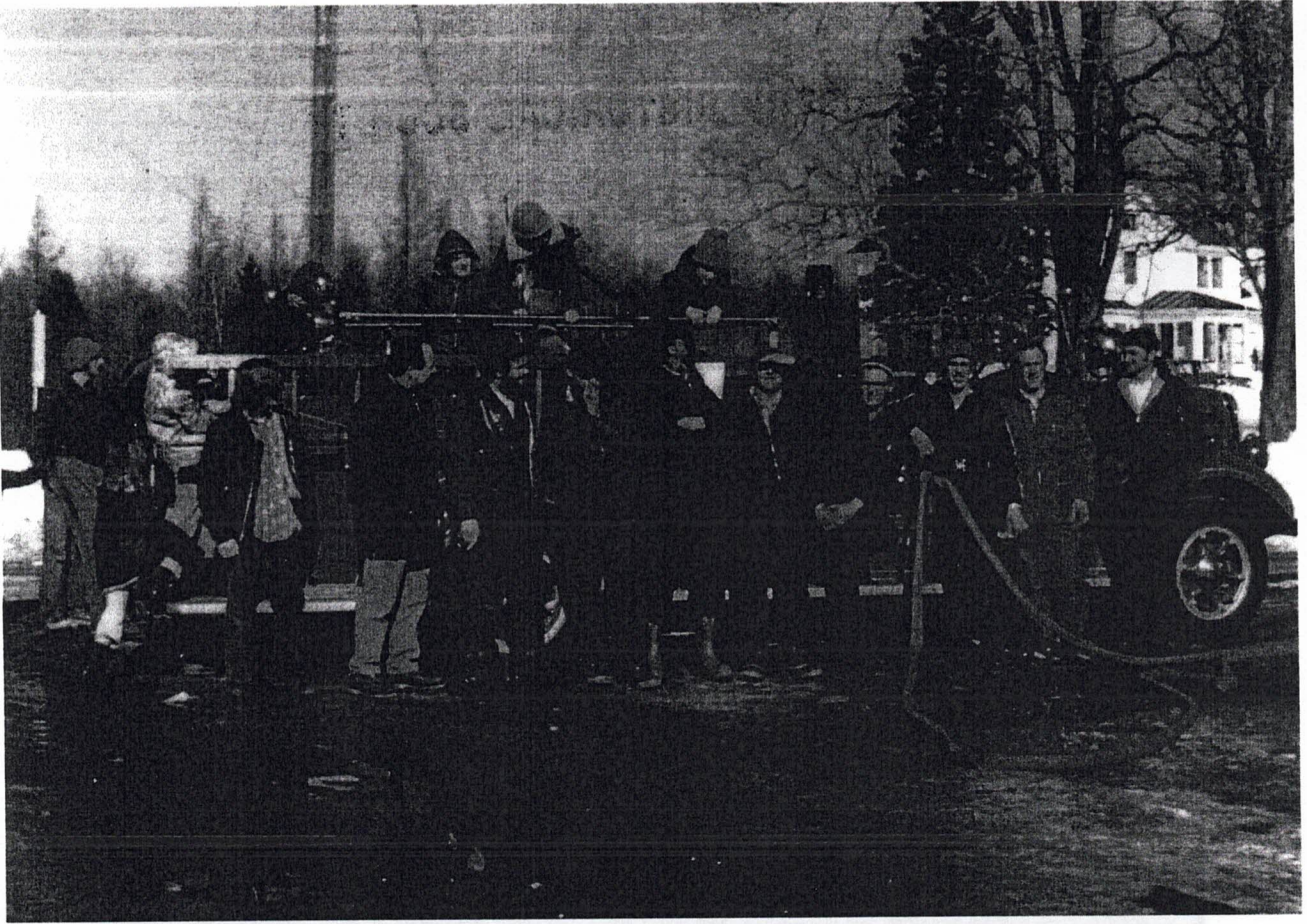
Fire Department-Until 1975 Industry citizens had to call upon Farmington for fire help. Certain residents in the West Mills area felt better protection could be had if a volunteer department was formed. Harold Nutting, Sayward Hackett, and Bob Burton spearheaded the effort. In February of that year the West Mills Volunteer Fire Department was born. Members included Clarence (Buster) Nutting, Jr. (fire chief), Gordon Probert (deputy fire chief), Bob Burton (secretary), Sayward Hackett (president), Bob Witherly, Curtis Moody, Donald Rackliff, and Milton Phillips (treasurer). A ladies auxiliary and junior firefighters (Reggie Rackliff chief) were also formed.

Money for training and equipment was raised through a variety of means: donations, suppers, and dances at the West Mills Grange Hall. In March 1975 the group had appropriated \$1,500 which was expended on a 1932 Mack fire truck. Features included a 500-gallon water tank and dual ignition. If one electric system failed, the second system could be activated. Sayward Hackett and Harold Nutting traveled to a spot on the Vermont-New York line. Sayward remembers that the drive back in the open truck was "colder than blazes." Wearing every jacket he had, he could not alleviate the feeling that he was slowly freezing up.

The new engine was housed in Buster Nutting's garage. Through reliance on a siren, CB, and telephone calls (made by Jean Nutting), the new fire department answered alarms usually within 10 minutes. Most fires fought were of the chimney variety. Bob Burton and Sayward Hackett pinpoint the fire at Esther Kyes' home on Route 43 as the worst they encountered. Even calling upon Farming fire assistance could not save the structure.

The West Mills Volunteer Fire Department served all of Industry and had mutual aid with Anson, Starks, and New Sharon. Firefighters of all ages (including the juniors) trained "every couple of weeks." Some members, including Gordon Probert and Bob Burton (EMT) were certified. A few years later the volunteers donated their equipment to the town and the Industry Volunteer Fire Department came into being.

Photos on page 44 show West Mills Volunteer Fire Department members clustered about their new truck (top photo). Below it is a photo of the new fire house on the West Mills Road. The current fire department moved into it last year. The old firehouse in Allens Mills was donated to the Industry Public Works for a town garage. This year town citizens voted to accept transfer of the Industry Fire and Rescue Corporation's land and other assets.



Commerce



The S-E-S Mill sat on the south side of the West Mills Road near Benson Brook in this photo taken around 1920.

The S-E-S Mill-Located about a mile west of West Mills Village, the S-E-S Manufacturing Company, Inc. made skewers, dowels, and other wooden goods. Four cabins across the road provided homes for the workers. After the mill folded, one of the homes was moved farther up the road.

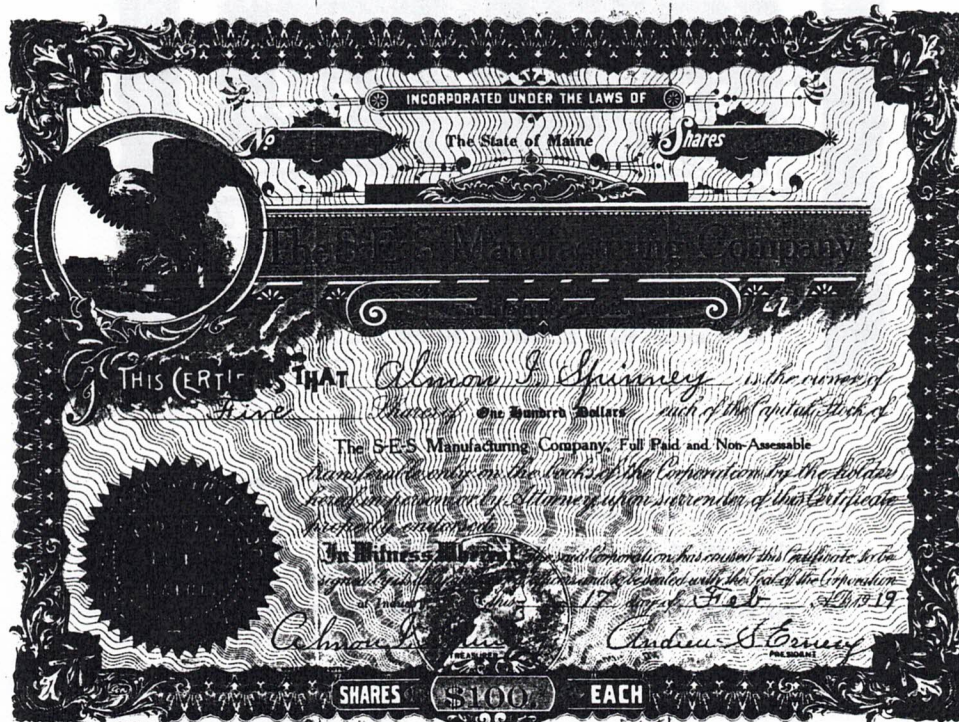
The mill's name derived from the initials of the last names of its three directors: Almon I. Spinney (treasurer), Andrew S. Emery (president), and Andrew Gordon Spinney. Del Spinney acted as the boiler fireman. He used to wet thin boards and bend them to make skis for area children who then glided around the teams of horses standing in the yard.

Almon Spinney modified a skewer pointing machine for use in his

and other local mills. The skewers produced in the S-E-S Mill were both pointed and non-pointed (the latter for use in candy). Between 10 and 15 women packed skewers in long crates some of which were shipped to England (for use with mutton). All packed skewers pointed the same way; bad ones were thrown out.

About the same number of male employees worked at non-packing jobs in the mill.

Farmers, including neighbor Alfred Sjostrom, and others supplied wood to the mill. Horse-drawn teams distributed mill products to shipping points.



S-E-S Manufacturing Company stock certificate issued in 1917. At this time company capital stock was valued at \$10,000. (above)

Photos on page 47: (top) Skewer pointing machine modification patent petition by Almon Spinney; (bottom) Lumber supply contract agreement between Alfred Sjostrom and Almon I. Spinney.



Petition

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your Petitioner Almon I. Spinney a citizen
of the United States
Residing at Farmington
in the County of Franklin
State of Maine and whose Post Office address is
R 2 - Farmington, Maine
pray that Letters Patent may be granted to him for improvement in
SKEWER POINTING MACHINES
as set forth in the annexed Specification.

And he hereby claims as his invention the following:



Signed at Farmington, Maine this 14th day of May 1917
Almon I. Spinney
and State of Maine

SPECIFICATION

To All Whom It May Concern:

BE IT KNOWN That I, Almon I. Spinney

Alfred Sjostrom of Industry, Maine, party of the first part, and Almon I. Spinney of Industry, Maine, party of the second part, agree as follows, to wit:

Said Sjostrom hereby sells all the hard wood suitable for skewer lumber on the premises conveyed to said Sjostrom by Benjamin Look May 14, 1920, excepting the lumber on the cedar swamp which he has already sold to said Spinney. Said Sjostrom agrees to cut and haul the same to the mill of said Spinney.

Said Spinney agrees to pay said Sjostrom for said hard wood lumber on said Look place suitable for skewers the going price for said skewer lumber at the mill when delivered.

In case said Sjostrom is unable to cut and deliver said lumber as said Spinney wants it then said Spinney is to have the right to cut and haul said hard wood lumber suitable for skewers to the mill operated by said Spinney and is to pay said Sjostrom the going price for said above described lumber at the mill at the time of delivery less the cutting and hauling charges.

Alfred Sjostrom.....
Party of the First Part.

Executed in Duplicate.

A. I. Spinney.....
Party of the Second Part.

In witness whereof the parties hereunto set their hands and seals this 14th day of May, 1920.

The Watson Mill-Lincoln, Scott, and Elbridge Rand founded a mill in Anson when horses were still a staple of lumbering. Scott worked in the woods while the other two brothers ran the mill. The complex included a cook house, bunk house, stable, and a long lumber house, all situated off the Greenleaf Road by Caswell Mountain because the lumber was there. In the 1930s a cord of wood was worth \$1.50 and a good day's work netted three cords. A man and a team might make \$4 a day. Horse size ran between 1,600 and 1,800 pounds.

Eventually, the Rand Mill changed hands. Bill Goodwin of North Anson took only the boxes (fish and apple) before he sold the rest of the mill to Almon Watson.

On October 1, 1947 the former Rand Mill was broken down and moved to its present location on the Rand Road in Industry because it was now easier to truck in and out on a main road. To get to the Caswell Mountain cutting area, workers had to walk into it in the spring.

Only the steam boiler was not moved to its new location as it



Workers enjoy a break from routine at the Rand Mill in Anson.

took too many employees (three day workers and a night watchman) to care for it. The mill now changed to diesel power.

At one time the mill employed between 20 and 30 workers in both the mill and the woods. Presently, a half dozen employees do the work as wood is secured from suppliers. Almon Watson retired several years ago to be replaced by his son Elbridge (Buddy) as manager of the Watson Mill in the West Mills end of town.

Seven Rand Brothers (right): back: Lincoln, Charles, Sam; front: George, Scott, Carlton, Elbridge. c. 1920.



Watson Mill 2003 (left)



Ostrich Farm-Exotic creatures seldom seen outside of movies or zoos trot around the pens behind Rick Brown's house on the West Mills Road.

Ostriches are native to South Africa but have become popular in the United States; Alaska raises the most of these birds. They are not inexpensive. A top breeding pair can cost many thousands of dollars.

These very large birds come in three colors: blue, red, and black (the calmest variety). Some grow nine feet tall and weigh 500 pounds. A kick from an ostrich can do lethal damage. They are also faster than they look, being able to sustain 50 miles per hour for 30 minutes straight.

Their meat is red, low in cholesterol, and tastes like beef. Their eggs can be decorated (Rick Brown's wife is talented at doing this). One ostrich yolk equals two dozen chicken yolks.



Photos: (top) Big Al and Clucker enjoy a sunny day as they move around in their pen.

(bottom): These young ostriches ill soon grow into big birds.

West's Mills, Me., April 30 1892

Town of Industry

BOUGHT OF HARRISON DAGGETT,
DEALER IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,

BOOTS, SHOES, MEDICINES, ETC.

	100	Crackers	25	
	18	Old Cheese	18	
	2	Sugar	10	33
May	19	100 crackers	25	
"	-	2 Sugar	10	35
"	25	Fish	15	
"	"	1/2 Tea	25	40
June	6	2 dt Oil	5	
"	"	2 Sugar	10	
"	"	1 lb	10	25
June	10	100 crackers	25	25
June	21	1/2 Tea	25	
		2 Sugar	10	
		2 Fish	12	
		1 & 1/4 of Rais	19	66
June	27	1 1/4 Cheese	10	10
"	29	1 Bat of lard	20	20
July	1	2 dt Oil	5	5
"	5	4 1/4 Pork	43	43
"	6	3 Sugar	17	17
"	13	100 lard	25	25
"	15	28 of Flour	1 1/2	1 1/2
				4 74

Harrison Daggett was a postmaster, town clerk, and treasurer of Industry as well as proprietor of a general store. The order above is drawn on the Town of Industry. Notice how prices have changed in 111 years.

Churches

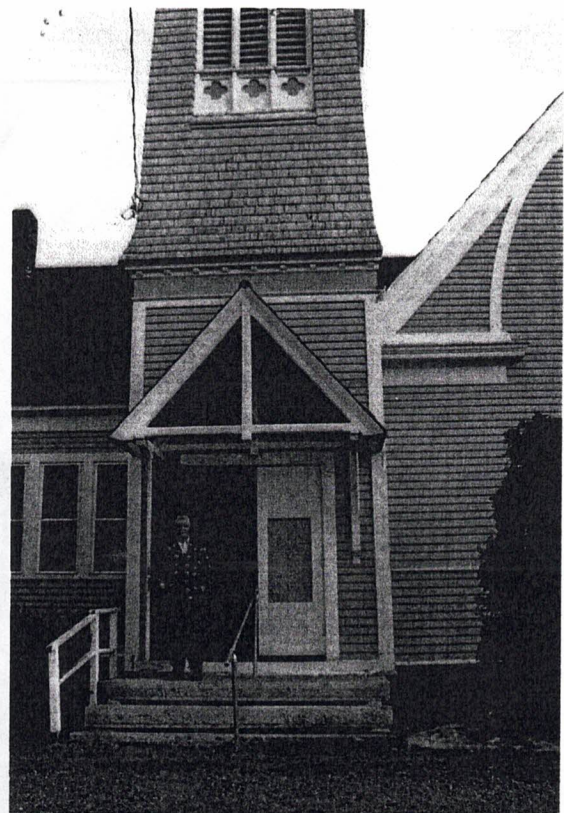
The Baptists were the earliest organized sect in Industry with the first sermon given in 1794. The first Congregational meeting was in 1797; in 1831 the Benjamin and Henry B. Rackliff families organized the Free Will Baptists. Methodist ministers Rev. Enoch Mudge and Elias Hull preached in the Gore area in 1795.

For many years there were no public houses of worship in Industry. Meetings lead by local or circuit preachers were held in private homes or schoolhouses.

In 1823 a church was constructed near Pike's Corner on the road leading to Thompson's Bridge. Capt. John Thompson supervised the effort, contributing both labor and materials. In fact, it was in his mill that the logs used for construction were sawed. This house of worship was thus called the Thompson Meetinghouse or occasionally the Red Meetinghouse for its exterior color. It survived until the early 1870s when it was sold, moved to Goodridge Corner, and turned into a cheese factory.

In the late 1820s a pair of meetinghouses were built in West Mills and the town center. The former was constructed on the West Mills Road near the present home of Joseph Paradis, Jr. at a cost of \$918,25, exclusive of plastering expenses.

(Right): Longtime deacon and church janitor Richard (Red) Morrill stands in the doorway of Shorey Chapel. Many couples who are not affiliated with the church are married in it because of its interior beauty.



The Center Meetinghouse, as the latter building was called, often doubled as a voting area and served for many years. By World War II it was in a state of collapse and was allowed to deteriorate until no visible sign of it remains on Route 148.

The West Mills Churches-The second of the two churches built in the late 1820s was erected on the present Rand Road a short distance up from Four Corners. A few years later a parsonage was put up across the road from the new Union Church which served a Methodist Episcopal congregation.

On the evening of Aug. 26, 1881 a fire started in a nearby barn owned by John Willis. It soon engulfed connecting buildings, the Willis stable, and the Union Church. The latter was completely destroyed except for its bell which was installed in its successor building.

A lack of funds stymied rebuilding efforts until the Rev. John R. Masterman arrived in West Mills. He soon initiated fund-raising for construction of a new church building. A lot on present Route 148 was deeded from James Oliver to the Methodist Society. Samuel C. Rand dug and stoned the cellar. Edward A. Maxim of Madison built the tower and oversaw the finishing of the outside. More fund-raising allowed the interior to be completed. Dedication services took place on Feb. 11, 1890

West Mills
Church
c. 1900.
People and
reason for
photo not
known.



West Mills
Community
Church
1992.



The West Mills Church was reorganized by Presbyterians on Sept. 9, 1951 and deeded over by the Methodists on Aug. 9, 1955. The church burned down on Aug. 28, 1973 at 4 a.m. when lightning struck its steeple during a thunderstorm. It was rebuilt as the present West Mills Community Church in the summer of 1974 by volunteer labor and donated materials. No mortgage was taken on. The first service was held in the church basement on Oct. 27, 1974.



This church is one of 14 Maine Presbyterian churches composing the Mission at the Eastward. For several years until March 2003 it housed the Food Closet of the Mills.

(Left): An old church photo was used to produce this card for fund-raising purposes.



Two more clusters of people pose near the West Mills Church possibly early in the twentieth century. The top photo may be of a Sunday School group.



Shorey
Chapel
2003.



Shorey Chapel-A daughter's need to memorialize her deceased parents created Shorey Chapel. For too long citizens of Allens Mills had yearned for a house of public worship. The brick school near Muddy Brook and private homes served this function for many years.

In the summer of 1890 Elizabeth Shorey Price visited Industry, observed this lack of church building and suggested erecting a chapel with a connecting room for temperance meetings. A fund-raising committee was soon set up. D. Collins Luce and his wife donated a lot of land. When two key fund-raisers died, Mrs. Price took over the expenses and management of building the church.

Frederick Thompson of Portland drew up plans and Noyes Williamson of Farmington began the construction. Mrs. Price oversaw every detail from the hanging of the 720-pound bell in the tower to the appointments for the 150-seat auditorium.

The finished building was dedicated on Nov. 10, 1891 as a memorial to Pelatiah and Sarah (Fogg) Shorey.

Since its beginning many ministers have preached in Shorey Chapel. Membership fluctuated. Sometimes services were held monthly or only in the summer. As times grew harder for the church repairs were rarely performed. By August 1962 membership in the Chapel had dwindled to eight individuals.



The Rev. John Tolman (right) conducts a baptism in Clearwater Pond in October 2000.

Leslie Taylor, the Chapel's only male member sent out an S.O.S. for a pastor to the Franklin Association of Congregational Churches, United Church of Christ. Harland C. Abbott, an administrator at Farmington State Teachers College (now the University of Maine at Farmington) was dispatched to serve wherever the Chapel wished. Association churches sent laymen and laywomen to lead services. Florence Fogg was installed as organist, the Sunday School was reorganized, and Shorey Chapel repaired and renovated through gifts and donations.

Since then a rest room and handicapped railing have been installed, the kitchen modernized, and the Sunday School area enlarged.

The Rev. John Tolman recently retired after 31 years of service to Shorey Chapel. He and his wife Jane are shown in the photo below.





The Rev. John Tolman leads a service in Shorey Chapel.

Rev. John Tolman—John intended to take over the family farm in New Sharon but an allergy to cows forced him to shift careers. After receiving his divinity degree, John sermonized at churches in Farmington Falls, Smithfield, Greenville, Shirley Mills, Rockwood, Jackman, Oxford, and Otisfield.

For a while he was part of a senior-assistant pastor team working for the Franklin Larger Parish with churches in Carthage, Phillips, Weld, and Industry. Each member of the team took two churches a week and then swapped. Since most of the churches in which John preached were small, two of them would be yoked together.

John found time to teach as well as preach. He earned a master's degree in education from UMF and taught in western Maine towns. Eventually, he established his own school (Morningstar Academy) in New Sharon. Flood waters in 1987 finished off this venture.

At the Franklin County Jail John counseled inmates, provided bible instruction, and offered reading assistance.

During World War II John did air force duty in North Africa.

Most of John's pastoral time was spent in the shared ministry

of the New Sharon Congregational Church and Industry's own Shorey Chapel. John served the latter for 31 years. Marcia Charles succeeded him as pastor of the Chapel.

John has been officially retired for over a year. Nevertheless, he continues to preach every Sunday at a Jackman church. He even spent three months (along with wife Jane) giving sermons at the Christ Church in Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Farming is still important to John. In the past he raised a number of animals, including rabbits and guinea hens. He now concentrates on the care of Katahdin (lack wool) sheep.



Younger members of the Shorey Chapel congregation participate in a Christmas program.



Christmas is enjoyed by the Shorey Chapel faithful. Left to right: (Back row): Glenn Heath, ? , Loueen Hobbs, Richard Morrill, Margaret Heath, Peg Morrill, Bob Healy, Fran Brann. (Front row): Lois Greenleaf, Jane Tolman, Liz Kerr, Rachel Danforth, Rev. John Tolman, Charlotte Durrell, and Craigen Healy.

Schools

Before Industry's incorporation in 1803 a few children were tutored in their homes in reading and spelling. The first schoolhouse was erected in the Gore region (date unknown). After it burned, it was replaced by a nearby building. School districts were formed in different parts of the town. From time to time the boundaries changed depending on prevailing attitudes and scholar population. Some schools were kept in private homes.

The second schoolhouse in Industry was built near Davis Corner (now Goodridge Corner) in 1807. It was torn down in 1818. By the Civil War there were 13 town school districts. In 1903 nine district schools served 169 students. At the end of World War II schools operated only in the two villages. Twenty years later Industry was part of School Administrative District 9 and all its students attended schools in Farmington.



Scholars line up by the Head of the Lake School in this 1897 photo. The young lady sixth from the right (front row) is Julia Spinney.

Head of the Lake School-During its history this school moved three times either on or near Federal Row. Originally (1812), it sat on land across from the Daniel Luce Farm (now owned by Mark and Nancy Prentiss). In 1828 the school moved onto the Luce Farm. Parent complaints for several years finally changed district boundaries. The town ordered that the schoolhouse be

torn down, moved, and reassembled in a smaller version on the corner of Federal Row and the present Sinkinson Road

In 1909 the superintendent of schools' annual report notes that attendance at the school was so small that pupils went to it for only one term. Otherwise, they were transported to the Union School on the West Mills Road.

Charlotte Robbins, flanked by her brothers, stands near the Withee Corner School (right).

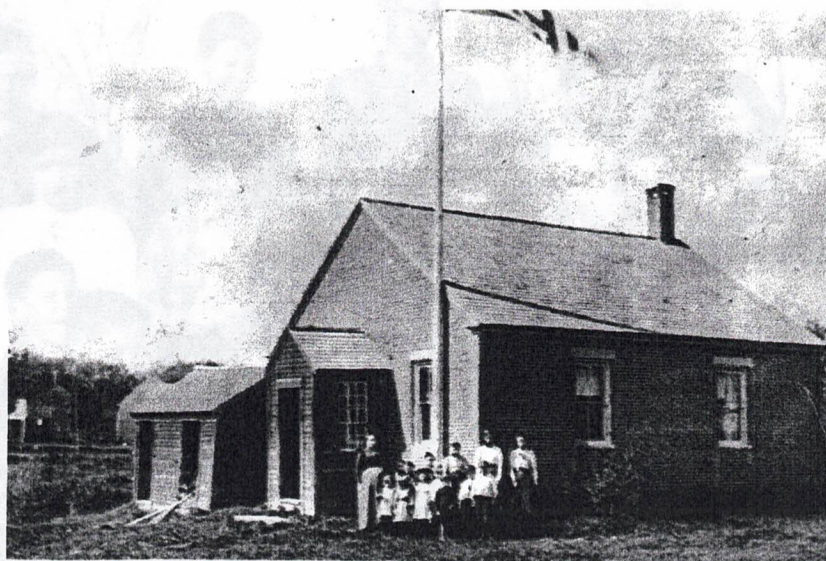


The Withee Corner School-Withee Corner is located near the junction of the New Sharon Road and the Industry Road. The first schooling in that area was in a vacant log house on land owned by Moses Tolman. The following summer the school district erected a schoolhouse on the corner.

In 1852 the town lost 1,600-plus acres to New Sharon. Soon afterward a new schoolhouse was constructed at Withee Corner at a cost of \$140. Hatch believes that this sum probably represented materials only as labor was usually "contributed by interested parties."

In 1920 the Withee Corner School opened for each of its three terms (spring, fall, and winter) and employed two different teachers. Edna Keith taught one term; Mrs. Juliette B. Keith instructed scholars for the other two. About seven pupils attended each term which average ten weeks. Edna Keith was paid \$9 a week while Mrs. J.B. Keith earned \$12 a week.

Superintendent of Schools F.J. McAuliffie received \$175.86 for overseeing the operation of all Industry schools (Rand, West Mills, Allens Mills, Goodridge, Withee's, Union, and Jerusalem). The superintendent reported to taxpayers that "Withee's is doing excellent work" but needed better lighting to protect the children's eyesight.



The Brick School-At Industry's annual town meeting held on March 12, 1832 citizens voted to divide the Center School District (Goodridge Corner School) and form one in the village of Allens Mills. This new division was afterwards known as District Number One.

The Brick School shown above was built either in the summer of 1839 or the year after. It educated students at its Shadagee Road location into the twentieth century.

The Allen Mills School-In December 1913 the town purchased a lot off the Savage Road from Arthur Rackliff for \$100. Here a frame schoolhouse was erected as a successor to the nearby Brick School.

Earl Ireland drilled a well on the school lot in 1957, the first time a school became equipped with such a luxury. Two rooms were also added onto the building.

In 1959 Industry became one of the first three area towns (Chesterville and Farmington were the other two) to join SAD 9. Students in grades five through eight were bussed to Farmington to continue their education. Lower grade pupils received instruction at the Allens Mills School.

Five years later the last operating school in the Town of Industry closed and all students traveled to Farmington to attend classes. The former school is now a private home.



Allens Mills School c. 1946 or 1947 (left to right): Front Row: Douglas Frost, Maryann Jennings, Lois Frost, James Ryder, Carolyn Wahl, Dale Fairbanks, Duane (Skip) Clark, Earl Luce, and Carolyn Vanderhoff.

Second Row: Patricia Vanderhoff, Nancy Watson, Roger Ryder, Harry Clark, and Donald Clark.

Third Row: Scott Tolman, Delmar Barker, Lewis Tracy, Arthur Tracy, George Beale, Pauline Luce, and ? .

Fourth Row: Muriel Cochran, Colby Ryder, John Wahl, Jr., Courtney _____, and Donald Rackliff.

(On page 64): Top: Certificate of Promotion for Ted Tracy, Jr.
 Bottom: Program for 8th grade graduation.
 Teachers: Katherine Keef, Ruby Kyes.
 Supt. of Schools: S.T. Marshall
 Students of Allens Mills and Goodridge
 Corner Grammar Schools-1943

Public Schools

CERTIFICATE OF PROMOTION

This Certifies, That Theodore R. Tracy Jr. has completed the Course of Study prescribed for the Grammar Department of the Public schools of Industry, Maine and is entitled to admission to the High School.

In Testimony Whereof, this Certificate is given this twenty-eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three.

S. T. Marshall Superintendent

Catharine Keef Principal

GRADUATING CLASS

PROGRAM

Barbara Barker	ProceSSIONal
	Invocation Kent Rackliff
Barbara Beale	The Nation's Need of Men
	Barbara Beale
Betty Rackliff	Song--America School
	Nancy Theo. Tracy Jr.
Theodore Tracy Jr.	Presentation of Seven Point Pins
	Two Girls
Reginald Walker	Nothing But flags
	Barbara Barker
	Piano Solo Kent Rackliff
	Billy's Rose Betty Rackliff
	Song--There's A Star Spangled
	Banner Waving Somewhere
	Elizabeth Barker
	A Plan For Permanent Peace
	Reginald Walker
	Presentation of Diplomas
	Supt. S. T. Marshall
	Recessional of Graduating Class



Goodridge Corner School c. 1913 (left to right): Front Row: Sylvia Wagner, Vernon Rackliff, Holmes Wagner; Back Row: Joe Rackliff, Edgar Kyes, Edna Keith (teacher), Goldie Wagner.

The Goodridge Corner School-There have been three schools in or near Goodridge Corner. The first was built in 1807 about 100 rods (1,650 feet) north of the intersection of Routes 43 and 148; it was torn down in 1818.

Six years later a second school was erected on Davis Corner (the name for Goodridge Corner in 1812) diagonally across from the present abandoned school. A term for high school students was offered at the school in 1832. This second school site was later occupied by the Enterprise Cheese Factory.

The third and last school at Goodridge Corner was constructed in 1868 for the sum of \$685. After the enactment of the Free High School Law of 1873, town selectmen and the school supervisor decided to establish such a school at Goodridge Corner. Freelan O. Stanley (one of the brothers who invented the Stanley Steamer) of Kingfield taught the fall term. The effort proved very successful. A second free high school term was held at the school in 1883.

Goodridge Corner School is mainly remembered as a grammar school of eight grades. Ages of scholars attending could range from five to 20 as many boys had to skip terms to work at home on the farms. The school day lasted from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Subjects taught included the 3 Rs, grammar, history, and geography.

On Friday afternoons the Goodridge Corner School Improvement League (statewide organization) met. This group consisted of students and some adults (usually teacher). At these meetings business was discussed, a collection taken, and entertainment might be presented. Out of its treasury the group would sometimes buy items for the school such as books, a clock, or a croquet set.

Many former students remember the huge stove (still there) in the school, the pail of drinking water, and the bright Aladdin's lamp.

The janitor (often a student) cut the wood, started and banked the fire, and got the water. Buddy Kyes held that job when his mother Ruby taught there. In 1943 his uncle installed electricity in the schoolhouse.

The school closed in the middle 1940s and reverted to its donor the Kenniston Family. In 1954 Robert C. (Bud) Pratt of Hopkinton, Mass. purchased it. Forty nine years later he donated it to the Industry Historical Society.



Photos: (Opposite): Goodridge Corner School, December 1916. Back: Mrs. Juliette Keith (teacher), ? , ? , Sylvia Wagner, Ella Spencer, Goldie Wagner, ? . Middle: Kenneth Durrell (white shirt), Nora Rackliff, Edgar Kyes, Lucien Kenniston, May Drew. Front: Holmes Wagner, ? , Ellery Rackliff (white shirt), ? , ? , Ruby Wagner.

(Below): Secretary's report for the June 22, 1917 meeting of the Goodridge Corner School Improvement League.

Industry Maine
June 22, 1917

The Goodridge Corner School Improvement League met at the school house at 3 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and amended.

Voted to buy a flag, seven feet by four feet, and pay \$7.40.

As there was no more business the meeting was placed in the hands of the Program Committee.

A collection of five cents was taken and the same was passed to the treasurer.

Number present sixteen (16)

Voted to adjourn until June 28.

Herman Wilson
Secretary



Goodridge
Corner
School
1943.

(Above): Back: Frank Beale, John Rackliff, Harold (Buddy) Kyes, Reginald Walker. Front: George Beale, Carroll Ryder, Donald Rackliff. Teacher (not present) is Ruby Kyes.

(Below): Back: Marilyn Packard, Barbara Beale, Betty Rackliff, Shirley Claflin. Front: Jackie Burton, Bana Rackliff, and Janet Walker.



Goodridge
Corner
School
1943



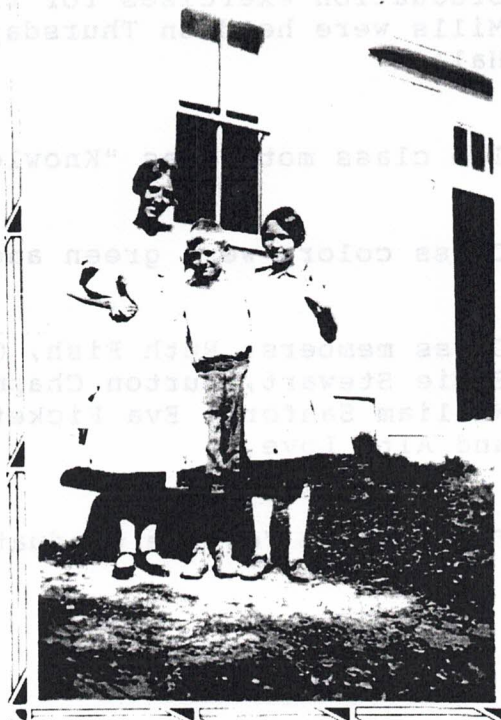
The West Mills Grammar School was equipped with a bell tower. A woodshed was later added on the building.

The West Mills Schools-The first school in the vicinity of West Mills was built around 1812 and later served as many as 70 scholars during winter terms. In 1823 the district was divided into one serving West Mills and a second educating students in what was called the Esquire Shaw District. The old schoolhouse which had stood to the north of the Shaw Farm was now moved to the south of that place (District No. 5 in 1861).

The first term of high school education opened in West Mills in 1832 and was taught by a student from Waterville College. Two years later a high school opened in the new brick schoolhouse in the village. After the Free High School Law was enacted on Feb. 24, 1873, the town appropriated \$150 for such schools. Two of these schools opened, one being located at West Mills. It was favorably received, being the first of several intermittent terms.

In 1910 a frame school on the Rand Road was built. In her report to the town Supt. of Schools Juliette B. Keith (also a teacher at the Withee Corner School) listed two schools for West Mills: Grammar (grades 5-8) and Primary (grades 1-4). She reported that so few students lived in the district that both schools' students had to be combined under one teacher for the spring term.

Etta Hamlin (left) is shown at the West Mills Grammar School with two of her students, Harley Oliver (middle) and Priscilla Cain (right) around 1929. Miss Hamlin was considered very strict by her charges.



Priscilla Cain remembers the teachers at West Mills boarding at the home of Marvin Luce. She also recalls that the janitor got water at the Charles Oliver residence.

Students sometimes participated in school bands. They used no music and relied on simple instruments such as the triangle and sticks to beat out rhythms to songs like "Jingle Bells."

Sayward Hackett graduated from the West Mills Grammar School in 1949. One of his teachers was Ruth Wing. During his seventh and eighth grade years he acted as janitor, a service for which he earned \$3 weekly. His duties included starting and banking the fire and getting water.

The West Mills School closed in 1957. The 40 or so students served by this school were bussed across town to the Allens Mills School. The former school is now a private home.

Before the school closed eighth grade graduation class exercises were held in the West Mills Grange Hall on Route 148. A portion of a program for the Class of 1915 is shown on the opposite page. Twelve students received diplomas on this occasion.

Graduation exercises for the 1915 eighth grade class at West Mills were held on Thursday June 24, 1915 at the local Grange Hall.

The class motto was "Knowledge is Power."

Class colors were green and white.

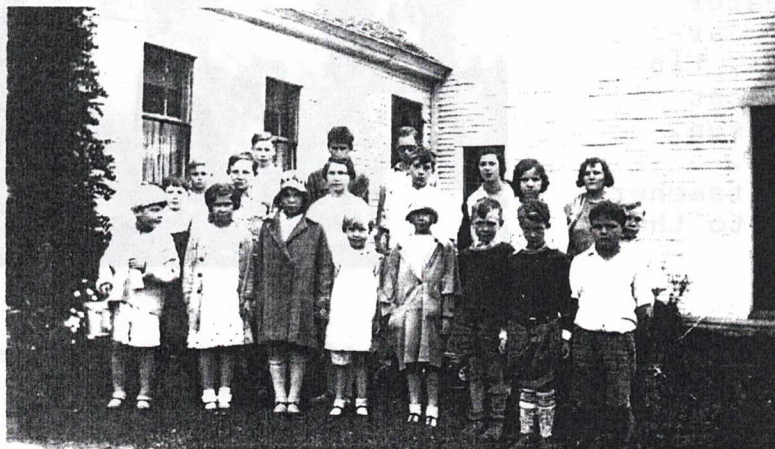
Class members: Ruth Fish, Gladys Lovejoy, Florence Collins, Elsie Stewart, Burton Chapman, Lester Kyes, Franklin Patterson, William Sanford, Eva Fickett, Carl Goodridge, Edith Wilkins, and Alta Love.

The program for the graduation exercises:

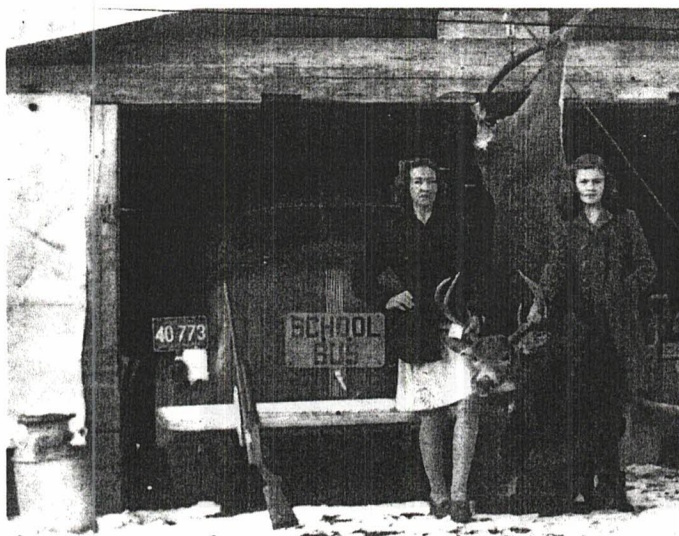
- Programme*
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. March, Class '15 | 19. Music. |
| 2. Prayer | 20. The Crest, William Sanford |
| 3. Music | 21. Hunch Back Polly, Edith Wilkins |
| 4. Salutatory with Recitation
Gladys Lovejoy | 22. Class Prophecy
Elsie Stewart |
| 5. Shacob's Lament,
Burton Chapman | 23. Solo, - Helen Seeman |
| 6. Solo, Mrs. Harrison | 24. How I Hunted a Mouse
Ruth Fish |
| 7. Begging Away - Eva Fickett | 25. Solo - Nettie Moody |
| 8. The Soldier's Reprieve
Lester Kyes | 26. Valedictory -
Franklin Patterson |
| 9. Solo - Martha Emery | 27. Presentation of Diplomas
Mrs. Rackliff |
| 10. Presentation of Gifts
Florence Collins | 28. Music |
| 11. The Boy Hero - Alta Love | 29. Prayer |
| 12. A Soldier of Gettysburg
Carl Goodridge | 30. March - Class '15 |



West Mills School c. 1927. (left to right): Back Row: Eunice Bowie (teacher), Linwood Kennedy, ? , Lawrence Tuscan, Colby Cain. Middle Row: Lucille Tuscan, Vivian Norton, Dorothy Watson, Erland Robbins, Marian Luce. Front Row: Helen Kennedy, Priscilla Cain, Almon Watson, Harley Oliver, _____ Robbins, Tracy Cain, Howard Watson (boy numbered one).



West Mills School c. 1931. (left to right) Front Row: Charlene Oliver, ? , Gladys Oliver, Alice Spinney, _____ Crocker, Lester Watson, Russell Robbins, Jr., Gordon Collins (Howard Watson behind). Middle Row: Tracy Cain, Almon Watson, Priscilla Cain, Erland Robbins, Vivian Norton, Helen Kennedy, Hildreth Doble. Back Row: Harley Oliver, Colby Cain, ? , Cyrus Collins.



Dot (left) and Jackie Burton pose with a deer shot by Dot's husband Tom. Their dog Chummie sits in front of them.

Behind the group is a passenger vehicle used as a school bus. During the 1930s and 1940s Tom and Dot transported Industry students to town schools.

In 1958 Grade 8 graduation exercises were held in the Allens Mills Grange Hall. (left to right): JoAnne Hackett, Freeman Chick, Chester (Bud) Kennedy, Carmellita Buzzell, Linwood Luce, Delmont (Delly) Hutchinson, Donna Fairbanks. Bana Rackliff (teacher) is seated back to the camera.



The following pages carry examples of paperwork generated by the Industry School System.

Page 74 features a catalog for the West (note spelling) Mills Free High School during the 1880 fall term. Adelbert O. Frederic acted as principal while Sara E. Norton held the post of assistant pupil. Adelaide A. Manter, Cleveland W. Perkins, and Holmes H. Bailey made up the school committee.

The catalog lists male (gentlemen) and female (ladies) students separately. Courses of study, grades in those studies plus days in attendance, and marks for deportment (behavior) are also given.

Catalogue and Average Rank of Pupils.

GENTLEMEN.	GENTLEMEN.						
	<i>Algebra.</i>	<i>Arithmetic.</i>	<i>Grammar.</i>	<i>Geography.</i>	<i>Book Keep.</i>	<i>Physiology.</i>	<i>Philosophy.</i>
Burns, Ward,	90	80	80	33	100	33	100
Daggett, Hiram,	78	28	100	28	100	28	100
Fish, Charles R.,	88	90	90	38	100	38	100
Hatch, Geo. Milton,	98	95	97	95	40	100	40
Johnson, Henry,	88	94	94	30	99	30	99
Luce, Frank C.,	98	99	99	50	100	50	100
Norton, David M.,	92	40	100	40	100	40	100
Norton, Reuel B.,		49	90	49	90	49	90
Oliver, Charles F.,	97	90	95	97	45	100	45
Patterson, George W.,		36	90	36	90	36	90
Pinkham, Samuel E.,	75	39	90	39	90	39	90
Pinkham, Rufus F.,	90	45	93	45	93	45	93
Rackliff, Samuel,	90	48	100	48	100	48	100
Smith, Fred W.,	85	50	95	50	95	50	95
Stevens, Fred K.,	88	50	92	50	92	50	92
Viles, Charles M.,	80	39	97	39	97	39	97
Viles, George W.,		29	90	29	90	29	90
Watson, Orrin W.,	87	47	90	47	90	47	90
Watson, Eugene S.,	90	40	98	40	98	40	98
Wilson, Charles A.,	94	32	92	32	92	32	92
<i>Total, 20.</i>							

Catalogue and Average Rank of Pupils.

LADIES.	LADIES.						
	<i>Algebra.</i>	<i>Arithmetic.</i>	<i>Grammar.</i>	<i>Geography.</i>	<i>Book Keep.</i>	<i>Physiology.</i>	<i>Days Attendance.</i>
Daggett, Ella,	88	38	100	38	100	38	100
Daggett, Emma,	78	41	95	41	95	41	95
Daggett, Anna,	97	40	97	40	97	40	97
Frederic, Frances E.,	96	49	100	49	100	49	100
Luce, Annie M.,	88	90	95	90	94	46	100
Luce, Leonora B.,	88	90	90	90	90	49	100
Norton, Sara E.,	95	95	96	90	90	44	100
Norton, Emily M.,	98	50	92	50	92	50	92
Norton, Carrie L.,	97	50	92	50	92	50	92
Norton, Frankie A.,	98	48	93	48	93	48	93
Norton, Amy A.,	90	50	94	50	94	50	94
Norton, Ellen S.,	90	10	95	10	95	10	95
Norton, Clara E.,	78	46	90	46	90	46	90
Perry, Etta M.,	95	45	99	45	99	45	99
Perry, Nora B.,		44	99	44	99	44	99
Pinkham, Bertha M.,		50	94	50	94	50	94
Pinkham, Maria R.,		9	100	9	100	9	100
Stevens, Nellie B.,	98	50	100	50	100	50	100
Viles, Alma H.,	87	35	100	35	100	35	100
Watson, Ellen A.,	98	39	99	39	99	39	99
<i>Total, 20. Whole number, 40.</i>							

Public Schools

CERTIFICATE OF PUNCTUALITY

Awarded to Flora Spinney for Punctuality and
 Attendance, for the Term ending July 8th 1909
 Given at Industry in the State of Ottawa
 this eighth day of July nineteen hundred & nine
Torrey A. Merrill Teacher.

D. H. Erwin & Co., Publishers, Portland, Maine

Flora Spinney lived on Federal Row at the Stetson Farm (now the Prentiss Place) when she attended the Union School in 1909. The school year then ran on a cycle of February to February, beginning with the spring term. The closest school to Flora's home, the Head of the Lake School had closed for lack of sufficient pupil numbers. Flora had the same teacher for all three terms, Torrey Merrill.

The Union School was situated on the West Mills Road below the present Osborn Farm (opposite side). It was the third such building on this site. The first had been moved from North Industry and was eventually sold. The second burned in 1861, necessitating that pupils be educated in private homes and a shoe shop (for one term). The building in which Flora was taught was built in 1864. It closed in the 1920s.

After Flora left school she became a pianist at local theaters, providing background music to silent films.

School Agent's Census Return, 1888

By sections 60 and 61 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Act approved February 23, 1876, every School Agent is required to make to the Assessors and Superintending School Committee, in the month of April, annually, under oath, certified lists of "the children in his district between four and twenty-one years of age, as they existed on the first day of said month, exclusive of those coming from other places, where they belong, to attend any college or academy, or to labor in any factory therein." Agents will please notice that it is not enough to give the number of scholars in their several districts, but a list of their names is required by law.

I hereby certify, under oath, that the following is a correct list of the names of the scholars belonging to this District, between the ages of four and twenty-one years as they existed on the first day of April, 1888

(Signed,)

Agent of District No. 9

Town of *Samuel C. Rand*

ss.

1888

Personally appeared and made oath to the above Certificate.

Before me, Justice of the Peace in

April, 1888,

NAMES.	AGES.	NAMES.	AGES.
<i>Jeffries Ai</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Smiths Walter</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Jeffries Allie</i>	<i>17</i>		
<i>Laggett Cappie</i>	<i>18</i>		
<i>Laggett Mary</i>	<i>20</i>		
<i>Merry Wm.</i>	<i>20</i>		
<i>Merry Ider</i>	<i>18</i>		
<i>Kennedy Warren</i>	<i>19</i>		
<i>Kennedy Hattie</i>	<i>16</i>		
<i>Kennedy Andrew</i>	<i>9</i>		
<i>Rand Charles</i>	<i>19</i>		
<i>Rand Blanch</i>	<i>17</i>		
<i>Rand Ruthene</i>	<i>16</i>		
<i>Rand Sammie</i>	<i>13</i>		
<i>Rand Georgie</i>	<i>12</i>		
<i>Rand Scott</i>	<i>8</i>		
<i>Rand Carlton</i>	<i>7</i>		
<i>Rand Elbridge</i>	<i>5</i>		

Samuel C. Rand was the school agent for District No. 9, located in North Industry. The report shown here is not completed (Rand has overwritten a student's name and signed his own in the wrong place). The report is probably for the year 1883. Note the wide spread of student ages with most being in their teenage years.

Pages 77 and 78 offer portions of a 1907 register kept by a teacher at the Union School. Page 79 provides a look into school spending for the year 1902-03.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	Edna Hawes	15																								
2	Alden Collins	8							T																	
3	Earl Oliver	15																								
4	James Hawes	12																								
5	Arthur Fickett	15																								
6	Harry Fickett	10																								
7	Eva Fickett	5																								
8	Guy French	17																								
9	Edward Sears	8																								
10	Leon Emery	11																								
11	Ruth Emery	9																								
12	Ella Spencer	6																								
13	Lottie Oliver	13																								

Teachers were required to keep attendance records at Industry schools. Their registers listed student names, ages, times absent, tardy or dismissed plus days attended. Perpendicular lines indicated absences, an upright T tardiness, and an upside-down T dismissal. Attendance was kept for both morning and afternoon sessions. Horizontal lines drawn opposite student names indicated either the student had not entered that school at the beginning of term or had left it during the term. If a student attended less than two weeks of school, he or she was not included in the "whole number of scholars" category.

Department and scholarship were also ranked, using the numbers one through ten with one indicating the lowest grade. Teachers were encouraged to assess scholarship through heavily weighing "the good efforts of the pupil so as not to discourage scholars of moderate abilities."

If a teacher boarded with a family in the town, that board was considered part of the teacher wages. At the end of each term teachers were urged to make written reports of school conditions and progress to their superintendent.

- 1. Name of the City, Town or Plantation, *Industry*
- 2. Name or number of School, *Union School*
- 3. Name of the teacher, *Minnie Greenleaf*
- 4. Taught how many Schools before, *None*
- 5. When the School commenced, *May 6th*
- 6. When the School closed, *June 28th*
- 7. When the School was visited by the Superintendent, *May 9th and June 15th*
- 8. Length of the School in weeks, 5 days in a week, *Eight weeks*
- 9. Whole number of scholars attending School, *Twelve scholars*
- 10. Average number, *11*
- 11. Wages of Teachers per week,* *Six dollars*
- 12. How many instances of tardiness? *127*
- 13. How many instances of dismissal? *3*
- 14. How many pupils not absent one-half day? *6*
- 15. Number of daily recitations, *26*
- 16. Number of visits by Superintendent, *Two*
- 17. Number of visits by citizens, *Four*
- 18. Reading; No. of classes in, *4* Whole No. of pupils in *12*
- 19. Spelling, " *4* " *12*
- 20. Penmanship, " *9* " *9*
- 21. Arithmetic, " *9* " *9*
- 22. Grammar, " *3* " *8*
- 23. Geography, " *1* " *3*
- 24. Composition, " "
- 25. History, " *1* " *4*
- 26. Physiology, " *1* " *4*
- 27. Bookkeeping, " "
- 28. Elements of Science, "
- 29. Civics, " "
- 30. How many have attended to other studies? If so, to what studies and how many to each? *Algebra*
3 pupils
- 31. Is the School well furnished with text-books? *No*
- 32. What globes, wall maps and charts, if any, belong to the School? *U. S. Map and a chart.*
- 33. Has the School a library? *No* How many volumes?
- 34. Was the teacher duly examined and certificated as required by law? *Yes*

I hereby certify that this Register has been truly and faithfully kept as required by law and that all the statements herein made are correct according to my best knowledge and belief.

Teacher of *Union School*.
Minnie Greenleaf } *Spring* Term.
June 28, 1907.

*In cases where the teacher's board is paid by the town, the price of board per week should be added to the wages of teacher per week.

SCHOOL REPORT.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Orrin Leeman, term expires, 1903.

Ward Burns, term expires, 1904.

Eugene Smith, term expires, 1905.

To the Citizens of Industry:

The following is a report of the schools for the year 1902-3.

RESOURCES.

Amount raised by town,	\$442 40
Received from State,	468 41
Received from Farmington,	20 65
Received for wood, from High School,	1 00
Unexpended in 1901,	26 20
	\$ 958 66

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' wages,	\$924 00
Wood,	29 40
Conveying scholars,	49 20
	\$1,002 60
Overdrawn,	\$43 94

A portion of the school report for the year ending February 20, 1903 is shown above. Expenses not noted include a \$34 payment for education charts (due Sept. 1, 1903), \$50.42 for books (out of a \$65 appropriation), and \$37.38 for miscellaneous (supplies, rentals, and express).

The Andrew S. Emery mentioned on page 80 is the Industry Supt. of Schools submitting this report to town citizens.

Tabular Statement.

	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	No. of Scholars.	Av. Attendance.	Length of Term.	Teachers' Wages, including Board.	Wages per Term.
SPRING TERM.	Allen's Mills,	May Rackliffe,	12	10	11	\$4 50	\$40 50
	Goodridge Corner,	Cora Oliver,	8	6 $\frac{8}{10}$	8	4 50	36 00
	Head of Lake,	Annie M. Seavey,	14	11 $\frac{5}{10}$	8	5 00	40 00
	Withee Corner,	Hattie B. Leeman,	14	11 $\frac{2}{10}$	8	5 00	40 00
	Union,	Nina E. Backus,	12	10 $\frac{7}{10}$	8	5 00	40 00
	Johnson,	Lenora M. Gilman,	5	5	8	4 50	36 00
	Grammar,	Perley L. Cole,	19	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	8	7 00	56 00
	Primary,	Agnes Moulton,	20	18	8	6 50	52 00
	Rand,	Ella F. Titcomb,	7	6 $\frac{8}{10}$	8	4 50	36 00
WINTER TERM.	Allen's Mills,	Ella M. Lowell,	13	10	12	4 50	54 00
	Goodridge Corner,	Cora E. Oliver,	8	6 $\frac{8}{10}$	12	5 00	60 00
	Head of Lake,	Annie M. Seavey,	13	9 $\frac{7}{10}$	12	5 50	66 00
	Withee Corner,	Hattie B. Leeman,	13	10 $\frac{9}{10}$	12	5 50	66 00
	Union,	Ellen G. Witham,	13	8 $\frac{2}{15}$	12	5 00	60 00
	Johnson,	Ina M. Lovejoy,	5	3	5	4 50	22 50
	Grammar,	Edith H. Hatch,	14	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	6 50	78 00
	Primary,	Agnes Moulton,	16	12	12	6 50	78 00
	Rand,	Ella F. Titcomb,	7	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	12	4 50	54 00

Number scholars in town, 169.

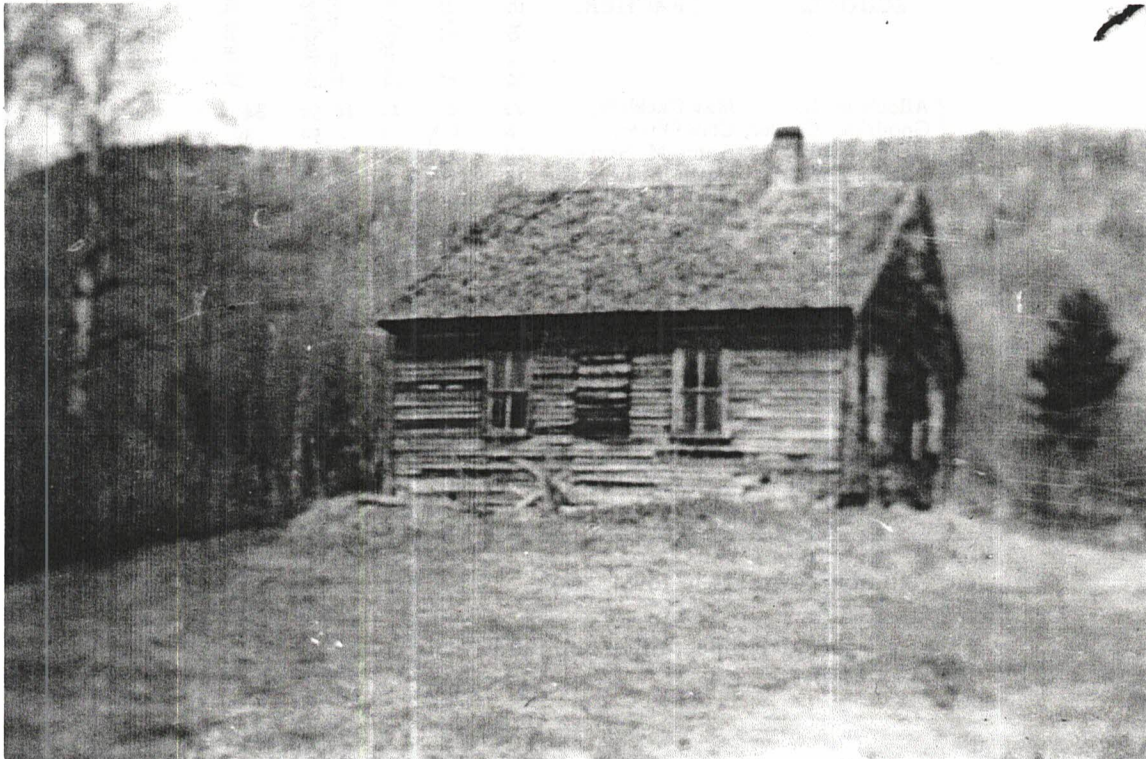
Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW S. EMERY.

In this 1903 school report to Industry taxpayers only two terms are considered. Teachers were hired by the term in those days. Students often had to get used to a new teacher (and he or she to them) each term. Average student attendance is sometimes fractional. Term length varied from school to school due to illness (scarlet fever epidemics were not uncommon), building conditions, taxpayer whim, funding, or teacher quality or availability.

Homesteads

The James Stanley Place—James Stanley settled on lot seven (Lowell Strip) early in town history. Samuel Frost moved onto it in 1835. His son Alonzo was born in the house pictured below in 1843. This property was known as the Chase Farm, Charles Henry True Farm, and the Hawes Place. Joseph F. Collins owned the farm when this photo was taken (1944); it abutted his home lot on the west. The house was then estimated to be between 135 to 140 years old. No one had lived in it since the winter of 1910. Jason Proman presently owns this property.



Joseph
Collins
Place
(right).



The Joseph Collins Place-Several generations of Collinses called this saltbox with attached shed and barn home. The photo shown on page 81 was probably taken in the 1930s. By the 1960s it had really aged and fell in several years after the death of the last Collins to live there (1983). Located at the corner of Federal Row and West Mills Road at Collins Corner (also known as Tibbetts Corner and Roach's Corner).



Joe Collins (left)
Charles Norton
(right) 1950.
Old classmates.

Joe Collins was considered a great talker. He had a reputation for finishing conversations by jumping onto the running board of a traveling automobile and talking all the time. During his lifetime he was secretary for the Cottle Cemetery (He and family members are buried there.) and town selectman. He traced his ancestry back to the earliest settlers in the Gore region of Industry and was a cousin to historian William Collins Hatch.



Joe's daughter Ruby (left) was more at home in the woods than she was in the kitchen. This 1944 photo shows her with her shotgun at Mile Long Farm, then a Prentiss summer home on Federal Row. Ruby often worked here at various jobs, including picking fruit. She was very proud of bringing down game, especially deer, with her "Indian stick." Ruby was known to pack a pistol. On more than one occasion she fired it off to scare away possible intruders near her home.



The Squire West House-The photo above was taken before the disastrous 1920s West Mills Village fire which destroyed several homes and businesses near the West House (building on right of photo). Ron Gelinas ran a mineral business out of this house several years ago. Note store to house's left and snowbanks. Not shown in photo is a church bell located on the edge of the West House lawn.



Shaw Farm.

The word Enterprise once appeared over the door but has been painted over sometime in the past.

The Shaw Place—Located on the Shaw Hill Road, this farm was named after the family that settled on it about 1811. Daniel Shaw specialized in growing country produce, shipping it east to the British Provinces. By 1835 he had accumulated the stupendous sum of \$10,000 but unwise land speculation left him financially ruined.

Sons Daniel and Albert purchased the family home and began farming and lumbering operations. In 1851 Daniel sold out his share to Albert and moved first to New York State and four years later to Wisconsin. Albert remained in Industry, enlarged the family homestead, and ventured into politics. In the latter field he served as town selectman, town treasurer, and state legislator. He also fared well in purchasing large land tracts. He died at age 57 of typhoid fever.

More recently the farm has been inhabited by Joe Paradis, Sr. (as a child), Sonya and Irving Cirks, Ellen Hutcheson, and (presently) David and Beth Dorr and their children.

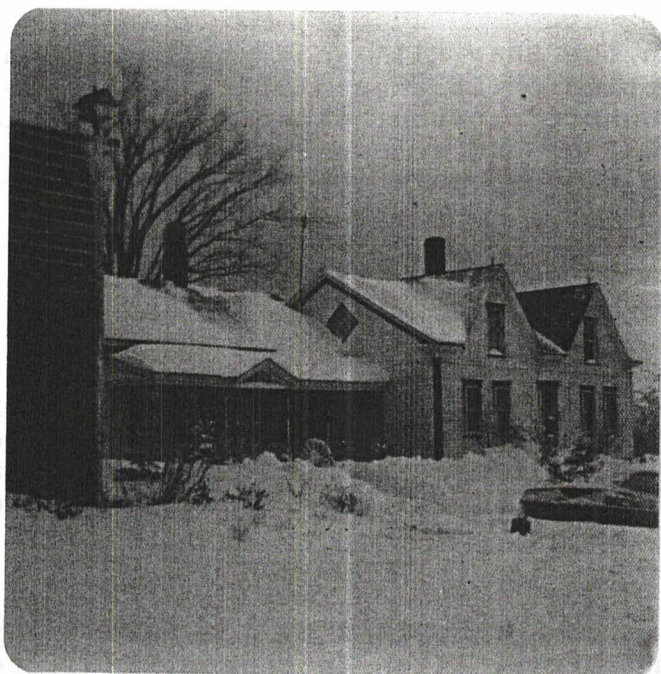
At one time John Jones, an insurance agent and state legislator, owned the property. He continued to live in Farmington but raised sheep at the farm for a hobby. John Scales helped him out. Jones owned the first Ferguson Ford tractor in the area.

The Cirks remodeled the house, tore down the original barn, and constructed two large sheds. Inside the house they installed hand-hewn beams and "tightened up" the house. Irving Cirks ran a surveying business out of the farm. "Sunny" worked as an English instructor at UMF. In town affairs she became the first woman to be elected as town selectman.

Ellen Hutcheson attracted a different sort of clientele, being a counselor and therapist. She also found time to serve on the town's planning board and enjoy her horses.

The Dorrs also have a horse, Muffin, and keep Brittany spaniels. They had always admired the farm while they were living in Starks. When it came on the market, they snapped it up. Sixty two acres go with the house.

Shaw Hill Cemetery sits near the house at the edge of Shaw Hill Road. Several Shaws are buried in it, including Albert Shaw and his father Daniel.



The porch on the Gilmore House (left) was removed in the 1970s. Ferman Berner (local auctioneer) and Bob Burton and their families lived in this house on the Shaw Hill Road in the 1960s and 1970s.

The Dewey Gilmore Place-Dewey Gilmore was a dairy farmer and town official. At one time he possessed the only electric milking machines in town. Sap from a grove of maple trees was processed in a large sap berth (now a private home) across and down the road.

The Marian Jackson House-Singer-actor Rudy Vallee was one of many celebrity friends to visit Marian Jackson at her Goodridge Corner home.



Ronnie and Lois Greenleaf now live in the Jackson House (left).



The Spinney House on Shadagee Road at an earlier date (left).

The Spinney House—Rose Spinney was appointed postmistress at Allens Mills in 1896. Her house on the Shadagee Road served as the village post office. It featured a letter slot. Business was transacted in her living room.

Rose Gordon, daughter of Ithiel and Elvina Gordon of Phillips married John Colby Spinney, a Civil War veteran, on Sept. 20, 1869 and lived well into the twentieth century.

The Newman Allen House—Newman Allen (He and his brother gave their name to the village.) built this two-story house on the Savage Road in the 1830s. Peggy Titcomb and John Vanderhoff more recently lived in this house. Donald and Ginny Watson are the current owners.

The decorative detail found over the front door of the Newman Allen House is a popular feature of several Industry homes (right).

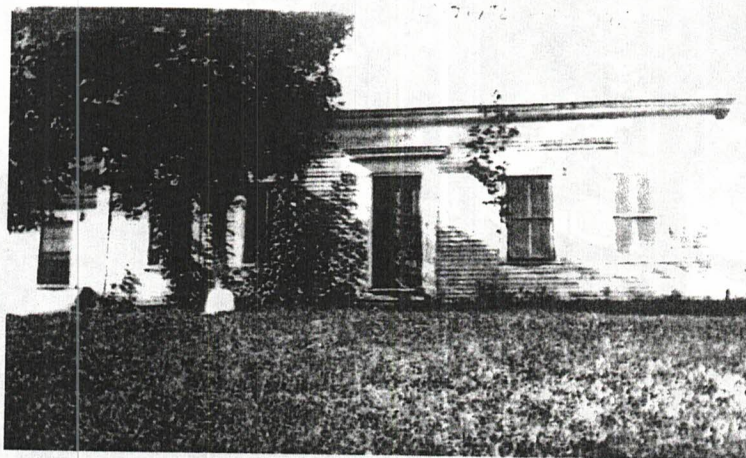




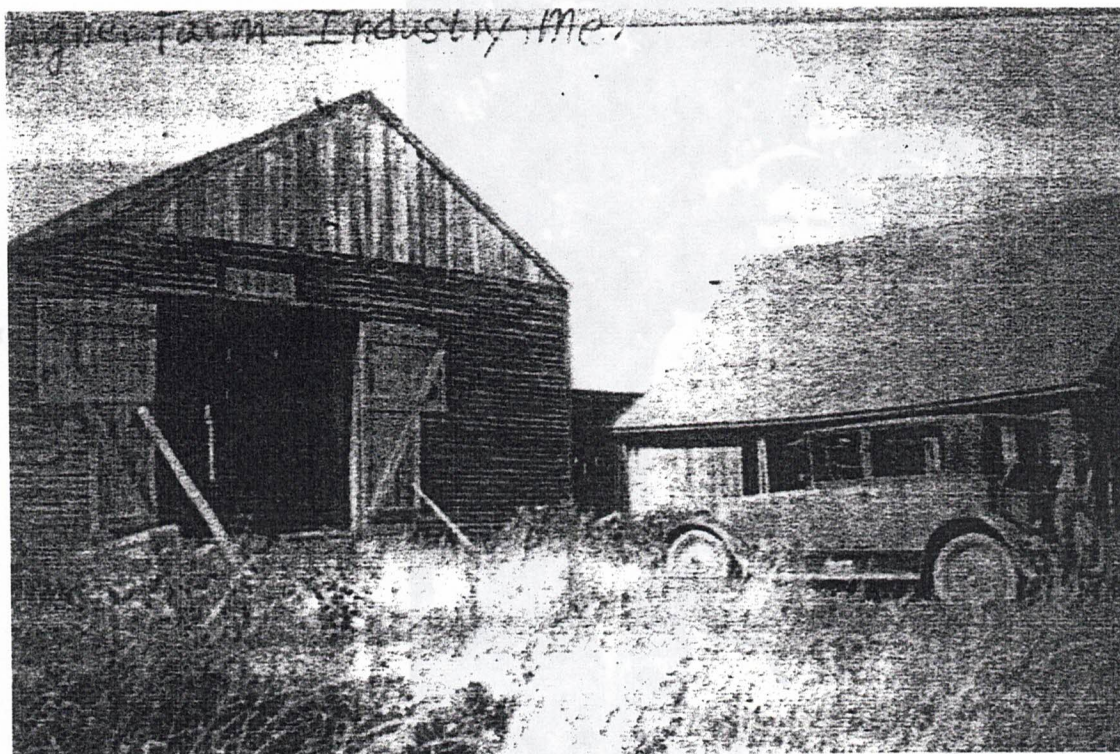
George and Edith Martin of Massachusetts bought the Ward Burns Farm in 1960. Edith recently passed away. c. 1965.

The Ward Burns Farm-In 1862 William Burns bought the Benjamin N. Willis Farm (above). Burns claimed kinship to Scottish poet Robert Burns. His son Ward for whom the road leading to the farm is named married Martha Daggett in 1885. She became crippled for the rest of her life around the birth of their only child. On good days it took two men to carry her and her chair outside to enjoy the outdoors. Burns spent the rest of his life farming the property. He was also active in town affairs, serving as tax collector, ballot clerk, selectman, and school committee member. He did carpentry and sold butter on Saturdays.

The Sanford Farm-Bill Sanford lived in the farmhouse shown below. It burned many years ago. A number of other buildings survived on the property located on the Rand Road. The Rand Family used to store things there and plant potatoes on the land in years past.



No one has lived on this former "beautiful place" for a very long time.



The Kennis Wagner Farm-The Kennis Wagner Farm sat across from the Jim Bailey Farm on the Bailey Road. Kennis and his wife Ceretha moved to Industry in 1906 or 1907 from Massachusetts. They were Canadians out of Nova Scotia. Five children were born to them: B(ertha) Goldie, Sylvia, Holmes, and twins Ruby and Pearl. The latter died before she was two years old.

Kennis and Jim Bailey made maple syrup and cider, shipping the former to New York for sale.

The children attended the Goodridge Corner School. Goldie did not like her first day. She left and walked home. Her mother marched her back. Goldie left again. The next year she and her sister Sylvia started school together. When they got older, they carried fresh eggs to school. After school let out, they walked to the store in Allens Mills, sold the eggs, and walked back home.

All four children attended high school in Farmington where they boarded and worked part-time. Goldie and Sylvia found work as waitresses at Grant's Restaurant. They also worked for Frank Strout as stenographers on the Franklin County Directory in the 1920s. Sylvia later married Frank Strout.



The Wagner children
(left to right):
Goldie, Ruby (with
cat, Sylvia (with
doll), and Holmes
(photo to left)
c. 1917.

Kennis Wagner on his
Bailey Road Farm
(right).





The George Watson Farm (far left). Daughter Joyce and Grandson Robert Burton pose in front of the house in the early 1940s.



The Fisher Viles Farm (near left) during the 1920s. Pictured: Mildred and Dorothy Watson.

The George Watson and Fisher Viles Farms-

Fire destroyed both farms; the former in the early 1950s, the latter in 1933.

George Watson was a grandson of Fisher Viles. In both cases he owned the property that burned.

The Viles Farm sat on the West Mills Road across from the Andrew Emery House. Watson farmed and kept a number of bee hives. In 1933 he was at a dance where a man acted up and was evicted. Threats were directed at Watson. Shortly afterward a fire of suspicious origin broke out at his farm. He lost everything, including his animals. Nothing was ever proved against the man with whom he quarreled.

Around 1950 Watson was living at a farm on the Rand Road near West Mills. He and his wife moved to Madison, allowing relatives (a daughter, her husband, and several children) to live on the farm. Fire broke out and spread so suddenly that a two-year-old boy was trapped in a back bedroom. John Jones happened to drive by. He stopped his car, rushed to the house, and pulled the boy out of the bedroom, thereby probably saving his life.

A chicken house sits behind the Hinkley House; the ell contains the kitchen.



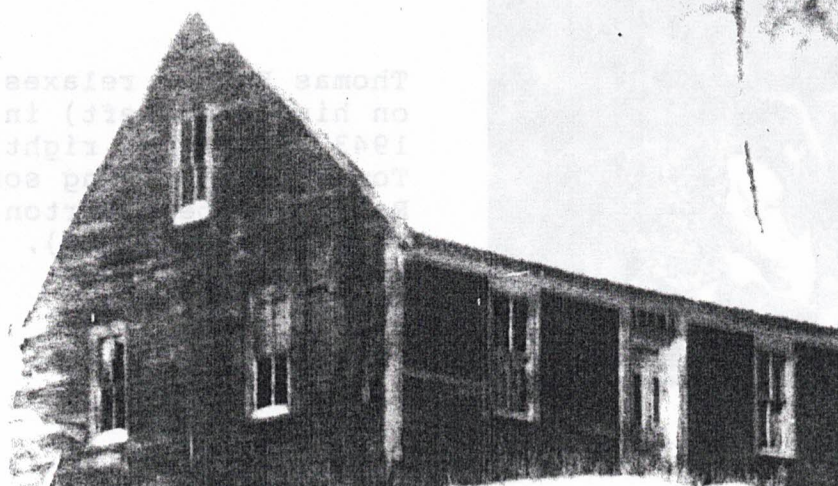
The Ezekiel Hinkley House-Sea captain Ezekiel Hinkley swapped a Georgetown farm with Samuel Look for this Industry property where he erected the two-story house seen above.

Hinkley was active in town affairs, serving as a delegate to the 1819 Constitutional Convention (coming Maine statehood), town selectman, and state legislator. He also provided space on his property for construction of a stone-walled animal pound (near Center Cemetery) and a powder house (on a large granite boulder southwest of the present James Ross residence) for storage of town powder. Hinkley died in 1853.

In 1938 the Robert Claflin Family arrived from Massachusetts and bought the property. Carolyn Claflin was a trained nurse who took in convalescent patients and cared for them on the house's second floor. Family members also manufactured small toys, tongue depressors, and finger splints.

The Claflin's Pierce Arrow car was the wonder of the neighborhood. It had two defects: it frequently ran out of gas and it often needed a boost or push to start.

Although the Claflins returned to Massachusetts in 1948, they retained property ownership. By the 1960s the house was so dilapidated that it was burned. A camp now sits on the West Mills Road site.



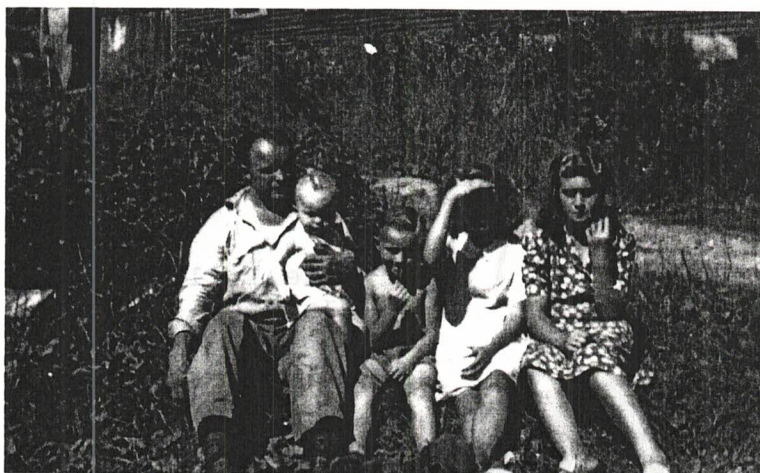
The William F. Johnson Place had fallen on hard times by the 1950s (left).

The William F. Johnson Place—In 1832 William F. Johnson married Mary Hinkley, daughter of Ezekiel Hinkley. Several years later his father-in-law divided his farm, giving William the northern half of lot 20 in the Plymouth Patent. It was in this half lot that Powder House Rock (no longer used in 1840) and the animal pound were located. Johnson built a two-story house upon the lot and lived in it for one year at which time he sold out to Andrew Tibbetts. The Tibbetts Family occupied the Johnson House for over half a century. Shortly before 1900 family members donated a small section of land to the north of the pound for use in Center Cemetery.

Thomas Burton purchased the lower section (including buildings) in 1933 from Arthur Stowell. He and his wife (Dorothy Watson) farmed the land until after the end of World War II when they sold the property to Pete Cochran and moved to Farmington. Dr. Floyd of New Sharon delivered three of their four children in the house pictured above. Ruth Look acted as midwife for the Burtons.

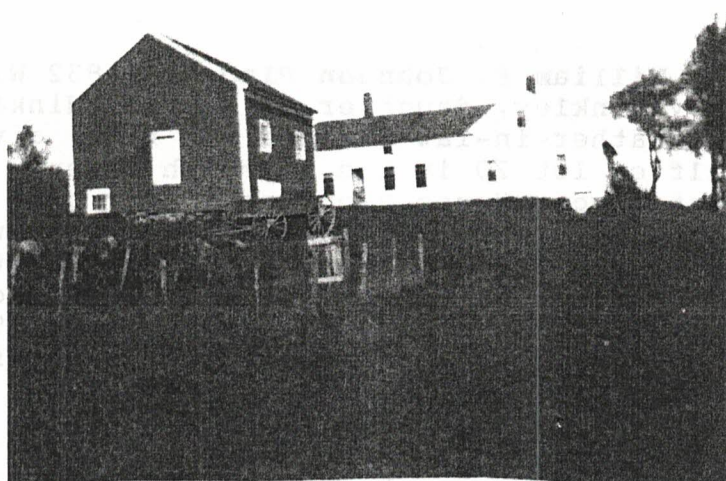
Several years later Burton recovered the property. Although he and his family continued to live in Farmington, he raised blueberries, raspberries, apples, and pear on the land. By 1970 the barn had fallen in and the house was deteriorating. The latter building was burned down and replaced by a more modern home.

Tom and Dot Burton died during the 1980s. James and Joella Ross now own the property on the west side of the West Mills Road. Leiza and Justin Scerbo own the property on the opposite side of the road.



Thomas Burton relaxes on his farm (left) in 1943. (left to right): Tom Burton holding son Ronald, Robert Burton, Ruby Tracy (friend), and Jackie Burton.

Brown Farm c. 1910 (right). Note the wagon by the barn and the poultry pen south of it. Charlie Smith then lived here.



The Samuel Brown

Farm-Samuel Brown's father Joseph was one of the first settlers of Farmington. Son Samuel came to Industry in the late 1790s and settled on lot 19 of the Plymouth

Patent. Here he built a log cabin. After successfully petitioning Plymouth Company proprietors for title to 100 acres and improvements in 1802, he sold that property to James Davis two years later.

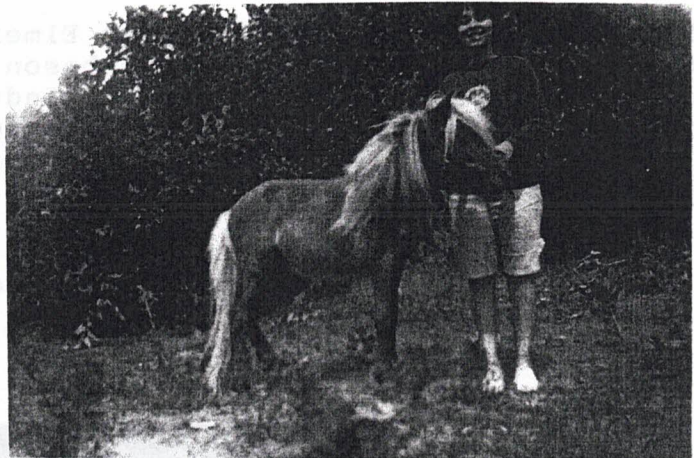
The cabin (now located in the ell) grew into a saltbox front section with attached sheds and barn. Herbert Boardman's son Leonard died here in 1822. Pelatiah Shorey for whom Shorey Chapel is named lived here a few years later.

The young maple trees growing in front of the house pictured above have matured and shade the house on hot summer days. A garage was added near the road by Fred Crocker in the 1950s. Two owners, Win Tolman and Thomas Stevens, deeded small sections of land to Center Cemetery. The former also divided the property, retaining everything on the east side of the road.

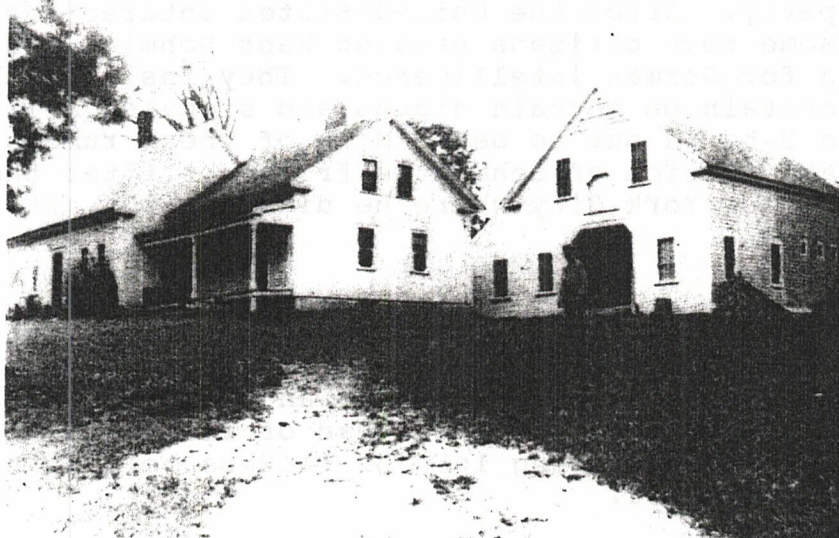
In 1940 a German immigrant, a former World War I medical officer, settled onto the property. After the United States entered the war (World War II), some town citizens hassled Hans Schmidt and accused him of spying for German intelligence. They insisted that he climbed Bannock Mountain on certain nights and signaled military information to German U-boats out to sea. None of these rumors proved out, to the satisfaction of Schmidt's friends. After the war ended, he moved to New York City where he died shortly afterwards.

John and Edna Foster purchased the property located on the West Mills Road in 1961 and raised Shetland ponies for several years until Edna died in 1965. Their daughter Helen and her husband Bob Burton now reside on the premises. Instead of raising ponies, they spend their time growing lots of flowers to complement the 200-year-old farmhouse.

Helen Foster poses with one of the family ponies in this 1963 photo (right).



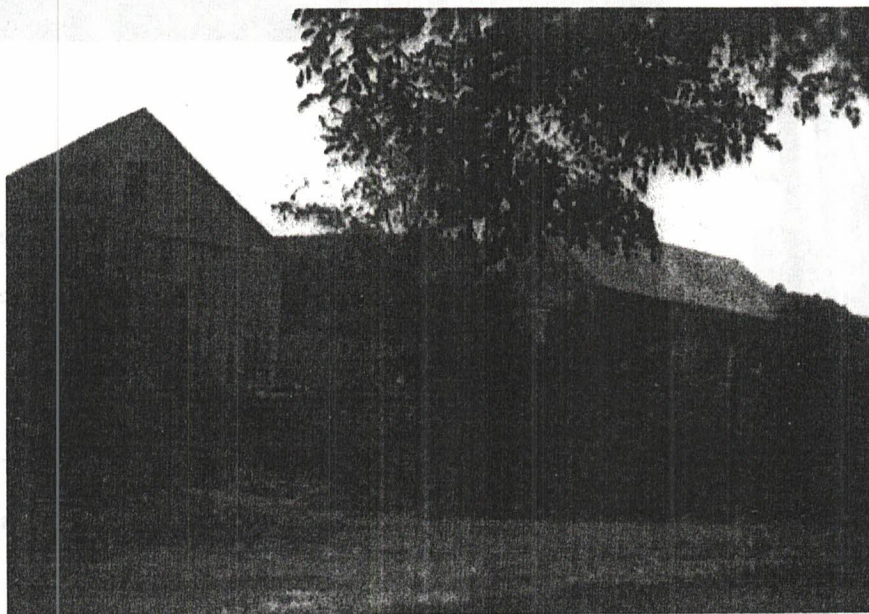
One of the trees pictured to the left is a linden tree that came all the way from Germany. European lindens feature smaller leaves and more compact crowns than their American cousins. Prior to WWII Berlin was famous for its street plantings of linden trees. Bombing and other hostilities destroyed the city's horticultural attractiveness.



The Elmer Robbins Homestead (left) in the 1920s.

The Elmer Robbins Homestead-The Elmer Robbins Family lived up the Shaw Hill Road from both Johnson Farms. Previously, they had dwelled in the Jerusalem part of Industry. Elmer's working farm included an orchard which Elmer harvested and turned into excellent cider. Neighbors stopped by more than once to purchase plenty of beverage.

The homestead later burned down. Today a camp sits on its site.



Anita Maheu and Brad Cushman live in the former Henry Johnson Homestead located on Johnson Corner on the Shaw Hill Road (left).



The George W. Johnson Homestead in 1915 (left) boasted many buildings. Both G.W. Johnson (left bottom) and his daughter Viola Johnson Weston (right bottom) lived here.



The Johnson Homesteads-Blockmaker Henry Johnson arrived in Industry in 1811 where he bought the Jonathan Bunker Farm on the east side of Bannock Mountain on what is now called the Shaw Hill Road. This hardworking man astounded others with his outstanding mathematical skills, being able to solve mentally difficult problems presented to him by neighbors and friends. He and his wife had 15 children, the sixth of whom was named George Washington Johnson.

George W. Johnson showed an early interest in agriculture. He began buying and selling animal stock when he was 16 years old, a profession at which he excelled.

Fourteen years later he bought 70 acres of land near the family homestead. By 1892 he owned 900 acres. The farm sitting on it featured many buildings, including the main house, stable, slaughter house, meat room, corn crib, long tie-up, and barns for cows, sheep, and oxen. Except for one small barn, Johnson built every structure on his farm.

Besides regularly driving stock to market for many years, Johnson was a large dealer in wool, sometimes working by himself and on other occasions taking on partners like Albert Shaw, John Willis, and Vernon Gilman. His agricultural ventures soon earned him a reputation as one of the most successful farmers in Franklin County.

He also found time to participate in community activities. At the time (1891) of the photo on the opposite page, he had served as Industry selectman for more than a dozen years. He died in 1906.

In April 1945 a chimney in the main house caught fire. Sparks soon engulfed the complex and destroyed it. Flying burning shingles also set nearby woodlands ablaze.

Viola Alice Johnson Weston was living on the homestead at the time of the fire. She was George Washington Johnson's oldest child. She graduated from Farmington State Normal School in 1883 and accepted a position with that institution as prinipal of its Model Department. Two years later she moved on to teaching stints in New Hampshire, Boston, and Pennsylvania. She also found time to take the Chautauqua Course which was much in vogue at the time.

In 1887 she married Charles Weston. She died in 1949.

Two Johnson Cemeteries are located nearby. Several members of the Johnson Family are buried there as are six veterans, including Zoe Withee (American Revolution). He ran a store on the town corner that was named after him.

Organizations

True Mountain Alliance-During the spring of 1991 the Town of Industry found itself listed as a potential low-level radioactive waste dump site. Two local residents offered land located on True Mountain to the Maine Low Level Radioactive Waste Authority for that purpose.

Before long fear and horror stories spread throughout the community about the possible degradation of the environment and lifestyles enjoyed by residents. Counter arguments of low taxes did little to soften resistance. Informational public meetings bristled with hostility.

A group of concerned citizens calling itself True Mountain Alliance organized to stop the site from locating in Industry. The NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) syndrome grew stronger in the town with votes on the issue disapproved by lopsided votes.

Some individuals in the area acted out their hostility in negative ways. Acts of vandalism were committed against the owners of the proposed site and the local geologist who was affiliated with the MLLRWA.

Residents continued throughout the summer to turn out in record numbers whenever the issue was presented to them. In early September the MLLRWA voted to drop the proposed site from consideration.



Signs like this (left) dotted the Industry landscape.

Pages 99 and 100: Front and back of a TMA handout.



TRUE Min. Alliance against nuclear dumping

**OUR GOAL IS TO STOP THE SITING OF A
LLRW STORAGE OR DISPOSAL FACILITY IN THE
NEW VINEYARD/INDUSTRY AREA.**

CALL 778-6266 FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

COMMITTEE LEADERS WELCOME ANY ASSISTANCE!

INFORMATION: DEBBIE BURD 778-3201

COORDINATING: LEIZA SCERBO 778-2482

MARLENE CONNOLLY-HOES 778-3394

PUBLICITY: GARY GUYETTE 778-6266

LUANN YETTER 652-2470

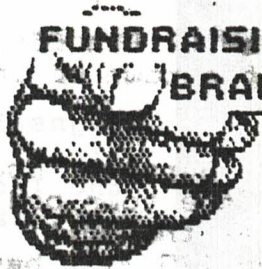
SITE RESEARCH: NANCY PRENTISS 778-2058

POLITICAL: GREG GERRITT 778-6722

JOHN HOES 778-3394

FUNDRAISING: SUE LAMB 778-4374/778-9203

BRAD SMITH 778-4374/652-2489



True Mtn. Alliance Update

April 12, 1983-Industry enacts a Hazardous Waste and Radioactive Materials Control Ordinance.

March 12, 1991-5 volunteer sites announced by Low Level Radioactive Waste Authority, (LLRWA).

March 16, 1991-New Vineyard enacts a Radioactive Waste Ordinance.

March 19, 1991-The town of Industry holds a public hearing with the LLRWA. 250 people attend and a unanimous straw vote in opposition to the siting of a dump in Industry/New Vineyard is taken.

March 28, 1991-The town of New Vineyard holds a public hearing with the LLRWA. 63 people attend and unanimously oppose the proposed siting.

April 1, 1991-New Vineyard retains Frank Underkuffler, Attorney at Law, to represent the town of New Vineyard.

April 9, 1991-The first general meeting of True Mtn. Alliance. The Alliance is named for one of the mountains on the proposed site. Committees will meet separately.

April 10, 1991-Industry holds a referendum vote which opposed 303 to 20 the testing of the proposed site and rejects a \$10,000 offer by the LLRWA.

April 16, 1991-The LLRWA holds a meeting at the Augusta Civic Center. Two motions pass. One is to create an "inactive" list, the other to seek a declaratory judgement on the strength of town ordinances.

Industry and New Vineyard are put on the "inactive" list.

April 27, 1991-An Informational Forum is held at Mt. Blue H.S. Both sides of the issue are represented. 200 people in attendance.

May 4-11, 1991-Bottle Drive, fundraiser.

May 6, 1991-Second general meeting of True Mtn. Alliance. Committees are meeting weekly.

May 9, 1991-The LLRWA holds a meeting in Augusta at Days Inn. A motion is passed to eliminate the recently created "inactive" list. The suit will be filed against Industry/New Vineyard in Kennebec County Superior Court. The LLRWA lawyer is Severin Beliveau. The lawsuit which the Authority terms "friendly" will decide if our ordinances' frustrate the will of the state. In light of the suit the LLRWA agrees not to go onsite until the order is rendered.

May 11, 1991-Baked Bean Super, Industry. A great success.

May 22, 1991-After a three week lobbying effort LD 946 is defeated in the Senate. The bill would have given towns the right to vote after 90 days of site selection. We will now have to wait for up to two or more years!

May 28, 1991-Benefactors have retained William L. Plouffe, Attorney at Law, to represent True Mtn. Alliance and the town of Industry on an "as needed" basis.

June 1, 1991-Industry lawn sale.

June 3, 1991-Suit is filed in Kennebec County Superior Court seeking a declaratory judgement as to the strengths of the town ordinances. A Temporary Restraining Order, (TRO), accompanies the suit. The LLRWA is hoping to go onsite and test immediately. The TRO will bar Industry/New Vineyard from stopping them.

June 4, 1991-The third meeting of True Mtn. Alliance. Committees are still meeting weekly.

Please be assured we have a difficult journey ahead of us. We must remain active and informed. We will stop this dump but we must work hard. Remember, "Better active today than radioactive tomorrow!"

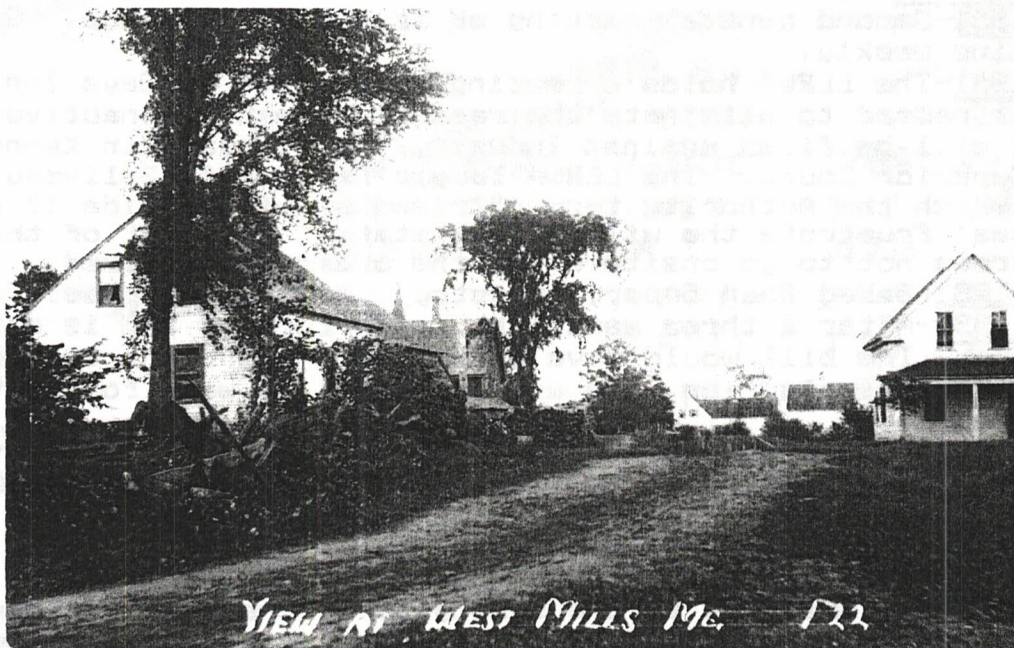
The Grange-Oliver Hudson Kelly, a government clerk, and six other individuals organized the Patrons of Husbandry (better known as The Grange) in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 14, 1867.

After the Civil War ended, the Commissioner of Agriculture asked Kelly to tour the defeated South. The devastation and destruction of that region so disturbed Kelly that he conceived of a secret society of farmers. This group, he hoped, would help bring the nation together by stressing fraternal love. At the same time the scientific side of agriculture would be presented at lodge meetings to farmers.

Caroline A. Hall, a feminist and niece of Kelly, pressured her uncle to give women equal rights within this new order.

On April 16, 1868 the first subordinate Grange was organized at Fredonia, New York. The first subordinate Maine Grange started up in Hampden five years later. Closer to home Farmington Grange #12 (now located in West Farmington) organized on April 3, 1874.

Two Granges organized in Industry 30 years later: Industry Grange #428 (West Mills) and Crystal Lake Grange #430 (Allens Mills). The former was nine days older.



VIEW AT WEST MILLS ME. 122

The Industry Grange Hall peeks out behind the pole in 1907 West Mills to the left of the dirt road passing through the village.

On March 1, 1904 those interested in organizing a subordinate Grange and Charter met at Hilton's Hall in West Mills. State Organizer W.S. Larrabee appointed Agnes L. Moulton secretary pro tem. Arthur Hawes and Hattie B. Leeman acted as assistants.

Ruthie Moulton, Agnes Moulton, Andrew Kennedy, Maud Kennedy, Joseph Elder, F.W. Patterson, Clinton Merry, Forest Merry, C.M. Hilton, and Sylvester Seavey were Charter Members.

New members paid \$3 (men) and 1 (women). The Industry Grange collected \$116.

Officers elected for the rest of the year included C.F. Oliver, Henry Oliver, Agnes Moulton, C.B. Fish, C.B. Norton, Hattie B. Leeman, A. Norton (treasurer), Cora E. Oliver (secretary), George Sears, Eva A. Oliver, Florence Watson, and Roxie Williamson.

On Dec. 26, 1905 the Industry Grange voted to build a hall. Nearly a year later (Dec. 4, 1906) the first meeting of that organization was held in the new hall.

Besides functioning as a meeting hall for the Grange members, the building provided space for such varied activities as school graduations, suppers, dances, and receptions. It was pulled down in the 1970s.

The Grange in Allens Mills started out as a stable. Herbert Luce changed it into a small store. When Benjamin Rackliff bought the store, he raised the roof, and built an upstairs hall. After Crystal Lake Grange incorporated on April 1, 1904, it purchased the building and built an addition.

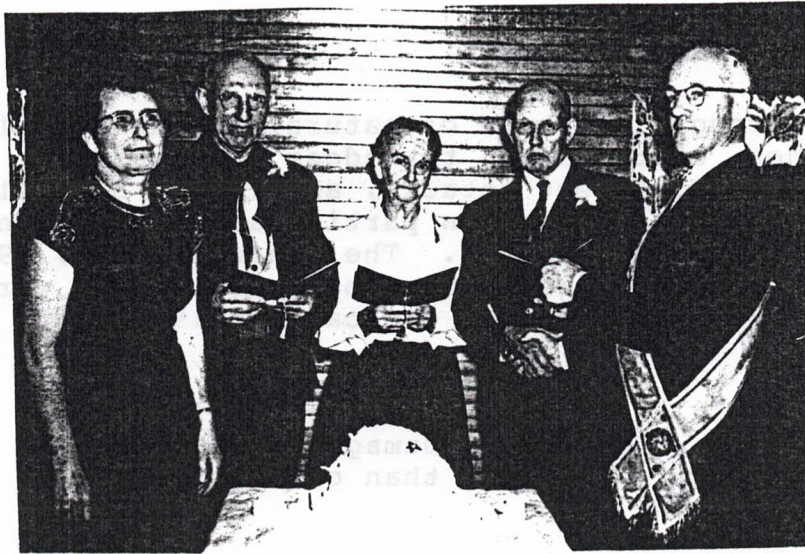
For many years the downstairs area was rented to a number of shopkeepers. Like its sister Grange in West Mills, Crystal Lake Grange Hall provided space for other activities such as graduations and suppers.

In 2003 the building was sold to Alice Ireland and was later razed.



The Crystal Lake Grange Hall when first built (above) and as seen upon coming into the village and nearing the lake (below), a familiar scene for nearly a century.





Emma Kenniston (center) and Frank Sawtelle (second from right) had belonged to the Crystal Lake Grange in Allens Mills for 50 years when this photo (top) was taken in 1955 or 1956.



Mr. and Mrs. John Titcomb, Sr., Lucien Kenniston, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Fronk, Henry Waugh, Lennie Hawes, Howard Osborne, Mabel Durrell, Maurice Fronk, and Elmer Robbins were 25-year Crystal Lake Grange members in 1955 or 1956 (center).



Farm Bureau-Members meet at Lucille Fronk's house in 1948. Back: Emma Kenniston, Caroline Vanderhoff, Edna Gilmore, Hattie Jeffreys, Lillian Beale, Esther Vanderhoff. Front: Lucille Fronk, Frances Watson (bottom). Many members were from Industry.

Disasters

Industry has suffered through its share of natural and unnatural catastrophes. Hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, blizzards, northeaster, fires, droughts, insect attacks, and floods have all left their marks on the town. Floods, in particular, have spawned strong memories, many of them unpleasant. The years of 1898, 1936, and 1987 produced notable misfortunes. Some of these floods were associated with thunderstorms. Such was the case in 1907.

The Flood of 1907-Heavy rain, high wind, and severe lightning strikes washed out roads, leveled crops, damaged buildings and lit up the village of West Mills in more than one spot on the evening of Friday, July 19, 1907.

The George Sears dwelling was particularly singled out, being struck by lightning not once but twice. At 8 p.m. a bolt smashed into the chimney and continued to the ground floor where it exploded into the room Sears was occupying, splitting the legs of a cradle in which a baby was sleeping. Fortunately, the child was not injured. Half an hour later lightning again jolted the chimney, traveled onto the roof, and swept down the front door. Again, no one was injured.

Lightning also blasted several barns, including those owned by Henry Oliver, D.L. Badger, the Fish Family, and Henry Luce. The latter lost two barns, five cows, three horses, 30 tons of hay, and several farm machines. Insured through the Grange, he carried partial coverage on his barns.

Intense rainfall created flash flooding, sweeping away three bridges and several buildings. The J.W. Smith blacksmith shop was moved 18 feet from its foundation, lumberyards were cleaned out, and C.M. Smith lost his front piazza. All stores were flooded to a depth of six to twelve feet. Thousands of clapboards were spilled into the torrent when C.C. Campbell's barn was partially undermined and the southern foundation swept out. The Smith and Lovejoy mill dam was taken out to the ledges.

Gardens and hay fields fared no better. Either they were denuded, submerged, or coated with stones and brush.

Estimates of individual business damage ranged from \$300 to \$600. Highway loss was assessed at \$3,000.



Citizens of West Mills view flood damage on Saturday July 20, 1907. Several buildings were washed away. The photo is taken from the south side of the brook looking up the Rand Road. The house to the right is the Squire Peter West House. (above)

"The Flats" lie in a floodplain sometimes overrun by nearby Falls and Mitchell brooks and is situated between the Hennessey Road and "Four Corners." (below)



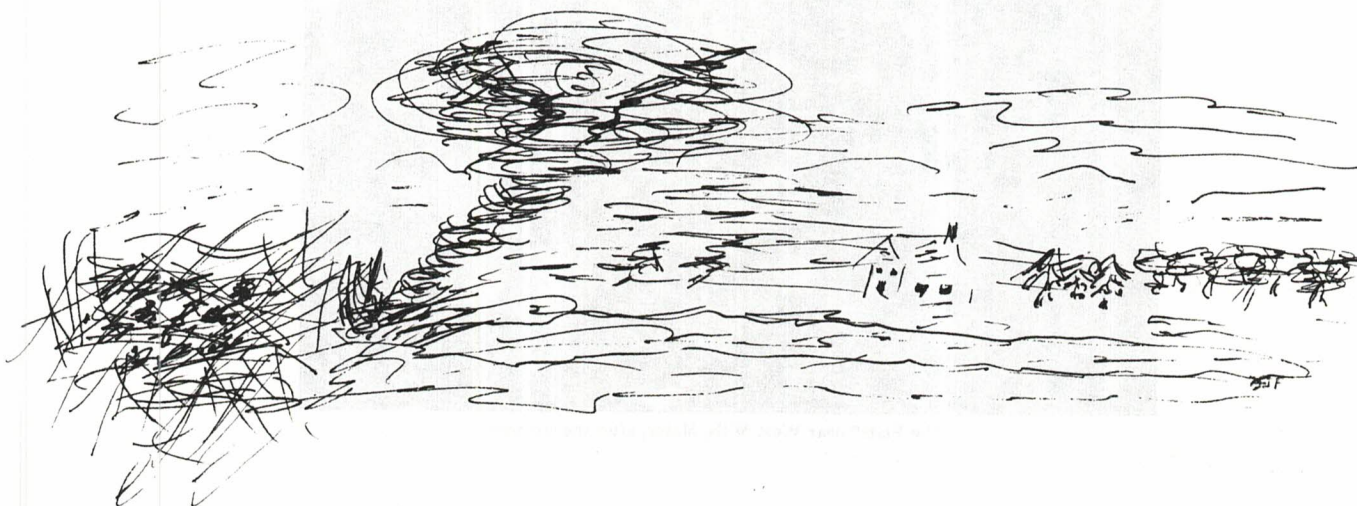
"The Flats" near West Mills, Maine, after the wash-out

Tornadoes-Industry seldom experiences a tornado but two are worthy of notice. The first occurred on Tuesday, July 8, 1890. Hatch describes the day as "unusually hot" with the temperature hovering between 90 and 95 degrees in the shade. During the afternoon black clouds began to build in the sky and a "twilight gloom settled over the land." The wind proceeded to pick up, increasing to a roar, as rain deluged the area, this activity accompanied by the boom of thunder and the glare of lightning.

The whirlwind arrived around 6 p.m. and lasted about half an hour. During that time it wrenched many trees from the ground. Other trees looked as if a giant hand had twisted them away from their trunks. All this damage left many roads unfit for travel for some time. Structure damage, except for one barn in the north part of town, was light. No one was hurt.

Not until nearly a century later did a twister visit Industry once more. On Sunday, June 18, 1989 a terrific thunderstorm battered the area during the afternoon. The pyrotechnic display lasted for some time until a quiet set in. Many citizens felt that the worst was over but a short time later a peculiar squeal sliced through the air. Its roar was described by those who heard it as sounding "like many freight trains heading my way." What did show up was defined by an eyewitness as "cone-shaped and carrying trees."

An onlooker near Clearwater Pond testified that the tornado formed out of a thundercloud above that body of water and traveled up the hillside leading to Federal Row. Here it knocked down a garage and cut a swath through the trees lining the road before it changed direction and set off for the West Mills Road. It crossed that highway near the Osborne Farm and continued toward Shaw Hill, shortly expiring thereafter. No one was injured by the storm. Except for tree loss and a flattened garage little damage was reported. Nevertheless, for the next couple of days, Federal Row was clogged by the vehicles of the curious.





The 1920s West Mills Village Fire—The fall of 1825 was very dry due to drought. Fire broke out on Federal Row near the home of Rowland Luce (James True Farm) and burned over an area running from Federal Row to the old Hilltop Store. For days smoke hampered breathing (The great Mirimichi Fire was also burning out of control.). Few recall those fires. However, there are still some individuals who remember the disastrous fire that burned out the center of West Mills Village in the 1920s.

The photo above depicts the village in 1906 at the area known as Four Corners. The viewer is looking north from the bridge up the present Rand Road.

Blame for the blaze was fixed by some on an out-of-town individual who supposedly bore a grudge against West Mills. The allegation was never proved. No matter the cause, the result was devastating to the village, a blow from which it never really recovered. Several buildings, including businesses, were destroyed. Today, that portion of West Mills is much more open and it is not easy to visualize a more prosperous time in the past.

The 1940s Fireworks-Fond memories of July 4th include visions of parades, picnics, flag waving, and fireworks. For many years this holiday was the premier event in Industry capped off by an explosive panorama of color above Clearwater Pond. Such was the case in the early 1940s when a large number of people trooped down to Allens Mills and settled themselves by the breakwater in anticipation of an exciting evening.

A large number of fireworks had been collected and placed aboard a float which was then pushed into the pond. The program started off as usual and proceeded with much booming and audience verbal approval and applause as the colors high in the sky seemed to glow brighter.

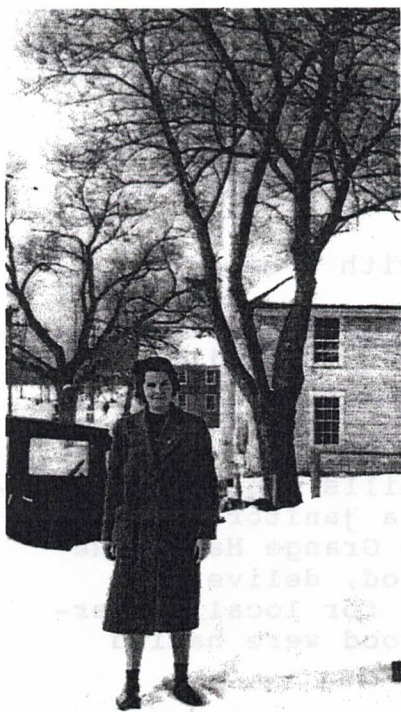
Sometime during the proceedings problems in handling the fireworks developed. Possibly sparks from the fireworks flew into the box of explosives and set off a chain reaction. Suddenly, the murmurs of appreciation turned to screams of fear as rockets shot not into the sky but into the crowd. Two people, members of the Hackett and Rand families, died as a result. For half a century there were no more fireworks displays in Industry.

Murder Corner-Somewhere in the early part of the twentieth century a killing took place at Murder Corner, located by the Watson Mill on the Rand Road. Efforts to secure details concerning this tragedy have proved difficult. For some reason no one seems to want to speak of it. Rumors abound. Take your pick: (1) two sweethearts were killed by a vengeful third party (2) a law officer was killed in performance of his duty (3) only one person (???) was killed there.



Murder Corner
looking down
the Anson Road.

People



(top right): Carl Hutchinson (left) and Harold Frost (right) sit on the porch of Frank True's place.

(middle left): Florine Durrell, Hymie Norton, and Etta Robbins share a moment.

(middle center): Thirteen-year-old Frances Greenleaf is seen in this Oct. 12, 1919 photo.

(middle right): Clara Hutchinson Hackett sits by Clearwater Pond.

(left): Roberta Barker stands on a snowy path. Durrell's Garage and the Crystal Lake Grange Hall can be seen behind her.



Photos: (above left): Frankie Philbrick as an adult.

(above upper right): Frankie poses with a sibling.

(above lower right): This copy of a marriage certificate reveals that Frankie's parents were married in Somerville, Mass. in 1914. Mrs. Philbrick lived in West Mills at that time.

Frankie lived on the Savage Road in Allens Mills and was a familiar figure about the village. He worked as a janitor, taking care of the town garage and the Crystal Lake Grange Hall. He also shoveled walks, hauled water and firewood, delivered messages for the elderly, and unloaded sleds for local lumbermen when logs and four-foot-long pieces of wood were hauled across Clearwater Pond by horses.

People

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Copy of the
RECORD OF A MARRIAGE

recorded in the books of the City of Somerville during the month of April 1914

GROOM		BRIDE	
Full Name, <u>Frank William Millbrook</u>	Full Name, <u>Margaret Ellen Clark</u>	Full Name, <u>Frank William Millbrook</u>	Full Name, <u>Margaret Ellen Clark</u>
Place of Birth, <u>Mass.</u>	Place of Birth, <u>Mass.</u>	Place of Birth, <u>Mass.</u>	Place of Birth, <u>Mass.</u>
Residence, <u>West Mills</u>	Residence, <u>West Mills</u>	Residence, <u>West Mills</u>	Residence, <u>West Mills</u>
Age, <u>24</u> Years	Age, <u>22</u> Years	Age, <u>24</u> Years	Age, <u>22</u> Years
Occupation, <u>Janitor</u>	Occupation, <u>School Teacher</u>	Occupation, <u>Janitor</u>	Occupation, <u>School Teacher</u>
Place of Birth, <u>Somerville, Mass.</u>	Place of Birth, <u>Somerville, Mass.</u>	Place of Birth, <u>Somerville, Mass.</u>	Place of Birth, <u>Somerville, Mass.</u>
Name of Father, <u>William P. Millbrook</u>	Name of Father, <u>Robert Clark</u>	Name of Father, <u>William P. Millbrook</u>	Name of Father, <u>Robert Clark</u>
Mother's name of Mother, <u>Louisa G. Tary</u>	Mother's name of Mother, <u>Lydia G. Rockley</u>	Mother's name of Mother, <u>Louisa G. Tary</u>	Mother's name of Mother, <u>Lydia G. Rockley</u>
Number of Marriages, <u>None</u>	Number of Marriages, <u>None</u>	Number of Marriages, <u>None</u>	Number of Marriages, <u>None</u>

Date of Marriage, April 8, 1914

Place of Marriage, Somerville, Mass.

Name of Person Performing Marriage, William P. Millbrook

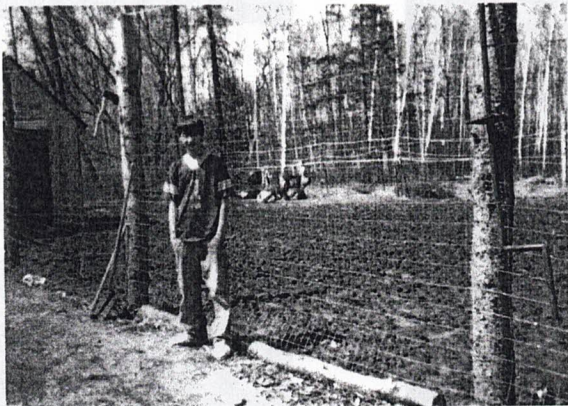
Official Position, Minister of Gospel

Residence, West Mills, Somerville, Mass.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy.

April 22, 1914

City Clerk.



David Brown stands in front of an ostrich pen housing half-grown big birds. The largest of the group of ostriches behind him is named Aflac after the commercial (left).

Tom Burton proudly poses with the weapon used and the deer dispatched in this 1940s photo. The barn across the road fell in during the 1960s (right).



Rev. John Spinney and his wife Patience sit in front of their Allens Mills home. She died in 1896; he in 1900 (left).



(top left): The children of George and Julia Watson share a photo moment in 1923. (left to right): standing: Mildred, Kenneth, Dorothy; seated: Almon, Howard.

(top right): Leland and Doris Hutchinson Barker stand in front of what is now the Brann House.

(bottom left): Almon Robinson Spinney and Alice Moulton were married on Nov. 15, 1882. This photo was taken before he died in March 1933.

(bottom right): Jimmy Edgecomb lived to be 100 years old. In 1853 he married Abigail Gifford. The next year he arrived in Industry and bought a farm on Federal Row across from what is now the Prentiss Place. The lady standing beside him is Lydia Gifford, a relative of his wife. She took care of Jimmy.

Five generations are shown in this photo. (left to right): standing: father Harold Frost, great-grandfather Almon Spinney; seated: grandmother Bertha Frost holding three-month-old Lois Frost, great-great grandmother Rose Spinney (right).



Julia Spinney and George Watson are shown on their wedding day in 1907. She continued her schooling while carrying out household duties. Although she may look demure, she was not above chopping up her husband's cider barrel in order to improve his temperance habits (left).

Samuel C. Rand met Esther Johnson of Scarborough while he was a butcher in Portland. Eventually, they took up residence on the Rand Road in North Industry in the house today occupied by their granddaughter Phyllis Rand Watson and her husband Almon (right).

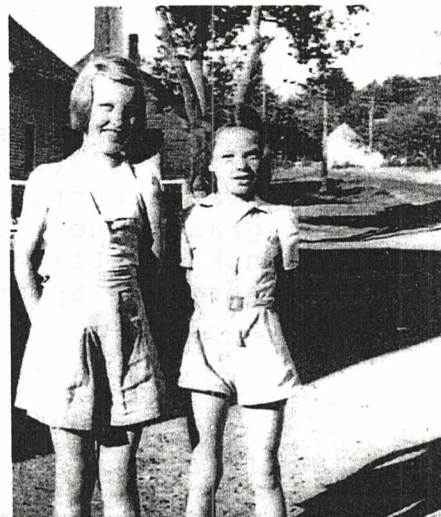




(above left): Ruby Langlan, her mother, and brother Sonny sit outside on a sunny day.



(above center): Four generations pose for this 1940 photo. Standing: great-grandmother Alice Spinney, mother Dot Burton; seated: grandmother Julia Watson holds baby Robert Burton.



(above right): Barbara (left) and Marilyn Barker stand in Allens Mills.



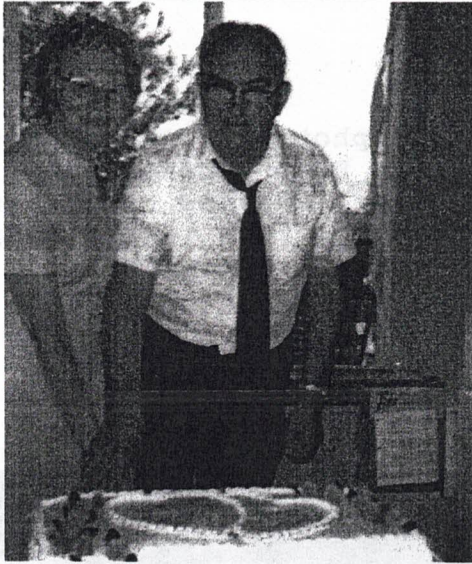
(right center): Twins Hilma (left) and Wilma York flank Alice Spinney while Carrie York (seated) holds an unidentified youngster.

(bottom right): Hattie Jeffreys was married to Clarence Jeffreys. She is shown here with an unidentified child.

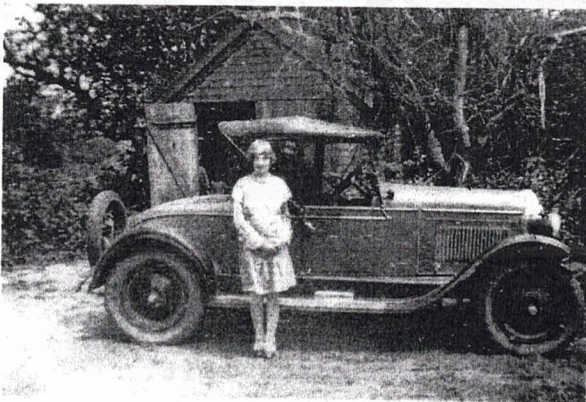


Donald Watson, Joyce Watson, and Jackie Burton help Robert Burton celebrate his third birthday. (right)

Charlotte and Barney Durrell celebrate an anniversary. (below)

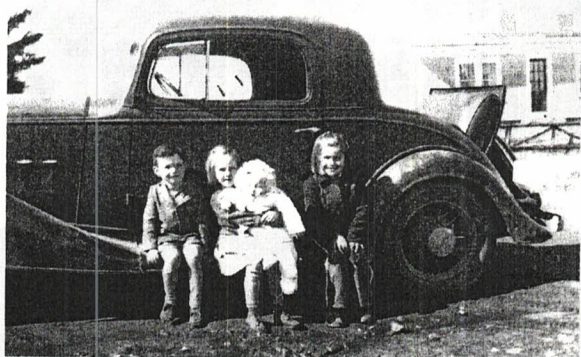


Dot Burton (below). 1937.



These young ladies to the left are attending a bridal shower. (left to right): Flora Cunningham, _____ Spinney; (center): Helene Watson, Florence Moody, Julia Watson; (front) Joyce Watson, Alice Watson, ? . c. 1939.

Ruth Chase lived to be 103 years old. She was one of several relatives to live past the age of 90. She worked as a bank teller and schoolteacher, instructing students in Industry's Union and West Mills schools.



This 1939 photo was taken on the West Mills Road opposite the Emery house. Seated on the running board of this roadster are Donald Watson, Joyce Watson (holding baby Robert Burton), and Jackie Burton. Note that the roadster comes equipped with a rumble seat.

Russell and Grace Robbins sit on the porch of the Robbins Homestead in Allens Mills. They were the parents of Erland Robbins.

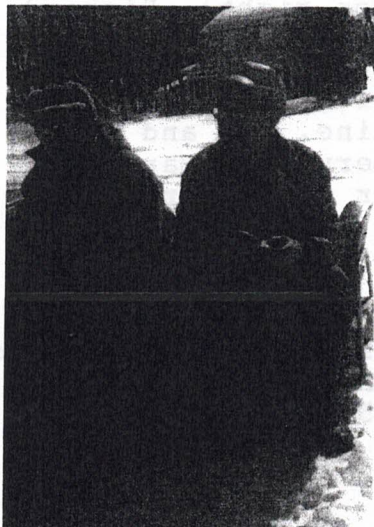


Kathy, Del, Gordon, Phyllis, Colby, and Molly Spinney pose for this family portrait. c. 1919.



John and Edna Foster pose behind their barn in their Old Crow Indian Band costumes in 1963. Both were talented musicians who played several musical instruments. They each performed on B-flat clarinet and saxophone. John also produced melodies on the bass clarinet, E-flat clarinet, and sousaphone while his wife was at home on the piano, viola, violin, trombone, and trumpet.

Good friends Frances Watson, Grace Robbins, and Florence Moody dress up in fur for this photo.



Johnny Titcomb and Wayne Greenleaf enjoy a winter's day outing on Clearwater Pond.



Photos: (Top left):
Ruth Emery Wing as a
young woman.

(Top right): Richard
Wing was a teacher of
science subjects in
New Hampshire and
Maine. He and Ruth
Emery were married
for many years.
c. 1939.

The three Emery sisters all lived very long lives. Each married twice. Florence Moody Utterback, Martha Jennings O'Keefe, and Ruth Wing Chase lived respectively to ages 95, 99, and 103. (Bottom left photo).

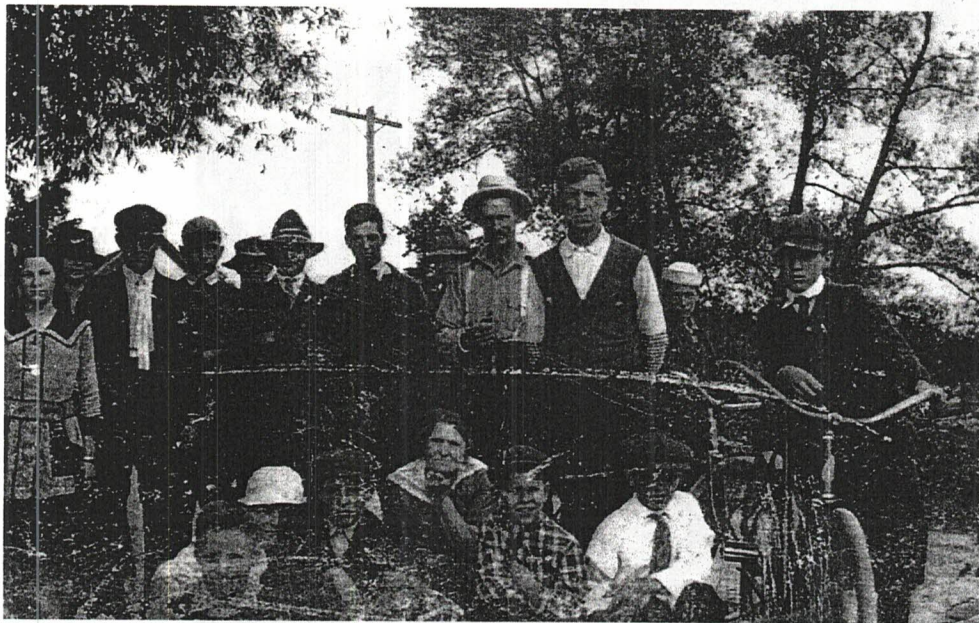


Wing
Wedding
Party

Back: Andrea Wing, Ethan Wing, Martha Wing, Beth Wing Pelletier,
Paul Pelletier, Diane Wing, Dana Wing, Stephen Wing, Amy Wing.
Front: Selena Wing, Muriel Morse, Ron Wing, Betty Wing, Ruth
Chase, Joanna Wing.

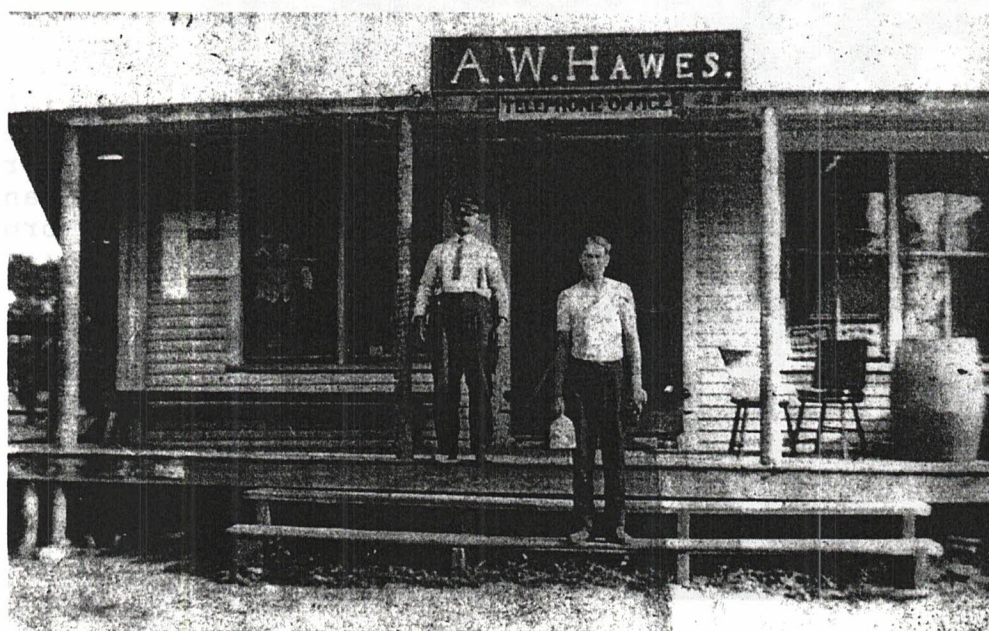


(left): Back:
Ellery Hawes,
George Watson,
Frank Oliver,
Norman Towle,
Earl Smith'
Guy French.
Front:
Roy Chaption,
Jeff Hartford,
George Collins,
Hermon Blanchard.



(Above): Sept. 8, 1918. Back: Florence Dosti, Helen True, Frankie Philbrick, Clarence Higgins, Elma Barker, Theodore Tracy, George Frost, Mel Higgins, Bill Hobbs, Joe Riggs, Kenneth Luce, Lawrence Spinney. Front: Alden Day, Gordon Spinney, Leland Barker, Sadie Riggs, Hubert Hobbs, Levett Barker, Henry Hobbs.

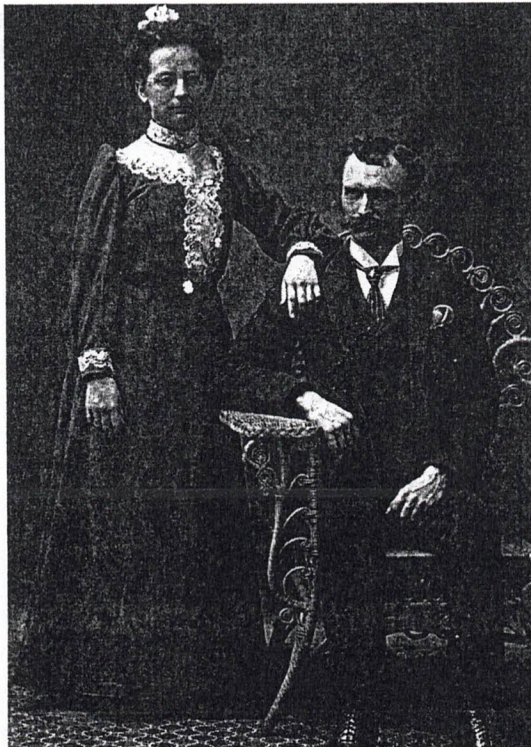
(Below): Arthur Hawes (left) stands on the steps of the telephone office.





Tireless, tenacious, and dedicated can be applied to Vivian Kennedy whether she's acting for the Grange, soliciting for a church supper, or chauffeuring a neighbor.

Grace Collins lived in the house now inhabited by Norman Beane. (center photo).



Wedding photo of Alice Thorne and Sanford Greenleaf. c. 1904.

(Below): Kent Rackliff
1957



Kent Rackliff served as minister to Shorey Chapel in Allens Mills for many years. In 1958 when he was 81 years old, he discussed some of the events in his life in a letter to a former parishioner. A portion of that letter is shown above right.

When he was a baby a neighbor shot at a muskrat near his house. The bullet ricocheted off the water of a nearby mill pond and "whizzed" over the heads of him and his mother.

His mother died when Kent was 13 years old, causing him to take over family housekeeping duties. Two years later he clerked in a country store and assisted the postmaster. At the same time he was also giving reed organ lessons. After he graduated from a seminary, he traveled first to northern Maine and then to Boston. Here, he both studied and taught piano.

After 36 years of music teaching, he became a minister and came to Shorey Chapel where he was preacher, organist, florist, janitor, and church bell ringer plus Sunday School teacher. Occasionally, he gave piano lessons.

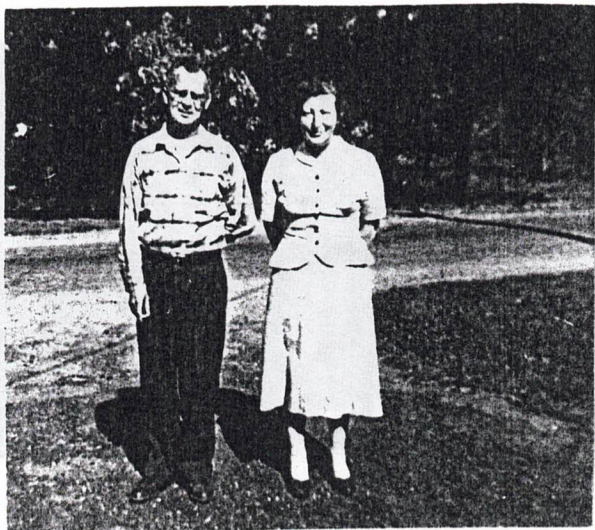
thing of what you request.

Here follows a small portion of my life story.

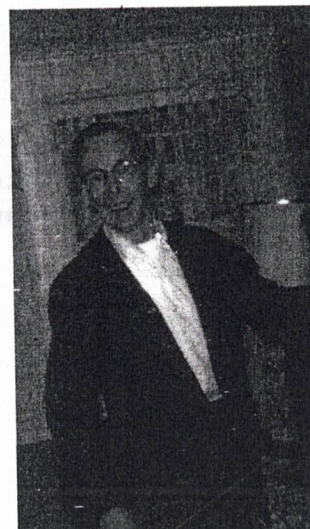
I was born in that house to which you and your brother came, occasionally, to get me to sign a paper stating that you had attended my church service.

When I was still only a baby my mother was dressing me one morning when a bullet came whizzing dangerously near over our heads. My dad rushed out to ascertain the cause of that shot. A man, over on the opposite side of the mill-pond, had aimed at a muskrat, but the bullet struck the water and glanced, then came up into our living-room.

School days in the country school were mostly of the general run of the mill. I was a good singer and of course I was frequently assigned a solo for school entertainments, and for church concerts.



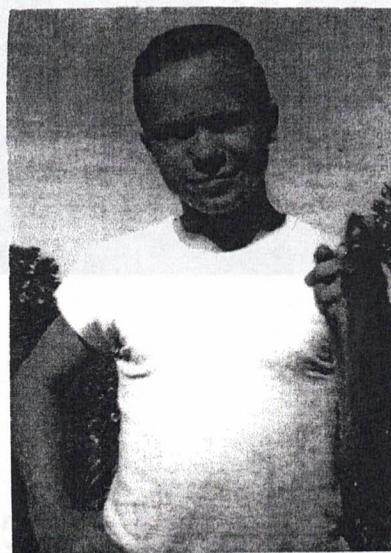
Ethel and Wayne Greenleaf.
Ethel was Industry town clerk
for many years.



Kenneth Watson was a
brother to Almon Watson.
He ran dances at West
Mills and played the fid-
dle so well even grand-
mothers could not help
dancing.

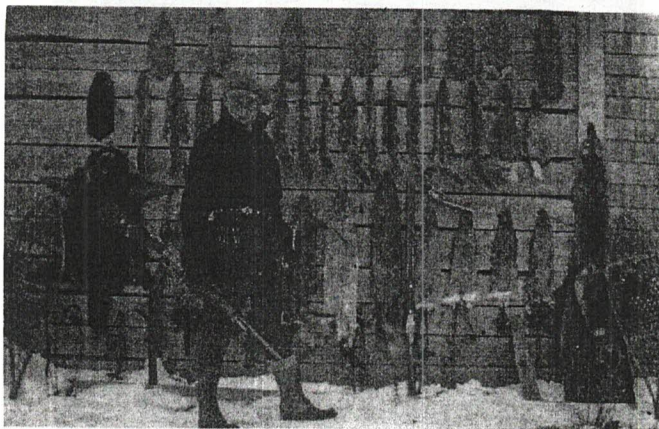


Sanford Greenleaf with tins of
grain in front of the Watson-
Johnson House.



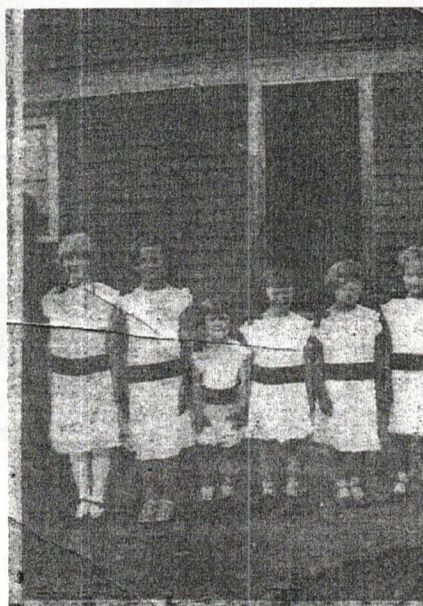
Ron Burton always knew
where Industry big fish
could be found.

Tom Burton shows off his trapping skills. Note the tools of this trade. c. 1940.

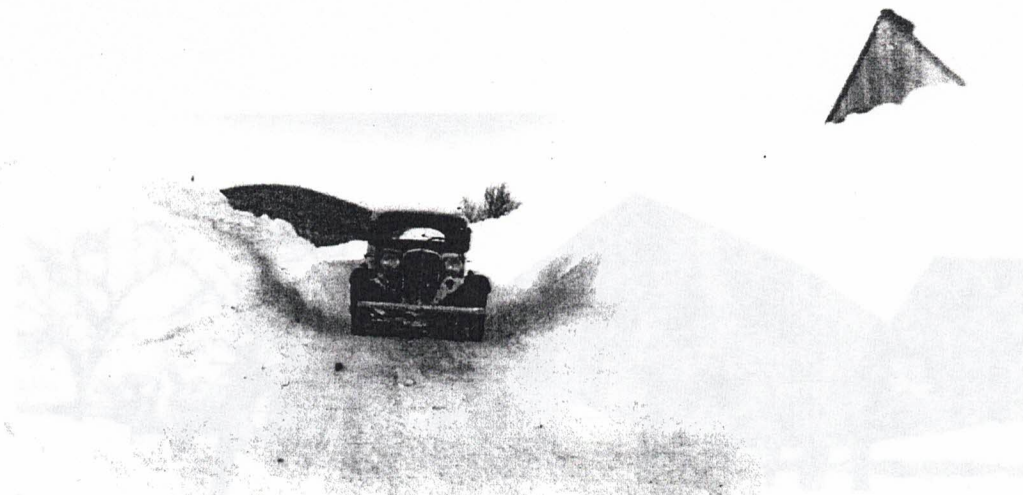


Janice Burton Magno Currier stands with her mother Dorothy Burton in front of a reed organ in Shorey Chapel after her marriage to Wayne Currier in 1987.

(left to right): Lucy Whittemore, Martha Greenleaf, Roberta Barker, Lillian Newell, Phyllis Oliver, and Arlene Tracy pose in their finery.



Miscellaneous



Winter-Winters could be rugged in Industry. Mailman J. Clyde Heath snapped this 1935 photo (above) on the West Mills Road opposite the Alex Campbell Place (since burned). The high snowbanks almost blot out the entire barn to the right. Boardman Mountain looms in the background.

Sometimes banks like those pictured above got high enough to allow individuals to climb onto them and reach up to touch the telephone wires (no electricity on the West Mills Road until 1947) or put hats on top of the telephone poles.

For a while in Industry history horse-drawn rollers made roads passable for travel. People using horse-drawn sleds or sleighs sometimes put chains under runners before proceeding down hills. George Collins got creative and put skis on the front of his car. Residents were amazed that he could actually steer his modified vehicle.

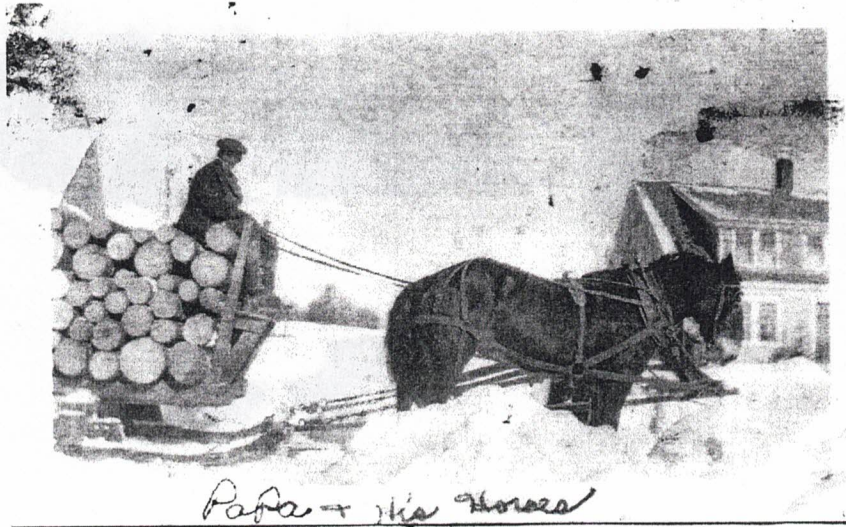
Years ago local farmers did not let winter travel conditions interfere with milk deliveries to a Farmington creamery. Instead

of harnessing horses to a sled, they hitched themselves to it and proceeded to the pickup point. Such a group is assembled at Peter Cain's house in the photo below. Their destination is Collins Corner. Eleven individuals (two unidentified) are ready to roll on April 6 or 7, 1919: Peter Cain, Rus Robbins, Ken Watson, Earl Oliver, Howard Robbins, Alfred Sjostrom, Clarence Watson, George Watson, and Bill Sanford (on sled). Note the many milk cans on the sled.



John Jeffers
and Ward
Burns stand
behind the
team of
horses; Nel-
son Fish is
on the
piazza.

George Watson hauls wood on the West Mills Road around 1920. The Emery house is in the background.



Papa + his horses



Joyce Foster waits for a school bus at her West Mills Road home. 1962.

Four young Watson girls line up their sleds for another run down the hill.





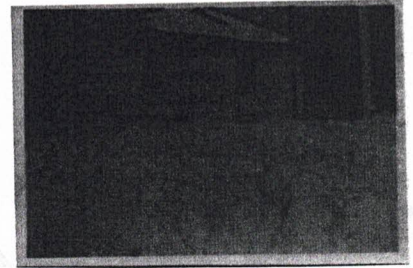
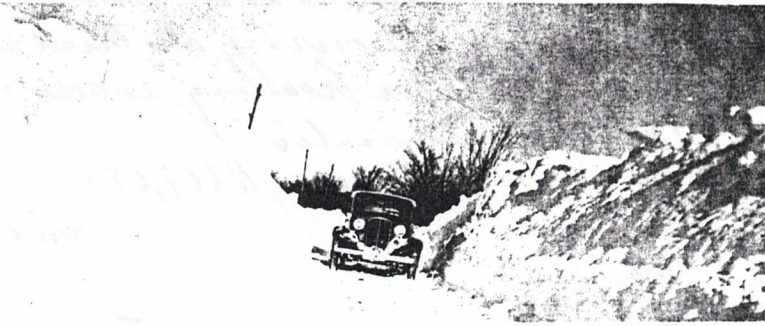
Alice Spinney (above) and her dog stand on the West Mills Road near her home (close to the present Eleanor Gilbert house). After WWII her house was broken down and moved by relatives to Farmington where it was reassembled in a different fashion and located on Middle Street.



Almon Watson (above) dresses up for the winter day. c. 1938.

The Leland and Doris Barker House in Allens Mills after the May 11, 1945 snowstorm. (below).





Photos: (top): Hattie Jeffreys, Rosie De Rocle, Nancy Johnson, and Lady (dog) head toward the (now) Schuler House in Allens Mills. Note Esso sign. 1952.

(left center): High snowbanks tower over a car in front of Mr. Norman's Place. Feb. 25, 1934.

(right center): Durrell's Garage was also the home of the Clearwater Ballroom. 1940s.

(left): An unidentified person tramps through the snow in Allens Mills. Deans's Garage is to the left.

(below): A list of highway taxes for District No. 5 in 1865.

Names	Highway tax	Money, tax
John E Johnson	2 43	Under the head of money tax 4 86
Alfred Bradbury	50	you will find each persons 1 00
Northern Johnson	1 35	(proportions of one thousand 2 70
Mary E Johnson	2 27	dollars which you are 4 54
Reft. Bradbury	2 17	to expend upon the highway 4 34
Chas. L. Shaw	2 17	as agreeable to a vote of the 4 34
Albert Shaw	x 16 00	taxes reserving one third x 32 00
Loring Shaw	x 50	part for breaking roads x 1 00
Erskil Knowles	1 15	in winter 2 30
Daniel S Gordon	84	amounting to \$1,62 1 68
x E. Butler farm		paid 1 00
John Currell	paid 50	
Shaw John E Johnson	93	
Barnack hill		1 84

Highway Surveyors-These individuals functioned as road commissioners albeit over a smaller section of town than their successors of the present day. From time to time surveyors also acted as school committee members for their districts.

Selectmen appointed town citizens to various districts throughout the town. The book above belonged to Lorin Shaw who oversaw highway conditions in District No. 5 on and about the Shaw Hill Road in 1865.

Shaw and his brother surveyors had the power to remove items,

such as barns, gates, fences, stones, and trees that would hinder highway travel. However, no surveyor could interfere with a person's house, business, or waterway without selectmen's approval. Nor could the surveyor annoy any resident conducting business.

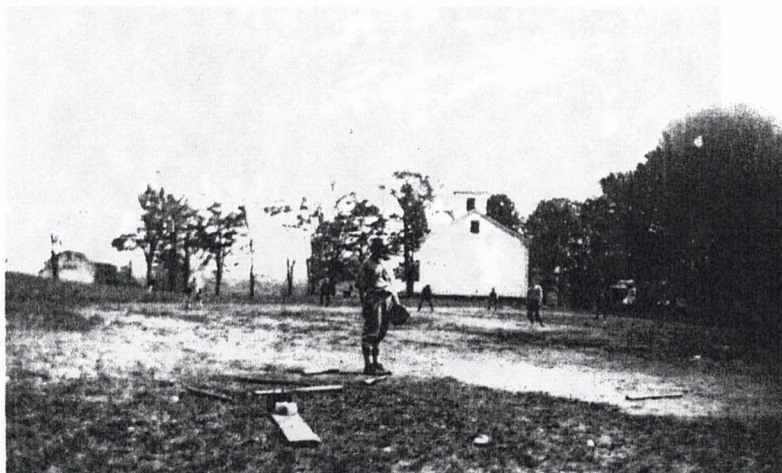
Surveyors were expected to give district residents "reasonable notice" (48 hours) of the sum assessed each individual for a highway tax. The taxpayer could pay this tax in cash. Alternatively, he (or his substitute) could provide labor and/or material to improve the neighborhood highway. Any cash payment for such tax was to be used for highway repairs by the surveyor.

Taxpayers were not always prompt about such payments. Sometimes there were disagreements between the surveyor and the ratepayer over the worth of the labor and material or the hours worked. Industry selectmen in 1865 set the hourly wage for road work at $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Upon the end of the surveyor's term of office, he was expected to hand over all monies unspent on roads to the town. Neglect of duty or deficiencies in performance could result in fines or lawsuits.

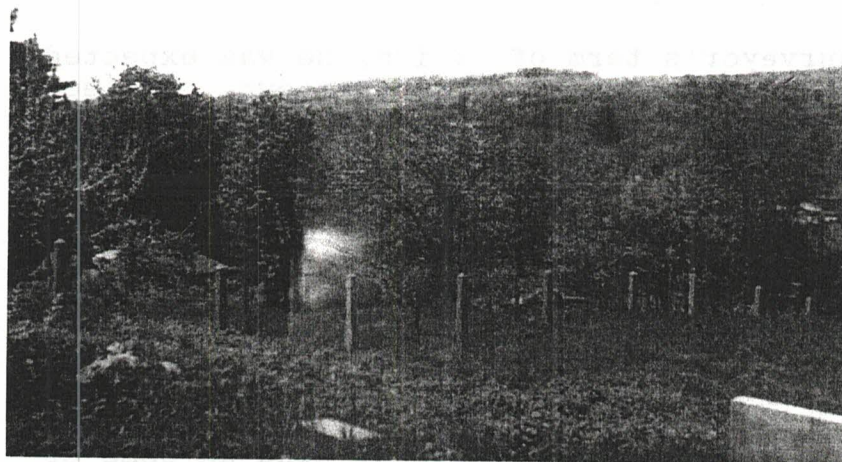
Baseball-Many years ago when the world was unburdened by television, computers, video games, cable, professional basketball, and other distractions, there was only one pastime young lads preferred to engage in-a pickup game of baseball.

The game below may or may not be of the casual kind as some of the players appear to be wearing uniforms.



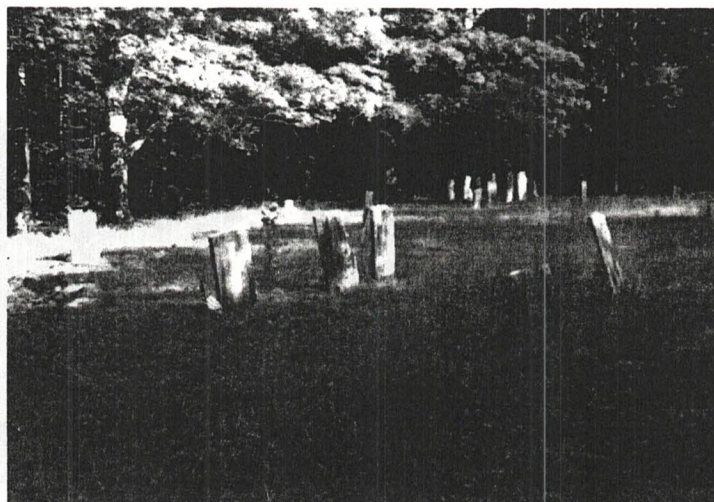
c. 1929. Players pause for this photo opportunity.

Clumps of phlox blanket the slopes of Center Cemetery on the West Mills Road.



The view from Allens Mills Cemetery looks toward the John Wahl home (now the residence of Delly Hutchinson).

Pike's Corner Cemetery near the Starks line is the resting place of 12 veterans, including two who fought in the American Revolution.



Poetry of Industry

Robert Burton, Poet

The Old Mill

The Old Mill

rusting metal
rotting boards
amidst the ancient foundation

Yellow adder's tongue

reach for the sun
between the trees

Frogs peep

birds sing
a beaver moves towards its
mill pond den

The warm spring breeze

blows softly
at the old mill

Clearwater Spring

Clearwater Spring

quietly,
in whispered softness
the spring night
blinks out day

A restless world

stands hushed
while a young couple come
hand in hand
to a nearby park.

In the ivory moonlight

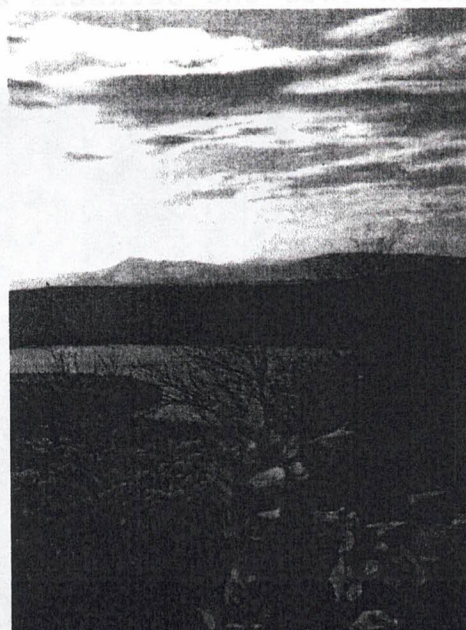
Clearwater Pond
gleams
like a mirror

An old man

walks by,
smiles,
and remembers
the dream of things that were.



Memory of a time that was!
An old Industry Mill Pond



Clearwater in late spring

Ghost Stories-Like other towns Industry has had its share of ghostly tales. Here are two of them.

A tale passed down through the years goes that during Civil War times a young woman by the name of Jessie and a young man named Wilbur picnicked upon a mountain ridge named Pico.

This area has a view of the western mountains and Clearwater Pond that is beyond earthly words. It is said that upon this ridge on a warm summer's day Wilbur informed Jessie that he would be leaving to fight in this great and terrible war.

Jessie and Wilbur then made plans to be married upon Wilbur's return. While he was gone, Jessie vowed to come to the ridge each day to be near him. Alas, Wilbur never returned to Industry. Nevertheless, Jessie kept her vow and came to Pico Ridge seeking Wilbur every day for the rest of her life.

Jessie died in the early summer of 1890, it is said, while she journeyed to Pico Ridge seeking her Wilbur. Since then, on many a warm summer night as the sun sets below the mountains, a beautiful young woman and soldier in Civil War uniform are often seen hand in hand on Pico Ridge. Seconds later they vanish into the darkness and mist of the summer night.



The Ghosts of Pico Ridge. Some say that true love found each other at last in death.

One other story hidden away yet still passed down through the years is about a little girl called "Little Rachel."

I cannot disclose the identity of that old Industry homestead where the friendly ghostly spirit of Little Rachel resides. However, the story has it that the little girl comes each night to a lighted bedroom in the old house as she is afraid of the darkness.

The story is that Little Rachel returns to a resting place at daylight in a nearby graveyard.

Maybe, like me, you are one who just does not believe in all that supernatural stuff. You don't, do you?



Sweet Dreams,
Little Rachel.



Is Rachel returning?

Nathan Daggett Day-Nathan Daggett was born on Martha's Vineyard in 1750. He made his living as a sea captain, working on a local ferry and then plying the coastal trade on his brothers' schooners from Machias to Savannah. Eventually, he worked as a pilot out of Newport, Rhode Island, then the second largest colonial port. It was at this time that he familiarized himself with the West Indies and southern colonies.

In 1777 the French allied themselves to the rebel colonists during the American Revolution. A year later Daggett became a pilot for the French.

In 1781 Gen. George Washington and French Gen. Rochambeau conceived a plan that would basically end the war against England. The target was Gen. Cornwallis, then situated in Yorktown, Va. To pull off the plan, they needed assistance from the French fleet. And that fleet needed Daggett the pilot.

In July 1781 Daggett received orders for a secret mission. One day later he was hidden aboard the brig "President" and kept under guard while the ship headed for Santo Domingo in the West Indies. Daggett's job was to slip the French fleet of 28 ships of the line (3,000 soldiers) along Cuba's coastline and up the American coast to the Virginia Capes. He was so successful that Admiral De Grasse safely delivered the French troops to LaFayette's army before returning to blockade the York and James Rivers.

Meanwhile, Washington and Rochambeau moved south and met up with Lafayette's army at Williamsburg on Sept. 14 to trap Cornwallis who soon surrendered.

Daggett finished up his job, guided the French ships out of Chesapeake Bay and was discharged from duty at Williamsburg. He then returned to Martha's Vineyard. After the war he and his brother Samuel moved to Maine and became pioneer settlers of the Industry-New Vineyard area.

The Daggett homestead was located on Norton Mountain on the line of the two towns. Daggett lived in the area many years, was buried on the family homestead in 1818, and then forgotten as the family holdings reverted to forest.

Eventually, his story attracted the attention of present day individuals, including Bob Martin of New Sharon. A former professor of biology at UMF, Martin was also active in the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). He approached the latter group and

suggested that Daggett's grave be searched out. SAR agreed and gave him the job. After some local sleuthing and a lot of timber cruising, Martin located Samuel Daggett's grave 30 yards off a country road once linking New Vineyard with Industry. However, there was no sign of brother Nathan's last resting place.

Contact with Daggett relatives created a petition to the Veterans' Administration for a gravestone to honor a forgotten war hero. A 230-pound marble stone decorated with a small cross and reading "Nathan Daggett, Capt., Navy, Continental Rev. War 1750-1818" was sent to Maine.

On June 14, 1997 dignitaries from Maine towns, including representatives of the Industry Historical Society, Daggett descendants, historians, local politicians, and others gathered on Norton Mountain to honor Nathan Daggett and place a stone marking his burial site.

For its part in bringing about recognition of a forgotten war hero, the Industry Historical Society received a copy of Gov. Angus King's proclamation of Nathan Daggett Day and official expressions of appreciation from the Maine Congressional Delegation and the Maine State Legislature. Society President and (then) Commander of the Farmington Veterans of Foreign Wars Bob Burton is shown below receiving these documents from State Rep. Walter Gooley.



State of Maine



WHEREAS, Capt. Nathan Daggett, a patriot of the American Revolution, contributed significantly to the defeat of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown and the end of the Revolutionary War; and

WHEREAS, Capt. Nathan Daggett moved to Maine following the Revolutionary War and helped found the town of New Vineyard, named for his home area in Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have undertaken an exhaustive search to locate the final resting place of Capt. Nathan Daggett in a family cemetery in New Vineyard; and

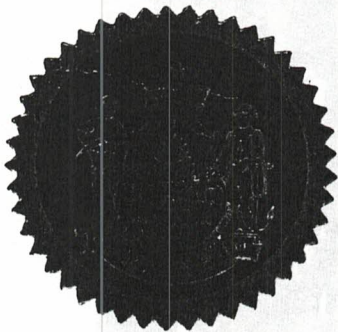
WHEREAS, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, along with the New Vineyard and Industry Historical Societies, the D.A.R., the American Legion and other groups and individuals are honoring Capt. Nathan Daggett with a new headstone from the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

WHEREAS, Capt. Nathan Daggett is an honorable son of Maine whose heroic achievements in the cause of Independence should not go unheralded,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANGUS S. KING, JR., Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim June 14th, 1997 as

CAPT. NATHAN DAGGETT DAY

throughout the State of Maine, and urge all Maine citizens to celebrate and reflect on accomplishments and contributions of this "island pilot and patriot."

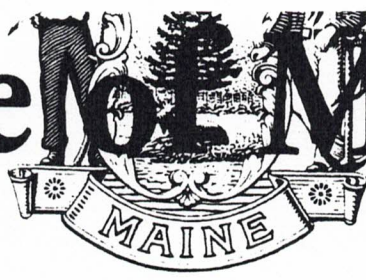


Dan A. Gwadosky
 Dan A. Gwadosky
 Secretary of State
 TRUE ATTESTED COPY

In testimony whereof, I have caused
 the Great Seal of the State to be
 hereunto affixed GIVEN under my
 hand at Augusta this tenth
 day of June in the Year of our
 Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and
 Ninety-Seven.

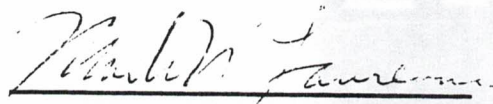
Angus S. King, Jr.
 Angus S. King, Jr.
 Governor

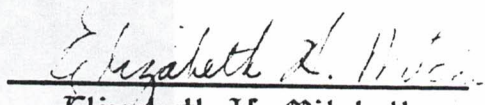
State of Maine

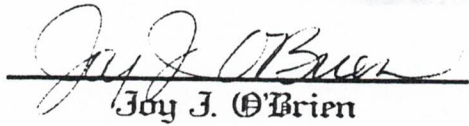


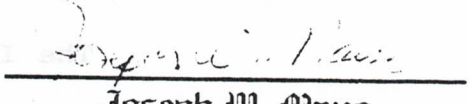
Be it known to all that
We, the Members of the Senate and
House of Representatives,
join in recognizing
the members of the
Industry Historical Society,
for their part in recognizing the long forgotten gravesite
of Captain Nathan Baggett, a hero of the American Revolution
and in commemorating the life and contributions
of Captain Baggett and his family;
And be it ordered that this official expression
of sentiment be sent forthwith on behalf of the
Legislature and the people of the State of Maine.

Given this 19th day of May 1997
at the State Capitol
Augusta, Maine

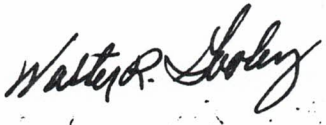
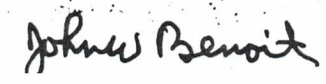

Mark W. Lawrence
President of the Senate


Elizabeth H. Mitchell
Speaker of the House


Joy J. O'Brien
Secretary of the Senate


Joseph W. Mayo
Clerk of the House

roduced by: Rep. Walter R. Gooley
sponsored by: Rep. Edward L. Dexter
Sen. John W. Benoit

From: Farmington
From: Kingfield
From: Franklin

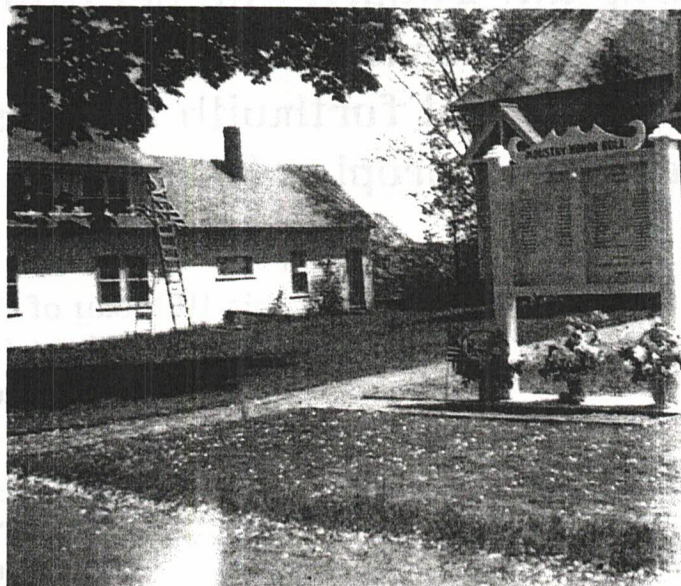
Veterans

We honor all men and women veterans of Industry whether they did their service from here or elsewhere.

These honored veterans came forward and answered this great nation's call. Someone once wrote: "Americans are endowed with certain inalienable rights, but if we don't stick up for them somebody will come along and un-endow them."

Standing within a European cemetery filled with thousands of crosses where young soldiers lay an old woman commented: "This field shows me what war is really all about...I know Barry is happy with his friends here. I'm sorry but I have to cover my face so no one will see my tears for all those others that died here."

I wonder! Could it really be possible that the best thing about war is the end of it?



The Industry Honor Roll

Our Industry Honor Roll
World War I

John M. Allen	George A Furbush	Gerald W. Robbins
Leon A. Bailey	George D. Gilmore	Howard H. Robbins
Henry L. Chapman	Ellery B. Hawes	Earl W. Smith
Leon A. Emery	James E. Hawes	Frank J. Spinney
Norman B. Fowle	Clarence H. Jeffreys	Ernest W. Seward
Ernest F. Frost	Chester G. Jackson	Archie Wagner
Guy R. Frost	Curtis M. Jennings	Clark T. Wagner
Clifford A Kyes	George W. Kennedy	Maurice L. Wilkins
Earl R. Luce	Roy K. Luce	
William Maddix	Dennis F. Millett	

World War II

Coridon T. Bracket	Leslie N. Butterfield	Colby W. Cain
Gordon A. Collins	Fredrick A. Doble	Clayton Durrell
Kenneth N. Durrell	Lester G. Frost	Ellsworth B. Greenleaf
Fredrick S. Greenleaf	Hollis Greenleaf	Earl A. Hawes
Richard C. Higgins	Rupert A. Hodgkins	Carl W. Hutchinson
Roger A. Kennedy	Walter M. Luce	Erland C. Millett
Elmont W. Newell	Charles O. Oliver	Elaine M. Marcellus
Arthur G. Rackliffe	Danville E. Robbins	Erland G. Robbins
Horace C. Robbins	Richard Sargent	Cecil E. Sawtelle
George R. Spinney	Lester E. Sawtelle	George L. Watson
Richard Wing		

Korean War

Frank E. Beale	Richard Frazier	Ronald Frazier
Phillip Frost	Ronald E. Greenleaf	Sayward D. Hackett
Chester Kennedy Jr.	Robert Leeman	Vivian Norton
Otto Nutting	Clarence Nutting	Russell E. Robbins
Colby T. Ryder	Paul St. Clair	Elbridge Watson

Vietnam War

Dennis A. Hutchinson	George E. Oliver	Brad Rinaldi
William Vanderhoff		

Peacetime Service

Larry Cain	Charles Frost	Christopher Phillips
	Robert Nutting	

Veterans Buried in Industry

American Revolution: John B. Oliver, James B. Oliver, Sr.,
Capt. Peter West, Daniel Collins, Francis Meader, Zoe Withee,
John Daggett.

War Of 1812: Nathaniel Folsom, John Oliver, James Oliver Jr.,
Robert Thompson Esq., Alvin Howes, Wm. P. Wyman, Moses Tolman,
Caleb Morse, Samuel Norton, David Luce, Benjamin Luce,
Capt. Elijah Manter, Capt. Leonard Boardman, John S. Bradbury,
Daniel Shaw, James Bryant, Benjamin Cottle, Reuben Hatch,
Cornelius Davis, Rowland Luce, Joseph Collins, Obed Norton,
Capt. Valentine Look, Henry Johnson, Henry B. Rackliff.

Mexican War: Capt. J. Quint

Civil War: John D. Oliver, John Howes, John O. Rackliff,
Gilbert Merry, John Jeffreys, John C. Burce,
William L. Quint, John P. Butler, Hiram Stevens,
Elbridge H. Rackliff, Benjamin Tibbetts, James Doyen,
Ruel Rogers, Elijah Manter, Rev. John C. Spinney,
Wm. J. Rackliff, Samuel Pinkham.

World War I: Phillip Hemningway, Clarence H. Jeffreys,
John Langen, Frank Spinney, Leon Emery.

World War II Kenneth Fairbanks, Earl Ireland, Phillip Spinney,
Sgt. Gordon Collins, Joseph E. Paradis, Earlon C. Millett.

Others: John D. Oliver, George A. True, David Shaw,
Major Wescott, Herbert Merrill, John Nash.

Sgt. Gordon Collins

Died from wounds in France Nov. 11, 1944 age 19.

7 Inf.-7Army

Each life is beautiful within its sphere yet...even and ever there is
something beyond!

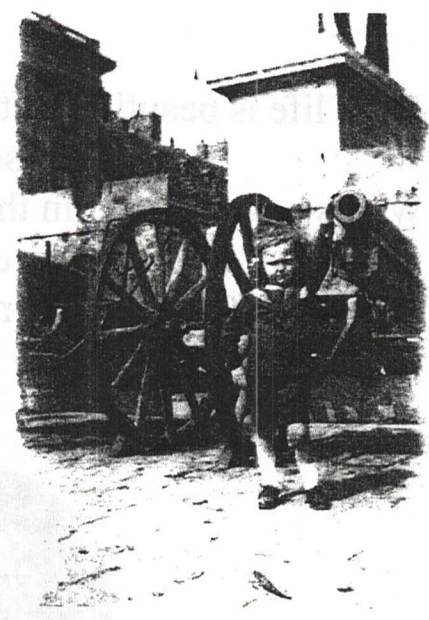
Winds now whisper in the trees telling about a young Industry son
and brave soldier now resting peacefully in West Mills Cemetery.
Thank you Gordon Collins! We will never forget!



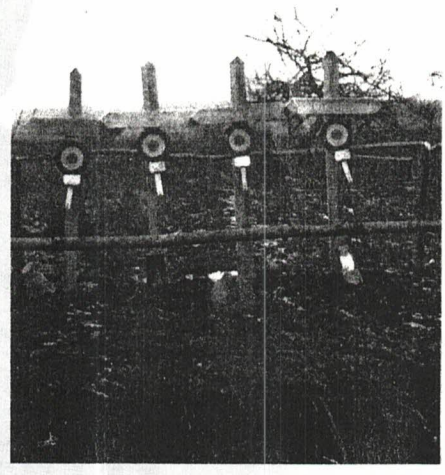
Veterans



Harold Spinney-U.S. Army W.W. I



Paris France 1918
Soldiers Mascot

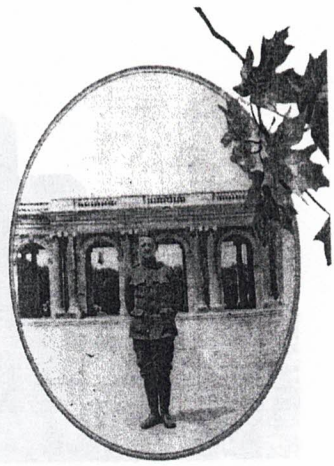


Graves of four French
Soldiers- from same
family. Hill 204



After the Battle of Château-Thierry

John R. Foster volunteered for service in WWI. He spent his overseas service (1918-1919) mostly in Paris where he played clarinet in an army band. In his free time he saw the sights of Paris and got passes to visit such places as Versailles and former battlefields like Château-Thierry. He took or had taken the photos here and on the next page.



John R. Foster
Paris, France, 1918



John R. Foster (rear, left) and friends-U.S. Army Band, WWI, 1918



Issue by the American Red Cross

*Christmas
Overseas
1918*

Soldier's Mail was free in WWI. The card to the left was issued by the Red Cross.



"Take my word for it. If you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again." (Duke of Wellington)

These war photos were taken by John R. Foster during his army service in France 1918-1919.

Photos: (top left): Rheims, France battlefield. Note the pulverized countryside.

(top right): Battlefield trench. Soldiers often spent months in these cramped, unhealthy quarters.

(bottom left): Shelled building in France. The sign in French advertises a number of beverages.

(bottom right): Army nurses and their patient.



(upper left): Fredrick Greenleaf (left)
On R&R in New Zealand,
U.S. Army W.W.II



(Upper right): Hollis Greenleaf, W.W.II



(Bottom left): Erland Robbins, W.W.II

Erland Robbins
W.W.II
U.S. Army
(bottom photo)



Leroy Gordon
W.W. II U.S. Army

(Top Photo)



Ellsworth Greenleaf
W.W. II

U.S. Army

(bottom photo)



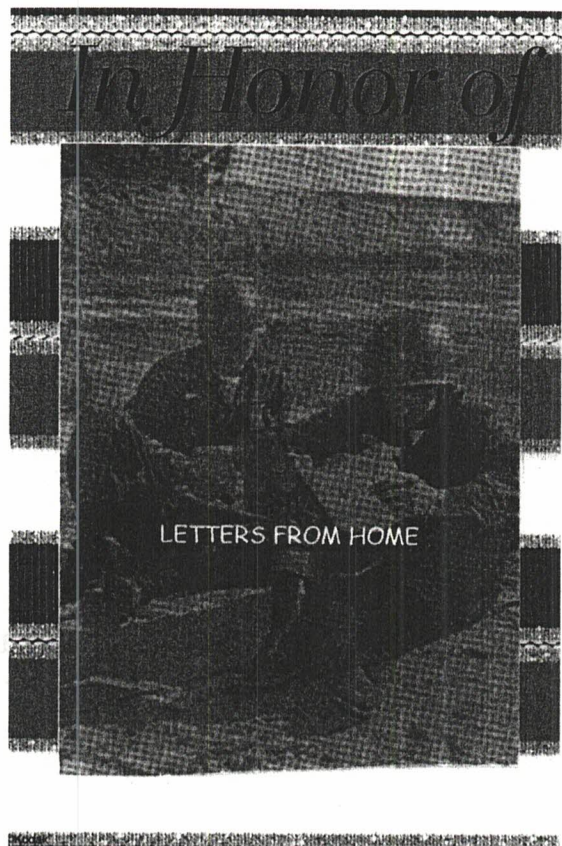
Photos: (top left)
George L. Watson
U.S. Army, WWII

(bottom left)
Rupert Hodgkins
U.S. Army, WWII

(bottom right)
Lester Frost
U.S. Army, WWII
Wounded in action

"March to the battle-field,
the foe is now before us;
Each heart is Freedom's shield,
And heaven is shining o'er us."



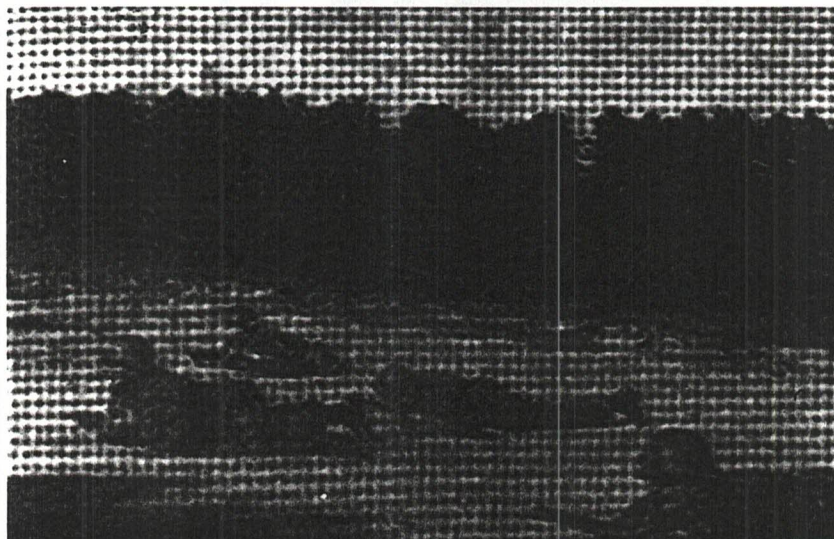


In honor of mother and that
sweetheart we left back home!



It is not for us to ask why!
A bayonet charge!

"Old men like us
declare wars, but
it is the youth
that must fight
them!"

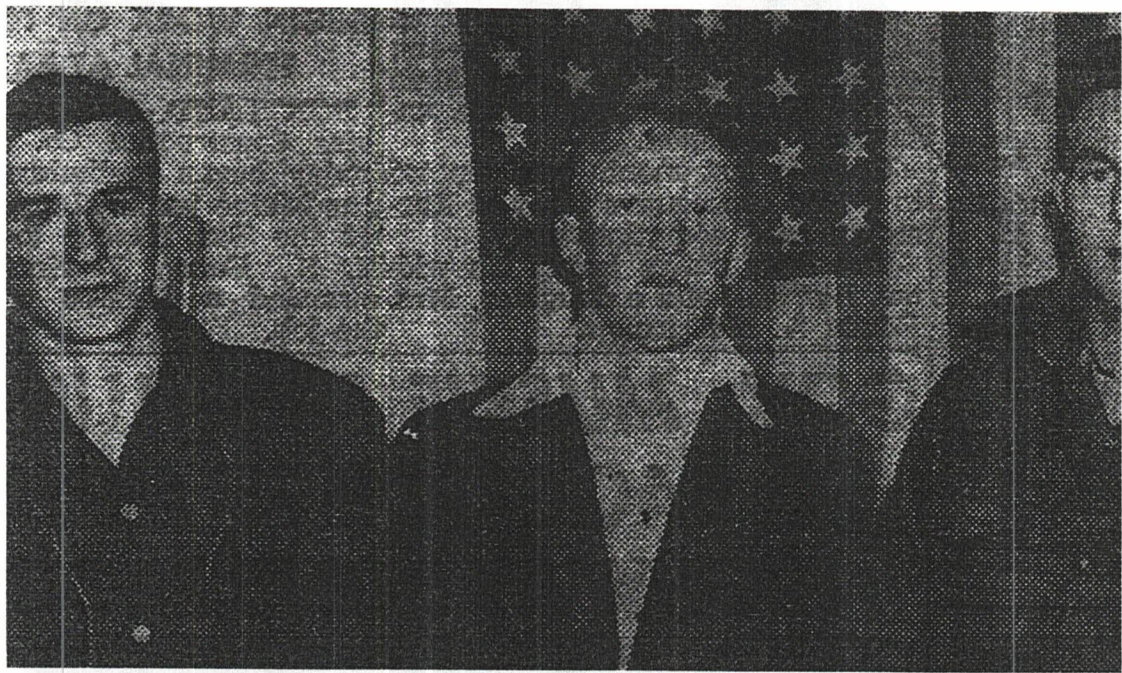




(left to right): Curtis Jennings, Richard E. Wing,
Thurlow Moody, 1942-1944.

Jerry Lorey, U.S. Army, Camp Gordon-Co. K



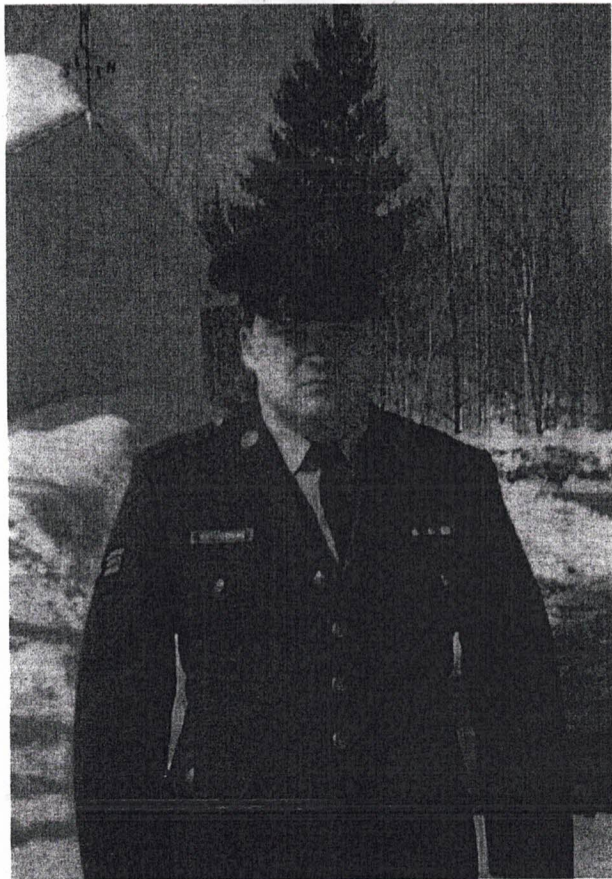


Photos: (above)
 left: Robert E. Leeman
 center: Sayward D. Hackett
 right: Richard A. Frazier
 U.S.Army Korea



(left):
 Sgt. Ronald Frazier
 U.S.Army, Korea
 8th Army, 7th Division.

True patriotism is a willingness to make any sacrifice for this great nation. These young men came forward!



(Above left):

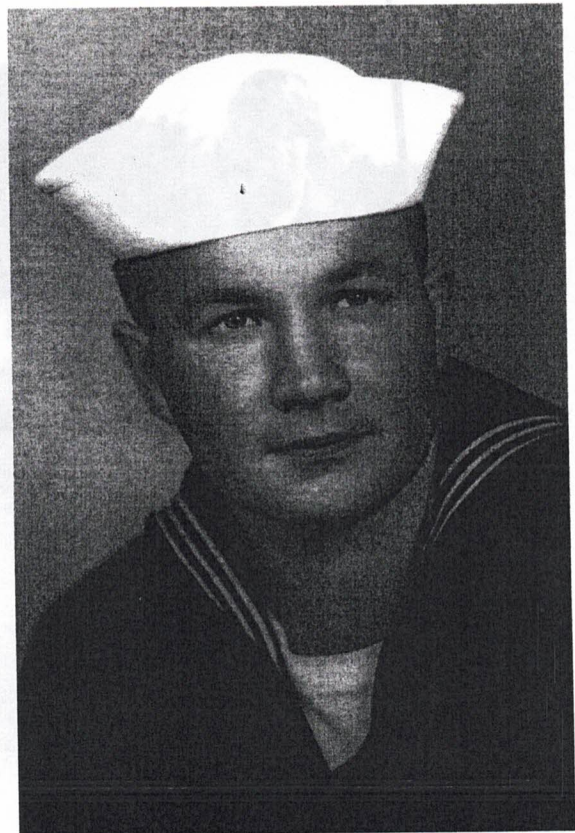
Sgt. Dennis Hutchinson
U.S. Air Force, Vietnam

(Above right):

Elbridge Watson
U.S. Navy, Korea

(Bottom right):

Ronald Greenleaf
U.S. Army, Korea





Robert Burton, U.S. Army
1st Infantry Division



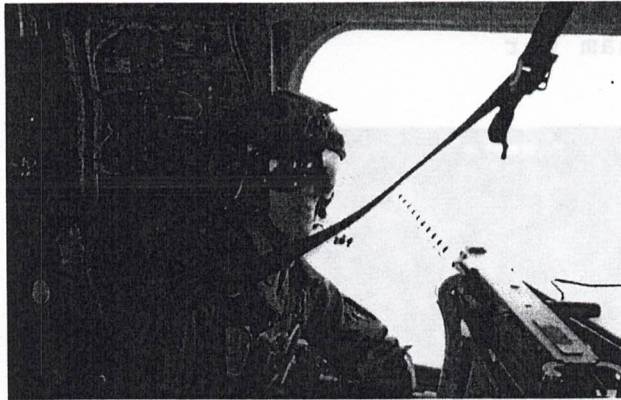
Robert Burton, 502nd C.I.C. and
two South Korean Staff

A different kind of military,
being one of secrecy and silence.

An American General once made the statement: "My heroes are any young man or woman who comes to help defend and protect this great nation in peacetime or in war."



(bottom left)
Some of 502nd
staff, and Robert
on the right.



Cpl. Robert A. Geisser
U.S.M.C. Persian Gulf

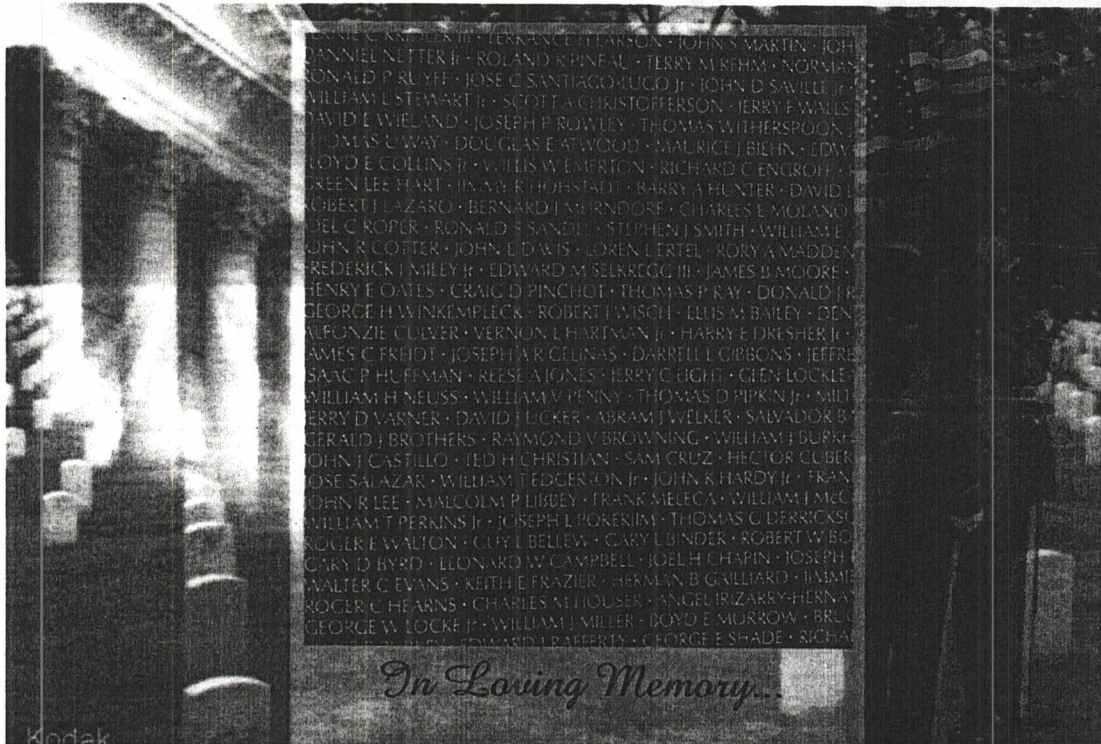


Cpl. Geisser



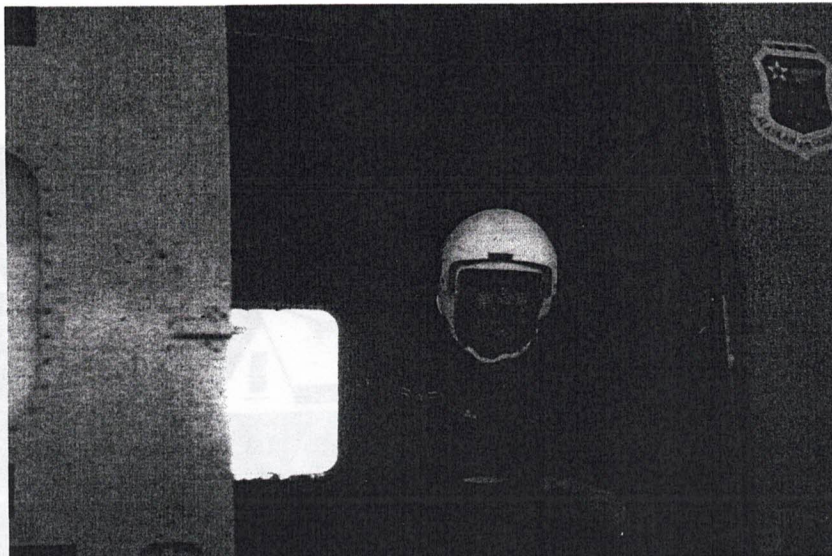
Cpl. Robert A. Geisser--Gulf War

The Vietnam War

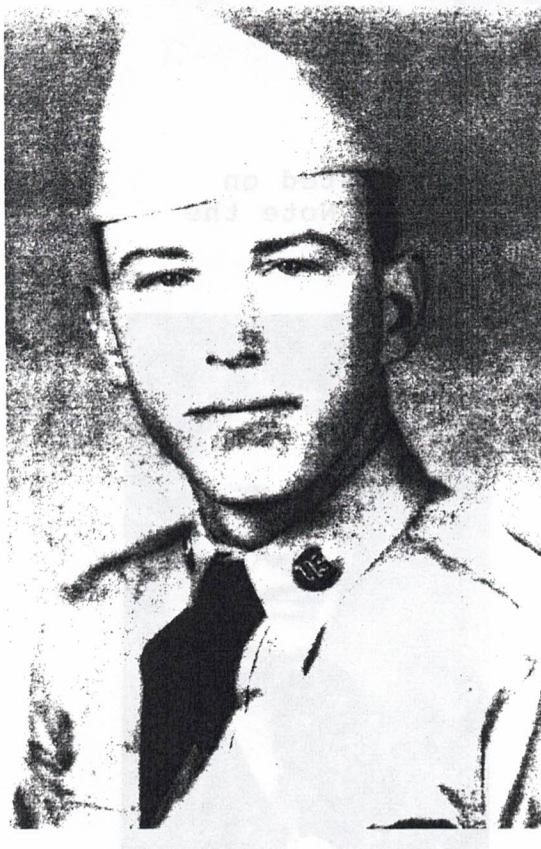


Fifty eight thousand men's and women's names are inscribed upon black granite panels. These black granite panels are known as The Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Farmington Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 10881 is named the James A. McKechnie Post for a young man who died in this war.

We honor all our Vietnam veterans. Let this grateful nation forever honor and remember all men and women of this war.



(above): Theodore H. Bradley II
 H H - 3 Helicopter
 at Elmendorf Air Force Base
 in Alaska



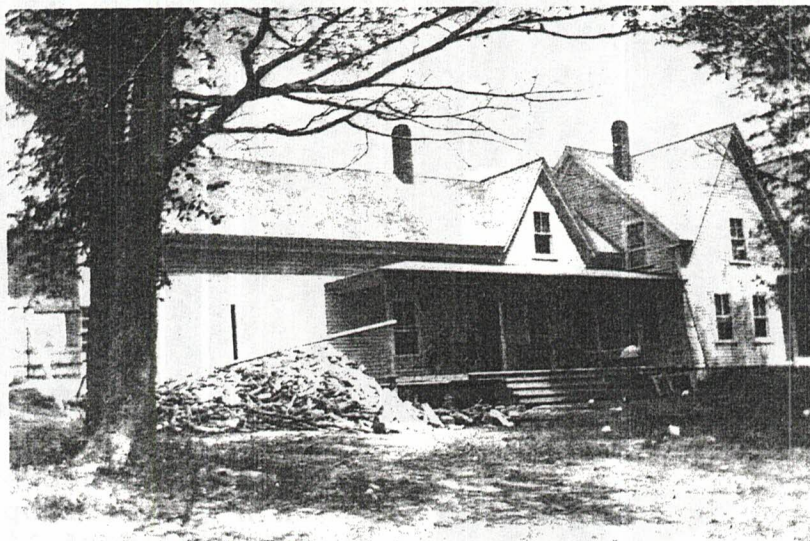
(left): Otto (Teddy) Nutting
 U.S. Army

" To be prepared for war is one
 the most effectual means of
 preserving peace-"
 Washington

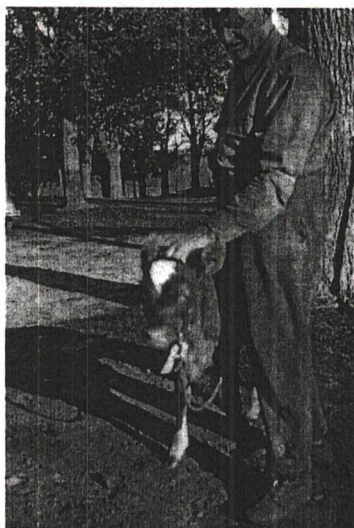
Ben Backliff was a
 longtime teacher,
 town clerk and
 legislator (37 years).

Ben Backliff and wife.

Addenda



The Rackliff Farm-This farm was located on Route 43-a mile from Allens Mills. Note the big pile of firewood.

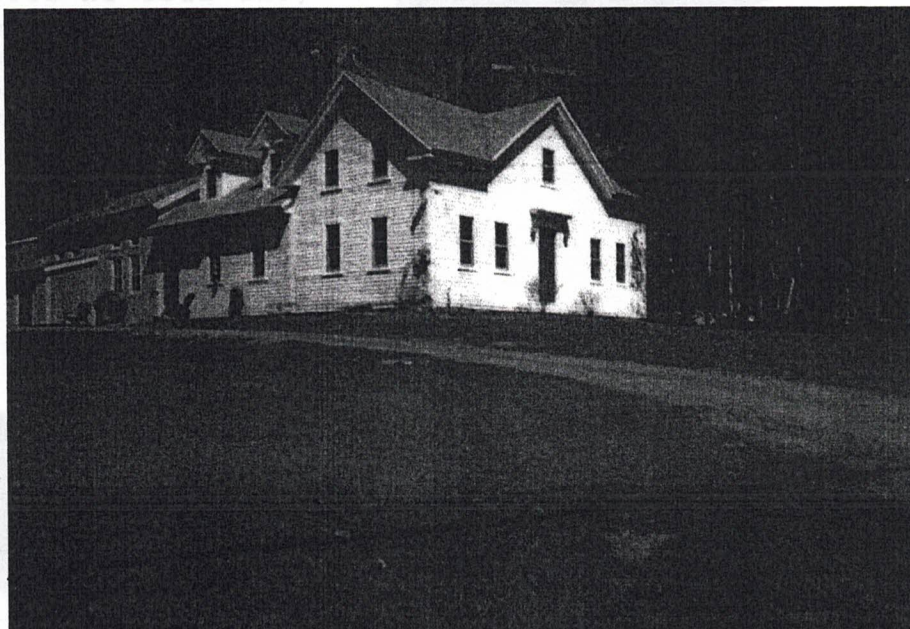


Ben Rackliff and calf.



Bana Rackliff was a longtime teacher, town clerk, and treasurer (37 years).

Ben and Bana Rackliff and their son Donald lived on the farm pictured on the preceding page. Ben died in 1947; Bana in 1978. She was born in New Sharon in 1894 and taught school there and in Industry. After she left the farm, she resettled down the road in a smaller building from which she worked out of as town clerk and treasurer. She was also active in social affairs with memberships in the Crystal Lake Grange, local extension group, and the Friendly Workers of Allens Mills.



The Della Rackliff Place-Della Rackliff was the last of that family name to live in this house located on the West Mills Road. William Rackliff lived there when Hatch wrote his town history. Henry Barter Rackliff reached Industry before 1823 and settled on this farm. He was a sailor and a shoemaker plus he had seen action in the War of 1812. He is buried in Center Cemetery. William was his grandson.

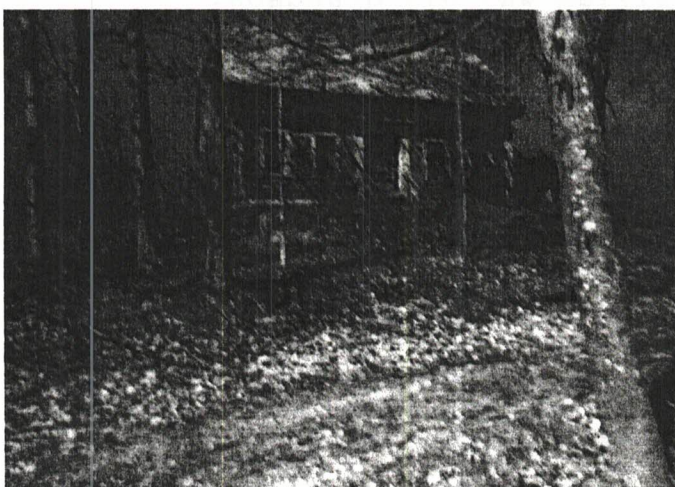
Della Rackliff lived on the farm a half century ago. She made sap in the sap house located on a nearby dirt road that winds over to the Overlake Road. The sap house has long since gone to rack and ruin.

The section of the West Mills Road running past the Rackliff Place is level. That was not the case in the 1940s. Then that section of road was known as "The Camel's Hump" because two very steep hills on it took away travelers' breaths and were placed closely together. Bob Burton remembers looking forward to maneuvering that stretch of road when he was a youngster.



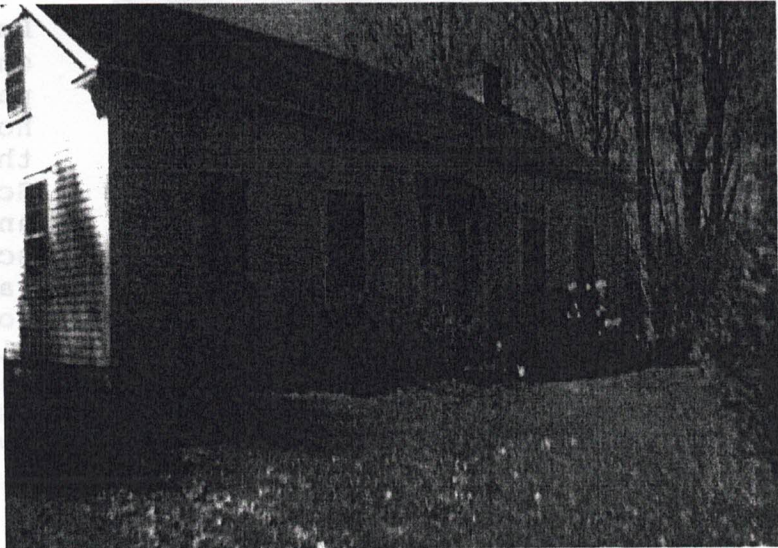
Leslie Taylor Place-Located in Allens Mills, this house sits only a few yards from the former Taylor Filing Station. Leslie arrived in Industry in 1906. Nine years later he married Sadie Rackliff (She died in 1981) in West Mills. Taylor retired in 1962, moved to Farmington 20 years later, and died in 1985. He left a monetary bequest to Shorey Chapel.

The Robbins Homestead-This homestead sits at the intersection of the Industry and Shadagee roads in Allens Mills. Grace and Russell Robbins lived here.



Marshall Smith Place-This old house is located on a rise on the upper part of the Rand Road (above the Watson Mill) in a part of Industry that belonged to New Vineyard until 1844. A stable (not shown) sits off to the left of the house. This property is now owned by Merton Edwards.

Kenniston House-This house goes back many years. At one time it acted as headquarters for another historical society. However, after WWII ended, a fire gutted its interior and destroyed many artifacts and photos. Its owner Lucien Kenniston temporarily moved into the abandoned Goodridge Corner School which had reverted to his family. When the



school was in session earlier, water was obtained for the school from the house pictured above.

During his lifetime Kenniston acted as fire chief (no organized department) and selectman for the town and was active in the Crystal Lake Grange in Allens Mills.

Prentiss Place-This house (below) on Federal Row has changed its exterior over the years. A new addition on its eastern side has lengthened its look.



Early settler (later town selectman) Daniel Luce built a log cabin farther up the slope. Eventually, he built the frame house (minus the addition) (left). Four sons moved onto nearby lots. Amos Stetson, Jr. lived here in the late nineteenth century. The Prentiss Family took over the place in the twentieth century. Ruby Collins picked fruit on Mile Long Farm. Now owned by Mark and Nancy Prentiss.

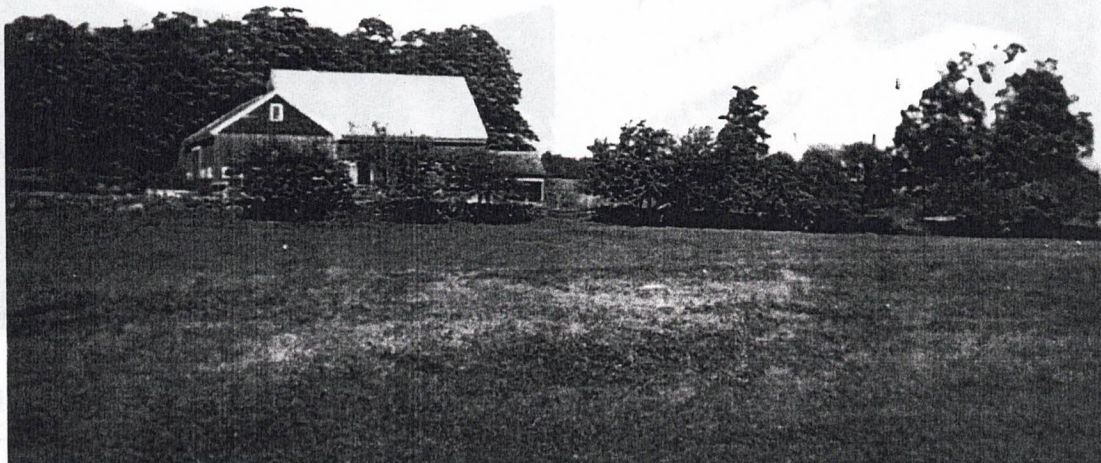


Dunbrook School-This lot on the West Mills Road was part of Ezekiel Hinkley's holdings years ago. In the 1980s Lenore and Ralph Schloming built this house and started a private school called Dunbrook. A large pipe organ sat on the top floor. The Schlomings also kept a number of unusual animals, including a burro. The house is now owned by Brian and Julie Libby.

Marvin Luce House-One of the older houses in Industry is located on the Seavey Road, formerly the Brick House Road, in West Mills. Once inhabited by Marvin Luce, the house is now owned by Harold Nutting. His late wife Jeanne used to relay calls to volunteer firemen from this house.



Wing Farm-The Wing Family farmed on the Lazy W Farm located on the West Mills Road for over half a century. Ron and sons Ethan and Dana were familiar figures on their farm equipment. Ron served as town selectman and was active in agricultural groups. He married Betty Morse of No. Jay in 1954. Daughter Beth majored in chemical engineering.

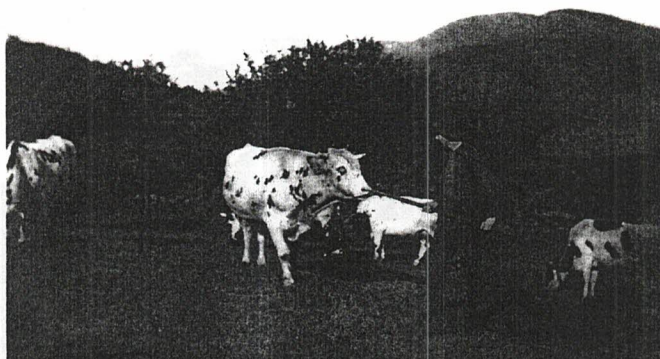


The Wendell Hackett Farm-Abram Wendell (Wenny) Hackett was born in New Vineyard in 1883 and died in Industry in 1961. He married Blanche Bangs (died 1947) in 1909. They had two sons: Arthur (bottom photo) and Richard (top left photo next page).



The Hackett Farm was located on the (now) Seavey Road just off the Bobby Hill Road (now called the Rand Road). The barn (top photo) was burned in 1951 or 1952. Its photo was taken several years later. Around 1947 or 1948 the picture of the Hackett House (center photo) was snapped.

Arthur Hackett was two years old in 1912 or 1913 when the bottom photo was taken. He was the father of Sayward Hackett.

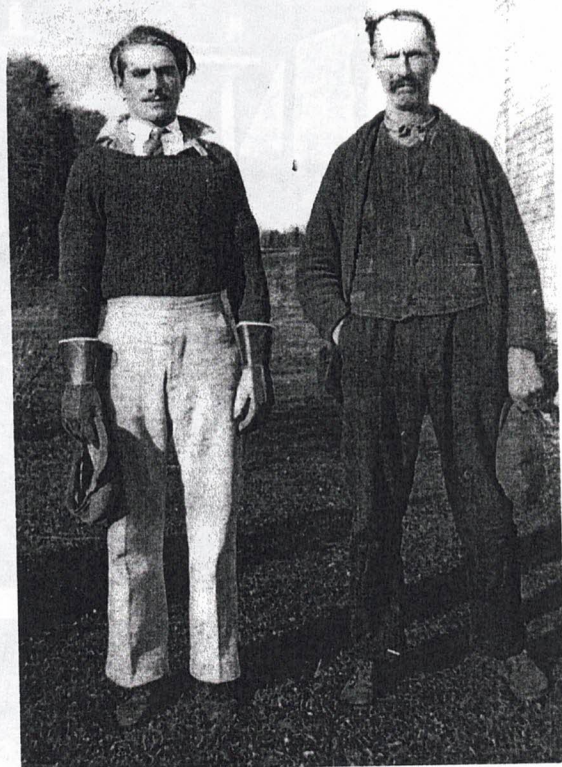


Six-months-old Richard Hackett (top left) smiles at the world in 1912. He died from injuries sustained in a fireworks accident in Allens Mills in the early 1940s.

Wendell Hackett raised prize-winning animals. The top right photo (1915 or 1920) shows him with his Eastern States Blue Ribbon 2-year-old registered Ayreshire bull. He also raised sheep. He is shown below with his prized ram Buck and Alice his prized newborn registered Ayreshire heifer calf. Alice took many ribbons at Farmington Fair and the Eastern States Exposition.

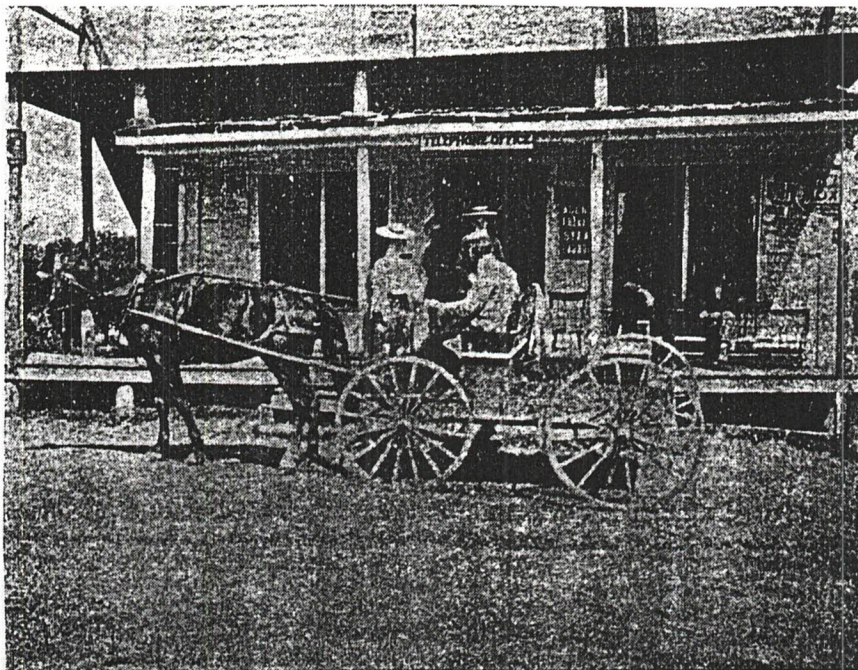


c. 1929. Orin Reed (left) and Wendell Hackett (right). Orin was a brother to Nellie Lee-man. This picture was taken just before Orin moved to Florida where he died at an early age. Note the gloves he is wearing. Motorcyclists donned such gloves. Orin owned an Indiana motorcycle. He rode up to the farm to show it to Wenny before he left for Florida.



The Bobby Hill House-This house was a boarding home for mill-workers laboring in West Mills. It also housed a livery stable. The roads shown in the photo below are the intersection of the (now) Seavey and (then) Bobby Hill roads. The fence seen is the corner of the barnyard fence for the nearby Hackett Farm. The boarding house fell in during the early 1940s. The barn had burned many years before.





Life Long Ago-Both of the above photos were probably snapped about 100 years ago. The top photo provides a glimpse into the past when either there was no gasoline-powered transportation in town or only the privileged motored about the environs.

The bottom photo shows off West Mills Village in its "salad days" before the disastrous 1920s fire.

More Clearwater Pond—One of the main attractions of Industry is Clearwater Pond. In 1995 Pete Hall wrote a booklet entitled "The Legend of Clearwater Pond" which has been recently re-printed. It is a comprehensive history of the development of Clearwater Pond.

The pond's shoreline at Allens Mills has changed greatly over the years as can be discerned in the photo (below) of a July 4th celebration in that village a century ago.

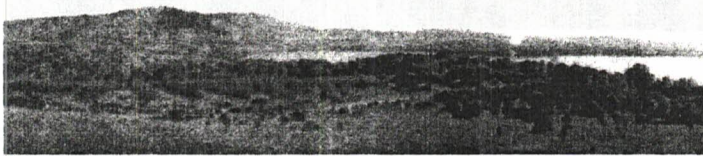


The first structure, known as Clearwater Camps, was built as a commercial venture in 1897 by Edward and Daisy Gay. More than 150 cottages (year-round homes, some of which could qualify as mansions) dot the pond's landscape. For pictures and more of the history of the camps, read Pete Hall's book.

The pond's water is suitable for cold water fish; in summer the water will be about 42 degrees at a depth of 87 feet. The surface water can get up to 70 during the warmest part of the summer. Secchi disk measurements over the past 30 years have averaged about 10 meters, making visibility 30 feet plus. There are 751 acres of surface water and 36,000 feet of shoreline. The maximum depth is 135 feet and the total volume of water is 11 billion gallons.

The Clearwater Lake Improvement Association works at maintaining the pond's present condition. Many old septic systems have been upgraded and new construction must follow codes. In the old days many camps were built practically on the shore, but now new buildings have to be set back 150 feet; there are also restrictions on how many trees can be cut. Much forest land still surrounds the lake. However, manicured lawns and dirt roads cause pollution that could be avoided by maintaining buffer strips of vegetation along the shore.

A boy and his dog enjoy fishing from the breakwater. Granite Point, directly across, was accessible only by water or on foot through the woods (Times Square Road had not yet been built).



The trees have grown up and the pond is no longer visible from this spot on the Mosher Hill Road.

April 25, 1952 was about the average date for the ice leaving the pond. In the past 70 years it has gone out as early as April 9 and as late as May 4.

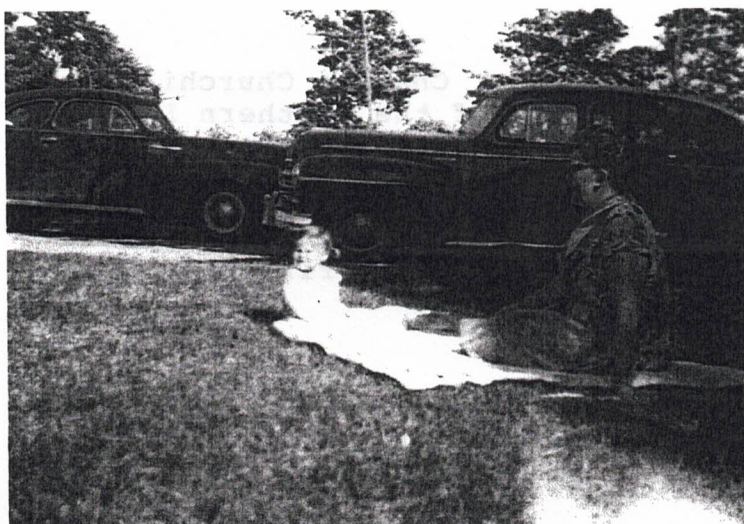


More People

Warren
"Red"
Dean was
elected to
the Maine
Baseball
Hall of
Fame in
2001.



"Red" Dean-Dean was a pitcher-shortstop for the Greenville Lakers when he was 14 years old. As a high school senior he captained and lead his school football and basketball teams to state championships. The Milwaukee Braves drafted him in 1955 but an injury a year later ended his professional career. He returned to Maine and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in education at UMF. For 27 years he headed up the math department at Mt. Blue High School. He also coached different sports and played baseball with the Farmington Flyers. In 1972 he recorded an 8-0 record as a pitched and helped that team to a Pine Tree League title. He also took up running and was named Maine Runner of the Year in 1986 and 1988 by Runner's World Magazine and the Maine Track Club.



Ruby Kyes-She taught school for many years in New Sharon, Industry (Goodridge Corner and Allens Mills schools), and Farmington. Since she did not go to college, she attended many summer sessions. A former student remembers that "she wanted us to learn, and when she was finished, we had (learned)." She was also a pianist for Shorey Chapel. She died in 1988.



Michael Burton
checks a sap
bucket in a
grove of maple
trees on Shaw
Hill Road.
1974.

Tom Burton poses
with his Harley-
Davidson motor-
cycle in 1934.
Note helmet,
gloves, and
outer clothing.



March 1, 2001. Charlie Churchill and
Rick Tibbetts of the Northern Lites
Snowmobile Club present a new rescue
sled to the Industry Volunteer Fire
Department. Joe Paradis, Jr., Jason
Dawes, and Wes Witherly accept the
sled on behalf of the fire department.

Processional

Play "Dr. Wise's Advice"

Donald Rackliff
 Janette Walker
 Pauline Luce
 George Steele

Flower Sale Jacquelyn Burton

Gallopingly streaming 10 girls 6 boys

Not Guilty Greta Wilson

Song Elizabeth Barker

The Stowaway Harold Kyes

Presentation of Seven Point Pins

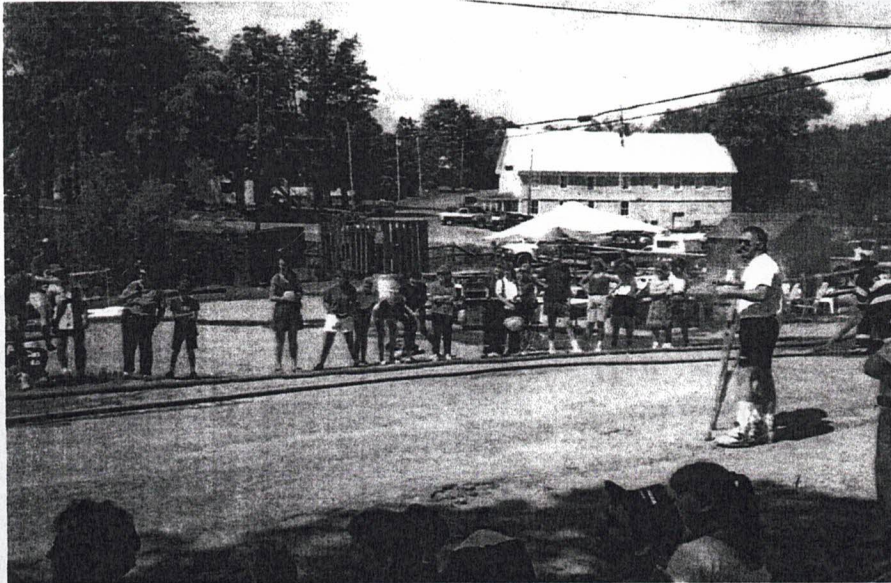
Presentation of Diplomas

Graduating Class

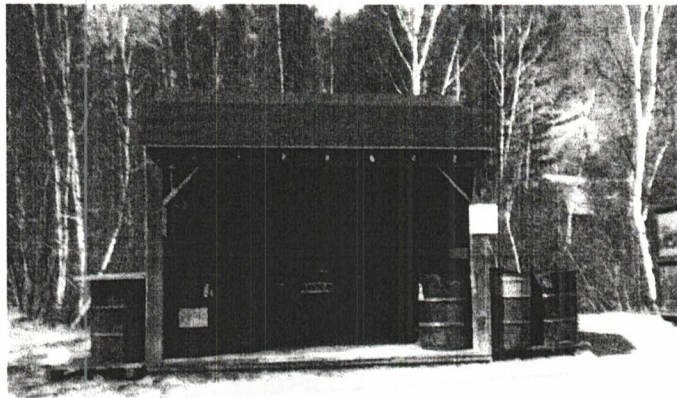
Greta Wilson
 Harold Kyes

(left): **Grade 8 Graduation-**
 This 1944 graduation program for 8th graders at the Goodridge Corner School list two scholars moving on to high school: Greta Wilson and Harold (Buddy) Kyes.

(below): **Fireman's Field Day-**
 Onlookers line Shadagee Road in Allens Mills to watch the annual Fireman's Field Day sponsored by the Industry Volunteer Fire Department. Joe Paradis, Jr. stands in the middle of the road (crutches). To his right smoke from the chicken barbecue drifts toward him.



Bell-This bell sits on the lawn of the Squire Peter West House in West Mills. Resident Roderick Small stands beside it. The bell is inscribed with the word Sheffield and the date 1861.



Recycling Center-Industry is a member of the Sandy River Recycling Association (SRRA). Charlie Churchill currently manages this center located near the Industry Town Hall in Allens Mills.

Salt Shed-This building sits only a few feet away from the recycling center. Of more importance is its closeness to the mountain of sand that is used during the winter season. The shed's name explains its purpose.



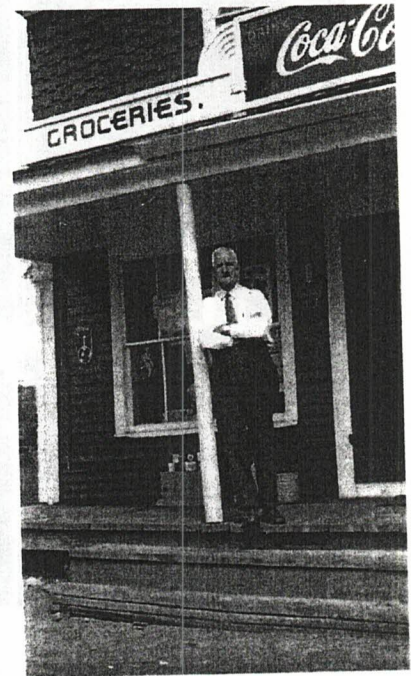


Town Hall Collapse-Two views (side and back) of damage to the Industry Town Hall from the weight of snow and ice. Feb. 11, 1998.

More Grange



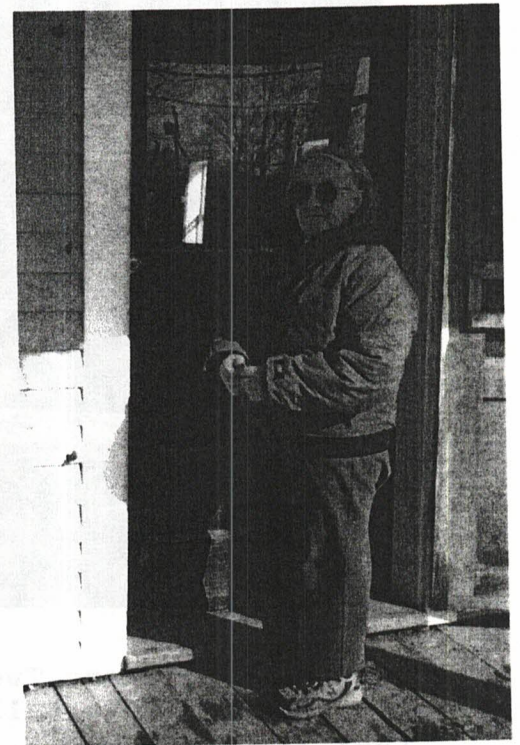
(top left): Collins-Hatch reunion at the Grange Hall in Allens Mills. 1932.



(top right): Jim Durrell ran a store on that Grange Hall's first floor for many years.

(bottom left): Demolition Day for the Crystal Lake Grange Hall in Allens Mills. March 13, 2003.

(bottom right): Vivian Kennedy locks the Crystal Lake Grange Hall door for the last time on March 9, 2003.



More Donors/Sponsors:

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James A. Whiting Family	James A. Whiting
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John & Jane Tolman	Aaron & Delia Tolman
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Buddy & Virginia Kyes and Wilma & Dick Hobbs	Ruby H. & Edgar H. Kyes
Paul & Emily Floyd	Russell & Elizabeth Kerr
Harold Nutting	Jeanne L. Nutting
Margaret Kyes Craig, Lawrence C. Craig, and Family	Esther E. & Clifford A. Kyes
Jane Keirstead & Jean Syme	Don & Esther Metcalf
D. Schuyler Austin Family	D. Schuyler Austin (Second camp on the lake)
Elizabeth & Bing Etzel	Andrew & Frankie Emery and Leon & Lelia Emery
Vivian Cain Kennedy	Peter & Lizzie Cain
Roger & Vivian C. Kennedy	Andrew & Maude Kennedy
Daughters Roberta, Patricia, & Candy	Alfred Hardenbrook Robbins (born in Industry-1907)
Kelly & Nancy Kading	Marion Austin Barrows & Josephine Dingley Austin

Errata-The following errors in text should be noted:

Osborn should read Osborne (various pages).
 Leslie Taylor Garage should read Leslie Taylor Filling
 Station (page 33).
 Jean Nutting should read Jeanne Nutting (page 43).
 In February of that year could read In January of that
 year (page 43) (source disagreement).
 Courtney _____ should read Courtney Wilkins (page 63).
 Powder house should read powderhouse (pages 91 & 92).
 Pear should read pears (page 92).
 Bill Johnson should read Dick Johnson (page iii).

Sponsor/Donor Note-Some sponsor donations may be received after
 this book goes to the printer. The Industry
 Historical Society gratefully acknowledges
 these gifts.