

Bangor daily commercial.

1934

Bangor

On Its Centennial

Turns Back The Pages
of Its History

BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY



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~~BANGOR ROOM~~

DO NOT
CIRCULATE

BANGOR, QUEEN CITY OF THE EAST, TODAY BEGINS ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

TREASURE OF THE PAST AT LIBRARY

Many Today Admire Display
Of Objects Beautiful
And Unique

MANY EVENTS ARE
ON THE PROGRAM

Those From All Walks of
Life Unite In Common
Purpose To Make Ob-
servance A Success

Bangor is today observing
the centennial of its incorpora-
tion as a city.

In the really marvelous exhi-
bition at the Public Library, in
tableaux and in a wealth of
artistic and unique detail, there
are reminders of an honored
past.

Interest this noon centered in the
Library, where are antique treas-
ures from many Bangor homes.
Some are of rare delicacy and
beauty; all are of significant inter-
est. History is visualized—is re-
lived for a few golden hours.

At 2 o'clock, when the brief open-
ing exercises were conducted, the
spacious Library rooms were filled
and in the gathering were those
from nearly every walk of life
bound together by a common pur-
pose.

For three days there will be a
succession of unusual and original
features—the climax being Monday
evening, when colorful gowns of
long ago will lend charm to the
centennial reception.

Treasures Under Glass

Much of the interest of the first
visitors to the Library Exhibits
was focused upon a large glass case
running nearly across the south hall
of the second floor. Here are as-
sembled in careful display more
than half a hundred objects all
contributed to the exhibit by one
interested person,—Mrs. Harold D.
Spalding of Norway Road. The
wide range and antiquity of Mrs.
Spalding's contributions bear wit-
ness to her understanding of the
historical as well as general human-
interest value of preserving old-
time things and applying them to
such causes as the present celebra-
tion of Bangor's Centennial as a
city.

A small,—almost pathetic—article
that strikes the eye in the Spalding
collection is a carefully hand-stitch-
ed doll hardly six inches high of
cloth. The extreme slenderness of
the doll's limbs, made by tightly
sewing up short rolls of cloth, per-
haps attests the pioneering rations
of some of the early residents of
Bangor. Its features are briefly
done in ink and colors, while a wisp
of hair still sticks up on one side of
its head.

A particularly prized item in the
collection is a pair of ornate glass
rosettes used to fasten the large
full-length mirrors to the wall. A
similar pair is in the Metropolitan
Museum in New York City but lacks
the bolt-pins included in Mrs.
Spalding's pair.

Wearing apparel both useful and
ornamental forms a nucleus for the
display. A tiny pair of mittens,
nearly a century old, stands out with
a perfect knitted design worked in
with maroon tinted yarn. Magal-
dent full-length and shoulder shawls
of brocade or hand-woven wool, of
beautiful scroll embroidery, and of
tiny black lace give an idea of the
34 matrons' special Sabbath attire
that was never to be worn on other

now, but doubtless nice and fancy for 1844 when they were made.

The bonnets of a century ago are well represented in the Spaulding collection. Ones of straw of various weaves find marked contrast in a very impressive formal bonnet posed on a Sunday shawl—a white creation of what are apparently bunched small skeins of soft wool. It towers over a foot from its brim, is open in the back, and is surmounted by bows of white satin ribbon. As yet another contrast is a quaint and commodious "sun-bonnet" type of printed pattern. Of this the hood is detachable from the ruffled cape-like back so that it can be laundered separately, and the replacement of an extra hood is also on display.

Of now doubtful utilitarian value was a voluminous cotton petticoat, on display with a child's shoe of 1828 made of two thicknesses of leather.

Mrs. Spaulding's interest in fine old crockery is evidenced by the display of several pieces well over 100 years old. There is a single "couvert" tea set of three pieces with a plate for cakes. Of these an auxiliary large saucer was used to drink the tea from when it was too hot in the cup. The set was used by Mrs. David Colby in 1806 or 1808.

A deep narrow bowl about seven inches high, used by Sally Colby in 1810, adds color to the extensive Spaulding collection with its rich lavender design somewhat similar to the Willowware pattern.

A Kitchen of 1834

An outstanding feature is an almost exact reproduction of how a Bangor kitchen would have looked a century or more ago.

Although many of the articles had not been arranged in their proper places and there will be considerable more relics and antiques reserved through the ages that will be added to the display before the exhibition officially opens, when a Commercial representative called early Saturday morning, he was deeply impressed with the picturesqueness of the scene.

After making allowances for the fact that time and space will prevent a real comprehensive review of the unlimited wonders to be found in this ancient kitchen, let us join the Commercial reporter on his inspection of the charming old kitchen, which apparently was one of the principal rooms in the Bangor home of a hundred years ago.

As we enter the room our gaze is directed to the large fireplace. In order to help bring out the proper setting, the Historical Society had a wooden framework, patterned as nearly as possible after an original, constructed around a fire frame that was in use here in 1834. An iron kettle, which was brought over in the Mayflower in 1620 by Governor William Bradford, hangs from the fireplace. This kettle has a remarkable history, having come from the Gov-

ernor's great-grandson, Dura Bradford, to the donor's grandmother, Mrs. Thompson, and was presented to the Historical society by Miss Sarah Wasgatt.

In Battle of Hampden

Mounted on the center of the fireplace, we observe a Tower musket made in 1742, with bayonet and ammunition box. This musket was carried by Robert Cary at the Battle of Hampden. Hanging conveniently near the oven, which was used for baking bread, pies, cakes, etc., is a wooden paddle or shovel, which was used to remove the cooked eatables from the oven.

Included in the multitude of pots and pans grouped around the fireplace, we notice an immense "wooden bread trough" and cogitate on the large size the family must have been to require such a big mixer. This "bread trough" we find by examination of label was used by the Allen family of Bangor a hundred years ago.

A "Betty Lamp" contributed by Raymond Fellows, which hangs suspended from the mantle-piece, is another interesting object. The center of this lamp is hollowed out to permit whale oil or some such fluid to be used as fuel, while a small slot leading from the center allows a wick or cloth to be inserted to make the light. Our attention is next directed to a large receptacle standing against the wall near the fireplace. This looks much like a giant toad-stool made of iron, but we find by closer examination that what we have termed a "toad-stool" had served as the family bath-tub. Mr. Raymond Fellows is the owner of this novel article, but by no stretch of our imagination can we conceive of anybody taking a bath in it.

Proudly standing in one corner of the room is an old flax spinning wheel, with a quantity of the original flax, as it appeared in the old Howard house back in 1765. Nearby is a flax comb, hewn from white oak with handmade spikes, which was owned and used by Mrs. Hannah Dustin, the heroine of a famous exploit in colonial history.

Remarkable Woman

During an Indian attack at Haverhill, Mass., on March 15, 1697, the Dustin home was captured by the savages. Thomas Dustin managed to save the older children, but his wife, Hannah, and their week old infant son, fell into the Indians' hands. After being taken 150 miles towards Canada by the savages, Mrs. Dustin, assisted by another woman captive and a boy, rose against their captors and killed 10 of the 12 Indians holding them, and then managed to make their way back to their homes. The flax comb was loaned to the Historical Society by one of the redoubtable Mrs. Dustin's direct descendants, Miss Marcia Taylor, in April, 1918.

Included in the chairs placed around an ancient table, we see what looks like a child's high chair. However, we learn that it is a spinner's chair, which was loaned by Mrs. Langdon D. Chilcoat. Close by is an old wine and cheese press, loaned by Mrs. H. D. Spaulding. A foot-warmer, containing some of the original coals, which was placed

in the sleighs on long rides and oftentimes taken to church, belonging to the Hammond and Taylor families, is another interesting object noticed in the kitchen of 100 years ago.

A marvelous old roasting spit, owned by Mrs. Spaulding, occupies a prominent place in the set-up. Several bed-warmers which played an integral part in the family's comfort during the severe winter months are in readiness for use. A skimmer, owned by Miss Margaret Fellows, which was made by one of the first Methodist ministers that came to Maine, who was also a blacksmith by trade, hangs from the fireplace, where it could be quickly used by the housekeeper of a century ago. Glancing over the commodious shelf of the fireplace mantel we observe an old rum flask, a beer stein, candle holders, etc. A pair of old skates, with the runners curled up over the front, has been left on the mantel by one of the children. These skates are now owned by Mrs. Spaulding.

Somebody's Cradle

A wooden cradle used in the family of Captain William Hammond, of Newton, Mass., and Bangor, and later in the Abner Taylor family of this city, holds our interest for several minutes. A set of old scales, also used by the Abner Taylor family is on display, having been donated by Mrs. L. E. Buzzell. Standing at attention on a side shelf are two fire buckets, one inscribed with the name to E. T. Torrey, 1821 and the other with the name of John Wilkins, 1827. Indicates that the men of the family were ready to fight any fire menace at a moment's notice.

Old-Time Parlor

Busy as we have been on our visit, we have not had time fully to explore all the many treasures of a century ago on display in the charming old kitchen and it is with a reluctant step, that we finally leave to take a glance into a Bangor parlor of 100 years ago.

The ancient Bangor parlor, although it fails to contain the great number of treasures we observed in the kitchen, is none the less intensely interesting. The divan and two chairs that form its principal furnishings look very comfortable and appear to be in remarkably fine condition considering their great age. The set is the property of Mrs. Fred Jordan. A beautiful desk, donated by Mrs. Milton Clifford, and a wonderful old sewing table, the property of Miss Jessie Lord, are two other features displayed. A grand old clock, owned by Mrs. Edward Moore, and a beautiful mirror, which was owned by Dr. Hosea Rich, father of Mrs. Amos M. Roberts and great-grandfather of Charlotte and Jane Pierce Roberts, are also noticeable.

Bangor Band To Play At Centenary

Concert in City Hall Will Mark Its Own 75th Observance

The Bangor Band has prepared a program of unique interest for its concert Sunday afternoon in City Hall, which will commemorate two events, the centenary of Bangor's incorporation as a city, and the 75th anniversary of the first concert given by the Bangor Band. The city was incorporated February 12, 1821, while the band made its first appearance before the public in a concert in Norumbega Hall on February 9, 1859, just two weeks following forming of the organization which occurred on January 26.

At Sunday's concert music will be presented that was known to the people of the two periods. Both the music of a popular character that was familiar to all and the music that happened to be fashionable among the musical elect. Sunday's program, which will begin at 2.30 o'clock, will be as follows:

1. The Star Spangled Banner....
2. Hymn, Bangor
...From Watts' Select Hymns
The town of Bangor was named for this hymn, the incorporation being allowed by the General Court of Massachusetts on February 25, 1791.
3. (a) Mosaic on Scottish Folk-Melodies, Robert Bruce....
..... Arr. by Bonhiseau
(b) Concert Waltz on Irish Folk Melodies, "The Shamrock"... Arr. by Moses-Tobani
The popular airs with the Bangor people of 1834 were the folk songs and dances of the British Isles.
4. (a) Overture, Semiramide ...
..... Rossini
(b) Ballet Music and Soldiers' March from William Tell
..... Rossini
Rossini was the vogue in Europe in 1834, and the melodies of his operas were known in many Bangor homes.
5. Fantasy on the Songs of Stephen Foster
..... Arr. by Moses-Tobani
The product of the genius of the great American melodist, Foster, was the music best known and best beloved by the Bangor folk in 1859....
6. March, Greeting to Bangor...
..... Robert E. Hall
This composition by the famous march writer, Hall, a former conductor of the Bangor Band, has widely advertised the city.
Adelbert Wells Sprague, conductor.

THE SPIRIT OF BANGOR

Bangor stands on the threshold of its second century its life as a city. Today and through Monday, our people are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the original city charter by the legislature, an event that marked the beginning of a century of splendid progress and achievement by this community that early established its position as the Queen city of the East.

The second community in the state to acquire a city charter, Portland being the first, two years before Bangor, Eastern Maine's first city made extremely rapid progress in its early years, many settlers being attracted by land grants. Lumber was king in the early days and for many years, Bangor at one time having the distinction of being the first lumber port in the United States.

On Monday Bangor enters its second century of cityhood with a brilliant past behind and encouraging future before. Its growth has been, and is, stable and upon a firm foundation, attributable to its physical and natural advantages as the center of the great Eastern Maine empire, and to the energy, enterprise and eternal courage of its people.

Our success in the past has been founded upon the firm rock of the ever-glowing Spirit of Bangor, the inspiration of a fine and beloved city that draws the admiration of visitors and inculcates a splendid loyalty among its people.

One could go far among the cities of the country without finding the equal of Bangor in culture, in kindness, in municipal pride, in charity, in its wonderful philanthropies, in its honored list of able men and women, who have reflected lustre upon their native city.

Bangor is a proud city and rightfully so. It is proud and with just cause of its excellent business section, its thoroughly modern public buildings, its magnificent public library, one of the outstanding in the United States, its hospitals, its fine educational facilities and its municipal privileges.

In our pride at the accomplishment of Bangor over the century, we rightly pause to yield credit to the ground work laid by the pioneers and carried on so energetically and faithfully by the foreward men and women who caused the name of Bangor to achieve national fame. Credit in high measure is due to President Fellows and the members of the Bangor Historical society who conceived wisely and have carried on efficiently.

The Spirit of Bangor. There is a theme in itself. That Spirit animated the founders in their constant struggles to combat the wilderness and to

carve a splendid city from the forests. That Spirit has been manifested to the full in answer to every call to the colors. In the Civil War, Bangor sent 2,700 men to follow the flag, in the World War it responded in a manner equalled by few cities. And when the men of Bangor were asked to beat the ploughshare into the sword, they achieved a most gallant and honorable record on the field of battle.

It was the Spirit of Bangor that was so splendidly exemplified by our honored first citizen—Hannibal Hamlin, who preferred "to march with the boys" rugged Americanism, true patriotism, the exaltation of public service, the readiness and willingness to make personal sacrifice for the honor of the nation and of the city. That Spirit embued the pioneers and has brought Bangor along with honor and distinction from its first days. Its continued exercise will keep our city on the pathway to greater and greater prosperity and widely enhanced usefulness.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

Certainly Bangor owes its sincere thanks to the Bangor Historical society which has so admirably conceived and energetically executed the plans for the celebration of the anniversary that marks for Bangor 100 years of useful existence under a city charter. The arranged program is in entire keeping with the natural thought of the anniversary. It carries our people back to the beginning of our life as a city, it delineates by attractive tableaux, period music, accurate costuming, and display of historic articles, distinctive features of Bangor life a century ago and epoch-making incidents in the city's progress.

The Historical society has aimed to preserve the traditions of the past, to instruct present-day Bangor in the customs and history of the founders and their early descendants, to accentuate vital moments in the beginnings of the city and to familiarize our people with the names and records of the men and women, now gone, to whom Bangor was a loved home and who strove constantly for the proper development of the city. Its conception of an adequate observance was admirable, the execution of its plans is being carried out with faithful attention to details. Much work has devolved upon President Fellows, Mrs. Clifford and the members of the several committees and it has been accomplished with rare fidelity and self-sacrificing effort.

The events of the three days of observance will bring much knowledge of our city's past to the present generation, and a fine lesson in citizenship thereby inculcated, for the founders builded wisely.

Bangor and Brewer Have 11 Women 90 Years Or More

Much of Bangor's history during the past 100 years is within the life-time of eleven venerable ladies whose ages range from 90 to 96 years, two of whom are residents of Brewer. With four exceptions, those residing in Bangor were born in Bangor, and the others spent the greater part of their lives here. All have a keen recollection of old-time events transpiring and are interested in events taking place today.

The oldest Bangor resident is Mrs. Mary Toole of State street, who will celebrate her 97th birthday in May, and the oldest Brewer resident is Mrs. Juliette Snow, aged 91.

Others include Mrs. Jane W. Wren, 92, born in Molunkus; Miss Clarissa Sophronia, Holden, age 92, born in Bangor; Miss Mary Albitina, Holden, aged 91; Miss Susie Chase, Bangor, 96; Mrs. Lydia Swett, Brewer, 90; Mrs. Parthenia Cameron, 91, Bangor, born in Pittsfield; Miss Amanda Wilson, 91, Bangor; Mrs. Abigail D. Wooster, Bangor, 97, born in North Haven, Mrs. Eliza Ann Mills, 92, born in Mercer.

PROGRAM OF THE BANGOR CENTENNIAL

A Tabulated List of the Colorful and Varied Events Of Saturday, Sunday and Monday; Tableaux To Be of Unique Interest

With Governor Brann's fine tribute to Bangor in his communication on the occasion of the City's Centennial made public in Friday evening's paper, with the century-old houses throughout the community marked by commemorative placards, and with numbers entering the Library at an early hour to view the fine detailed Centennial exhibit of the Bangor Historical Society, the three-day observance of the anniversary of the incorporation of Bangor started on Saturday with hearty promise of full participation of the residents not only of Bangor but of a wide radius outside the city.

The schedule of events planned by the Historical Society, following the opening exercises at 2 on Saturday, centered first upon the presentation of prizes to the winners of the Society's Historical Essay contest carried on in the two High schools of the city. Hon. Raymond Fellows, president of the Society, awarded the prizes at 3 o'clock on Saturday to the first and second winners, and to those obtaining award of honorable mention. Miss Catherine Rogan, a senior Bangor High School senior, ranked first in the contest with an essay entitled "The Flood of 1846," and Miss Patricia Bell, Bangor High Sophomore, second, with "Great Grandmother Attends A Ball." The complete list of prize winners together with the names of the committee in charge, appears elsewhere in this issue.

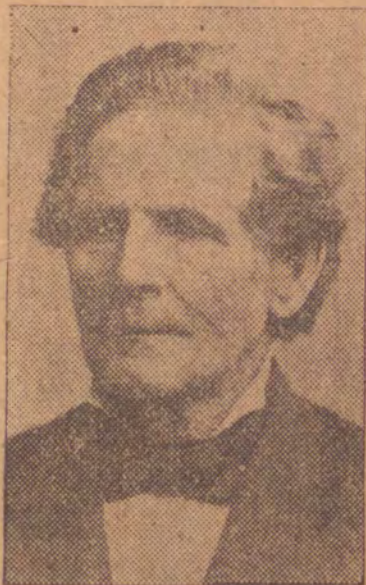
The further progress of the observance, with the Historical Society's fine and extensive exhibit of portraits, charts, City Plans, century-old clothing, and hundreds of articles of human interest, being kept open until 9 in the evening on Saturday, will be:

2-6 p. m. The Exhibit will be open for the public's interested inspection, with a suspension of formal events during these hours in deference to the Bangor Band's double anniversary concert at the City Hall. In addition to celebrating the City's Centennial, this esteemed musical organization will be commemorating the 75th anniversary of its first concert.

Monday, Feb. 12.—The Centennial Day:

9 a. m.-10 p. m. The exhibits at the Library will be open to the public throughout these hours, with the week-end's feature events taking

Andrew Wiggin



Prominent builder in Bangor in the middle of the past century. He came originally from New Hampshire and occupied a house on old Harlow Square.

(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

place in the afternoon and evening.

From 4 to 6 in the afternoon the Centennial Tea will be served with Miss Mildred Eddy presiding over the pouring. She will be assisted by the Misses Elizabeth P. Chandler, Elizabeth H. Clark, Harriett V. Flagg, Anna Flagg, Caroline Flagg, Barbara Guild, Cynthia W. Jones, Lydia R. Jones, Mary Maxfield, Susanne Maxfield, Deborah R. Neale, Elizabeth W. Spangler, Hilda Wheelwright, Elizabeth M. Woodward and Annette Youngs. These young ladies will all be attractively costumed in quaint attire of the 1834 period.

During the afternoon on Monday, intense interest will be focused upon a fine series of tableaux presented by several organizations of Bangor and vicinity.

The Shakespeare Club will present "Dressing the Bride," showing a bridal gown worn in 1834 as it appears worn by a great-grand-

Mrs. Amos M. Roberts



Before her marriage to one of Bangor's early bankers, Mrs. Roberts was Miss Charlotte Barker Rich.

(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

daughter of one of Bangor's early matrons.

Two presentations of the Bangor Art Club will include a scene from the life of Jeremiah Hardy, famous portraitist of Bangor, many of whose artistic works are included in the Loan Exhibit at the Library. The tableau will show Mr. Hardy submitting one of his achievements to the family of the subject of the portrait, for their approval.

The Art Club's other tableau will portray the revered Ralph Waldo Emerson on the occasion of his visit to the home of Amos Roberts on State street, when he presented a ship model to little Charles Roberts who had just recovered from severe illness.

The Bangor Rotary Club will be represented in a valuable scene depicting the first Mayor, Allen Gilman, reading the City Charter for the first time before the eight aldermen of the City's first corporate government.

The Rotary Club members taking part in this highly appropriate tableau will be: Harold S. Boardman, president of the University of president of the University of Bangor Theological Seminary; Horace A. Hilton, president of the Rotary Club, Harold H. Hodge, Dexter S. Smith, Charles P. Conners, George F. Eaton, and Dr. Fred E. Maxfield.

A special tableau, presented by members of the Old Town Indian community and directed by Princess Wattawasso, will be among the finest and most colorful of the series given. It will draw due attention to the fine background and traditions of that people with which the early settlers soon established cordial relations despite occasional hostilities between them.

The following is the personnel of

the tableaux presented by the Bangor clubs:

Art Club, "Mr. Jeremiah Hardy Finishes a Portrait": Walter Lancaster, Clarence Stetson, Mrs. Reuel S. Kimball, Miss Helen Hilton, and Miss Elizabeth Clark.

Shakespeare Club, "Dressing the Bride": Mrs. Reuel S. Kimball, Miss Florence Webber, Miss Hilda Wheelwright, Miss Barbara Gullid, and Whitney Jennison.

Art Club, "Mr. Emerson Visits Bangor": Mrs. Albert Fellows, Frank Morrison, and Master Jeff Wheelwright.

These tableaux, to be given during the evening, will be enhanced by the fine costumes available to these groups and also by the wearing of century-old costumes by a large number of the audience.

The evening's opening feature the Centennial Reception, to start at eight, will be proclaimed by William R. Hilton as specially designated Town Crier. A Colonial Quartet in costumes of early Bangor will lend a musical note to the program with the singing of a number of old songs and hymns doubtless favorites of Bangor's early leaders who will be looking down upon the scene from their portraits. The quartet comprises Messrs. Cyrus McCready, Harry Pote, Fred Clifford, and Dexter S. Smith, accompanied by Wilbur S. Cochrane at an antique melodeon. Music will also be represented on the evening's program in violoncello solos played by Mrs. Anna Torrens Dymond accompanied by Miss Helena Tewksbury at the melodeon.

A will covering a piece of paper five feet long and nine inches wide was filed in the Alameda county, Cal., court. It disposed of \$3,500.

Godfrey House



House now standing at corner of George and Ohio streets, occupied by John Godfrey. Prominent attorney in 1834.

(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

History of City's Newspapers Dates Back 118 Years

Peter Edes, Publisher of Bangor Weekly Register, Established in 1815, Took Pride In the Democracy Of His Paper

On Saturday November 25, 1815, the first newspaper published in Bangor, the Bangor Weekly Register for that date, came from the press of Peter Edes, pioneer printer of the District of Maine. The site of the Edes printing establishment was that of the present Rines Company store on Main street.

Thus, when Bangor became a city on February 12, 1834, journalism in the community was some months over 18 years old, and had existed for more than four years when, on March 15, 1820, the District of Maine was set off from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a separate state.

Before continuing forward with First Publisher Edes, a review of the newspaper background of the District up to the time of his establishment in Bangor is necessary.

On January 1, 1785, the Falmouth Gazette was established in the community corresponding to present Portland and vicinity, by two young men with print-shop and newspaper experience in Massachusetts, Benjamin Titcomb and Thomas Baker Wait. This, the first newspaper in Maine, continued under various names and ownerships as the mainstay of Maine journalism for years, and, as a training school, wielded great influence upon the establishment of newspapers inland on the Kennebec.

In 1798 the Portland Gazette was established, a paper that was to champion the cause of the Hamiltonian Federalist party against the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans whose advocate was the Eastern Argus, established in Portland in 1803.

Aside from the clashing views of the political parties as such, there was another major issue prior to 1820 that prompted the establishment of newspapers in Maine in that early period. This was the separatist issue, the question of Maine's division from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a separate state. The opinion of the people of the District of Maine found expression on this issue in the establishment of 31 newspapers in Maine's first 35 years of journalism, as a contrast to the 6 papers founded in Massachusetts proper during the corresponding period in that region's journalistic history.

Of these 31 newspapers of Maine, Peter Edes' Bangor Weekly Register is listed by authorities as the 29th, having been preceded in establishment by only eleven that lasted five

years or more and by only five that were still in existence when Edes came to Bangor from Augusta.

Peter Edes, son of Benjamin Edes, a noted Revolutionary printer of Boston, was born in Boston in 1756 and thus was in his fifty-ninth year when he brought printing and newspaper-publishing to Bangor for the first time. A high spot of his youth was his mixing punch in a Chinese punchbowl for the participants in the famous "Boston Tea Party" of Dec. 16, 1773, when the Indian-disguised revolutionists met before the event at the home of his father where the tea-party idea had originated.

For twenty years Peter Edes was the publisher of newspapers in Hallowell and Augusta,—first the Kennebec Intelligencer, then the Kennebec Gazette, and finally the Herald of Liberty. For the first thirteen years there he was without competition, but keen rivals set up business in 1808 and 1814, with the result that on March 20, 1814, Edes wrote to Hon. Samuel E. Dutton of Bangor revealing that his "customers were falling off" and asking him to co-operate in building up a subscription list for the establishment of a newspaper in the virgin territory of Bangor. Meanwhile, the Herald of Liberty continued publication in Augusta although Edes decided during the ensuing year that removal to Bangor was the next step in his fortunes.

The Herald of Liberty was finally discontinued by Edes in the fall of 1815 and three weeks were taken by means of a six-ox team to move the four-ton load of Edes' English press and sets of type from Augusta to Bangor. For this latter task Edes paid one Ephraim Bullard the sum of \$143.

Arrived in Bangor with his wife Elizabeth and 26-year-old daughter, Edes set up his printing shop on what is now Main street at the then outside edge of the business section. His home, built by himself, was the house now occupied by A. H. Babcock at 23 Ohio street.

For the name for his Bangor newspaper, Edes had discussed such general titles as "The Hancock" and "Hancock and Washington"; but the decision finally went to the more local-toned "Bangor Weekly Register," which first came off the press on November 25, 1815.

The charge for the Bangor Weekly Register was \$2 per year with half of it in advance and payment admissible in produce. In the communication to Dutton, Edes had said that he would

start publication only after a circulation of 800 was assured, so it is to be assumed that this was the number with which he began. The pages were half to five eighths the size of the present Commercial's pages with four two-and-a-half-inch columns to the page. Page one of the first issue was given over to a feature reprinted from the Boston Patriot. Page two carried varied news; page three had a mail letter, the "masthead," a current affairs summary, an obituary list, and a half column of advertising; and Page four was taken up with poetry and religious departments, essays, anecdotes and over a column of advertising.

The subscribers to Edes' Bangor paper were charged direct for the postage for their delivery outside of town. The 1834 Bangor Directory, the first issued, lists the following postal rates for letters:

"Rates of postage (on a single letter composed of but one piece of paper) For any distance not over 30 miles six cents; Over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; Over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12-1-2 cents; Over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, 18 3-4 cents; Over 400 miles, 25 cents.

A letter composed of two pieces was charged double the single sheet rate; of three pieces triple, and four pieces quadruple.

Newspaper postage: For each newspaper not carried out of the state in which it is published, or if carried out of the state not over 100 miles outside; 1 1-2 cents."

A brief advertisement showing the expedition with which the mails moved in 1834 appeared in the Directory for that year: "Western Mail Stages leave Bangor at 2 a. m., and arrive in Augusta 2 p. m."

A matter-of-fact indication of the common use of oxen as draught animals was a further advertisement to the effect that "Stephen Kimball and Son can put up thirty head of oxen to good stantials and as many horses in the stable."

Edes' convictions on the two chief newspaper issues of the day were clear. From the very first his paper championed the cause of Maine's separation from Massachusetts, particularly the nearly successful separatist movement of 1816; and although he took pride in calling it a "Democratic newspaper" he was known to be an ardent Federalist. This combination of convictions was an indication of his independence of thought, for the Portland Gazette linked its Federalism with opposition to separation and Portland's Eastern Argus combined a Republican-Democratic viewpoint with advocacy of the cause of separation.

As the paper continued through 1816, Edes became more and more hard pressed financially, although he was slow to reveal the fact definitely in any form of print. First a notice came out of his wife and daughter's opening a school over the printing office to "instruct young Misses and small children in the useful and ornamental branches of education" for from 17 to 25 cents a week.

On March 1, 1817, the first open dunning of recalcitrant subscribers appeared: "As it is now good sled-

ding, it is hoped that our country readers will not be unmindful of the Printer—wheat, butter, cheese, rags or cash will be received." Notices of this kind increased thereafter until, on August 16, 1817, an advertisement for the sale of the printing establishment, house and store of Peter Edes before the eyes of Bangor's then nearly two thousand inhabitants, with the comment that "the subscriber intends to remove from Bangor."

In a statement of adieu to Bangor, Edes said in the August 23rd issue, "The Penobscot River is a flourishing part of the District of Maine and he hopes Bangor will not be long destitute of so important and useful an establishment as an Independent Newspaper."

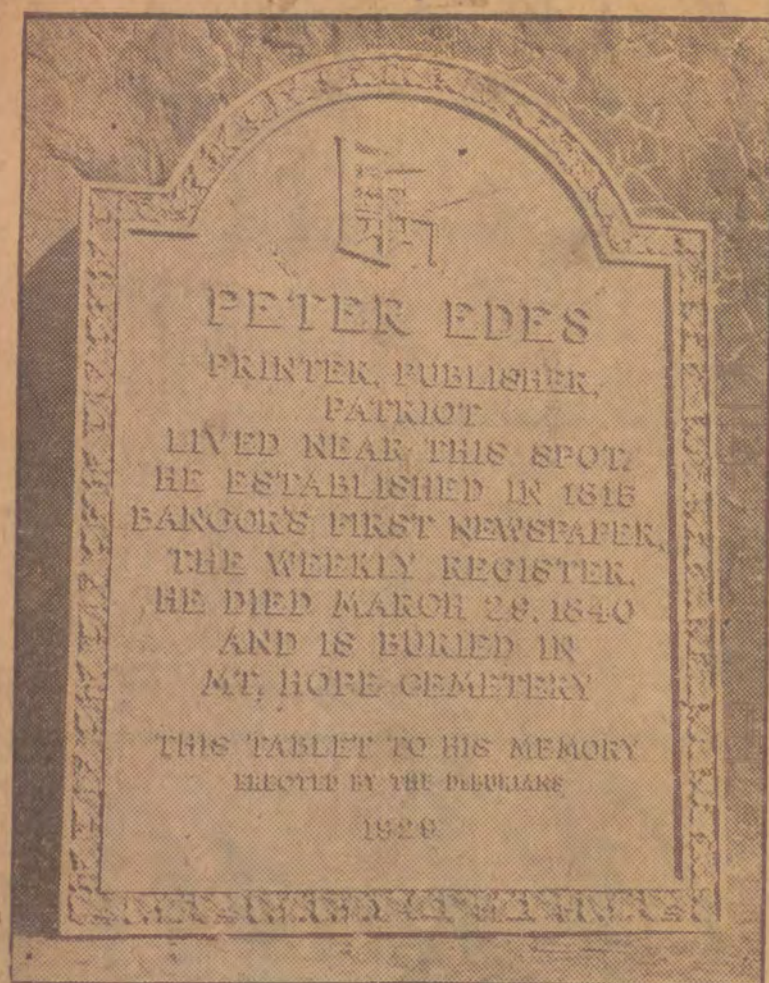
From August 23 to December 30, 1817, no paper was published in Bangor. On the latter date the Bangor Weekly Register again appeared, published under the name of James Burton, Jr., who had been one of Edes' apprentices in Augusta and later joined one of the competitors who forced Edes' removal to Bangor. Details as to its subsequent history are meagre because of the destruction of the best file of the Register in the Bangor Fire of 1911; however, it is known that Burton continued its publication until 1826, after the separatist issue was closed in 1820 with Maine's becoming a state, and that it finally went out of existence in August, 1831.

Edes' influence on later papers of the inland towns about Bangor was borne through the medium of his apprentices who established the first newspapers of remoter towns during the next generation. The Register was not the first paper in the Penobscot region, the Castine Journal and Universal Advertiser having been founded in 1799, and the Gazette of Maine in Bucks-town (later Bucksport) in 1805. But the increasing dominance exercised by the town of Bangor during the period of Edes' work in the community, and the fact that the Register was the first inland paper to be published east of the Kennebec combined with Edes' initiative and free spirit to make a prominent place for him in the annals of the region.

Following his selling out to Burton in 1817, Peter Edes went with his wife to Baltimore where his 23-year-old son, Benjamin, was a printer. In Baltimore he remained helping with his son's Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette until the death of his wife and son of cholera in 1832. He then returned to Bangor to live with his daughter Maria, who was Mrs. Michael Sargent. On Sunday evening, March 29, 1840, he died at the age of 83; he was buried in the Sargent lot at Mount Hope Cemetery, which had been incorporated but six years before.

Due tribute has been paid Peter Edes in the publication by the De-Burian Society, an organization of book-lovers of Bangor, of a fine geography of him with his dairy kept when, at the age of nineteen, he was imprisoned by the British in Boston for concealing weapons in

Tablet In Memory of Peter Edes



Tablet erected by the DeBurian Society of Bangor near home of Bangor's first newspaper publisher.

his rooms. In addition, a fitting memorial marker, pictured on this page, has been set up by the DeBurians near the site of his first residence in Bangor.

Following the cessation of the Bangor Weekly Register in 1831, there was a more or less free-for-all period of upwards of thirty-five years when no less than eighteen newspaper titles appeared on Bangor's journalistic horizon. While the Register was yet being published, a new weekly paper, published by Eneas Brewster, appeared named the Penobscot Gazette in 1824. This was succeeded in 1827 by the Eastern Republican, edited by Nathaniel Haynes.

Other attempts at journalistic permanence appearing in Bangor up to 1873 were the Clarion, Penobscot Freeman, Mechanic and Farmer, Bangoreen, Bangor Gazette, Bangor Daily Gazette, Democratic Flag, Daily Mercury, Bangor Daily Evening Mercury, Jeffersonian, Bangor Daily Union, Bangor Jeffersonian, Jeffersonian Daily Evening News, Bangor Daily Journal, Northern Border and Bangor Record. Still later came Bangor Life, The Word and the Work, Eastern Democratic and Sunrise News, Bangor Independent and Bangor Broadcast. All these dovetailed into the story of Bangor journalism, but their influences were too brief to be here recorded.

With the organization of the Whig Party in 1833, a newspaper to set forth its principles was established in Bangor by William E. P. Rogers.

This was the Bangor Courier, a partisan descendent of the local National Republican organ, the Penobscot Journal of 1831-1833. In the following year a supplementary daily paper, the Bangor Daily Whig, was also established by Rogers. Later in that year the two papers were combined into the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier. This combined paper was continued under various ownerships and editorships as an ardent supporter of the cause first of the Whig Party and later of the Republican Party when the former was dissolved. In 1900 the Daily Whig and Courier was purchased and absorbed by the city's present morning paper, which had then been in publication for twenty years or more.

In 1836 the Bangor Democrat was established by Walter R. Smith and William T. Johnson as publishers with Isaac Haynes as editor. Some years later Marcellus Emery, a graduate of Bowdoin, succeeded Mr. Haynes as editor and he for a time published in connection with the Democrat a daily called the Bangor Daily Union, an organ of the Democratic party of which he was a staunch supporter.

History records that Mr. Emery was also a supporter of the rebellion

100 Years On Hammond Street



Residence on Hammond Street at Fifth, built and occupied in 1827 by Peleg Chandler, a prominent attorney in Bangor's early 19th Century annals.

and having gained the animosity of certain citizens, returned to his office one afternoon and found that a mob had entered his plant and shied presses, paper, type and cases into the street and burned them. For a year and a half the Democrat ceased to exist but in 1863 Mr. Emery resuscitated his paper and it again became the Democratic organ of Penobscot county.

The Democrat weathered the vicissitudes of political disturbances and prospered. It continued to grow in size and circulation until Mr. Emery felt that the community could support a daily and on the first day of January, 1871, the first edition of the Bangor Daily Commercial was issued, a paper that was known to be clear of partisan politics, and a smart, newsy journal. The plant was located on Central street near Hammond and for a few months was issued as a morning paper then being changed to an evening paper and continuing to the present day.

Mr. Emery in his proprietorship took into partnership Gen. James H. Butler of Hampden who remained until his death. Just previous Millard E. Mudgett of Dexter was offered a position with the Commercial and was soon in charge of the paper's composing room and afterwards became business manager. Later he acquired an interest and Mr. Emery took into partnership Frank H. Getchell of Bangor who became editor.

Mr. Emery died in February 1879

and in March of the same year H. J. P. Bass purchased his interest and the issue of March 31 appeared with the name of the J. P. Bass Company as publishers.

Mr. Getchell retired in 1894 on account of ill health and upon the death of Mr. Mudgett in 1900 Mr. Bass became sole owner and M. Robert Harrigan was named business manager.

The rapid growth of the Commercial necessitated larger quarters and in the fall of 1886 was moved to its

present site at the corner of Main and Cross streets. Mr. Bass purchased the building, modernizing it from time to time. He improved the equipment and added new machinery until it was recognized as one of the best equipped for its size in New England.

Since the death of Mr. Bass in March, 1919, the publishing of the Commercial has been conducted by the J. P. Bass Publishing Company, of which Harry F. Ross of Bangor is the managing owner.

Miss Cynthia Maria Pickering



Baby daughter of the family that gave its name to Bangor's best-known market square. She was born in 1832 and died in 1836.

(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

Descendants Of A Bangor Congressman

Reference in these columns to the distinguished career of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle brings to mind that two of his three daughters are now residing in Bangor: Mrs. William W. Palmer, wife of the well known insurance agent and Mrs. Ann Boutelle Savage, widow of Eugene T. Savage, for many years associated with his father in the T. R. Savage Co., wholesale groceries. Another daughter, Grace Hodsdon Boutelle, is residing in Minneapolis, Minn.

There are six grandchildren of the congressman living, most of them in Bangor, namely, Addison B. Palmer, Mrs. James E. Mitchell and Mrs. Samuel Calderwood, children of Mrs. W. W. Palmer; Mrs. Suzanne Savage Whitney, Boutelle Savage, now connected with the T. R. Savage Co.,

and the only member of the family actively engaged in the business since the deaths of T. R. Savage, the senior member of the firm and Eugene T. Savage, the latter's son, and Patricia Savage, all the children of Eugene T.

Mrs. Boutelle was a Hodsdon, the second daughter of Adj. Gen. John L. Hodsdon, a prominent citizen of the early days, Mrs. Boutelle being a woman of rare personal charm.

The Boutelles resided in the house on Broadway now owned, and occupied for the past 33 years, by L. C. Tyler and family. This house was built by the Smith brothers, well known contractors of the early days and the first family to occupy the house was that of Judge Hathaway, a prominent citizen who, however, on account of his wife's ill health wanted to get out into the country and built what is known as the Jerome Finson house on outer Essex street and occupied it for many years.

Later the Broadway house was occupied by Samuel Larrabee, an old time lumberman and railroad man whose daughter became the wife of Philo A. Strickland. The Boutelle family was the next to occupy this fine old home.

Chippendale Pieces for Years In Mason Family



Highly valued Chippendale secretary which was for years the prized possession of the family of Rev. William Mason of High Street, first Unitarian pastor in the District of Maine. It is described as having a broken-arch top with torches as distinguishing features, and a block front. Its brasses are among the finest examples of their type known, and the entire piece has survived its years with no change from its original solid condition evidencing the superb workmanship of its construction.

LIST OF 100-YEAR HOUSES COMPLETED FOR THE CENTENNIAL

Roster Includes Eighty-Four of Bangor's Grand Old Buildings Still Standing as Monuments to the Builders of 1834 and Earlier

One of the chief city-wide features of the celebration on the coming week-end of Bangor's Centennial as a city will be the marking with Bangor Historical Society placards of the majority of houses in Bangor that are known to have been standing on February 12, 1834, when the city charter was ratified by the Legislature.

The work of locating as many as possible of these century-old houses has been carried on by the Historical Society's Placard committee, comprising David W. Fuller and William R. Hilton, and was completed on Monday with a roster of eighty-four buildings. Such a number of 100-year houses is doubtless incomplete in view of the fact that there are said to have been 1000 or more houses in Bangor at the first of 1834 and the prosperous total of 400 built during the year. However, the project of the compilers of the list was recognizedly ambitious from the start in a city of Bangor's present dimensions. Involving as it did records and verbal data going back over a century, the following roster is considered quite representative and is a welcome addition to the fund of information being brought out in connection with the Historical Society's Centennial activities and its exhibit at the Public Library on February 10, 11, and 12.

Houses of 1834 standing in 1934:

ADAMS STREET

No. 4—Harry French residence. (Built and lived in by Ellashib Adams).

BROAD STREET

No. 193—C. H. Rice building.

BROADWAY

No. 5—The Jerrard. (Built and lived in by General Samuel Veazie).

No. 15—Built by James Crosby in 1834.

No. 17—John Wilson residence. (Occupied in 1834 by Samuel Sylvester).

No. 19—The White residence. (Occupied by Mr. Sylvester for his sister, Mrs. Guild).

No. 41—The Wingate F. Cram House. (Occupied by John Fiske in 1834).

No. 112—The Mrs. Frank Hinckley House. (Built by John Hamm before 1834).

No. 157—The L. C. Tyler residence. The Wheelwright house.

No. 151—The Fred H. Dickey house. (Built in 1807).

BRUCE ROAD

At Valley Ave. The Bruce House. (Built by Aaron Clark).

CEDAR STREET

No. 118—Robert H. McLaughlin House. (Built by James McLaughlin in 1831).

Between 4th and 5th Sts.—The Judge Appleton House.

No. 164—Harold P. Marsh House.

(Formerly known as the Dodd House).

No. 175—Edwin P. Sullivan House.

CLINTON STREET

Cor. High—Samuel Fellows House. (Built in 1833; now used as a store).

COURT STREET

..The Ebenezer S. Coe House.

No. 107—Frederick W. Adams House. (Formerly the Ned Blake House).

No. 117—The Joseph D. Garland House. (Formerly the Samuel H. Blake House).

DIVISION STREET

No. 67—The Emily Coney House.

ESSEX STREET

No. 76—House occupied by Dr. H. W. Sampson.

No. 77—The Dr. J. D. Clement house.

No. 83—The Dr. Joseph F. Starrett House.

No. 120—The Frederick Fox House. (Built by John Hamm).

No. 123—The Ralph Farrar House. (Built by John Hamm).

No. 143—The A. P. Cushman house. (Formerly known as the Roderick D. Hill House).

No. 282—The Helen T. Sheehan house.

No. 295—The John B. King house. (Sold by Benjamin Wyatt and Moses Appleton to Thomas Davis).

EXCHANGE STREET

No. 70—The Crosby Building. (Built in 1833).

No. 106—The Building occupied by C. H. Babb & Co. and others. (Built in 1832).

No. 189—The Penobscot Exchange Hotel.

FOURTH STREET

No. 24—Fellows House.

No. 75—Fellows and Schwaner House.

FOURTH STREET PLACE

No. 13—The Littlefield House. (Occupied by the same family for 93 years).

GROVE STREET

No. 24—The Irving G. Stetson House. (Built before Grove Street was laid out).

HAMMOND STREET

No. 75—The Billings House.

No. 126—The Dr. Field House.

No. 161—The Dr. P. S. Skinner House. (Formerly the George Nutter House).

No. 303—The Lowder.

No. 314—The William N. Mason House.

No. 331—The Bangor Theological Seminary. (The Main Building built in 1834; the residence of Drs. Perry and Moulton built in 1828).

At 5th St.—Peleg Chandler Residence. (Built about 1827).

HARLOW STREET

The Joseph Carr House.

The Daniel Hinckley House.

HIGH STREET

No. 3—The William Fellows House. (Built in 1832).

No. 5—The W. A. Hennessy House. (Formerly occupied by David Hill).

No. 11—The James Cassidy House. (Formerly known as the Dole house).

No. 30—Hammond Street Congregational Church Property. (Formerly known as the Dr. Simonds House built by Moses Patten).

No. 62—W. S. Emerson House. (Known as the Old Mason House).

JEFFERSON STREET

No. 18—The John B. Merrill House. (Formerly part of the Prentiss estate).

No. 73—The Ariel Barker House.

KENDUSKEAG AVENUE

No. 39—The Brown House.

No. 133—The Fessenden House.

No. 151—The Edwin S. Wilson House. (Formerly known as the Oliver House).

MAIN STREET

No. 174—The Bangor House.

No. 487—The George A. Savage House.

The Timothy Crosby House.

MONTGOMERY STREET

The Waterman House.

NORTH HIGH STREET

No. 16—The Mrs. J. A. Chandler House. (Built in 1826).

OHIO STREET

No. 12—The Stinson Hospital. (Occupied in 1834 by G. W. Pickering).

No. 23—The Babcock House. (Built by Peter Edes).

No. 44 (rear)—The garage on the property of Wm. Engel. (Jacob Drummond, 1834).

At George St.—The Nathaniel House. (Occupied by him in 1834).

PALM STREET

The Pearson House.

At George St.—The John Godfrey Boynton House. (Occupied by him in 1834).

PENOBSCOT STREET

The Governor Kent House.

PLEASANT STREET

At South St.—The Bryant House.

PRENTISS STREET

No. 19—Ernest H. Leland House.

SECOND STREET

No. 28—The Gertrude Simpson House. (Occupied by Solomon Parsons about 1834).

SOMERSET STREET

No. 114—The Ralph Eye House.

No. 119—St. Xavier's Convent. (Part of this was formerly the Gillman House).

SPRING STREET

The Ebenezer French House.

STATE STREET

No. 178—Fellows Private Hospital. (Built in 1834).

No. 208—The Swartz House; or the Frederick Hobbs House.

No. 263—The Julius Waterman House.

No. 430—The Charles Keene House. (Formerly known as the Howard House).

SUMMER STREET

No. 22—The Summer Street Apartment House. (Known as the Wygus Hill House).

No. 55—The James P. Cook House. (Formerly known as the Holton House).

No. 56—The Wallace Perkins House.

No. 61—The T. J. Stewart House.

UNION STREET

No. 159—The Dr. James F. Cox House. (Built by Thomas A. Hill who lived there in 1834).

At George St.—The Prof. Sewall House.

YORK STREET

At Essex St.—The Paumfret house.

At Newbury St.—The Kimball House.

Old Egery House of Early Broadway



The Thomas N. Egery House, 88 Broadway, residence of the late John Ross, was destroyed in the fire of 1911.

Portraits of Early Bangor Residents In Loan Exhibit

**Historical Society's Centennial Loan Exhibit Has Seventy
Portraits of Prominent Early Residents as Nucleus;
Many by Bangor's Famous Portraitist, Hardy**

The leading and unifying element in the Historical Society's Centennial Exhibit at the Public Library this week-end comprises the display of seventy portraits of the prominent men and women of early Bangor, loaned for the occasion by private individuals and various organizations of the city and environs. Many of these portraits of early Bangor residents, to whom a large number of the household implements, charts, papers and other articles on display belonged, were painted by Jeremiah Pearson Hardy, Bangor's well-known portrait artist of the early 19th century who maintained a studio on the present Main street near St. Mary's Church.

The list of these portraits on display in the Loan Exhibit at the Library, done by Hardy and others is:

Dr. Enoch Pond. Painted by J. P. Hardy. Loaned by Theological Seminary.

Mr. Allen Gilman.

Mr. George W. Pickering. Loaned by the City of Bangor.

Mr. Stephen Gilman. A cabinet maker and carver. Painted by J. P. Hardy.

Mrs. Lydia Kendrick Gilman. Painted by J. P. Hardy. Her father, Capt. John Kendrick was the first American to circumnavigate the globe. Loaned by Mrs. Benjamin Farrington.

Capt. Jacob Drummond.

Mrs. Jacob Drummond. Loaned by Mrs. Harry Merrill.

Mr. Amos Main Roberts. Painted by J. P. Hardy.

Mrs. Charlotte Barker Rich Roberts. Painted by J. P. Hardy.

Mrs. Hannah Jane Hills Peirce.

5
Mrs. Betsy Brown Hammond Billings.

Mr. Charles Henry Hammond.

Mr. Caleb C. Billings. Loaned by

Mrs. Emma Hammond of Hampden

Mr. John Fiske. Alderman in 1834

Trustee Institution for Savings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barker Fiske.

Mr. James Fiske. Director of the

Bangor Commercial Bank. Loaned

by Mr. Harry French.

Mr. Tappan.

Mrs. Tappan. Loaned by Miss Ag-

nes Bragg.

Mr. George Stetson. Painted by J.

P. Hardy. Loaned by Mr. Isalah

Stetson.

Mrs. Nathan Parsons.

Mrs. Pliny D. Parsons. Pliny D.

Parsons was a member of the first

city school board. Loaned by Mr.

Charles Davis.

Mrs. Abner Taylor. Painted by J.

P. Hardy. Loaned by Mrs. Laura

French.

Small Pictures

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinckley.

Loaned by Mrs. Frederick Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Chase.

Susannah Royal Chase. Loaned by

Miss Arlene Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Crosby.

Lucy M. Heyward Crosby. Loaned

by Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

Two daguerreotypes. Loaned by

Mrs. Charles Davis.

Mr. John Godfrey.

Mr. John Edward Godfrey. Loan-

ed Mrs. Milton S. Clifford.

Mr. Charles Stetson. Loaned by

Mr. John Wilson.

Mr. Redman. Maker of the most

of the bricks in Bangor. Loaned by

Mrs. Charles Redman.

Mr. Ebenezer French.

Mrs. Sophia Barker French. Loan-

ed by Mr. Harry French.

Mr. Waldo T. Peirce. Loaned by

Mr. Mellen C. Peirce.

Mr. Samuel Fellows.

Mrs. Susan Jordan Fellows. Loan-

ed by Mrs. Nellie Fellows Schwaner.

Miniatures

Jeremiah Pearson Hardy. Painted

by himself 1836.

Catherine Wheeler Hardy. Paint-

ed by J. P. Hardy, 1824.

Jonathan Titcomb Hardy. Painted

by J. P. Hardy, 1824.

Adino Paddock Atwood. Painted

by Mary Ann Hardy, 1831.

Miss Milliken of Bangor. Painted

by Mary Ann Hardy. Loaned by

Miss Annie Hardy of Jamaica Plain.

Luke Fogg, died age 29, 1837. Loan-

ed by Miss Mary Louise Rowe.

Benjamin Andrews Burr. Loaned

by Miss Harriet Burr.

Silhouettes

Mr. Samuel Thatcher.

Mr. George A. Thatcher. Loaned

by Miss Charlotte Thatcher.

Mrs. Nathaniel Harlow. Loaned by

Mrs. J. C. Anderson.

Mr. Charles Hammond. Loaned by

Mrs. Emma Hammond of Hampden.

Deacon Ellashib Adams.

Peleg Chandler.

Elisha Hammond.

Harriet Hammond. Permanent

Collection.

Mrs. Joanna Atwood Rowe, 1802-

1903. Loaned by Mr. Edwin G.

Rowe.

Mrs. Waldo T. Peirce. Painted by

J. P. Hardy. Loaned by Miss Jane

Roberts.

Mr. Nathaniel Lord. Painted by J.

P. Hardy.

Mrs. Frances Veazie Lord. Paint-

ed by J. P. Hardy.

Gen. Samuel Veazie. Painted by

J. P. Hardy.

Mrs. Susanna Walker Veazie of

Topsham. Painted by J. P. Hardy.

Mr. Rufus Dwinel. Painted by J.

P. Hardy. Loaned by Mrs. Nathan-

iel Lord.

Capt. Israel Jordan, 1769-1858.

Mrs. Hannah Dieke Jordan. Loan-

ed by Mrs. Nellie Fellows Schwaner.

Mrs. Nathaniel Harlow. Painted by

J. P. Hardy. Loaned by Mrs. J. C.

Anderson.

Mr. James Crosby. Loaned by Mr.

Charles Crosby.

Deacon Ellashib Adams. Painted

by J. P. Hardy.

Mrs. Anna Leland Adams. Paint-

ed by J. P. Hardy. Loaned by Miss

Anna Crosby.

Miss Abigail Adams Rawson. Lat-

er the wife of Henry T. Minondas

Prentiss, Mayor of Bangor in 1870.

Loaned by Mrs. Milton S. Clifford.

Cynthia Maria Pickering, 1832-36.

Daughter of George W. Pickering and

his wife Lucy Clark. Loaned by Miss

Jane Pickering.

Mr. George Augustus Thatcher.

Painted by J. P. Hardy.

Mrs. Rebecca Billings Thatcher.

Painted by J. P. Hardy. Loaned by

Mr. George T. Thatcher.

Mr. Caleb Billings. Loaned by

Miss Charlotte Thatcher.

Major Park Holland. Painted by

J. P. Hardy. Loaned by Mrs. Reuel

Kimball.

Inspirational Influence of Bangor Churches Reflected In Progress Made By City

First Congregational Church Organized Nov. 27, Was the Pioneer Religious Society In the Queen City; However, the First House of Worship, a Frame Dwelling, Was Not Completely Erected Until 1822; the Hammond Street Congregational Church, Built in 1833, Has the Distinction of Being the Oldest Standing Religious Edifice

Old-fashioned religion is typical of New England; it surely has been typical of Bangor. Few cities of this size have as many churches, as large congregations, or as much religious activity. For more than a century, religion has been interwoven with the very life of the community.

Below, in brief, are sketches of the Bangor churches—some of them established in the early part of the last century:

First Parish Congregational (All Souls)

The First Parish Congregational church which was the first place of worship erected in Bangor, was organized Nov. 27, 1811. The meetings were held in a small room or hall over James Crosby's store in Exchange street, in 1813 in the old court house and at a later date in City Hall.

In 1832 a church building was completed, a frame building, which was the first house of worship in Bangor. On April 7, 1836, the church was destroyed by an incendiary fire and services were held in the Baptist church until the completion of a new brick church in Broadway, near State street, which was dedicated July 30, 1831. This building also received a severe scorching in 1859 and was rededicated in 1860. In the great fire of April, 1911, the church was destroyed and was rebuilt of stone in 1912 and dedicated the following year, the Central and First parishes uniting for the purpose and the church being named All Souls, which name it bears today.

The first pastor of the First Parish church was Rev. Harvey Loomis and the first pastor of the united church was Rev. Charles A. Moore, the present incumbent, who had been pastor of the Central church for six years prior to its destruction by fire.

The Central church was organized Feb. 4, 1847, and meetings were held at the homes of members until Feb. 28 of that year when they were held in the new market hall which was used as a meeting place for three and a half years. Later the services were transferred to the old City Hall until the completion of a new church in French street which

Mrs. Abigail Adams Rawson



An early Bangor matron of striking appearance, who was later Mrs. H. E. Prentiss.

(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

was dedicated June 30, 1853. This church was taken down in 1902 and a new building erected on the site, the corner stone being laid on June 16 of that year. This church was destroyed in the conflagration of 1911.

Pastors of the First Congregational church from its organization up to the time it united with the Central church in 1912 were: Hervey Loomis, 1811-21; Swan Lyman Pomroy, 1825-48; George Barker Little, 1849-57; Edward Whiting Gilman, 1839-63; Lyman Sibley Rowland, 1864-67; Newman Smyth, 1870-75; Stephen L. E. Speare, 1879-81; Nathan Harding Harriman, 1884-86; Charles Herriek Cutler, 1889-1911.

First Baptist

Organization of the First Baptist church was effected at a meeting held in a private home on Harlow street on Friday afternoon, January 30, 1918, and the first church, located at the corner of Center and Harlow streets was dedicated 11 years later on April 16, 1929. This edifice was completely destroyed in the great fire of April, 1911, from which date, until the dedication of its handsome home at the corner of Prospect and Center streets, society held its meetings in the Columbia Street Baptist church, Society Hall in the Nichols buildings and the Essex Street church.

The fine new stone building which is at present occupied by the society, was dedicated in May, 1913, the lot originally occupied by the church at the foot of Center street hill, which was for many years known as Baptist Hill, having been sold to the city of Bangor and the lot at the corner of Prospect and Center streets purchased with the proceeds.

The pastors of the church, with the years of their services, follows:

George Briggs, 1819-21; Thomas B. Ripley, 1828-34; Thomas Curtis, 1834-47; Adam Wilson, 1838-41; Jeremiah Chaplin, 1841-48; Samuel J. Caldwell, 1848-58; Albion K. P. Small, 1858-68; Francis T. Hazlewood, 1869-84; Theodore E. Busfield, 1885-92; Albert E. Kingsley, 1893-03; G. B. Merritt, 1904-09; George Carlyle Sauer, 1909-18; Francis S. Bernauer, 1916-23; Wayne L. Robison, the present pastor, who began his pastoral duties in Bangor in 1924.

Hammond Street Congregational

The Hammond Street Congregational church was organized Dec. 5, 1833, due to the inability of the people to obtain seats in the First Parish church. In July of the following year the society's new church, which was built of brick, was formally dedicated, its first pastor, Rev. John Maltby of Sutton, Mass., being installed the same day. In 1853 the walls of the church were raised and lengthened and a tall spire took the place of the two towers. The whole interior of the church was refitted, including new pews, organ, pastor's study and vestries and the edifice was rededicated Feb. 17, 1854. Following is a list of the pastors serving the church:

Rev. John Maltby, July 23, 1834 until death May 15, 1860; Rev. Edwin Johnson, October 16, 1861 until Nov. 7, 1865; Rev. Solomon P. Fay, Nov. 8, 1866 until Dec. 16, 1879; Rev. Henry L. Griffin, Dec. 28, 1881 until March 13, 1904; Rev. Christopher W. Collier, June 23, 1905 until March 16, 1916; Rev. Harold Stearns Capron, Nov. 23, 1916 until Dec. 21, 1920, and the present pastor, Rev. Arthur M. Little, D. D. entered upon his work as pastor on Sept. 4, 1921.

West Bangor Chapel

A Congregational church known as the West Bangor chapel, was erected in 1873-74 and dedicated Aug. 2, 1874. The West Bangor Chapel Association was organized June 5, 1880, with the following officers: Rev. J. E. Adams, Deacon A. L. Bourne, Jamse A. Dole, Charles E. Seeland, Edward H. Bailey, standing committee, William G. Duren, secretary; Phere McConville, treasurer; E. F. Duren, auditor. The pulpit is usually supplied by students from the Bangor Theological Seminary.

First Methodist Episcopal

The First Methodist church, frequently referred to as the Pine street church, was the first Methodist society organized in Bangor, dating from 1827. The first church was built on Summer street, a rather primitive edifice, in 1837, which was abandoned in 1837 for the splendid brick structure which the society still occupies, located at the corner of Somerset and Pine streets.

In 1883 the church interior was completely remodelled, providing a large and comfortable vestry in the basement, and alteration and improvements were made in the auditorium, including the installation of new seats.

Two notable events occurred during the history of the church. The first session of the United Maine conference was held there in 1823 and ten years later the first conference session at which laymen voted was also held in this church. The first session of the East Maine conference was held in the Summer street church in 1835.

Pastors who served the First church since its organization included Stephen Lovell, 1839; George Webber, 1841; John Howard, 1843; William F. Farrington, 1845; Nathan D. George, 1847; Daniel H. Maxfield, 1850; Seba F. Weatherbee, 1852; R. B. Curtis, 1854; L. D. Wardwell, 1856; B. F. T. T., 1858; R. B. Curtis, 1861; William J. Robinson, 1862; E. F. Hinks, 1864; Wesley C. Holway, 1865; J. B. Gould, 1867; G. F. Allen, 1870; George R. Palmer, 1872; Cyrus Stone, 1874; W. W. Bolton, 1877; Nathan G. Axtell, 1880; Theodore Gerrish, 1882; A. S. Ladd, 1885; George D. Lindsay, 1887; Joshua M. Frost, 1892; H. E. Foss, 1896; Robert E. Smith, 1901; Benjamin F. Simon, 1904; Frederick Palladino, 1906; Oscar J. Smith, 1912; Albert E. Morris, 1917; T. Everett Fairchild, April to Sept. 1928, and the present pastor, Louis S. Staples, who came to the church in October of that year.

Rev. Horace Haskell was pastor of the church from April until October, 1912, when he became district superintendent.

Unitarian

The Unitarian church on Union street, originally called the Independent Congregational Society, which named was later changed to the Union Street Brick church was dedicated in 1829, although the society in Bangor had been active for a number of years prior to this date, holding its meetings in city hall. Its first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Huntoon of Canton, Mass., who occupied the pulpit for two years. The church edifice was the largest and finest in the city at that time. In 1851 the church was completely destroyed by fire, only the communion service, part of the pew furniture, the pulpit and the Sunday school library being saved. In September, 1853, the present commodious and beautiful edifice was completed, just 20 months after the destruction of the former church and in 1877 extensive repairs were made on its interior.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman.

St. John's Catholic

The first Roman Catholic church in Bangor, St. Michael's, was built in 1836 during the pastorate of Rev. Michael Lynch, and was dedicated in the winter of the following year. It was located just off Court street, not far from Ohio street, and was of frame construction. The edifice was enlarged from time to time in an endeavor to accommodate a rapidly increasing congregation but soon became inadequate.

In 1855, the corner stone of the present handsome St. John's church in York street, opposite Boyd, was laid and the first mass was celebrated in the vestry of the new edifice on Christmas morning of that year. To Rev. John Bapst, who succeeded Father Lynch, is due the credit for this handsome and commodious church, the 50th anniversary of which was celebrated on Christmas morning, 1905. Father Bapst remained in Bangor until 1859 when, to the regret of his parishioners he was transferred to another field.

Successive pastors at St. John's were Reverends Henry Gillen, James Murphy, Eugene Vetromile, Clement Mustiers, Edward McSweeney, Patrick J. Garrity and the present pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan who assumed his pastoral duties in 1919.

The first celebration of the Mass in Bangor was in 1828, in the house of James Carr in Court street, the celebrant being Rev. James Conway.

St. Mary's Catholic

During the pastorate of Rev. Clement Mutsaers at St. John's church in May, 1872, the congregation was divided and what is now known as St. Mary's parish was set apart from St. John's with Rev. J. W. Murphy as pastor, who held services in City Hall for more than a year, during which time the present handsome edifice in Cedar street was built, the dedication taking place Dec. 8, 1874, Bishop Lynch of Charleston, South Carolina, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The corner stone was laid by Rev. D. W. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, in September, 1872.

Rev. J. W. Murphy was transferred in June, 1880, to the rectorship of the Cathedral in Portland and was succeeded by Rev. M. C. O'Brien. Serving at the altar of St. Mary's after Father O'Brien were Revs. M. F. Walsh, Jeremiah McCarthy, M. A. Clary and the present pastor, Rev. Timothy H. Houllhan.

St. John's Episcopal

St. John's Episcopal church, which was originally known as St. Luke's, was erected in 1840 and was a wooden structure of Gothic design. This church was destroyed in the fire of 1911 and was replaced by the present handsome stone church, built on the same site in French street. Its first rector was Rev. T. C. Putnam, 1840-41, its present rector being Rev. John A. Furrer who came to the parish from Massachusetts in 1924.

The first Episcopal services conducted in Bangor were by Rev. James C. Richardson in 1834, who continued his work until 1839. These services were held in cottages.

The present church was completed in 1918 and in 1926 the handsome residence of Frank Hodgkins, located in French street only a short distance from the church, was acquired as a rectory.

The list of clergy who served the parish since 1839 follow: Rev. J. C. Richmond, 1834-39; F. K. Freeman, 1839-40; T. C. Putnam, 1840-41; John West, 1841-46; N. F. Brent, 1846-49; John Cotton Smith, 1849-52; William Williams, 1852-55; N. E. Cornwall, 1856-57; Asa Dalton, 1857-62; Daniel Goodwin, 1862-69; H. B. Hutchings, 1870-72; E. C. Gardner, 1872-75; George T. Packard, 1875-78; William A. Flske, 1880-87; John McGaw Foster, 1887-90; E. H. Newbegin, 1890-1906; Leonard W. Lott, 1907-1919; J. Edward Hand, 1917-21; E. B. Spurr, 1922-24; John A. Furrer, 1924—

First Christian

The First Christian church of Bangor was organized Oct. 4, 1871, and its first place of worship dedicated Feb. 22, 1877. The first pastor of the society was Elder J. H. Russell who came in 1871 and was succeeded by Elder J. P. Nelson, who served as part time preacher until 1874. On Aug. 6 of that year Elder J. T. House assumed a full time pastorate, remaining until 1878. Other pastors were:

Elder Urian Drew, 1884-87; Elder T. P. Humphrey, 1887-91; J. W. Grindell, 1894-98; S. H. McKeen, 1898-1901; D. A. Boatwright, 1902-06; Nelson H. Helkes, 1906-09; George C. Carter, 1909-10; Thomas S. Weeks, 1910-12; Herbert M. Hainer, 1916-19; Oliver W. Powers, (supply) during the month of March, 1919.

The present pastor, Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt, came to the church Nov. 20, 1920.

During the times when vacancies occurred the pulpit was supplied by students from the Bangor Theological Seminary.

The church building was remodeled during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hainer in 1916 and the large vestry built on the year. The remodeled building was dedicated Feb. 4, 1917. Frank H. Peters, pastor of the "White Church" of New Bedford, Mass., preached both morning and evening and there were also addresses by city pastors and by the late Robert Jordan of the Y. M. C. A.

Essex Street Baptist

The Essex street Baptist church, originally called the Summer Street Free Will Baptist church, was organized January 29, 1845, in the brick schoolhouse in Union street by Elder Joseph Fletcher and Deacon Josiah Howe.

The first pastor was Hiram Skillin, who was ordained by the church, May 29, 1846.

In 1845 the church moved to the corner of Pine and York streets, where it grew and flourished.

In 1855 the society purchased the present lot on Essex street, and the present commodious church edifice erected. The church, having become apparently permanently located the name was changed to the Essex Street Free Baptist church. On January 26, 28 and 29, 1930, the 85th anniversary was celebrated with impressive exercises, the anniversary sermon being preached by Rev. John S. Pendleton, executive secretary of Maine.

Pastors serving the church during its history were: Revs. Hiram Skillin, Philip Weaver, M. H. Tarbox, J. S. Burgess, W. G. M. Stone, S. C. Root, S. D. Church, A. Givren, James Boyd, R. L. Howard, A. W. Anthony, C. E. Mason, C. S. Frost, C. G. Mosher, W. M. Davis, D. H. Lothrop, A. B. Hyde, B. P. Browne, R. M. Trafton.

The present pastor is Rev. Aubrey M. Winsor.

Columbia Street Baptist

The Columbia Street Baptist church was organized Sept. 12, 1845, the society first worshipping in Gray's hall on Broad street. The present edifice in Columbia street was dedicated Jan. 15, 1854, the first pastor being Rev. Charles G. Porter who occupied the pulpit for a period of 20 years, from 1845 to 1865.

The church exterior was remodeled during the pastorate of Rev. A. E. Lorimer who served from 1900 to 1912, the front of the church being rebuilt, remaining to the present day. Since the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Ranger came to Bangor a new baptistry and new organ have been added and the interior remodeled, the organ being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Clark and the baptistry the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips.

The church has a present membership of 700.

Pastors who served the society since its foundation besides those already mentioned, were Simon L. B. Chase, 1866-73; Nathaniel Butler, D. D., 1873-76; Fred J. Bicknell, 1878-80; George B. Illsley, 1881-1900; Benjamin T. Livingstone, 1913-17; John S. Pendleton, 1918-26.

The present pastor, Rev. J. B. Ranger came to the Columbia street church in 1927.

First Universalist

The First Universalist society was organized in Bangor about 1841 and meetings were held in the Episcopal church in French street. Until the completion of a church building in Park street in 1844 on the site of the present church. This building was occupied for more than 18 years when a new church was built, the dedicatory ceremonies taking place in December, 1862. This new structure was used as a place of worship until 1911 when it was destroyed in the disastrous fire which swept the East side of Bangor in April of that year. The present beautiful church was built after the fire.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. D. J. Mandell who came to Bangor in 1833, remaining for one year. Rev. L. L. Sadler assumed the pastorate in 1840, remaining two years, the church being without a pastor for about two years after, when Rev. H. R. Nye accepted a call, remaining until 1850.

Pastors, who in turn succeeded Rev. Mr. Nye, were Rev. Amory Battles, 1851-1872; Rev. S. S. Goodenough; Rev. W. H. Jewell, Rev. E. now; Rev. W. H. Pembler, Rev. Carl F. Henry and the present pastor, Rev. Ashley A. Smith, D. D.

In the summer of 1882 one of the spires of the church was blown down and the church edifice considerably damaged by a tornado. In 1883 the spire was rebuilt and a clock, illuminated by electricity, installed.

Advent Christian Church

The Advent Christian church was organized on Oct. 4, 1874. Twenty-eight persons entered into a covenant as a Church of Christ. Elder Frederic A. Baker presided at the meeting and the following persons were chosen as officers: Elder—Edward Ford, Deacons—Abner Harris and A. R. Field, clerk—J. M. Gerow.

Services were held at various periods in the Art Rooms on Main St., Temperance Hall on Exchange St., and Concert Hall (Norombega building).

The first resident pastor to be called was Elder O. S. French, who served the church from June 15, 1879, to Oct. 4, 1884.

In 1886 a subscription was started for the purpose of erecting a suitable house of worship. The land on which it now stands at the corner of Center and Cumberland streets was purchased June 21, 1886, and early in July the foundation was laid. The neat structure was dedicated on Jan. 30, 1887, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder Rufus Wendall of Albany, N. Y.

This chapel was burned in the great Bangor conflagration of April 30, 1911. Plans were made soon after to erect a new church edifice. Those serving on the building committee were Rev. J. A. Woodworth, H. L. Day, W. R. Hart, E. E. Harcox, G. W. Banton, Walter Shaw, H.

A. Welch, James Tracy, F. E. Banks, and F. B. Saunders. The new church building was dedicated on Mar. 30, 1913, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. F. L. Piper, D. D.

Pastors who have served the church during its history are:

O. S. French	1879-1884
J. F. Clothey	1885-1893
J. A. Libbey	1894-1895
G. M. Little	1895-1898
James Thornton	1898-1899
W. H. Jackson	1899-1901
E. W. Shattuck	1901-1902
A. S. Hill	1902-1907
J. A. Woodworth	1908-1914
L. J. Carter	1915-1918
I. F. Barnes	1918-1923
J. A. Nichols	1923-1926
P. H. Jaffarian	1927-

Grace Methodist Episcopal

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, located at the corner of Union and Clinton streets, was organized in 1847 and was first known as the Summer Street Church, having grown out of the Summer Street Mission Society. In 1854 the society moved to the new church at Union and Clinton streets which was dedicated Nov. 18, 1855. The first pastor was Rev. H. M. Blake. The present pastor is Rev. Royal W. Brown, who was appointed at the Maine conference held in Bangor in May, 1933. The name of the church was changed in 1880. The edifice was remodeled in 1874 and again in 1911. Pastors who served the church from 1847 up to 1933, were: 1847, Nathan D. George; 1848, John Atwell; 1849-1850, Caleb D. Pillsbury; 1851-1852 Hezekiah C. Tilton; 1853 Charles H. A. Johnson, E. S. Preston; 1854-1855 John C. Pierce; 1856-1857 Joseph P. French; 1858 William S. Jewell; 1859-1860 William F. Farrington; 1861 B. F. Tefft; 1862-1863 Benjamin Foster; 1864-1865 T. B. Tupper; 1866 B. S. Arey; 1867-1868 B. A. Chase; 1869-1873 W. W. Marsh; 1874-1876 W. L. Brown; 1877-1879 C. Stone; 1880-1882 G. N. Eldridge; 1883-1885 C. B. Besse; 1886-1890 Frederick C. Rogers (name changed); 1891-1895 H. E. Foss; 1896-1901 Joshur M. Frost; 1902-1904 Walter W. Ogler; 1905-1908 Thomas W. Fessenden; 1908-1914 George A. Martin; 1915-1916 Fred K. Gamble; 1916-1917 Henry E. Dunnack; 1917-1920 W. Quinton Genge; 1921-1925 Carl N. Garland; 1925-1926 Walter F. Whitney; 1927-1928 Ernest W. Robinson; 1929-1932 John M. Arters.

Congregation Beth Abraham

The Congregation Beth Abraham was organized in 1904 by a group of persons under the leadership of David P. Strlar who desired a synagogue where services in conformity with those followed in certain sections of Russia could be held. The first leader was Rabbi Magidson, and the first meetings were held at 39 Carr street.

The first synagogue was erected in 1907 and was destroyed by fire March 20, 1932. The congregation quickly raised from this disaster and subscribed a fund of \$15,000 for a new structure which was completed and dedicated Feb. 19, 1933. Rabbi L. Levine and Cantor Gafnawitz officiated at the dedicatory services.

The synagogue is the first in Bangor to have modern interior arrangements. The altar is in the center as in the old form but placed against a wall so that the rabbi and cantor may face each other during the services. The present rabbi is Rev. Joseph Rabinwitz.

Congregation Beth Israel

Three synagogues are maintained in Bangor by people of the Jewish faith whose ancestors came to Bangor and vicinity in pre-Revolutionary days, and in 1899 the first Jewish congregation was organized.

The oldest of the group is the congregation of Beth Ishacl, organized in 1888, meetings being held in rooms in Park street. In 1877 leaders of the congregation got together and arranged for the erection of a synagogue which was located in Center street. The structure was destroyed in the fire of 1911 and a new edifice erected in York street during the same year. The handsome building cost approximately \$39,000 and was quickly free of debt.

Rabbis who served the congregation were Louis Seizer of New York, who came direct from Poland to conduct the service held in the first synagogue; Rabbi Klarchko, who remained two years; Rabbi Shoket, who came in 1912 and remained until 1918; Rabbi L. Levine, who came in 1925 the congregation being served by cantor during the six years following the departure of Rabbi Shoket. The present religious leader of the congregation is, coming to Bangor during the past year after Rabbi Levine left the city to join his wife in Europe.

St. George's Greek Orthodox

Although services for followers of the Greek Orthodox faith were first held in Bangor about 27 years ago, it was not until 1926 that a formal organized society was launched, known as the Eastern Orthodox Society of St. George. Prior to this date, however, services were held in Bangor under the direction of a regular pastor in 1923 by Rev. Charles Capslotts.

In February, 1930, St. George's church in Sanford street was completed and dedicated, the attractive edifice being a source of much pride to the citizens of Bangor who are of Hellenic origin. Peter Manty was the first chairman of the society. George Skoufis, treasurer, and Spiro Predaris, secretary.

The Greek Orthodox following is composed of Russians, Syrians and some Polish people, as well as Greeks.

The first Greeks came to Bangor about 30 years ago and are among the most industrious and progressive of our citizens, holding a high place in the estimation of their fellow citizens.

The present pastor of St. George's church is Rev. George Thalassatis, a graduate of Pythagoras College on the island of Patmos.

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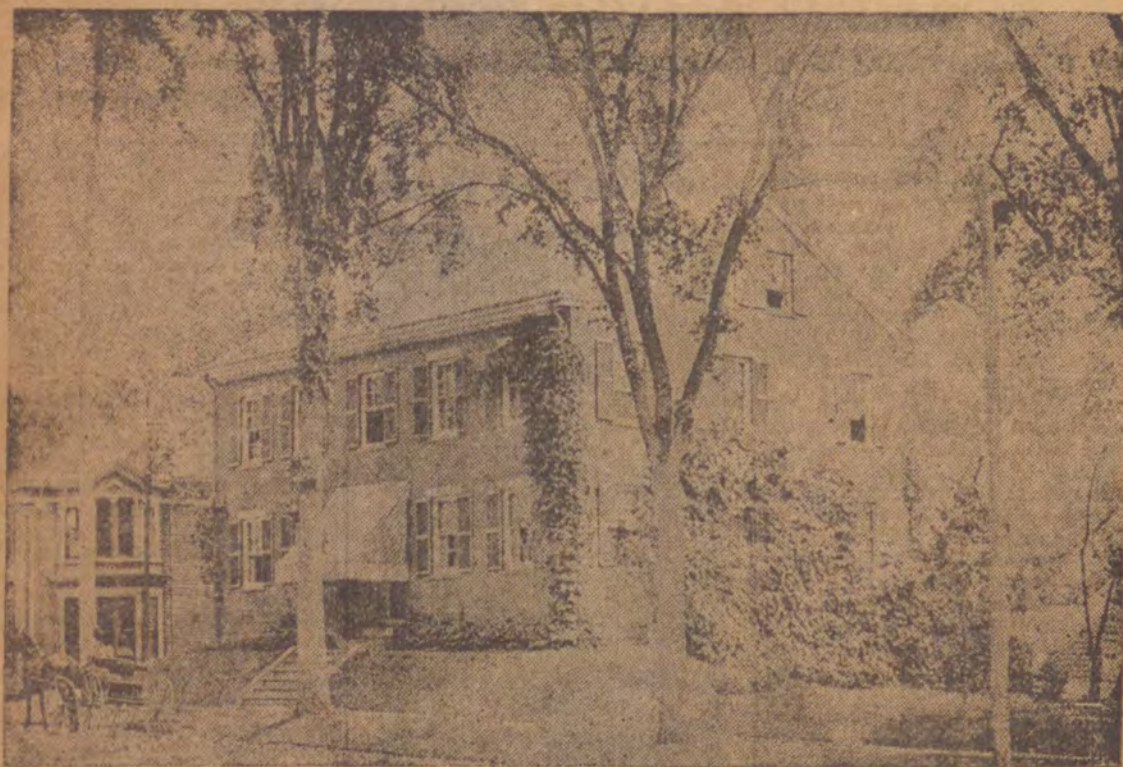
First Church of Christ, Scientist
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in Bangor in the fall of 1898 by a group of followers of Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. Services were first held in a little hall over J. C. White's store in Main street with Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Libby as readers. Later the society met in various halls until the year 1920 when it purchased a lot in French street and erected the chapel in which it now worships. The following persons were charter members of the society: Lizzie M. Libby, Newell P. Libby, Edith M.

Walton, Sarah E. Waning, William M. Page, Elijah J. Watson, Gideon Ray and Charles F. Baxter. Since its inception the following have served as readers of the church:

Frederick E. Baxter, Lizzie M. Libby, Edith M. Walton, W. H. Davis, Sarah A. Davis, Gorha H. Wood, Grace L. Wood, George C. Eames, Ruth H. Bailey, W. A. Talbut, Mildred Thursaon, Mary L. Eames, Georgia B. Steward, Charles A. Dillingham.

Rowena W. Dillingham, Newell P. Libby, Augusta S. Downes, Nettie B. Buckley, Lucy A. Chamberlain, Sarah R. Larson, Ruth H. Crowell, Lula W. Morse and Ella M. McAvey.

Century-Old Mason Home On High Street



The old Mason home at 62 High street to which Rev. William Mason moved from Castine in 1834. He and his family are understood to have been its first occupants.

Rev. Mason, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1792, was the first Unitarian pastor in the District of Maine, serving the Unitarian Society of Bagaduce (Castine) for 35 years, as well as being an efficient early treasurer of the town of Castine. After his taking up residence in Bangor in the above house, he became well-known and beloved locally in his retirement from active pastoral work.

The Mason home has remained the property of Rev. Mason's direct descendants to this day, having been successively owned by Rev. Mason's son, Thomas, Dr. John Mason, Dr. William Castine Mason, and, at present, by Mrs. Margaret Mason Ross and John R. Mason of Bangor and Brookline, Mass., respectively.

The three great-grandsons of Rev. William Mason, the late John R. Mason (father of one of the present owners of the house), Dr. William C. Mason, and Joseph Mason Bright, were until their passing away in recent years highly esteemed and prominent in the professional and business circles of Bangor.

The above picture, taken some years ago, shows at its extreme right the gable end of a stable, now torn down, on the Columbia street side of the Mason property.

BANGOR HOTELS ARE RICH IN HISTORY AND TRADITION; HAVE ENTERTAINED FAMOUS GUESTS

Bangor's principal hotels are rich in tradition. A large book could be written about each of them; and it would be an interesting book, too—filled with the names of the great and near-great.

The Bangor House opened on the eveing of Christmas day, 1834, in a blaze of holiday festivity. Its first proprietor was Martin G. Wood, who had come here from Providence. It had numerous proprietors in the next sixty years; and in 1889 it was taken over by the late Horace C. Chapman, who came to Bangor from Rockland. A few years later, the H. C. Chapman Hotel Company was incorporated—at which time Mr. Chapman's Son, Harry A. Chapman, was admitted to partnership. Its principal proprietors are now Harry Chapman and his son, Horace.

Many interesting and some romantic chapters have been woven into its century of public service. It has entertained three presidents—Gen. U. S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. It has also entertained many who had presidential aspirations—notably Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee, during his presidential campaign. Robert E. Peary made it the scene of his last address on American soil before sailing on his quest for the North Pole. It was the scene of his first address on American soil after the Pole was discovered. As for the number of famous actors, writers and statesmen who have been its guests—their numbers have been legion.

The Penobscot Exchange is a little older. It was established May 18, 1829 as the "Penobscot Exchange Coffee House," its first proprietor being C. M. Rogers. Even in those days it was four stories high, had eighty rooms, and was advertised as the largest public house in Maine. A

whimsical sidelight is that those who rode on the long string of coaches for the Provinces and various parts of Maine, which stopped before the hostelry, made their bookings at the bar.

Fred C. Moon and James W. Cratty, its present senior proprietors, assumed control Dec. 1, 1895; and they have operated it continuously ever since. They have reason to remember their first week; for they had been there just 24 hours when they were called upon to entertain the first convention of the Maine State Grange ever held in Bangor. They have entertained many conventions since then, and guests from all parts of the country.

The Windsor is an evolution of the old Franklin Tavern—a small, two story brick structure which was established about a hundred years ago. Wooden additions were added, and eventually the name was changed to the Franklin House. In 1873, Frank W. Durgin went there as clerk for the then proprietor, Horace Chase; and it was at approximately this time the name was changed to Windsor Hotel. Mr. Durgin became proprietor; and he has continued in that capacity ever since—a continuous service of more than a half century. He has the distinction of being the oldest hotel proprietor in the State of Maine.

The old Windsor, a huge wooden structure, was destroyed in Bangor's great fire of 1911—and what a bonfire it made! It was replaced by the present brick building in 1912.

1836 - 1934

Ninety-eight years of service to the people

Ninety-eight years of selling Books, Stationery, and Office Supplies and doing book binding.

How many years have we served you?

DILLINGHAM'S

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in 13 Hammond Street
BANGOR

Bangor's Old-Time Thanksgivings

One hundred and forty-three years have elapsed since Bangor was first honored with a gubernatorial Thanksgiving proclamation. That was in 1791, the year that she became incorporated as a town. The author of that proclamation was Governor John Hancock of Boston, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Bangor, at that time, was the Plantation of Kenduskeag—from the Indian name Condeskeag—and was so named by Seth Noble from the psalm tune of that title. But whether or not that tune was sung or played by any of the 200 Bangoreans on that first municipal Thanksgiving day is a matter of conjecture. It is safe to assume, however, that the inhabitants of the place literally carried out the expressed wish of Governor Hancock—that they met at the church and offered thanks to God for his mercies and blessings and "ate, drank and were glad."

First State Thanksgiving

The first Maine state Thanksgiving proclamation which Bangoreans had the privilege of receiving was in the autumn of 1820. Bangor in the period intervening between Governor Hancock's Thanksgiving proclamation and that of Governor King in 1820—nearly 30 years—had increased in population from nearly or quite 200 to 12,000.

On Thanksgiving day in 1824, the year Bangor became a city, there were, of course, thousands where there had been but hundreds to partake of the autumn feast of turkey, goose and chicken, plum pudding, cake and doughnuts, brown bread, white bread and biscuit, molasses gingerbread, butter, honey and boiled elder apple-sauce, pumpkin, squash, custard, apple, mince and berry pies, tea and coffee.

Colonial Thanksgiving

Maine, as an integral part of Massachusetts had her Thanksgivings long before the Revolutionary epoch. But up to the Hancock regime the annual day for feasting and rejoicing was observed under colonial auspices. The first Thanksgiving day was appointed by Governor John Carver, who was chosen by the little Plymouth colony in 1620. His successors, who likewise were chosen by the people of Plymouth colony, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prence, Josiah Winslow and Thomas Hinckley, all except Carver and the two last named serving alternate terms. It is presumed there was no politics in those Puritan elections in the modern meaning of the term, although the lesson of loyalty and patriotism was taught in the Thanksgiving proclamation of those "Godlike men of old."

But the foregoing dignitaries were simply the heads of one of the earliest colonies on this hemisphere. The actual line of governors in Massachusetts began in 1629. They were chosen annually under the first charter and were John Endicott, John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, John Haynes, Henry Vane, Richard Bellingham, John Leverett and Simon Bradstreet. The most of them served several terms each. The period of their incumbency was from 1629-1686. From the latter date to 1689 "The King's Dominion of New England" was ruled by two "presidents": Joseph Dudley and Sir Edmund Andros with a council; then, following the dissolution of the first Charter, Simon Bradstreet was governor from 1689 to 1692. Then came the second Charter, under which and up to 1780 the governors of Massachusetts were appointed by the King.

From then until the adoption of the Constitution in 1780 the management of the state government was vested, respectively, in a Provincial Congress and "the Council." By that time Maine had become to some extent settled and large accessions were made to the population immediately following the close of the Revolution. And the Maine settlers, if they did observe Thanksgiving day, acted in accordance with the proclamation of Massachusetts governors, who up to 1820 were John Hancock, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, Increase Sumner, Caleb Strong, James Sullivan, Christopher Gore, Elbridge Gerry and John Brooks.

Comparing the proclamations of Governor King and his immediate successors with that of Governor Louis J. Brann, issued last November, one finds that, while to a degree the original idea of the anniversary is preserved, the old time ponderosity of style and tedious verbosity are missing and a more liberal and practical spirit and a more concise verblage have taken their place.

Sad Thanksgiving Days

There were some Thanksgivings which were not times of happiness and rejoicing. These were the periods when the annual observance was shorn of its characteristic cheerfulness by war. The first period was in 1812-13-14 when our country was at war with Great Britain. The second was in 1861-62-63-64 when the Civil War was in progress. These were dark years and it is no wonder that the anniversary resumed its "thankful" spirit in the autumns of 1815 and 1865.

And then the World War brought into almost every home sadness that dimmed the usual Thanksgiving cheer. But all can recall the unbounded happiness and cause for Thanksgiving that came with the arrival of Thanksgiving Day in 1918, but a few days after the signing of the Armistice closing the terrible conflict.

In September 1814 a formidable British squadron, after a bloodless capture of Castine, proceeded up the river and immediately after seizing Hampden, to which place it went in pursuit of the American corvette, the "Adams," took possession of Bangor where it destroyed considerable property. The shipping in the harbor was saved only by the inhabitants binding themselves in the penal sum of \$30,000 to deliver the same at Castine at a specified date. But this was never done, as before the expiration of the time peace was declared. Hence Bangor that year had Thanksgiving sunshine succeeding clouds and storm.

One of the dark shadows of Maine's military history during the Civil War was the loss of so many of her soldiers in that conflict, especially of the First Maine Heavy's, commanded by Daniel Chaplin, a born and bred Bridgton man whose name is familiar to all in Bangor as it has been carried down to posterity by the Sons of Veterans who named their post after him. In that terrible charge near Petersburg, Va., on June 18, 1864 in about the period of five minutes 600 out of 1,900 went down, killed or wounded and the entire losses of the regiment in its full service totaled 1663. There were many men from Bangor and vicinity in that regiment.

In 1831 when Bangor donned the robes of cityhood, one of her citizens represented the district in the National House. He was Gorham Parks. Politically he was a Democrat; professionally a lawyer. His colleagues were Leonard Jarvis of Ellsworth; George Evans of Gardiner; Edward Kavanah of Newcastle; Joseph Hall of Camden; Francis O. J. Smith of Portland; Rufus McIntire of Parsonsfield; Moses Mason of Bethel—all Democrats except Mr. Evans who was a Whig. Five of the eight were lawyers; two Jarvis and Hall were merchants; and Mason a physician. In those days Maine had twice as many Congressional districts as she now has but they were only about half as large in population as now.

Thanksgiving Preparations

Many of the older readers can recall what a period of "trouble, trouble, boil and bubble" to the women folks was the week or more immediately preceding Thanksgiving day. To them it was a week of solid hard work, care and anxiety. Then it was that the mammoth old fashioned brick oven, like the correspondingly huge fireplace, was superlatively heated by tremendous fires and the boys were kept busy cutting and fetching wood, chopping mince meat, cutting up pumpkins and otherwise making themselves useful. If anybody had cause to be thankful it was the weary matron and female assistants when Thanksgiving was over.

The preparatory culinary work for an old time Thanksgiving dinner makes an interesting scene and to this picture the reader is invited:

The scene lies in a large, old fashioned room, perhaps kitchen and sitting room in one, and here those preparations for the genial anniversary cannot fail to result in complete gastronomic success. No group ever worked so hard or heartily as the gallant volunteers before us, male and female, in furnishing the feast which is to gladden a joyous group of temporary epicures, gormands, men, women and children who sit down to the table with a hearty appetite, requiring no artificial stimulus to improve it.

On the right side of the picture we see a huge fireplace, which a sturdy yeoman is filling with stout cordwood sticks—a fireplace large enough to roast a sheep at and consuming an amount of fuel which would make a city housekeeper of today shudder. Hard by is a table whereupon that most delicious of New England delicacies—and, alas, the most indigestible—mince pie, is being prepared by a neat handed mistress. Nor, we may be sure, is the generous pumpkin pie forgotten. In fact, we see piles of this corpulent rubicund fruit lying on the floor

Caleb Billings



Born in 1755, Caleb Billings was a leading merchant of the town of Bangor up to his death which occurred the year before its incorporation as a city.

(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

ready to be transformed into tempting pies.

There has been sad havoc in the poultry yard, we fear, for there is a strong representation of the juvenile force of the family engaged in plucking certain bipeds of their feathers, creatures that have crowed their last notes, flapped their ultimate defiance, quacked their last quack, laid their final eggs. The pul-

let will figure in the pie, to the shortness of whose crust her own eggs have contributed.

Conspicuous in the center of the picture is the presiding goddess of the feast, or, rather, the culinary priestess of its mysteries, vested with high authority, using the brief, perfunctory words of command that insure the execution of her bidding.

Descriptive of a Thanksgiving at the time when Bangor became a city is the following which appeared under an old wood cut which appeared in a newspaper of that decade:

"The people in this part of the United States have an interesting festival which takes place in the autumn of every year, called Thanksgiving. In the morning of the appointed day the inhabitants repair to

the churches and meeting houses, where they attend Divine worship. They then return to their homes, where all branches of the family are usually assembled, a generous entertainment is provided and the day and evening are spent in cheerfulness and mirth. The sons and daughters who are settled at a distance usually return on the occasion and meet again around the parental hearth. Charity to the poor pervades the hearts of the rich, and none are so destitute as to lack the means of festivity on Thanksgiving day."

The foregoing will no doubt revive old memories to the elderly readers of the days of Auld Lang Syne and bring back the dear home scenes of happy youth to which no after scenes will ever compare.

In spirit Thanksgiving day probably has changed but little since Bangor's emergence to cityhood but the scene is different, changed by the march of progress.

Occupations In 1834

One sometimes wonders what it takes to make up the population of a new city. Every community originates generally with a group of people interested in the surrounding natural resources, the manufacture and transportation of the same.

Growth of a city depends upon its nearness to the sources of such wealth, its supply of labor and its shipping facilities. On the trail of labor come the hordes of those interested in furnishing the necessities of life such as food and clothing, the doctors, lawyers, preachers and educators. Communities have often scoured the country for suitable professionally trained men.

When Bangor became a city in early 1834, it was in the midst of a great boom, being known throughout the land as the fastest growing town in the world. It had nearly tripled its population in the preceding four years. New settlers were arriving every day from all quarters, most of them young, without families but filled with the courage and will to win more than a living under the most favorable conditions then existing here.

Every home opened its spare rooms to relatives and as yet homeless friends. The several hotels were always filled and others were then under construction. Boarding houses were everywhere. There were many small temporary villages near the mills and docks to care for the millhands, stevedores, and general laborers. Some of these were at Pearson's Mills, Lambert's Mills, Mill Dam Company village, Bruce's Mill village, Six Mile Falls, Lapish Village and Hatch's Mills.

The 1834 directory gives the address of many a future business or public leader as some obscure and forgotten boarding house. It must be remembered too that the first directory gave only the names of estab-

Mrs. George A. Thatcher



Before her marriage to one of the prominent early lumber dealers of Bangor, Mrs. Thatcher was Miss Rebecca Jane Billings. (Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

lished Bangoreans, saying not a word of the thousand or more as yet unrooted settlers and the "foreign" laborers, then generally Irish immigrants who were employed in the erection of buildings. There were of course the usual crowd of "floaters" attracted by the boom conditions, men who never stayed anywhere long but moved on to the next boom. But there seems to be a surprisingly small number of names that never again appear in the later directories of Bangor. Even today, most of the names in the first direc-

tory are familiar, either the pioneers or their descendants having made places for themselves in Bangor's history.

Taking the approximately 1350 names of individuals listed in the first Bangor City Directory and grouping them by their respective occupations, we gain a rather definite occupational picture of Bangor as it was in the year when it became a city. Such a classification is the following:

Attorney, 33.
Baker, 7.
Blacksmith, 20.
Boarding House, 23.
Bookseller, 5.
Brickmaker, 25.
Cabinet Maker, 19.
Clerk, 33.
Confectioner, 9.
Cooper, 12.
Cordwainer, 16.
Counsellor, 7.
Hatter, 5.
Innkeeper or Holder, 13.
Joiner, 133.
Laborer, 121.
Livery Stable, 13.
Lumberdealer, 5.
Mason, 40.
Master Mariner, 5.
Merchants, 199.
Milliner, 5.
Millman, 11.
Mill-owner, 6.
Painter, 27.
Physician, 13.
Printer, 7.

Saddler, 9.
Shipwright, 13.
Shoemaker, 7.
Stonecutter, 11.
Surveyor of Lumber, 7.
Tailor, 15.
Tanner, 6.
Teamster, 9.
Truckman, 30.
Victualler, 7.
Watch-maker, 8.
Wheelwright, 11.
Yeoman, 149.
Land Agent, 4.
Bookbinder, 4.
Teacher, 4.
Auctioneer, 4.
Butcher, 4.
Hostler, 4.
Barkeeper, 3.
Parson, 3.
Lumberman, 3.
Grocer, 3.
Surveyor, 3.
Professor Theological Seminary, 3.
Blockmaker, 3.
Machinist, 3.
Exchange Broker, 3.
Surveyor of Land, 3.
Apothecary or Druggist, 3.
Turner, 2.
Bank Cashier, 2.
Seamstress, 2.

Stagedriver, 2.
Upholsterer, 2.
Barber, 2.
Toolmaker, 2.
Mariner, 2.
Sailmaker, 2.
Fishmonger, 2.
Shoestore, 2.
Banker, 2.
Carpenter, 2.
Market Man, 2.
Clothes Dyer and Cleaner, 2.
Packet Master, 2.
Millwright, 2.
Foundry, 2.
Sashmaker, 2.
Law Student, 2.
Moulder, 2.
Oarmaker, 2.
Schoolmaster, 2.
Professor of Music, 2.

FOLLOWING ARE ONE ONLY

Crockery, Insurance, Shipbuilder, Slater, Boatbuilder, Stoneblower, Tinplate Worker, Chairmaker, Patternmaker, Ropemaker, Tallow Chandler and Soapmaker, Paver, Wharf-builder, Pump and Blockmaker, Toll Gatherer, Musician, Carriage Maker, Pump Maker, Land Agent, City Crier, Coach and Chaise Maker, Undertaker, Tinplate Worker, Sailmaker, Tinman, Bookstore, Fruit and Vegetable Store, Ship Carpenter, White Smith, Horticulturist, Junior Yeoman, Clerk's Office, Milkman, Architect, Coppersmith, Well Digger, Currier, Combmaker, Foundry, Druggist, Corn and Meal Store, Gunsmith, Bellringer, Lime dealer, Portrait Painter, Lumberdealer, Rigger, Exchange Broker, Stove and Iron Ware, Steam Ship Agent, Capt. of "Madawaska."

Some of the occupations listed are unfamiliar to the citizens of today. For the benefit of those who do not recognize some of the names listed above the following definitions may be helpful.

Cordwainer—A shoemaker or leather worker.

Joiner—A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work in buildings.

Yeoman—A freeholder, a common man of the most respectable class. A farmer.

Cooper—One who makes barrels or casks.

Whitesmith—One who works in tinned iron. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.

Wheelwright—One who makes wheels.

Shipwright—One whose occupation is to construct ships.

Victualler—Either the keeper of a grocery store or restaurant.

Other specific classifications have passed from use with the changes of the times only to re-appear in modern counterparts. The 13 keepers of livery stables, the 5 saddlers, 4 hostlers, 2 stage drivers, the city crier and the currier all are with us today in forms moulded by the time's mechanized processes.

OLD PICTURE SHOWS AMOUNT OF INTEREST SHOWN IN CIRCUS PARADES; VIEW UP HAMMOND ST.



An old time circus parade crossing Kenduskeag bridge on its way to West Market square. The cut includes the view looking up Hammond street hill.

The above photograph taken nearly 50 years ago was snapped at the foot of the hill leading up Hammond street near the entrance of Central street and shows part of one of the great circus parades that attracted hundreds of people from the city of Bangor.

On those days the circus that had an elephant was always popular. In fact folks came into

town from places made far distant by the mode of travel. The boys living within 20 miles of Bangor were earlier on the spot than when this picture was taken in order to be in time for the unloading.

These unloadings usually took place on what was known as Warren's field on Lime street now known as Forest avenue. If the admiring lads could but get a chance to water

the elephants, run some kind of an errand or serve in any way that would earn their way into the show, then their cup of happiness was full.

Not infrequently they spent the entire day in the company of the circus crews, absorbing much and living in the high places of a boy's imagination.

WINNERS OF THE HISTORICAL ESSAY CONTEST

**Catherine Rogan and Patricia Bell Are Awarded Prizes
Offered by the Bangor Historical Society; Those
Who Received Honorable Mention**

Catherine Rogan, senior at John Bapst High School, received first prize of five dollars for the best essay of 173 submitted in the Bangor Historical Society's High School contest, conducted in connection with the observance of Bangor's centennial observance, and Patricia Bell, sophomore at Bangor High school, was awarded second prize of three dollars for the second best.

Prizes were awarded Saturday afternoon in the public library by Hon. Raymond Fellows.

Those whose essays received honorable mention were: Myer Alpert, "The Bangor Fire;" Louis D. Knowles, "Hannibal Hamlin of Maine;" Betty Betterley "An Imaginary Letter of 1834;" Maxine Hathaway, "The First Families of Bangor;" Guy Leonard, "The Fire of 1911;" Margaret Logan (John Bapst) "Costumes of Bangor in 1834," M. Elizabeth Mosher, "Costumes in 1834;" and Edwin Young, "Lumbering in Bangor."

Judges who selected the winners were Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Wilfrid A. Hennessy, Mary C. Robinson, Dr. Calvin M. Clark, Mrs. David A. Wasson. The committee in charge of promoting the contest was composed of Rev. Mr. Fritchman, chairman; Miss Pauline Tarrere and William Hilton, Jr.

Miss Rogan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Rogan, 79 Sanford street, and Miss Bell is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Patrick J. Bell, 104 Otis street.

THE FLOOD OF 1846

By Catherine Rogan

Bells rang. Men and women rushed from their homes, wildly excited by the fear of danger, destruction, and death. It was the signal of warning to the people of Bangor to flee from the catastrophe threatened by the great flood of 1846, a disaster ranking, in the history of our city, second only to the cruel cholera of 1849.

During the winter of 1846, the great quantities of snow and the severe weather had formed huge cakes of ice on the river. sudden change in the temperature during March and a heavy eight-day rainfall caused the snow to melt and some of the ice became loosened. Then came the downward rush of floating bergs.

"Jams" or ice dams, portions of immovable ice, blacked their way and held them in icy bonds. This checked the flow of water and caused the river to rise and spread over a vast territory. The pressure was so great that it forced a way through the jams, grasping in its mighty hands many mills and other buildings. The business district was protected in every possible way and valuables were removed to places of greater safety.

The crisis came when the dams could withstand the strain no longer. In the evening of March 28, the city bells rang and the people, anxious and exhausted by the strain of the expectation of worse things, ran out into the streets, their children in their arms. Crowds hurried to places of higher altitude only to find the watery demon pursuing them.

One could not describe the disasters which occurred during the next few hours. The hall where the Post Office now stands was washed away, the Bangor-Brewer and Kenduskeag bridge were carried down the river. All was desolation. Night fell and with the exception of the ice crystals, nothing could be seen through the gloomy shades which covered the city and the surrounding country.

The next day some sought their churches in boats, others, struggling against doubt and fear, came to see what property had escaped the awful monster. They beheld Main and Broad streets shall channels with half-buried stores on either side, a Venice-in-Maine without the gondolas.

Remarkable to relate, no lives were lost, statistics showing the loss consisted chiefly of property and even in that the most valuable lumber was preserved from the main sweep.

29

It is impossible to estimate the exact lore but it was between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Thirty years later when the flood was history, business men took pride in displaying the "high water mark" registering the height to which the water rose during the crisis.

There were many examples of bravery shown, one of which was the deed of Dr. John Mason who swam up Main street and helped to save some of those who had become bewildered from fright.

In celebrating this centenary, we may recall many happenings but one shall stand out clear to all—the flood of 1846.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER ATTENDS A BALL

By Patricia Bell

If great-grandmother Helen Homer Fernald hadn't had such an impressive life-size painting made of herself when she was young, mother wouldn't have insisted on its being hung in the parlor and this story might never have been written, but she did, and it was.

To begin with, I always had the firm conviction that great-grannie was able to converse mutely with me, since in looks, ideas, and disposition we were very much alike, as mother often contended. Of course, my family ridiculed me for this belief, but that was because they had never seen the stern looks which I received for committing what was a "faux pas" in her prim code, they had never heard her *moire* dress rustle apprehensively as she shook with rage as some of my doings. So you can see why I, although no one else, respected the portrait, even though I was a bit leery of it.

It must have been the "fascination of a hateful object," for I delighted in gazing into her austere countenance. I was so engaged one afternoon when a most singular thing happened. It wasn't the usual rustling sound or raising of her eyebrows, but a faint breeze which seemed to issue from the canvas and engulf me. On looking closer, I saw that her fan was waving airily to and fro, that she was smiling faintly, that great-grandmother was alive! She arose from her plush chair, stepped onto the back of the davenport, thence onto the floor, and then vanished. Strangely enough, there seemed to be nothing illogical about this and I rose casually and started out. I knew not where I was going, only that I was on my way.

I had gone only a few blocks when I became aware of a drastic change. Nothing was as it had been that morning. Buggies were

dashing up and down cobblestone streets, driven by "gay" young blades" at almost five miles per hour, and it was not until I stumbled in getting out of her way of one of these "speedsters" that I realized that I had on my great grandmother's clothes. I pulled the inadequate "sac coat" around myself, adjusted by be-ribboned bonnet and continued on my way. Everywhere, standing under peculiar-looking street lamps were dandies, dressed in high, stiff collars and "bowlers" and discussing a pending friction between the Canadians and the people of Maine. Although I seemed out of place, people seemed to know me and many bonnets were bobbed and beavers were lifted as I passed.

After a short walk my worthy ancestor's shoes turned in at a gray mansion, where they were having a party, and of course I followed. A peculiar sight met my eyes. On one side of a cleared room was a long line of men and on the other and facing them was a line of women. The fiddlers had just placed their bows across the strings and were awaiting a signal from the hostess to begin the dance, so I squeezed in between two girls who seemed to be friends of mine. With a shriek the fiddlers started piping up, all of them out of tune, by the way, and the two lines advanced toward each other. How I ever got through the intricate steps I do not know, for my partner ran me ragged, figuratively, and pushed me this way and that, swung my ample sash for a handle. Finally the music ceased, and although I felt more as though I had been through a convulsion than a dance, I must admit that it was novel.

When the next dance began I made a hasty and unobserved departure. My walk home was more difficult than I had anticipated as it was hard to manage the French-heeled boots and the swishing skirts at the same time.

When I arrived home I walked in and took precisely the same seat I had occupied before this mysterious chain of events had come about. In an uncanny manner, all quite suddenly, my counterpart emerged from somewhere and climbed back into her frame. Only this time an understanding and sly smile donned her face, "Helen" had been to the ball and no one, of all the people who had occupied the room throughout, understood when I looked up reverently and said, "Thank you, great-grandma."

OLD BANGOR LANDMARKS NOW PART OF THE PAST

Brief Sketch of Ancient Structures That Were Removed In Widening of Franklin Street and to Prepare Site For Public Library Building

With the removal in 1908 of the old buildings on Franklin and Hammond streets to make way for the widening of the street and provide a lot suitable for the erection of the present public library, Bangor lost some old landmarks, buildings that were a familiar sight to old residents for many years.

The old buildings had had the same aspect for many years and hardly any alteration had been made upon them for more than a quarter of a century. What was known as the Billings house remained in the minds of residents of the city for many years after being torn down.

There were few places in the city that had a more interesting history than those ancient buildings that were demolished, and in them had worked men of three generations who were prominent in the affairs of the city and closely identified with its welfare. Men who helped make the city what it is, came and went and could the old walls have talked they might have told many an interesting story.

The old brick house on the corner was erected probably in 1838 or 1839 as the first record of it in the taxable property of the city is in 1839 when it appears in the tax inventory of Mrs. Elizabeth Billings and was valued at \$2,000. Earlier in the inventory there is mentioned a lot situated between Franklin street and Billings avenue but nothing was said of the building until 1839.

Among the prominent men to occupy rooms in the old building were three who comprised the law firm of Barker, Vose & Barker, at that time among the leading attorneys of the city. They were Lew Barker, Judge Vose, who was judge of the Bangor Municipal court for many years, and Lewis A. Barker. Fields Murray conducted a restaurant in the block and was succeeded by his son, Fields Murray who ran a saloon there.

Daniel P. McQueston was one of the early occupants of the building. He dealt in West India goods and his shop was frequented by many. Along in 1854-55 the corner store was occupied by J. T. and C. C. Strickland who conducted a grocery business. C. C. Strickland built the fine residence on Kenduskeag avenue and Montgomery streets still known as the Strickland place. In the store on the other corner George Starratt was engaged in the grocery business.

Jefferson Chamberlain

Another occupant of the brick block was Jefferson Chamberlain who was, for many years, register of deeds for Penobscot county. In 1858, Mr. Chamberlain was succeeded by John Goodale, Jr., who served two terms, a term at that time being five years. After Mr. Chamberlain left the of-

fice of register of deeds in the court house he went to the old brick block where he opened an office, doing a prosperous business making abstracts of titles. He made copies or briefs of all the property in Bangor while he had the office of register of deeds. Upon his death these went to his son, Fred Chamberlain and on his death they were purchased by Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, congressman from the Fourth Maine district, who bought them for his father-in-law, Gen. John L. Hodgdon, who was at that time adjutant general of the state.

Another prominent occupant of the block was Dr. William H. Brown who in his time was one of the leading physicians of the city. Dr. D. A. Robinson had an office in the block when he commenced practice and Dr. Atwell W. Sweet had an office there for many years.

The Billings House

The Billings residence which sat on Hammond street next to the brick block which was torn down was over 100 years old and was erected by Charles Hammond, one of the pioneers of the city, after whom Hammond street was named.

Charles Hammond was the son of Capt. William Hammond and was born in Newton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1779. He married Elizabeth Brown of Concord, Mass., in 1806. She later became Mrs. Caleb C. Billings.

Charles Hammond first commenced business in Concord, Mass., but in 1806 moved to Bangor, his brother, William having preceded him. He began business on the corner known as Abner Taylor's or Wheelwright & Clark's block and continued there until his death. He identified himself fully with the business and prospects of this city. He was a large purchaser of real estate in Bangor and vicinity. He bought a lot of Mr. Buzzell, and this lot included West Market Square, the lot of the old City Hall, the court and jail lots which he presented to the city. In fact nearly all the territory above Wood & Ewer's store and in the direction of Hammond street, which was named for him, was his.

He was representative to the General court in 1813 and 1814, and a captain of the Bangor artillery company and behaved with valor and discretion in the battle of Hampden. He died April 12, 1815 at the age of 36. After his death his widow married Caleb C. Billings, Esq., merchant in Bangor, in 1818.

The children of Charles and Elizabeth were: Eliza Ann, married George Starratt, Esq., who died Jan. 3, 1828, aged 21; Charles Henry, who married Helen M. Perley of Orono, Sept. 10, he settled in Hampden and went west to California where he died; Mary Brown, married John

of Bangor, Aug. 22, 1838; Har-
d., married George Anson, mer-
chant of Bangor.

Mrs. Billings lived to be 90 years
age. Her son, Caleb Billings nev-
er married and lived, with his mo-
ther, at the residence on Hammond
street 'till the time of his death. He
conducted a stage line, being a part-
ner to Joseph Shaw in a route be-
tween Bangor and Augusta and at
one time his stable occupied a site
on Main street.

Search for data on the old prop-
erty brought to light an interesting
fact in the records of the old First
Parish church. The church was
founded in 1811, and in its begin-
ning was supported by everybody in
the city, a tax being levied on all
the property owners to pay expenses
of conducting. In 1825 there is a re-
cord entitled "an inventory of the
polls and estates in Bangor taxed
for the First Congregational church
society" and Caleb Billings was tax-
ed \$22.30, his whole property being
valued at \$3,961.

Another resident of the property
was Joseph Forbes an old time tail-
or and clothier. It was a comfortable
house and Mr. Forbes also conduct-
ed a boarding house.

The cooper shop on Billings ave-
nue was once occupied by the "Se-
lect Schools For Girls." Matthew
Moriarty conducted the coopery. He
bought out Samuel Doyen, also a
cooper and blacksmith. Previous to
that the building was occupied by
Tabor & Webb, a firm of black-
smiths.

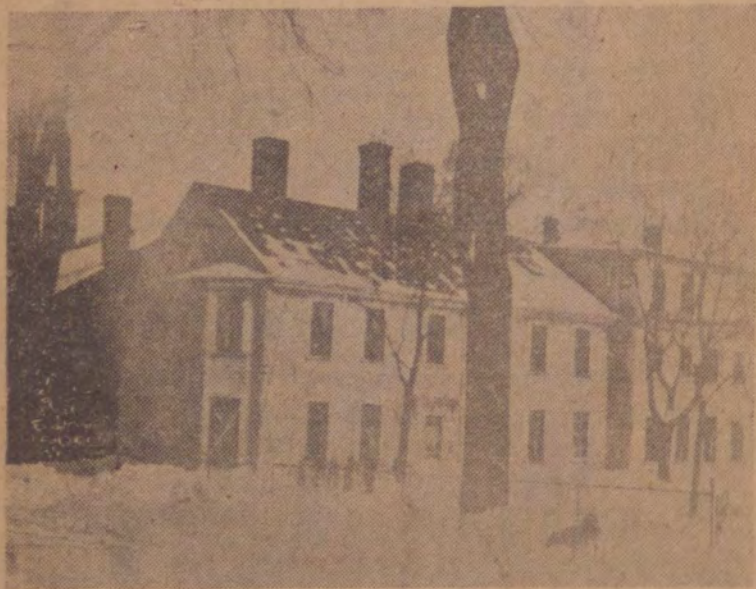
Gen. Samuel Veazie



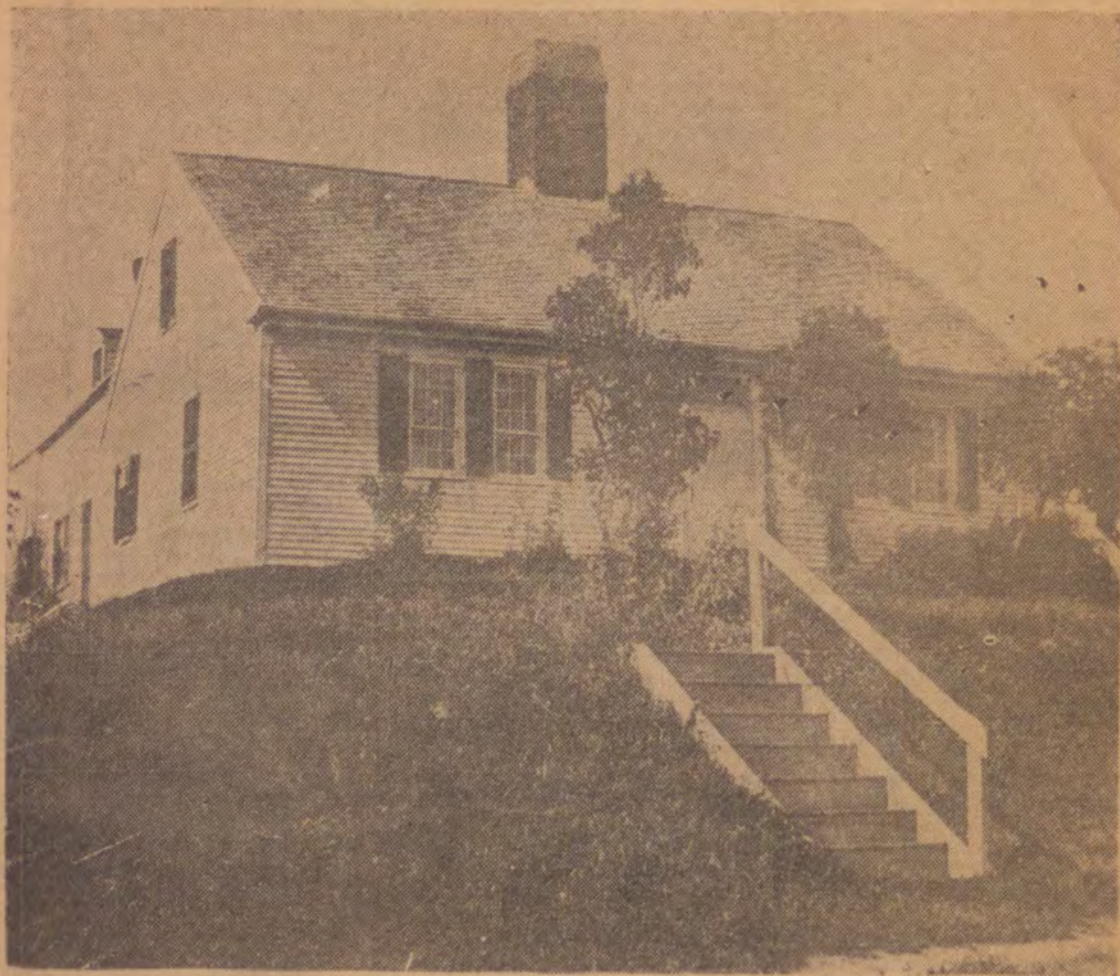
Leading business man of early
Bangor and vicinity, was born in
1787 and died in 1868.

(Picture by courtesy Historical
Society Centennial Exhibit)

Century-Old Home On Fourth St.



Home at 24 Fourth Street known as the Fellows House, near Union.
It is one of the city's houses dating back a hundred years.



The old Howard House at corner of State and Howard streets, now the home of Charles E. Keene. It is locally held to be the oldest house in the city. Although remodelled from its above appearance by A. H. Thaxter who owned and occupied it for half a century up to 1920, its low ceilings and the wooden pegs joining its timbers proclaim its early origin.

On Grove Street Over A Century



Home of Irving G. Stetson at 24 Grove Street near State, which is known to have been built before the street was laid out.

After One Hundred Years— —The City From The Air



Progress in the mechanics of transportation over the century is shown by the frequency of airplanes and autogiros flying over Bangor during the decade previous to the Centennial Year, and by the service of a passenger airline between the city and Boston. This view taken from over "The Tin Bridge" looks along Main toward the heart of the city, and up the Penobscot toward the Bangor--Brewer bridge near the Bangor end of which the first Bangor homes were settled in 1769.



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Bangor's Sons Have Never

Failed Their Country

When Called To The Colors

Revolutionist Cause

Had Fullest Support

Among Settlers Here

Spectacular Aspect of War For Freedom Lacking, However; Two Residents Lost Home While Upholding Principles; Demolition of Fort Pownal Caused Stir

The part played by Bangor in the War of the Revolution in 1776 was less spectacular than that of the people of other colonies but there was nevertheless a genuine spirit of patriotism prevailing throughout the entire conflict. The war in this part of the Penobscot valley was attended by few incidents of importance, the reason being largely because of the remoteness of the region and the scarcity of settlers.

It is, however, believed that many of the men of the plantation participated actively in the fight for freedom from the oppression of the British. It is known that a party of 20 white men and ten Indians offered their services to the government of Massachusetts.

Andrew Gilman was lieutenant in charge of the party and Joseph Marshall was orderly sergeant. The feeling against the English was not at all lacking although some did not give the Revolutionary cause their fullest support. There is recorded the instances of at least two patriots who suffered while upholding their principles.

Joseph Page, a native of Rhode Island, who resided not far from Mount Hope during part of the Revolutionary War, refused to take an oath of allegiance to the British crown and for this was driven from his home and the buildings burned to the ground. His stock was driven away to be used by the

English soldiers. James Nichols, another resident, lost his home and stock for the same reason. Others took the oath and were not molested.

The principal events of the conflict in this section took place on the peninsula of Castine.

Rumors of the Revolution were not long penetrating to even this remote section and the populace was picked up by the wave of patriotism, for the most part. A group in Bangor selected a large oak tree and trimmed its lower branches, naming it "Liberty Tree." A sailor named David Rogers who failed to respond to the citizens' demands that he swear to be true to the Revolutionists was hanged to this tree.

The battle of Lexington and Concord created great sensation among the settlers but neither of these events caused as much anxiety as did news of the destruction of Fort Pownal at Mowatt.

This fortification was felt to be a protection against invasions and it was feared that if they heard of its demolition might bring the blood-thirsty hordes sweeping into the country. Their fears proved groundless however.

For the large part the colonists in Bangor lived through the "Revolution with hardly a change of pace, eagerly listening for news of the success of the patriots and while their hearts were with the brave fighters, their quiet existence was barely altered.

When Shipping Received Cargoes For All Parts Of The World At City Point, Below Exchange St.



A familiar scene, looking down the Penobscot River past City Point in foreground on right, at schooners moored to the City Point (now site of Maine Central R. R. Union Station) and receiving their cargoes of long lumber, sawed at upriver mills and rafted down through the sluiceways of the various dams. At times one could almost walk across to Brewer on the decks of the vessels moored here and receiving cargo. In these days a sailing vessel is an uncommon sight from the highway bridge (no longer a toll structure) and they never receive cargo at City Point.

(Courtesy Herbert Warren Rowe)

HISTORICAL SOCIETY GETS MUCH CREDIT

**Local Group, Which Through the Years Has Preserved
Bangor History, Chapter by Chapter, Arranged All
Details of the Centennial**

Tribute is being paid on all sides to the work of the Bangor Historical Society in presenting the comprehensive series of festivities of this week-end at the Public Library in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Bangor.

Honor is due the central organization of the Society as well as the special Centennial committees for the work done in planning the effective observance of the occasion. The present officers of the Society are:

President, Hon. Raymond Fellows.

Vice-President, Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstrom of Brewer and Roger G. Leonard of Hampden.

Corres. Sec., Dr. Calvin M. Clark.

Recording Sec., E. M. Blanding.

Treasurer, Isaiah K. Stetson.

The Bangor Historical Society, now numbering nearly 200 members, has built up a scholarly reputation for itself over the period of 70 years of its existence and has in that time become deeply rooted as a valuable institution for the ordered preservation of the annals and crystallization of the traditions of the city. Its record of work goes back to May 3, 1864 when less than a dozen leading citizens of Bangor gathered in the aldermen's room in the old City Hall to hear the Act of Incorporation of the Society read by Hon. John Edwards Godfrey who presided over the meeting.

The original incorporators of the Historical Society, those present at that first meeting, were the following: Samuel H. Dale, John E. Godfrey, John Mason, James C. Weston, Noah S. Harlow, Edward M. Fields, and Charles S. Fellows.

The first roster of officers of the Society, elected on that spring day in 1864, comprised Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, President; Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, Vice-President; Charles S. Fellows, Secretary; Rev. Samuel Harris, Corresponding Secretary; and Hon. Isaiah Stetson, Treasurer. The Hon. Mr. Hamlin was the older brother of Bangor's American Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin. Elijah Hamlin was later a mayor of the city and was widely known as a polished public speaker. The Society's first recording secretary, Mr. Fellows, left shortly afterward to settle in the West and was succeeded in office by Elnathan E. Duren.



RAYMOND FELLOWS

President of the Bangor Historical Society, which is directing the observance of the city's Centennial in a series of festivities at the Public Library on Feb. 10, 11, and 12.

A complete roster of the Presidents of the Historical Society with their terms of office is as follows:

Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, 1864-1872.

Hon. John E. Godfrey, 1872-1884.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, 1884-1891.

Hon. Edward Bowdoin Nealley, 1891-1905.

Hon. Henry Lord, 1906-1932.

Hon. Raymond Fellows, 1932.

The long term of office of the late Henry Lord as President is matched by that of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe as a treasurer of the Society, the latter having been one of the three holders of that office in the organization's history. The following are the names of the Society's treasurers with years of their tenure of office:

Isaiah S. Stetson, 1864-1886

Dr. Thomas U. Coe, 1886-1921.

Isaiah K. Stetson, 1921—

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The present recording secretary, Edward M. Blanding, is today's veteran mainstay of the Society having been indefatigably active for over a half century in the business life of the city and in the invaluable service rendered by the organization. He has been the Historical Society's re-

recording secretary since 1910, when he took over the office from Miss Mary H. Curran who then ended an eight year term of valuable service which was effectively linked with her capabilities as Librarian of the Public Library.

The Bangor Public Library has naturally been linked with the Historical Society in many ways. The latter uses the second floor halls of the present building as its home, holding its meetings there and using them and the basement halls for its extensive permanent exhibits of articles of local and general historical interest. The co-operation between the two institutions is being intensified with the special Centennial exhibits of the present week-end which should serve in no small degree to acquaint a large number of people further with the Library and with the Historical Society.

Historical Notes

The first marriage in Bangor is supposed to have been in Jacob Buswell's family.

In May, 1824, the first steamboat came to Bangor; it was the "Maine."

In 1815, the year of Peter Edes' publishing the first newspaper in Bangor, the Bangor Weekly Register, the population of the town numbered 1,000.

On the 27th of August, 1825 a Town Farm was established in Bangor.

The first death in Bangor is said to have been that of a Mr. Cotton in 1772.

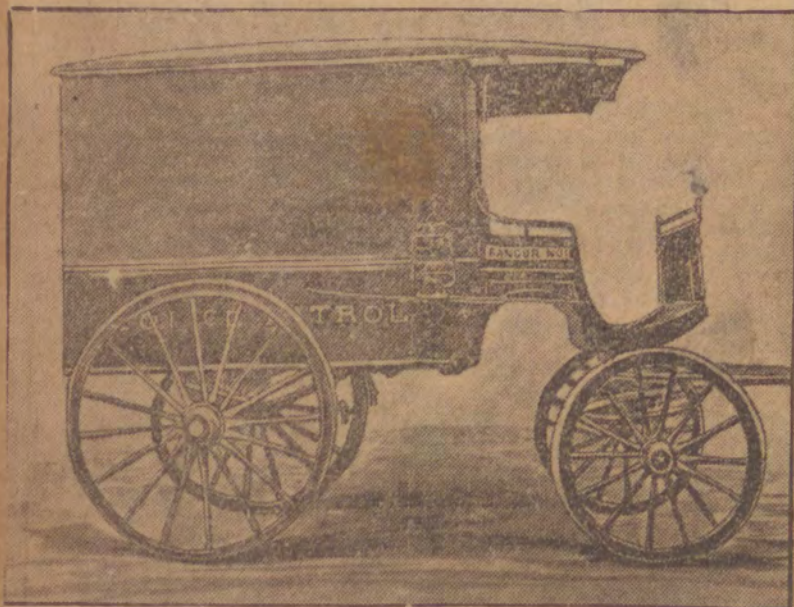
The population of Bangor in 1791 is reported to have been 150.

The first Sabbath school is reported to have been begun in 1814 with nine scholars; two years later there were eighty attending it.

1830 saw a soap factory in full operation in Bangor.

In 1816 the water in the Penobscot River and springs and wells in various parts of town was brackish for several weeks.

Ancient Black Maria



AN EARLY POLICE PATROL WAGON OF BANGOR

DAR Honors Patriots of Revolution

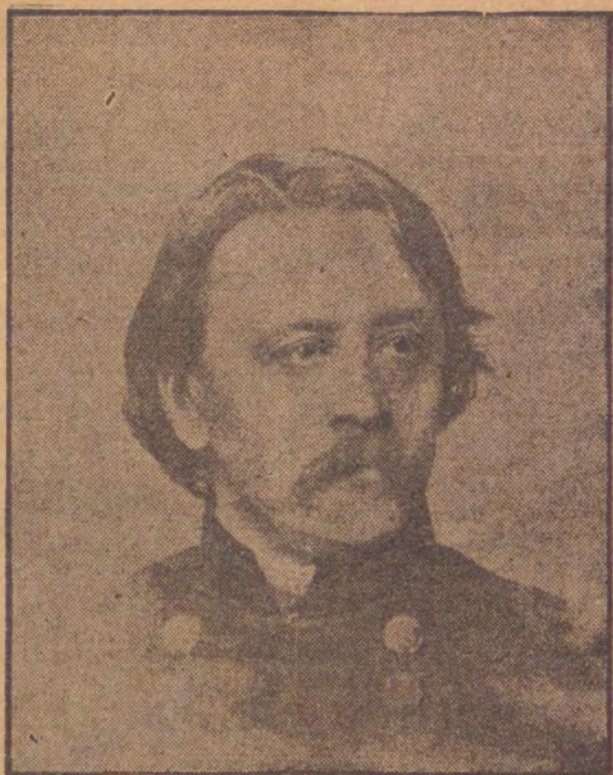
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter Has Marked Graves Of 142 Revolutionary Soldiers

Frances Dighton Williams chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bangor, has been very active in discovering and marking the graves of soldiers of the Revolution in this section, having marked 142 graves. The list is subjoined:

Abbott, Reuben—Riverside Cem. Hancock.
Andrews, William—Village Cem., North Dixmont.
Arey, Jesse—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Bagley, Enoch—Holly Cem. Troy.
Bailey, Samuel—Village Cem. North Milford.
Black, Henry—Sandy Point Cem., Stockton Springs.
Blake, Gen. John—Hart Cem., Holden.
Bridges, Edmund—Village Cem. Castine.
Brewer, Col. John—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer.
Brewer, Josiah—Village Cem., Orrington.
Brown, John—Manset Cem., Mt. Desert.
Brown, John—Old Cem., East Belfast.
Buck, Ebenezer—Town Cem., Bucksport.
Buck, Col. Jonathan—Town Cem., Bucksport.
Buck, John, Jr.—Town Cem., Bucksport.
Burr, Charles—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer.
Butman, Benjamin—Town Cem., Dixmont Corner.
Clewley, Isaac—North Brewer.
Coffin, Nicholas—Town Cem., Lee.
Cone, Samuel—Nealley's Corner, Hampden.
Coolidge, Silas—Lamoine Corner.
Cousins, Elijah—Village Cem., Hull's Cove, Bar Harbor.
Crabtree, Agren—Riverside Cem., Hancock.
Crosby, Ebenezer—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Crosby, Gen. John—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Cummings, Lt. Thomas—Maple Grove Cem., Prospect.
Devereux, Ralph, Jr.—Family Cem., North Castine.
Doane, Amos—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Doane, Ephraim—Marston Cem., East Orrington.
Doane, Oliver—Orrington Corner Cem., Orrington.
Doie, Amos—Marston Cem., East Orrington.

Dudley, Paul—Village Cem. North Milford.
Dutton, Samuel—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.
Davis, William—1st Settlers' Cem., Eddington Bend.
Eastman, Jacob—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Edes, Peter—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.
Eddy, Elias—Village Cem., Eddington.
Eddy, Col. Jonathan—Ancient Cem., Eddington Bend.
Eddy, Ibrook—Village Cem., North Eddington.
Eustis, John—Sandy Point Cem., Stockton Springs.
Farrington, John—Hart Cem., Holden.
Fisher, Ebenezer—Hart Cem., Holden.
Fisher, Jesse—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer.
Forbes, William—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.
Fowler, Simeon—Village Cem., Orrington.
Frye, Ebenezer—Saturday Cove Cem., Northport.
George, Lt. Thomas—Hart Cem., Holden.
Gilman, Samuel—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Gorton, Simeon—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Grant, Andrew—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Grant, Elisha—Village Cem., Hermon.
Grant, Gordon—Ancient Cem., Hampden.
Grant, James—Maple Grove Cem., Prospect.
Grinnell, Bailey—Crowell Hill Cem., Exeter.
Hamlin, Perez—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Hammond, William—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.
Harlow, Nathaniel—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.
Harlow, Sylvanus—Ancient Cem., Plymouth.
Harmon, Josiah—East Thorndike Cem., Thorndike.
Hart, Jacob—Hart Cem., Holden.
Haskins, Dr. Jonathan—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Heagan, John—Maple Grove Cem., Prospect.
Hieborn, Robert—Mt. Recluse Cem., Cape Jellison, Stockton Springs.
Hinckley, Nehemiah—Town Cem., Bluehill.
Higgins, Abisha—Family lot, Winterport Road, Hampden.
Higgins, Levi—Hulls Cove Cem., Bar Harbor.
Hill, John—Village Cem., Etna.
Hodgdon, Joseph F.—Hodgdon Farm, Seal Cove Center, Mt. Desert.
Holland, Major Park—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.
Holt, Jedediah—1st. Settlers' Cem., Bluehill.
Holyoke, John—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer.
Isaac Hopkins—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Hopkins, William—Oak Point Cem., West Trenton.

Patriot And Hero



GEN. CHARLES D. JAMESON

A Leading Bangor Man Who Gave His Life For His Country

Houston, Samuel Sr.—Ancient Cem. East Belfast.

Houston, Samuel, Jr.—Ancient Cem., East Belfast.

Hutchins, William — Hutchins Farm, Penobscot.

Johannot, Col. Gabriel—Ancient Cem., Hampden.

Jones, Ephraim—East Thorndike Cem., Thorndike.

Jordan, Malatiah—Ancient Cem., Ellsworth.

Kingsbury, Phineas—Oak Hill Cem., Winterport.

Knapp, Samuel—Village Cem., Bradley.

Lawrence, Rogers—Village Cem., Castine.

Legrow, Joseph—Spurling's Point, Great Cranberry Island.

Lowder, Col. Jonathan—Village Cem., Veazie.

Lurvey, Jacob—Private Lt., Beach Hill Trail, Mt. Desert.

Madden, John — Private Cem., Waldo.

Mann, Amos—Village Cem., Hudson.

Mann, David—Hart Cem., Holden.

Mann, Oliver—Village Cem., Castine.

Mann, Robert—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.

Martin, Joseph P.—Sandy Point Cem., Stockton Springs.

Mayhue, James—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.

McGlathry, William—Oak Hill Cem., Winterport.

Means, Thomas—Village Cem., North Dixmont.

Mitchell, Josiah—Holly Cem., Troy.

Moon, Thomas — Gilbert Moon Shore, Hancock.

Murch, William — Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.

Neal, Major Daniel—Ancient Cem., Hampden.

Parker, Peter—Ist. Settlers' Cem., Bluehill.

Parsons, Major Nathaniel—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor.

Patten, Nathaniel—Wilson Farm, Penobscot.

Patten, John—Village Cem., West Charleston.

Pendleton, Peleg—Bowditch Cem., Searsport Harbor.

Penney, Joseph—Village Cem., East Eddington.

Perham, Peter—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer.

Petere, John—Ist. Settlers' Cem., Bluehill.

Peters, John—Ist. Settlers' Cem., ham.

Pierce, Nathaniel—Orrington Corner Cem., Orrington.

Poland, Nehemiah—Ist. Settlers' Cem., Brooks Village.

Porter, Rev. Nathaniel — Village Cem., Conway Center, N. Y.

Rendell, James—Mt. Recluse Cem., Cape Jellison, Stockton Springs. Rider, Amos—Locust Groce Cem., Hampden. Roberts, Joseph—1st. Settler's Cem. Brooks Village. Robinson, Elisha—Marston Cem., East Orrington. Rogers, Arumah—Oak Hill Cem., Winterport. Rogers, Joseph—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer. Rose, Benjamin—Mount Hope Cem. Bangor. Sampson, Enoch—Oak Hill Cem., Winterport.	Smith, John—High Head Farm, Indian Pt., Bar Harbor. Smith, Moses—Village Cem., North Searsport. Snow, Harding—Locust Grove Cem. Hampden. Somes, Abraham—Village Cem., Somesville, Mt. Desert. Spurling, Benjamin—Spurling's Pt. Great Cranberry Island. Tibbetts, Abner—Foxcroft. Thompson, Col. Cornelius—Village Cem., Somesville, Mt. Desert. Turner, Samuel—1st Settlers' Cem., Eddington Bend. Wardwell, Joseph—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden. Wentworth, Moses—1st. Settlers' Cem., South Orrington. Whitney, Samuel—Town Cem., Castine. Williamson, George—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor. Winchester, Silas—Hart Cem., Holden. Wood, Joseph—1st. Settlers' Cem., Bluehill. Young, Elkanah—Village Cem., West Lamoine. Young, Zebulon—Locust Grove Cem., Hampden.
Sargent, Paul Dudley—Private Lot, Sullivan Harbor. Shaw, George—Crowell Hill Cem., Exeter. Severence, Joshua—Marston Cem., East Orrington. Shedd, Daniel—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer. Simpson, James—Village Cem., Sullivan Harbor. Skinner, Dr. Elisha—Oak Hill Cem., Brewer. Skinner, Daniel—Village Cem., West Corinth.	

BRITISH FORCES TOOK POSSESSION OF BANGOR DURING WAR OF 1812

On August 26, 1814, a British fleet left Halifax for Castine at which place they arrived Sept. 1. So formidable did they seem that the troops at the garrison immediately blew up the fort and fled. The invaders went on shore and took up their residence in the best houses in the town, in the court house and other large buildings.

After they were comfortably established, Gen. Gosselin with six hundred men went across the bay and ransacked Belfast. They visited the outskirts of this place taking goodly quantities of poultry, beef, vegetables, etc. After a few days they returned to Castine.

"Picnic" Party

About this time another party with five vessels started on what proved to be one of the most successful picnics ever inaugurated in Penobscot waters. They numbered in all about eight hundred men.

Some few days before this last party left Castine, or to be exact just six days before, the Corvette Adams, 24 guns, Captain Morris in command, came up the river to Hampden for repairs and consequently caught in a trap by the above mentioned picnic party. The Adams was at the wharf at the mouth of the stream.

Supposing that the enemy would attempt to capture the vessel, Brig. Gen. John Blake of Massachusetts Militia, hurried to Bangor and sent out scouts and Indians, asking for assistance at Hampden to repel the enemy, and then returned to give aid to Capt. Morris.

Prepare For Battle

The Adams had her masts out, and Morris had taken the guns, or part of them, on to the hill about three hundred rods from the wharf and was at work on his battery when Blake got back. In the river off the wharf were two vessels, the Decatur and the Victory, the former just home from Rochelle laden with a rich cargo of brandy, wine, oil and silk.

In the meantime the British had continued up the river making but one stop. Their vessels had overtaken some of the militia who had left Castine some days before, and they landed and gave chase. This was at Orrington. That night they anchored in Bald Hill Cove. The next morning they again landed a portion of their troops, and all started for Hampden. They had no trouble in getting there. After all the efforts for defense made by the officers they were deserted by the men as the British came upon them. They were, as a lot, rank cowards and scattered like sheep. Capt. Morris with a few followers held out on the wharf where some of the guns were, until after the troops on the hill had retreated, when he spiked the guns, set the Adams and storehouse on fire and fled to Bangor and from there to the Kennebec.

Havoc In Hampden

The British made things lively for the people of Hampden. They arrested about seventy-five of the inhabitants, burned or bonded the vessels, destroyed houses and crops and terrorized the whole community. When they stopped to take breath \$14,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

Of course the fellows who scooted from Hampden carried the news to Bangor and the people here were quite busy hiding their valuables (such as they were) and awaited with anxious hearts the movements of the enemy. Several canoes went down river far enough to see what was going on, and from time to time returned with magnified accounts of the slaughter going on.

Take Over Bangor

Meantime the City Fathers were busy. They called a meeting and passed a resolution to tender, as we would now say, "the freedom of the city to the visitors." The custom is to give it in a valuable box, but on this occasion it was done in a canoe by a committee who paddled down the river for that purpose. This

humiliating, cowardly act did not save them. The British troops came up the road, keeping opposite the vessels in the river.

The 500 men who marched up arrived here at 10 a. m., and immediately called upon the settlers for barracks, provisions, liquor, fire-arms and the shipping. They gave them the alternative of producing their fire-arms in twenty minutes or have their buildings burned. They got the guns just as quick as the inhabitants could deliver them. The British officers selected the best homes and quartered themselves on the inmates, where several of them disgraced themselves. The troops and such sailors as came ashore took the Court House, Union Hall and other buildings for themselves.

Bangor Displayed Its Devotion To The Union In The Civil War, 1861-5

City Offered the First Company of Volunteers and Sent 2,700 Men to Serve the Union, in Its Army and Its Navy

Bangor has a glorious record of patriotism and its sons and daughters never have lagged when the nation has called its people to arms. In the Civil War, according to the records, one-fifth of the entire male population between the ages of 18 and 40 entered the service, either in the military or naval branch, during the first year of the war. The enlistments from Bangor during the course of the struggle mounted to the very high figure of 2,700. The efforts of Bangor's soldiers and sailors in active service were ably seconded by the untiring work and generous financial assistance given by the citizens who remained at home and by the women of the city, who were assiduous in their preparation of supplies and in the aid given to the families of the fighting men. At the first call, \$12,000 was subscribed for the support of the families of volunteers.

Of the Maine regiments the Second Maine Infantry, the 22nd Maine Infantry, the 26th Maine Infantry and the First Maine Heavy Artillery were mustered in this city.

Immediately following the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to defend the Union a grand rally was held at Norumbega hall. It was called to order by Gen. S. P. Strickland and Hon. Samuel H. Blake was chosen to preside. Loyal speeches were made and much enthusiasm manifested. The honor has been claimed for Bangor of being the first city to offer a company of volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion. This was known as Captain Emerson's company and was raised by Levi Emerson, a former member of the Bangor police force, who started to enlist recruits immediately on hearing that Sumpter had been fired upon

and before the proclamation of the President. On April 19 a telegram was sent to Governor Washburn offering the services of the company, an offer that was accepted.

The Second Maine

When the call of President Lincoln for troops was known in Bangor, Daniel Chaplin immediately resigned his position in the store of Thurston and Metcalf and opened a recruiting office. Mr. Chaplin previously had held a commission as captain in the state militia. Within two days he had filled his company, which with many other men recruited in Bangor joined in the organization of the Second Maine, which was encamped at the Arsenal grounds on Essex street, at Camp Washburn. The Second Maine left Bangor, May 14, proceeding at once to Washington. At the home of Mrs. James Crosby, the regiment was presented with a handsome American flag from the women of Bangor, the presentation being made by Miss McRuer, who was introduced by Mayor Isalah Stetson. Col. Jameson responded for the regiment.

For the Second Maine there was a baptism of blood at Bull Run and the regiment also won fame as it was the last regiment to leave the field and served as rear guard for the retreating Union forces. The organization had a fine record in battle at Honover Court House, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Antietam, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville and other engagements. The regiment lost its commander Col. Jameson when he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned to command of the Third Brigade of the Third Corps. He was injured by a fall from his horse at Fair Oaks and fell sick of camp fever. Sent home on leave

he died at his home in this city, Nov. 6, 1862, his passing causing universal mourning.

Twenty-Second Maine

The Twenty-Second Maine Infantry regiment was mustered in at Camp John Pope, Bangor, Oct. 18, 1862, under command of Simon G. Jerrard of Levant. Three days later the regiment left for Washington and soon was sent to Fortress Monroe to form a portion of the projected expedition to New Orleans. It passed the winter in Western Louisiana, being under fire a considerable number of times. It was badly cut up at the battle of Port Hudson the following June and shortly after was mustered out of service, having performed its duties, competently and gallantly.

Twenty-Sixth Maine

This was another of the regiments mustered at Bangor, but contained few Bangor soldiers as it was raised in the counties of Knox, Hancock and Waldo. It was organized at Camp John Pope in September, 1862, with Col. Nathaniel E. Hubbard of Winterport as commanding officer. This was a nine months' regiment and it was first sent to New Orleans and remained several months in Louisiana, having a severe engagement at Irish Bend where its casualties were 68 from 300 engaged. Later it participated in the bloody attack upon Port Hudson, which was its last battle, being mustered from service August 17, 1863. The mortality of the regiment was about 200.

First-Maine Heavy Artillery

This regiment, organized as the Eighteenth Maine Infantry, shortly after its mustering was changed to another branch of the service as the First Maine Heavy Artillery regiment. On leaving Bangor, where it was organized, it was commanded by Col. Daniel Chaplin, who had been a major in the Second Maine and who was promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighteenth as a reward for efficiency and gallantry.

Upon its departure the regiment was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Bangor, the presentation being made by Miss Mary E. Benson. Col. Chaplin presented the flag to the regiment in brief remarks. The regiment remained for a year in the defenses of Washington, leaving May 15, 1864 to join the army of the Potomac, being within a few days engaged in a bloody combat near the Fredericksburg Pike, meeting with total casualties of 476, 82 men being killed.

The regiment was then engaged in the Cold Harbor campaign and in an assault upon the enemy works met with fearful losses. In three days of battle, the Heavies lost seven officers killed and 25 wounded and 103 enlisted men killed and 464 wounded. August 18, while the regiment was in action on the James river Col. Chaplin was mortally wounded by a sharp shooter dying from his wounds within a few days. An historian of the period said: "On the field of battle none were braver or more thoughtful of the men than Col. Chaplin. His men loved him as a man and honored him as a true and heroic patriot."

Many other Bangor men served in other organizations and on the sea as well as on the land, bringing honor to their city for valorous service. We have mentioned the above organization particularly as they were mustered in Bangor.

Bangor Civil War Heroes

At the close of the war the subjoined list of Bangor men who gave their lives for their country during the war years was collected by the efforts of citizens and published in the city reports. Very possibly there are omissions, as in the case of men who died from wounds or maladies contracted in the war after their return home. The list of honored dead:

Robert L. Atkins, Co. E, Second Maine regiment. Killed at Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862.

John Ayer, Captain Co. H., Sixteenth Maine. Died in rebel hospital, Richmond, Feb. 22, 1863.

Eben E. Andrews, Co. I, Fourteenth Maine. Died at Augusta, April 2, 1865.

Amaziah Billings, Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in Bangor, April 17, 1865.

William Bartlett, Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in hospital, Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.

Charles E. Bicknell, on board U. S. steamer Cambridge, drowned, Dec. 15, 1862.

Scollay D. Baker, Captain, Co. I, Ninth Maine regiment. Killed at Fort Gregg, Charleston harbor, S. C. Sept. 8, 1863.

George F. Browne, Lieutenant, Co. H, Fourth Maine. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Warren Boynton, Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Killed in battle, Dec. 15, 1864.

Benjamin C. Benson, Co. G, Second Maine. Drowned in Potomac river, Aug. 30, 1862.

George H. Benson, Ensign, U. S. bark, Horace Beals. Died Pensacola Bay, Oct. 9, 1863.

Isaac Berry, Co. F, Second Maine. Killed in battle at Harrison Court House, May 27, 1862.

John Billings, Co. F, Second Maine. Died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 28, 1861.

Stephen D. Carpenter, Major, Nineteenth, U. S. infantry. Shot at battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Dec. 31, 1862.

Jeremiah Corcoran, Co. I, Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Rufus H. Cole, Nineteenth Mass. Died in hospital at Smoketown, Maryland, Oct. 5, 1862.

Peter Cannon, Co. I, Second Maine. Died at Hall's Hill, Jan. 28, 1862.

Edward R. Chamberlain, Co. A, Second Maine. Died at Alexandria, Va., July 26, 1861.

William C. Chamberlain, Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1864.

Hiram G. Claridge, Co. I, Twelfth Maine. Died in hospital, Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 1, 1863.

Charles B. Cobb, Sergeant, Co. F, 31st Maine. Killed near Petersburg, Va. June 17, 1864.

Charles H. Cleaves, Co. D, Fourteenth Maine, killed in battle at Port Hudson, June 10, 1862.

The Old Arsenal



Building On Essex St. Where Bangor Soldiers Were Mustered
In Civil War Days

Robert Carlisle, Sergeant, Co. A, 31st Maine. Killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 10, 1864.

Benjamin Chase, Corporal Co. A, 31st Maine. Died in hospital, Augusta, July 22, 1864.

William A. Cates, Co. B, First Maine Heavy artillery, died in hospital at City Point, Virginia, June 19, 1864.

Daniel Chaplin, Colonel, First Maine Heavy artillery, died in hospital at Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1864.

John F. Drew, Co. F, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in hospital, Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Thomas Drummond, Lieutenant Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Killed near Petersburg, June, 1864.

Samuel W. Daggett, Captain Co. D, 1st Me. Heavy artillery. Died in hospital, New York, July 1, 1864.

Adrian R. Drew, Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Henry O. Dunbar, Co. D, First Maine Heavy artillery. Killed in battle at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Charles H. Daggett, Corporal, Co. B, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in hospital, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1864.

Willard G. Delano, Co. E, First Maine Heavy artillery. Killed in battle, June 18, 1864.

Lysander B. Dunbar, Co. B, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died in hospital at City Point, Va.

William J. Deane, Sergeant, Co. A, Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Charles V. Dudley, Co. E, Sixth Maine. Killed at Fredericksburg, May 2, 1863.

Ozra W. Davis, Co. A, Sixth Maine. Killed at Rappahannock, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.

John A. Dealing, Co. B, Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Seth E. Drinkwater, Co. A, 31st Maine. Killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Samuel M. Emerson, First Maine Heavy artillery. Died at Fort Sumner, Maryland, Sept. 25, 1863.

Solomon G. Emery, Co. A, Sixteenth Maine. Died in hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1863.

Fred W. Flye, Co. I, 31st Maine. Died in hospital, Philadelphia, April 13, 1865.

Luther C. Fairfield, Lieutenant, Co. H, Seventh Maine volunteers. Died in hospital, Portland, Feb. 1863.

John A. Farnham, Co. K, Eighth Maine. Died at Beaufort, July 1, 1863.

Edward R. Flowers, Master's Mate, U. S. Navy. Killed on board, U. S. gunboat, Maratanza, off Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1862.

Albert W. Forbes, Co. I, Fourteenth Maine. Died at Boston, April 8, 1865.

Edward A. Goodale, Co. E, Sixth Maine. Died in Bangor, July 13, 1863.

Walter S. Goodale, Lieutenant, Co. H, Fourth Maine. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Nathan D. Hanson, Co. F, First Maine. Killed near Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Edward W. Hanson, Co. B. 22nd Maine. Died at Opelousus, La., May 10, 1863.

Nathan A. Hopkins, Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Killed at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.

William H. H. Hasey, Sergeant, Co. E. Twentieth Maine. Died in hospital David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1864.

Joseph E. Hatton, Co. F. 31st Maine. Died in hospital at Washington, June 9, 1864.

William P. Holden, Sergeant Co. G. Second Maine. Died at U. S. hospital Annapolis, Md., May 5, 1863.

John W. Hurd, Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died at Fort Alexander near Washington, Dec. 16, 1862.

Albert M. Jackson, Co. H. District of Columbia cavalry. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1865.

Charles D. Jameson, Brigadier General. Died at residence Upper Stillwater from disease contracted in service, Nov. 6, 1862.

William Jordan, Second Maine regiment, transferred to 20th Maine. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Stephen H. Leighton, Co. H. Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Sewell B. Lombard, Co. D. Fourteenth Maine. Killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.

Otis E. Lufkin, Co. A. First Maine cavalry. Killed in battle, March 31, 1865.

John J. Marstan, Co. H. Sixteenth Maine. Died in hospital, Richmond, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.

Andrew McFadden, Co. I. Fourteenth Maine. Died at Savannah, April 12, 1865.

Lewis I. Marsh, Co. G. Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

George C. Martin, Co. H. Second Maine. Died at Fortress Monroe, June 10, 1862.

Gustavus Nason, Corporal, Co. D. Thirtieth Maine. Died in rebel prison Tyler, Texas, July 30, 1864.

Edward F. Orff, Co. F. Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Bryden S. Osborn, Co. I. Twelfth Maine. Died at Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 23, 1863.

Frank Powers, First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital, David's Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1864.

Charles Parkhurst, Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., July 18, 1864.

William T. Pierce, Co. A. 31st Maine volunteers. Killed at the Wilderness, May 15, 1864.

George L. Palmer, engineer. Killed on U. S. Monitor Patapsco, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 15, 1863.

Charles W. Pierce, Corporal, Co. F. Seventh Maine. Died in U. S. hospital, New York, Nov. 9, 1862.

Isaac E. Scribner, Co. B. Sixth Maine. Died in hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1864.

James Stone, Co. I. Second Maine. Killed at Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862.

Frank W. Sabine, Captain Co. C. Eleventh Maine. Died in hospital, Fortress Monroe, Sept. 15, 1864.

John M. Sherwood, Lieut. Co. E., 20th Maine. Killed in the Wilderness, May 8, 1864.

Alfred M. Sprague, Co. K. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died, Washington, Jan. 28, 1864.

Charles W. Smith, Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital, Fredericksburg, Md., May 22, 1864.

Henry A. Smiley, Co. E. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1864.

Amos N. Smiley, Co. C. 24th Maine. Died Bangor, Aug. 16, 1863.

Shepherd S. Thomas, Sergeant Co. I. Ninth Maine. Killed near Petersburg, Va., July 4, 1864.

Charles A. Thatcher, in command U. S. steamer Gazelle. Killed by guerrillas, Morgantown, La., Nov. 25, 1864.

William L. Piteher, Major Fourth Maine. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Henry A. Pollard, Co. G. Second Maine. Killed at Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862.

James Quimby, Co. B. Fourth Maine. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

James L. Rowe, Sergeant, Co. F. Second Maine. Killed at Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862.

Frederick H. Rogers, Co. K. Fourth Maine. Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Amos H. Richardson, Co. B. 22nd Maine. Died in Bangor, Aug. 15, 1863.

James Robinson, Co. I. Second Maine. Died in prison at Richmond.

Harvey H. Reed, Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died at City Point hospital, Va., June 26, 1864.

Frank S. Robinson, Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Killed near Petersburg, Va., June 1864.

Benjamin F. Scribner, Co. B. 20th Maine. Killed at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, 1863.

Sumner Tibbetts, Corporal Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital at David's Island, N. Y., July 30, 1864.

Samuel F. Thompson, Captain Co. D. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Killed in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

George A. Tibbetts, Co. I. First Maine Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital, Philadelphia, July 1, 1864.

Ranson Wharton, Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Henry O. Wilson, Co. B. 22nd Maine. Killed at Port Hudson, June 11, 1863.

Oscar Woer, Second Maine transferred to 20th Maine. Killed at Gettysburg, 1863.

Patrick Welch, Co. G. Second Maine. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Asa Wilson, Co. F. Second Maine. Killed at Bull Run, August, 30, 1862.

Richard H. Webster, Co. I. Second Maine. Died at Hull's Hill, Jan. 19, 1862.

Daniel West, Co. K. Eleventh Maine. Died at Yorktown, Va., June 5, 1862.

Albert M. Wheeler, Co. H. Seventh Maine. Died in hospital, Newport News, Va., April 27, 1862.

Frederick E. Webster, Co. B. 22nd Maine. Died in hospital, Baton Rouge, La., Mar. 5, 1863.

Henry Warren, Captain Co. G. Seventh Maine. Killed near Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864.

Charles H. Whittier, Co. A, 31st Maine. Died in hospital at Washington, July 11, 1864.

Reginald B. Wiggin, Captain Co. A, Second Maine, transferred to Invalid Corps. Died in Washington, Aug. 1, 1864.

Thomas D. Witherly, Sergeant, Co. H, Sixteenth Maine. Died in Bangor, March 26, 1865.

Franklin W. Whittier, Co. D, First Me. Heavy artillery. Killed near Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Daniel O. Pollard, First Me. Heavy artillery. Died June 1864.

John S. Libby, First Me. Heavy artillery. Killed June 1, 1864.

Patrick Carlton died in Port Royal, June 9, 1862.

Herman K. Day, Second Maine. Died in hospital, Feb. 6, 1862.

Michael Mehan, died in Bangor, August, 1861.

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Splendid Record of Bangor's Young Manhood World And Spanish War Bangor Active In Great World War; Local Soldiers Cited

City Had Eight Officers of High Rank, All Were Decorated For Gallantry in France; Civilians Contributed Freely, Oversubscribing Four Liberty Loans

When the United States entered the World War on April 6, 1917, Bangor was among the first cities to display its patriotism and during the ensuing period between that time and the signing of the Armistice gave as freely of money and sent relatively as many boys to the battlefields as any other city in the nation.

Soldiers from this city distinguished themselves in the service, some being decorated for valor by the French and Belgian governments while others were commended by their own. The soil of France claimed a number of Bangor boys who died in the battle which they entered "to make the world safe for Democracy."

The records in Washington are dotted with the names of men who enlisted shortly after the war broke out and fought to the end, displaying great courage in the face of danger, many citations being awarded. There were officers from this section whose judgment was highly respected and they won places on staffs governing major movements of the Allied forces.

Civilian Spirit

Nor were the fighting men alone in their participation in the great conflict. Those forced for one reason or another to remain home gave freely of their time and energy in the various activities taken over by civilians that directly benefited the forces who fought on foreign soil. The women were especially active during the hectic period of over a year and a half and tons of clothing and other articles left this city destined to gladden the heart of Bangor soldiers.

In this city the Liberty Loans were given fullest support, being oversubscribed as citizens and business firms purchased to their limit. Yeoman service was accorded every movement here and the corporation stands out as one of the finest examples of Americanism in the history of the state.

Company K First

Company K of Bangor, Maine National Guard, was one of the first units called into action, being stationed at Portland guarding bridges and public works. Not long after receiving their assignment a group of 49 Bangor men was dispatched to Fort Slocum, New York, to enter active training which was to equip them for service abroad.

A peculiar situation arose here shortly after the appointment of Dr. Eugene B. Sanger to the chairmanship of the Penobscot Board of Conscription, being the difficulty in notifying local men who were in the forests engaged on drives. Many were beyond reach of telephones and communication with the outside world was infrequent. The draft board desired contact with men between the ages of 21 and 31 years.

The problem was soon solved however but many were not aware they were needed for many weeks.

First Loan

On May 22, 1917, thirty local men under the direction of H. E. Collett, chairman of the solicitation committee, launched the first drive in connection with the Liberty Loan with the goal of over \$1,000,000. The first day saw the sum total rise to over \$100,000 and succeeding days were marked by steady increase in subscriptions until the city oversubscribed its quota, the final figures being \$1,953,500. The subscription required a remarkably short time.

On May 23 a great crowd gathered at Union Station to pay tribute to one of the city's most distinguished visiting parties in many years, the occasion being the arrival of the Italian War Commission comprising high officials of Italy and members of the royal family. Signor Marconi, noted inventor, was also a member of the party. The visitors though for the most part unable to understand English realized the significance of the shouts of the crowds and replied graciously, speaking briefly from the station platform.

Registration Starts

Registration of eligible men discloses that the city has a total of 1950 men of fighting age. A few days later the first draft list was drawn. Many pleaded exemption on different grounds but the general acceptance was gratifying.

Quick response was made to the invitation to form a Heavy Artillery unit here was shown, many local men signifying their desire to join almost as soon as the invitation was issued. This group later proved an outstanding military organization.

As in the case of the First Liberty Loan Bangor went over the top and filed its maximum in short time. The original goal of \$1,460,000 was exceeded substantially. The subscription men who gave unsparingly of time and energy to achieve this end were: Dr. E. B. Sanger, chairman, L. C. Tyler, G. W. Barrows, Fred Crowell, D. S. Silsby, Charles R. Gordon, J. T. Taylor, C. P. Stewart, J. T. Stevens, Henry Wheelwright, A. L. Kirstein, Harold H. Hodge, Harry M. Smith, J. P. Tyler, Felix Ryan, Harvey Bowles, L. B. Jordan, W. F. Curran, Hugh T. Gallagher, E. N. Miller, E. A. Robertson, E. S. Wilson, Frank Fair, W. H. Tibbetts and L. W. Somers.

The third loan saw Bangor still ready and this city went over its quota to lead the list of Maine cities. On this occasion committees from the Chamber of Commerce supplemented the original group and the drive proved most successful. The opening was slow but later following mass meetings and an inspiring Liberty Loan parade the various institutions and large numbers of citizens subscribed placing Bangor ahead of all other Maine cities.

"Fighting Fourth"

The Fourth Liberty Loan "The Fighting Fourth", as it was called, was accorded the same splendid support. The county was organized for an intensive drive with I. K. Stetson, chairman of the committee. Work progressed favorably and the last day of the scheduled period was marked by a surge that carried the city well over the quota, \$1,702,950 being subscribed.

There were few, if any, cities in the state to establish a better record.

Other activities were given fullest support. The Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., and the American Red Cross were all contributed to freely.

Officers' Record

Bangor, added great lines to the history in the war, of which the whole state is proud, had at the close of the great conflict, a record for promotions of its fighting men which is an enviable one. This city had eight majors and a lieutenant colonel for her record, a number which gave a city of the size unusual prestige.

On this roll of honor, honor earned in the fighting lines or in the work of marking success there possible were eight majors as follows:

Major William E. Southard, Major Arthur Ashworth, Major Herbert L. Bowen, Major Carl P. Dennett, Major Robert Hardy, Major Eugene T. Savage, Major E. Barrett Newcomb, Major William C. Peters, Lt. Col F. R. Ayer.

Major William E. Southard

Maj. William E. Southard of the 103rd Infantry made for himself and his city a splendid record, was promoted to Lieutenant in March 1919. He was born in Garland, Maine, but was living in Bangor when this country entered the war. He served overseas with the 103rd from September 26, 1917 to April 3, 1919 being discharged May 14, 1919 at Camp Devens. He was wounded on July 20, 1918 in the Marne fight, a piece of shell entering the right cheek and one passing through the right arm, sending him to the hospital for two and a half months. He was three times decorated being given the Distinguished Service Cross by General John J. Pershing, the cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. He was cited by General Clarence R. Edwards for "marked gallantry and meritorious service in the capture of Torcy, Belleau, Givry, Boureches Woods, Rochet Woods, Hill 190 overlooking Chateau Thierry, Etrepilly, Bezuets, Epeids, Trugny, and La Fere Woods to the Jaulgonne-Fere-en-Tardenois Road, during the advance of this division against the enemy from July 8 to 25, 1918 in the second battle of the Marne."

Previous to the World War Lt. Col. Southard served in the 2nd Maine Infantry, enlisting on May 21, 1902 in Company G and being promoted corporal in the same year; appointed sergeant July 25, 1906; promoted to first lieutenant on January 5, 1910.

Col. H. L. Bowen

Col. Herbert L. Bowen, worthy descendant of fighting stock, though one of the youngest officers of the great war, held a record dating back to the Spanish war and the Mexican border service. He went to France with the Bangor Machine Gun Company as a lieutenant, was promoted to captain and then to major. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the United States Reserves on Aug. 4, 1919. He served overseas from Sept. 27, 1917 to April 17, 1919, and participated in the following engagements: The Chemin de Dames sector; Toul sector; Aisne-Marne offensive; St. Mihiel offensive; the raid on Marchville and Riaville; and the Meuse-Argonne. It was just a week after his promotion to captain that he was on June 17, 1918, wounded in action. He was later on August, 31, 1918, cited for gallantry in the Battle of the Marne. His promotion to major quickly followed.

Major Carl P. Dennett

Major Carl P. Dennett, whose work with the American Red Cross at Berne, Switzerland, caring for American prisoners in German

Led Troops At Torcy



COL. WILLIAM E. SOUTHARD

camps, saved the lives of hundreds, saved them as truly as if he had protected them from the fire of German guns, kept them from starving, from suffering.

Other Officers

Major Arthur Ashworth was another of the Bangor officers whose service record is dotted with achievements and valient deeds. He was connected with the Bangor Machine Company.

Major Eugène T. Savage spent some time in France with the army the Source of Supplies, connected with work that entailed great responsibility, work which had to go

on if the army was to function properly.

Major William C. Peters was in the orthopedic division of the great army, gave up the lucrative work of a special practitioner to give his services to his Country.

Lieut. Col. Fred R. Ayer was connected with the ordnance department in Washington, his work being of an important nature. Before his enlistment he was connected with the Eastern Manufacturing Company.

Major Robert Hardy, a native of Bangor, was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Major E. Barrett Newcomb spent many months in France with the 103d Infantry as adjutant to Col. Hume with the rank of Lieutenant. He was a former resident of Augusta.

The city too claims captains and lieutenants in various branches of the service but it seems a rather unusual train of circumstances that gave a city of this size eight majors and a lieutenant-colonel.

Major Irven E. Doane

Maj. I. E. Doane served as a private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the 2nd Maine Infantry, National Guard, until 1917 when he was mustered into the United States service in the 103d Infantry. With this noted battalion he served as a first lieutenant until July 18, 1918 when he was promoted to captain. Later he was transferred to the 58th and 59th U. S. Infantry and on April 19, 1919, was promoted to major. He took part in the second battle of the Marne, the St. Mihiel offensive, the Toulon sector, the Meuse and the Argonne offensives.

Major Doane was wounded in July, 1918. During the World War—his service had also included a period on the Mexican border—he won the title of "Devil Doane" for his bravery. As a lieutenant with Major Southard at Xivray he with several volunteers went through heavy fire to a position commanding a German force, drove off the enemy, captured a German officer, and rescued a captured American who was being taken by the Germans to their rear. Other incidents followed and the title became fixed. Major Doane received the Croix de Guerre in November, 1918, and was three times named in citations in General Orders for courage and bravery in action.

Of those officers above named promotions from their ranks when discharged were soon forthcoming. The following is the list of commissioned officers from this city:

Officers' Roll

Lieutenant Colonels: William E. Southard, Arthur Ashworth, Fred R. Ayer, Eugene T. Savage and Henry Keep.

Majors: Irven E. Doane, Robert Hardy, Carl P. Dennett, Herbert L. Bowen (now Colonel), E. Barrett Newcomb, Dr. William C. Peters, William D. Ireland, Hugo Hanson, Harry C. Peavey, Dr. Murray S. Danforth, Leigh Harvey, Frederick P. Rogers.

Captains: Maurice P. King, Arthur Smith, Dr. Allan Woodcock, Harold B. Shepard, Hayford Pierce, Dr. Walter E. Whitney, Dr. Harrison L. Robinson, Dr. J. B. Thompson, Dr. Harold H. Crane, Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, Fred Benner, Earl Bowen, Dr. Harold J. McGinn, Walter M. Hunt U. S. N., Dr. Lester Adams, William R. Ballou, Dr. Leroy M. Howes, Sabine W. Wood, Harvey Sleeper, Dr. H. C. Scribner, Arthur Lambert.

First Lieutenants: Robert Travers, George H. Gillen, James H. Gillen, John M. O'Connell, Earl F. Perry, John F. O'Brien, Thomas F. Sheehan, Dr. James F. Cox, John P. Welch, Carl F. Holden, U. S. N., John N. McGee, U. S. N., Marshall

Torrey, Dr. Harry D. McNeill, Harry M. Smith, Dr. W. B. Willey, James L. Herlihy, C. F. Beecher U. S. N., C. F. Bryant, Donald F. Bryant, Lee Abbott, H. W. Aiken, John L. McKinnon, Dr. L. M. Paster, H. Ashmead White, J. P. Chaison, Allie E. Holden, Frank W. Parsons, George F. Eaton, Phillip M. Wiggins, Walter M. Chase, Leyland Whipple, William B. Stanyan, Eugene Bradford, Dr. Cornelius J. Taylor and Roy M. Kennard.

Second Lieutenants: Horace E. Eaton, Chester P. Stewart, Cornelius D. Sullivan, Walter Rattray, Patrick E. Griffin, Percy E. Inman, Wentworth Peckham, Arthur E. Wilson, Basil G. Wood, Edwin D. O'Leary, Reid Parkhurst, Alec Wescott, Everett T. Neally, James Chilcott, Ralph W. Spencer, Charles D. Bartlett, George A. Williams, Henry E. Durant, Harold Russell, John M. Downes, James C. McCann, Fred H. Brown, Henry McConna, Robert H. Lowell, Joseph C. and William E. Fish.

Roll of Dead

Those who did not return to their homes in Bangor:

Killed in action, Pvt. Norman N. Dow, Sergt. Willard B. Manley, Corp. Hyman Hillson, Pvt. Harry B. Pratt, Jr., Pvt. Charles A. McKenney, Pvt. James G. Somers, Pvt. John Elliott, Pvt. John F. DeRoche, Pvt. William Webster, Pvt. William C. Toole.

Died of wounds, Pvt. Frank DeCosta, Lieut. Allan C. Clark, Mechanic Llewellyn Decker, Pvt. Joseph Jordan, Pvt. Isaac Curtis, Pvt. Kenneth Klein, Pvt. W. S. Speight, Pvt. Leonce Burke, Pvt. Thornton Lyford.

Died of pneumonia in France—Corp. Thomas D. O'Leary, Pvt. Eugene Russell, Pvt. Paul E. Virgie, Pvt. Willard C. Houghton, Pvt. John J. McNamara.

Died of pneumonia in training—Trooper Lloyd W. Ewer, Pvt. W. S. Whight, Stanley Lambert, Pvt. Clarence Murphy, Lt. William C. Emery, Pvt. George M. Toole, Geo. Murphy and Robert G. Hurd.

Bangor Men Cited

Bangor men whose meritorious service for the country in the face of danger warranted citations for valor follow:

Major Irven E. Doane, Col. Herbert L. Bowen, Capt. Fred Benner, Corporal Roy E. Doyle, Corporal George

A. McKenney, (posthumously commended), Henry B. Pratt (posthumously killed in action), Pvt. Joseph Ferguson, Corporal James E. Williams, (posthumously commended, killed in action), Pvt. James E. Somers (posthumously commended, killed in action), Mechanic Charles A. Stevens, Mechanic Llewellyn Decker, (commended posthumously, killed in action.)

Winners of War Crosses:

Lt. Col. William E. Southard, awarded distinguished service medal by General John J. Pershing; Lt. E. D. O'Leary, Croix de Guerre; Lt. Harry McKenney, Croix de Guerre; Sergeant F. M. Woodman, Croix de Guerre; Pvt. Winfield Scott Gray, decorated by King Albert of Belgium and the French government.

To the hundreds of soldiers in the ranks went praises for the behavior on foreign soil.

Cited For Gallantry



COL. HERBERT L. BOWEN

City Represented In Every Major Battle During Spanish War

**City Sent 125 Men Into the Conflict, Having Representation in Every Training Camp in U. S.;
Monument to Battleship Maine**

Men from Bangor were active participants in the Spanish American War, this city being represented in every battle on land and sea and having men in every training camp in the United States. Many distinguished themselves in the service of their country in the disease-ridden islands fighting in an element entirely foreign to anything they had ever seen before.

A total of 125 men went from this city entering the various branches of the service—the 1st Maine Infantry, the Signal Corps and the U. S. Navy. Through this connection with all branches Bangor was privileged to have representatives in every engagement in the war, both land and sea, and also men in the Boxer rebellion in China.

Four men in the signal corps—Martin J. McDonough, Patrick J. Bell, George Bell and Martin J. Bell—were for two months in San Diego

performing their duties meritoriously. Thomas J. Gleason of this city was seriously wounded in an offensive in Cuba.

There were volunteers from here who fell sick and passed away in training camps while others survived the plagues and fought through the entire war without mishap.

In Davenport Park the beautiful scroll of the battleship "Maine" stands in honor of the memory of those who died when the ship was blown up in Havana Harbor. The monument was erected through the efforts of the William McKinley Camp and each year the local unit turns out in a body on February 15, conducting brief services before the scroll.

Local veterans are proud of this city's record of participation during the war, feeling that representation from here was relatively as large as from any other city in the state.

1834—1934

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

On Streets of Bangor

By Kenneth W. Downing

Sometime in the early summer of 1801 William Crosby hitched his horse "Robin" to a tree at the top of the hill overlooking Columbia street and set out to determine his whereabouts. After a difficult descent down the steep and densely wooded hill he came onto a muddy road which quickly brought him to the newly built Hatch House at the corner of Cross and Main streets. Mr. Crosby was not pleased with the results of his long ride into the wilds of Massachusetts and, seeing a citizen in the doorway, asked if this place were really Bangor of which he had heard so much.

The native, James Thomas, assured the traveler that he was at the end of his journey, and to convince the doubter, drew out a map of the town. Mr. Crosby looked at the plat, looked about him at the woods and swamps through which Thomas planned to run all these fine straight streets, and immediately decided against casting his lot with the town of Bangor. Bangor's loss was Belfast's gain, as the Hon. William Crosby became a prominent judge and respected citizen in the down-river town.

Plans of James Thomas

James Thomas had, however, no doubts as to the greatness of the future Queen City, and, like engineers from time immemorial, he had drawn his carefully laid out streets through cliffs, clay banks, woods, and morasses with a happy indifference as to how anyone could ever build those streets. Our streets in the built-up section are today much as he had visualized them and his influence is seen in the names of James, George, Everett and Charles streets, which were named for his sons, in Thomas Hill, and for a while in Thomas street, which is now Highland avenue.

William Crosby can hardly be blamed for his disappointment in the town as he found it, for the streets were hardly more than enlarged trails radiating to Hampden, Carmel, Levant and up-river points. There were no sidewalks, as we know them, and the traveled way in wet weather was bad for travel on horse, let alone for foot travel.

Bangor was growing steadily, however, and by 1803 Main street from Union to the Stream, and Water

street were laid out. Five years later Broad street from Main to Water and Hammond street from the stream to Ohio street had been laid out and accepted. Fish street, later to be called Wall street, and now part of Pickering Square, was laid out the same year, 1808.

Problems of 1834

By 1834 Bangor had become quite civilized inasmuch as it had some slums, a poor house, and several people made rich by the natural increase in value of their real estate. These "best people" so-called were later to involve the city in considerable expense when, after flames had ravaged the Fish street hovels and the Park Square settlement, condemnation proceedings were instituted. The right of the rich to live on the necessity of the poor was not recognized by the Court and the city won the right to widen and clear both areas into what we know as Pickering Square and the parking place opposite the Park Theatre.

Yet, legal difficulties were as nothing compared to the tremendous physical obstacles confronting the public-spirited citizens in their attempts to improve their city. Few streets had been graded and the sidewalks for years were to be boardwalks such as are found today in small communities. In those days strong hands were required to free damsels who found themselves stuck in the deep mud at crosswalks. Neither side of the Kenduskeag valley had been filled in to any extent so that Pickering Square section was frequently under water. The brick buildings on lower Exchange street projected into the stream while piers and wharves occupied the area where Union Depot now stands.

The West Side

Great difficulty was experienced in laying out Hammond street above Court. To make it possible to get over the hill the street was cut down so much that it is said that passengers could step off the stages onto the steps of the Savary House at the crest. The mouth of Court street had to be laboriously cut through a large gravel bank, and was put off until the rich residents of the street forced action. The west side of Court from Boynton down was used for brickyards.

Cedar street (then called Centre

street) was at the time only on paper and Union street stopped at Ohio street (now High street) because of the deep gully ahead. Conservative residents feared that only a bridge would enable them to carry the street through to Fourth street.

The East Side

On the east side, similar troubles were encountered in making a passable way of Main street (now called State street). It curled crudely over the steep clay bank and required much work before it was straightened and graded down. For some while it was thought that it would be impossible to cut French street through the west bank. Major Hammat, who had a "beautiful residence" on the street, was persistent and finally had French connected to "Main." All this section from the Stream up to Broadway caused the citizens a great deal of trouble and expense before it was graded down to the levels we see today.

Parks

Davenport Park existed in 1834 and was over twice its present size. Its original areas bounded today by the old trunk factory, Memorial Parlors, Bangor House Park and was a large rectangle through which Main street ran diagonally from corner to corner. Both Whitney Park and West Broadway were gifts to the city donated by Davenport's heirs. Stetson's

Square and Broadway were also donations, being given to the city by the owners of the Stetson lot.

1834 Suburbs

Bad roads and the resultant semi-isolation tended to encourage a communal spirit wherever a group of residences were at all removed from the more densely settled sections. These little communities were given or acquired names, a few of which have come down to present times. Where we know Red Bridge, Six Miles Falls and the Tyler Stand, the Bangor of 1834 knew over a score of such localities. To name a few, there was Barkerville, where the original Fairmount Park is, Crosbyville on lower Main street, City Point on lower Exchange street, and Bug Hollow where Bullseye Bridge is now.

Between June 1 and September 1, 1796, the tenth year of Rev. Seth Noble's pioneering pastorate in Bangor, the following couples were married by him: Aaron Griffin and Peggy Webster of Bangor; William Hammond of Bangor and Susannah Campbell of Orrington; William McPheters and Esther Ayers of Colburn; Ichabod Clark and Mary Lancaster of Condukeag; and Benjamin Low and Mary Hutchings of Bangor.



MAINE MEMORIAL IN DAVENPORT PARK

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILT HERE IN 1801

Magnificence of Present Set of Institutions and High Scholastic Rating of Queen City Schools, Far Reach From Birth of Education in Humble Log Cabin

Rich in the traditions of over a hundred years' existence, the remarkable growth and development of Bangor's public school system, from its humble origin in a small log cabin, up until the present time, with its wonderful set of beautiful, fire-proof buildings and every modern advantage to forward the pursuit of education, the school system here today stands as a proud monument to the memories of those early pioneers, who helped carve the Queen City out of the wilderness. Delving back through the pages of history, it is found that Bangor's first school was constructed out of logs at a cost of \$150. Today such a sum would be only a few dollars more than the per capita cost per pupil each year of the thousands of boys and girls receiving a splendid education in Bangor schools. For example the school budget as set up for 1934 calls for the expenditure of \$325,000 for education, while the splendid school houses of the city represent thousands of dollar expended to develop the great school system here.

The First School

Within four years after Jacob Buswell came to Bangor (1769), the first school in the settlement was organized. This school was taught by Abigail Ford. It was commenced in a log house just under the Hickborn Hill, near Treat's Falls, and a few rods from the river.

In 1774, Dr. John Herbert came from the west and took lodging at Mr. David Howard's. He was a man of great ability and was active in the life of the settlement. A Calvinist by faith, he was a leader in religious meetings and preached every Sunday. He was very learned and a good physician, though not by profession. He was a teacher and taught in a school in a house south-erly of Penjefawock stream. He was considered a fine instructor, an elegant penman and was probably the first male teacher in the place.

The people were particularly anxious to have their settlement incorporated as a town, in order that they might have the benefits of school and ministerial lands. They had expressed themselves at several legal meetings, by an unanimous vote in favor of the act of incorporation. The town was incorporated February 25, 1791.

The province of Maine being under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was subject to its laws and governmental control until it became a state in 1820. During this period of time the educational laws of Massachusetts were operative in the towns and settlements of Maine. All town meetings were called in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The educational law of 1739 which required all towns having a population of 50 families to furnish six months schooling with a master, also required towns having 200 families to support a grammar school, and authorized the school district as a legal unit. With this authority the people were able to call legal meetings of their citizens for the purpose of laying out school districts and establishing their boundaries. In 1800 power was given the districts to tax the people in their district. At their meetings people were allowed to choose a clerk, to select school sites, to erect school buildings and to raise money for the same. In 1817 the district was given corporate power and it could sue or be sued.

Maine kept the school district until 1893 when the law legalizing it was repealed. Bangor, however, abolished the school district system in 1832. The right of this action was granted by a special act of the legislature. This act also granted the right to pay the school committee, and to determine the age of pupils for admission of the several schools, and of transfer of pupils from school to school. Here is where the idea of transportation of pupils and paying the school committee for its services originated.

The first schoolhouse in the town was built in the year 1800-01, when the town voted to raise \$150 for its construction, and engaged James Drummond to do the work. This was a one-story square building, with a belfry in the center. It was located near the bank of the Penobscot, just north of the hill near Treat's Falls.

School Districts

To further the program of education and furnish equal privileges to all the people, the town was divided into school districts in 1802. The selectmen were appointed a committee to have charge of this work, and

were asked to give their report at the meeting held April 6 of this year. Four school districts were established at this time as follows: School district No. 1 extends from the southerly town line to the stream; District No. 2 from the stream north to David Howard's north line including William Potter up said stream; District No. 3 from said Howard's to north line of the town; District No. 4 from the town line west to said Potters. Due to the rapid growth of the town and its increasing population it became necessary to organize additional school districts, and in many instances to change the boundaries already established.

The first recorded change took place in 1805 and by vote of the town the Second School District was separated from Mr. Thomas Howard's tower line of his land to the tower line of Mr. McPheters' land. In 1807, the boundaries of the town were renewed by the selectmen, and a list made of all property owners, subject to taxation, who were then living in the four school districts. It appears that some question had arisen in regard to educational matters in the first and second districts, for at the annual town meeting held in March 1813 the town voted to unite these districts in order that the people might have educational privileges for their children. However, this arrangement did not work out satisfactorily, as at the next annual town meeting it was voted to place these districts under the same conditions that existed prior to 1813.

It appears that some of the people were in favor of the School District System. Some differences of opinion were commented on by Mayor Kent in his inaugural address of March 1836 when he mentioned the desires of many for discontinuing the several school districts and having them amalgamated into one to be in all respects under the care and charge of the city government. The school district system, however, apparently was continued here until 1841 after which date there are very few references to School Districts in the city records.

Private Schools

From the earliest records down to the present time, private schools have been prominent in providing educational opportunities for Bangor children. Some of these institutions have rendered service for several years, while others were somewhat seasonal in their operations. One of the first schools in this category to claim attention is the Bangor Young Ladies' Academy. This institution was incorporated, and the trustees in 1818 were active in making arrangements for the erection of a building to accommodate the school.

The Hon. William D. Williamson was very active in the project, and as secretary called a meeting of the trustees to be held on August 21, at which time arrangements for raising funds to finance the plan were to be discussed. It was decided to proceed with the project, and Dr. Leavitt, one of the trustees, dug the clay for the

purpose of manufacturing one hundred thousand bricks for the construction of the building. The school was opened in the hall of Mr. Leavitt's brick building on the "Point." Later it was removed to a one-story frame building on Columbia street not far from Hammond street. This proved to be a very fine school and continued in operation until 1830. The academy was opened to young men October 6, 1819. Preceptors were Messrs. Willard, Baldwin, Coburn and Quimby.

Not long after the closing of the Young Ladies' Academy, a private school for young ladies was opened in 1833 by Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield. This school appeared to be of a high standard. Lectures were given in physiology, chemistry and astronomy. It was a tuition school and fixed charges were made for certain courses. Terms for the French and English course were \$6.00 per quarter. This school continued for several years and expanded its curriculum, in 1836 ancient and modern languages were taught, also painting and drawing.

On July 7, 1819, the Bangor Theological Seminary was established in Bangor. This institution was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts in February 1814, as the Maine Charity school. In the year 1827 notice was given that the academic department would open in March for the admission of students preparing for college. Statements to the effect that Richard Woodhull opened the classical school of the seminary September 18, 1828, would indicate that the academic department was not opened until this date.

Many individuals conducted private schools for a short time. Alexander Savage who was an excellent penman conducted a writing school in 1820. The famous John Boree Dods conducted a school for teaching English grammar by a new and improved plan. He claimed that by his method he could teach as much grammar in 12 lessons as was usually taught in several months. Abel M. Quimby a former preceptor of the Young Ladies' Academy opened a school for young ladies in the hall of the Franklin House on the first Monday in May, 1830. Brown commenced her first summer term of school for ladies on the first day of May, 1827. The higher English studies were taught with drawing, painting and ornamental needle work. Other individuals to conduct private schools at about this time were Charles Taylor and Nahon H. Wood.

For many years prior to the big Bangor fire, Miss Helen Newman conducted a private grade school in the Y. M. C. A. building. Around 1903, Miss Josephine Palmer started a kindergarten school in the rooms above the Frank grocery store on State street.

Following the big conflagration, in response to popular demand by many parents, these two schools were combined. To provide the school with suitable quarters, the building now

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known and operated as the Somerset street school, was constructed and classes were begun on January 1, 1913.

System Expanded

One of the most difficult problems the town had to solve in its development and growth was to provide school buildings to meet the expanding need of the school system. The city records are replete with cases of making provision for the erection of school buildings. Under the district system the idea prevailed that the school should be brought as near as possible to meet the community needs and this resulted in building many small schoolhouses. It may be that the moving school that was in vogue in earlier years influenced this practice. During the period of time between 1803 to 1846 there were 27 school buildings erected and a crying need for more. Undoubtedly other school buildings erected at this period were not recorded. It was not uncommon to find the town making provision for the erection of from three to six school buildings in one year. Six school houses were built in each of the years 1806 and 1844.

It was found that the small school building was ill adapted to the expanding needs of the city and after the year 1875 larger school buildings were being constructed. In the small buildings the condition of sanitation was very bad and usually such schools were heated by stoves and heating was very poor. The class rooms were filled to overflowing and any attempt at ventilating the room exposed the children to draughts.

New High School

A new high school was constructed in Abbott Square in 1857. One of the first large school buildings to be constructed was the building at the juncture of Fourth and Union streets, which was erected in 1875 at the cost of \$32,000. This cost did not include the heating plant which was installed at an expense of \$5,700. The Palm street school was built in 1895 at a cost of \$70,000, and was opened for school purposes the following year.

Bangor's great fire in 1911 destroyed a large part of the city including the high school building, leaving 700 pupils without accommodation. Emergency measures were instituted and soon all high school pupils were provided for at the Palm street school. This arrangement was made possible by running the school schedule on a half-day plan. The high school pupils lost only four days schooling by this adjustment. To meet the emergency until a new high school building could be built a temporary structure was added to the Palm street building.

Mayor Charles Mullen in his inaugural address in 1911 advocated the construction of a modern high school building. The present high school building was erected at a cost

of around \$500,000 and opened in the fall of 1913. The building will accommodate 900 pupils. At present through the two session plan, it accommodates over 1,200 students.

Bangor's school appropriations from 1801 down until the present time have a very interesting history. During this period they have passed through various stages of development from the modest \$150 appropriated to build the first school house up to as high as \$378,435.19 in 1931.

Civilization's advance influences the public to constantly make new demands on the schools, in order that each rising generation may not only be prepared to preserve the social culture passed on to them, but may add to it by being able to direct the future trend of civilization through new channels of development. This is characteristic of the Bangor School System.

There appears to be but one period in the history of the Bangor schools, when lack of financial support materially handicapped the system. This was in the year 1877 when Mayor Hamlin in his inaugural address pointed out that too much money was being expended on the schools. He offered as a comparison the fact that the costs of the schools of that time had more than doubled the amount expended in 1857. No important educational factors were given consideration, except that of finance and the number of pupils enrolled. The school budget for the next three years was greatly reduced, which resulted in Bangor losing many of its best teachers. Such a condition did not exist for long, however, before the public came to the realization that its schools were losing ground, and the school budget began to increase and provisions were made for better schools. Dr. D. A. Robinson, who was chairman of the school budget in 1877 declared, that it took the school system here ten years to recover from the effects of the slashing of the budget.

After Bangor was incorporated as a city in 1834 all school matters came under the control of the city government, and a school committee appointed by that body. For the most part the mayors who have served the city have nearly always taken an active interest in making adequate provisions for the schools. In their addresses to the citizens, they have stated many times that the schools should be the last to suffer from the effects of retrenchment.

The annual school report of the superintending school committee of 1839 was presented at the town meeting in 1840. It was voted to have 500 copies printed. As far as the records show this was the first report to be published. It was around this time that the question of grading the schools was being discussed, but no action was taken. The question of discipline in some of the schools was receiving public comment and a feeling was expressed that it should be improved. The

schools were greatly crowded in 1849 with an enrollment of 1000 prim & pupils in eight schools. As most of the schools at this time were one teacher schools, a teacher had approximately 125 pupils. Later it was recommended that a primary teacher should not have over 80 pupils. Teachers for the most part were receiving a salary of \$3.50 per week. The length of the school year was 42 weeks.

There were five grades of schools in 1848. They were graded into the infant or primary school, intermediate school, grammar school, select school and high school. Promotion from school to school was given to pupils on the basis of age and qualification.

Combine High Schools

Many changes were evolved in these schools as time developed. Up to 1864 the boys and girls had separate high schools. This was also true of the select schools. The subject of co-education had been previously discussed by parents and citizens and a difference of opinion on the subject prevailed in the public mind. In 1864 the boys' and girls' high schools were united and the question of co-education in the upper grades was settled satisfactorily. The rather small enrollment in the two high schools prompted this step to be taken as an economic measure. Four years later the three select schools were transferred into the high school building for better accommodations. In the year 1876 the select schools and grammar schools were organized in the two grammar schools. The new grammar school included the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades. The question of discipline again cropped up around this time. It appears in some cases that corporal punishments was being used excessively, and the school committee recommended more leniency, stating that the best teachers did not have to use physical force.

First Superintendent

The school committee in 1851 recommended the election of a superintendent of schools, but this recommendation was not placed into effect until three years later when Rev. Philip Weaver a member of the school committee was elected to that office. His duties were divided into three classes namely: 1. Literary, which included administration, classification, and examinations; 2. Police, embracing executive and truant officer; 3. Mechanical, care and repair of school buildings.

The office of superintendent of schools was continued until 1874, then for some reason it was dropped, and a school agent was elected. The work of the superintendent was assumed as far as possible by the

school committee. Up until this time the superintendents were, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Valentine, and Mr. C. P. Roberts. Time proved that the superintendent of schools was necessary, if the schools were to progress satisfactorily, so in 1890 the city council appointed Miss Mary Snow to the position. At the time of her appointment, Miss Snow was principal of Union Square Grammar school. Miss Snow was a woman of exceptional ability, of a progressive mind and thoroughly conversant with modern educational needs and procedure. Bangor schools under her administration were placed on an equal plane with any schools in the state. She organized and directed the Bangor Teachers' Training school which supplied this city with some of its best teachers. Keenly interested in the school system she was very active in proposing sound policies upon the improvement of the housing conditions of the schools, sanitation and up-to-date educational standards. Due to ill health, she resigned in 1900 and the position was filled by the appointment of Charles Tilton, who was principal of the grammar schools at that time. Mr. Tilton proved a capable superintendent and well qualified to carry on the excellent work that Miss Snow had so well organized. Other superintendents who have served the Bangor school system faithfully and contributed much to its improvement were Mr. Wormwood, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Parcelon and Irving W. Small, the present superintendent.

The curriculum of the Bangor schools from the early days of the district system to the present time reveals an intelligent but conservative practice in placing at the disposal of the pupils courses of study characteristic of the best methods and educational procedure of the time. Preceding 1890, at about which time the state law required all towns to furnish free text books, the parents furnished the books for their children. The state law of 1892 required a uniform set of text books to be used in the schools for a period of five years before they could be changed.

In the early history of the school district in Bangor there is very little information concerning the course of study in the schools. The three R's which have always been regarded as the backbone of elementary study held full sway in the earlier years and occupied most of the school time.

Around 1857 many of the citizens were of the opinion that too much emphasis and time was being given to intellectual training to the neglect of moral and physical training. The mayor in his inaugural address in

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1857 emphasized this point. It was also pointed out by the school officials that too much time was being given to Latin and French at the expense of English. Mr. Worcester, superintendent of schools in 1860, recommended more thorough drill in spelling, spelling rules and word derivation. It was his wish that the pupils be able to analyze and parse any sentence in prose or poetry in the English Grammar. He also recommended the exclusion of geography and arithmetic from the primary grades, and more time be given to reading and spelling. In his annual report of 1866, he urged the teaching of natural science in the select schools and less time given to grammar and arithmetic.

Important Revision

An important revision in the course of study and reorganization of the schools occurred in 1868. Two weeks were added to the schools in the lower grades. The number of years in the intermediate and select schools were reduced from three to two years, bringing the pupils into grammar school a year earlier and into high school two years earlier. In the intermediate school the subject of geography with text book was omitted and oral instruction in this subject took its place. In the select school the subject of arithmetic and algebra was dropped.

Music was introduced in the schools in 1869 under the direction of Mr. L. A. Torrens. The old time public examination which had been in vogue for many years and in which the public took much interest was now discontinued, for a more modern type of test or examination. Free text books were introduced in the schools in 1890. From the time of Superintendent Snow's administration up to the present date several changes have taken place in the school curriculum. In order to make it easier for the grammar school pupils to go in to high school, simple algebra, geometry and Latin were begun in the ninth grade. Simple, common and decimal fractions, percentage, weights and measures were introduced in to the primary schools in the early nineties. In 1898 the kindergarten became a part of the public school system. In the same year the Commercial course was organized in the high school. At the urgent request of Supt. Snow and Tilton, and the school committee for many years, manual training and domestic science were introduced into the grade schools, sewing in 1903 and manual training in 1905. These subjects came into the high school in 1911-12.

When the new high school building was opened in 1913 the school was organized into departments with heads for each department. A well organized program in physical education became a part of the school system in 1923. Bangor now has a fine health program in its school system which was started by the Red Cross in 1920. The Military organization known as the R. O. T. C. was organized in the high school in 1918 by the War Department of the United States, which organization

furnishes military instructors without cost to the school department. Previous to the above date, military drill had been practiced in the high school. In 1927 the entire teaching staff of the elementary schools was organized into committees to study and write a new course for the elementary grades. This course of study was printed in the superintendent's office and put into the schools at the opening of the school in September, 1928. A year ago, this course of study received the approval of the State Department of Education.

Modern Tendencies

Bangor citizens may well feel proud of the advancement made by its school system in keeping with the rapid changes in all phases of the past three decades. The school system had to face the problem of adjusting itself to meet the demand of modern times. Bangor's people are progressive and demand good educational facilities for their children. The record of the past history of the school system is a living testimonial of their devotion to education.

Present School System

The school system is comprised of a kindergarten of two years course, and elementary system of eight grades and a four year high school course. Although somewhat conservative, the school system has kept abreast of the most modern educational practices. The new rules and regulations of the school committee adopted in 1928 require all kindergarten teachers to be graduates of approved high schools, and a graduate of an approved kindergarten of at least two years instruction. Teachers of the elementary schools must be graduates of a normal school, college or other training schools with at least a four years course in high school. High school teachers must be graduates of a college of four years course beyond a four years course in high school. Special teachers must be graduates of a high school of four years course plus a graduate of an approved training school in their department.

Some 1271 students were enrolled at Bangor High school at the opening of the school year, September 1933, and the teaching staff was comprised of around 62 instructors. The following courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific, Technical, Industrial, Home Economics, General, Commercial and Military. The total registration in the grade schools at the opening of the term was around 3,610 pupils including the registration of kindergarten and suburban schools.

Bangor has developed a first class health program in its school system. The medical staff consists of two medical examiners and two school nurses, with a city health officer ex-officio consulting medical examiner. Each pupil in the schools annually receives a thorough physical examination with follow up work by the nurses. Children in the kindergarten and the grades receive a weekly inspection by the school nurses.

The Beautiful John Baptist Catholic High School

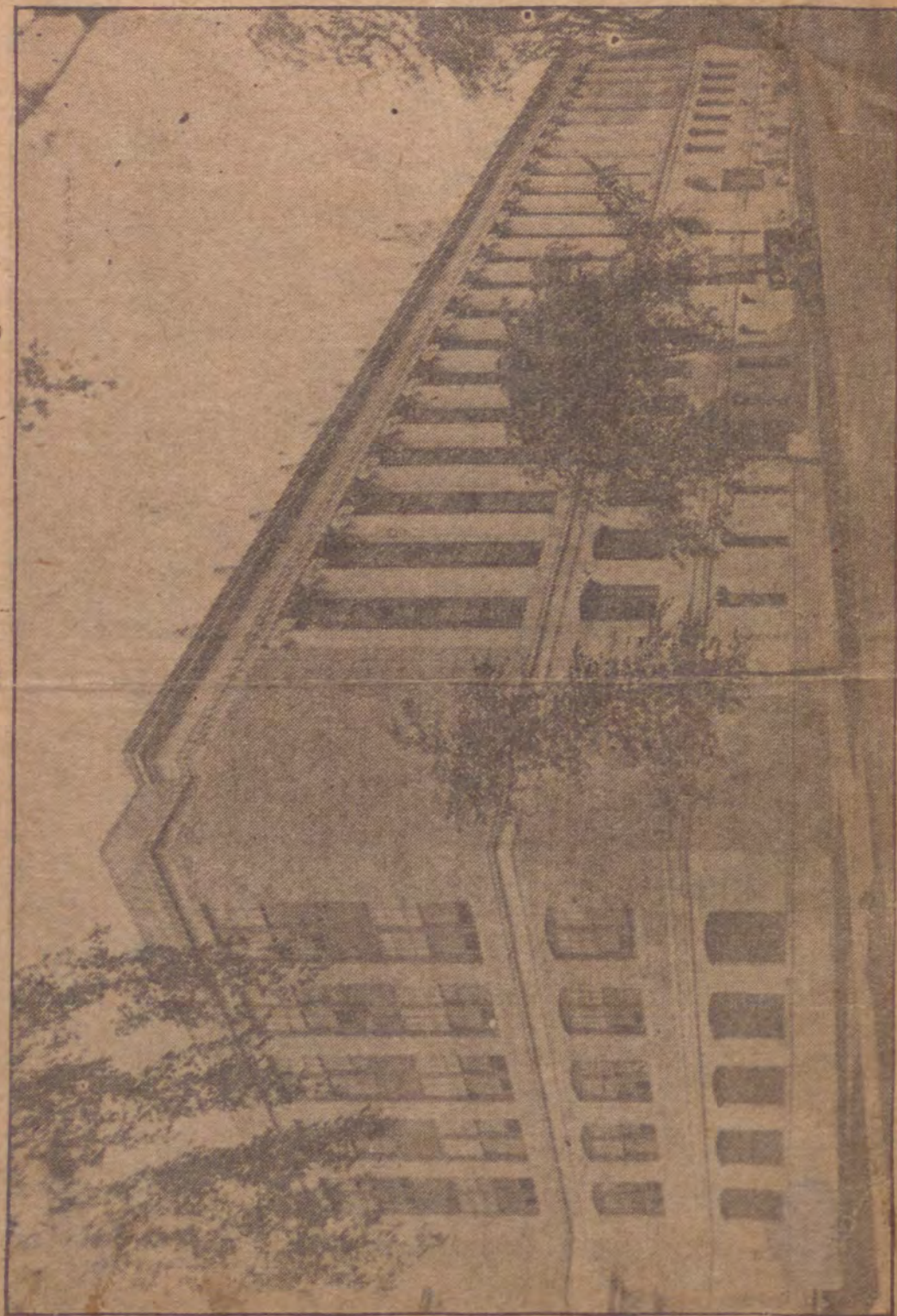
Open Air School

Children who are undernourished or contact cases, and who are experiencing difficulty in school work are placed in the Open Air school for special treatment. For the past two summers a summer's camp school has been conducted by the anti-tuberculosis association at the T. U. Coe school for those undernourished who have to remain in the city during the summer season.

Parent-Teachers Ass'n

An active agency in the development of improvement in the local schools, is the Bangor Parent-Teachers Association. Through this organization, wholesome contacts are being made between the home and the school, and a better understanding of the child and his needs by both the home and the school is being effected. This splendid spirit that prevails between Bangor parents and teachers and their desire to co-operate in building up the system here has made the Bangor school system ranked with the finest in the country.

Completed in 1928 at a cost of around \$850,000, this magnificent structure makes a wonderful addition to both the school system and beauty of Bangor.



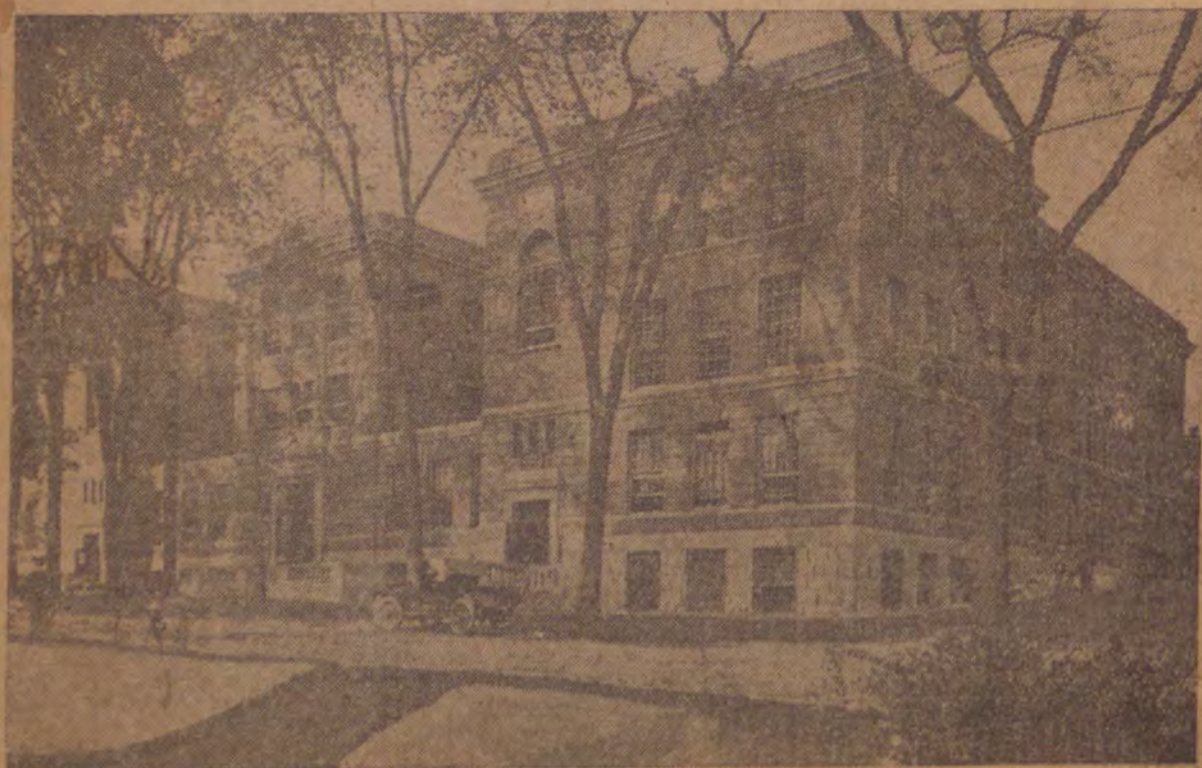
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The First Bangor High School Building



This structure erected in 1857 on the site now Abbot Square was destroyed by the big fire of 1911.

The Present Bangor High School Building



This splendid institution was constructed at a cost of \$500,000, after the big fire of 1911 destroyed the old high school in Abbot Square. Classes were started in this school in 1913.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS HAVE NOBLE RECORD

Although the history of the Bangor parochial schools does not date back as far as the founding of the first public school here, the vital and distinguished part taken by the Catholic institutions of learning, in the development of education, has been in a large measure responsible for the exceedingly high standard enjoyed by the Queen City's school system today. Older Catholic residents of Bangor, who remember the trials and tribulations encountered in establishing the first parochial school in this city, can today look with justifiable pride at their magnificent institutions, as made possible through the unselfish sacrifices and devotion of the priests, nuns and the parishioners of St. John's and St. Mary's.

Thanks to the vision and courage of Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan, pastor of St. John's Catholic church and Rev. Timothy H. Houlihan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, aided by the unwavering loyalty and backing of the people of the two parishes, Bangor Catholics and citizens, are able to boast of a Catholic high school without a peer in the country. The fact that nearly 1500 boys and girls are at the present time receiving their educations in Bangor parochial schools, plainly tells of the invaluable part the Catholic institutions are playing in developing the local school system.

Parochial Schools Opened

The year 1865 was an historic one for the Catholic population of Bangor, inasmuch as it marked the founding of the first Catholic school here. Owing to the depression in trade resulting from four years of Civil War, money was exceedingly scarce at the time. Despite the far from encouraging outlook, the zealous pastor of St. John's church, Rev. Henry Gillen, decided to wait no longer in starting a parochial school in this city, urged by the fact that the Catholic population was rapidly increasing.

Rev. Gillen had already built for the Sisters a handsome brick Convent in Newbury street. On March 22, 1865, Rt. Rev. Bishop Bacon, of Portland wrote to Manchester, N. H., requesting that a colony of Sisters of Mercy be sent to Bangor. In response to this request, Reverend Mother Xavier Warde sent six Sisters to this new field of labor. They were: Sister Mary Agnes Neville, Sister Mary Aloysius Kelley, Sister Mary Xavier Byrne, Sister Mary Gabriel Fahey, and Sister Patricia, with Mother Mary Gonzaga O'Brien as Superior. Later came Sister Mary De Sales Wheeler, Sister Mary Clare Leeson and Sister Mary Rose Tierney.

The foundresses left Mount St. Mary's August 4, 1865 and opened the original convent, St. Xavier's, August 5, the feast of Our Lady of the

Snow. Schools were immediately presenting serious and unexpected difficulties. The temporary building proved quite too small for the large number of children and to improve the situation, schools were opened in the basement of the church.

In 1879, Rev. Edward McSweeney, who had succeeded Father Gillen as pastor, rectified the unsatisfactory conditions the parochial schools were laboring under and placed them on a par with the most favored institutions in the city. Father McSweeney changed the order of things when he purchased a beautiful mansion on State street, which was remodeled into the new Convent and Academy. During the earlier years Night School was largely attended by the older folks.

St. Mary's School

The next step in the advancement of Bangor Catholic education was made in September, 1896, when through the efforts of Rev. Michael O'Brien, pastor of the church, St. Mary's grammar school on First street, was erected and classes begun. The Sisters of Mercy were installed as teachers under the direction of Sister Louise.

St. John's School

The steady increase in the Catholic population of Bangor and the resulting gains made in the enrollment of pupils in the parochial schools caused a further expansion of the system to be made. Immediately after the big fire of 1911, largely through the zeal, energy and business acumen of Rev. P. J. Garrity, then pastor of St. John's church, ground was broken and the erection of the present St. John's school on State street was started.

So elaborate was the plan of the building that it was found necessary to move the Convent back on the rear of the lot. Later the Convent was enlarged and remodeled and has served as the Sisters' home ever since. The St. John's school was completed in time to allow classes to be started in January, 1912.

John Baptist School

Constant overcrowding of the parochial schools caused by the continued growth of the Catholic population and the fact that there was no room in St. John's school for boys to attend high school, brought about a demand for a new school. Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan and Rev. Timothy H. Houlihan, respective pastors of St. John's and St. Mary's churches, were the inspiring leaders in the movement and it is largely due to their untiring and zealous work, that the magnificent John Baptist high school in Broadway came into existence. The foundation of the building was constructed in 1925, with the superstructure being added the following year. In 1928, the beautiful cost of around \$850,000 and classes commenced.

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

The City's Music

By Allan R. Haycock

In 1786 the Reverend Seth Noble of Westfield had moved to Kenduskeag Plantation. He was the best singer among the residents. When he was delegated to apply to the General Court for an act of incorporation of a town by the name of Sunbury, he surprised them by returning with the act for a town by the name of Bangor. His favorite tune was Bangor, in the hymnal; music and words in a minor mood; one verse is:

"Stoop down my tho'ts that used to rise,

Converse awhile with death.
Think how a gasping mortal lies
And pants away his breath."

And so on February 25, 1791, the first Maine town to be named after a popular song was incorporated.

With such a musical influence from the beginning, Bangor was destined to be one of the great musical centers of Maine. On account of its locality, so far from the big center of music, Boston, and being little more than a trading post of the Indians for more than a hundred years after the first settlement in Portland, Bangor was slow in its musical growth from the stage of psalm singing.

Early Concerts

In about fifty years the advance was noticeable. In 1839 the "Bangor Sacred Musical Society" gave concerts, both secular and sacred. For leaders in music there were Solon Wilder, who organized the first singing school here; J. W. Tufts a composer and thorough musician, and Horace Streeter, who was a violinist and taught a singing school, also having an orchestra to play at dances. Streeter was leader of the choir at the First Parish Church with Frederick Davenport at the organ. An instrumental trio composed of Streeter, Tufts and John D. Conley, gave free concerts of chamber music, for the joy of playing.

Music Associations

In 1847 the Bangor Musical Association was formed and lasted until 1856, only two important concerts being given. In 1846 the Penobscot Musical Association was organized, President, William Mills; vice-president, Sidney Howard; secretary and treasurer, E. F. Duran. The first concert was given October 12, 1848, in the Hammond Street church; B. F. Baker was the leader. Among the twelve selections of fine music given were "See the Conquering Hero Comes," Handel; "The Marvelous Work," Hayden; "Inflammatu" Rossini; solos "With Verdure Clad" and "Now

Heaven in Fullest Glory" both from Hayden's "Creation."

In 1850 the first performance in Bangor of a complete oratorio was given, a presentation of "Absalom."

In the first thirty-two years of its existence the Association expended more than twenty-two thousand dollars so that Bangoreans might have some of the best in music and musicians. Fourteen thousand dollars went for directors and vocal and instrumental artists. The society also took its part in the two big Peace Jubilees in Boston, for in 1869 there were fifty-seven members in attendance there and in 1872 over one hundred. In 1884 E. F. Duran resigned as secretary and treasurer having served from the beginning, a period of thirty-seven years.

Other musical societies were Frederick Davenport's Chorus of about the year 1883; and The Handel Association 1873; they gave three performances of Sullivan's "Patience" in 1883. The Cecelia Club was formed from the Handel Association with William Pattern as leader and F. M. Laughton, president; Abbie Garland was pianist for the seven years of its activities. M. H. Andrews was one of its conductors. In 1896 was formed the Gounod Club Choral Society, and in 1902 the Mendelssohn Club, a woman's chorus with Mrs. E. T. Wasgatt as president.

In 1896 the Derthick Club was organized by Mrs. Frank L. Tuck and from that was born the present Schumann Club in 1898, of which M. Tuck was the first president.

Festival's Origin

In 1897 the Maine Musical Festival Association was formed with William R. Chapman as director and the Bangor Festival Chorus as one of the

units with George Silsby the first conductor.

There was a Bangor Conservatory of Music incorporated in 1868 with Hannibal Hamlin as one of the incorporators.

The Maine Music Festivals ranked with the great musical events of the world for over thirty years and the continued activity of the Bangor Festival Chorus under Adelbert Sprague is keeping the spirit of music alive for us. We have had the Bangor Symphony Orchestra since 1896. The Bangor City Band dates from the early fifties and the history of the same was published a few weeks ago in The Commercial.

Lack of space forbids more at present on these subjects. I wish to give credit to the book "Music and Musicians of Maine" by George Thornton Edwards for much of the information in this article.

Editor's Note: There were, and still are, several hymns sung to the "Bangor" Setting. A much used hymnal of a century ago, a collection completed in January, 1834, by Dr. Samuel Worcester of Amherst College of "The Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D." includes no less than nine sets of words for "Bangor." Despair at the lowliness of man's fleeting estate upon earth and fervent trust in eternal heavenly joys for the good on earth, and in an equally eternal "fiery coast" for the wicked, set the tone for these nine as, well as for the nearly five hundred others in the book.

A sample of other words for "Bangor" shows that the verse given above has by no means a monopoly on "conversations with death." One of the "Bangor" hymns of the great English hymn-writer, Watts (1674-1748) is given in the old hymnal as:

Frail Life and Succeeding Eternity
(to be sung quick and soft)

Thee we adore, Eternal Name,
And humbly own to Thee
How feeble is our mortal frame,
What dying worms are we!

Our wasting lives grow shorter still,
As months and days increase;
And every beating pulse we tell
Leaves but the numbers less.

The years roll round and steal away
The breath that it first gave;
Whate'er we do, where'er we be,
We're travelling to the grave.

Dangers stand thick through all the
ground,
To push away the tomb;
And fierce diseases wait around
To hurry mortals home.

Good God! on what a slender thread
Hang everlasting things!
Th' eternal state of all the dead,
Upon life's feeble strings.

Infinite joy or endless woe
Attends on every breath;
And yet how unconcerned we go
Upon the brink of death!

Waken, O Lord, our drowsy sense,
To walk this dangerous road;
And if our souls are hurried hence,
May they be found with God.

Another word-setting for "Bangor," likewise written by Rev. Watts, and equally replete with rather funereal expressions of the 18th Century's pious preoccupation with the after-life, is the following:

Frailty of Life

Few are the days and full of wo,
O man, of woman born!
Thy doom is written—"Dust thou art,
And shalt to dust return!"

Determined are the days that fly
Successive o'er thy head;
The number'd hour is on the wing,
Which lays thee with the dead.

Gay is thy morning; flattering hope
Thy sprightly step attends;
But soon the tempest howls behind,
And the dark night descends!

Before its splendid hour, the cloud
Comes o'er the beam of light;
A pilgrim in a weary land,
Man tarries but a night!

If any one should c for these words for "Bangor" anywhere near the last extreme in pious in deathful thought, he has only to consider the words given in the Watts hymnal for the tune "Bishopsgate" to reform his opinion. These words, entitled "The Death of a Sinner," are:

My thoughts on awful subjects roll,
Damnation and the dead;
What horrors seize the guilty soul
Upon a dying bed!
Lingering about these mortal shores
She makes along delay;
Till, like a flood with rapid force,
Death sweeps the wretch away.

Then, swift and dreadful, she descends
Down to the fiery coast;
Amongst abominable fiends,
Herself a frightened ghost.

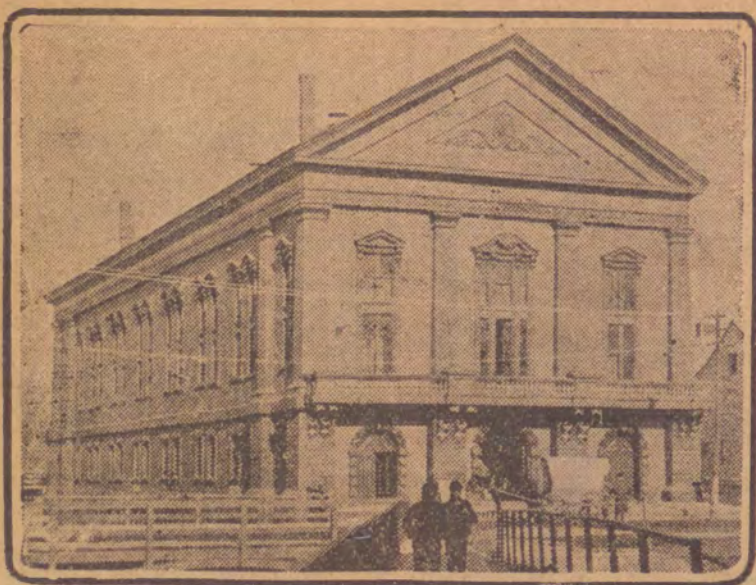
There endless crowds of sinners lie,
And darkness makes their chains;
Tortured with keen despair they cry:
Yet wait for fiercer pains.

Not all their anguish and their blood
For their old guilt atones;
Not the compassion of a God
Shall hearken to their groans.

Amazing grace, that kept my breath,
Nor bid my soul remove,
Till I had learned my Saviour's death
And well insured His love!

Dr. John Herbert, who came to Bangor in 1774, was the first man teacher in town, holding classes in a house. In the previous year Abigail Ford, the first woman teacher, was holding forth in a log cabin.

Norombega Hall—Civic Center



Old Norombega Hall, built in 1855 by Leonard L. Morse for the Central Market House Company and for over a half-century a civic center for social gatherings, markets, and political rallies, was first definitely planned for in 1836 when ten local business men met to discuss the prospects of a central market building such as had doubtless been under consideration for several years.

1834—1934

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

Bangor Lawyers In 1834

By David W. Fuller

Period of Expansion

A "hard money" Democrat, Andrew Jackson, was President of the United States in 1834; a Democratic Governor, Robert P. Dunlap, was at the capital of the State of Maine, Augusta; and a Bangor attorney, Gorham Parks, elected on the Democratic ticket, represented his Congressional District in the Congress of the United States. Representative Parks had neglected to present to the Congress a memorial intrusted to him requesting the survey of a military road from the Kennebec River to the Bangor line; so a party of his constituents gathered at the time of his arrival from Washington on board the steamer Bangor, and expressed their disapproval of him with hisses and groans. These, however, seemed not to have voiced the sentiments of any large group, and the Representative was reelected at the end of his first term, defeating a Whig opponent as at the time of his previous candidacy. This second time, however, the vote of Bangor itself was for the opponent, Edward Kent, of whom more was to be heard—much more.

A period of economic deflation had ended and one of construction and speculation was under way. Construction was of roads, canals and railroads; speculation was especially in land, that in eastern lands having caused a boom of major proportions to our town. Even so, this temporary prosperity failed to increase by much the ability and willingness of debtors to pay their creditors. At the January term of the Court of Common pleas held at Bangor for the County of Penobscot with David Perham as Justice, there was a docket of 1687 civil entries as compared with one of 1000 or less for our Superior Court at the present time. The duties of County Attorney Albert G. Jewett, were not extensive, the criminal docket being light. It was the list of civil entries (and it was to double within three years) which led a historian to remark of the law practice of Allen and Appleton, a well known firm then of recent formation, that it was good, in fact too good, for upon the taxing of court costs it was frequently found that neither plaintiff nor defendant could pay them.

Chief Justice Appleton

This discouraged a man of John Appleton's ability not at all. He was later to write that his practice was "In respect of experience and multi-form legal knowledge, highly remunerative." So it must have been, for he became the sixth Chief Justice of Maine and pioneered in liberalizing the law of evidence to allow defendants, civil and criminal, to testify in their own behalf. In recognition of his efforts as a legal scholar, he received the degree of LL.D., and when Chief Justice, he was to see some of his views on evidence adopted by his State. His partner, Elisha H. Allen, was later to defeat Hannibal Hamlin in a campaign for election as Representative to Congress.

Kent and Cutting

Another comparatively new law firm in Bangor in 1834 was that of Kent and Cutting. Of the two men, Jonas Cutting confined his efforts the more closely to the practice of law and its technicalities. Although later to be a Judge for three years, he was primarily a practising lawyer.

Politics claimed a portion of his partner's time and energy, but Edward Kent was to be for fourteen years a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. His political inclination made him City Solicitor of Bangor, Representative in the State Legislature, Mayor of Bangor, Governor of Maine, a Commissioner in the Eastern Boundary dispute, and U. S. Consul at Rio De Janeiro. Both partners also held the degree of LL.D.

Other Leaders

Two other Bangor lawyers holding offices connected in some measure with the politics of the day were Kent's former partner, Jonathan P. Rogers who was then Attorney General of Maine, and Alexander Savage, first Register of Probate for Penobscot County. Savage commenced his work as register with the formation of the county in 1816, continuing to 1836.

Possibly the most versatile of our lawyers of the time was the lawyer, politician, and historian, William D. Williamson, who had in 1832 published his "History of the State of Maine, 1602 to 1820." An original member of the Maine Historical Society, and Corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was also elected to the Senate of Massachusetts and then after the separation, to the Senate of Maine. He was Bangor's first governor of Maine, was congressman, was judge of probate, and besides these duties carried on his law practice. His two volume "History" contains a wealth of information for students of early events in Maine.

First County Attorney

Among those whose active practice was nearly at a close in 1834, was Jacob McGaw, first county attorney of Penobscot County. After his retirement was forced by ill health, his nephew, Thornton McGaw was to continue with success. Thomas A. Hill, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions was another. He is also remembered as twice candidate for governor for the Anti-Masonic party. His partner, George Starrett, died after Hill's retirement.

Century Old Home of Governor Edward Kent



Known as the residence of Governor Edward Kent, first governor of the State from Bangor, this grand old home was built in the early 1830's and was subsequently occupied by Judge Cutting, Governor Kent's father-in-law.

First City Officers

Meanwhile, Bangor was to be made a city, and as chairman of the committee which prepared its charter was a lawyer, William Abbott. The legislature enacted the bill on February 12, 1834. There being an election, Allen Gilman was chosen as first mayor. He was also the first lawyer to establish himself in Bangor, having moved here in 1801. Edward Kent was chosen city solicitor. A municipal court was provided for in the state charter, the name alternating between "Municipal Court" and "Police Court" from thenceforth. The first judge was Charles Stetson and the first recorder, Reuben S. Prescott.

The lawyer-mayor, making preparations for the building of a home, found it necessary to insert in the contract for labor the provision that liquor should form no part of the

consideration thereof, because, as a historian says, the furnishing of rum was always implied in those days. Our greatest source of contention in recent time had assumed noticeable proportions at that early date.

Hannibal Hamlin

Meanwhile, he who would later be Bangor's best known citizen had settled in the nearby town of Hampden. From observing the careers of the more mature members of the bar in Bangor, he might have predicted for himself many of the honors he later attained. Hannibal Hamlin, after being a member of the Maine Legislature, Representative in Congress, Governor of Maine, and United States Senator, was to be Maine's first and thus far, its only Vice President of the United States and was thereafter to be Minister to the Spanish Court.

Impetus of Rails Has Contributed To Bangor's Growth

Railroad to Old Town Opened in 1836; European & No. American; Bangor & Piscataquis; Bangor & Aroostook; Washington Co. Road

The influence of Bangor in the building of railroads was more than merely investment of otherwise idle funds: It was an aggressive step toward securing, for her own enrichment, the business of those portions of the state directly benefited and thus, by the transfer of activity from industrial creation to trade circles, the business of those communities which lie to the east and north of the city, sometimes referred to as the Northeastern Empire and embracing a large part of Penobscot, Hancock, Washington and Piscataquis counties, together with the whole of Aroostook (the Garden of Maine) carrying the stocks of Bangor business houses to the very boundary line between this state and country and the Dominion of Canada.

Pioneer in Railway Enterprise

In this connection, one will not in local patriotic loyalty forget that the railroad which ran from Bangor to Old Town and Milford and familiarly known as the "Yeazie Railroad" because it became largely the property of the late Gen. Samuel Yeazie, was the third steam railroad in the nation and the second in New England. Its mighty (?) locomotives weighed between seven and eight tons and came from England.

Similarly, when the late Hon. Frederick M. Loughton, mayor of Bangor when the first sod was turned in the installation of the Bangor Water Works system, associated with Francis H. Clergue also of this city

in the institution of the Bangor Street Railway, which was likewise in the pioneering class, it was the second, electrically, operated street railway over a commercial route, in the country. Since it was first opened from lower Main street to Pearl street, the system of tracks has grown to cover the entire city and to reach out to lower Hampden, to Orono, and Old Town. The beginnings that loomed so large in the eyes of these pioneer promoters, became indeed but a minor fraction of the system over which residents of this part of the country travel in these days.

Reaching For Far Markets

But enterprising as were these pioneer promoters and operators of Bangor's first railways, her citizens loyally supported more widespread and financially ambitious steam railways which would, it was fondly hoped, open to Bangor's commercial houses a new, or increased outlet, in turn requiring the increase of their own stocks of merchantable commodities. The railroad to Old Town was opened in 1836, its service connecting local merchants with the "jumping off" place of the great majority of the woods crews which departed by primitive methods of transportation from the Island City, 12 miles up the Penobscot, for various cutting operations in the Penobscot watershed.

But far-sighted capitalists saw greater opportunity by extension of the lines of steam rails and they have

gradually—nor has it been any mushroom growth—reached out via the European & North American Railway to Vanceboro and the Maritime Provinces, a railway which no less a personage than President Ulysses S. Grant himself came here to open in 1875; the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad which reached first to Milo and Brownville and Dover eventually coming to a terminus at Moosehead Lake in 1884; the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, completed to Houlton in 1895 and subsequently covering all Aroostook with its tributary tracks and developed largely through the foresight of Franklin W. Cram, a son of Bangor and his associates, here and elsewhere; the

Washington county railway, where again a Bangor man, former Maine Central Railroad station agent here, developed it into a vital factor in the development of eastern Hancock and Southern Washington counties, with their wealth of recreative and industrial resources; In all of these enterprises of note, Bangor capital had an important part. Nor were these already mentioned all, for Bangor capital and enterprise built the Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway, which ran from a connection with the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad at Brownville to the Iron Works which, for many years, operated to reduce to commercial form, the iron ore in the mountains neighboring the Katahdin Iron Works settlement.

Later the Katahdin Iron Works line became a branch of the Bangor and Piscataquis and that, in turn was absorbed by the Bangor & Aroostook, which eventually abandoned the road to Katahdin Iron Works and its rails are used by a jitney service, in which an automobile, with wheels which hold to the rails, carries freight and passengers to and from the settlement which was once the terminus of the branch road.

In similar fashion the Bangor Street Railway absorbed the road built to Charleston and after vain attempts to make it pay, permission was granted by the state authorities to abandon the rails of that route, which is likewise served, by motor vehicle transport service.

When Electricity Came to Bangor

The street railway development of Bangor and vicinity was coincident with the development of electric generating plants which, at first depending almost entirely on steam for a generating power, soon found that utilization of water power would materially decrease production cost. In the building, at Veazie, of such a hydro-electric generating plant, it was thought that in 50 years they might be able to utilize all of its tremendous power in Bangor and the surrounding towns.

Yet that plant has come to be one of the generating plants of a system that has far larger units of development in this part of the state, while

James Crosby



A civic leader of early Bangor. James Crosby, was born in 1790 and died in 1850.

(Picture by courtesy, Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

drawing over long distance transmission lines from these other electrical developments, power to supply what the Veazie and Milford stations are unable to produce for the demands is made upon them by the local users of the power that has superseded steam in the motivation of the wheels of industry.

Her Capital and Influence Count

It should not be forgotten that, even before the inception of these railways, street and steam, excepting only that to Old Town, Bangor capital and influence were called into the aid of the projectors of the present Maine Central Railroad in its extension from the Kennebec to the Penobscot. Bangor capital went into ownership of the stock of the new road, Bangor influence at the legislative halls in Augusta made possible the granting of the permit to extend the steel rails to this city where, as indicated above union was made via the European and North American Railway, now a division of the magnified Maine Central, with the Canadian border and the Maritime Provinces and connecting at Mattawamkeag, with the great transcontinental rails of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

At the corner of Hammond and Central streets, where now is Dow's block, and the drug shop of Mrs. Warren, was located in years gone by the two-story tavern of Andrew Hasey. Mr. Hasey kept this house more than 65 years ago. He had two sons, John and Andrew.

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

The Seminary In 1834

By Dr. Warren J. Moulton

At the time of the incorporation of Bangor as a City, the Theological Seminary, one of the oldest and most widely known of Bangor's institutions, and next to Bowdoin College the oldest institution of higher learning in the State of Maine, had been established here for nearly fifteen years. Its beginning dated from February 25, 1814, when it received its charter from the Great and General Court of Massachusetts. The actual work of instruction was begun in Hampden in 1816, on the basis of an agreement that was entered into with the Academy, and that was to continue for three years. At the conclusion of this period, in the late summer or early autumn of 1819, the Seminary removed to Bangor as its permanent home.

The first class to be graduated from the new institution received diplomas in 1820. Other classes followed, so that in 1834 more than three score alumni had gone forth to serve the churches of northern New England, and a considerable number of additional students had received training for longer or shorter periods.

Seminary Reorganized

In order to understand the exact situation in 1834 and the developments which were destined to follow thereafter, two events should be recalled. In 1827, eight years after the removal to Bangor, the work of the Seminary was entirely reorganized and a plan adopted for a three years' course of study, which has been followed in later years. At the same time an important adjustment was made with reference to the so-called Classical Department. It was now separated from the Theological Department, but was continued by itself for about eight years, and according to reports in a most efficient manner.

As we turn to the Seminary catalogue for 1832-34 (printed by S. S. Smith, of Bangor) we find the names of thirty-five students, of whom twenty-one are listed in the Theological Seminary, and 14 in the Preparatory Department. We are told "there are two vacations in each year, one of six weeks, commencing on the second Wednesday in September, the other of five weeks, commencing on the fourth Wednesday in April. The anniversary is on the second Wednesday in September."

The paragraph on expenses is also of interest: "The expense of board and washing at the Institution does not exceed one dollar and fifty cents a week, exclusive of \$2 a year for the use of room and furniture. Fuel and light will cost from six to eight dollars a year.—whole expense not far from \$70 a year."

Famous Class

In October of 1834, 19 men entered the Junior Class of the Theological Seminary, thus bringing the total enrollment up to 27, while at the same time 40 students were reported as studying in the Classical Department, thus making a total registration of 67. Among the Theological entrants were eight men from Bowdoin College, and likewise representatives from Amherst, Williams, and Western Reserve. Wilbur was to be a notable class. Included in the group were Samuel Clement Fessenden who became a member of Congress in 1861-62 and who held other governmental and diplomatic offices, also Cyrus Hamlin, now remembered as the founder of Bethel Seminary, the illustrious founder and president of Robert College, Constantinople, an interim professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, and President of Middlebury College. Mention may be made likewise of Ebenezer Greenleaf Parsons, who became principal of Pinckney Academy of Derry, N. H., and also of Dummer Academy, Sykefield, Mass., of Benjamin Tappan, an eminent clergyman, and for many years a member of Overseers of Bowdoin College and trustee of Bangor Theological Seminary and finally of Elkanah Walker, affectionately remembered and revered on the Pacific Coast as a pioneer missionary, serving especially the Indians of Oregon, and also as the translator of the New Testament into the Indian dialect. His son, Joseph E. Walker, of the Seminary class of 1871, was a life long missionary of the American Board in China, was also an author and translator, and was a founder of the Shaowu Mission in Fuhien Province.

The name of Cyrus Hamlin brings to mind his account of his first impressions on reaching Bangor in October, 1834. The words were written some sixty years later in his autobiography, entitled *My Life and Times*. "It must have been in October, and well advanced, for it was cold and stormy, and we found Bangor abundantly supplied with a very adhesive mud. It is now such a very beautiful and clean city one can hardly conceive of its condition then. But it had a very en-

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terprising people. There was so much intelligence and refinement and literary culture that one wondered to find it all in such tumultuous surroundings. Buildings were going up on every hand, new streets were being opened in the clayey soil, and except where plank sidewalks were laid, it was best to attempt as little movement as possible."

Dr. Enoch Pond

In addition to the reorganizing of the Seminary in 1827, referred to above, another exceedingly important event for the Seminary's subsequent history had taken place in 1832, namely the coming of Dr. Enoch Pond. He tells us that he arrived on a Sunday afternoon in June, 1832, with his household goods, and with his wife and six children. After landing he found accommodations for the time being with Mr. William Davenport, "who lived in a large two story yellow house now opposite the present location of the Bangor House." Dr. Pond came to his work at the Seminary in the prime of life as he was approaching his forty-first birthday. Already he had gained a goodly measure of teaching experience in connection with his work as pastor, and he was also widely known as a versatile writer and an able religious leader. Thus equipped he entered upon a career of distinguished service that soon made him the outstanding constructive figure in the Seminary's entire history, and for fifty years one of the first citizens of Bangor and of the State of Maine.

Seminary Buildings in 1834

The seven and one-half acres included in the Seminary campus was the gift of Mr. Isaac Davenport, of Milton, Mass. This was promised in 1810 when the question of the Seminary's location was under discussion, and the deed was executed and recorded June 11, 1821. As to early buildings, Dr. Pond stated that he found but a single structure on the Seminary campus. This was what is now the double dwelling house occupied by Dr. Moulton and Dr. Perry at 331-333 Hammond street. An earlier structure including a chapel, small library, and recitation rooms, had been erected in 1824 largely by student labor, but it was destroyed by fire four years later. It is thought that this building must have stood on land that is now included in the Hamlin lot, and possibly a portion of Hammond street. It would appear that Dr. Pond in describing the Seminary equipment at the time of his arrival to Bangor did not take account of a small two story building that the Trustees caused to be erected in 1829 to serve in part as a kitchen and dining hall. This step was doubtless taken in order to obtain added space in the Commons House, as it was called by the Trustees.

As for the history of this last-named building, we know that plans for such a structure were made by the Trustees late in 1825, and that three of their number were appointed as a committee to supervise its erection. These men were all

Bangor residents, the first named being Jacob McGaw, a lawyer, who lived here for sixty-three years, and who for thirty-eight years was President of the Penobscot Bar. It is undoubtedly of him that Cyrus Hamlin writes when he states that Mr. McGaw called on him the day after his arrival in Bangor and gave him a very cordial welcome, saying that Cyrus' father had been his first client when he began practice as a lawyer, and adding "I have always felt that it would be a pleasure to do a favor to a son of Hannibal Hamlin of Waterford." We are not surprised to read later on that Mr. Hamlin was frequently a guest in the McGaw home. The second member of the committee in question was Daniel Pike, Esq., the faithful and most efficient treasurer of the Seminary for twelve years, who died shortly before Dr. Pond reached Bangor. While the third member was Thomas Adams Hill, likewise a lawyer. Work was begun on the building in 1827, but it was not finished until the next year. Besides providing boarding facilities there were also dormitory quarters for twenty-six students. Thus at last it was made possible to bring under one roof the students who previously had roomed and boarded in private families. Mention of this fact recalls that in the list of the inducements which were presented by the citizens of Bangor in 1819 for establishing the Seminary in their town, there was an item of four hundred weeks' board, which, at two dollars a week, was accounted as equal to eight hundred dollars.

Seven years after Dr. Pond's coming in 1832, the Commons House was refitted for residential purposes and divided into two homes by a central partition extending from the cellar to the attic. At the same time, the so-called Dining Hall, which has been mentioned previously, was turned round and attached to the rear of the main building, and this was divided in like manner by a central partition. These changes were made because of a long felt and urgent need for Faculty homes. At once Dr. Shepard and Dr. Pond, who had resided at 25 and 27 Fourth street, moved into the new quarters. Tradition has it that Dr. Pond, who had occupied the south side of the double house on Fourth street, graciously insisted on taking the north side of the house on the campus. Here he continued to live for forty-three years until his death in 1882.

At some time during these early days a barn was constructed and added to the rear of the building just described. In after time it was detached and moved to the back campus, where it now serves as a storehouse and garage.

As a final word regarding the Commons House, it may be stated that somewhat over sixty years ago it was moved toward the north to its present site in order to make room for changes in the width and grading of Hammond street. This must have been a rather formidable undertaking, including as it did the building on an entirely new foundation. This work, together

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with the reconstruction of the back portion of the house had other incidental repairs, called for an expenditure of over \$8,000.

Maine Hall

The way had been prepared for the re-adaptation of The Commons House as a dwelling by the erection of another building, which was completed as regards its exterior and northern half in 1834. This was the second of the Seminary buildings which are now in existence. Already in 1829 the Trustees had named a committee to raise funds for erecting such a brick building to be used for the accommodation of students, but it was five years before the plan came to fruition. The corner stone was laid July 12, 1833, and the exterior construction was finished in the following year, as was the interior of the northern portion of the building. Work on the South Hall was delayed for an additional year, probably because of the lack of money. This four-story dormitory building, standing on the Seminary campus, adjacent to Union street, has continued to be known as Maine Hall because it was constructed almost altogether from funds donated by the churches of Maine.

At first the rooms on the lower floor of the north entry were used for recitation purposes, but upon the completion of the Chapel Building in 1859 they were made over into students' quarters, after the manner of the rest of the building. Thus there were 32 suites, consisting in each case of a study and adjoining bedrooms, until two suites on the ground floor of the south entry were taken for a Social Room. It is this last-named room that has been recently re-fitted through the initiative and cooperation of the present student body.

Down through the century there have been three thorough-going renovations of Maine Hall, in addition to the regular repairs that have

been continued from year to year. The first came during the Summer of 1878, when the whole building was put into good condition, and when the re-fitting of the rooms, which had been begun previously with gifts from individuals and churches was finished.

Then in 1912 steam heat and electric lights were introduced into Maine Hall, and likewise into the Chapel. Thus the era of the continued menage of fireplaces and stoves, first for wood and then for coal, became only a memory for students who had carried their burdens of fuel from the basement to the floors above, in some instances up four flights.

During the summer of 1923 extensive alterations were again under way in preparation for bathrooms that were installed on three floors in both the North and South Halls. At the same time a hot water heater was placed in the basement, and thus the equipment of the dormitory with the best modern conveniences was brought fully up to date.

To the simple story of the Seminary's efforts during its early years to secure an adequate plant for its important tasks, other like chapters have been added down through the century that has passed meanwhile. The progress has never been dramatic, but it has represented the loyal interest and christian devotion of many noble men and women in succeeding generations, who have rejoiced to serve their own day in the things that were highest and best, and who sought to lay an abiding spiritual foundation for the days to come. It is from those of like mind and heart that the increased measure of cooperation needed for the years ahead may be expected with confidence.

Hon. Samuel E. Dutton was the first president of the first bank in Bangor, and was also the first judge of probate of Penobscot county.

Bangor's Early Growth Through Its Lumber Industry And Energy of Citizens City's Development Brings Leadership In Eastern Maine

**Queen City, In Looking After Welfare of Northeastern
Empire, Held Fast To Trade And Social Friendships
With Counties To North And East; A Com-
munity Of Home-Makers**

In the consideration of Bangor's material development, in the century that is just concluding, one finds it difficult to determine just where development has been absorbed in merger, or where what once appeared as new development can be recognized as but application of resources once used in a way familiar to all students of community history, to what looks like diversion but is really, but a different phase of development of similar resources to fill an old need in a new form or dress. There can be seen, during the 100 years which have passed since the Commonwealth granted its municipal charter to Bangor, the rise, development and decline of industry after industry, once vital factors in the manufacturing and commercial life of the city, but no longer even known to the present generation as having existed, even the buildings which once housed their activities having been wiped utterly from the community slate in the requirements of changing times.

Among these were the manufacturing of lumber—long and short—which laid, with its companion industry, lumbering, the foundation of most of the reserve wealth of the old families of this city and other portions of Maine. In many cases those fortunes have been dissipated, or have dwindled and their frail remnants have been torn asunder—so far as earnings (dividends) are concerned, and the present generation finds itself back, where the founder of the family fortunes started a century, or more, ago.

When Lumber Was King

Although the peak of long lumber manufacture and shipment by water, with its consequent requirement for

big ships and still bigger, to transport Bangor's output to the civilized world, was in the background of the industry when the writer was a boy, he can look back upon saw-mills up and down the Penobscot, in his own city and across the river in Brewer, at Orono, Veazie, Old Town and Hampden and can remember seeing the rafts floating down, with skilled men at the steering oars, to dash splendidly through the sluice at the dam of the Bangor Water Works.

These tie up, a little later, at the bow of one of the immense fleet of sailing vessels at City Point, whose bows always showed a yawning door through which the active stow-aways were all day pushing the boards, planks, timbers and "dimension stuff" with which the vessel was to be filled. Above the old Toll Bridge stood, at the edge of the river or on docks projecting into the stream storage sheds in which the lumber was held between shipments, or from which the needs of local building were supplied.

If there is a sawmill producing long lumber in this vicinity, it is doing so little business that it makes no economic stir; no vessels are needed to carry it to even nearby ports, for the railroads can handle it all; and most of those which have not been transformed into homes for other industries, are boarded up and in constant danger of succumbing to fire or the ravages of the other elements. Even the builders no longer want Maine materials, but more often construct from lumber raised, cut, hauled and manufactured in another state, perhaps far away on the Pacific coast, while the industry which made Bangor the Queen City of the East has folded its wings and departed. Sawmills, shingle, and

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lashboard mills, rafting, driving, boom sorting and, far up in the headwaters of the river and its tributaries lumbering, all are fast becoming but memories and few there be who can describe how it was all done.

But let nobody think that the Maine woods no longer furnish their product, for within the confines of that great forested area that is still large enough for the rest of New England to get lost finding its way about, spruce trees are still being felled, but cut up into four foot lengths and driven down the face of the mighty Penobscot as pulp stock, perhaps in a month or two to reach the homes of the community as the evening Commercial, or other newspaper, magazine or book of information. The driving of pulp stock requires less hardy, less skilled rivermen and in fact, it is not infrequently brought to the place of transformation in motor truck or railway cars. It has been suggested that the pulp mills of Maine tear down the virgin forests far more rapidly, to provide the volumes of newsprint required by the reading public, than was demanded in the early days by all the requirements of home building and foreign shipping.

The great booms at Pea Cove and Argyle, three of them once kept full of logs all summer, are today required only, or mainly, for this four foot stuff. As an industry in the rafting, sorting and driving to the Bangor boom, there to be distributed to the mills, it is no longer existent.

In the meantime, other industries have arisen besides that of lumber manufacture and shipment and the rivermen and woodsmen have both drifted to other forested areas, there to get homestock for the day, on the Penobscot that will never more return. The training they received here is making them valuable in other states, where they are duplicating, if enterprising and industrious, the feats of their forbears who preceded them in the Penobscot valley lumbering enterprise.

Some of the industries which have developed in Bangor during those 100 years and are now but a blank account, of an interest in enterprise elsewhere, besides lumbering, would include:

Allied Industries

Shipbuilding, which started when Maj. Robert Treat built his little sailing vessel at the mouth of the Penjeawock, better known as the stream that flows under the Red Bridge near Mt. Hope. In its palmy days shipbuilding sent many American bottoms, to coastwise and foreign ports and at least one vessel, the Gold Hunter built by Col. James Dunning, was the first to carry a band of adventurers round South America to California in the gold rush of '49. She made two trips. Steamers too, in considerable numbers, were built here and at the yards across the river, yards which belonged largely to Bangor men and firms.

Ice harvesting and shipping flourished here greatly for several years. Nature furnishing the ice, men harvesting and storing it in winter and

shipping it by vessel to the coastwise cities, in summer, until the development of artificial ice manufacture and artificial refrigeration, took away the demand. When this industry was at its peak, there were 19 large houses on both sides of the river above Hampden, which housed 434,000 tons of ice annually.

The first man to build a canoe of the present type, Edwin H. Gerrish, using canvas in place of the birch bark of the Indian, maintained a shop here for canoe and row-boat building and there were others, no longer in the business.

But all Bangor's industries are not forgotten arts. The great plant of Morse & Co., which for two or three generations has been turning out long lumber and all the material for the building of a house, store or other place of meeting, is still filling orders at the old stand, which has had such an influence upon the building of all Maine.

The extensive sail making establishments which came into being with the development of shipbuilding, have diverged largely into makers of tents, awnings, slip-covers for motor car interiors, hoods for motor boats, etc. The lumber shipping enterprise is reversed in bringing to Bangor the cane sticks of the bamboo of far eastern lands, from which are made the highest type and quality of split bamboo fishing rods for fly and ball fishermen.

Iron foundries where are created some of the finest stoves made in the country, still produce these necessities that hold friends for their high quality.

Keeping Up the Valuation

But with all its changes, one cannot but recognize that the true test of Bangor's development—or lack of development—will be found in the figures of the city authorities, in short the increase in population and the rise or fall in the size of the city's taxable values. Going back 100 years or a trifle more, to 1830, one finds that the population as registered at that time was 2,868. These figures had grown, by 1860, to 16,403, whose taxable property as assessed by the authorities, was \$6,015,601. Ten years later the residents numbered 18,408, while the valuation had increased to \$10,056,581. Those were the days of Bangor's premier shipping days, all through the '60's, when enormous numbers of lumber cargoes were being carried all over the world. With one exception from that year to 1930, there was a steady increase in population and a corresponding increase in valuation, to the 1930 record of \$30,551,985 estates, real and personal assessed against the 28,719 citizens domiciled therein. One may draw his own conclusions that Bangor has not lost in economic status because some of its industries have been changed somewhat in character. Of these valuations, analysis showed that about one-third was in personal estates, the rest realty.

There has been one phase of the city's growth that is, next to its production of men, perhaps the clearest test of the city's development along material lines. This is in the expansion of its residential sections

and incidental increase in the outward and inner character of the homes thus created.

For generations, those of the more affluent classes have been building, on streets particularly favorable perhaps to their social inclinations, houses that were designed to shelter and care for large families and often equally large numbers of guests. With the decline in the size of families, there has come into demand smaller houses, which make up in ornate decoration and equipment what they lack in size and imposing types of finish.

Referring to this phase of the city's growth, Abram L. Kirstein, present active head of the realtor firm of Louis Kirstein & Sons, has given this paper the following relative to Bangor's increase in homes since his agency was established by his late father:

"In the early 90's while real estate in Bangor was sound there was very little activity in the transfer of properties. Real Estate agencies and developers, as we know them today were practically non-existent and without a means of presenting his property to a large number of prospects the owner had to depend on his friends or neighbors for a market. This naturally had a tendency to retard sales of real estate and the development of new home tracts.

"In the year 1894 the Louis Kirstein & Sons Agency which has had the strongest influence on the development of Bangor's residential and business sections as of today was organized. The firm was founded by Louis Kirstein and his two sons Bernhard M. Kirstein and Abram L. Kirstein, the latter being the present head of the organization, were associated with him and later taken into the firm.

"Through newspaper publicity and other means a real interest was created in home ownership and the ownership of investment property. For the next few years real estate activity was confined largely to the transfer of houses and business properties already constructed.

"The year 1898 saw the first real estate development which with others since that time has resulted in the growth of our residential section. From this date to 1929 there was seasonal activity in the construction of new homes in Bangor.

The Little City in Itself

"On outer Center street was a tract of farm land, considered by most of the residents as outside the city limits. Louis Kirstein & Sons purchased this tract laid out and built streets, installed water and sewer and made possible gas and electric services. This section which was named The Little City in Itself and covers the area north of Montgomery and west of Center streets as well as the east side of Center street. As automobiles were not in use during the early period of this development the extension of the electric carline to serve the entire tract brought the lots at the extreme end of this development within a few minutes ride of Bangor's business section. The developers erected a number of

houses to start the building progress and a large number of lot purchasers erected homes for themselves in the section. A number of Bangor contractors and real estate investors purchased lots and erected houses for sale. There was a ready market for these houses when completed, through the activity and efforts of the developers in furthering the project.

"Naturally the success of The Little City in Itself had a decided influence in the development of any vacant land between Montgomery street and the business section. Almost at once there was a demand for homes sites on both sides of Center street and intervening streets.

Other Home Ownership Stimulated

"As was intended The Little City in Itself has remained a strictly residential section.

"Each year saw other business enterprises locating along Center street until today a large part of the street is used for commercial purposes.

"Such a development has always had a good effect on the entire community in which it takes place, and such was the result in Bangor. Many families living in rented houses or in close quarters began to realize the advantages of home ownership. In a restricted section where all the homes and the grounds are kept in attractive condition. As a matter of fact this development had the effect of installing into the mind of all families the desire for home ownership and a decided increase in building activity was felt throughout the city.

The success of The Little City in Itself development and the demand for better housing conditions on the west side of the city, prompted Louis Kirstein & Sons in 1908 to purchase the Hadlock farm on outer Hammond street and start the development known as Fairmount.

"Immediately on the opening of this development there was a great demand for house lots. A large tract of land had been reserved in the center of the development and this tract was given to the city for a park. The beauty of this park adds materially to the attractiveness of the entire tract today. Fairmount lots also carried restrictions as to the type of buildings and nearness to the street, and business establishments were prohibited, thereby assuring the lot purchasers of a lasting residential atmosphere. Wide streets were built and all the services provided, the developers in this instance advancing money to the city for this purpose. The taxes on the entire tract prior to the development amounted to less than \$100.

Modern School Buildings Demanded

"The influence of Fairmount on the building up of the adjoining sections was even greater than was the case in the Center street development. Almost every kind of business enterprise advantageous to residents of Fairmount, has been established on and near Hammond street near Fairmount, but still sufficiently removed to keep Fairmount strictly residential. Not only have business establishments located in this section but a great number of residences have

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been built in the outer Hammond street section since Fairmount was started. Here again the demand for proper school facilities resulted in the erection of a beautiful modern schoolhouse known as the Fairmount school, which, with the Mary Snow school adjoining The Little City in itself development, are the two most modern schools in the city.

"The building up of these two sections as well as the adjoining land and other parts of the city resulted partly from the fact that Bangor was growing, and many people were moving into the city. Our business section was keeping pace with the residential areas during this time. Business buildings were established in various parts of our business section. This firm took an active part in this downtown development also and had the supervision of building the properties on Central street for John R. Graham. In this building Bangor's first moving picture theatre, The Nickel, was housed. This structure was destroyed in the 1911 fire.

Replacement After Fire, More Modern

"The fire of 1911 had a greater effect on the modernizing of Bangor's business section than anything else since the erection of the brick buildings along Broad and Exchange street. Immediately after the fire of 1911, downtown land values increased tremendously and the prices paid per front foot were undreamed of prior to that time. A large number of beautiful, modern business blocks were erected in the few years following the fire and, keeping pace, our residential sections developed also.

"The greatest change in our business section after the fire was perhaps the widening and development of Central street. The Kirstein Agency had a most important part in this development, for besides acting in an advisory capacity for many of the building owners throughout the city, this agency erected buildings on Park street, the Kirstein Building on Central street, where its offices are now located, and had supervision for John R. Graham in the erection of the present Graham Realty properties on Central, Harlow and Franklin streets.

"To meet a new demand the Louis Kirstein & Sons agency in the early '20's developed the Noyes property along Fourteenth street between Ohio and Union street. Stone, Kline and Katahdin streets were built and immediately there was a building activity in this section which is known as the Highlands. This section is practically all built up now. In one

year there were 13 houses erected and sold in the Highlands.

"The demand for home sites was so great during this period that in 1926 and 1928 Louis Kirstein & Sons launched the Fairmount Addition development. The erection of homes soon started in Fairmount Addition and prior to 1930 there was a very healthy development in this section. In the past three years building here has been somewhat retarded.

Stimulated By Chain Stores

"The establishing of chain stores, both in our business and semi-business sections, has changed the aspect of our city. Some of these stores have had decided improvements in the buildings they occupy. While during the past few years several smaller buildings have been erected, the more important structures, and those having the greatest effect on real estate development in our business area, are perhaps the Ude Building, fronting on Maine Cross, and Columbia streets and the beautiful New England Tel. & Tel. Co. building on Park street. This building is reported to be the most elaborate and the finest Telephone Company structure except for that in Worcester, Mass.

Becomes A City of Homes

"This development of our residential sections made Bangor a city of homes and mostly owner-occupied homes. Bangor's geographical location in the center of a large and prosperous territory naturally made this city the banking, social, educational and trading center, and because of improved means of communication is destined to develop further along this line. Because of this condition Bangor has always had a healthy growth. No booms have been experienced here and on the other hand depressions haven't had a serious effect on our real estate.

"In 1929 a survey of our housing accommodations showed that there were 8,629 buildings devoted to residential purposes; 5,958 of these buildings are single family houses and practically all of them are occupied by the owners. The two family houses numbered 2,618 at this time and a very large percentage of these are also owner occupied. While there are comparatively few apartment house properties in this city, the number of buildings which will accommodate three or more families was 753 at the time of this survey.

Seminary's Old Commons House Is Over 100



The Old Commons House of the Bangor Theological Seminary on Hammond Street was built in the years 1827 and 1828 on what were then the relative outskirts of town. It is occupied at present by Pres. Emeritus Warren J. Moulton and Professor Alfred M. Perry of the Seminary.

PRESIDENTS WHO CAME TO BANGOR

Grant, "T. R." and Taft
Have All Partaken Of
Local Hospitality

OTHER LEADERS WHO CAME HERE

Garfield, Harrison And Mc-
Kinley Were Guests of
Rep. Boutelle

Whether it is due to the long established and widespread hospitality, or Bangor for unbounded hospital, or to desire to create favor with the great territory of which this city is the center, for passibly vote-getting purposes, one is unable to say, but there have been six chief executives of the nation and past presidents, guests in the city at one or another time.

The first of these was President Ulysses S. Grant, not only a national hero for his skill in warfare and in the defeat of Jefferson Davis and his Confederacy and Confederate Armed forces, but the occupant of the White House at Washington. He came here in 1875 to take part in the opening of what promised to become a vital transportation link between the United States and Canada, but which did afford direct transportation to St. John, N. B. on the east and all southern and western points through the Maine Central and connecting railroads on American soil.

The European & North American Ry. was officered by Bangor Union, with George K. Jewett as its president, seven of its nine directors being residents of this city. For the opening of this international railway, there was also present with President Grant, Lord Lisgar, governor general of Canada and many other distinguished men from both sides of the international boundary. The President was welcomed officially as he passed from Portsmouth to Kittery, by Senator Hamlin, the same honored Hannibal Hamlin who had been the lamented Lincoln's war vice president. The nation's chief executive was quartered in the Bangor House during his visit and had a private dining room on the floor immediately below his chamber. The President had also, on his journey across the state, been welcomed at Augusta by Governor

-1872,
not '75

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a great concourse of citizens, resident and visiting. The imposing military procession escorted him and Gov.-Gen. Lsgar, via several streets of the west side, to the Bangor House. In the evening the distinguished visitors were entertained at tea by Senator Hamlin at his Fifth street home.

A big dinner was served the guests of honor and citizens, in Norumbega hall, between Central and Franklin streets (wiped out in the fire of 1911) and now the site of the Norumbega mall. This was the second day of the celebration and at this dinner President Grant made a speech, brief but impressive, while there were also remarks by Gov.-Gen. Lsgar. The entire party of visitors continued on the journey over the new railway to Vanceboro, where a similar excursion train came from St. John and the united groups celebrated, on the boundary line between the nations, the international opening of this latest steel highway.

But Grant was not the only president to find Bangor hospitality delightful. Later, considerably, President Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of Bangor and the Eastern Maine State Fair for a day when men, women and children came from the farthest limits of Aroostook, Piscataquis, Washington, Hancock and Penobscot counties, to listen to his eloquence as he spoke from the platform over the entrance to the Bangor House.

It was during the delivery of this address that the audience was electrified to hear the distinguished speaker call out to a spectator who had come from his home in far off Island Falls and name him, at that. It proved to be the late "Bill" Sewall, for many years Mr. Roosevelt's personal guide and friend and who knew him better as Teddy than he did as President. Needless to say, it was a reunion that had scarcely been expected by the visitor from Washington, but Mr. Sewall was equal to the occasion and promptly joined the speaker while he finished his address

and was with him later during his stay here.

Another presidential visitor, William Howard Taft, came here first as the chief executive of the nation and on one of his later stays, was here to deliver lectures before the students of the University of Maine College of Law, to which citizens generally were permitted to listen in Masonic hall. Still later he was a speaker in one of the programs of Convocation Week, so ably promoted by the Bangor Theological seminary.

At other times, chief executives of the nation, have been here, on perhaps less spectacular occasions as their visits had little to do with outstanding community incidents. The late Capt. Charles A. Boutelle, for so many years congressman from the Maine Third District entertained at his home on Broadway, Presidents James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley. It is a coincidence that of these three chief executives whom Congressman Boutelle entertained under his roof, two became victims of assassins.

Thomas Goddard is said to have opened the first trading house in Bangor, in 1772.

FIRST PEARL ST. HOUSE

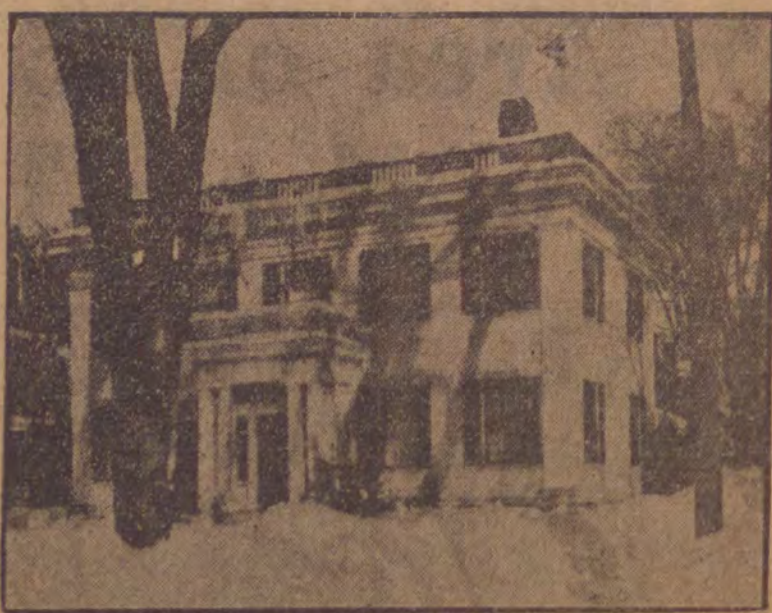
The stories of how Isaac P. Haskell, first resident of present Pearl street, extended pioneer hospitality to the Indians at his home in a forest grove are being recalled on the occasion of Bangor's Centennial by his four grandchildren, Mrs. Edgar F. Maxfield, Mrs. Ethel Clark, Miss Anna Smith, and Willis A. Royal, all of Bangor. He came to the town of Bangor from New Gloucester, Me. during the first quarter of the 19th Century, and after cutting a road from present State street to beyond the present corner of Garland and Pearl was granted a lot of land for the erection of a house on the approximate site of No. 142 Pearl street. This home, erected before 1834, was the first dwelling on the street.

Seminary Dormitory Now A Century Old



Maine Hall, the dormitory of the Bangor Theological Seminary, is celebrating its centennial quietly in the same year as that in which the anniversary of the City's incorporation falls, having been built in 1834, fifteen years after the establishment of the Seminary in Bangor.

Presidents Guests In Broadway Home



Home of L. C. Tyler, 167 Broadway, built by Smith brothers who built Bangor, Old Town and Milford Railroad. Judge Hathaway and Samuel Larrabee were later owners. Later, when Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, Congressional Representative lived here, President Garfield, Harrison and McKinley were extended hospitality under its roof.

1834—1934

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

An Old Church Society

By Prof. Francis B. Denio

Maternal Association of the Hammond Street Church in Bangor. Such is the inscription on the fly-leaf of a small book recently found in the attic of 259 Union Street. It contributes to the supply of a gap in the early history of that church.

At the centennial of that church, on Dec. 3 to 5, 1933, the fact was stated that the larger share of information about the first 50 years of the life of the church had been derived from the annual reports made by its clerk. One of the organizations mentioned in these reports was a Maternal Association which met on the first Thursday of Wednesday of each month; and that once in three months the meeting was called a quarterly meeting. The last of these references to the society was in 1877.

The little book above mentioned supplies information about the origin and first 12 years of this Hammond Street Association.

From it we learn that in 1821 several mothers in the First Parish Church were stirred by the desire to give the home training of their children a more pronounced Christian character. They sought information as to method from an association in Portland which was attempting this task. Its clerk sent the desired information and a copy of its constitution. The First Church women adopted the constitution and began their organized activities. In March, 1824, certain of the mothers in Hammond Street Church (which was composed when organized of recent members of the First Parish Church) who had been members of the First Parish Church Maternal Association, organized themselves and adopted a constitution under the title Maternal Association of Hammond Street Church. They elected as officers:

Mrs. Sophia Godfrey, president

Mrs. Mary Wheelwright, vice president.

Mrs. Susan Bruce, secretary.

Mrs. Betsey Savary, treasurer.

The members of the Association was to be composed of those who sustained the maternal relation. The purpose of the members was the more complete fulfillment of the responsibilities of motherhood.

The method of their activities is best learned from their constitution. They were to meet on the first Thursday of each month. Each meeting was to be opened and

ended with prayer. The time spent in the meeting was to be employed in such reading as shall relate to the object of the

Association, and whatever else shall be judged appropriate, but especially in prayer for the divine assistance and blessing on our effort that God would prepare our children for usefulness in the church and blessedness in heaven."

"At the quarterly meetings in January, April, July and October members may bring their children, sons from five to twelve, daughters from five to fourteen years of age. At these meetings the exercises may be varied, having this for its object, to instruct, interest and religiously impress the children present."

Ideal of Membership

The ideal of membership is thus stated:

"An indispensable duty of every member will be to qualify herself by prayer, reading and reflection for performing the arduous duties of a Christian mother, and to suggest to her sister members such hints as her experience may furnish. And that her example be no barrier to the work, each member solemnly covenants before God to watch daily, her temper, her words, her manners and her dress.

A further duty was adopted by the sisterhood:

"When any member is removed by death, it shall be the duty of the Association to pay particular attention to her children,—when circumstances permit, to visit, converse and pray with them, to bring them to the quarterly meetings, and to seek their spiritual good in all practicable and suitable ways."

From the records of the October meetings it appears that there was a rather widespread institution of maternal associations in the country, so as to set apart and observe the last Wednesday in October as a concerted day of fasting and prayer. This association and that of the First Parish Church observed these days in the years of which we have records.

The book seems to have lost its later leaves. The last that remain are defective, and end in 1845.

Brief and incomplete as these records are, they show that these mothers had a mastering desire for their children to accept worthy ideals and develop noble characters. They indicate a conviction that the task which they had accepted was of the highest importance.

The children were sometimes reported as showing marked interest in the meetings to which they came.

A few instances are mentioned of the children maturing enough to enter the church life. Such results as came in the life and thought of the children seem to be revealed by accident rather than by design, as when children whose mother had just died sob out the question: "Who will pray with us now when we go to bed?"

Apparently the most immediate results were in the hearts of the mothers themselves. Some would

come to a more complete understanding of the way in which God would have them lead their children. Some would have an increasing sense of the high privilege of assisting a child in the development of a noble character. But nothing seems more evident in the record than the sympathy and help which they found in their growing sense of sisterhood which gladdened their lives.

Symphony And Festival Vital Factors In City's Later-Day Musical Life

During the last decade of the 19th century there were implanted in Bangor two traditions that were destined to become permanent and vital forces in the musical life of the city. These were the Symphony and Festival traditions, which came into being in the years 1896 and 1897 respectively. From the angles of both musical personnel and public, these have been educational and cultural assets that measure large in the city's history. On the one hand the Symphony has served to co-ordinate and foster the development of the instrumental talent of the community and the Festival to similarly serve the choral cause. Both gave opportunity for expression in the most inspiring outlet in musical art, ensemble performance. On the other hand, the public, through the output of these activities, has had brought into its life experiences a wide familiarity with the masterworks of creative music, and in the case of the Festival, with some of the greatest musical artists of all time. (A third permanent activity, the Bangor Band, is being historically covered by the Commercial in a series of special articles in connection with the organization's seventy-fifth anniversary this winter.)

THE SYMPHONY

Symphony concerts had their inception in Bangor as the result of the vision and initiative of Abbie N. Garland—who promoted the project—and the ability of Horace Mann Pullen as leader, teacher, and orchestra builder. Starting in the fall of 1896 with a personnel of 15 players—what is known today as a "little symphony" ensemble—the Bangor Symphony Orchestra has grown in personnel and efficiency, until today it numbers upwards of seventy players and has become a medium for dispensing a vast repertoire of classic and modern orchestral literature.

Except for two seasons in the early years—when his experience was needed in the position of concert-master, and when he handed the baton to Melville H. Andrews—Mr. Pullen conducted until 1920.

That year he resigned and Adelbert Wells Sprague was chosen as his successor, who has served as conductor to the present day. Mr. Sprague had come into the orchestra during its second season as one of the young men who had responded to Mr. Pullen's call for new material. He had served as cellist for several years and after music study at Harvard and in Boston had re-entered the orchestra's ranks.

The first concerts of the orchestra were managed by Miss Garland and Mr. Pullen. Subsequently the orchestra itself assumed the obligation. A stock company was formed dissolved and the orchestra re-incorporated under a new charter that made the organization self governing. An endowment fund was then established, which is now nearing ten thousand dollars.

The orchestra celebrated its twentieth (1916) and twenty-fifth (1921) anniversaries with banquets and other events, participated in by the various musical societies of the city and other civic interests. John C. Freund, editor of Musical America, was guest of honor at the first of these and George W. Chadwick, dean of American composers and music educators, at the second.

From its foundation until the death of Mr. Pullen in 1924, the orchestra rehearsed in Society Hall, then transferred to Andrews Hall and later to City Hall. The uncertainty of rehearsal and library quarters that were restricted by other uses had been a handicap in the orchestra's development and program preparation. To overcome this obstacle the orchestra purchased in 1920 the colonial mansion at Union and Second streets, the former seat of the University of Maine Law School, and converted it to general use as a community music center. In this building, besides the orchestra, are permanently located the Northern Conservatory of Music, the Public Library Music Branch, and the Bangor Band, while other musical and educational interests utilize its facilities and privileges. A modern pipe organ, the gift of a former member, Frederick W. Adams, is part of the equipment. This "home for music", known as

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Symphony House, is unique, probably the only institution of its kind in the United States.

In the first years of the orchestra's career the concerts were given in evening series, soloists—mostly imported, but occasionally local—being featured regularly, but with the establishment of the matinee concert. In 1913 the soloist policy was abandoned as being a Festival prerogative and sufficiently covered in the public interest by that organization. Since the establishment of the matinee concerts in 1913 only an occasional soloist from the orchestra's own ranks is presented. The public interest thus centers in the orchestra itself, which through this policy alone has been able to add vastly to its repertoire and to constantly enrich the musical heritage of performers and public alike. The ideals of its founders are being sacredly and jealously guarded and advanced, and its future should bring even greater credit to its membership, honor to its city, and delight to its audiences.

The founding of the Maine Music Festival in the Fall of 1907 supplied a real void in the musical life of Bangor and eastern Maine. The Penobscot Musical Association had long passed from the scene. A church production of Handel's Messiah had been given the previous year under the direction of Frederick S. Davenport, but this had been after a many years' lapse of such events. A small festival at this time under local auspices, with Boston artists, had stimulated the interest of the music workers and some of their public supporters, and the time was ripe for the arrival of that son of Maine who was to bring his native State into national musical prominence for the next 30 years, William R. Chapman.

The Festival was from the beginning framed on a large scale that made it rank with the leading institutions of its kind. A three-day, 3-concert basis was followed without variation for 30 seasons. During this period world celebrities, both vocal and instrumental, were the solo artists. Entire oratorios and operas were presented, the latter at first in concert style but later in full dramatic setting and costume. The Western Maine Chorus

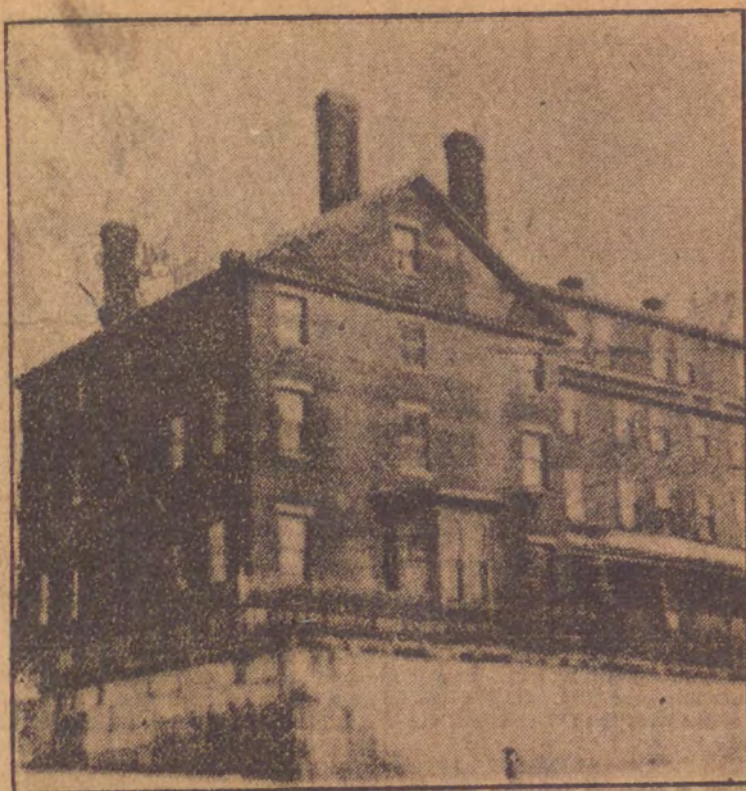
was organized from permanent units in cities and towns extending from Aroostook to the sea and inland to the Kennebec valley, the remainder of the state being similarly assembled for the Western branch of the Festival in Portland. The orchestra was at first a coordination of Maine and New York—later Boston—musicians. Finally, because of protective association conflicts,

the entire ensemble was brought from New York, largely from the Metropolitan Opera House. The inauguration of this enterprise was a large undertaking for a city of Bangor's population, but there appeared the heroic figures who believed in the Chapman vision and erected the Auditorium which was necessary for the undertaking. Chief among these men was Flavius O. Beal, then mayor of the city, a daring promoter and ardent music lover. The last few years of the thirty-year regime saw a lessening of patronage, due doubtless to conditions that were vastly changing American life—the enticement of the automobile and the coming of the radio and sound pictures. The Auditorium was becoming a burden that could not be borne by the Festival Association.

Mr. Chapman retired from the conductorship after the 1926 Festival and Adelbert Wells Sprague was elected to carry on. One two-day, three-concert Festival was given the next year, featuring the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, but with the changed conditions and the Auditorium problem, it was found expedient to enter upon a single-concert policy. The municipality finally took over the Auditorium and relieved the association of any further worries along that line. Because of the economic depression the wise and safe course has been to continue the single-concert policy, but the aim of Mr. Sprague has been in the single programs to retain the Festival features. The chorus is still a coordination of many units, and while the more remote communities have ceased to participate, an extensive plan of recruiting and training young voices has rejuvenated and transformed the choral body. The Bangor Symphony Orchestra is able efficiently to serve the cause on the single-concert basis, though a more extensive program would probably be too exacting in its rehearsal requirements for the avocational musician whose music hours are limited.

Recent festival concerts have had a glamor that well matches the past. Roland Hayes as soloist and a colorful Indian pageant in 1932 and the Don Cossack Chorus and a Russian operatic scene with eminent interpretive dancers in 1933 have maintained the Festival on the plane that it has stood for through all the years. Mr. Sprague and his workers and supporters mean to sustain this level and to be prepared for whatever expansion a return of prosperity and changing conditions may justify.

Century-Old Gen. Veazie House



Home of General Samuel Veazie, now The Jerrard, built by him prior to 1834. The story is told that when James Grosby built his residence nearby in 1834, General Veazie added another story to his own house so that it would run no risk of being eclipsed by the new-comer.

1834—1934

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

Early Bangor Remedies

By Miss Margaret Fellows

The mothers of Bangor in 1834 could depend very little on druggists and doctors. They made their own simple remedies in the home, and cared for their families without the assistance of a physician except in cases of very serious illness.

Most of the old remedies were made with herbs. These were gathered while in blossom, dried and carefully kept from the air until needed.

Sage tea was used as a remedy for headache. Summer Savory not only made an excellent seasoning for soup, broth, and sausages, but also made a medicine which relieved cholera. Penny Royal and tansy were good for this same medicinal purpose. Green wormwood bruised in a mortar was excellent for fresh wounds of any kind. In winter when

this herb was dry, it had to be softened in warm vinegar or spirits, before it could be bruised and applied to the wound.

Hyssop tea was good for sudden colds and disorders on the lungs. Tea made of colt's-foot and flax-seed, sweetened with honey, was a favorite remedy for coughs.

Motherwort tea was found to be quieting to the nerves. Students and people troubled with wakefulness used it. Thorough-wort was excellent for dyspepsy and every disorder caused by indigestion. Sweet-balm tea was cooling when one was in a feverish state. Catnip tea was used to prevent fevers.

Burdocks in Vinegar

Burdocks warmed in vinegar produced a soothing effect when applied to the feet. Horseradish, being more powerful than the burdock, was excellent in cases of ague. It was warm-

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ed in vinegar and placed on the part affected. Succory tea sweetened with molasses was good for piles. It made

a gentle physic which was a preventive of dyspepsy, humors, inflammation, and all the evils resulting from a restricted state of the system.

Elder-Blow tea had a similar effect. It was cool and soothing and peculiarly efficacious either for babies or grown people when the digestive powers were out of order.

Lungwort maldenhair, hyssop, elecampe, and hoarhound steeped together, was an almost certain cure for a cough. A wineglass-full was taken on retiring. English-mallows steeped in milk were good for the dysentery. Dried whortleberries, or huckleberries, made into tea and sweetened with West India molasses was an excellent physic for children.

Fresh balm-of-Gilead buds bottled up in New England rum made an antiseptic to be used on cuts and wounds. Plantain and house-leek, boiled in cream, strained, and cooled, made a very soothing ointment.

HISTORIAN'S STORY OF EARLY DAYS

City's Beginnings As Told
By Judge Godfrey In 1869
Centennial Address

FIRST SETTLERS ON PENOBSCOT

Bangor's History Sketched
Faithfully To City
Organization

(The Commercial reprints a portion of the address of Judge John E. Godfrey of Bangor as delivered as the main feature of the observance of the centennial of the settlement of this city held on Sept. 30, 1869.)

Leaving the regions of myth and tradition, we welcome into the sixteenth century, when reliable history relating to our country begins to dawn.

There is little doubt that our coast was visited in a few years after the great discovery of Columbus, and our river—called the Norombega—penetrated; for that is conspicuous above every other river upon the maps and charts of our Eastern coast of the sixteenth century.

"Violet Tea"

A slimy tea made from the leaves and flowers of the common blue violet was excellent for canker.

People having a sore mouth from taking calomel or any other cause used a tea made of low blackberry leaves. Winter evergreen was considered good for all kinds of humors, particularly scrofula. Some called it rheumatism-weed; because a tea made from it was supposed to check that painful disorder.

Black cheery-tree bark, barberry bark, mustard-seed, petty moral-root and horse-radish, well steeped in cider, were excellent for jaundice.

A poultice made of common chickweed was supposed to give relief from the toothache when applied frequently to the cheek. The buds of the elder bush, gathered in early spring, and seasoned with new butter, or sweet lard, made a very healing and soothing ointment.

We are ignorant of the extent of the voyages of the Cabots, in 1497-98, and whether they traced the coasts of their new found lands as far as Maine, but the Italian, Verazzano, under French auspices, was in our waters in 1524, and the Spanish navigator, Gomez, it is supposed, in 1525. It is believed also that Bretons and Normans were here as early as 1504.

Thévet's Voyage

Andre Thévet, a celebrated French cosmographer, sailed up our bay in 1556. He describes it quite minutely, declaring it to be "one of the finest rivers in the world"—says it was called, by the French, "Norombegue," and by the natives, "Agoncy," and that upon its banks the French had, formerly, erected a little fort about ten or twelve leagues from its mouth, where it was surrounded by fresh water, "and this place was called the fort of Norombegue."

It is not improbable that this fort was upon Kenduskeag Point, or at the head of tide waters, upon Thompson's Point, in Veazie, as either of these places answers the description more nearly than any other.

With the ancient voyagers, the river of Norombega lay between Penatig, or the Isles of the Desert Mountains, on the east, and Bedabedec, or the coast extending from Owl's Head northerly, on the west, and embraced the bay and river.

The history of the exploration of the Norombega river, early in the seventeenth century, is of interest.

Arrival of DeMont

Under a charter from the great King Henry IV. of France, a Huguenot gentleman of position, the chevalier DeMonts, commenced the erection of a colony within the limits of what is now the State of Maine, in 1604. Bringing with him many gentlemen, Romish priests, Protestant ministers, artisans and soldiers, he built a fort and dwellings upon DeMont's Island,—called Big Island by the people of its neighborhood,—near

the head of Passamaquoddy Bay. This was the first known settlement in Maine. Traces of it are still in existence. DeMonts, with his company, passed the winter upon the island.

Quits Location

The winter proved intolerably severe, whereupon he concluded that it would be of little avail to attempt to establish a permanent colony in so inhospitable a climate, and that he would extend his researches further south for a more genial locality. Accordingly in the spring of 1605, taking with him the accomplished Samuel de Champlain, he sailed from St. Croix westerly along the coast of Maine. And it is fortunate for history that he was accompanied by an observer so intelligent as to be able to describe the places he visited with such accuracy that we can at this day identify them without difficulty.

Guided by natives, they sailed past a remarkable island—to which they gave the name of "The Isle of the Desert Mountains"—into a river, which their guides called Pematagoet, and which they believed to be the Norombega. The Isle-au-Haut lay at its mouth. From this, at the distance of fifteen leagues, they found a place about a quarter of a league in width, (at Fort Point) not far from which, at the distance of about two hundred paces from the western shore, was a rock, which was dangerous, lying even with the water, (Fort Point Ledge).

Reach Kenduskeag River

About seven or eight leagues from this they came to a little river, (the Kenduskeag) and soon afterwards were obliged to cast anchor, as before them (off the foot of Newbury street) were several rocks which were uncovered at low water. About half a league further onward was a rapid, which came in a slope of seven or eight feet where the river was about two hundred paces abroad. (Treat's or The Penobscot Falls.) "The river," says the voyager, "was handsome and pleasant as far as the place where we cast anchor. Gong on shore and going on foot, hunting and to see the country, I found it very pleasant and agreeable as far as the road led me, and it seemed as if the oaks that were there were planted for pleasure."

It would be singular if our voyagers were not curious in regard to the mysterious city of Norombega, about which so much had been said and written in their day. They made

search for it, and Champlain declares, that he "is certain that most of those who mention it have never seen it, and speak of it from what they have heard from people who know no more than they," and that, from the entrance to where he was, he saw no city, nor village, nor appearance of any, but, indeed, one or two savage huts where there was nobody." They were visited by two savage chieftains, Bashba and Cabahis, with fifty or sixty companions, but had no evidence of their dexterity and skill, except in their savage mode of singing, dancing, leaping and feasting.

English Explorer

It is not absolutely determined that the Norombega river was not in the same year the object of the admiration of the English voyager, Weymouth and his historian, Rozier, who says that they passed from the Island of St. George (Monhegan), up "a great river trending far up into the main," that floweth sixteen or eighteen feet of high water, and was so admirable that "many who had been travelers in sundry countries, and in most famous rivers, affirmed them not comparable to this, 'the most beautiful, large, rich and safe harboring river that the world affordeth.'" Belknap and Williamson, who founded their belief upon the observations of Capt. John Foster Williams, a U. S. Revenue officer, were of opinion that it was. But as it is established that our river was visited as early by Champlain, we can afford to yield the claim that it was the river of Weymouth to those who urge that the Georges or the Sagadahock was that river.

Norombega

The name Norombega was said by the "great French seacaptain Jean Parmentier, in 1539" to have been applied by the people of the country to the whole American coast discovered by Verrazano, from Cape Breton to Florida, but when in about 1660, Milton wrote

"Now from the North
Of Norombega and the Samoed shore,
Bursting their brazen dungeons,
armed with ice
And snow and hail, and stormy gust
and flaw.

Boreas and Caecias and Argestes
loud
And Thrascias rend the woods and
rock upturn."

It was confined to the region lying between Pemaquid and Passamaquoddy, a region that now contains a population of between 250,000 and 300,000 souls.

Site of Bangor

There is no doubt that the site of Bangor was a noted place of resort of the ancient Abenakis; for the celebrated expedition of the Jesuits, under the patronage of the Marchioness De Guercheville, and other religious people of the court of Henry IV, designed to establish a mission here in 1613. Unfortunately for the project, the missionaries were persuaded by the wily savages of Mount Desert to come no further than that island. But they had hardly commenced building (upon the place known as Fernald's Point) before they were dispersed by Argal with his squadron from Virginia.

(Father Blard says, Jesuit Relations Vol I, Chap. 23): "La contrariete des vents nous retint cinq jours a Port Royal, then a favoring N. E. wind arising, we set sail with the intention of going to the river Pentagoet, to a place called Kadesquit, which we had destined for the new settlement, it having many great advantages for this purpose.)

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Kadesquit, as our locality was called by the French, was often visited by that people after its exploration by DeMonts and Champlain, and the Penobscot was made a thoroughfare by them until the building of Fort Pownall, in 1739, to and from Canada.

The French claimed that Acadia extended to the Kennebec river, as it did, but the English were continually encroaching upon its limits until they succeeded in occupying Pemaquid. They were not so successful in occupying the country east of the Penobscot, permanently, until its final surrender by the French to the English under the treaty of Utrecht, (1713), but parts of it were at several times temporarily in their possession.

Erect Trading House

In 1626, the Plymouth colonists erected a trading house at a place called by them, Penobscot, by the French, Pentagoet, and by us, Bagaduce and Castine. In 1635, they were dispossessed by the French, under D'Aulnay de Charnisay,—commonly called D'Aulnay, by the English—a Lieutenant under the Acadian governor, Razilla. As the business of the English, and of the French, also, was with the Indians, and some of them at times adopted their costume and mode of life, they were doubtless often up the river as far at least as Kadesquit.

It is not to be supposed that the Plymouth people submitted quietly to this interference with their nine years' possession of Penobscot, and the breaking up of their lucrative peltry business. They were greatly indignant, and contracted with a blustering Captain, Girling, who had a ship, called the "Great Hope," to retake the place for the consideration of seven hundred pounds of beaver. To see that the job was fairly completed, and to pay for it, they sent with him the renowned Capt. Miles Standish, with a vessel containing the beaver. Girling failed through stupidity and dishonesty; the French retained Pentagoet and Plymouth kept the beaver.

Arrival of St. Castin

At sometime between 1665 and 1670, a young French officer, by name Jean Vincent, Baron de St. Castin, found his way into this region from Canada. He was barely of age, but had seen service in the celebrated Carignan regiment under the renowned Italian General Montecuculi, against the Turks, and was fond of adventure. Marrying the reputed beautiful daughter, or daughters (for it is said that he had more than one wife) of the great Tarratine chief, Madockawando, he established himself at Pentagoet, where he succeeded in obtaining great influence over the natives.

He resided in the country during the remainder of the century, and accumulated a fortune, by traffic with the Indians, of about 300,000 crowns. We have the names of two of his sons and two of his daughters, who were quite well educated. The sons and the father were doubtless often

at Kadesquit, and the sons, with his grandson, Alexander de Belleisle, caused great annoyance to the French priests at Pannawanske, by selling au-de-vie to the natives and by various objectionable proceedings, especially by supercilious treatment of themselves.

Pannawanske, Pannawanskek, or Panamske, etc., are variations of a name supposed to have been applied to an Indian village in Old Town. But as the natives had no fixed village, until probably after the erection of Fort Pownall, but many stations or camping grounds upon the river, to which they resorted at the proper seasons, to obtain the supplies of game and fish upon which they subsisted, it is more probable that this name, which is probably the original of Penobscot, was applied in its various forms to the different camping grounds. This will account for the river being called by the English Penobscot, while it was called Pentagoet, by the French.

After the French came into the country, they established missions at different points which were of some permanency and the savages clustered around them.

Rights Controversy

For many years prior to 1667, there was a controversy betwixt the government of Massachusetts and the heirs of Sir Ferdinand Georges, relative to their respective rights in Maine. This controversy was settled this year by the purchase of the Georges interest for 1250 pounds sterling. The English settlements extended to Penobscot, and by this purchase the Massachusetts Government conceived that they had the right to exclusive jurisdiction over Maine as far as the Penobscot river.

Indian Wars

The horrible Indian wars, commencing with Phillip's war at this period, that ravaged Maine for more than half a century, led to occasional expeditions to the Penobscot, sometimes on missions of peace, but more frequently on missions of destruction. In 1676, Capt. Moore came here and obtained the ratification, by Madockawando, of a famous treaty made by Massachusetts, with Mugga, a subordinate chief,—a treaty which was soon violated.

In the autumn of 1696, Col. Benjamin Church, the conqueror of Philip, ascended the river with his whale-boats. He had been informed that at the "great falls," there was a great rendezvous of the enemy, where they had large quantities of corn planted. He was disappointed in not being able to find either the enemy or the corn, but he learned of the existence of a fort upon a little island further up the river which was difficult of access.

He was afterwards ordered to find and destroy this fort, but this work was reserved for Col. Thomas Westbrook, who came up the river with an expedition in 1722-23. He passed through Kadesquit with a force of 240 men, and after a march of five days through the woods on the west bank of the river, succeeded with

much difficulty in finding the fort. There were twenty-three dwellings inside of this fort; outside, there was a priest's house and a chapel handsomely finished within and without. The place was deserted. Westbrook set fire to the buildings at nightfall, and in the morning they were in ruins. The island was probably Nicodemus Island, at Passadumkeag. Traces of erections are still to be seen.

In 1725, Capt. Joseph Heath came with another expedition across the country, from the Kennebec river, and destroyed a French fort and village at a place called Fort Hill, at the head of the tide above Mt. Hope.

British Take Islands

Under the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Acadia became English. Louisbourg finally fell July 26, 1758, and the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John (now Prince Edward's Island) were added permanently to the British acquisitions. (With this conquest the whole coast, from Newfoundland inclusive, became British territory.) Canada was still in the possession of the French. The St. John and the Kennebec rivers were fortified and guarded by English troops, and the only avenue for the French open to the ocean was the Penobscot river. It was of great importance to the English that this avenue should be closed. A fort upon its bank was deemed indispensable. With a view to its erection, Gov. Pownall with a fleet and troops, in the spring of 1759, reconnoitered the river. A sloop of the expedition run upon one of the rocks that were so formidable to Champlain, off the foot of Newberry street, and he landed his troops upon the Eastern bank of the river, and marched them about four miles to the head of the first falls, opposite Thompson's Point, where he raised the banner of St. George. After saluting it, he buried "at ye Root of a Large White Birch Tree, three large runks springing from ye one Root," a leaden plate bearing this inscription.

"May 23, 1759. Province Massachusetts Bay, Dominions of Great Britain's Possession. Confirmed by Thomas Pownall, Governor."

In consequence of this act of Gov. Pownall, the territory between the Penobscot and the St. Croix rivers was embraced in the territory of the United States under the treaty of Paris of 1763. Had it not been for this act of occupation, the country east of the Penobscot river would at this time have been, probably, a part of the Province of New Brunswick. Having completed his reconnoissance the Governor returned to Wausumkeag Point, (Fort Point), where he erected Fort Pownall.

Opens New Era

The building of this fort was the commencement of a new era in Eastern Maine. In the language of Williamson, "then closed the scenes of Massacre, plunder and outrage by the Indians forever."

The fort was completed July 25, 1754. It was garrisoned by a force of eighty men, at first under the command of Gen. Jedediah Preble, afterwards under Capt. Thomas Goldthwait.

When Gov. Pownall first entered the river he took decided measures with the Indians, and with good effect. He had a conference with them near Belfast, and, giving them a Union flag, a Red Flag, and a White flag, told them that he had come to build a fort upon the Penobscot, and to make the land English. That he was able to do it and would do it, that they should have justice, and that they should do it too—that they should be cared for and protected if they were friends, but that he would sweep the river of them, "from one end to the other," if they were not—and that to keep faith with the English was indispensable to their existence. They were convinced that it would at least be good policy to keep on terms of friendship with their new neighbors, and the next spring they entered into a treaty with the English to which they adhered until the Revolution, when they adopted the cause of the colonists and were as faithful to it as their nature would admit.

With the building of Fort Pownall, commenced immigration to the country in its neighborhood from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and the Western part of Maine. The Southern part of Orphan Island was occupied in 1763, and Col. Jonathan Buck was the first settler in Bucksport, in 1764.

First Settler

The settlement upon the river was very gradual and did not reach Bangor until 1769. Doubtless the difficulty of obtaining title to the lands was an obstacle to rapid settlement, as well as a lingering timidity in regard to the Indians. But there were some persons so situated that they were disposed to brave every obstacle, in order to obtain a home for their families.

The first of these was Jacob Buswell, or Bussell as his descendants prefer to pronounce the name. He was probably originally from Salisbury, Mass., and had been a soldier in an expedition to Canada, in which his health had suffered. He was poor. He had a wife and nine children. He was a hunter, fisher, boatbuilder and cooper.

Rich Region

This region abounded in game and fish, and was inviting to pioneers such as he. A title to the soil did not probably disturb his contemplations. The title to any game or fish he might obtain, he did not fear would be called in question. Whether the rule, "necessity knows no law," had any influence in regard to his acts or not, he took up a spot of ground upon the top of a hill overlooking the river just below the rocks of Champlain, and erected a log cabin thereon; and this was the first dwelling, and his

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was the first English family known to have been established within the limits of Bangor. To Jacob Buswell well belongs the honor of having been our pioneer inhabitant, one hundred years ago.

New Religious Order

It is a circumstance, perhaps worthy of note, that the religious order that first had establishments upon the river, and probably at this place more than two centuries ago, and was superceded and for a time almost obliterated—the Roman Catholic—has now a permanent church structure almost upon the very spot which was occupied by the temporary dwelling of our Protestant pioneer inhabitant.

The loneliness of Buswell's family was relieved in the spring of 1770 by the arrival of his son, Stephen, with his new wife, Lucy Grant, and by Caleb Goodwin, with his wife and eight children, from Castine. Goodwin was originally from Bowdoinham. These new-comers built cabins a little southerly of Jacob Buswell's, between that and the Bangor Bridge.

In the year 1770, the population of Bangor consisted of about a score of souls.

But the immigration, that, perhaps as much as any other in the country left its impress upon Bangor, was that of 1771-72. The individuals who came—chiefly with families—were Thomas Howard, Jacob Dennet, Simon Crosby, Thomas, John and Hugh Smart, brothers, Andrew Webster, Joseph Rose, David Rowell, Solomon and Elias Harthorn and Joseph Mansel. Most of these came from Woolwich and Brunswick, in this state.

Early Arrivals

These immigrants had various occupations, and their characters were as different as their occupations. Some were of the Puritan stamp, and their excellent lives and example had an influence upon the community. All were industrious and enterprising. Howard established himself upon the estate now owned by Hon. J. W. Carr. Crosby took the estate now owned by his descendants, near the Hampden line; Dennet, the lot where the Central Railway Station is; Rose a lot near Treat's Falls; Rowell, a lot further up the river, and the Smart's lots near the sites of the First Parish Meeting House, First Baptist Meeting House and Morse's Hill. Andrew Webster built his cabin at the intersection of Main and Water streets.

The Harthorns, who were from Worcester, Mass., established themselves upon "The Plains," just above Mt. Hope, where some of their descendants now live. They initiated the business which from that day to this has been the business of Bangor. They employed Mansel, who was a millwright, from Scituate, Mass., to build a sawmill at the mouth of the Penjeawock stream a little way below Mt. Hope and made it quite a center of business.

It would have been a great convenience to the people if they had built a gristmill also, for they were obliged to convey their corn for grinding, by water, to a mill a little way above Fort Point. But they usually avoided this labor by pulverizing their corn in mortars until the year 1776, when Benjamin Wheeler erected a gristmill upon the Souadabscook stream in Hampden.

James Dunning came from Brunswick in 1772 or 73, and took the lot the westerly side of the Kenduskeag, at its confluence with the Penobscot. Robert Treat came the same year, and built his cabin at the foot of Newbury street.

The First Death

The first death in Bangor was that of a Mr. Cotton, in 1771. The first marriage is supposed to have been in Jacob Buswell's family. The first birth was that of Mary, daughter of Thomas Howard, and mother of our fellow citizen, Capt. John A. Mayhew. She was born June 30, 1771. The important event of the year 1773 was the establishment of the first school in Bangor. Miss Abigail Ford applied herself to the instructions of children in a log house upon the flat, near Treat's Falls. Let the name of the first teacher be remembered—Abigail Ford.

Before the close of the year 1773, there were thirty families in Kenduskeag Plantation, which extended from Souadabscook Stream to Stillwater then called Deadwater.

New Worcester was a name applied to the territory now embraced by the towns of Brewer, Orrington and Holden. Its first inhabitant was John Brewer, in about 1770. He resided on the Segeundunk Stream, where Brewer Village now is. Capt James Budge, formerly of Medford, Mass., removed from Castine to the northerly part of New Worcester in 1772, and built a sawmill on the Mantawassuck Stream. He afterwards removed to Bangor and became the owner of the lot of one hundred acres, embracing the "Point" which for him, for a long period, was called "Budge's Point." He carried on the lumber business quite extensively, and run masts and timber in rafts to Castine for shipment.

Hampden, below the Souadabscook Stream, was at first a part of Frankfort. It was settled about 1770. Benjamin Wheeler was the first inhabitant. His locality was near "High Head," and was called Wheelerborough. Joshua Bayers was the first inhabitant of Orono. Jeremiah Colburn settled there soon afterwards.

First Framed House

The first framed house, in Bangor, was built by the Harthorns for Jedediah Preble, before the Revolution. It was situated on the bank of the Penobscot, a few rods south of Penjeawock stream. It was at first

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occupied by Capt. Jameson, as a tavern, and was the first hotel in Bangor. It was afterward occupied by Maj. Robert Treat. It will be recollected by many as the residence of the late William Forbes, Esq. It was at first probably occupied as a truck-house, as those trading houses were called where the government kept their stores to be bartered with the Indians and others, for furs and other commodities. Preble was the first truckmaster.

As has been intimated, the religious element existed among the first settlers of Bangor. This element was not allowed to decline. The missionary was welcomed; and Mr. Ripley, who was the first found that his services were appreciated on both sides of the river.

In consequence of some domestic infelicity, Dr. John Herbert wandered here from the west in 1774. He was the first physician. He was a religious man and presided and exhorted in the public meetings. Possessing various accomplishments, he taught the children in the Penjejawock neighborhood in the common studies, and in writing and singing. His professional services were often rendered without fee or reward. For five years, this good man devoted himself to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people until 1779, when his son traced him here, and took him home to die.

Rumors of Revolutionary movements did not linger on their way to this remote region. The Boston Massacre, and the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor had taken place since the arrival of the first inhabitant.

Rangers Formed

The Provincial Congress sent Capt. John Lane to raise a company from the Penobscots to join in the war. There were among the Indians, at this time, a man, Andrew Gilman, who was useful as an interpreter. He was at Boston with Orono and some other chiefs and they all offered their services to the government. In 1776, a company, consisting of twenty white men and ten Indians, was organized. Gilman was made commanding Lieutenant, and Joseph Mansell Orderly Sergeant. This was the first military organization, and a rude fort, at the angle of the roads just above Mt. Hope, was their headquarters. They acted as Rangers until the British occupied "Bagaduce" or Castine.

Castine was deemed by the British important as a military station, and they took possession of it with three vessels of war this year and commenced building a fort.

American Fleet Dispersed

The American government, on learning of the occupation, sent a fleet of forty-three war and transport vessels, under Com. Saltonstall, with about a thousand men, under Gen. Lovell, to dispossess the British. It was an imposing fleet, and the force was sufficient to accomplish the work promptly. But owing to the

jealously, obstinacy or prebidity, of Saltonstall, the favorable moment was lost. Sir Geo. Collier arrived with re-inforcements for the British, and the American fleet was dispersed and totally destroyed. About twenty vessels escaped up the Penobscot, ten of which reached Bangor and were blown up by their crews near the mouth of the Kenduskeag.

The destitution of the people of Bangor at this period was so great, that many, if not all, were compelled to subsist upon fish, sometimes boiled with sorrel to improve the flavor. Wheat was from \$50 to \$75 per bushel; corn \$35; molasses \$16 per gallon, and the herb that gave inspiration to the Revolution, \$19 per pound.

British Burn Homes

The British, being now secure in their possession of Bagaduce, extended their rule over the adjoining country. It was exercised with severity. Many Tories had flocked hither from the west, and indulged their petty spite in persecuting the patriots, burning the houses of sturdy old Joseph Page, of Penjejawock, and James Nichols, of Eddington Bend, because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. Some weak persons took the oath, and were employed at Castine, by the British, at low wages. Others who refused to take the oath were compelled to labor there. Some, on both sides, of the river, being unable to endure the oppressions and privations, removed to Kennebec.

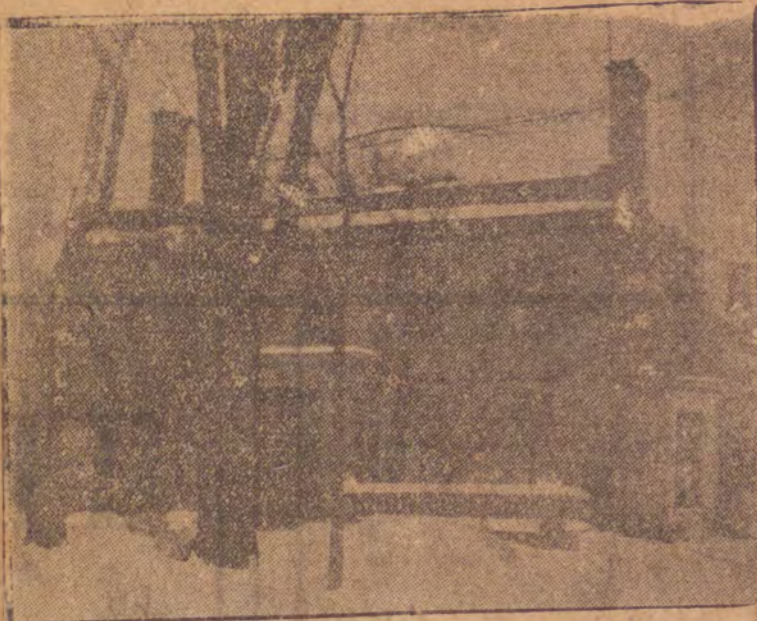
Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19, 1781. The British government resolved to prosecute the war no further, March 4th, 1782. The treaty of Paris, determining the boundaries of the United States, was signed Sept. 3d, 1783.

Rev. Seth Noble, a native of Westfield, Mass., came in 1788, with his wife and three little children. He had done patriot service under Col. John Allen, in Nova Scotia, and at Machias, where he preached a sermon on the event of the repulse of Sir George Collier in his attack upon that place in 1771.

There was no organized church in the plantation, but the people wanted a settled religious teacher and engaged Mr. Noble at a stipend of £100

a year. He was installed under some ancient oaks near the corner of Oak and Washington streets. Mr. Little and himself were the only ministers present. He preached the sermon, and Mr. Little gave the Charge and the Right Hand of Fellowship. He administered the Last Supper to Thomas Howard, Andrew Webster, Simon Crosby and their wives, of Kenduskeag Plantation, and to John Brewer and Simeon Fowler, of New Worcester Plantation, who were all members of churches in other places and, says the chronicler, "the prosperity and respectability of all their children are circumstances worthy of especial note."

127 Years On Broadway



Home at 151 Broadway now occupied by Fred H. Dickey. In recently remodeling the chimney at the right, workmen found a timber embedded in its foundations marked "Built in 1207."

Naming Bangor

To Mr. Noble our city is indebted for its name. The story is familiar. Through some means—his instrumentality it may be, as he had resided in a precinct bearing the name—Kenduskeag Plantation came to be called Sunbury, and in 1790, the people requested him to procure from the General Court an act of incorporation of the town with that name. Mr. Noble was an excellent singer, and the solid old minor tune of Bangor was a favorite with him. (The minor key was then popular, perhaps from the nature of the times). It occurred to him that that name for the town would be more satisfactory than Sunbury, and it was inserted in the charter. He was not disappointed. But no one at that time dreamed that there would be a future fitness in the name from the fact that an important article of its exports would resemble that of its celebrated namesake on the other side of the ocean, as it does.

The town was incorporated in 1791. Mr. Noble remained here until near the close of the century. He was settled in Montgomery, Mass., from 1801 to 1806, and afterward went to Ohio, where he died in 1807.

There were several mechanics in Bangor who had not had an opportunity to exercise their trades. The incorporation of the town induced to new enterprises and their skill was in requisition. Major Treat, who had for many years carried on a successful traffic with the Indians just below the Penjejawock, gave these mechanics employment in building a ship, in the neighborhood, which was completed in two years. This was the first sailing vessel larger than a boat ever built in Bangor, or (it is said) above Fort Point.

Saw-Mill Built

In 1795, a saw mill was erected by William Hammond and John Smart near the head of the tide on the Kenduskeag. A mill had been previously built at the fall near "Lover's Leap," by William Potter.

The first thirty years of Bangor's existence were not favored by a large growth in population or wealth. The population in 1800 was but 277, and not one inhabitant had a title to his land. The title was in Massachusetts. But in March, 1801, the General Court passed a resolve providing that each settler prior to 1784, or his legal representatives, should have a title to his lot of 100 acres on the payment of five dollars, and each settler between 1784 and 1798, or his representative, should have a title to his lot of one hundred acres on the payment of one hundred dollars. The resolve provided also for the survey of Bangor, and its division into lots. This work was performed by Park Holland, Esq., who made a plan to which reference now is frequently made, although few, if any, of these lots retain their original proportions.

Settlers Come

The beginning of the century was auspicious for Bangor. Its position at the head of the tide waters of an important river, and in the center of an extensive territory, attracted attention of enterprising men in Massachusetts, and there was soon an addition to its population of many sound practical citizens who immediately took an interest in its affairs of which they had control during a large part of the first half of the cen-

ture. The names of many of these men are fresh in our memories.

The effect of this immigration was very soon felt. The first settlers found frequent opportunities to sell their lands. Business was concentrated upon the banks of the Kenduskeag. House lots were laid out, and the nucleus of the city was commenced.

The growth of the town during the first quarter of the century was very irregular. A fatal epidemic in 1809-10, the embargo the war of 1812, and the cold seasons of 1815 and 1816, had a detrimental effect. But against all obstacles, all calamities, and notwithstanding all evil auguries, it kept on its way. It was incorporated as a city in 1834.

Century-Old House on Broadway



The home of Mrs. Frank Hinckley at 112 Broadway one of the houses built by John Hamm before 1834.

Bangor Famous For Its Noted Men In Many Endeavors

As Captains Of Industry, Especially In the Lumber Pursuits, In the Professions, Notably the Law, And As Statesmen They Brought Fame To the City

Bangor, with its wonderful natural resources, its attractive site and strategic location at the headwaters of the mighty Penobscot, was destined to attract within its borders men of ability and resourcefulness and the pages of Maine's early history are filled with names of men who became famous beyond the confines of the state, men who occupied the highest places in the industrial and professional life of the east as well as in politics. It is doubtful if any other city in New England of the size of Bangor turned out such brilliant men as did the city that was to become known far and wide as the Queen City of the East, for many years Maine's northernmost city. Merchant princes, lumber kings, shipping magnates, lawyers, statesmen and educators were nurtured within its borders and the city attracted to it men of foresight, as well as of ability, who saw in Bangor great prospects for success in almost any kind of endeavor. And so Bangor experi-

a remarkable growth in the days leading up to its becoming an incorporated city and under the guidance of these brilliant men who found time aside from their business and professional duties to hold public office and have a part in the civic upbuilding of the community.

Hon Hannibal Hamlin

Bangor's most renowned citizen of all time was Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, who, although not a native son, came early in life to Hampden from his native town of Paris and there established himself in the practice of the law. He was born in the year 1800, the youngest of six sons and his early education laid the foundation for future greatness. He worked on the home farm, surveyed an entire township owned by his father, studied law in between times and edited and published a newspaper.

But the law was his best love and at the age of 24 he was admitted to the bar at Paris and argued and won a case on the same day.

That was in January. The next April he moved to Hampden and opened an office and resided there for about 20 years. He commanded a large practice from the beginning and maintained it with remarkable energy until public duties absorbed his time and attention.

Mr. Hamlin's first public service of note was as a representative from Hampden to the state legislature during five successive terms. At that time he was attached to the principles of the Democratic party. He was chosen speaker in his second term when but 27 years of age and was re-elected to that post the following two terms.

Mr. Hamlin's first attempt to get to Congress met with defeat but on his second try he was elected and immediately became one of the leading figures in the national body. After a second term in Congress he served one term in the state legislature and two years later was appointed to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Governor Fairfield who died in office. He was, at the expiration of this term, elected for a full term of six years.

In the meantime the pro-slavery conflict was thickening and in 1856 in a speech in the Senate he formally resigned from the Democratic party. The same month he was nominated as Republican candidate for Governor and was elected by more than double the majority ever given a gubernatorial candidate in this state. He resigned his senatorship to be inaugurated Jan. 7, 1857 but within ten days was re-elected Senator for the full term, resigned the executive chair and resumed his seat in Congress.

Nominated for Vice President

At the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1860 he was unexpectedly nominated for Vice President of the United States upon the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln and, as everyone knows, was elected, and served the full term.

It was while Vice President that Mr. Hamlin moved from Hampden to Bangor, purchasing the house on Fifth street that was his home until his death. It is this home that has

only recently been given to the Bangor Theological Seminary by Mr. Hamlin's son, Hon. Hannibal E. Hamlin, distinguished Ellsworth attorney.

Following his term as Vice President Mr. Hamlin remained in private life for a few years but in 1869 was returned to the United States Senate and served two full terms, whereupon he was appointed by President Garfield as minister to the Spanish Court and served in that position two years with distinction.

Bangor has honored the memory of its most distinguished citizen by erecting on the Postoffice Mall an heroic statue of the great statesman, pictured, hat in hand, marching at the head of a political parade of his enthusiastic supporters, the work of Charles E. Tefft, formerly of Brewer.

Governor Edward Kent

Edward Kent, who in 1838 became Governor of Maine, was, like Hamlin not a native of Bangor, being born in Concord, N. H., seven years before Hamlin came into the world. But like Hamlin he came to Bangor at the completion of his legal studies and hung out his shingle, the beginning of a career that was to take him from local judicial office to state and national services of importance.

Hamlin, during the early part of

his career, was a successful governor, and his reputation and his opponents, Hamlin being the winner but, curiously enough, no election was declared and Kent was elected governor by the legislature.

Following his two terms as governor Kent returned to Bangor and practiced law until he was appointed United States Consul to Rio Janeiro by President Taylor in 1849, a position he held four years. He then returned to Bangor and practiced law with his brother, George, then 82 years of age, who up to that time had been connected with the Treasury Department in Washington.

Several years later Governor Kent was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial court and served 14 years, writing decisions that have come down in the legal history of the state as models of pure English and sound law.

Following a year of travel abroad with his family Governor Kent, in spite of his advanced age, resumed the practice of the law and undertook a number of important cases between 1874 and the year of his death in 1877.

Governor Kent's residence was on Penobscot street at the corner of Pine and the house, said to have been designed by the famous architect Bulfinch, is now in a fine state of preservation.

Hon. John Appleton

Like Governor Kent, Hon. John Appleton, another distinguished early citizen of Bangor, was born in New Hampshire but in Ipswich, and the year of his birth was only two years later.

He came to Bangor in 1832, eight years after Kent had come here to practice law. He had first opened an office in Dixmont but remained there only a few months, moving to Sebec, then a part of Penobscot county. He practiced in Sebec six years so that when he came to Bangor he was well versed in legal knowledge and practice.

In his first year in Bangor he formed a partnership with Elisha Allen, Esq., under the firm name of Allen & Appleton. This partnership lasted nine years being dissolved by the election of Mr. Allen to a seat in the Federal Congress. Mr. Allen later became chancellor of the Sandwich Islands and minister of that country to the United States.

Judge Appleton later formed a partnership with John B. Hill, Esq., and then with his brother, Moses L. Appleton, Esq., the latter partnership continuing until Judge Appleton was appointed to the Supreme Judicial bench, a position he held with honor and distinction, for 30 years as an associate justice and 21 years as chief justice, retiring at the age of 79 years.

Judge Appleton was twice married. By his first marriage was born John F. Appleton, who became a prominent lawyer in Bangor and a distinguished officer in the Civil War, ris-

ing to the rank of general.

General Samuel Veazie

A name prominently linked with the early history of Bangor is that of General Samuel Veazie. Born in Portland in 1787 he entered upon a seafaring life at an early age, became a trader, a merchant in Topsham, shipbuilder, ship owner and operator and in the war of 1812 he entered the militia and rose from ensign to the rank of general.

Having engaged in the lumbering business in Topsham he sought wider fields for the extension of his enterprise and came to the Penobscot, settling in Old Town where he acquired extensive water power rights which he held until his death.

In 1832 he moved to Bangor and resided on Harlow street and later at York street and Broadway. Later he built a fine home in Veazie and resided there for the remainder of his life except for occasions when he would live in Bangor during the winter months.

As a mill owner he came to be the largest of any man in Maine. After acquiring some 19 mills at Old Town he purchased 20 more in Veazie and 13 others at Basin Mills, making 52 in all. They brought him great wealth.

Later he acquired the Veazie railroad charter and operated the Bangor-Old Town line until his death.

Early in his business life in Bangor he became interested in banking and became principal owner of the old Bank of Bangor which he later man-

Mrs. Eliashib Adams



Daughter of James Crosby, was born in 1806 and died in 1898.
(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

Governor Kent



Seventh Governor of Maine

ed the saw-mill bank. This he managed with great skill and success, the bank being known as one of the strongest in the country.

General Veazie died at his Bangor home in 1868 at the age of 68 years.

General Samuel F. Hersey

Another early resident of Bangor to rise to the rank of general was Samuel F. Hersey who became one of the city's wealthiest and most influential citizens. Born in Sumner, Oxford county, in 1812 he came to Bangor at the age of 19 and entered upon a mercantile career which gradually expanded to great proportions, as it branched into the saw-mill and timberland business. General Hersey also made a fortune in investments in western lands and when he retired in 1863 he had amassed a fortune from which Bangor has benefited in various ways, as witness the Hersey Library fund, the Hersey Retreat Fund of the Universalist church and the donation that helped build the Bangor City hall.

General Hersey received his title when appointed Assistant Paymaster General of the state at the outbreak of the war. He had personally raised the funds with which the Second Maine Regiment and other regiments were recruited.

He had served in the state legislature and in 1872 was elected to Congress and was re-elected two years hence. He died in 1875 in his 63rd year.

Congressman Ladd

In 1838 there came to Bangor from Augusta, George W. Ladd, then 20 years of age and in a few years he became one of the city's most successful business men, engaging in the drug store business with varied outside interests, including the extension of railroads into central and eastern Maine. He was an ardent Whig in politics and after holding many high offices in the Democratic party was nominated for Congress and elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1880.

The Barkers

The name of Lewis Barker was prominently connected with the early history of Penobscot county through three generations. The original Lewis Barker came to Bangor from Exeter and built up a large law practice which later was conducted under the name of Barker, Vose and Barker, the other partners being Thomas W. Vose, a young attorney who later became judge of the Bangor Municipal court and Mr. Barker's son, Lewis A., Jr. The elder Barker was noted for his oratorical abilities and was in great demand as a stump speaker. He first espoused the principles of Democracy but after the war became an ardent Republican and held many high offices in the councils of the party, both state and national, and served in both branches of the legislature, being speaker of the lower branch during one term.

son, Lewis Jr., his law partner, and a daughter of Moses Appleton, a prominent attorney and brother of the chief justice, and their son, Lewis A., Jr. succeeded to the legal talents of the family, practicing his profession in Bangor and Boston.

Congressman Boutelle

Charles A. Boutelle's first connection with Bangor was as managing editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier. He had as a youth followed the sea in the footsteps of his father and at the age of 24 had seen nine years service before the mast. Then the war broke out and he offered his services to his government and took part in many naval engagements as an officer and commander of Union vessels, distinguishing himself for his seamanship and bravery. He came out of the navy with the rank of captain.

After the close of the war he commanded a steamer running between New York and Wilmington and then became connected with a shipping commission house in New York city. But he had a strong bent for journalism and came to Bangor to accept the Whig and Courier office. Four years later in company with B. A. Burr he purchased the paper and continued as its publisher and editor for many years.

In politics Congressman Boutelle was a staunch Republican. After holding many prominent offices in the party he was nominated and elected to the 48th Congress and was

re-elected for the five succeeding terms. In the national body he took an important part in shaping the nation's naval policy. He was an impressive man in appearance and a forceful writer and eloquent speaker.

Moses Giddings

The name of Moses Giddings is prominently connected with the history of the city during the early and middle part of the century. Mr. Giddings made a fortune operating saw-mills and buying and selling timberlands and left his imprint in many charities which still receive the benefit of his munificence.

Francis M. Sabine

Francis M. Sabine came to Bangor from Hampden and was married the year Bangor became a city. He became successful in mercantile life and as a farmer and manufacturer of bricks and as the founder and manager of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Hon. Noah Woods

Hon. Noah Woods came to Bangor in 1863 from Gardiner where he had been mayor eight years. He had two years before married Frances A. Blake, widow of the late William A. Blake, an attorney. He became one of Bangor's most distinguished citizens, his first public position of note being that of Comptroller of the Currency and National Bank Examiner. He had in the meantime become

terested in railroad development and was clerk and treasurer of the European & North American Railroad. Later he was elected a director of the company and when the Maine and New Brunswick units were consolidated he continued as a director clerk and treasurer and upon consolidation he was elected president and treasurer, a position he held many years.

Justice John A. Peters.

Although a native of Ellsworth, John A. Peters won fame as a statesman and jurist while a resident of Bangor. It was not long after he had opened an office for the practice of law that he was elected to the state senate and later to the house and then elected attorney general. In 1867 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected the next succeeding two terms and upon his retirement from Congressional service was appointed justice of the Maine Supreme bench and served with great distinction through several appointments.

Albert W. Paine

The name of Albert W. Paine was a by-word in legal circles in the first half and middle of the century. He established a wide reputation throughout the state as a real estate lawyer and conveyancer and took part in many important law suits over water and timberland rights. He served at various times as bank, insurance and tax commissioner and fathered many important enactments in the state statutes.

Early Doctors

Of the early doctors of Bangor several stand out prominently. Among them was Dr. William H. Brown, who studied several years abroad, came back, established a large practice and entered into the civic life of the community. He served in the council and board of aldermen and was twice elected mayor, being the first native son to be elevated to this position.

Dr. E. M. Sanger, father of Dr. Eugene B. Sanger, now residing on Broadway and in active practice here, also studied several years abroad and returning became an outstanding leader in his profession. He was reputed to have had the largest surgical practice of any surgeon east of Portland and his services were sought over the entire state, for his skill was widely known. During the Civil War he served through various commissions in the medical corps with great distinction as to his medical and surgical skill and executive ability and was breveted Lieut.-Col. in the medical staff of the Army.

Dr. Sumner Laughton was another famous doctor of that time. He was born in Norridgewock, practiced in Passadumkeag, Orono and Foxcroft before settling in Bangor. He occupied a high place in the profession and in the civic life of the city.

Dr. Calvin Seavey, at the time of his death, was the oldest practitioner by continuous service in Penobscot county. Born in Exeter, he had first practiced in Stetson for 16 years, coming to Bangor in 1853. Surgery was his forte but he built up a large general practice and spent a great deal of time studying and attending medical and surgical clinics in the larger cities. Bowdoin honored him with the degree of Master of Arts and he showed his appreciation by establishing the Seavey Anatomical Museum in the medical department of the college of which he was a graduate.

Other early doctors in Bangor were Dr. William Gallupe, one of the first homeopathic physicians to settle in the city; Dr. George P. Jeffers, first a physician of the old school and later a homeopath; Dr. Alfred Walton, who came to Bangor from Old Town and built up a large practice.

Furnished Seven Governors

Bangor, in addition to Governors Kent, Hamlin and Plaisted, already mentioned in this sketch, furnished, from the period from 1820 when Maine became a state to the present time, four other governors, namely, William D. Williamson, in 1821; Daniel F. Davis in 1880; Edwin C. Burleigh in 1889 and Frederic H. Parkhurst in 1921.

Governor Williamson was a native of Connecticut but settled in Bangor after he had acquired a legal education. That was some 25 years before Bangor became a city. He first served as a county attorney, and five years later was elected to the Massachusetts senate and re-elected until the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, in 1820, when he was elected senator from Penobscot county in the new Maine legislature, and was chosen president of that body as successor of Hon. John Chandler who was elected the first senator from Maine in Congress. This Governor Williamson was the first state senator from Bangor.

By another change during this term of office, he became Governor of the state in place of Governor King who resigned the office of governor to take an appointment at Washington as commissioner under the Spanish Treaty. Before his term was up, however, he was elected to Congress and resigned from the governorship. Thus he also became Bangor's first governor and its first representative to the national body. He held the post at Washington one term.

In 1824 Mr. Williamson was appointed judge of probate and held the position 16 years. When he retired to private life he had been in the public service 30 years.

But the great labor of his life was in publishing "History of the State of Maine" which appeared in 1832 in two volumes and a revised edition was published in 1839. It is said that

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**Bangor's Most Distinguished
Citizen—Imposing In Figure
Brilliant As A Statesman**



HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN
Lincoln's Vice President During the Civil War Days

Bangor Historian



JUDGE JOHN EDWARDS GODFREY

Student of Maine History and Prominent Attorney, Born 1809, Died 1884

this work brought him greater satisfaction in life than any of his public positions.

Governor Williamson died in 1846 at the age of 66 years.

The next governor from Bangor following Hannibal Hamlin was Daniel F. Davis, a Republican, who at the time of the starting of his political career was a resident of Corinth but later moved to Bangor where he engaged in the practice of the law, residing in the large house formerly the home of Hon. A. R. Day at Highland Avenue and Highland Street. Davis was not elected by the people but rather by the Legislature the election being contested in the courts and finally after great excitement the Republican members-elect marched to the state house, placed a gattling gun at the entrance and proceeded to organize, electing Mr. Davis governor.

The contest caused bitter feeling between the Republican and the Democratic-Greenback parties and the following year was made an issue of the campaign in which the Democratic candidate, Harris M. Plaisted, also a Bangor man, was elected by but a handful of votes.

Governor Edwin C. Burleigh who was the state's chief executive in 1880-83 is regarded more of an Aroostook man than a Bangor man but he was nevertheless a resident of this city when he was elected to the governorship. He came here from Linneus where his forebears were pioneer settlers and Young Burleigh's start in life was as a surveyor of state lands which gave him special knowledge of timberlands in that section. He was successively clerk in the land office in Augusta, land agent, assistant clerk of the House of representatives and state treasurer. He was elected governor in 1888 and re-elected two years hence by an increased majority. At the conclusion of his second term he returned to Bangor to live but soon moved to Augusta where he devoted himself to publishing the Kennebec Journal of which he was the principal owner.

The last Bangor man to become governor was Frederic H. Parkhurst who was elected in 1921 by a handsome majority. He moved to Augusta, was inaugurated and launched upon the duties of his high office but his term was abruptly and trag-

Symbolic Of The Industry That Brought Wealth And Fame To Bangor



THE PIERCE MEMORIAL GROUP
Log Drivers In Bronze, Sculptured By Charles E. Tefft, A Native of Brewer.

ically ended by a severe illness with which he was stricken shortly after taking the oath and he died at Augusta on Jan. 21, 1931, deeply mourned over the entire state.

General Harris M. Plaisted

General Harris M. Plaisted played an important and honorable part in the early history of Bangor, although he did not come to Bangor until 1855 when he studied law one year in the office of the venerable A. W. Paine. He was admitted to the bar the following year and began the practice of law in Bangor, winning immediate success. The war came and he enlisted and rose from Lieutenant to general. His war record was a brilliant one and he came back to Bangor five years later to resume

the practice of his profession. He was successively elected state legislator, attorney general three terms, congressman and governor. He was twice a candidate for the U. S. Senate but failed of election. Upon his retiring from political life he devoted his time to editing The New Age at Augusta.

Hugh Ross

Another family that took a prominent part in the lumber and shipping developments of Bangor was that of Hugh Ross, who came to Bangor from Belfast and engaged in the ship chandler business and later branched out into the steamboat business, acquiring the exclusive towing business on the river. Later Gilbert Howell became a partner and still later the sons, Ralph and Walter

Lumber Industry

While Bangor in her early days was well endowed with men who won success and fame in political life, there were in the industrial pursuits many men who, by the vigor of their personalities, courage and resourcefulness, carved out names for themselves in the great timberland areas of the Penobscot headwaters—areas that had never been tapped by man for the resources they contained; virgin forests that held great potential wealth for those who possessed the ability to extract it.

There were many such men who went into the great northern empire and extracted that wealth; wealth that had so much to do in the years to follow with Bangor's remarkable growth, to the point when where the city became the largest lumber port in the world. Had it not been for these pioneer men who suffered the hardships that go hand in hand with pioneer progress, Bangor probably would never have become the great city that it has and surely its early history would have lacked the color that the lumbering and saw-mill industries gave to it.

John Ross

Although not one of the first Bangor men to lumber in the virgin forests north of the city, John Ross occupied a place of equal importance with any of those who came before him or followed in later years. He displayed those qualities that were absolutely necessary for success in this vigorous and red-blooded industry—sagacity, daring, shrewdness and integrity—and for more than half a century he operated on the Penobscot waters. Mr. Ross acquired large timberland holdings in both Penobscot and Piscataquis counties and they are still held intact by his son, Col. Harry F. Ross of this city. The elder Ross was one of the incorporators of the Eastern Trust & Banking Company.

The Stetsons

The name of Stetson was not only an honorable one but an important one in the early development of Bangor. The first of the family to settle in this section was Simeon Stetson who came to Hampden from Stetson where his brother had purchased the township which now forms the town of Stetson. In Hampden he kept a store, ran a saw-mill and built vessels which he employed in the West Indies trade.

George Stetson, son of Simeon and father of Hon. Isaiah K. Stetson, for many years one of Bangor's leading citizens, now retired, came to Bangor in 1834 and engaged in general trade, the firm name being Brown & Stetson. Later the firm became Emery, Stetson & Co., and did a large wholesale and importing business and were also large manufacturers and shippers of lumber. It is said that Mr. Stetson was the first to ship ice from the Penobscot.

Mr. Stetson became president of the Market Bank and later of the First National Bank which absorbed the Market Bank. He was prominent in city affairs, was sent to the legislature and devoted much time to insurance companies of which he was an organizer.

Charles Stetson, a lawyer, who was a member of the 31st Congress and Isaiah Stetson, prominent in business and four times mayor of Bangor during the Civil War, were sons of Simeon Stetson and brothers of George.

George K. Jewett

One could write many pages about the business activities of George K. Jewett who moved to Bangor in the early part of the century and made a name and fortune for himself as a timberland railroad operator. There was quite a large group of men who were interested in the building of the European and North American Railroad but Mr. Jewett was probably the one most responsible for the carrying through of the project. He raised the capital for the building of the road, designed as a protection to the eastern frontier, and became its president. This road opened valuable timberlands to the Canadian border and many Bangor men acquired wild lands all along the line of the road and it generally brought them wealth.

The Jewett family, resided in the beautiful house at Broadway and Somerset street, more recently the home of Dr. Hayward Stetson and Henry Barker and now owned by the Catholic church.

Mr. Jewett's daughter, Louise, married Charles H. Sawyer, at the time of their marriage connected with the European & North American Railroad. This connection brought the Sawyers into the timberland business and large holdings were acquired. Charles H. and Robert W. Sawyer later combined their abilities and resources and went into the business of building mills and railroads. In addition to operating timberlands. They built the mills of the Orono Pulp and Paper Co., Eastern Manufacturing Co., and mills at Rumford Falls and Berlin, N. H. They also had a part in the building of the Dexte and Penobscot Railroad and the Northern Telephone and Telegraph company into Aroostook County.

They also developed a number of water powers north of Bangor.

Hon. Benjamin B. Thatcher

At the time the Stetsons and Cutlers and Eddy's were engaged in the lumber business in Bangor, Benjamin B. Thatcher began taking a prominent part in the business and finally acquired with others the extensive mill properties of Eddy, Murphy & Co., which he operated successfully for ten years, selling out to Cutler & Co., and thereafter he operated mills alone at Milford and Stillwater. Later he became interested in the wood pulp business and was largely instrumental in organizing the Orono Pulp & Paper Co., of which he was president for many years. He filled many other positions of trust, was an incorporator of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and served in both branches of the legislature.

Hon. John L. Cutler

The name of Cutler was one of the most prominent of the many connected with the early lumber business of the city. Coming to Bangor in 1850 from Exeter where he was engaged in general trading, John Ly-sander Cutler became in company at different times with D. R. Stock-well, G. S. Chalmers, B. B. Thatcher and Darius Eddy one of the largest lumber manufacturing businesses in the state. Eventually the firm be-came Steison, Cutler & Co., and ex-tended its business to St. John and Boston. Mr. Cutler's three sons, George C., Frederick B. and John L., Jr., assisting in the business, the two former being located in Boston and the latter in St. John. Mr. Cutler filled many places of trust with-in the gift of the people of the city and state, being a member of both branches of the legislature two years each, and serving as president of the upper body.

The Stricklands

The Strickland family in Bangor had its beginning in about the year 1832, when Samuel P. and Hastings Strickland migrated here and immediately entered into the manufacture of lumber, their first mill being on the Kenduskeag just below Buliseye bridge. At first they cut their lumber in the near vicinity of the mill but later acquired tim-berlands up north and gradually be-came among the leading timberland owners and operators of the section. Hastings became a sheriff and went to the legislature in addition to hold-ing many other important posts. They were among the prime movers in the building of the Telos Canal Dam, between Webster Lake and Round Ponds which diverted the wa-ter from Eagle lake into Chamber-lain lake along the East Branch wa-tercourse instead of letting them run into the St. John headwaters. It was Hastings who built the railroad from Northeast Carry, two miles to the West Branch. William H. Strickland son of Hastings and John T. and Charles C. sons of Samuel P., be-came prominent in their time in the lumber and timberland industry and their son succeeded to their holdings which have come down fairly intact. The office of S. P. and H. Strick-land, located on the lower end of Ex-change street, was one of the centers of the lumber industry in Bangor for many years.

John Cassidy

Among the largest individual tim-ber and owners in eastern Maine was John Cassidy, whose name for many years occupied an honorable place in the business and industrial life of Bangor and Eastern and Northern Maine. First as a merchant on Broad street at the age of 22 and gradually extending his energies as a tim-berland operator and lumber man-ufacturer Mr. Cassidy became a giant in the industries which brought f-ines to so many individuals. Wealth and fame to the city. M-ssidy's business acumen and judgment made his ser-vice in the banking was one of the in- Eastern Trust &

coming its president and guiding genius in 1880 and continuing as president until he retired from active business in 1915. His timberlands and the John Cassidy Co., wholesale grocers, are still intact under the able management of his son, James W. Cassidy.

Charles D. Bryant

Charles D. Bryant was best known as the manager of the Hersey estate after the death of the general but he won his spurs when he left the farm home in Hermon at the age of 16 and by working on farms during the sum-mer making shingles winters he sav-ed enough to pay for his father's mortgaged farm. Then he came to Bangor and became a successful tim-berland surveyor and cruiser and ac-cumulated a large competence.

John P. Webber

John P. Webber was another early settler who made a fortune in tim-berlands and saw-mills. Starting as a trader and store keeper at Ripley with his brother, Franklin he later settled in Exeter and then in Corinth and gradually acquired large tim-berland holdings some of which are still owned in the Webber family.

Hon. Henry Prentiss

The name of Prentiss attained prominence in Bangor in the early 40's, Henry E. Prentiss, who moved to this section from Oxford county becoming a leader of the bar but gave up active practice to devote his time to buying and selling tim-berlands and he thus built up the for-tune that has come down through the generations of the family to the present time. He served Bangor as mayor and represented the city in the legislature.

William T. Pearson

One of the largest and most suc-cessful lumber dealers in the early days was William T. Pearson who came here from Corinth. Branching out from the grocery business he became a surveyor of lumber and then Surveyor-General and later commenced the manufacture of lum-ber and also sold at wholesale. His mills, among the largest on the riv-er, were at Basin Mills, Old Town, Veazie and Great Works.

The Sterns

Many people today remember Sterns Mill on the banks of the riv-er near what is now Sterns Hill. This mill, one of the largest on the river was established by C. G. Sterns who was already operating a mill with his father in Brewer on what is now known as the Sargent site. Mr. Sterns took his sons, Samuel and Ezra L., into business with him and later E. Wheeldon became a member and the mill was enlarged and Hinckley & Egery mill nearby was acquired. The firm lumbered extensively, cutting a large part of their logs.

Capt. T. J. Stewart

Capt. Thomas J. Stewart was a power in the shipping and lum-bering manufacture business in Bangor in its early days, building up one of the largest businesses of its kind along the Atlantic coast. Many ves-sels were either owned or controlled

by him and used in shipping shooks to Italian and other foreign ports and bringing back cargoes of salt, molasses, etc. The firm became known later as the T. J. Stewart Co., and Mr. Stewart's sons, Charles M. Edward L. and Roland J. were taken into the business but with the decline of shipping the business declined and the company passed out of existence. The company did a large business in the manufacture of spool wood and box shooks which it shipped in its own bottoms. They were also ship brokers and dealt in insurance.

Fred W. Ayer

The largest lumber manufacturer on the river for some years was Fred W. Ayer who bought the old Palmer & Johnson mill on the site now occupied by the Eastern Manufacturing Co., on the Brewer side. Mr. Ayer, who was the son of Nathan C. Ayer, who came here from ~~Washington~~ and became president of the old Second National Bank, started the saw-mill business in Great Works, then moved down the river to Veazie and operated the so-called City Mills and later acquired the Palmer & Johnson mills. This property he developed on a large scale and branched out until it was turning out 50,000,000 feet of lumber a year, the largest output of any mill on the river. He operated a large fleet of vessels to ship the product of the mill. Some years later a pulp plant, one of the first in the state was built next to the saw-mill. In the establishment of this pulp mill Garret Schenck who later became president of the Great Northern Paper Co., and probably did as much as any man for the development of the state, was the contracting builder and the mill became what is now the Eastern Manufacturing Co., one of the leading industrial plants in the state. Mr. Schenck resided in Bangor at one time and as a contracting engineer built the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., the Webster Mill at Orono, now the International Pulp and Paper Co., and the Rumford Pulp and Paper Co., at Rumford in which he was financially interested as he was in the Great Northern Paper Co., which stands as a monument to his great executive ability and knowledge of the pulp and timberland business.

The Walkers

The Walkers, the father James and sons E. E. and James P. were prominent figures in the saw-mill industry on the Penobscot for many years. James, Sr., came to Bangor from the western part of the state and acquired the Basin Mills saw-mill and this he operated until his death, his son succeeding to the business. It is said that the mill was the largest saw-mill in America, having as many as eight or ten gangs. A portion of the site of the mill was sold to the syndicate that built the Orono Pulp & Paper Co. The Walker mill sawed both long and short lumber. It was burned about 1912 and was never rebuilt.

The Morse Mills

The history of the Morse Mills on the Kenduskeag runs back to the latter part of the 18th century. Grist and saw-mills were operated on the falls for many years and previous to

1850 at about which time L. J. Morse and H. P. Oliver took over the saw-mill and some years later Frank Hight joined them and in addition to the saw-mill a salt works was operated on a power site above. Ralph W. Morse, Orin Oliver, E. O. Pendleton, Walter L. Morse, son of L. J., entered the firm as the years passed and the mills were rapidly developed. From time to time the company purchased shore property about their mills and introduced steam power in addition to water power. The principal business of the firm is the manufacture of lumber, which is sold at wholesale and retail and to this day does a large business.

Thomas N. Egery

Thomas N. Egery was another man who took a prominent part in the industrial life of Bangor. He was born in 1809 in Massachusetts but came to Bangor at an early age and from a small foundry and blacksmith shop developed the Thomas N. Egery & Co., in company with Daniel B. Hinckley. In 1838 a consolidation of business resulted in the Hinckley and Egery Co., which became one of the largest foundries in the state. The business was carried to the Pacific coast where a foundry was established at San Francisco by Mr. Egery taking personal charge there for 16 months until the business became well established and then Daniel B. and Barney Hinckley, nephews of the member of the firm, bought out the plant and continued to operate it. Mr. Egery served in the city government and in the state legislature.

Hon. Henry Lord

It was not intended that this article should include men well known to the present generation but a man who held the unprecedented distinction of being, at different times, speaker of the state house of representatives and president of the senate, should not be omitted even if his span of life reached almost to the year of this anniversary. This man was Hon. Henry Lord, a native of the city, prominent for a great many years in the business and civic life of the city, honored and respected by all. Mr. Lord, during the days when Bangor was a great shipping port, was extensively engaged as a general commission merchant and being a large owner and manager of vessel property, shipping large quantities of ice, lumber, hay, last blocks, slate, bricks and other products. He served the city in many positions of trust and responsibility, was at one time president of the board of trustees of the Maine State College and president of the Maine Universalist convention.

President of Senate

Bangor has furnished the following presidents of the State Senate:

William D. Williamson,	1820-21
Samuel H. Blake	1842
Franklin Muzzy,	1855
John B. Foster,	1873
John L. Cutler,	1883
Henry Lord,	1889
Taber D. Bailey,	1917

Freedom
Me.

Speakers of House

The following Bangor men were speakers of the House of Representatives:

Elisha H. Allen,	1838
Edward B. Nealley,	1877
Henry Lord,	1878
Charles Hamlin,	1885
Isalah K. Stetson,	1890

It should be noted that Hon. Henry Lord is the only one in the lists who served as presiding officer of both branches of the State Legislative bodies and was, as a matter of fact, the only member of the legislature who has been thus honored.

Charles E. Dole

Charles E. Dole was one of the earliest operators on the West Branch and under the name of Soule & Dole also operated on the North Branch. Dole Pond is named for him and also Dole farm, a well known stopping place in that region. Dole Township, which he owned, was so identified on the maps of the northern timber region.

Eben and Thomas Coe

Eben and Thomas Coe and David Pingree were names synonymous with large timberland holdings in northern and northeastern Maine. Pingree acquired large holdings of land that became available at public sale when the European & North American Railroad failed up, purchasing large blocks of land at a low figure for those days. The Coes also acquired large holdings and also managed for Mr. Pingree and the Pingree estate in more recent years. Mr. Pingree was one of the largest independent timberland owners in the state and the estate is said to hold practically a million acres intact.

The Connors Brothers

The Connors Brothers, were early

operators on the West Branch. Edward and John went west at the time of the Gold Rush and came back with considerable money which they wisely invested in timberlands. William lumbered considerably but was best known for his expert handling of the logs that came down to the Bangor boom, the little steamer "William Connors" being well known on the river commerce from the boom to the mills further down the river on both shores.

F. W. and C. E. Hill

Fred W. and Charles E. Hill were others prominent in the lumber and timberland industries but the former invested heavily in timberlands in Michigan and it is said that most of his wealth was made in that state rather than in Maine, which knew him so well. Bangor has for years felt the result of his benefactions to charities and public institutions. Their father was Roderick B. Hill who married a daughter of John Hamm, a prominent man of the early days.

William B. Hayford

William B. Hayford established the Hayford fortune. One of his great accomplishments was in assisting to promote the railroad to Vanceboro. He also owned timberlands, operated some and conducted a thriving store for the supplying of mills.

The first births of white children in Bangor were in 1772, those of Mary Howard on June 30, and of Hannah Hathorn on September 10.

The first burial ground in Bangor was on the lot now occupied by Foley-Paul Company and Hathorn Auto Supply Company on the site of the old Union Iron Works.

1834—1934

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

Catholicity In Bangor

By Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan, P. R.

The history of Catholicity in Bangor began in the early years of the nineteenth century. There was at the time no church nor resident pastor and therefore no parish records, until the year 1854. The following record is found in the Baptismal Register, June 16, 1834. Baptised Mary, born March 15, of John Martin and Margaret Brinnin. Sponsors, John Fallon and Mary Joice. Patrick McNamee."

It is believed that the first Mass was celebrated in Bangor in 1829 in the home of James Carr 21 Court street. From time to time in the course of the following years Mass was celebrated in a house in Broad street. It was not until 1836 during

the pastorate of the Reverend Michael Lynch that the first church, St. Michael's was built. The site of the new church was in Court street on the grounds of the Doctor Cue estate, which is now the property of the City of Bangor. Father Lynch, who had succeeded Father McNamee in the year 1836, remained as pastor until 1839, when the Reverend Thomas O'Sullivan assumed the pastorate of St. Michael's. Father O'Sullivan remained in charge of the growing parish until 1853.

So great was the increase in numbers that the little church was twice enlarged to accommodate all who wished to fulfil their obligation of attending Mass. Then a great priest, whose memory is held in benediction, the Reverend John Baptist of the

Society of Jesus, was appointed to carry on the work of his predecessors.

The congregation had been increasing in such numbers that it became imperative to build a church in keeping with the needs of present and future generations. Father Bapst was equal to the occasion and manifested the qualities of leadership that distinguished his career. He acquired a lot of land on the corner of Broadway and Somerset streets with the intention of building a church. It is more than a coincidence, rather an act of Divine Providence, that after the lapse of seventy-five years a monument dedicated to the memory of Father Bapst, and destined to foster ideals that were dear to his heart, occupies the very spot which circumstances of the times made necessary to abandon, and to acquire a less pretentious location for the church.

The events of the past three quarters of a century have fully justified the courage and vision that found expression in the building of St. John's Church. It may be that the years to come will give full recognition to the generosity and sacrifice of priests and people who have made John Bapst High School a reality and not a dream.

Father Bapst continued to minister to the spiritual needs of the people of Bangor and neighboring communities until 1859, when the Reverend Henry Gillen became pastor. Father Gillen's great accomplishment was the foundation of a school for the education of the children under the capable instruction of the Sisters of Mercy in the year 1865. The personnel of the original community was: Mother Mary Gonzaga O'Brien, Superior; Sisters Mary Agnes O'Brien, Mary Aloysius Kelley, Mary Xavier Byrne, Mary Gabriel Fahey and Patricia.

Soon their numbers were augmented by three others, Sister Mary De Sales Wheeler, Sister Mary Clare Leeson and Sister Mary Rose Tierney. For nearly seventy years the Sisters of Mercy have dedicated their lives to the glorious work of Christian education, and only the recording angel can give an adequate picture of their contribution to the progress in religious and civil life of the citizens of our fair city.

Father Gillen was succeeded in turn by the Reverends James Murphy, Eugene Velromfle, and Clement Mutsaers. During the pastorate of Father Clement Mutsaers, St. John's Parish was divided, and in the early seventies Reverend John W. Murphy was assigned to the work of establishing a parish on the west side of the Kenduskeag, and as a result of his energetic labors the magnificent church, St. Mary's was erected in mute testimony of the faith, zeal and generosity of priest and people.

Succeeding Father Clement Mutsaers, Reverend Edward McSweeney only four years after his ordination to the priesthood, was appointed pastor of St. John's in the year 1874. Father McSweeney's long and eventful career of thirty-four years as pastor of St. John's can not be given full justice in a brief sketch of Cath-

olicity in Bangor. Always kind, and yet duly firm in his administration, he was an ideal pastor. Devotion to his people and to religion was his characteristic and outstanding claim to the love and respect not only of those to whom he ministered so ardently and successfully, but of all the citizens in the community. During his pastorate the Michael Schwartz home on State street was acquired as a home for the Sisters, who had been living in the Convent and school in Newbury street. St. Xavier's Academy, a school for advanced studies for girls, was established there in the year 1879.

Father McSweeney possessed an artistic sense of the beautiful, as evidenced by the interior decorations of St. John's Church and notably the Munich windows. In the great achievements of ecclesiastical art of the past fifty years the beautiful windows with their rich coloring remain as a tribute to the genius and

Reverend Patrick J. Garrity came to St. John's after the death in July, 1908 of the lamented pastor, who had baptised and married a whole generation of parishioners. His great achievement was the building of St. John's School on State street, as the original school had become inadequate. Though he had advanced to the age of fifty-five when he assumed the pastorate, and succeeded a pastor who was solidly intrenched in the hearts of the people, his great zeal left to the parish and to the city a great monument, St. John's school.

It is a rather interesting fact to note that it was not more than seventeen years after the dedication of St. John's church, which ordinarily would satisfy the needs of the Catholic population for an extended span of years, that St. Mary's parish was founded. A similar extraordinary fact may be noted in the expansion of school facilities. It was only fourteen years after the building of St. John's school, when it would seem that the school problems of at least one generation were solved, that John Bapst High school on Broadway was dedicated to the cause of Christian education in the secondary schools.

Many of the less courageous members of the artists of an age long since past.

Members of St. John's Parish looked upon the project of a larger parochial school, which the pastor Father Garrity was commissioned to build, as a colossal undertaking. They expressed the fear that it could not be paid for, and finally that it was so large it would not be fully occupied. However, all these dire fears and prophecies were as usual unfounded. All three events which were considered not only improbable but impossible were accomplished during the life time of Father Garrity.

Father Garrity ceased his labors and was called to his reward in February, 1919, and was succeeded by the present pastor who is the writer of this sketch.

To return in our narrative to St. Mary's, Reverend Michael C. O'Brien was appointed pastor of St. Mary's in 1880, and his twenty-one years of service recorded great achievements for religion. His on

was the building of St. Mary's school which opened in 1827. The Brothers were the teachers of the boys and the Sisters of Mercy of the girls.

Father O'Brien was a man of extraordinary parts, a giant in stature and in intellect as well, a great theologian, a linguist, and withal a gentle character who radiated warmth and friendliness, while at the same time bristling with vigor and action.

The pastors who followed in succession to Father O'Brien were the Reverend M. F. Walsh, Reverend Jeremiah McCarthy, Reverend M. A. Clarey and the present pastor the Reverend T. H. Houlihan. All these have contributed immeasurably to the religious and civic betterment of the City of Bangor, as St. Mary's priests and people have been and are exemplars of everything great and

good.

In this hurried sketch we have touched only the highlights of the progress of Catholicity in Bangor during the past one hundred years, but from it we may learn that the church has contributed her share to the upbuilding of our institutions and the care and inspiration of our people.

Thomas J. Nelligan

ORIGIN OF FRENCH ST.

French street was named for the tract of land running back from "City Point" on the east bank of the mouth of Kenduskeag stream. This tract was owned by Ebenezer and Frederick French, who gave Broadway Park to the City.

William Potter built the first saw-mill at the falls near Lover's Leap in 1786.

1834—1934

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

The Waterfront In 1834

By John W. White

For nearly one hundred years before Jacob Bussell cleared land near the Red Bridge in 1769 to erect his modest dwelling and become the first settler of the Queen City of Maine, the Penobscot River was an important thoroughfare. The French, who controlled Canada, also possessed Castine and used the river as a highway of communication between the land of the maple and their trading posts established in the Penobscot region.

In 1758 Fort Pownall was built by the British at Fort Point and the history of the Penobscot and Bangor from that time on becomes a part of England's until after the Revolution.

For some reason or other the vicinity of Kenduskeag Stream, where nearly all of Bangor's business establishments are situated today, was not favored by the early settlers. They preferred dwelling near Penjacob Stream and in 1771 Joseph Mansel came from Bagaduce (Castine), built a saw-mill on the easterly side of the stream for the Harthorns, (who, by the way, built the first frame house here not far from Mount Hope), and assisted in building a dam and bridge on that stream above the present main highway. Much of the product from this mill was shipped to Castine, then one of the most important ports in North America. About fifteen years after this Mansel erected a grist mill near the same place, which was the first grist mill in the Plantation.

The year 1779 saw the end of the ill-fated Penobscot Expedition led by Commodore Richard Saltonstall and General Solomon Lovell. In August of that year the American fleet met the British squadron under Sir George Collier in Penobscot Bay. The American vessels turned tail, fled up the Penobscot and, at the mouth of Kenduskeag Stream, blew up or burned their nine ships of 154 guns and three transports. A cannon from one of these ships was raised from the river bottom in 1876 and is now displayed on Kenduskeag Mall.

Move to Present Center

The later settlers thought better of the vicinity of Kenduskeag Stream than their immediate predecessors, for we find that in the year 1786 William Potter had a small mill built on the fall near Lover's Leap.

From the aforesaid facts it is thus seen that the early settlers at once made use of that product for which Maine, and especially Bangor, was later to become famous—namely lumber.

Fishing

Although lumber was an important product the other natural resources were made to produce their cash value. The streams and the river were full of fish. Salmon, bass, shad, alewives, and, I suppose, too, the lowly tom-cod were taken under Lover's Leap, at the mouths of the Manta-wassuck, Segeunkedunk, and Sowadabscok Streams, and at Penobscot Falls. vessels began to frequent the river and the surplus lumber and

fish of the inhabitants were taken at remunerative prices. Between 30 and 400 barrels of shad and alewives were usually taken at one time at each of the several fishing places or eddies—the average would be from 75 to 100 barrels. At Trent's Falls—where the present Water Works Dam now is—as many as 40 salmon were sometimes taken in a day. From \$1.00 to \$1.25 per barrel were paid from the vessels for alewives, and what were then considered fair prices for shad. Newburyport vessels often engaged in the trade and took large quantities of fish to the Southern markets and the West Indies for plantation purposes.

Just as now the fishermen had their troubles. Sturgeon, which were esteemed of no value for food, often played havoc with the seines of the fishermen.

Although Bangor had a population of 277 in 1800, which had increased to 850 in 1810, no bridge was built across the Kenduskeag Stream until 1808. Previous to this, unless one owned a boat or cared to swim, the only method of getting from the East to the West side of the town, or vice versa, was to use a ferry operated by one, Crane, near the foot of Water street.

People then were much the same as they are now and we find that there was much opposition to having such a public improvement as a bridge across the Stream. It was thought it "would not only materially injure and sacrifice the property of individuals by abridging their rights and privileges, but would destroy the harbor of Bangor without benefitting the public good."

Early Survey of River

Although nothing succeeds like success, prosperity also is the cause of much jealousy and scheming. We find that prior to July 20, 1816 it was the practice of the inhabitants on the shores of the river from 12 to 18 miles below Bangor to board vessels ascending the river and warn the masters of the danger attending the navigation above. This led to a survey of the river by two shipmasters and a merchant—competent persons—who reported twenty-one feet at low water off Dutton's Head, on the west side of the river; thence to India Point (between Central Depot and the Kenduskeag Stream) the water fell in the channel to 14 feet at lowest ebb, the channel being narrow and not very direct, the surveyors further reported. "On the easterly side of the river, above Dutton's Head, is a shoal with from 5 to 9 feet of water at low ebb. Opposite India Point, the depth is 17 or 18 feet in the channel; thence parallel with India street (Jopps, now Front street) it is 20 to 21 feet at lowest ebb, about 20 fathoms from the shore, and 17 to 21 feet, to 300 fathoms above Kenduskeag Point. The bottom of the river is in most places rocky. There is an eddy under the High Head on the Brewer side, about 100 fathoms above Kenduskeag Point, where in one place is an excellent sandy bottom, and several ships of from 500 to 700 tons burthen, loaded, may lie afloat at low water."

In this year, 1816, Bangor was reported to for lumber from the East as well as from the West. In the three weeks next preceding August 17, thirteen large vessels sailed from the port for Lubec with cargoes of lumber. Several others sailed shortly afterwards.

Ships and Shipping

Shipbuilding began in Bangor at least as early as 1791 and between 1790 and 1835 we have records of at least forty-seven ships built here. Since Bangor, Brewer and Orrington reported as part of the Castine Customs District from 1790 to 1818 and Bangor reported to Belfast until 1826 and the three reported to Hampden from then until 1834 when the Custom House was established in Bangor, it is rather difficult to present complete and accurate figures. Hampden, until 1800, was a more important shipbuilding center than the Queen City but after that Bangor seems to have held her own. When the British came to Bangor in 1814 there were 17 vessels in the harbor at the time. One was being built in Bangor and three in Brewer. Seven vessels were taken down the river by the British and the rest burned. The names of the burned vessels which have been preserved are: brig "Caravan"; schooners, "Neptune's Barge", "Thinks-I-to-Myself", "Eunice and Polly", "Gladfator," and "Three Brothers"; sloop "Ranger." Those carried away by the enemy were the "Bangor Packet"; the

schooners "Oliver Spear", "Hancock," which was retaken; the "Lucy" which was lost; and the beautiful boat "Cato." From other evidence it appears that the "Thinks-I-to-Myself" was saved, as she is later reported as a privateer under British colors.

One thing that distinguished Bangor from almost every other port in the world was the startlingly incongruous spectacle of vessels filling their casks with drinking water from a river where the rise and fall of the tide was almost double that of any neighboring salt water port. To guard against any possible brackishness this filling of casks was always done at dead low water, or to be more exact, at "low-water-slack." Indeed the river water was preferred to any that could be obtained from springs. It was claimed that however stale or musty the river water might become, it had the remarkable quality of clearing itself, something not found in any springwater no matter how pure.

Steamboats

In May of 1824 Bangor was visited by a steamboat for the first time. Steamboating was then in its infancy. A party was made up and the boat left Bangor at nine a. m., went to Bucksport where it stayed an hour and that night was safely moored again in the harbor of Bangor to the delight of many who believed the chief function of a steamboat was to blow up. In this year also the Boston and Bangor Steamship Company began operation; in 1890 this line enjoyed the reputation of being the oldest established steamship company in the United States.

Three years later, 1827, it is re-

ported that 7,000 shad and a hundred barrels of alewives were taken at one haul of the seine about the middle of May. The shad sold at fifty cents a hundred while the alewives were deemed hardly worth saving.

We now come to the year 1832 when the first bridge was built across the Penobscot river. In the early days it is reported that there being no boat or gondola of sufficient size to convey horses across the river, the Rev. M. Hall sometimes resorted to the expedient of lashing two canoes together, side by side, and then putting his horse on board with its fore feet in one and hind feet in the other, would thus at great risk when the current was strong, ferry his docile beast over the river, though generally the horse had to make the passage by swimming, while his master went in a canoe.

Conditions were slightly better in 1829 when ferries plied between Union Street and Brewer; Union street and Exchange street; and Exchange street and Brewer.

The opening of the toll bridge in 1832 extended the trade of Bangor greatly but somewhat hindered schooners from regularly sailing up above Treat's Falls to load oak lumber, and potatoes near Mount Hope Cemetery as they were used to do since 1789.

Thus we leave the little town of Bangor which already was surveying thirty and forty-five million feet of lumber per year, had a population in 1830 of 2868 souls, and little dreamed it would become, about thirty-five years after its incorporation four years later, the greatest lumber port in the world.

Story of Bangor's Great Fire

BUSINESS SECTION DEVASTATED BY THE DEVOURING FLAMES

Nearly 300 Dwelling Houses Consumed in Raging Conflagration Which Rendered Hundreds Of Residents Homeless

Bangor's greatest civic calamity over the years came on Sunday, April 30, 1911, when a large portion of the city, including many of its most important business buildings, was destroyed by fire. It was on a sunny afternoon a little after four o'clock that fire broke out in the hay shed owned by J. Frank Green on lower Broad street, believed to have caught from a spark from a passing locomotive. Fanned by a high southwest wind, cinders were carried across Kenduskeag stream, igniting the Stetson building occupied by the New England Telephone exchange on Exchange street at the foot of York.

With irresistible force the flames swept straight through the center of the city along Harlow, Center, French and State streets and Broadway. The property loss, when final estimates were reached, was \$3,188,081.90 and the insurance paid was \$1,563,312.60. The fire burned over an area of 55 acres and it was not until Monday morning that it was under subjection.

From the files of the Commercial we take the story of the great conflagration:

Business blocks, some of them the

finest in the city, were burned to the number of 100. Some 285 dwelling houses were laid in ashes.

Soon after the fire started aid was hurriedly summoned from Brewer and Old Town. Mayor Mullen then telegraphed to Waterville, Augusta, Lewiston and Portland and fire fighters from those cities were rushed here on special Maine Central trains. They arrived during the evening, when the fire was at its height, and their services proved indispensable. Although it performed prodigies, the local fire department was powerless in face of such a conflagration. The special train bringing the Portland firemen made the 136 miles between that city and Bangor in 200 minutes.

What Was Burned

Entirely wiped out are the business blocks on Exchange street from York street to East Market square, and on State street from the Merrill Trust Co. building and T. White's to Broadway; Park street, its entire length and a large section of Central and Franklin streets.

The residential portion of the city also suffered a most terrible loss. Many of the beautiful residences on the west side of Broadway between State street and South Park, went up in flames. Between the same limits on French street nearly every residence was burned, while starting from Harlow street the flames made an almost clean swath clear to the east side of Broadway between State and South Park, burning hundreds of dwellings on Harlow, Spring, Penobscot, Prospect, Cumberland, Center, Somerset, Garland and Park streets.

Totally destroyed are such splendid business blocks as the Stetson, Sterns' property, including four and seven-story blocks, six-story Exchange block, seven-story Morse-Oliver block, four story Kenduskeag block, all the blocks on the northerly side of State street, between the bridge and Harlow, and the Graham building.

Other notable buildings that are now but ashes are the postoffice and custom house, Norombega hall, Penobscot Machinery Co.'s plant, the Bangor high school, the Windsor hotel, Central Fire station, Bangor savings bank and the sub-station of the Bangor Railway & Electric company. A great loss comes in the destruction of the Bangor public library, which was located in the Kenduskeag block and which was totally destroyed with its many thousands of volumes and also the valuable collection of the Bangor Historical society.

So suddenly came the flames and so rapidly did they spread that but very few goods could be taken from either the business houses or the private dwellings and in practically all cases the loss was total.

In addition seven of the churches of the city were totally destroyed by the raging flames. Those gone are the First Congregational on Broadway, the Central Congregational and St. John's Episcopal on French street, the Universalist, First Baptist, the Christian Advent on Center street and the Jewish Synagogue.

Realizes the Danger

Realizing that the city was face to face with a great fire, Mayor Mullen hurriedly sent for aid to Portland, Waterville, Augusta, Lewiston, Old Town, Brewer and elsewhere, and soon there came an offer of assistance from Boston.

Dynamite and every possible means of checking the flames were used, but it was not until after midnight that the firemen felt that the flames had done their worst and that there would be no further extension of the fire limits.

Scores of residences, some of them among the handsomest in the city, were burned to ashes, and very many families were forced to seek shelter with friends and neighbors for the night, many of them knowing that all they possessed in the world had disappeared in smoke.

Two Were Killed

In addition to the terrible property loss, there must be recorded loss of life as two Brewer men, George Abbott and John N. Scribner were killed, the first by a falling chimney, the second being caught under the falling wall of the Morse-Oliver building.

Although there were many rumors during the night that several firemen were missing and that others were injured, there were no grounds for most of them. One man, however, was burned to death, John N. Scribner of Brewer. While the Morse-Oliver building was burning this elderly man was seen wandering about in a circle on Exchange street, in front of that structure, with his clothing all afire. Several started to his aid, but just at that moment the front wall started to topple, and the rescuers were obliged to retreat. The wall fell and the man already more dead than alive from the fire, was buried beneath tons upon tons of brick.

George W. Abbott, 41 years old, and a Brewer fireman, was struck on the head by a falling brick. He was rushed to the Eastern Maine General hospital but died ten minutes after arriving there.

The telephone service was put out of business with the burning of the telephone exchange on Exchange street, about 5 o'clock and even had the exchange escaped the service would have been destroyed for wires fell by the scores in many sections. The electric light service also went out of commission and those who depended upon this means of illumination alone found themselves in darkness as night came on. All the night long truck and wagons, automobiles and even sleds and sleighs passed through the streets laden with merchandise, being carted to places of safety.

The City hall, the courthouse and the Y. M. C. A. building escaped, although at one time it looked as if nothing could save them from destruction.

The Bangor Railway & Electric Co. Totally Disabled

Clarence M. Tolman, chief electric engineer of the B. R. & E. Co. stated to the Commercial early Monday morning that it would probably be at least two weeks before the lighting system could be put in any sort of proper order, and that about the same length of time would elapse before there would be any sort of car service worthy of the name. The rotary converters and the lighting transformers were absolutely ruined, and the storage batteries, valued at \$25,000, were also rendered useless for all time. The transmission lines were burned out as far as Broadway and Garland street.

All along the line of the B. R. & E. Co.'s track wires were down, and this adds to the sad plight of the service.

Fought Fire Desperately

All through the night, not only the firemen, but hundreds of citizens, fought desperately against the on-rushing flames. For a time nothing could prevail against them. Leaping high into the air and fanned by the strong southeast wind, the billows of fire surged toward the outskirts of the city. Blazing cinders ignited dozens of buildings almost momentarily. The streets were as light as day and it was possible to read fine print all over the city at midnight.

The glare of the fire could be witnessed for miles out in the country. It was plainly visible at Bar Harbor, about 50 miles away. Hundreds of people from surrounding towns hurriedly harnessed horses and started for the city. By early morning there was a steady procession of teams along most of the more important roads leading cityward. Broadway and Chapin parks seemed to be regarded as havens of refuge by many of the residents of the east side. At one time the wind was sending showers of cinders from the Broadway fires up toward the houses to the eastward. Valuables were hurriedly packed by the residents of that section and, in many cases, the work of moving everything out was commenced. Furniture, bedding and a variety of household goods were taken to the parks, some member of a family usually remaining on guard, while the others hurriedly returned for other goods. Some thefts were reported, although nothing like general pillage took place. Those who could get teams or automobiles secured them at whatever price was asked.

The following business houses and individuals met with a total loss in the down town district:

State Street

- Farrar Furniture Co.
- Taney photograph studio.
- J. L. O'Reilly, tailor.
- Stuart sisters.
- Office Bacon-Robinson Coal Co.
- Blacar Jewelry Co.
- Bert O. Gordon, jeweller.
- O. Crosby Bean, news stand.
- Larkin Candy Co.
- T. P. McAloon, saloon.
- Benoit-Latneau Clothing company.
- Thistle Tea rooms.
- Scott Tea Co.
- Chalmers, photographer.
- B C M Cigar Co.
- East Side Pharmacy.
- Dr. Fuller, dentist.
- Bangor Savings bank.
- Fred T. Hall Co.
- Gerrity's studio.
- Salley Clothing company.
- J. F. Woodman & Co., wood, coal.
- Stickney & Babcock company office.
- Pearl & Dennett, real estate.
- Largey Clothing company.
- Abbott's barber shop.
- W. F. Curran, insurance.

- W. H. Gorham, artist's supplies.
- Holt & Kimball, gunsmiths.
- Fred Bartlett, fruit.
- W. L. Eldridge, news dealer.
- Philip Coombs.
- J. N. V. Lane, electrical supplies.
- L. W. Cutter, carpenter.
- Union Hose Co., fire station.
- Chinese laundry.

Exchange Street

- C. H. Babb & Co., plumbers.
- Brennan & Curran grocers.
- The Fairbanks Co., hardware.
- J. H. Russell, cafe.
- Hodgkins & Fiske, furniture.
- New England Tel. & Tel. Co.
- S. L. Crosby, taxidermist and sporting goods.

- Dr. C. H. MacMahon, dentist.
- Tyler & Fogg, bankers.
- Bangor & Aroostook railroad.
- Green stamp store.
- J. C. Norton Co., grocers.
- F. H. Fickett, baker.
- J. F. O'Connell, grocer.
- Clement & Carter, real estate.

- A. McCluskie's restaurant.
- Collins' market.
- Charles Eldredge, barber.
- C. H. Babb & Co., plumbers.
- Sterns Lumber Co. offices.

Franklin Street

- Penobscot Foundry and Machine Co.
- Charles W. Morse, sales stables.
- Penobscot garage, automobiles.

Harlow Street

- James P. Stymest, clothier.
- Edward F. Kane, restaurant.
- H. E. Wentworth, fish dealer.
- Greek shoe-shining stand.
- Fletcher & Butterfield, marble workers.
- Leighton & Leland, blacksmiths.
- Haze L. Mayo, livery stable.

- Brown & White.
- John Wood.
- C. R. Lane.

- D. T. Sexton, saloon.
- Paul Martini, fruit.
- Windsor Hotel.
- First Baptist church.

Central Street

- Boston dye house.
- Gilman & Emerson.
- John Frey, shoemaker.
- Maurice P. Gallagher.
- Bangor dye house.
- Graham building.
- Carl S. Preble, pharmacy.
- Nickel theatre.
- Rice & Tyler, pianos.
- L. O. O. F. lodge quarters.
- Grand Union Tea Co.
- Goode & Speed's restaurant.
- M. Infiorati, fruit.
- Puritan Clothing Co.
- Charles H. Frey, restaurant.
- Fred Johnson, restaurant.
- P. T. Dugan, trunks and harness.
- Penny Arcade.
- Singer Sewing Machine Co.
- Bangor Gaslight Co.
- Palmer Shoe Repair Co.
- Bangor steam laundry.
- George Wharf.
- Noyes & Nutter, stoves.
- Blake, Barrows & Brown, bankers.

East Market Square

Robinson's drug store.
C. J. Lynch & Co., meats.
W. Z. Clayton, undertaker.
Finnigan Bros., undertakers.
A. B. Haskell, undertaker.
Abel Hunt, undertaker.
J. T. Carrow, grocer.
Chinese laundry.
A. A. Flanders.
Fleischman Yeast Co.
Columbia Towel Supply Co.
Dr. E. B. Sanger, office.

In April, 1834, a century ago, a large fire swept the wooden structures covering the area from the Penobscot Exchange around York to Oak street. On the night of July 3, a more extensive conflagration swept of its wooden structures the area beginning at a about 60 Main street, around Mason's corner to Pickering Square.



East Market Square as seen from in front of the Postoffice and looking toward ruined Universalist church.



Ruins at Exchange St. corner overlooking burned buildings from point near where Central Church stood.



Views of ruins as snapped by photographer from position near site of Old Prospect St. Schoolhouse.



VIEW FROM REAR OF ARMORY LOOKING IN A SOUTHEASTERLY DIRECTION



VIEW OF BANGOR FROM THE TOWER OF CITY HALL BUILDING BEFORE THE FIRE

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

Bridges of Old Bangor

By Meint Van Dyk

Spanning the Stream

After Jacob Buswell took up his abode within the confines of our present City of Bangor in 1769, he was joined in the following years by several other families. Most of these new comers settled near the Penobscot east of the Kenduskeag, and for a few years it looked as if a new village would center, not around the banks of the Kenduskeag, but near the mouth of the Penjajawock Stream. It is therefore not surprising that the first bridge in Bangor was built over that stream as early as 1771 or 1772. Later the County Road to Orono was laid out over this bridge, which is now known by the more popular name of Red Bridge. The second bridge we find mentioned in the town records is the one over Meadowbrook on Harlow street, a little north of Curve street.

In 1805 the town allowed John Weeks \$18 for his services on the bridge but whether this was for a new bridge or for repairs on the old one the record does not say. The amount is small for which reason we may assume that it was for repairs and that the bridge had been there for several years.

On July third, 1819 at a town meeting, it was voted to build a new wooden bridge over Meadowbrook providing the bridge committee could obtain satisfactory security from Messrs. Burrill and Tilton for the payment of one hundred dollars, toward the expense thereof. A high wooden bridge was built under which was a flume and water-wheel which furnished water for a tannery.

East and West Sides

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, Bangor's population was spreading out on both sides of the Kenduskeag and although there were less than 300 inhabitants in 1800, intercourse between the East and the West sides was often necessary. After Front Street was laid out as a County Road in 1801, Crane's Ferry began operating between the foot of Union street on the west side and the present site of Union Station on the east side. Two ferries also operated across the Penobscot, one from the foot of Union street, still the location of our Bangor-Brewer Ferry, and one from the foot of Poplar street, our present Exchange street.

The first action about a bridge over the Kenduskeag stream was taken in 1797, when a committee was appointed to get the permit to build from the General Court (Legislature) of Massachusetts.

Nothing further was done until 1802, when Robert Lapish and others were stopped from erecting a toll-bridge, by vote of a town meeting. Another committee was appointed at this meeting and committees were also chosen in 1805 and 1806 to further the bridge project. At last, in 1807, permission was granted Moses and Amos Patten, Perkins and Parker, Joseph Whipple, Eben Weston, Isaac Hatch, Samuel E. Dutton, and Jacob McGraw to incorporate a bridge company. This company built the bridge over the Kenduskeag connecting Hammond and State streets at the cost of \$4000. The width of this bridge was 32 feet with 4-foot sidewalks on each side. The town was to pay a total sum of \$7250 in twenty years in increasing annual payments. After this sum had been paid, the bridge would become the property of the town; and in the meantime the owners were permitted to levy a toll except of taxed inhabitants of Bangor, members of their families, their employees, their horses, cattle, carriages and teams. The levying of tolls lasted until 1825 when the town took over the bridge by a payment of \$1800, balance due on the \$7250. In 1832 the bridge was rebuilt when it was widened to 50 feet and had a length of 400 feet.

Other Bridges

The next bridge over the Kenduskeag was built in 1822 at Six Mile Falls at which year the town voted to raise \$200 for that purpose.

A bridge on the same Six Mile Falls Road had been built over the brook a little above Lover's Leap before 1820. In 1823 the town voted \$25 for repairs on this bridge.

The first Central Street bridge was constructed in 1834 when Samuel and Edward Smith were granted a charter and permit to do so. When the city, in 1847, laid out Central street between Hammond and Harlow streets, the city also took over the bridge.

A private bridge was also built on Franklin street in 1834 or 1835 and, under conditions of the charter and permit, was to be not less than 40 feet wide. This bridge became city property with the laying-out of

The first bridge between Bangor and Brewer over the Penobscot was built by the Bangor Bridge Company in 1832 at a cost of \$40,000. The great flood of 1846 swept away this bridge and a new one was completed the next year at the cost of \$31,000. The bridges out on Valley Avenue are of much later dates and do not belong to this short sketch of "Bridges of Old Bangor."

Many Charitable Agencies Have Lightened Suffering In Bangor Through The Years

Bangor has always been a prosperous city, a self-reliant city—but the community in which there is no want or suffering does not exist. For upward of a hundred years there have been charitable and philanthropic agencies, made possible by the unselfish devotion of those more fortunate. Their histories, and the history of the community, are interwoven.

Doubtless, in even the very early pioneer days, there were scattered charitable groups. But the first important movement, definitely linking the present with almost a hundred years ago, was the formation of a group which in 1835 met to sew and which, very early in its existence, called itself the "Union Female Education Society." Its object, as described by its first secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Plummer, was "the elevation and amelioration of the condition of destitute and degraded women in the city and vicinity." Its members looked forward to the time when they would have sufficient funds to found an institution of some sort for the uplift of the fallen, the relief of the poor and education of the ignorant. There are misty, imperfect records of a concert given with this end in view; of a lecture by a Mr. Asa Walker; and in March, 1836, of a fair at the Bangor House, which netted the very respectable sum of \$1200.

As months passed, however, the good ladies of the society changed its original purpose; and, instead of uplifting adults, turned their attention to the care of feminine children. And in March, 1839, there was established the "Bangor Female Orphan Asylum," which, by process of evolution, has become the present-day Children's Home. The successive steps, from this modest beginning to the present fine and liberally endowed charity, are briefly related in the chapter devoted to the Home, which appears below.

This, therefore, if we except the almshouse—distinctively municipal, and hence not a part of private philanthropic enterprise—is the oldest charitable institution in the city. There are many other institutions and societies—a few with their roots deep in the past; others very modern. Here briefly, are some of the highlights in the past and present of each:

Children's Home

Here, in a huge brick house that somehow looks pleasant and hospitable, from 40 to 50 otherwise friendless little ones are given a happy home.

It was originally incorporated by the Legislature of 1836 as the Bangor Female Orphan Asylum, a modest house on Fourth street serving as the haven of nine little girls. In 1865, Franklin W. Pitcher offered to erect a large building, in memory of his wife, on condition that the name be changed to "Children's Home," which was done through an act of the Legislature in 1866. James Smith, Jr., donated the land, and the present building was completed and occupied in 1869.

The citizens of Bangor started an endowment fund, sufficiently increased by gifts and legacies to pay operating expenses through the years. A large lot adjoining was donated by Samuel R. Prentiss in 1914. It is in a beautiful spot, on a rising crest of land, where the little ones can play. Any normal child between the ages of three and eight, if a boy, or three and ten, if a girl, is eligible for admission if one or both parents are dead—or if the parents are unable to give proper support.

The first president of whom there is a record was Mrs. Clarissa Williamson in 1839. The first secretary whose name is recorded was Miss Emma J. L. Duren, in 1868.

The present officers are: President, Miss Jane Peirce Roberts; first vice president, Miss Alice P. Walker; second vice president, Mrs. Caroline Butler; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Francesca Kimball.

Family Welfare Society

The Bangor Family Welfare Society is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country. In 1888, charity work in the different wards of the city was consolidated into an organization known as the Associated Charities, incorporating six years later as the Bangor Family Welfare Society. This was in 1894. The meetings were held in the parlor of the C. M. C. A., and the first officers were President, Mrs. Caroline K. Mason; vice presidents, Mrs. Sarah C. Palmer, Mrs. E. C. Beach; secretary, Mrs. Frances H. Noble; treasurer, Mrs. Della C. Chase.

Board of directors: Mrs. J. H. Bowler, First Congregational church; Miss Jennie Pickering, Second Congregational church; Mrs. James Thissell, Third Congregational church; Mrs. Arad Thompson, First Baptist church; Mrs. George B. Ilsley, Second Baptist church; Mrs. F. M. Pratt, Free Will Baptist church; Mrs. A. W. Doane, Pine street Methodist church; Mrs. S. H. Thayer, Grace Methodist church; Mrs. Charles Prescott, Episcopal church; Mrs. Harriet S. Griswold, Unitarian church; Mrs. Henry Lord, Universalist church; Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Advent church; Mrs. Daniel Hennessy, St. Mary's Catholic church; Mrs. B. F. Adams, St. John's Catholic church; Mrs. Lizzie Hayes, Bangor district; Mrs. Henry C. Prentiss, Woman's Crusade; Mrs. Mary Hammett, Unitarian Benevolent Society; Mrs. Henry McLaughlin, Woman's Charitable Society; Mrs. Nathan Whitman, Y. C. T. U.

The present board has fifteen members, as follows: President, Harold H. Hodge; vice president, Harry D. Benson; treasurer, Harold H. Colby; clerk, Mrs. Kenneth M. Clark.

Directors: Dr. Forrest B. Ames; William R. Ballou; James A. Cahners; Wilfred A. Finnegan; Edward I. Giesler; Arthur M. Little; Dr. Blanche M. Mansfield; Dr. Carl W. Maxfield; Mrs. Garrett D. Speirs; Mrs. Charles E. Walker; Miss Caroline R. Wing.

Headquarters are in Room 15, City Hall, Mrs. Ethel F. Flagg, being the general secretary. Society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Any money given to the organization goes directly to the needy because there is an endowment fund which takes care of expenditures. The purpose of this society is: "Where possible, to restore to independence and a normal life, disadvantaged families, by means of careful planning and the carrying out of such plans, which may involve relief, employment, medical care, education, and the solution of family difficulties of all kinds, whether due to internal or external causes."

Junior Welfare League

Some think of this as primarily a social organization, its membership including many who are prominent in Bangor's social life. On the contrary, its object is primarily charity—a fine type of social work, and it has accomplished much good.

It is one of the youngest of the charitable organizations, having been formed in 1930. Ten charter members got together and invited a larger group to join with them in philanthropic work. There are now some 70 members, of whom 60 are active.

Every year the group sponsors a charity ball—a brilliant social function, but for the benefit of the unfortunate. Each year, also, there is presented a children's play, that all of the little ones can enjoy. The Children's Concert series is another prominent activity.

The organization's work is accomplished in conjunction with that of other charitable agencies, whose lists of the unfortunate are used. In this way it contributes impartially to all in the city.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Osgood Nickerson; vice president, Mrs. Amory Houghton; secretary, Mrs. Sumner P. Hopkins; treasurer, Mrs. Ray Collett.

The present officers: President, Mrs. William Hight; vice president, Mrs. Frank Silliman, 3rd; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Knowlton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carl Maxfield; treasurer, Mrs. John Vose.

Good Samaritan Home

The Good Samaritan Home, which opens the door of hope to the unfortunate girlhood of Maine, giving protection, sympathy and very practical aid to young unmarried mothers, was conceived by a little group of women at a meeting in the parlor of the Bangor Y. W. C. A.

Originally, it was known as the "Deaconess Home," and was incorporated May 19, 1902, with the late Mrs. Norris E. Bragg as president. The organization first had a small suite of rooms on Larkin street. After some months, the sum of \$2000 was raised by subscription, and a house, also on Larkin street, was purchased.

In 1908, a larger house—on Third street—was substituted; and in March, 1917, the present commodious building on Union street were purchased and occupied. The present name was adopted in 1906.

The Union street home, a substantial addition to which was recently dedicated, is equipped with every possible comfort; and here 22 young girls and 45 children were cared for in the past year, the daily average being 31.

They came from all parts of Maine—a haven indeed; for the Home is non-sectional as well as non-denominational.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Oliver L. Hall; vice presidents, Mrs. Franklin E. Bragg, Mrs. Henry J. Wheelwright, Mrs. Arthur J. Chapin; general secretary, Mrs. William F. Atwood; assistant secretary, Mrs. Charles R. Gordon; treasurer, Charles R. Gordon. A long list of trustees and directors give their services.

Mrs. Atwood, the secretary, states: "We are conducting the only non-sectarian institution known to us in the entire State, admitting and caring for infants and small children up to three years of age. We have cared for fifty such children the past year, the majority of which would otherwise have been State charges."

St. John's Charitable Society

St. John's Charitable Society, which spreads good cheer and comfort among the poor of St. John's Catholic parish, was organized Feb. 3, 1903, at a meeting in the home of the late Dr. McNally on State street. The by-laws were drawn by the Rev. Fr. Henry, and the first president was Mrs. Thomas Allen, who served in that capacity for twenty years. Mrs. McNally was vice-president, and the secretary-treasurer was Miss Annie Hurley. Others in the little group of fourteen original members were Mrs. Margaret Tuttle, Mrs. George McMunn, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Patrick H. Gillin, Mrs. Annie Divney, Mrs. John O'Leary, Mrs. Fred Estes, Mrs. Eva Connor, Mrs. Thomas Shea, Miss Mary Shea and Mrs. Brian.

The organization has grown until its membership is approximately 125, and the good it does is beyond calculation. It supplies food, fuel and clothing for the less fortunate in one of Maine's largest parishes, and it does so in the quietest, most sympathetic way. Its occasional social events, through which in part are realized funds to carry on the work, are important factors in the city's social life.

The present officers are: Mrs. Mary Cranston, president; Miss Julia O'Connor, vice president; Mrs. Mary Abbott, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Boldut, secretary; Mrs. V. S. Adams, chairman of investigating committee; Miss Louise Adams and Miss Eleanor Crowley, assistants.

Anti-Tuberculosis Association

The Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Association, chief factor in the local fight against mankind's greatest enemy, was formally organized and incorporated July 1, 1909. Its first officers were: President Rev. Henry L. Griffin; secretary, Franklin A. Carleton; treasurer, Linwood C. Tyler. But immediately prior to this—since March, 1909—a temporary organization had functioned, its officers being: Mrs. Samuel R. Prentiss, president; Miss Jane Pickering, secretary; Mrs. W. F. Atwood, treasurer.

The organization has steadily grown, and its fight has been a gallant one. Affiliated with it, and working co-operatively, are other organizations. The York street clinic—which was the first free anti-tuberculosis clinic in the state—was established in 1909. The now famed sanatorium was started in 1912 as a "camp" where open-air treatment could be given—a small cottage on the site of the present structure. It was destroyed by fire in 1913 and was replaced by a building far better adapted to a sanatorium's needs. Extensive alterations have developed this into the present fine insti-

tution, which has a capacity of 30 beds and is furnished with the most modern type of equipment for treatment of the white plague.

The association affiliated with the Eastern Maine General hospital and its training school for nurses in 1926. The Fresh Air School—also affiliated—was opened Nov. 11, 1921, and the Summer day Camp in 1931.

The Association's officers are: President, Dr. Bertram L. Bryant; vice president, Harold H. Hodge; treasurer, Ralph Whittier; secretary, Miss Mary Louise Rowe; auditor, Harry D. Benson; public health nurse Miss Louise P. Hopkins. There are many names on the board of directors, board of managers and medical staff.

Home For Aged Women

No. 227 State street is a finely equipped, well-endowed home where the last years of aged women are made comfortable. Among the inmates are many who originally had fine homes of their own. Thanks to the philanthropic men and women who made it possible, they enjoy an attention, a kindly care, that makes their lives happy and content.

To Miss Mary Phillips belongs the honor of inspiring a devoted little group of men and women with the purpose of organizing this home. It was incorporated Feb. 16, 1872. J. S. Wheelwright was its first president—and he served 23 years; Mrs. James McLaughlin its first vice president; Miss Mary Freeland Prentiss (later Mrs. J. Murray Kay) its first secretary, and Mrs. Elbridge C. Hincks its first treasurer.

Of all the public-spirited, unselfish men and women who have labored for the Home, the service of the late Mrs. Frances H. Noble was perhaps outstanding. She served as secretary for 25 years, and as first vice president of the corporation and chairman of the board of managers for 17 years.

The present officers are: President, Franklin E. Bragg; first vice president, Mrs. Frank E. Oak; second vice president, Mrs. Charles E. Woodward; third vice president, Mrs. Albert H. Sargent; secretary, Mrs. Frank T. Mason; treasurer, Elmer E. McFarland. There is also a long and active board of managers.

Mrs. Mason the secretary states:

"Our hope for the future is to build up the generous contribution of \$250 given on the sixth day of February, 1934, by the Home Culture Club of this city, as the beginning of a fund independent of the Home, but under its jurisdiction, for the purpose of helping those not yet admitted to its protection, a name for such fund to be decided upon in the near future."

Home For Aged Men

The Home For Aged Men was founded at a later date than the Home for Aged Women. Specifically, the organization was incorporated in 1893, but the Home was not opened until ten years after that. It is on State street, in a very comfortable old homestead once owned by the Eddy family.

approximately 100 of Bangor's old have been cared for since the opening. At present there are eleven—an unusually small number, for usually the institution is full and there is a considerable waiting list. Those who have reached the age of sixty are eligible.

The first board of officers—in 1904—was: President, Lysander Strickland; vice president, F. O. Beal, secretary, E. C. Ryder; treasurer, George Hopkins—the last named continuing in this office until 1929.

The present board is: President, Franklin E. Bragg; first vice president, Frank Thatcher; secretary and treasurer, Harry D. Benson; auditor, Carroll Weeks; directors, W. R. Ballou, A. Langdon Freese, Donald F. Higgins, Abram L. Kirstein, Horace S. Stewart.

One of the early donors was the late John G. Molesworth, who left the very generous bequest of \$70,000. This permitted the home to open; and since then other bequests have augmented the income, which is within a relatively few dollars of meeting the running expenses. An additional wing, however, is greatly needed, and it is hoped some generous donor will make this possible.

Eastern Maine Orphans' Home

One of the fine things about the Eastern Maine Orphans' Home—more popularly known as St. Michael's Orphanage—is that, although the property of the Catholic Diocese of Maine, the helpless little ones received within its sheltering walls are not confined to those of Catholic faith. It is an institution which caters to humanity, regardless of class or creed.

It was established in 1914, and was made possible, in part, through the good efforts of P. J. Byrnes, prominent Bangor business man. Mr. Byrnes, acting for the late Louis S. Walsh, Bishop of Portland, purchased a famous old landmark—the Hersey farm on outer Hammond street. He held it for a year, at the end of which time it was rebuilt to fit the needs of an orphans' home. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, Sister Eugenia being Mother Superior, and its affairs are administered directly by Bishop McCarthy. Little ones are received from all parts of Eastern Maine.

It is a spacious building, with some 30 rooms; and best of all, perhaps, it has 27 acres of land, where the little ones can play—in what almost seems the country, for it is on the city's outskirts. The late J. F. Singleton, in his will bequeathed a substantial legacy which is devoted to maintenance.

St. Mary's Charitable Society

Conceived modestly a half century or so ago, and being, therefore, one of the oldest charitable organizations in the city, St. Mary's Charitable Society has grown until it now is a vital factor in ministering to the less fortunate in this distinguished Eastern Maine Parish.

It meets on the second Sunday of each month, at which time its humanitarian work is discussed and plan-

ned. The scope of this work is broad; and it is done so quietly that only the beneficiaries know. Clothing is supplied for those in need; wood and coal are purchased, rent is paid. Last year 60 Christmas dinners were distributed.

Money to carry this on comes from parties sponsored by the society, plus donations from individuals. Donation Days, conducted in the basement of St. Mary's School, are prominent factors in the life of the parish. Present officers are Mrs. W. P. Malone, president; Miss Nellie Quinn, treasurer; and Miss Nora Dalley, secretary.

Baby Saving Society

The Maine Baby Saving Society was organized Jan. 12, 1920 for the purpose of reducing the loss in baby life within the State of Maine, by employment of such methods as are recognized as of standard value—such as pre-natal work, baby hygiene clinics, educational work through literature, instructive nursing service in care of babies and home sanitation, as funds and conditions allow.

The first officers were:

Honorary President, Hon. Arthur Chapin, Bangor; president, Hon. Wm. H. Waterhouse, Old Town; vice presidents, Carl E. Danforth, Bangor; Rev. T. J. Nelligan, Bangor; Mrs. Agnes B. Hall, Hampden; treasurer, E. B. Hutchins, Bangor; auditor, Walter A. Danforth, Bangor; executive secretary, Rev. A. J. Torsieff, Bangor; assistant secretary, Miss Gladys H. Seamore, Bangor.

Jan. 1922, the Rev. Mr. Torsieff resigned as executive secretary and was succeeded by Mrs. Agnes B. Hall of Hampden. Miss Marcia Ashe, later Mrs. Swift, became office secretary at this time.

The Society has no source of income other than voluntary contributions sent in response to letters asking for funds. But it is accomplishing a peculiarly fine work—one unique in its field, and of inestimable value to future generations.

A total of 13,987 babies have had the benefit of its clinics since the society's organization and last year the work was carried on at a cost per child of \$2.07.

Hospital Aid Society

The Hospital Aid Society, which is responsible for the upkeep of the porch and nursery in Ward E, Eastern Maine General hospital, has done more than its share toward brightening the lot of the ill and suffering.

Each year it sponsors a big Christmas party, with tree, little gifts and all other things that accompany such an occasion; and it latest gift to the hospital was a gas heater, long greatly needed.

Its officers are: President, Mrs. Edward Spangler; first vice president, Mrs. Edward R. Godfrey; second vice president, Mrs. Carl Maxfield; secretary, Mrs. Theo Pozzy; directors, Miss Agnes Bragg, Mrs. Andre E. Cushing, Mrs. E. R. Godfrey, Mrs. Carl Maxfield, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. William C. Peters, Mrs. Theo Pozzy, Miss Mary Louise Rowe, Mrs. Harold Sawyer, Mrs. Edward Spangler, Mrs. Arthur Thayer, Miss Grace Thomas, Mrs. Stephen Wheatland, Mrs. John Wilson and Miss Caroline Wing.

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL SKETCHES

Religious Backgrounds

By Rev. A. M. Little

There is a Bangor in North Wales consisting mainly of one narrow, crooked street, nearly a mile in length, in a romantic valley. There is a Bangor which a seaport and market town in Ireland. But for neither of these is our city named. It was first called Conduskeag, and was afterward for a short time locally known as Sunbury; but when the Rev. Seth Noble, the first pastor, (coming here in 1786) set out for Boston to obtain its papers of incorporation he renamed it Bangor, from one of his favorite hymn-tunes. It was incorporated as a town in 1791, and chartered as a city in 1834.

A Theological Seminary, one of the four oldest in the United States, with a distinguished history and a long line of able professors, and with a remarkable record in missionary activities centering in particular about the work of Cyrus Hamlin in Turkey—was incorporated in 1814, opened at Hampden in 1816, removed to Bangor in 1819 and empowered in 1905 to confer degrees in divinity. This Seminary was founded by Congregationalists, although its broad charter does not limit it to that denomination. It ministers to a large geographical territory otherwise unoccupied, and its graduates have gone out to all parts of the country and across the seas.

At the beginning of the 19th century Bangor had a population of 277 and a "town church" in connection with the Congregational Societies of Orrington and Hampden. By the middle or last quarter of the century it had churches of about ten denominations, and in 1870 had come to have a population of 18,280.

Before 1800

It is not easy to form a mental picture of Bangor in the days before Maine woodsmen laid axe to the trees. The beauty of the natural scenery would be there. Then as now the site of our city would be at the head of navigation of a great river, and at the confluence of the Kenduskeag stream; but not then would these assume the proportions of strategic value. There would be no ocean-going vessels of deep draught, prevented by the falls from further ascent of the river; no logs to be sledged from vast aboriginal forests through the snow of winter and floated downstream to a spacious harbor, where the largest vessels might ride at anchor at the 17-foot high tide, and where the lumber trade would employ 2,000 ships annually.

Certain antiquarians would have it that Bangor was the site of the mythical city of Norumbega, and report that Fort Norumbega, built by the French was standing here in 1756; but the authentic history of the city begins after 1760 when the first settlers came.

There had been voyages of discovery along the Maine coast, marked by crosses here and there. There had been Roman Catholic missions to the Indians, to which the settlement at Old Town still bears witness. There had also been Protestant missionary activities. As early as 1762 the legislature of the Colony of Massachusetts "as an alert and enterprising leader" in manifold undertakings "had incorporated the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge among the Indians," but this failed to receive the sanction of the English government. No sooner, however, had the Revolutionary War achieved our independence than the Colony, in 1787, incorporated "A Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and others"—the "others" being the white settlers among whom it began to work, and still continued to work in 1808 in co-operation with the newly organized Maine Missionary Society.

The difficulties were very great; gross drunkenness among the Indians, making them discouraging subjects of missionary labor; and, among the white population, 130,000 in Maine without Christian churches, many of them without Bibles—"on the verge of paganism" as a sermon preached in 1807 affirmed; with the Sabbath shockingly profaned; with few examples of holy living before the youth who were easily swept into a strong current of irreligion and vice.

From 1800 On

The occupation of the people at the turn of the century was predominantly lumbering and the commerce connected with it. There were no railroads, although the first railroad in Maine ran from Bangor to Old Town in 1836. There were no steamboats although the high tide at Bangor made navigation possible for vessels of large draught and one of the first iron steamboats built in America ran to this port and was named "Bangor". Bridges were almost nowhere to be found, the roads with few exceptions, were scarcely more than trails through the woods "for travelers on foot or horseback" between communities small and widely scattered.

Congregational Backgrounds

In 1807, prior to the formation of the Maine Missionary Society there were only 87 Congregational churches in the whole state; and in what is now Penobscot County, there was but one, and that in Brewer. These churches moreover were weak in membership and financial resources—many of them without pastors and unable to supply themselves with preachers or religious literature. In 1823 Rev. Thomas Williams—settled in Foxcroft with the church formed there—writes: "There is no settled Congregational minister within a range of thirty miles in any direction, and indeed only two others in the whole county"—although it was then by far the largest county in the State. Even as late as 1831 Rev. Elliot Palmer, who was commissioned to labor on the Penobscot river for 12 weeks, was the only preacher of the Congregational denomination on the river, above Bangor; and there were few preachers of any other denomination.

In 1824 when the Maine Missionary Society held its annual meeting in Bangor it was entertained by the First Church, then the only Congregational church in town.

As early as April 4, 1796, at a Bangor Town Meeting, a committee was appointed "to hire a minister," and in 1800 the town united with the Congregational Societies of Orrington and Hampden to give the Rev. James Boyd a call. For reasons which need not be enumerated here this pastorate came to an end Nov. 4, 1801.

The First Congregational church was the pioneer religious society in Bangor and was organized Nov. 27, 1811 with four male members. Its frame building, not completely finished until 1822, was the first house of worship erected in Bangor; and the bell, cast by Paul Revere and presented to the church by Benjamin Bussey, of Boston, in 1815 was the first church bell to ring in the town.

It was not until Dec. 1833 that the Hammond Street Congregational church was organized; but there was by that time this new note of inspiration and encouragement, that the organization was made necessary—with the cordial approval of the First Church—by the inability of new members to obtain sittings in the mother church. The Hammond street church celebrated its 100th anniversary in December of the past year and the newspapers contained a resume of its early history at that time.

The organization of the third, or Central church followed on March 31, 1847. A west Bangor Chapel, resulting from Sunday school work conducted since 1833, was built in 1873 and dedicated April 2, 1874. There was also a North Bangor Congregational church.

Of the other denominations and churches of the city the following will give a brief resume:

Adventist

The second Advent denomination had its beginning in this county in 1842 or 1843. The Bangor church was organized Oct. 4, 1874 with 28 members. Services were held at vari-

ous periods, in the Art Rooms on Main street, Temperance Hall, and Concert Hall in the Norumbega Building. The first church edifice was built on the present site and dedicated Jan. 30, 1887. The first resident pastor, Rev. O. S. French, began his work Dec. 15, 1879.

Baptist

The first Baptist churches in the County were at Etna and Hampden in 1809. On Jan. 25, 1818 eleven Baptists met to organize the first Baptist church in the city, meeting in an old State street schoolhouse, and afterwards in Leavitt's Hall and various other places, even including an unfinished upper room in a private dwelling, and in the old City Hall, until, in 1828, with singular faith and courage arrangements were made for the erection of a building which was to cost more than the property of all the members. Benjamin Bussey of Boston, who had already given a church bell to the 1st Congregational church, now joined with John P. Boyd in making the same gift for the new Baptist edifice.

The Free Baptists, who began their work in the county at Dixmont in 1800, organized a church in Bangor at the City Hall, Jan. 23, 1836. On March 11, 1850 the name of the church was changed to "The Free Will Baptist Church of Bangor" and a building was erected on the corner of York and Pine streets. But in April 1855 a young and zealous recent graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary devoted himself to the interests of this church as one of its most successful pastors, and a new church edifice was built on Essex street near State, and dedicated on Dec. 2, 1859.

The Columbia Street Baptist Church was organized Sept. 12, 1845, first worshipping in Gray's Hall on Broad street; and dedicated their present building—since then enlarged and improved—on Jan. 15, 1854. Their first pastor, Rev. Mr. Porter, served them twenty-one years.

Christian

The Christian denomination had its first churches at Exeter and Newport in 1815, and organized the Bangor church Oct. 4, 1871. The lot for the present church building was purchased Jan. 11, 1873, and the building itself was dedicated Feb. 22, 1877.

Protestant Episcopal

The Episcopalians organized their first church in the county at Bangor in 1834. For a year before the completion of the church edifice, the Rev. James C. Richmond, General Missionary from Gardner, held numerous services in homes, the first service being held on June 20, 1834. The original name of St. Luke's seems to have been changed to St. John's within the first year of the church's work in Bangor. Richard Upjohn, the architect, who had begun his profession in 1833, in 1835 designed as his first church, the original St. John's edifice, destroyed by the 1911 fire, and afterwards reproduced in stone by his grandson. Because of the dissatisfaction this church edifice had given, the building committee of Trinity church, New York City, asked Mr. Upjohn to draw plans for

their church, which were accepted, to the pronounced satisfaction of the New York Bishop. The church is already beginning to plan its centennial for the week beginning June 17 of this year.

Methodist

In 1793 Rev. Jesse Lee, a Methodist from Virginia "spent a month in missionary work along the Penobscot," and in 1799 Rev. Timothy Merrill was on the Hampden circuit, with a preaching appointment in Bangor. It was, however, not until 28 years later, the first Bangor Circuit was formed in 1827, that the Pine Street Society was organized. This was the pioneer Methodist society in Bangor. The first meeting house was built in 1828, and the present edifice, to which of course there were added later extensions and modifications, in 1887.

Grace M. E. church, organized in 1847, was an offshoot of this society, having grown out of the Summer street mission of the mother church. In 1854 it moved from Summer street to its present location, erecting a frame building dedicated Nov. 15, 1855.

Roman Catholic

There were Roman Catholic families in Bangor at an early period. The first mass was celebrated here in December 1828. St. Michael's Church, on Court street, was dedicated in the winter of 1837. A larger edifice became necessary, and the cornerstone of St. John's church was laid in 1855. Rev. Clement Mutsaers began his work here in 1869, and under him a new parish was formed called St. Mary's, which laid the cornerstone of the church of that name in 1872, and dedicated the completed basement and altar in 1873.

Swedenborgian

The New Church (Swedenborgian) was organized in 1840.

Unitarian

The Unitarian church at Bangor which was incorporated in 1852 under the name of The Independent Congregational Society, was organized March 15, 1818. Its first building was dedicated Sept. 3, 1828 on the present site. It fronted, however, on Main street, although until 1852 it was always known as the Union Street Brick Church.

Universalist

The Universalists had a church in Hampden in 1825 and at Bangor in 1838. In 1844 a church building was erected upon the present site. This building was used for 18 years until a new edifice begun in 1860, was completed and dedicated in December 1862.

Supporting Organizations

Any account of the early religious history of Bangor should include reference to the schools and academies under religious auspices, and to the Young Men's Bible Society, dating from Dec. 1843, which carried on the work of the distribution of the Bible in the county; and to the Young Men's Christian Association, which will always be associated with the name of its honored and beloved first secretary, R. A. Jordan, who organized it and for long years carried on its deeply religious service among young men. He so thoroughly enjoyed the confidence of the entire community as to insure the Association financial prosperity, and the building, erected under his administration, is a remarkable evidence of his foresight and consecrated ability, embodying features which make it compare well with modern structures.

The bridge over the Kenduskeag was freed from the restrictions of toll-taking on January 1, 1825.

Bangor—Some Echoes Of Its Early Days

From the Commercial of Feb. 13, 1886:

Willis Patten of Brewer Village sends in the following facts of historical interest:

Moses Patten had three sons, Willis, Isaac, W. and Moses, Jr. Moses and Amos Patten, brothers, were born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1772 and 1775 respectively. Moses married Sally Whittier of Amesbury in 1801. Amos married Susan Hatch of Bangor. They came to Bangor in 1800, bringing a cargo of merchandise, returning in the fall with a load of fish, intending to make Bangor their permanent home. They continued yearly trips until 1806, when Moses moved here. They were engaged in various pursuits for many years under the firm name of M. & A. Patten; their place of business was on Broad street, a few doors below the Circular block, and they were quite prominent in the early growth of Bangor. Willis and Moses, Jr.,

brothers, entered into partnership about 1832, under the firm name of Willis Patten & Co. at the same place as M. & A. Patten, and were extensively engaged in the West India trade and lumbering for several years, with John Patten, late treasurer of the Bangor Savings bank, who came to Bangor from Massachusetts in 1831.

Our correspondent "S." writes: Col. Joseph Stetson resided on the Holt farm when the city bought it for a poor farm. David J. Bent lived in the old Dr. Rich house on Union street, as before described. Next to that was the Dr. Dickinson house, mentioned some time since. The Wiggins Hill house was at the corner of Main and Union streets. Frank Roberts' residence was where Dolan's block stands (1886).

Next in order comes the house of Alexander Savage, and it should be said here that most of the houses of those times were painted a dirty yellow color. In a two story house on the west side of Main street, nearly

opposite the Roberts house lived a man named Pierce. On the same side of the house, about 100 yards below, was the Judge Williamson house and garden, the dwelling a two story building stood, where is now located the Bangor Opera House. In the garden was a small office, where the judge conducted his law business, surrounded by a bower of roses. The Judge wore a ruffled shirt front and silver buckles on his shoes. On the opposite side of the street and about 200 feet below was the Barker cottage and garden. About 300 feet below the Barker cottage was a building in which David Hill carried on the cabinet making business. His shop stood about 50 feet from the street and was the only place in Bangor at that time where the business was carried on except at Edmund Dole's on Hammond street. Mr. Hill had a son Horatio; he and I went to school together.

About 200 feet from the above named building is a large three-story wooden building, which I think was owned by Rev. William Mason. This place has been called Mason's Corner ever since I can remember. In this neighborhood then lived a man named John Reynolds, who did the first real tailoring in Bangor, and who was the only man on whom the local gentry of the day depended upon. He had four sons, Charles, Orchard Cookson, John E. and Edward. I think Mr. Reynolds lived to the age of 80. The next new building on the west side of Main street was the Hatch house, kept by Isaac Hatch. It stood 40 feet back from the street and was reached by two flights containing 28 steps. Mr. Hatch had a brother Silas and a son Thomas, the latter a merchant here.

Silas had two sons, Isaac and Silas C. The former was a merchant in Bangor and afterwards went to Boston. Silas was for many years in the city and state employ.

At the corner of Main and Hammond streets is a brick building, called Larrabee's block. Here the Whitmans traded. The sign read, F. I. & S. Whitman. Ford Whitman was the father of Isaac, Samuel and Ford Whitman. Isaac was afterward in business here in company with John Bright, and he was long connected with the Muzzy Iron Co., the Bangor Foundry & Machine Co. Back of the above named block, on Hammond street, was the old City hall, which has been moved several times since it was erected.

First, it was moved about 50 feet south, next about the same distance in the same direction, when about 20 feet was added to its length. If the walls of this hall had mouths as well as ears, they could tell a good many interesting stories. Across Columbia street from City hall, where the carpenters and painters now have their shop, 65 years ago stood a schoolhouse, in which Aunt Betty Minor taught the young idea how to shoot aright. Aunt Betty, much to the discredit of those Bangoreans who knew her and who called themselves Christians, died in the almshouse when past the age of 90. She was a good soul, possessed of a kinder heart than her friends.

Ascending the hill, we come to the Caleb Billings house, a brick building, which I think, was not erected as early as was the Hasey tavern.

The next dwelling was that of Charles Hammond, a merchant, whose store was on the east side of West Market Square. He had a son, Charles, who used to keep a butter store under the old Patten store. I think Mrs. Billings was a daughter of Mr. Hammond.

In a double tenement house which stood where now is the Court House lawn, lived John Wilkins, a lawyer, once judge of probate court. A Mr. Bradley lived in the same house, formerly a sheriff or deputy and kept the jail a long time, having been jailer when the old "hemlock jail" was first used. This house was moved across the street when the present court house was erected.

The "new court house" as it was called when first built, was next in order, going up the hill. It was then at the foot of a cliff called "Gunhouse Hill." The base of this bluff was cut off and the earth carted to what is now called West Market square. When the court house was laid out the cut was extended and since then the bluff has been sliced off sufficiently to make room for a row of buildings on the west side of the street. All the earth was hauled to West Market square and Broad street, which were originally so low as to be overflowed at high water. The square is now at least six feet above its level. I can remember when there were a few old grave-stones on "Gunhouse Hill." The "Artillery" afterwards had a gun-house on it and fired salutes from its brow.

Bangor Families That Reach Back To The Founders

Some Of The Citizens Whose Ancestors Were Residents A Century Ago When City Was Organized

Some Bangor citizens of the year 1834 whose families are living in the City of Bangor in the year 1934.

Deacon Eliashib Adams

Sheriff, banker, churchman and for 30 years treasurer of the Maine Charity School, now the Bangor Theological Seminary, was a typical pioneer. He was born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1773 and died in Bangor in 1855. He came to Bangor in 1813 from Bucksport where he had been residing. He was very active in religious work and was one of the founders of the Central Congregational Society. His mental attainments, his religious zeal and the uprightness of his character made him an outstanding figure in the community. His daughter was the wife of James Crosby.

Caleb Billings 1755-1833

He married Nancy Thoreau in 1810 and then Mrs. Betsey Hammond in 1818.

He was one of the oldest and most prominent merchants connected with the early history of Bangor.

Benjamin Andrews Burr 1820-1892

He was the eleventh child of Capt. Joseph and Sally Proctor Burr. He came to Bangor in 1834 at the age of fourteen as an apprentice to a printer, working at one time for Peter Edes. He published several papers and carried on a large job printing establishment. At the time of his death he was one of the publishers of the Whig and Courier, now the Bangor Daily News.

Peter Chase 1781-1863

Was born January 23, 1781. He was married to Miss Susannah Royal in Danville, Maine about the year of 1808. He served in the War of 1812.

They came to Bangor from Minot, Maine in 1821, settling on what is now O'Leary street, the land in that region then being all forest with just a road cut through to Court street. Peter Chase was a farmer and lumberman. He died April 20, 1863, at the age of 81 years, three months. His wife died Nov. 30, 1862, at the age of 74 years, four months.

James Crosby 1790-1850

A distinguished name among Bangor's pioneers, was a merchant, bank director and ship owner. His store was at Exchange and Washington streets.

In 1832 his home was on Harlow street where Sears, Roebuck Company is now located. His land ran down to the Kenduskeag and at the rear of his house was a garden and orchard. In 1834 he built his home at 15 Broadway and erected the brick block at the foot of Exchange street. His son, the late John L. Crosby, was born in the Broadway home in 1834. His wife, Eliza Leland Adams, daughter of Eliashib Adams, was born in 1806 and died in 1898.

Timothy Crosby 1793-1872

One of seven children of Major Timothy Crosby and Hannah Nevers, was born in Bangor.

In 1814, when the British came up the river, he buried the family valuables, and drove the cattle back into the woods. The British landed at the Crosby Shipyards and drank the spring dry.

Timothy and Lucy had seven children and built them each a house in Crosbyville, now Main street between Thatcher street and the Railroad Bridge. He kept open house, often seating forty at his table and an Indian could always be sure of food and a night's lodging in his kitchen.

He built and owned many square rigged vessels and coasting schooners. He is buried in the family lot back of Main street on his farm.

This was related by Mary Blanchard Crosby Webb to her daughter.

Capt. Jacob Drummond

He came to Bangor in 1832 and bought a half interest in the Pearson Mills, now Morse & Co.

In 1851 he bought Mr. Pearson's share and they were called Drummond's Mills. In 1841 he bought the house on the corner of Hammond and Ohio streets from Ephraim Polk and it was in the family for seventy-five years.

In 1844 he was Mayor of Bangor. He was one of the owners of the first Iron Steamer, Bangor, which was put on the river first in 1834. He died in 1852.

Elnathan Freeman Duren

Was born in Boston in 1814, but early removed to Portland. In August, 1834 he came to Bangor and opened a bookstore, which he conducted for over forty years. Later his son, William G., was his partner.

Mr. Duren was prominently connected with Hammond Street church, and with the musical interests of city and county. He was a charter member of the Bangor Historical Society, and its first secretary.

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In later life, although blind, he retained his physical and mental vigor. He died in 1916, aged 102.

Rufus Dwinel
1805-1869

He was a cultivated and talented bachelor who took his own way in his private life and in his business. Shrewd and irascible he had a violent temper. He brought about the "Fetters War" and made a fortune. He seems to have owned the Dwinel House in Pickering Square and a store for "Ladies Apparel." He has come down to us as one of the noticeable characters of his generation.

He was one of the Mayors of Bangor.

Peter Edes

Printer, publisher and patriot who established Bangor's first newspaper, the Bangor Register, in November, 1815. was born in Boston, December 17, 1756, the son of Benjamin Edes, also a printer and publisher. He was present at the Boston Tea-Party and was imprisoned by the British in 1775. Before coming to Bangor he established Augusta's first newspaper. Peter Edes died March 29, 1840 and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

His home was on Ohio street where the Babcock house now stands.

Samuel Fellows

He married Susan, the daughter of Captain Israel Jordan and his wife Hannah Dieke. He and his son after him were blacksmiths on Clinton street. He was also a money lender and a merchant in lumber. He sold the land for the Grace church and the Hammond street church.

He was the first in town to pipe water into his house. With juniper logs which were rowelled together and bored with a two inch hole he connected a spring on Thomas Hill with his house on Clinton street.

1795-1875

Son of Zadoc and Beulah Smith French. He married in 1828 Sophia Barker who was the daughter of John and Sophia Carr Barker of Bangor. He came to Bangor in 1826 and helped in superintending the construction of the Penobscot Exchange and was of the lumber firm of Lumbert & French. He was also City Marshal. Besides his house on Spring street he owned a Farm and Muster Field on Kenduskeag avenue, where he later moved.

In 1829 he was one of the "Fire Wardens" and later was Chief of the Fire Department.

Allen Gilman
1773-1846

He became the first Mayor of the City of Bangor. His beautiful home on State street, now replaced by the Catholic School and itself moved toward Somerset street was built in 1804.

He was our first lawyer and always busy with the town affairs. He was a man of unquestioned integrity. Old time verse speaks of

"The gleam in Allen Gilman's eye
That told how rich the fun."

Judge John Edwards Godfrey
1809-1884

In 1831 he was a young lawyer living on Ohio street with his father, John Godfrey, councillor at law, and his mother Sophia Dutton, sister of Samuel E. Dutton. He was Judge of Probate for twenty-four years. He wrote the History of Bangor for "The History of Penobscot County."

"Remembered for his uprightness and candor." He married Elizabeth Angela Stackpole in 1836 and Laura J. Schwartz in 1876.

Cyrus Hamlin
1811-1900

Was an American missionary who was born in Waterford, Maine, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834 and at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1837. The following year he went to Turkey. From 1860 to 1876 he was president of Robert College, Constantinople, which he established after a long conflict with the Turkish government. He returned to the United States and became a professor in the Theological Seminary in Bangor; was president of Middlebury College, Vt., in 1886-85, when he removed to Lexington, Mass., where he lived until his death. Part of published books are in the Armenian language; those in English include "Among the Turks" and "My Life and Times."

Capt. Charles Hammond
1779-1815

A son of Capt. William Hammond moved to Bangor in 1806 and at once identified himself with the business and prospects of the city, being a large purchaser of real estate in Bangor and vicinity. A part of this land was West Market Square which he laid out and gave to the town. Hammond Street was named for Capt. Charles Hammond as much of the land lying along this street was included in his holdings. Capt. Hammond, leading man in all public improvements, represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1813 and 1814. As captain of the Bangor Artillery Company at the "Battle of Hampden" he acted with discretion and valor. He married Elizabeth Brown (later Mrs. Caleb C. Billings) of Concord, Massachusetts in 1805 and died an untimely and much lamented death at the early age of 36.

Jeremiah Pearson Hardy
1800-1887

He was a portrait artist; studied in Boston under Brown (pupil of the Englishman Moreland), in New York under S. B. F. Morse, of telegraphic fame; personally acquainted with Washington Allstone and Gilbert Stuart.

His studio in Smith Block, near St. Mary's Catholic Church on the Hampden Road, was the resort of the scholars, wits, beauties, professional men and social leaders of Bangor, most of whom he painted. From miniatures on ivory to gigantic likenesses almost eight feet tall, he painted them to their liking, an amazing volume in quantity and in quality very outstanding.

Mary Ann Hardy
1809-1887

Sister of J. P. Hardy, miniature painter of distinction. Her work wonderful in coloring and delicacy of execution. Is highly regarded by experts.

Nathaniel Harlow

In 1818, when a young man Nathaniel Harlow opened a variety and book store in Bangor. Upon the death of his father he came into control of a large tract of land.

This Harlow estate was a government grant awarded for Revolutionary service to Nathaniel Harlow, the father who came to Bangor in 1789 and was a pump and block maker. It stretched northerly nearly a mile from the east bank of the Kenduskeag while along the stream it extended from some distance below Kenduskeag Bridge to the same distance above Franklin Bridge. The son Nathaniel continued Center Street through the property and then laid out the land in house lots. At his request Mr. J. P. Hardy painted his mother's portrait.

Daniel Billings Hinckley

Born 1800, married Mary Ann Gorham, born 1808. He came to Bangor in 1833 and started the Hinckley and Egery Foundry Co., which became one of the leading industries of the city. This was later merged in the Union Iron Works.

Mr. Hinckley lived for some years on Harlow street near the foot of Cumberland, later, in 1843, moved to the Hinckley homestead on Broadway. It is said that both he and his partner Mr. Egery being very large men, had to have a business wagon specially constructed with a seat wide enough to hold them. This would accommodate easily four young people who often appropriated the wagon with great glee after business hours.

Park Holland
1752-1844

He was the son of Joseph and Bathsheba Holland of Shrewsbury, Mass. He married Lucy Spooner of Petersham whose grandfather was the first president of Amherst College. He served as sergeant, lieutenant and paymaster during the Revolution and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. As a surveyor he was sent to Maine by The General Court of Massachusetts and in 1801 he made, from the Settler's Lots, the first Plan of Bangor.

Joseph Eaton Littlefield

Was born in Kennebunk in 1802. He and his wife Sophia Burnham Littlefield, came to Bangor about 1830, and opened a private school for girls. Later he taught the Girls' Select School of the public school system, teaching forty years altogether, and much beloved by his pupils.

He was a deacon and prominent worker in Hammond Street Church, devoted to all good things. He died in 1876.

He had two sons and three daughters, one of whom, Ellen S. Littlefield, was for years an honored teacher.

Nathaniel Lord
1808-1859

He was in the lumber business with Jones P. Veazie in 1834. He married Frances Augusta Hunt, the daughter of Samuel Veazie. He took one of General Veazie's boats to San Francisco Bay, by way of the Horn. In the unloading he threw out a duffle bag with a pistol in it. The gun discharged and shot him dead. His son Charles, aged fourteen, completed the necessary business and brought the boat back to Bangor.

Dr. John Mason
1800-1871

In 1834 he lived with his father, the Reverend William Mason who had just come from Castine, in the house that is now 62 High street.

During the flood of 1846 he owned and roomed in the block of Sweet's Drug Store. Hearing the waters rise he threw on underwear and swam and waded up Main street to the Hatch House, now Woolworth's.

He later lived at 314 Hammond street where his widow, Caroline Rogers Fairfield long survived him.

James McLaughlin
1790-1872

Was born in Scarborough, Maine. He took part in the war of 1812 and came to Bangor in 1814, joining two

sisters and their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sargent who came in 1802 and Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins Hill who followed shortly. He lived with the Hills and organized the firm of Hill & McLaughlin, retiring in 1831. The same year he built his house at Cedar and Third streets, though his friends felt he went too far into the country—it was a common occurrence to shoot partridges from the barn door. He devoted much time to his large garden and originated the McLaughlin plum. In 1838 he married Almira, daughter of Rev. Nathan Tilton of Scarborough. Their only child, Henry, subsequently occupied the family home which is today the residence of the third generation.

Moses Patten
1772-1864

Married Sally Whittier and moved from Amesbury to Bangor in 1801. He, with his brother Amos, were successful business men until the capture of Bangor by the British Fleet swept away their personal property. He was a selectman and with his associates arranged the terms of the capitulation in order to prevent the destruction of the town.

After the war the two brothers regained and held for thirty years a position among the leading firms of the state.

George Washington Pickering

One of the incorporators of the City of Bangor and Mayor in 1853 and 1854, was born in Bangor, Sept. 2, 1799 and died Sept. 28, 1876. He was one of Bangor's foremost business men and was associated with every important enterprise in his time. A banker, merchant, lumberman, ship owner and railroad director, he was one of the founders of the Hammond Street Church and of Mount Hope cemetery. His counsel and participation were sought for

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every important project. His first wife was Lucy Clark of Boston and his second wife, Mrs. Mary Brown Partridge of Bangor whom he married in 1863. Pickering Square is a memorial to his community record.

Rev. Enoch Pond
1791-1882

Of Cambridge, Mass., was elected professor of theology at the Bangor Theological Seminary in June 1832. In the autumn of 1854 Professor Pond, having discharged the duties of the professorships of systematic theology and of ecclesiastical history for more than twenty years wished to be relieved of the former. His request was granted and at the same time Dr. Pond was made president of the faculty, which position he held until 1870 at which time he retired, becoming president emeritus. Dr. Pond was the author of at least one hundred articles published in various religious papers.

Amos Main Roberts
1800-1879

Was the son of Elizabeth Main and Timothy Roberts. In 1831 he came to Bangor. He was the most extensive operator and dealer on the river, distributing more money by land and sea to laboring classes than any other individual. His word was as good as his bond, his credit unlimited.

The Eastern Bank, which he founded and was president of, escaped disaster in the panic of 1837. In 1869 he obtained a charter for the Penobscot Savings Bank and was president of it when he died. When Bangor was made a city in 1834 he, a Democrat and Allen Gilman were rival candidates for Mayor, the latter winning by a very few votes. He married Charlotte Barker Rich in 1827.

In stature Major Roberts was tall and erect, gracious and dignified in deportment. He was a staunch Unitarian.

George Stetson

Was born January 25, 1807 in

Hampden, the son of Simeon Stetson. Following his education in the common schools and at the Academy he ran a mill and engaged in trade in Hampden until 1832 when he moved to Bangor. In 1835 George Stetson in partnership with his brother, Isaiah and Cyrus Emery established the concern of Emery, Stetson & Company, engaging in the West Indies trade, as well as manufacturing lumber at their mill on Kenduskeag Stream. Mr. Stetson served as chairman of the Board of Water Works, president of the Union Fire Insurance Co., president of the Old Market Bank (First National), representative to the Legislature and also as a director of the Bangor Association for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Stetson was married to Miss Adeline Hamlin, daughter of Elijah Hamlin of Bangor, in 1845.

Abner Taylor
1779-1857

Moved to Bangor in 1806. He married Anna, daughter of William Hammond, in 1809, by whom he had twelve children. He was associated with his brother-in-law, George W. Brown, in the lumber and shingle business and in the store on "Taylor's Corner." He built a large residence on Summer street.

A member of Bangor's first City Council, a promoter of Bangor's first Public Library, a member of the Second Congregational church, a Free Mason, he was considered a man of integrity and generosity.

George A. Thatcher
1806-1885

He was prominent as a business man in the lumber trade. He was a Deacon of the First Church, a trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary and interested in Anti-Slavery and Temperance movements.

He married Rebecca Jane, the daughter of Caleb C. and Nancy Thoreau Billings of Bangor. Henry D. Thoreau refers to him in his writings as the "relative" who went on trips with him through "The Maine Woods."

Hon. Samuel Thatcher
1776-1872

He graduated from Harvard in 1793, aged 17. For eleven years he was at the General Court of Massachusetts representing Warren, Me. He moved to Brewer in 1833 coming to Bangor shortly afterward.

He died in his home at what is now 44 Thatcher street, the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, the oldest ex-member of Congress in the United States, the oldest person born in Cambridge, the oldest member of the Bar and of the order of Free Masons in the State of Maine and the oldest living person in the City of Bangor.

Gen. Samuel Veazie
1787-1868

Was a prominent business man. He started the Veazie Bank in 1834. Later he bought the Bangor, Old Town & Milford Railroad, the second Railroad in New England. He was sole owner of the Penobscot Boom "Corporation."

He bought and at one time owned all of the fifty-two mills between Bangor and Old Town. He took a steamboat from the Penobscot above Old Town and transported it in separate parts to California, reproduced it on the Sacramento, and operated it to great advantage. He married Susanna Walker of Topsham who was the mother of his five children. He was enterprising, energetic and wealthy.

In 1831 the first public clock, built by George Flitts, was placed in the Unitarian church at a cost of \$500, raised by subscription.

Pickering Square—Set Apart For Barter And Trade By
And With Producers Of Farm Products



Bangor

James Terrance McAloon

The Eagle swung like a painted kite
In the sharp blue vault of Heaven's height,
Surveying the pincushion rug of pines.
Age claimed the Eagle in Time's confines.

The shag Wolf howled in the timbered crypt,
And fed when the fleet dun buck was hipped.
White bones in dark caves—all that remain—
Of the wolves that ruled this great domain

Next came the Red-man—God knows whence—
Penetrating the forest dense,
To make their visit and live their day,
Then go—like the Eagle and Wolf away.

Adventurers next—bold men at arms,
Seeking Gold, Titles, Lands—all balm
To the fevered Avarice of their kings;
The unwitting Author of most great things.

Then came the Settlers—blazing trails
Up our mountains, and down our dales;
Strong-souled people who trusted God
To give them a living from the sod.

And their axes rang in the frosty wood,
And their precious weapons got them food.
They built their homes and cleared their lands,
Helping their neighbors with willing hands.

They fostered their crops, and forged their tools,
Built their churches, and roads, and schools.
They lived their lives in the towns they named,
And went to rest in the soil they tamed.

The ox-cart's ruts, and cedar rails
Led to a maze of macadam trails.
The smoke from our chimneys haunts the blue
Of the ageless sky where the Eagle flew.

From Eagle to Settler, they've spent their strength.
Each wrote a line of appointed length.
Maybe, from their shadowy place they look
To see how we write in the endless book.

For—ours is merely another stage—
A sentence perhaps—at most, a page.
God guide our hands to write it clear,
That our sons may not say we were idle here.

Park Holland



Born in 1752, died 1844. Surveyor of Bangor in 1801.
(Picture by courtesy Historical Society Centennial Exhibit)

100 Years On Essex Street



The house at 143 Essex Street, known as the A. P. Gushman House, formerly the Roderick D. Hill House, is among the city's present century-old homes.

West Market Square Before the Civil War



Picture of "Taylor's Corner" from an old daguerrotype by J. U. P. Burdham. In the center is seen the building occupied by Abner Taylor's grocery shop, at the junction now known as the Miller and Webster corner. At the right foreground a sidewalk clock marks the present Caldwell Sweet corner, while the buildings to the left on lower Hammond street housed a bookstore, "clock-shop" and barber's establishment much as do the buildings there today.

125

Historical Dry Goods Center of Bangor

Occupied by

The Rines Co.

Successors to J. T. Rines & Co.

This Centennial Year of the City of Bangor and the forty-first in the life of The Rines Co. prompts us to commemorate with special pride the following list of Main Street Dry Goods Merchants

who by their

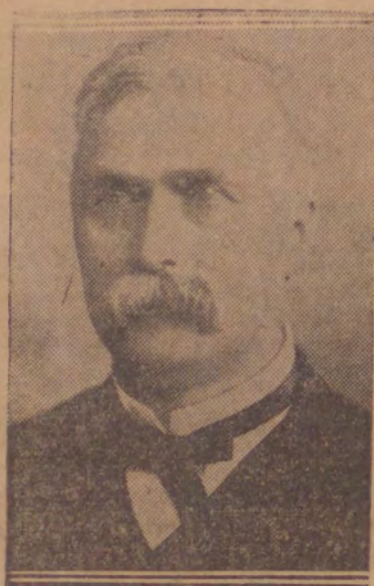
Enterprise, Progressiveness and
Honorable Dealing

have helped to maintain

A Constant Century of Progress

for

The Queen City of Eastern Maine



JOHN T. RINES

1834—1893

Hon. J. P. Bass
Lincoln G. Bragdon
Ivory W. Coombs
Chas. W. Coffin
H. M. Dwelley
Milton M. Daggett
Charles Getchell
Silas Hatch
E. H. Hall
William Kirkpatrick
Walter Lord
Chas. E. Lyon
A. D. Manson
William C. Miller

E. C. Nichols
John T. Rines
Jonathan Y. Ricker
George W. Stevens
Jacob Stearns
Joseph F. Snow
John H. Stone
John P. Tucker
Hiram B. Williams
Frank P. Wood
S. Willis Whitcomb
I. C. White
Fred White
Chas. Witham

Since 1850

“Everything For The Building”

Since 1850 Morse & Company have furnished Lumber and other Building Materials to the people of Bangor and throughout Northern New England.

During all these years we have built an enviable reputation for handling only the finest of materials.

Dimension Lumber and Boards

Shingles—Laths—Clapboards Ceilings and Sheathings
 Novelty Siding
Hard Wood and Soft Wood Flooring
Creo-Dipt (Clear) Shingles

Interior and Exterior Finish

Mantels—Mouldings—Fireplace Sets—Face Bricks—Tile
 Sash, Doors and Blinds
Builders' Hardware—Knickerbocker Portland Cement
Upsen Wall Board Strip Shingles and Roll Roofing
Glidden's Paints, Enamels and Varnishes
Nu-Wood Insulating Lumber

COME IN AND TALK WITH US

MORSE & COMPANY

VALLEY AVE.

DIAL 5681

BANGOR

KADESQUIT

STERLING

*A Bangor Pattern
for Bangor People*

Called after "Kadesquit" or Kenduskeag, ancient tribal name for Bangor's harbor—first recorded by "a white man"—Samuel de Champlain in the spring of 1605—when Sieur de Monts' company of explorers visited this site.

For the people of Maine who are proud of our historic heritage and who wish to perpetuate the traditional titles of our new civilization—grown like a Phoenix above the ashes of the campfires of an older one.

We Offer
"KADESQUIT"

GRACE—SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN—BEAUTY OF FORM—AND
SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTIONS RENDER IT THE IDEAL
"HEIRLOOM" PATTERN.

W.C. BRYANT & SON, INC.

46 MAIN STREET

A Jewelry Store for over one Hundred Years

BANGOR, MAINE



"KADESQUIT"
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1854 **80** **1934**
YEARS OF **SERVICE**

Meeting the Demands of Maine's Great
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AUTO REPLACEMENT PARTS
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STEEL and HEAVY HARDWARE

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Broad St.

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Bangor

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

of

BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

announce that

All Library Business with the Public Will Be Suspended
 on Monday, February 12, from 12 o'clock noon until 9
 P. M. This is to assure fullest cooperation with the
 Historical Society in its observance of the 100th anniver-
 sary of Bangor's incorporation as a City.

129
1834

1934

Bangor has been a city for 100 years, and we, as a city, can be proud of our record. We have passed through many great crises, and our courage and fortitude have always brought victory over our adversities.

1889

1934

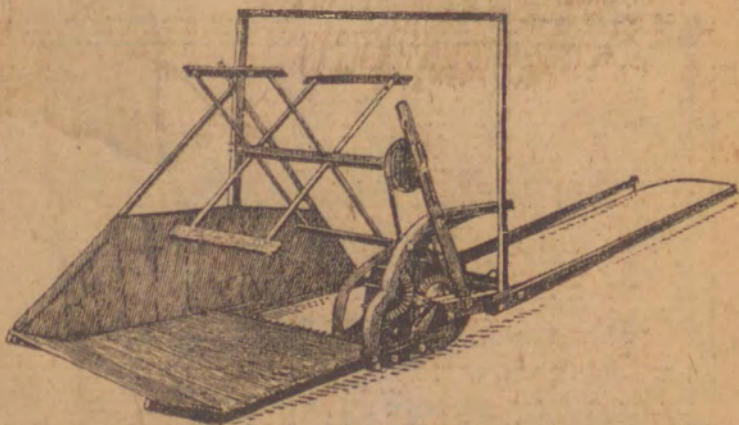
This organization takes great pride in the sense that it has played a real, a definite part in the progress of our city. For the nearly half century that the Bristol Cigar has been made, it has always been dependable quality and always "Runs Even."

WALTER S. ALLEN

MANUFACTURER

Bangor, Maine

THE McCORMICK GRAIN REAPER OF 100 YEARS AGO



This, the first Reaper, marched through the grain. A boy rode on the back of a single horse to direct it; a man walked beside it, rake in hand, to keep the platform clean of severed grain. The first reaper was only a little better than the scytheman, who with infinite toil could harvest barely two or three acres of grain each day. The machine of today is known as the McCormick-Deering Reaper and Binder combined with Thresher and Bagger, drawn by and operated with the Farmall tractor and is reaping the thousands and thousands of acres of grain throughout the world.

BANGOR HARVESTER CO.

McCORMICK-DEERING DEALERS
BANGOR, MAINE