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Comrades of All Wars: Bangor --- It's People and History. Memorial Book, Norman N. Dow Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars

Hugh V. Knox

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COMRADES OF ALL WARS

BANGOR--- It's People and History



MEMORIAL BOOK

Norman N. Dow Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars

November 11, 1936

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COMRADES OF ALL WARS

BANGOR--- Its People and History

Hugh V. Knox
"



~Foreword~

Life is a train of moods like a string of beads, and as we pass through them they prove to be many-colored lenses which paint the world their own hue, and each shows only what lies in its focus

---EMERSON

It is the editor's fondest hope, through the presentation of this book, that there may be brought a new point of view upon the cherished memories of the past, and in this broadened perspective find a new inspiration to greater things for Bangor in the future. Not to the great men nor even the students of local history, are these fragments offered; but to those thousands of people here who know their names, but whose angle of vision has been obstructed or even deflected so that they missed the struggle, the hardships, the forbearance, the heroism and the undaunted fortitude of the past that presents to them opportunities for a new and finer vision; and like an unending string of beads bring life and moods into being here with many lenses, roseate in hue, even as this book with its facets reflects the past, the present and expresses a wish for the future.



JOHN JAMESON
New Commander
Norman N. Dow Post



NORMAN N. DOW
FIRST FROM BANGOR TO GIVE HIS
LIFE IN THE WORLD WAR



CHARLES V. LANE
Retiring Commander
Norman N. Dow Post

Dedication

by Hugh V. Knox

Bred into the brain and brawn of rugged men, like the towering strength of the sighing pine, was and is a love of liberty. Carved deep in their characters, even as they themselves hewed homes from the virgin forests and built great cities, is loyalty and devotion • These men throughout the onward drive of relentless time, have stood as a bulwark in defense of Democracy. Born in and almost of the primeval forest, these men of the "Queen City of the East" under the Northern Star of the United States have contributed in outstanding degree to the constitutional rights so nobly phrased in the preamble to that document which is the corner stone of the greatest country in the world. When need called they went forth to battle. Unselfishly have they given---selflessly have they striven. Thinking of the preservation of all that which had been won through centuries of fearless struggle they were themselves dedicated by their own consciences and their own characters to lay down their lives for liberty • Sands in the hour glass have run through decades and centuries. From the trackless wilds have been builded farms, towns, cities---a great empire to Democracy by these men, their forebears, or their descendants. Those trackless wilds today are but a rim around solid dwellings, homes, towering office buildings. And all of these progress toward a future made possible by the noble sacrifices of honorable men devoted to love of liberty. But for their devotion, but for their determination, but for their selfless disregard of personal danger, but for their complete sacrifice for the liberty of their posterity, the virgin forest still might descend to the banks of the Penobscot sheltering wild animals or stand as the territorial holding of some tyrant • Some died; others have been preserved to the present, in spite of a holocaust of hell from which no man might have emerged. These others stand, a living monument to their dead comrades • There is now to be erected a monument in bronze in the City of Bangor to perpetuate always the memory of the dead, carrying on to the future generations that spirit, that bravery, that outstanding devotion which today is carried on by those Veterans who still live. A salute to all who have gone before. A tribute to those still living. A priceless heritage to the future to be guarded jealously, that life, with liberty, be worth living



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Bangor

It is with extreme pleasure that I extend greetings to all Veterans in Bangor and express the sincere good wishes of the State of Maine in the erection of a soldiers' monument. Great men have paid in full measure for our liberty. It is fitting that we humbly pay tribute to their sacrifice

Louis J. Brann
Governor

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History of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States resulted from the amalgamation of several societies formed immediately after the Spanish-American War in 1899. Little groups of veterans returned from campaigning in Cuba and the Philippine Islands and founded local societies upon that spirit of comradeship known only to those who have faced the dangers of war side by side.

The American Veterans of Foreign Service was chartered by the State of Ohio on October 10, 1899. The Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines, was organized at Denver, Colorado, December 12, 1899. A short time later in Pennsylvania there was born a society known as Foreign Service Veterans. In 1913, at a national convention held at Denver, they merged interests and identities in a national organization known as The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Shortly after the World War the Veterans of Foreign Wars became the second largest service men's organization in the Country. It has posts in every state in the Union, in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, France and China. Every member is an American citizen who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps under actual campaign conditions.

This is an organization unique in its eligibility requirements. To join its ranks, a man must be able to produce an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, showing "service honest and faithful" in the time of war in the theater of operation. Those

venerable men who served in the first Mexican War of 1846 and who survived from that far distant day until just recently are among those whose names occupied a place of distinction on the organization rosters; those who campaigned in Cuba with Roosevelt and Schley; in Porto Rico with Miles; and in the Philippine Islands with Dewey and Funston; who captured the walled city of China with Chaffee in suppressing the Boxer Uprising; who pacified the hostile Moros in later campaigns, and who have brought peace and security to those turbulent countries which rim the Caribbean Sea, and the veterans of that mighty army who went over there in 1914, in 1917, compose this unique organization.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars has within its ranks today men who have served their country through more than 30 years of American campaigning and it is destined to live, more than other organizations devoted to a single campaign, as long as it is necessary for our country to defend its rights and maintain its integrity through force of arms. They are believers in preparedness to the end that young American manhood of this or future generations shall not be sacrificed needlessly, should an emergency arise.

Although the membership is limited, the activities are unlimited. The organization stands to the front for constructive legislation, either state or national, for the benefit of soldiers, sailors or marines and their dependents regardless of when or where they served. A national Americaniza-

tion Committee is maintained to inculcate the doctrines of patriotism in the hearts of young and old. The Veterans of Foreign Wars promoted the movement that the "Star Spangled Banner" be the National Anthem of this nation.

A home for widows and orphans of ex-service men is maintained at Eaton Rapids, Michigan. Here is a community of young Americans, each one the child of a soldier, each to go forth educated and trained for a life fully imbued with the ideals of American citizenship. This organization presents a program designed to support every movement in behalf of higher standards of patriotic citizenship.

Formed of men who have proven their patriotism by the offering of their mortal bodies and immortal souls in sacrifice that liberty shall not perish from the earth, the Veterans of Foreign Wars will continue as long as it is necessary for American citizens to defend the faith of their fathers against foreign aggression, upholding the principles and ideals for which the heroes of '76 risked their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish a nation.

The Bangor post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was first instituted in Bangor in 1919 as the Norman N. Dow Post. This post went out of existence. In its place, in 1929, there was formed and instituted the Calambra Argonne Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, with John O'Brien as its first commander. This post was instituted on November 10 and continued as the Calambra Argonne Post until 1934.

Penobscot Exchange Hotel



One hundred and seven years ago, when the Veazie Railroad ran down Exchange Street and spirited horses pranced on the hard packed dirt roadway, there was opened in the town of Bangor an institution destined to live and grow great in the community as a home for the traveler, as a gathering place for the resident, as a place for all festive occasions in the community. On May 18, 1829, Jacob Chick opened the Penobscot Coffee House, with 70 rooms which through the years has grown into the metropolitan Penobscot Exchange Hotel of 150 guest rooms of today. Zadoc French, a merchant from Billerica, Mass., was the builder of this now famous hotel and it was constructed five years before Bangor was incorporated as a city in 1824, and Maine had been a State only nine years. Picture, if you can in your imagination, the tremendous size of this building in this village of a century ago, and commend the foresight of the founders of this institution.

Abram Woodward became manager and proprietor in 1841. A landlord of the friendly old school, he made his guests welcome and above all comfortable,—so that the name of the Penobscot Exchange Hotel became famed throughout New England. Until his death in 1876 he continued proprietorship of the institution.

Soon after Mr. Woodward became manager, in 1846, Bangor was visited with one of the worst floods in history. Then, the present portico of the Penobscot Exchange was used

as a landing place for boats and the passengers left Exchange Street to walk through this hotel to the dry land on French Street.

The Penobscot Exchange Hotel boasted a first class livery stable and introduced the first "spring hack" in Bangor. It was headquarters for stage lines throughout Eastern Maine. Men of prominence made it their home, such men as Dr. Eugene Sanger, Eben Blunt, Charles Pearl, Hon. J. P. Bass and Thomas Hersey.

On the death of Mr. Woodward the management of the hotel passed through the hands of Andrew Smith, Whitman M. Thayer, Messrs. Hill, Pickard and Colburn, and the Hon. Flavius O. Beal, many times Mayor of Bangor. On December 1, 1895, Fred G. Moon and James W. Cratty took over the Penobscot Exchange and conducted the hotel until June 1, 1935, when Mr. Moon's interest was purchased by J. W. Cratty.

Since its inception this famous hostelry has seen many changes. It has watched the city grow; has seen the Veazie Railroad tracks superseded by the Bangor Hydro-Electric trolley tracks; the horse and buggy replaced by streamlined automobiles and guests today often arrive by airplane from distant parts of the country. Still the hospitality of The Penobscot Exchange Hotel, replete with that homelike atmosphere amid rich, modern and comfortable surroundings, continues to be outstanding in New England, an open invitation to rest and enjoyment.

Commanders during this period were Charles Harnish, Jesse Jesson, and Lafayette Banks. In 1934 Charles V. Lane was elected commander of the post and during his first year in office the name of the post was changed back to the original name used in Bangor of Norman N. Dow Post, honoring

the first boy from Bangor killed in the World War. Commander Lane held office for two years and during the month of November, 1936, John Jameson was elected the new commander of the post.

The Norman N. Dow Post Auxiliary was first instituted as the Calambra Argonne Post Auxiliary on November 16, 1930. Mrs. Ida

Somers was its first president. Other presidents have been Mrs. Lilla Harnish, Mrs. Berdina Dunroe, Mrs. Ida Somers, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Louise Faulkingham.

Norman N. Dow Post has a membership of approximately 100 and the Auxiliary a membership of nearly 60 persons.



In Memoriam

1917-1919

Wilford Henry Nelson, died of drowning August 16, 1919.

Hyman Hillson, killed in action July 19, 1918.

Joseph Jordan, died of wounds July 22, 1918.

Edward M. Jordan, killed in action October 13, 1918.

John S. Lambert, died September 26, 1918.

James McCormick, killed in action September 29, 1918.

John H. McKee, died of wounds August 6, 1918.

Charles A. McKenney, killed in action June 19, 1918.

John Joseph McNamara, died March 27, 1919.

Willard B. Manley, killed in action October 26, 1918.

Clarence S. Murphy, died September 22, 1918.

John R. Murphy, killed in action July 17, 1918.

Thomas D. O'Leary, died December 4, 1918.

Raymond E. Pond, killed in action October 7, 1918.

Henry B. Pratt, Jr., killed in action July 18, 1918.

Forbes Rickard, Jr., killed in action July 19, 1918.

Eugene St. C. Russell, died October 12, 1918.

James G. Somers, killed in action July 23, 1918.

John C. Spooner, killed in action July 27, 1918.

George M. Toole, died September 22, 1918.

Charles A. Simpson, killed in action July 1, 1918.

Forrest E. Whight, died August 10, 1918.

William E. Whitney, killed in action November 10, 1918.

James W. Williams, killed July 17, 1918.

Samuel Marcus (Navy), died June 7, 1919.

Walter E. Mayo (Navy), died December 8, 1918.

George A. Murphy (Navy), died January 20, 1918.

Lewellyn R. Decker, killed in action July 18, 1918.

Frank L. DeCosta, died January 4, 1919.

John F. Derouche, killed in action October 10, 1918.

Norman N. Dow, killed in action May 10, 1918.

John Elliott, killed in action November 10, 1918.

William E. Emery, died June 10, 1918.

Lloyd W. Ewer, died October 17, 1918.

David C. Redmond, killed October 27, 1918.

Harry M. Gipson, died of wounds June 3, 1918.

Bangor's Electric Service is 51 Years Young

Fifty-one years ago Bangor's first electric lights were switched on and spectators were amazed at the brilliance of those "new fangled" ideas. But these same few carbon electric lamps lighted the beginning of the present Bangor Hydro-Electric Company, now serving Eastern Maine with low cost electric service.

Think of the things electricity does for you today, besides lighting. We most certainly live in an electrical age with a future that points to even greater conveniences and savings from electricity--the modern home servant.



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Bangor Hydro-Electric Company
Bangor, Maine



Upper: Norumbega Mall, where Soldiers' Monument will be erected

Left: Statue of Vice President Hannibal Hamlin

Right: First Monument to Heroes of the War of the Rebellion to be erected in the United States,
located at Mount Hope Cemetery

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Gold Star Mothers of Bangor



MRS. IDA SOMERS



Thurston & Kingsbury Company

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Bangor, Maine

For more than fifty years this firm have been in the Wholesale Grocery Business on Broad Street, having changed their location many times to accommodate their increasing business.

Their main efforts are placed in handling light Groceries, Confectionery and what is known as T & K Specialties, Teas, Coffees, Extracts, etc., in connection with a chain of twenty-two retail stores, located within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles.

For a long time they have featured the above "T & K" Trade Mark, and it is well known throughout Eastern Maine that where this Trade Mark is used the finest quality is always represented.

This corporation was formerly a partnership---Thurston & Kingsbury---organized by the late Willis L. Thurston and Roscoe A. Kingsbury, both well known for their integrity and business ability. The business is now conducted and owned by men who came up with the organization and whose policy is to continue in business along the same lines.

The personnel of this organization usually get together once a year to discuss business problems for their mutual benefit and the cooperation that exists between employer and employee is shown by the fact that the majority of their employees have been associated with them for many years, some in fact having spent a life-time in the employ of "T & K".



History of the 56th Pioneer Infantry

as Written by
Chaplain J. A. Carey

The Fifty-Sixth Pioneer Infantry was originally organized by Colonel Arthur Ballentine as a regiment of Heavy Field Artillery in the National Guard of the State of Maine, under the name of "The Milliken Regiment." The regiment, which was strictly a volunteer organization, was organized in nineteen days, being completed July 25, 1917, under the title "The First Maine Heavy Field Artillery." Immediately after its organization on August 20, 1917, by order of the War Department, Colonel Ballentine formed from the personnel of the regiment the One Hundred and First Trench Mortar Battery. This was the first trench mortar battery organized in the United States. It comprised one hundred and eighty-one men and two lieutenants under the command of Captain Roger A. Greene. They were assigned to the 26th Division and shortly afterwards sailed for France. At the same time one hundred men were transferred to the One Hundred and First Regiment of Engineers of the same Division. After these transfers

were made and the physically unfit eliminated, there remained eight hundred men of the original command. Of these, two hundred were later commissioned as officers, or sent to Officers' Training Schools.

By order of the War Department the regiment was transferred August 24, 1917, to Camp Bartlett, Mass., and thence on November 17, 1917, to Camp Green, N. C. By a subsequent order from the War Department the regiment was changed to Infantry, February 13, 1918, under the name of the "56th Pioneer Infantry" and on February 18, 1918, was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

In August, 1918, the regiment was raised to a strength of thirty-four hundred and fifty men and one hundred and one officers, and received orders for duty overseas, going to Camp Merritt, N. J., August 30, 1918, for overseas equipment. September 4, 1918, the regiment sailed from Hoboken, N. J., and arrived at St. Nazaire, France, September 13, 1918. In less than one week at the rest camp at St.

Nazaire, they were attached to the First Army and ordered to the area of active operations, leaving St. Nazaire September 19, 1918, going by way of Latrecey, Haute Marne (with a billet in this neighborhood for a week) and Fleury, to Dombasle-en-Argonne, arriving there October 2, 1918. The different companies of the regiment were scattered along the Argonne Sector during the last big drive of the war and were under constant shellfire. They worked in conjunction with the 21st and 23rd Engineers.

After the armistice was signed, the regiment was again mobilized at Dombasle, was transferred to the Third Army and ordered to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. It left Dombasle November 17, 1918, marching by way of Luxembourg, crossed the Sauer River into German territory near Treves December 4, 1918, and reported to Army Headquarters near Treves December 15, 1918, at Coblenz on the Rhine, being one of the first regiments to enter Coblenz.



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History of the

In the dim distances of the early world beginnings Maine and the section now known as Bangor was built by millions of tiny skeletons of coral animals, scientists believe. Legend, mythology and tradition bring hazy conceptions of a great city near the place where Bangor is now located. Speculation arises as to whether Leif, son of Eric The Red, once dwelt on the banks of the Penobscot and that his brother Thorfin, his brother's wife, Gudrida, may have lived here. Jealousy may have caused the concealing of many of the early maps to preclude the possibility of discovery by hostile nations. It is believed that the Bretons and Normans were here as early as 1504. Verazzano, the Italian under French auspices, was in the waters of the Norombega or the Penobscot in 1524 and Gomez, the Spanish Navigator, is supposed to have visited here in 1525. Andre Thevet, French cosmographer, sailed up the river in 1556. The river then was called the "Norombegue" by the French and "Agoncy" by the Indians.

Intrigued by stories of a fabulous city of gold, Samuel de Champlain visited here in 1604 or the spring of 1605, sailing up the Norombega, called the Pematagoet by the Indians, the first indication of the present name Penobscot. He ascended to a place known as an important Indian rendezvous at the juncture of the Kenduskeag and Penobscot Rivers and mentions the falls where is now located the municipal dam and the famous Bangor Salmon Pool. He saw no city, only one or two log huts that were deserted and a magnificent grove of oak trees. It is believed that the Englishman, Weymouth, and his historian, Rozier, ascended the river the same year. Bangor was a noted resort of the Abenakis and in 1613 the Jesuits under the patronage of Marchioness De Guercheville tried to establish a mission here.

In 1626 the Plymouth colonists established and erected a trading center at Penobscot, better known today as Castine, named after Jean Vincent, Baron de St. Castin.

For more than 100 years Bangor remained a point of Indian resort only. In 1677 the

rights to Maine were purchased by the Government of Massachusetts. Col. Benjamin Church, the conqueror of Philip, the great Indian chieftain, visited the site of Bangor in 1696. He heard of the French Fort Norombega, probably located at Veazie. The site of Bangor was again visited in 1722 and 1723 by Col. Thomas Westbrook, who came up the river and destroyed the fort.

In 1725 Capt. Joseph Heath came across country from the Kennebec. Gov. Pownall, in the spring of 1759, with a fleet of ships reconnoitered the Penobscot and one of his sloops ran aground a rock off Newury Street. He went ashore on the Brewer side of the river and near the present site of the Bangor Dam buried a leaden plate bearing the inscription "May 23, 1759, Province of Massachusetts Bay, Dominions of Great Britain, Possession Confirmed by Thomas Pownall, Governor." In consequence the territory between the Penobscot and the St. Croix Rivers was embraced in the United States under the treaty of Paris of 1783. If it had not been for this act, Bangor would probably be a part of the Province of New Brunswick. The expedition built Fort Pownall, after which immigration started in this area. Ten years later the first settler appeared. Jacob Buswell or Jacob Buzzell, a hunter, fisher, boat builder and cooper, originally from Dover, N. H., built a log hut near the present site of St. John's Catholic Church and settled here with his wife and nine children. He was reputed to be fond of strong drink.

In the next three years, or at the close of 1772, there were thirteen families in Bangor, Jacob Buzzell, Stephen Buzzell, Caleb Goodwin, Thomas Howard, Jacob Dennet, Thomas Smart, John Smart, Solomon Harthorn, Silas Harthorn, Simon Crosby, David Rowell, Andrew Webster, Joseph Rose, and two single men, Joseph Mansell and a man named Cotton. Cotton died the same year. The first two children were born in 1772, Mary Howard and Hannah Harthorn. In 1774 the first school was opened in Bangor under the direction of Dr. John Herbert, "Calvinist, a good physician, a man of good learning, an excellent schoolmaster, and an elegant penman."

City of Bangor

Rumors of the Revolution reached Bangor. The largest oak tree in the neighborhood of the Bangor end of the Brewer Bridge was stripped high of its lower branches and named "The Liberty Tree," where they threatened to hang one David Rogers for "croaking against the cause of their country." The news of the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill caused much interest and anxiety in Bangor. Capt. John Lane organized a company of 26 men here in 1776. In 1779 the British built a fort at Castine. The destitution of the people of Bangor at this time was terrible. They subsisted almost entirely on fish. Wheat was \$50 to \$75 a bushel, corn \$35 to \$40, and molasses \$16 a gallon. The American Government sent a fleet to destroy the fort. The fleet was totally destroyed, ten being blown up at the foot of the Kenduskeag stream and the men marching overland to the Kenebec, dying of starvation on the way.

The siege was lifted when Cornwallis surrendered October 19, 1781. Maine, as a part of Massachusetts, became a part of the United States in 1783.

Rev. Seth Noble of Westfield, Mass., came in 1786. Bangor had been known as Kadesquit, Conduskeag and Kenduskeag. Through some means he named the plantation Sunbury. In 1790 the people asked him to go to the General Court to incorporate the town under that name. On the way he sang the tune of Bangor and on arrival secured the incorporation of the town under its present name. The town was incorporated in 1791. In 1800 the total population had grown to 277 persons.

Bangor grew by leaps and bounds during the next 69 years. In 1834 it was incorporated as a city and Allen Gilman was elected its first mayor. There was much immigration from Boston. Business concentrated on the banks of the Kenduskeag. Setbacks were a fatal epidemic in 1809, the embargo in the War of 1812, the cold seasons of 1815 and 16. At the end of the first decade there resided in Bangor 20,000 persons and the lumber industry was thriving. Bangor became the greatest lumber port in the world. In 1820, Maine was created as a separate State.

Bangor is proud of her first citizen, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States serving with Abraham Lincoln during the War of the Rebellion.

The second steam railroad in the country was at Bangor, Old Town and Milford. The Bangor Street Railway Company was the second in the United States to operate an electric trolley system. The first sailing vessel larger than a boat built in Bangor was constructed by Major Treat in 1807. The first iron steamboat built in America was named Bangor and built for the Bangor-Boston run. The first monument to be erected in the country to the heroes of the War of the Rebellion is the marble shaft in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

During 1800 C. Bradler, of Boston, composed the "Bangor March." Outstanding recognition for Art work in Bangor was received at the exhibition at Chicago in 1895. April 30, 1911, Bangor received a terrible setback when the city was practically destroyed by fire. The city was rebuilt more beautiful than ever. A committee of 100 attempted unsuccessfully to have the charter of the city changed in 1912-13, and again in 1915. The City Charter was rewritten and accepted by the State Legislature and by the people in 1931 when the Council-Manager form of government was adopted.

Bangor is proud of many beautiful new parks, a municipal water and electric system, fine public utilities, miles of improved streets and sidewalks, hundreds of streets shaded by beautiful trees, a thriving business district with new bridges over the Kenduskeag Stream and the Penobscot River, art and music centers of fame, more than 100 social and fraternal organizations, twenty-nine churches and religious organizations, about 35 schools, and a population of nearly 30,000 people, as well as one outstanding author and novelist, Mrs. Mildred Coes Wasson, and an outstanding sculptor, Charles E. Teft.

Beautiful indeed, poised in shaded loveliness overlooking the sweeping Penobscot River, Bangor is rightfully the Queen City of the East.

Bangor Chamber of Commerce

By Joseph D. Garland, President

Bangor Chamber of Commerce has a record of 25 years of activity. Its officers have been leaders in business, professional and community life. Presidents of Bangor Chamber of Commerce from its inception have been: Hon. Arthur Chapin, Charles F. Bragg, Edwin T. Emerson, Frank W. Farrar, James Q. Gulnac, Harry W. Libbey, Edwin N. Miller, Dr. Elmer E. Patten, Charles D. Crosby, William H. Martin, Clarence C. Stetson, George E. Crafts, Robert N. Haskell, George T. Carlisle, Charles Murray, Joseph D. Garland.

"Why belong to the Chamber of Commerce?" is a question heard frequently and it is my privilege and pleasure as a member of our Chamber of Commerce to give you an even dozen reasons.

1. Because it is our Chamber of Commerce which prepares and publishes the booklets about Bangor, its advantages and attractions; it is the Chamber of Commerce which sends out columns of publicity about Bangor and Eastern Maine and advertises Bangor to our own people and to the outside world; it is to the Chamber of Commerce that the inquirer turns for information about Bangor.

2. More can be accomplished by working together than by individual effort. Man power builds cities and the Chamber of Commerce builds man power. Leadership is essential and the Chamber develops leadership. Every man ought to have an interest outside of his business and the biggest and best interest he can have is the improvement of the city in which his business is located. The viewpoint of the business and professional man and woman becomes broader through his contact with other members in working for the upbuilding of his city.

3. Because our Chamber of Commerce, besides serving Bangor-Brewer and our immediate vicinity, is also a clearing house for information for our entire section of the State—Eastern and Northern Maine—and the interests of Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Piscataquis, Somerset, Waldo and Washington counties are the interests of Bangor and therefore have the support and coöperation of our Chamber of Commerce.

4. The Chamber of Commerce is the Bulwark against community and business selfishness. It does not devote its interests and work for any particular group, does not seek to advance one thing to the detriment of another. All problems for the betterment of the community, business and civic, are of equal interest to the Chamber of Commerce. All receive the same merited, impartial treatment. It is the ONLY organization which is non-political, non-sectarian, and within the portals of which men and women in every walk of life work for the common good and the welfare of all. It is the first place the stranger visits. It is the city's business information clearing house, its encyclopedia.

5. Because it is the work of business and professional men and women, working as members of

our Chamber of Commerce, that makes successful such important community activities as arranging for big conventions that would be impossible were it not for our Chamber of Commerce; staging business events; securing funds for community improvements—all of which help advertise Bangor and make it a busier and better city.

6. The Chamber of Commerce is an organization that has continuous existence. It can maintain a policy and carry out a project extending over a period of years. Changes in municipal administration are frequent; county and state officials are also dependent upon the hazard of public elections. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, is the only organization which can consistently carry out a project which extends over a period of time.

7. Because every wide-awake city, the country over, has its Chamber of Commerce. Take your own case, for example, if you plan to visit cities in other states, where do you write or go for information—the Chamber of Commerce.

8. The Chamber of Commerce is the organization to which the business and professional men and women of all organizations look for leadership in the economic and civic development of the City. It is constantly on the alert for the protection and promotion of the City's interests without catering to selfish interests and motives.

9. Every public-spirited citizen should have the interests of Bangor at heart. He should be glad to do something which would improve it, enlarge it and make it a more important city. The best way by which he can will be to associate himself with our Chamber of Commerce.

10. You should belong to our Chamber of Commerce because it is the only agency in this present day of highly specialized society which is on the job day in and day out, working for the general welfare of all and in the special interest of none. No man or woman, as an individual, can do for his city those things which can be done by teamwork.

11. The Chamber of Commerce does collectively in a community what individuals cannot do, what should be done, but will not be done unless the business and professional men and women work collectively on the job.

12. Because our Chamber of Commerce believes in Bangor, believes in the future of Eastern Maine, it is always alert and ready to work for Bangor and Eastern Maine. To that community which gives you safe and healthful living conditions and opportunities for successful business or professional occupation you owe something more of personal effort than mere exercise of the franchise, payment of taxes and service on juries. You can best discharge this larger obligation by coöperating actively with others through membership in our Chamber of Commerce which never fails to proclaim that Bangor and Eastern Maine cannot be surpassed.



THOMAS I. CROWLEY
CHIEF

Bangor Police Department

Day Class (Top Group, Left to Right) William H. Ferry, Edward Connelly, Francis R. Duddy, Deputy-Chief John W. Mahoney, Captain Calvin F. Knaide, John F. Cawley, John B. Toole. Second Row: William F. Banks, James B. Cole, James A. McNamara, Dolor J. Veilleux, John W. Burke. Third Row: Porter S. Elliott, Ralph E. Smith, Edward S. Crowell.

Night Class (Center Group) Captain Frank E. Foley, Edward J. Barry, James P. Beck, John F. Kennedy, Inspector Frank J. Golden. Second Row: George L. Currier, Edward D. Sheehan, John P. Barnes, Neil A. Ryder, John F. Hayes, Rear: Sergeant James A. Conners.

Night Class (Bottom Group) Captain Ambrose L. Phillips, Timothy Rogers, William E. Bridges, Raymond G. Peterson, Arthur W. Chandler. Second Row: Edward J. Conley, Daniel T. O'Connell, Forrest F. Comber, Levi E. Lambert, Rear: Sergeant Carl R. Lobley, Earl L. Heal, Sergeant Frank McClay and Harry M. Bridgman not in picture.



Bangor Fire Department



HOSE FIVE

(Above - Left to Right)

First Row:

John J. Nelligan, Frank D. Clancey

John N. Wilshire, John C. Ryder

James H. McDonough

Second Row:

Francis X. Sweeney

Wm. E. Nelligan, Richard J. Crawford

John M. O'Brien



JOSEPH P. McCOSKER
CHIEF

HOSE SIX

(Below: Left to Right)

Charles A. Sweeney, Dennis J. Givren

Walter Jordan

Edward E. Williams



CENTRAL STATION



First Row - Left to Right: Paul R. Clark, John T. Gullifer, Harold E. Severance, James R. McNamara,
Seth H. Libbey, Albert W. Crocker
Second Row: Charles E. Turner, Ralph S. Ulmer, George F. Price, Maurice L. Freeman, Everett E.
Morrison, Daniel T. Mooney, Herbert P. Constantine
Third Row: Stanley E. Gunn, Edwin O. Burr, Jeremiah A. Driscoll, Thomas H. McCarthy, George T.
McCarthy, William E. McGrath, John J. Cameron, John J. Cowan

Symphony House - Bangor's Music Center



SYMPHONY HOUSE, originally a private mansion—erected in 1833 from a design of Richard Upjohn, architect of Trinity Church in New York City—, came in 1929 into the possession of the Bangor Symphony Orchestra, which organization dedicated it not only to its own service but to the community as a “home for music.” Within the walls of this fine old edifice are located the following permanent musical and educational institutions, named in order of their foundation:

THE BANGOR BAND, in point of continuous service the oldest musical organization in the State, was founded and incorporated in 1859. This band served two voluntary enlistments during the War of the Rebellion, one with the Second Maine Infantry in 1861-2, the other with the Fourteenth Maine Infantry in 1865. Twice during the years following the great conflict the outfit has served as regimental band for the Second Maine Infantry, National Guard. During the World War fourteen of its members volunteered for service, one of them meeting his death “over there.” In point of time, however, the band’s greater activity through its more than three-quarters of a century has been along civic rather than military lines. It has lived and worked through the period from the “cornet band” of the mid-nineteenth century to that of the “symphonic band” of today. At the date of its organization its membership numbered twelve, while at the present time it numbers fifty players. The band’s history has extended through the years of the glamorous political campaigns, of torchlight parades and bonfires, of all-day and moonlight river excursions, and of amusement parks. Its open-air summer concerts and indoor winter concerts are traditions in the city’s life.

THE BANGOR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA is a pioneer in the evolution of permanent symphony orchestras in the minor music centers—those smaller than the metropolitan cities. Its founder was Horace M. Pullen. In its concert service for forty years it has familiarized the public of Bangor and vicinity with the vast standard symphonic repertoire. Aside from an annual concert series of its own, it participates with choral organizations in a yearly oratorio production and, for the past ten years, in the concerts of the Eastern Maine Music Festival. Starting with a “little symphony” personnel of fifteen players in 1896, it has developed to a membership of seventy. Its twentieth anniversary was celebrated as a civic event with John C. Freund, editor of *Musical America*, as guest of honor. At a similar observance of the twenty-fifth milestone, the guest of honor was George W. Chadwick, dean of American composers and music educators.

THE SCHUMANN CLUB, a women’s study and recital society, has for forty years been a vital influence in the promotion of music education and culture in the community. Especially has it fostered the development of musicianship and public performance on the part of talented youth.

THE BANGOR FESTIVAL CHORUS was organized as a contributory unit in the foundation of the Eastern Maine Music Festival in 1897, a great project that was conceived and conducted by William R. Chapman for thirty years and which has brought to Maine the world’s greatest musical artists. Aside from its festival work, it joins annually with other singers and the Bangor Symphony Orchestra in the presentation of a standard oratorio.

THE NORTHERN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC was established in 1929, with the opening of Symphony House. With an able and experienced faculty, it offers a comprehensive curriculum in the various music branches—voice, instruments, theory, pedagogy. It is allied with the University of Maine in the teaching of applied music. Its faculty and student recitals are among the delightful events of each music season.

THE BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY MUSIC BRANCH, located on the first floor of the building, extends to the public the full privileges that exist at the main library. Its large collection comprises

the various branches of musical composition and literature, which are available without fee to all citizens of Bangor. Patrons have the advantage of complete inspection access to the stacks and very liberal allowances for the retention of both music and books.

The officers at present heading these institutions are Adelbert W. Sprague, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, Band, and Festival Chorus; A. Stanley Cayting, director of the Northern Conservatory; Mrs. Florence H. Perry, president of the Schumann Club; and Mrs. Alice G. Bibber, librarian of the Music Branch.

Company G in the World War

Not a history, this, but a little reminiscence of Company G of Bangor. Many of you will remember that the 2nd Maine National Guard served on the Mexican Border in 1916. The day following the declaration of war in April, 1917, D. I. Gould, who was in command of Company G of Bangor, called the boys out and recruiting started immediately. Percy Innman was Recruiting Sergeant and the Recruiting office was opened up in Spangler's. I remember that I had a holiday and a little vacation and joined up here on Patriot's Day, April 19, 1917.

Company G was sent to Portland during the last days of April to guard the property of the Grand Trunk lines, the big grain elevators and the bridge. I suppose this guarding was because it was a Canadian line and they were members of the Allies.

Portland, July 4, 1917, we paraded and felt quite proud of ourselves. And then orders came to recruit the Company up to a war-time strength, I believe 150 men. Some of these latter men came from Bangor and others from Portland. Early in July we were transferred back to Augusta and with 12 other companies were mustered into the 2nd Maine Infantry. Up to this time we had been a National Guard Unit. Here we became a part of the regular army. Late in August, 1917, we went to Westfield, Mass., to the camp there. We thought we were on our way to Hoboken, but landed in Westfield.

Here at Westfield Company G of the 2nd Maine National Guard was merged with Company G 1st New Hampshire National Guard, which had about

100 men. This brought our Company strength to 250 men and here we joined the 26th Division.

Late in September we left for Hoboken, where we embarked on the *Saxonia*. We called her the *Starvationia*. The food was terrible. Nothing but boiled pork and boiled rabbit, sometimes with the fur on it. We sailed to Halifax, N. S., and waited there a week. Then in the company of eight or ten other transports we sailed for England. A few days out we were met by a destroyer from Liverpool and convoyed the rest of the way. Landing in England we first went into Camp Borden near Southampton, where we stayed ten days waiting for an opportunity to be transported across the Channel to France.

Landing at Le Havre, we went to a place called Neuchatteau and were then billeted in a place called Liffol Le Grande, I believe, a town about the size of Veazie and about as far away from Neuchatteau as Veazie is from Orono. Our outfit here included the 2nd Battalion, which comprised Companies E, F, G and H. We then went to another small town about 10 miles distant, where we remained from October until early February and received instruction from French officers.

In February we left for Soissons in the line of defense. This was a wooded area with many caves in which the people had taken shelter. We experienced our first shell fire when the Germans staged a raid.

This same month we left for the Toule sector. Practically all of the women had been removed from this section.

Early History of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad

The life of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad legally began on the thirteenth day of February, 1891. Great has been its growth in 45 years.

It has 598 miles of main track of excellent construction and in prime condition. Of this extent, thirty miles are double. Its lines reach from the sea on the south to the extreme limits of the State on the north, through three degrees of latitude. They touch Moosehead, the noblest of inland lakes, framed in mountains, dotted with islands and having scores of miles of beach and shore bathed with the purest of waters. Two lines of the average length of more than a hundred miles each, after the trunk divides, strike the St. John, one of the greatest of Atlantic rivers, at Van Buren and Fort Kent, points near fifty miles apart. Another line connecting these and extending further up the river follows its right bank through a valley as fair and beautiful as any found within the colder parts of our earth, with green meadows and pastures, and islands rising out of flashing waters, all flanked by tree-clad hills lying at every angle as if following the caprice of the winding current.

The lines of the Bangor and Aroostook traverse and intersect the largest solid area of fertile land in all New England, lying in the basin of the Mattawamkeag, Meduxnekeag, Prestile and the Aroostook, a territory so great in extent and richness that one of its crops is a great factor in the market of the nation.

Bangor and Aroostook rails are laid along the margin of lakes set in green woods where the generations to come may seek rest, health and pleasure. In one area of the great wilderness, as a result of the building of this railroad, two noble villages have sprung into being, supported by an industry that supplies the world's news. All along the hundreds of miles of its lines, villages and plants for manufacturing have

grown up and thrived. In the towns reached by them farms have doubled, even trebled in value; population and wealth have increased as nowhere in the State.

The vast county of Aroostook, embracing more than six thousand square miles of land, some of it of a fertility only excelled in the garden where man first abode, which in 1934 produced 47 million bushels of potatoes, 45 years ago was touched by rail in only four places. This statement must be slightly qualified. Years before a vast quantity of public land had been granted in aid of an Aroostook railroad. The Company receiving this grant earned its land, by deflecting its line headed for the foreign city of St. John far enough northward to cross the southern skirt of the County. Indeed it built about a dozen miles of road in Aroostook, which at no point was more than two miles from its southern border.

After more than a generation of struggling need, the people of Houlton by great financial help induced a foreign railroad to enter their town, giving them an outlet to the sea in English Dominions. After a lapse of years another foreign railroad on receiving free gifts of its right of way and the grading of its bed by a people poor and desperate for want of transport, entered the Aroostook Valley and run its little engine and cars to the village of Caribou. Five years more passed and by great sacrifice the people of Presque Isle procured the extension of this road to their village.

These foreign railroads, aggregating thirty-two and two-tenths miles in length, finally merged under one management, furnished the sole means of transportation for a territory greater in size and actual riches than many an old world principality, for the full period of twelve years.



We were still in the line of defense but here E Company of Skowhegan was badly blown up and many were killed and wounded. We were suddenly removed from here in June and came so close to Paris we saw the Eiffel Tower and we thought we were going to parade in Paris on July 4, but we went right past and up to Chateau Thierry in the Belleau Woods. There were 3,000 Marines over in France and three million doughboys, but they were at this point first and suffered such heavy losses before we arrived they got a lot of publicity out of it.

Early July, and we were now on the offense. We went over the top in two battles. Many of the boys were badly shot up. Bill Rogers stepped into a bullet that went through his eye and out of his jaw. Daniel Geagan was in a shell hole with the commanding officer of our Company, Arthur Smith, of Bangor. He started out of the shell hole and was killed by a sniper. Smith had some close calls with buttons shot off his uniform. James W. Williams of Bangor was one of the first killed. Norman Dow was in another outfit.

By the first of August, 1918, the morale was low, the outfit was tired out. We had been fighting in a V formation trying to close the top points and take the inclosed area as if closing a scissors. But we were

sent back to rest and have the Company recruited up to fighting strength.

In September we went again into one of those V drives in the All American charge at St. Mihiel, with plenty of fighting and casualties. In October we were sent back to rest and drill again and late this same month we went into another V drive at Verdun and were there until November 11, 1918. We stayed there about three days after the Armistice was signed. Our Commanding Officer, Arthur Smith, went into the Army of Occupation in Germany.

We retired then to the rest camp at Ecomy, where we were reviewed by President Wilson in 1918. Many of the outfit stole away to Paris for two or three days' celebrating and then in March we went to Brest to await sailing orders. We set sail for Boston April 5.

Our Commanding Officer, Arthur Smith, returned from the Army of Occupation in Germany about three months later. This is a backward glance of nearly 20 years. Time dims the memory for dates and names of places and even the whine of shells is like some far-off nightmare.

Perhaps we try to forget and remember only too well as we meet daily our comrades of those past days, and remembering, think of some who never came back.

Louis Kirstein & Sons *Realtors*

The firm of Louis Kirstein & Sons was established in 1894, the founders being Louis Kirstein and his two sons, Bernhard M. Kirstein now of Chicago, Illinois, and Abram L. Kirstein, the present head of the organization. Offices were opened on the second floor at 36 Main Street and the model house which was placed over the entrance to the office on Main Street is still used at the entrance to the present offices of this firm in the Kirstein Building at 44 Central Street.

In the early years of this firm's history, the horse and buggy was the only means of transportation for going into the outlying sections to show farm properties to prospects and very often the street cars were used to transport those looking at properties in the built-up sections of the City.

The first property sold by this firm was located on Pearl Street and the purchaser is still a valued client who entrusts all his real estate business to this Agency.

Constant application to business, a study of conditions effecting real estate in this section, and a real interest in and service to its clients, resulted in a constantly enlarging clientele and resultant substantial increase in the business which necessitated taking larger quarters in the Merrill Trust Company building twelve years later. In 1928 the Merrill Trust Company building quarters were found inadequate and the firm moved to its present spacious offices in the Kirstein building.

Louis Kirstein & Sons have been the largest developers of homes and home sections in the City, the Little City In Itself, Hillside, Fairmount, Fairmount Addition, and the Highlands are some of the larger developments of this firm. In addition, many smaller sections have been built up by the Kirstein Agency. Also, the business section contains many buildings constructed by this Agency. The Graham Realty Company properties, the One Hundred Associates Building on Park Street, the Kirstein Building on Central Street were built and many of the older buildings modernized by this Agency.

An up to date knowledge of conditions, years of experience and a personnel of thirteen people enables this organization to give personal attention to all matters entrusted to it and to maintain its high standard of efficient service for which it has been known for the past forty-two years. The members of the organization are active in all civic, philanthropic and industrial activities in this vicinity.

In its insurance department, Louis Kirstein & Sons exert every effort to give its clients proper protection, satisfactory and prompt adjustments as any of its insurance clients will testify.



Compliments of
CHARLES



MURRAY

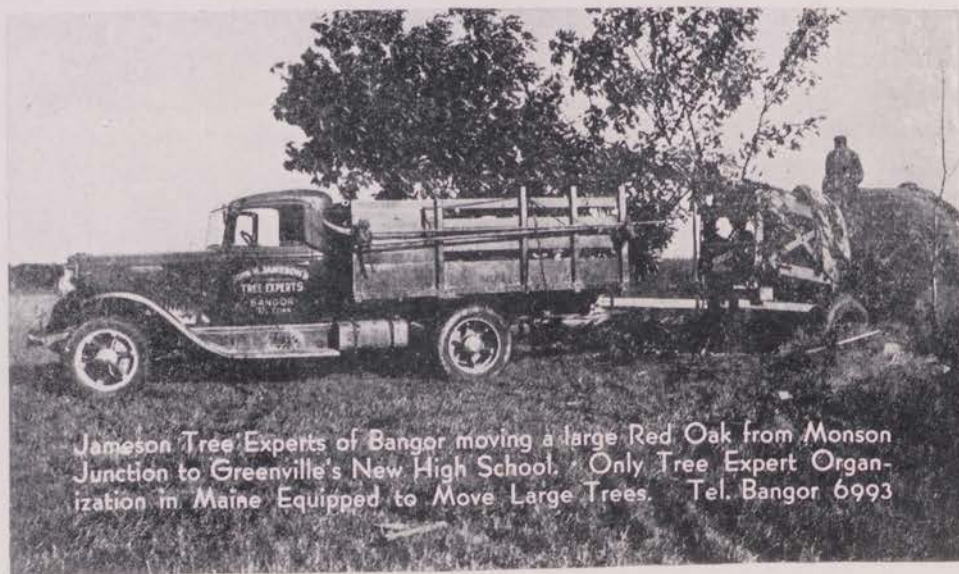


Compliments of
CHARLES MURRAY

Compliments of
T. R. Savage Company

20-24 Broad Street

Bangor



Jameson Tree Experts of Bangor moving a large Red Oak from Monson Junction to Greenville's New High School. Only Tree Expert Organization in Maine Equipped to Move Large Trees. Tel. Bangor 6993



Steel

Sheets and Metals

N. H. Bragg & Sons

Bangor

Replacement Parts

Automotive Equipment

History of James W. Williams Post

Number 12

American Legion

The Post was organized June 5, 1919, at the instigation of Col. William E. Southard, the present Department Commander. It was named after James W. Williams, who was killed in action July 17, 1918.

The following is a partial list of our activities:

1920, Nov. 11th. Received first set of colors, the Chamber of Commerce giving the Banner. The Auxiliary gave the flag.

1923, Dec. 8th. Beginning on this date, have sent ten dollars to the Department Christmas Fund every year.

1925. Child Welfare Fund started. Post has contributed \$24.00 every year.

1928, Nov. 7th. Established a Floral Fund.

1929, Feb. 6th. Post made a resolution in regard to having a State Armory in Bangor and keeping two batteries of Artillery here.

1929, Nov. 7th. Sponsored two concerts by the United States Army Band. All children in Bangor were given a free concert in the afternoon.

1930, Mar. 11th. Joint meeting held with the Spanish War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

1930. Flag essay contest for School Children.

1931, Apr. 1st. Voted to adopt the Navy Blue Legion Uniform.

1931, Dec. 16th. Sent donation to the State Department toward the purchase of a radio for the Portland Marine Hospital.

1933, Jan. 16th. Put on a radio program for the Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Association in behalf of their seal sales.

1933, Mar. 22nd. Sponsored Rudy Vallee presentation for the fire victims of Ellsworth and Auburn. Proceeds turned over to the Red Cross.

1934, Feb. 28th. Organized a Sons of the Legion

Squadron. For the last eight years sponsored a junior baseball team. For nearly ten years have given school medals to the children of the grammar schools and the two parochial schools. This is the eighth year of our weekly broadcasting over WLBZ. The Post has celebrated, in some way, Armistice Day since 1920. A committee from the Post has decorated Veterans' graves since 1920. Over three years ago the Drum and Bugle Corps was organized.

1934. Entertained the annual Department Convention for the second time.

1934, Nov. 7th. Voted to have our Post go on record as favoring the retention of the R. O. T. C. in our High School. Voted to go to church in a body the Sunday previous to Armistice Day each year.

1935. Were hosts to children of St. Michael's Orphanage and Children's Home, at the Legion Circus.

Established quarters for making out Bonus Applications. Members assisted in policing flooded area in the freshet of 1936. Entertained children at Bazaar held during July, 1936.

1936, Nov. 11th. Previous to the Armistice Day Parade, cup presented to Miss Phyllis Lipsky, 8th grade pupil of the Mary Snow School, for winning essay on "My Flag and What It Means to Me."

The Post has been very fortunate in having a fine group of members acting on the Service Committee, having handled successfully thousands of cases in the last few years.

Plans have been made for the purchase of a New Legion Home.

The Post appreciates the assistance given by its auxiliary in all its endeavors to be of service to the community and veterans.

C. B. JOHNSON, *Commander*.

JOHN J. CUSHING, *Historian*.



EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

BANGOR, MAINE

OFFICES:
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue

CHICAGO
1223 Conway Building

MILLS:
SOUTH BREWER and LINCOLN
MAINE



The Eastern Manufacturing Company of Maine was incorporated in 1889. Prior to the years of its incorporation the Penobscot region was world famous for its out-put of lumber. Great saw mills lined the river and Bangor was the third largest lumber port in the United States. It was during

this era that Mr. F. W. Ayer, who owned and operated large saw mills along the Penobscot and later organized the Eastern Manufacturing Company, conceived the idea of converting the waste slabs and edgings developed in the sawing of lumber and dimension into sulphite pulp, instead of utilizing this waste lumber for fuel as was the custom in those days. This experimental venture on Mr. Ayer's part really laid the foundation from which resulted the Eastern mills which are today supplying fine grade papers from coast to coast and to far distant points of South America and the Phillipine Islands.

The Eastern's original pulp mill was built adjacent to one of the large saw mills at South Brewer in 1889. This saw mill was one of the pioneer tidewater mills of the State and the largest in the East. It was operated by the Eastern Company until 1916 when it was abandoned, and in 1917 this historical old saw mill was razed.

Through the years the pulp mill at South Brewer has been enlarged and modernized until today approximately 35,000 tons of nothing but highest grade bleached sulphite pulp is produced annually. Rayon pulp has taken a leading place in the pulp production at South Brewer and is in great demand.

In the year 1895 the Eastern Manufacturing Company decided to enter the paper manufacturing field. A building was erected at South Brewer and a paper machine was installed, other buildings subsequently being added and today these buildings house the three paper machines and their auxiliary equipment, pro-

ducing about 30,000 tons of sulphite bond and other papers annually. Paper manufacturing began in 1896. Manila and coarse papers known to the trade as "Wrappings" were manufactured exclusively, unbleached pulp being used to produce these grades. In 1901 the second paper machine was installed and in 1902 the third machine was set up. It was during these years that the manufacture began to shift from coarse to fine papers. Dry lofts were built and a rag pulp mill was put into operation. A box shop was built for the manufacture of wooden cases suitable for the shipping of fine papers. Other auxiliary equipment and finishing departments were installed and the Company was definitely launched in the business of making fine papers.

During the year 1914 the Company took over the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company at Lincoln, Maine; the corporate merger being accomplished in 1915. The Lincoln paper plant produces sulphite bond papers exclusively, and sulphite pulp for its own consumption.

Through the course of years the plants of the Company have been re-built and enlarged and are today fitted with equipment of modern type for the manufacture of their respective products. The Company's plants are well electrified and the bulk of the equipment is motor driven.

"Eastco" products today hold a very definite place in the business life of the country. Our Atlantic and Volume water-marked lines in Bond, Ledger, Mimeograph, Duplicator, Writing Manuscript and Manifold papers are used for correspondence and copy purposes by hundreds of nationally known concerns. The beautifully finished papeterie papers are to be seen in correspondence and greeting card form in the great stores of the country and the specialty wrapping paper lines carry the names of some of America's great retail establishments.

Atlantic Bond -- Volume Bond

and Other Associated

"Eastco" Fine Writing Papers



Eastern Manufacturing Company

Honor List in the World War

Albert, John
Aldrich, Horace
Allen, Robert J.
Ardine, Geo. W.
Arsenault, Allie L.
Averill, Paige
Ayer, Fred R.
Babineau, Sylvester
Babino, Edward J.
Bailey, William B.
Baker, Frank A.
Baker, William G.
Battles, Eugene
Beach, George F.
Beaney, William A.
Bell, William B.
Berry, Arnold
Bishop, Frank
Bond, Ludger
Booker, Walter
Bowdoin, Raymond
Brown, George P.
Burke, M. Francis
Burke, Philip
Burrill, Basil
Buscuskys, Danise
Campbell, John W.
Carlisle, Lester F.
Carter, Francis B.
Chadwick, Noel
Clark, Clarence
Clark, Theodore
Coffin, Elmer
Cormick, John
Conway, Michael J.
Cowan, J. Albert
Cunningham, John
Curren, Charles E.
Cushing, J. Joseph
Cyr, Leonard A.
Daigle, Royden
Davis, Daniel
Davis, Dean V.
Davis, William
Davitt, Archie J.
Day, Walter
Delano, George
Derosier, Leslie W.
Desmond, Patrick
Devoe, William
Doane, Walter F.
Doremus, Philip E.
Doucette, T. Earl
Drovesosky, John
Duprey, Fred J.
Emery, Madison N.

Eraus, James Alfred
Fortine, Joseph
Gallant, Edwin J.
Gallant, Frank
Gerry, Robert F.
Gerry, Walter C.
Goupee, John
Goupee, Leo R.
Gratton, Wilfred A.
Guild, Charles S.
Hainor, Harold F.
Hall, Ludiger M.
Hammond, Harry
Hanson, Hugo H.
Harding, Clyde A.
Harrington, Jerry
Hartery, Leo
Haskell, Donald
Hayes, William H.
Herrick, Stanley V.
Hill, William B.
Hilton, Cecil M.
Hobbs, Vernon
Hodgdon, Paul E.
Hook, Frantz G.
Jameson, Eugene E.
Jipson, Earl
Jipson, Elmer
Johnson, Allston E.
Johnson, N. Edward
Jones, Guy M.
Kadisky, Maurice
Kane, J. Leslie
Kanla, Edger L.
Kelley, Frank
Kelley, George
Kimball, Thomas
King, Charles
King, Edward
King, George A.
King, Ralph
Knott, Harold R.
Knott, Ralph B.
Kopp, Arthur L.
Lacross, Henry J.
Lacross, Waldo J.
Lacross, Wilfred J.
Lambert, J. Stanley
Lambert, Leon
Lawrence, Albion
Leacock, John T.

Leguff, George J.
Lebbhart, Roland E.
London, Wallace R.
Lord, Daniel Franklin
Mancuso, Joseph
Martin, Leslie
McAllister, Arthur J.
McCaw, George A.
McCosh, Lionel
McDonald, Charles
McDonald, John
McEachern, H. Wellington
McKenna, Augustus C.
McKenna, John
McNamara, Charles J.
McNamara, J. Harold
McNamara, Thomas
McPhee, Frank
Mellen, William H.
Miliner, Arthur H.
Millett, Everett
Millett, Thurman A.
Morrill, Dewey G.
Morrison, Harry H.
Mullen, William E.
Nelligan, Patrick
Newcomb, Garfield N.
Noble, Frank A.
Norwood, Arthur H.
O'Brien, John J.
Oliver, Steve
Page, Robert L.
Patten, D. L. Osborne
Patterson, Walter
Paulette, Waldo
Peardon, Thomas
Pembroke, John
Perkins, Edward C.
Peters, Stanley F.
Petrie, Harold L.
Philbrook, Clyde
Pinkham, Harry F.
Poletas, Peter James
Polyot, Joseph E.
Pooler, Aldaman E.
Pooler, Joseph E.
Pooler, G. Richard
Pooler, Victor H.
Pooler, Williams R.
Potter, Arthur E.
Pratt, Charles W.

Preston, Venus F.
Puffer, Ernest
Reed, Earl A.
Robbins, Donald
Robertson, Duncan
Robertson, Harold A.
Robertson, John W.
Rogers, William
Rowe, Louis G.
Runnells, Adelbert
Runnells, Wesley J.
Ryan, Michael
Ryder, N. Ambrose
Sawyer, Charles W.
Seucciramma, David
Sewall, Joseph T.
Shaw, Earl E.
Shepard, Harold B.
Sennett, Ralph V.
Smith, Budge G.
Smith, Frank W.
Smith, Raymond J.
Smith, William
Snow, Joseph
Soucie, Edward J.
Soucie, George I.
Soucie, Maxim J.
Spencer, Sylvester
Springer, Harold A.
Stewart, Thomas
Stone, Henry J.
Strang, Earl
Sturgeon, Edison M.
Sturgeon, Robert L.
Sullivan, George W.
Swett, Earl L.
Thorne, J. Raymond
Thumith, Earl
Tomah, Fred
Turney, Ruel
Tuttle, George W.
Vereault, Victor G.
Viricil, Peter
Veroe, Aloysius J.
Walsh, Harold
Wedge, Peter N.
Whalen, Frank E.
Whalen, H. Edward
White, Carlton E.
Whittier, George B.
Wilcox, Harold
Wilde, Wilfred A.
Williams, Oval S.
Wood, Peter A.
Wright, Henry A.
Young, Williams S.



MAIN STREET

Bangor in 1936

KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE



TRIBUTE

By Haven Sawyer

We Must Not Forget

Memories are far too short. We recall but dimly a world in which peace labored to build. Progressing with glorious idealism, enlightened by education, the future looked bright. Countries blessed with vision and institutions of higher learning appeared to be moving on to an existence where there would be no want, starvation, nor despair. The people worked happily and slept peacefully.

But Rivalry and Greed, hiding behind altruism, rode astride the gossamer wings of prosperity, while battling for economic control at home and abroad. They thundered over a world of antagonisms,—a world greedy with lust for economic power and monetary wealth. They kindled in the puerile assassination of an obscure Archduke. They detonated in the loaded arsenals and munition warehouses and exploded over Europe in the holocaust of 1914.

Soon they hurtled the vast ocean barriers of the Atlantic, and whispered in mahogany chambers where directors met. They gained momentum with each whirring revolution in munition factories "over here." Purveyors of news caught the lust of battle. Men heard and believed, then hated and sacrificed.

Submarine bombs—a liner sunk—confident lives and questioned cargo lost. Patriotism became fanaticism. Strange lights flashed in feminine eyes. Sanity had lost its virtue.

Four million men, gazing aloft at myriad patriotic banners, laid down their tools and unwittingly went to battle for a monster. Boys stripped for inspection that their physical perfection might entitle them to uniforms and implements of destruction. And—"Send the word—we're coming over—."

Flaunting headlines warned:—Participation or invasion! Three-minute orations sold patriotism and liberty bonds.

All at home made golden gains, while "Economic Royalists" laid foundations for fabulous fortunes. Women made sweaters—then bandages.

The finger of Hatred and Lust reached into our city for its price of blood. Metallic strips of newspaper mourning: James W. Williams, shot by a

sniper; Daniel Geagan, dead,—as Norman Dow had gone before.

Greed was reaping her harvest. Bangor had "Gold Star Mothers" who wept in silence and dared not utter protest.

"Keep the home fires burning"—"Till the boys come home."

Yes, some mothers were waiting and some fathers, happy that "their boy" was returning,—mutilated, shell-shocked, wounded or gassed, but saved from "Flanders' Fields."

The boys were home! And the World, crazed with indulgence and acquisition, indifferently turned its head.

And what became of industry's brilliant promises to these youths who should fight in this "War to End War"?

Two decades have passed. Times of plenty flourish and fade to long, lean years of want. Now once more we leap joyfully forward—the people returning to work. Yet abroad the drums are beating and Greed again raises its ugly visage from a bloody past. Shall financial fascism, beckoning hot-blooded youth, lead on to more cauldrons of Hell? Rather—shall we not, in solid phalanx massed, hold all, from lustful conquests' lure?

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS!"

To those who went forth in battle, both the living and the dead, all glory and all honor. They have earned the eternal gratitude of those who follow after.

But let us also remember the vow they made, and we made with them: "A world safe for democracy." They hold their sacrifice worth the cost, if future generations be spared the withering greed and pitiless woe of foreign war.

For defense—ever. For offense—never.

May this monument be not only a reminder of their "full measure of devotion," but also a symbol of their aim and of our pledge—The abolition of aggressive warfare. They must not have fought and died in vain. **WE SHALL NOT, WE WILL NOT, FORGET.**

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Grand Army of the Republic

Department of Maine

To All Whom It May Concern, Greeting:

Know Ye that John C. Caldwell, Provisional Commander of the Department of Maine, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of George Varney, John F. Appleton, W. H. Pritchard, Charles Dwinal, Eugene F. Sanger, D. C. Merrill, A. B. Farnham, George Fuller, Daniel White, George Webster, G. W. Thaiber, Jasper Hutchings, John D. Conly, A. L. Spencer, A. L. Chick, W. P. Nickerson, John H. Neal, George A. Bolton, W. H. H. Wilson, J. A. Fairbanks, M. N. Andrews, William H. S. Lawrence, Charles Hamlin, C. L. Downes, Edward E. Small, and Sewall H. Downs,

Does by the authority in him vested, empower and constitute them as Charter Members of an Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Post Number Twelve of the Fourth District of Maine, Department of Maine.

And they are hereby constituted as said Post, and authorized to make by-laws for the government of said Post and to do and perform all acts necessary to conduct and carry on said organization in accordance with the Constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Done at Augusta this first day of January, 1868.

JOHN C. CALDWELL,
Provisional Commander
Department of Maine

R. WATTICK,
Asst. Adjutant General

[CHARTER]

Vol. 1

No. 3

In the name and by the authority of the

Sons of Veterans of the United States of America

To all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know Ye, that, reposing special trust and confidence in our worthy Brothers, Charles H. Rice, Wingate E. G. Chaplin, Thomas T. Tabor, E. G. Drew, Elry H. Estabrook, W. G. Kenney, Sewell A. Brown, Ernest B. Marston, C. F. Hutchins, Frederick W. Plaisted, G. R. Conillard, George N. Howard, Amory B. Chaplin, H. J. Keith, J. P. Kelliher, E. E. Kirk, J. M. Lambert, E. B. Hutchins, William T. Pierce, Charles Patterson, E. W. Reynolds,

I hereby and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, constitute them, their associates and successors, a camp of the Sons of Veterans to be known as Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3, located at Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, State of Maine, and as such they are hereby duly authorized and empowered to perform all acts necessary to conduct the business of said camp in accordance with the constitution provided for its government, the general rules and regulations of the Order and in obedience to all legal orders coming from the proper authority.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Division Seal to be affixed at Waterville in the State of Maine this second day of February in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and in the one hundred and eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Jimmy Moor Heath
Colonel Commanding Division

Attest: Charles Farrington, Adjutant
Headquarters First Grand Division Sons of Veterans
February Second A. D. 1883

Approved and published: J. S. Bangs, Brevet Major
Commanding Grand Division

Attest: A. M. Kennison, Acting Adjutant General



In Memoriam

1861-1865

This is the casualty list of the First and Second Maine Heavy Artillery from Bangor and Brewer. The Third Maine Battery was mustered into service December 11, 1861. On March 28, 1863, it was attached to the First Maine Heavy Artillery and designated as Company M. On February 22, 1864, it was detached from the regiment and completed its term of service under its original name. A new Company M, organized by Captain Frederick A. Cummings, was made up from recruits sent to the regiment. First Lieutenant Seth A. Emery of Bangor was one of its officers.

Col. Daniel Chaplin, wounded and died 1864.
Adjutant Russell B. Shepherd, wounded 1864.
Principal Musician Samuel M. Emerson, died 1863.
Private Simon Devou, wounded 1864.
Daniel Fitzpatrick, killed in action 1864.
Captain Samuel W. Daggett, wounded and died 1864.
1st Lieutenant Frederic C. Low, wounded 1865.
Sergeant Albert G. Abbott, killed in action 1864.
Corporal Gustavus A. Watson, wounded and died 1864.
Wagoner Charles W. Jones, wounded 1864.
Private William Alexander, killed in action 1864.
Private Lysander Bragg Dunbar, wounded and died 1864.
Private Benjamin F. Buzzell, wounded 1864.
Private Isaac Duff, wounded 1864.
Private George M. Furbish, wounded 1864.
Private Samuel Gibson, wounded 1864.
Private Lorenzo D. Jones, died 1862.
Private Charles E. Lovell, wounded 1864.
Private Richard P. McGrath, wounded 1864.
Private James McHugh, wounded 1863.
Private Charles H. McKenney, wounded and died 1864.
Private George L. Marquis, killed in action 1864.
Private Thomas Savage, wounded and died 1864.
Private Charles E. Shaw, died 1863.
Private Charles H. Tyler, died 1864.
Private Lemuel B. Whitney, killed in action 1864.
Private Charles H. Whittier, wounded and died 1864.
Private William Allen, wounded and died 1864.
Private Charles E. Dodge, wounded 1864.
Private Willard B. Emery, wounded 1864.
Private Edward W. Gorham, killed in action 1864.
Private Charles W. Johnson, twice wounded 1864.

Private James McGrath, killed in action 1864.
Private Thornton M. Pierce, wounded and died 1864.
Private George H. Robbins, wounded 1864.
Private Benjamin F. Adams, wounded 1864.
Private William Bartlett, wounded and died 1864.
Private Ferdinand C. Burr (Brewer), wounded 1864.
Private Charles H. Daggett, wounded and died 1864.
Private George Delany, wounded 1864.
Private George Emerson, wounded 1864.
Private James A. Giles (Brewer), died 1864.
Private Simeon A. Hapworth, wounded 1864.
Private Nathan A. Hopkins, killed in action 1864.
Private Patrick McCue, wounded 1864.
Private Leander Vickery (Brewer), killed in action 1864.
Private Eben W. Foster, killed in action 1864.
Private Thomas Matthew, wounded 1864.
Private Christopher Munch, killed in action 1864.
Private John Jackson, died 1864.
Private Thomas A. Drummond, killed in action 1864.
Private John S. Libby, killed in action 1864.
Private James A. Scullin, unaccounted for.
Private Horace A. Smith, wounded 1864.
Private Theodore C. Stevens, wounded 1864.
Private Frank W. Whittier, killed in action 1864.
Private William S. Randlett, wounded 1864.
Private Richard P. Raynes, wounded 1864.
Private William L. Sampson, wounded 1864.
Private Henry O. Smiley, wounded 1864.
Private Elisha H. Adams, wounded 1864.
Private Williard S. Delano, killed in action 1864.
Private David V. Fogg, wounded 1864.
Private James R. Orne, wounded 1864.
Private Peter Pelkie, wounded 1864.
Private David O. Pollard, wounded first and killed in action later, 1864.
Lieutenant Roscoe F. Hersey, wounded 1864.
Private James A. Dole, wounded 1864.
Private Fred A. Chamberlain, wounded 1864.
Private Nathan D. Hanson, killed in action 1864.
Private John H. Kelley, wounded 1864.
Private Charles B. Smith (Brewer), wounded 1864.
Private Edward C. Tuttle, wounded 1864.
Private John F. Montgomery, wounded 1864.
Private William W. Philbrick, Jr., died 1862.
Private John N. Prescott, died 1863.

Private Harvey H. Reed, died 1864.
Private Frank S. Robinson, died 1864.
Private James F. Robinson, wounded 1864.
Private Thomas Rose, died 1864.
Private Charles N. Smith, wounded 1864.
Private Charles W. Smith, died 1864.
Private Sumner Tibbetts, died 1864.
Private William Wallace, wounded 1864.
Private Matthew Watters, killed in action 1864.
Private John Rowen, wounded 1864.
Private Warren Boynton, killed at Battle of Fort Fisher.
Private Thomas Donohue, wounded 1864.
Private Otis Dunbar, died 1864.
Private Albert C. Ellis, killed in action 1864.
Private Archibald McDougall, wounded 1864.
Private Charles E. Parkhurst, wounded and died 1864.
Private Frank S. Powers, died 1864.
Private George H. Crosby, wounded 1864.
Private Amaziah Billings, died 1865.
Private Horace W. Burleigh (Brewer), died 1864.
Private William Dixon, wounded 1864.
Private James Dore, killed in action.
Private Adrain R. Drew, died 1864.
Private Walter S. Gilman, wounded 1864.

Private Joseph Goodwin, died 1864.
Private John W. Hanscom, wounded 1864.
Private John W. Hurd, died 1862.
Private Josiah E. Hurd, killed in action 1864.
Private Corydon Ireland, wounded 1864.
Private Roscoe G. Johnson, wounded 1864.
Private Calvin Cirk, wounded 1864.
Private Edward Mountain, wounded 1864.
Private John F. Drew, wounded 1864.
Private Isaac W. Grant, wounded 1864.
Private Levi K. Mayo (Brewer), wounded 1864.
Private Rodney J. Taylor, wounded 1864.
Private Floriman D. Furbish, wounded 1864.
Private Edwin W. Gould, wounded 1864.
Lieutenant John A. Lancy, wounded 1864.
Private Gustavus Malmquist, wounded 1864.
Sergeant John H. Dearborn, wounded 1864.
Private Henry Pomroy, wounded 1864.
Private James Roger, wounded 1864.
Private Ephraim W. Steward, wounded 1864.
Private Albert J. Osgood, wounded 1864.
Private George A. Tibbetts, wounded 1864.
Private Charles Wiley, wounded 1864.
Private Henry O. Keith, wounded 1864.
Captain Frederick A. Cummings, wounded 1864.
Ornaldo Moore (Brewer), wounded 1864.

Only Two Left



William Kenney, left, and
William B. Pierce, sole surviving
Charter Members of the
Sons of Veterans

Bangor in the Spanish War

The Spanish War, the same as in all wars in which the United States has been engaged, found the men from Maine willing to serve their country. When the call came for troops Maine had two regiments of Infantry and one Signal Company. The infantry regiments were known as the First Maine and Second Maine. The First Maine Infantry was stationed in the western part of the state, mostly west of the Kennebec, and the Second Maine in the eastern part of the State. The units of each regiment were stationed in the cities and larger towns. The Bangor unit was known as Company G, 2nd Maine Infantry.

On May 2, 1898, both regiments of infantry were mobilized at Augusta, Maine, in answer to the call for volunteers, and were held there pending the allotment of troops to complete Maine's quota. This quota was set as one regiment of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery.

The first regiment, being the senior, was chosen to make up the quota assigned to Maine. The Second Regiment was ordered to return to home stations, with the exception of those men who volunteered to fill vacancies in the First Regiment and to organize the battery of heavy artillery.

The Signal Corps of the State was authorized into service on May 20, 1898, as a volunteer signal corps. Two officers and 40 men made up this unit and it performed a most outstanding service during the war and was very high-



Scroll of the Battleship Maine's Prow Erected on a Monument in Davenport Park by William McKinley Camp, United Spanish War Veterans



They Sleep

*The weary war of life is won;
Windows of the west are gleaming,
A golden period, sets the sun,
And far above the moon is beaming,
Bringing Peace for work well done
To Comrades sweetly dreaming.*

—H. V. K.

ly rated by General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer of the United States. Stationed in Cuba during the hostilities, they performed heroic service under the most adverse conditions. They received the highest commendations and were the outstanding troops from Maine in the service. The names of the men from Bangor who served in the Signal Corps are listed at the bottom of this article.

President McKinley called for 75,000 more troops on June 26, 1898, and the allocation to Maine was for three batteries of heavy artillery, which, with the original battery called for, made a battalion of heavy artillery. These batteries, A, B, C and D, were recruited from the 2nd Maine Infantry and the general public in a very short time and were ordered into service at Augusta, Maine.

The First Regiment of Infantry was ordered to Chickamauga, Ga., on May 13, 1898. They remained in Georgia the remainder of their service until the regiment was mustered out on August 19. This regiment suffered great losses from typhoid fever.

The Heavy Artillery Batteries were ordered to entrain for Boston on October 22, 1898, where they would board the transport for Savannah, Ga. These batteries remained in camp at Savannah until the first of January, when the battalion was ordered to Havana, Cuba, thence to Camp Columbia, Cuba, a short distance from the city. In March, the battalion was ordered back to Savannah, Ga., where it was mustered out of the service of the United States on March 31, 1899.



Best Wishes to All Veterans



C. J. Russell

William McKinley Camp, No. 17

United Spanish War Veterans

The United Spanish War Veterans was originally organized in 1898 but it was not until 1904 that it was amalgamated with a large number of similar organizations. Several times there had been organized camps in Bangor which disintegrated and it was not until 1921, when, under the driving leadership of Martin J. McDonough, its first commander, a post named William McKinley Camp was organized with about 45 members and is a living organization of some 75 members today.

One of the first works of the Camp and one of the most outstanding is the achievement of erecting the Battleship Maine monument in Davenport Park. This took two long years of work on the part of the committee to get the money and it was not until Commander McDonough, in the Bangor City Council meeting, threatened to send the beautiful scroll from the prow of the Battleship *Maine* back to the Navy Department, that the motion was finally carried.

William McKinley Camp is the most easterly Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans in the United States. Among its membership it boasts a record of member-

ship that includes service records in every land and sea battle in this war. These men were with Dewey and Schley, were at Santiago, Havana, Guantanamo.

It is interesting that there were no soldiers of this war killed in action but many died from fever or were wounded. There is a monument to Comrade Thompson in Mt. Hope Cemetery, who died aboard ship on his way back from Cuba, and Comrade Thomas J. Gleason had his fingers shot off.

William McKinley Camp, similar to the many Camps of United Spanish War Veterans in the country, is dedicated to perpetuate the memories engendered in those who participated on the firing line, in the fever camps and on floating craft; to honor the memories of comrades who have answered the last roll call; to preach the spirit of patriotism; to gain honorable recognition for those who served faithfully and well; to aid weak and unfortunate comrades, their families and their dependents; to carry the same spirit of sacrifice and service exercised in time of war into the less spectacular walks of daily life; to battle unceasingly for the right in civic affairs; to prepare for any service which we

can render to our country in time of need; and finally to constantly exert an influence to the end that our government at all times shall provide an adequate national defense—all this calls for an organization, national in character and scope, the members of which are solemnly pledged to promote the principles of Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity. Outstanding in the principles of this organization in Bangor is the care of the widow and the orphan and the perpetuation of Memorial Day.

This organization unites its members in fraternal bonds, honors and preserves from neglect and oblivion the graves of its dead; assists former comrades, shipmates, widows, orphans and dependent relatives; perpetuates the memories of the war with Spain, the campaigns in the Philippine Islands and China, promotes the best interests of these comrades; promotes and encourages adequate military and naval force in the states and in the nation; educates the people to the necessity for making provision for national defense; develops the order to be a valuable aid to the army and navy; bars partisan politics and discussion of sectarian questions.



Bangor Men in the Spanish War

SIGNAL CORPS

Bell, George
Bell, Martin J.
Bell, Patrick J.
McDonough, Martin J.

ARTILLERY

Applebee, Raymond E.
Bailey, George H.
Betts, William W.
Boulter, Charles
Bowen, Herbert L.
Bradley, George A.
Brown, Herbert
Clark, Chester
Cochran, Frank
Cochran, John
Decker, George E.
Gilbert, John M.
Golden, William H.
Goodwin, William G.
Grant, Frank H.
Hennessy, Fred B.
Hatch, Ralph J.

Horne, Freddie O. J.
Komiskey, Mair
Leathers, Harry H.
McKenney, Nicholas
McNeil, Albert
Moore, Horace E.
Morrill, Walter J.
Murry, Freeman J.
Nason, Frank
Nickerson, Edgar J.
O'Brien, Arthur E.
Page, Fred S.
Rhoades, Hadley E.
Semple, James T.
Smith, William
Snow, James S.
Tuttle, James E.
Witherly, Thomas D.

INFANTRY

Barrows, Willard E.
Barrael, Henry V.
Canning, Frederick J.
Chaples, Ernest E.

Chase, Merton
Chute, Clinton W.
Clark, Homer W.
Connolly, Patrick A., Jr.
Costigan, Archie
Cowhig, Matthew
Dean, Walter L.
Delany, Charles S.
Dennett, Stanley P.,
Second Lieut.
Doherty, Henry
Eaton, Herbert D.
Fahey, Edward M.
Fletcher, Gilbert F.
Fitzgerald, Matthew W.
Gifford, Ellis A.
Heughen, Harry W.
Hewes, Chesly M.
Hicks, Francis H.
Houston, Guy L.
Kelley, Brenard J.
Kelley, James E.
Luro, Henry W.
Lynch, Hugh F.

Maxon, Robert, Jr.
McGrath, John T.
McLeod, Donald E.
Mersereau, Judson
Montgomery, John M.
Moore, Percy C.
Nason, Fred E.
O'Connell, John F.
Pierce, William T.
Robinson, Robert P.
Sanborn, Frank C.
Spencer, Frank E.
Stevens, Horace F.
Stockwell, Anos D.
Sheridan, Frank E.
Snow, Ned C.
Thurlow, Henry E.
Washburn, Granville
Watson, William L.
Webb, John C.
Wiggin, Phillip M.
Wilson, Chandler M.

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The Unknown Soldier

Contributed by

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We — the men who represent America's overseas veterans—knew the man whom we call America's Unknown Soldier. We were with him aboard ship when death lurked behind every wave, in the form of an enemy submarine or a floating mine. We were with him when he landed in France—a stranger on a strange soil—three thousand miles from home. We marched side by side with him, as he plodded and stumbled over weary kilometers toward the chaos and destruction of the front lines. We slept with him in the same dugout, where weary bodies found repose despite the mud and the stench of the dead. Together we fought disease and pestilence, hunger and cold. We stood shoulder to shoulder with him during the long, lonely vigils of outpost duty in the heart of No Man's Land. We dived for the same shelter at the whine of the same shell. We crawled under the same wires and huddled together in the same shadows, while barrages of hot steel thundered overhead. We were with him when he was struck down. We saw him fall—with his face toward the enemy. We heard his last words—words of cheer and hope for the comrades he was leaving. We saw the features of his boyish face relax in eternal sleep—a sleep that brought freedom and rest to a soul that was tired and a body that was worn. We knew the Unknown Soldier.

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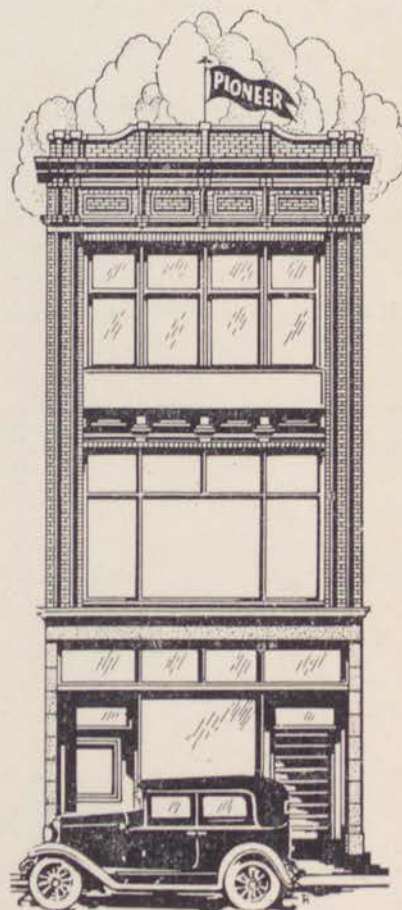
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The Bangor Kiwanis Club

The Bangor Kiwanis Club was organized with 50 charter members, sponsored by the Waterville Kiwanis Club. The charter was presented by District Governor Walter J. Campbell at a special meeting held December 18, 1924.

Luther J. Pollard was elected as President, with Charles Bartlett as Vice President. Frank Fellows was the first Secretary, while the late Arthur W. Grindle was originally Treasurer.

President Pollard served through 1925 and was succeeded by the following as President: Chas. A. Potter, 1926; Chas. H. Thompson, 1927; Elmer E. McFarland, 1928; Chester D. Merrifield, 1929; John A. Peterson, 1930; Heywood S. Jones, 1931; Harvey E. Knowles, 1932; Robert N. Haskell, 1933; John T. Quinn, 1934; Clarence N. Holden, 1935; Edward C. Hawes, 1936.

The late Walter I. Brown served as Secretary for ten years, succeeded by Archie R. Lovett, the present incumbent. Harry E. Ridlon has served as Treasurer for some ten years.

At a recent election Fred M. Woodman was elected as President to serve during 1937, with Raymond T. Adams, Norman E. Whitney and Harold S. Burrill as Vice Presidents.

From its inception the club has been very active in local civic and charitable work, its main objective being help for the underprivileged children. It now maintains the Kiwanis Boys' Club, with over 30 members.

In 1935 the club sponsored the Orono Kiwanis Club and assisted in the organization of the Rockland Kiwanis Club.

The club has furnished two officers for the New England District of Kiwanis International, John A. Peterson serving as Lieutenant Governor of Division Seven in 1931, while Judge John T. Quinn was Lieutenant Governor of Division Nine in 1935.

The following charter members are still members of the club: Rufus P. Ayer, Harrison N. Brooks, Dr. Carl J. Hedin, Joseph E. Huggard, Harvey E. Knowles, Rev. Arthur M. Little, Elmer E. McFarland, Dr. Harry D. McNeill, Chester D. Merrifield, John A. Peterson, Harry E. Ridlon, Charles H. Smith, Charles H. Thompson, Fred M. Woodman.

Original officers and directors were: President, Luther J. Pollard; Vice President, Chas. D. Bartlett; Secretary, Frank Fellows; Treasurer, Arthur W. Grindle; Trustee, Rev. Carl N. Garland; Directors: Harrison N. Brooks, Harvey E. Knowles, Frederick Youngs, Archie O. Yates, C. Herbert Smith, J. Edwin Mutty, Elmer E. McFarland.

Officers, 1936: President, Edward C. Hawes; Vice Presidents: F. M. Woodman, Raymond T. Adams, Ira P. Watson; Secretary, Archie R. Lovett; Treasurer, Harry E. Ridlon; Directors: H. N. Brooks, Geo. B. Bryant, Chester D. Merrifield, Malcolm S. Hayes, Dr. Carl J. Hedin, Chas. H. Thompson.

Officers-elect, 1937: President, Fred M. Woodman; Vice Presidents: Raymond T. Adams, Norman E. Whitney, Harold S. Burrill; Directors: Grover C. Bradbury, Caldwell Sweet, Jr., Chas. H. Thompson, Chester D. Merrifield, Geo. B. Bryant, Harrison N. Brooks.

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B. H. Beal National Woman's Relief Corps

B. H. Beal National Woman's Relief Corps, No. 1, of Bangor, was organized November 9, 1883, with Emily V. Littlefield the first President. This was the first National Corps to be organized in the State.

The following June, 1884, in the Queen City, the Department of Maine was organized by E. Florence Barker, National President, and Sarah E. Fuller, National Secretary, electing Emily V. Littlefield, reigning President of B. H. Beal Corps, the first President of the Department of Maine, National Woman's Relief Corps. Thus B. H. Beal Corps not only holds the honor of being the first National Corps to organize in the State, but of having the first President of the Department of Maine.

B. H. Beal Corps has been hostess Corps to the Department of Maine many times. It has always been active in all branches of the National patriotic work, contributing of time and money to the Army Nurse Fund, G. A. R. Fund, Southern Memorial, Child Welfare, Americanization, Victory, and many other important funds.

It has always taken an active part in relief work among the Union soldiers, their orphans and dependent ones, also wherever charity and relief were needed.

The National Woman's Relief Corps, true Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of which B. H. Beal Corps is a part, not only contributes to the Union Veterans of the Civil War, but to veterans of all wars. Its Victory Fund is wholly contributed to the boys of the World War, and many thousands of dollars are spent for those veterans who are helpless and con-

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Daughters of the American Revolution

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was chartered in 1897 with 18 charter members. The objects of this organization are to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to promote development of enlightened public opinion and to foster patriotic citizenship.

The Chapter has always been active in local, state and national patriotic work. Three members, Miss Charlotte Baldwin, Mrs. Lucy W. Hazlett, and Mrs. Clinton C. Stevens, have served as State Regents.

The present membership is 86. During 1937 the chapter will observe its 40th anniversary under direction of the Regent, Mrs. Lewis P. Smith, and executive board, consisting of Mrs. A. H. Farnham, Mrs. Adelbert Bridges, Mrs. Wm. S. Cole, Mrs. Guy Gove, Mrs. Carroll Weeks, Mrs. Frank Simmons, Mrs. Raymond E. Fellows, Mrs. James D. Clement, Mrs. Maurice Percival, Mrs. Oliver L. Hall, Mrs. Clinton C. Stevens, Mrs. Ervin R. Brooks, Mrs. Wm. H. Holman, Mrs. Benj. T. Shaw and Mrs. C. Gardiner Chalmers.

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 is used in our Saws.

23 Franklin Street, Bangor

Editor's Note---All churches of Bangor
 were invited to submit their histories free.
 We print those received and offer those
 others an opportunity to print their his-
 tories in the next edition.

First Universalist Church

In 1833, Rev. J. W. Hoskins,
 then of Hampden, was invited to
 become Pastor of the First Univer-
 salist Society of Bangor. He ac-
 cepted but died before entering
 upon his ministry. Rev. D. J.
 Mandell commenced to preach in
 the old Methodist Meeting House
 in 1838 and continued for a year.
 In January, 1840, Rev. L. I. Sadler
 was pastor for one year. A sub-
 scription list started in September,
 1843, netted \$4,225, pledged by 86
 men. The first building was com-
 pleted in 1844 with the sermon
 preached by Rev. F. A. Hodsom.
 Rev. H. R. Nye became pastor this
 same year and continued until
 1850. In November of this year
 Rev. A. Battles accepted the pas-
 torate and entered on his duties in
 January, 1851. He was ordained
 in March of this year with a ser-
 mon by Rev. T. S. King. The old
 church was vacated in June, 1860,
 the corner-stone of the new church
 laid June 25, 1860, and the new
 building occupied December 30,
 1860. Mr. Battles' successors were
 Rev. S. Goodenough, Rev. E. W.
 Preble, Rev. William H. Jewell,
 Rev. E. E. Peck, Rev. E. F. Pem-
 ber, Rev. Carl F. Henry, Rev.
 Ashley A. Smith, who rebuilt the
 church in 1911 and served for 25
 years, and Rev. Henry Atwood,
 present pastor.

St. John's Episcopal Church

First service of the Episcopal
 Church was held in Bangor, June
 20, 1834, by the Rev. James C.
 Richmond of the Mother Church

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Brewer

of Gardiner, Maine. Mr. Richard Upjohn, an English architect, having emigrated to New Bedford, Mass., designed in 1835 St. John's Episcopal Church of Bangor. This was the first English Perpendicular Gothic Church in America. It was consecrated in 1839 by Bishop Alexander Griswold of the Old Eastern Diocese (comprising all of New England with the exception of Connecticut). The church was destroyed in the Bangor Fire of 1911. Mr. Richard Upjohn's grandson, Mr. Hobart Upjohn, of New York, was the architect of the present English Perpendicular Gothic edifice. The Rev. John Alfred Furrer is the present rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Bangor, Maine.

**The Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints
(Mormon)**

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, often called Mormon, was organized April 6, 1830. At the present time it has over 800,000 members. Its first missionaries were sent out in October, 1830. The church now has a system of missions covering most of the civilized world, with over 3,000 active missionaries. These missionaries labor voluntarily for a term of two years or more, serving without pay, and paying their own expenses. The first missionaries stationed in Bangor were Elder Dimond Layton and Elder Archibald Southwick, who came in 1910. At the present time Elder H. Chariton Jacobs and Elder Kenneth Hacking are laboring here. Sunday services are held at Royal Arcanum Hall, 173 Exchange St.

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North Bangor Union Church

In 1864 a group of ladies formed and founded the North Bangor Union Church as a free church for all evangelical denominations. The land for the church site was partly donated and partly purchased by the parish. The first regular pastors came to this church June 21, 1896. They were the Rev. John Sewall, D. D., and the Rev. Mr. Newcomb. Among the first officers that are recorded are: Deacons J. M. Gilman and J. C. Chase; Clerk, Ralph V. Morrisson; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Morrisson. Frederick P. Day, although not ordained, is the present pastor of the church. Officers of the church now include: Mrs. Clarence Chase, President; Mrs. Harry Beatty, Vice President; Mrs. Charles Morrisson, Secretary; and co-Treasurers, Mrs. William Selzer and Miss Helen Morrisson. Trustees are Harry Beatty, Charles Morrisson and Frederick P. Day. The Membership Committee includes Mrs. Eben Fogg and Frederick P. Day. It has a Ladies' Circle, a Girls' Club and a Boys' Club.

East Bangor Union Church

This church is nearly 100 years old. The land for the church was given and the work for the construction of the church donated by the members of the community. The actual site of the church was donated by the Mower family. Ministers have been largely students from the Bangor Theological Seminary. Among the earliest recorded is one Rev. Kellogg. Frederick P. Day is present pastor of the church.

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Harbor

Bangor in the 90's



The
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printing of this Memorial Book





Sears Roebuck and Company

The year 1936 marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Sears Roebuck and Company.

In 1886 R. W. Sears, an obscure young man with courage and initiative, had an idea. He sold washers by mail. Business flourished. It moved to Minneapolis into larger quarters. It soon outgrew Minneapolis, so moved to Chicago. By 1894 bicycles, clothing, sporting goods, harness and heavy merchandise were being sold by mail. More room was needed. In 1905 the present gigantic plant was constructed in Chicago. In 1910 branch plants were built in Dallas and Seattle. In 1921 a huge store was built in Philadelphia to serve the East. Other branch plants followed: Kansas City in 1925, Atlanta in 1926, Los Angeles and Memphis in 1927, Minneapolis and Boston in 1928. In 1925 the first retail store was established, and in 1936 the idea of fifty years ago had grown into ten huge distribution plants and over four hundred retail stores employing over fifty thousand people and owned by more than twenty-five thousand stockholders.

No industrial concern in the entire nation has had a more American-like growth than Sears Roebuck and Company. Its activities constitute a vivid and enduring chapter in the great drama of distribution. The pulse of its service is felt throughout the nation from coast to coast and from border to border. Over six thousand factories in practically every state in the union participate in supplying its merchandise, and from Maine come clothing, sporting goods, shoes, paper and furniture. Great indeed has been the acceptance by the public of Sears Roebuck and Company.

In 1933 the retail store in Bangor was opened and its outstanding success is ample evidence of the reputation which Sears Roebuck and Company has with the people of the State of Maine, and the Bangor Retail Store hopes to carry on the traditions of the Company in taking its proper place in serving the community and contributing to its welfare.

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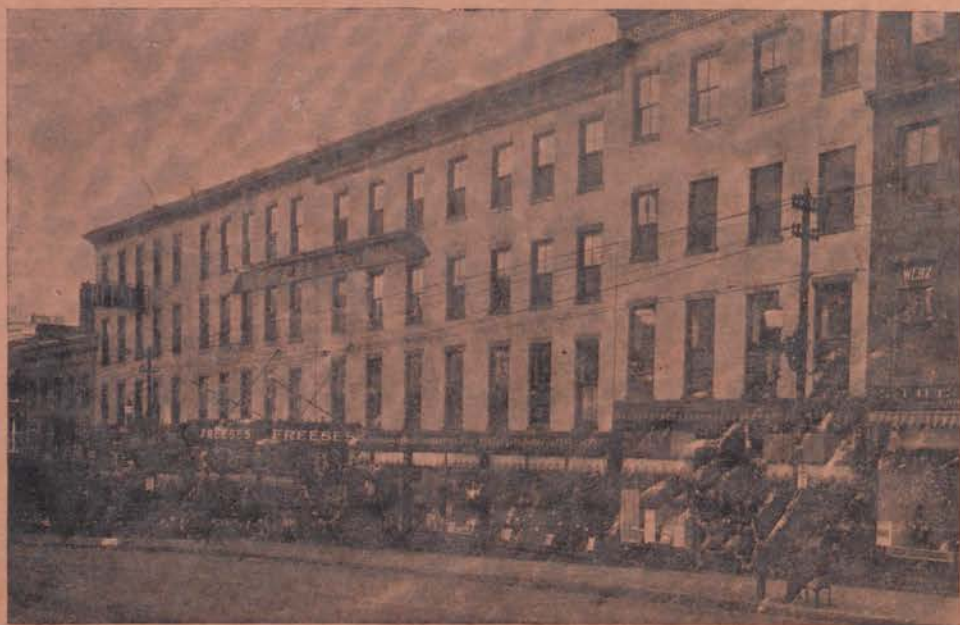
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