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# Bangor, Maine: An Up-to-the-Minute Map of Up-to-the-Minute Bangor With a Guide to the City and Its Historic Spots

Bangor, Maine 125th Anniversary Committee

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## BANGOR, MAINE



### AN UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MAP OF UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BANGOR WITH A GUIDE TO THE CITY and ITS HISTORIC SPOTS

I. The QC Exhibition Building at 505 Main Street, corner of Buck St., and next to the Paul Bunyan statue, is the focus of 125th Anniversary activities. It is open, entirely without charge, every day from June 1 through Labor Day, September 7. It contains some 25 industrial and professional exhibits of an educational nature and, for a large part of the season, the free stage spectacle "Dancing Waters", played several times daily.

Free invitation guided tours to modern points of particular interest will be conducted every Thursday and Friday between June 1 and September 7 at the following points in the Bangor area.

II. **Thursdays, 10 A. M.** University of Maine in Orono, eight miles north of Bangor on U. S. Route 2. Meet guide at the main desk in the lobby of the Memorial Union Building. An extensive tour of one of the nation's most beautiful campuses.

III. **Thursdays, 2 P. M.** Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division of Standard Packaging Corporation, South Main St., Route 15, Brewer, across the Penobscot River from Bangor. Assemble at the main gate for a guided tour of a huge, modern paper manufacturing plant.

IV. **Fridays, 10 A. M.** Bangor Daily News, 491 Main St., Bangor, just across Buck St., from the QC Exhibition Building. Tour the new plant, opened in 1955, of "Maine's Largest Daily", with circulation of 72,625.

V. **Fridays, 2 P. M.** Dow Air Force Base, Bangor. Dow is one of the Strategic Air Command's most vital and strategic bases. The primary mission is air-to-air refueling. The bus which tours the base will leave from the Hammond St. gate. To go there drive out of the city west on Route 2 and where this bears left go straight ahead for a tenth of a mile to the main gate.

Trained guides will conduct the tours at each specified location. Allow two hours for each tour. There is absolutely no charge for any tour or any service in connection with any tour. If within 15 minutes of starting time no visitors have arrived for any individual tour that tour will be considered cancelled for that week.

The 125th Anniversary Committee welcomes you and hopes you will return often to Bangor.

# AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF BANGOR

...by the late Raymond Fellows, one-time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine and President of the Bangor Historical Society, and by the reference staff of the Bangor Public Library.

1000 Before recorded history, Bangor and the Penobscot Valley was the home of the Tarratine Indians and other Abenaki Tribes. This was the site of the fabled city of "Norumbega," referred to by Milton in the Tenth Book of "Paradise Lost." Our coast was visited by many explorers, within a few years after the great discovery of Columbus, in search of this "Golden City," and our Penobscot River was first called "Norumbegue." Ancient Norumbega, according to some old charts, extended from Pemaquid to St. Croix, comprising Mount Desert and the territory of the Penobscot. Old French maps also show that the bounds of "Acadia" commenced in Bangor.

1604 Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer, map maker and navigator, sailed up the Penobscot River in search of the city of "Norumbega," and had an interview with Indian Chiefs at Bangor (called by Champlain "Kadesquit," later called "Kenduskeag"). There is a tablet on Kenduskeag Mall concerning this visit of Champlain.

1614 Capt. John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, explored the Penobscot Bay region.

1626 Myles Standish, John Alden, and others from Plymouth, made occasional visits to Penobscot River in the "Good Hope" for trade in furs with the Indians.

1700 As a result of exploration, both France and England claimed this whole region. The King of England claimed the "County of Mayne" as "North Virginia," and to the King of France it was his "Acadia." For years the French occupied Castine on the east side of the Penobscot River, and the English occupied the "Muscogus Patent" (Later the "Waldo Patent") on the west side. Because of these rival claims, and the succeeding "French and Indian Wars," no Frenchman or Englishman dared attempt a settlement on the river, until Quebec fell to the English in 1759. "Kadesquit," as our locality was known by the French, was often visited by the French after its exploration by De Monts and Champlain and a French Fort was built at Mount Hope about 1714.

1759 When Quebec fell, Thomas Pownall, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with General Samuel Waldo and a force of men, selected a place on the Penobscot River for an English Fort (Fort Pownall, now Fort Point, 25 miles south of Bangor). They sailed up the River to Bangor. They buried a lead plate near Eddington and claimed all of now eastern Maine as part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. This act of possession was recognized by the treaty between the British and Americans in 1783, and the northeastern boundary of the United States was thus fixed at the St. Croix River.

1769 Jacob Bussell, fisher, hunter, boatbuilder, and cooper, with his wife and nine children, built a log cabin in Bangor on the east side near present St. John's Catholic Church. Other settlers learned of the Bangor location and its advantages and soon followed. John Brewer, first settler of the city of Brewer, started to build near the Segeunkedunk Stream in 1770.

1779 Castine was taken possession of by the British and a large Fort was started. Massachusetts sent a fleet of 23 War and Transport vessels, under Commodore Saltonstall, with about 1000 men under General Lovell, to dispossess the British. General Wadsworth (Poet Longfellow's grandfather) was second in command, and Lt. Col. Paul Revere in charge of artillery. The American fleet was dispersed by four British ships, and without firing a shot the American ships were destroyed by their own crews. About 20 vessels escaped up the Penobscot, ten of which reached Bangor and were blown up near the mouth of the Kenduskeag Stream. A cannon from one of these ships, belonging to the Bangor Historical Society, is mounted in Kenduskeag Mall in Bangor, and another cannon is now at the Historical Society's display in G. A. R. Memorial. This was called the "Penobscot Expedition," and being so unfortunate, is not noted in the history books. Paul Revere was arrested for cowardice when he got back to Boston.

1791 Bangor was incorporated as a town, February 25, 1791.

1804 Daniel Webster, as a young man, came to Bangor to practice law. After a short time he changed his plans and returned to New Hampshire.

1814 During the War of 1812, the British took possession of Bangor. The British grenadiers from Castine, in September 1814, trying to get the American Corvette "Adams" then being repaired at Hampden fought there with the Maine Militia at Hampden. The British marched into Bangor. Bangor was pillaged. The Court House, taverns, and homes were occupied for barracks. Eight merchant vessels taken or burned and citizens of the town were forced to swear allegiance and to give bond.

1815 The first newspaper in Bangor was the Bangor Weekly Register. It was edited and published by Peter Edes. A tablet in memory of Peter Edes is in Maltby Park at the corner of Hammond and High Streets in Bangor. Edes as a boy was in the printing shop of Edes and Gill of Boston, printers for Hancock, Adams, and other Revolutionary patriots.

1820 Maine became a State in 1820. It had previously been the "District of Maine, Province of Massachusetts Bay."

1832 First bridge was erected across the Penobscot

River between Bangor and Brewer—a covered toll bridge.

1834 Bangor incorporated as a city, February 12, 1834.

1835 "Veazie Railroad," the first railroad in Maine and the second railroad in the United States, ran between Bangor and Old Town. In 1835 Daniel Webster was a visitor here, and made his famous "Bangor Speech" from the portico of the Bangor House, and told of his visit of thirty years before.

1837 Bangor was the scene of wild land speculations and was visited by thousands of investors. The Bangor House was headquarters.

1842 The Northeastern Boundary Dispute involving Maine and New Brunswick line was settled amicably by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842, following the so-called Bloodless Aroostook War in 1839, when American soldiers marched from Bangor to Aroostook County. General Winfield Scott came to Bangor and on his staff was Robert E. Lee.

1845 One of the first iron steamships was built in Wilmington, Delaware and named "Bangor." It ran between Boston and Bangor in passenger and freight service.

1846 "When the ice went out." Big flood in Bangor when the ice jammed at High Head and the water reached the site of the present City Hall.

1861 The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, enlisted in Bangor, was one of the first in the country to go to the front in the Civil War. Over 2700 men went from Bangor.

1861-65 Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President with Abraham Lincoln, was a resident of Bangor. His statue is on Kenduskeag Mall and a bronze bust is at Bangor Public Library.

1870-90 Bangor was recognized everywhere as the largest lumber port in the world. More than 125,000,000 feet a year shipped to foreign countries from the port of Bangor. The harbor of Bangor daily filled with foreign ships.

1871 President U. S. Grant visited Bangor to open the "European and North American Railway" between Bangor, Me. and St. John N. B. and a big celebration had. The President was entertained by Mayor Dale in the house now the G. A. R. Memorial and home of the Bangor Historical Society.

1886 Bangor Salmon Pool inaugurated by a Bangor lumber operator as a sporting center for taking salmon with a fly became an annual event. In 1912 there began the annual custom of sending the first salmon to the President. The following presidents have been so honored: Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower.

1889 Bangor business men started first electric street railroad ("Trolley cars") in Maine, and one of the first in the nation.

1898 Spanish-American War. A cannon recovered in Havana during the Spanish-American War is mounted in Kenduskeag Mall in Bangor. In Davenport Park in Bangor there is a monument erected in 1922 as a memorial to the sailors of the Spanish-American War. This monument bears the original shield of the Battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898.

1897-1928 Bangor's annual Music Festival, William R. Chapman, conductor, attracted national attention. Nordica, Mary Garden, Alma Gluck, John McCormack, Seidel, Alda, Farrar, Calve, Werfenrath, Ringwall, Emma Eames, Gogorza, Leginska, Blauvelt, Zimbalist, Evan Williams, Shumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, among the stars.

1911 Bangor's big fire was on April 30, 1911. More than 50 acres of business and residential sections burned.

1917-1918 World War I,—1848 men from Bangor served in this war,—40 died.

1919 First airplane, a U. S. Army craft, landed on what is now a portion of Dow Air Force Base. In 1923 Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, with the entire U. S. Air Force of 26 planes landed in Bangor. First commercial airline, Pan American in conjunction with Boston and Maine Airways, began regular service, July 31, 1931. In 1940 the U. S. government began the construction of the huge military airfield which is now Dow Air Force Base, named after 2nd Lt. James F. Dow of Houlton, Me.

1934 February 10, 11, 12, 1934—City Centennial Celebration conducted by the Bangor Historical Society. Exhibits visited during the three days by more than 10,000 citizens. Many entertainments were in costumes of last century. See Special Editions of Bangor Commercial and Bangor News.

1937 Oct. 12, 1937 "The Brady Gang" of desperate robbers and murderers ("Public Enemies No. 1") while in Bangor to buy weapons, were being hunted from the midwest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Through the excellent work of the sporting goods store proprietor and the Bangor Police Force, the F. B. I. was notified of their coming to Bangor and members of the F. B. I. came here to get them. The leader Al Brady, and one of his associates Clarence Shaffer were killed in gun battle on Central St. James Dalhousie was captured alive in Dakin's Sporting Goods Store, and sent to Indiana—tried there for murder and electrocuted.

1941-1945 World War II—4400 men and women from Bangor served their country during this war—112 died.

1950 Many of Bangor's younger generation engage in the Korean War.

1959 Year-long celebration of the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city.

## TWENTY-FIVE STILL VISIBLE OBJECTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST

see numerals on the map

1. "The River Drivers", statuary by Charles E. Tefft (1875-1951), Bangor sculptor. Lumbermen breaking a log jam. Given by Luther H. Peirce (1837-1915), once of Bangor, lumber operator. 121 Harlow Street.
2. Bangor Public Library. Outstanding small-city library with 330,000 books and endowment of \$3,000,000. Established 1883, succeeding Bangor Mechanic Association proprietary library founded in 1828. 145 Harlow Street.
3. Hannibal Hamlin (1809-1891) statue, remembering Bangor's first citizen, U. S. senator, state governor, and vice-president of the U. S., 1861-1865 under Lincoln. Charles E. Tefft, sculptor. Norumbega Mall, between Hammond Street and Central Street.
4. Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635) memorial boulder. Searching for the legendary ideal city of "Norumbega" the great French explorer landed near here in 1604. Norumbega Mall near Hammond Street.
5. Penobscot Expedition (1779) iron gun, a relic of the Revolutionary War fiasco when 37 of 39 Colonial vessels were destroyed up and down the Penobscot River to foil British capture. Norumbega Mall near Hammond Street.
6. Statue erected in 1939 in remembrance of all Bangor citizens who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country. Charles E. Tefft, sculptor. Norumbega Mall near Franklin Street.
7. Penobscot Hotel, originally the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, was opened by Zadoc French in 1829. The city's first Masonic Hall once occupied its top floor. 139 Exchange Street.
8. 157 Broadway, a private residence erected in the incorporation year, 1834, by the Smith brothers who built the "Veazie" Railroad. Long the home of Charles A. Boutelle (1839-1901), naval officer, congressman, and proprietor of the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier.
9. 151 Broadway. A private residence, now the home of Mrs. Samuel L. Strickland, erected in 1807 in the very finest style of a dignified period.
10. Known as the Governor Kent House, from its first occupant, Edward Kent (1802-1877), the seventh governor of Maine, this architectural jewel, a private residence, is also called the Bulfinch House because its style so closely follows that of the noted architect, Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844). 50 Penobscot Street.
11. Morse covered bridge, a 200-foot wooden covered bridge, one of ten remaining in Maine. It was erected in 1873. Connects Harlow Street and Valley Avenue.
12. Lovers' Leap, a 150-foot cliff on the northeast bank of Kenduskeag Stream, legendary site of an Indian suicide pact between the chief's daughter, Tahalta, and the warrior, Shawano. Opposite the foot of Holland Street.
13. Bangor Salmon Pool, below Water Works dam, Treat's Falls, where from early days until recently migrating Atlantic salmon could be taken with a fly. In 1912 during Taft's administration it became the annual custom to send to the president of the U. S. the first salmon caught each year. State Street opposite Grotto Cascade Park.
14. Mt. Hope Cemetery, incorporated 1834. Visit Civil War monument (1864) and Hannibal Hamlin grave, both on Riverside Avenue, and summit of pine and cedar clad hill on Central Avenue. 1000 State Street.
15. Bangor House, a modern hotel with a long history which began in 1834. It was the headquarters of the thousands of investors who came to Bangor in 1837 in connection with the wild lands speculation. 174 Main Street.
16. Bronze shield and scrolls from the bow of the Battleship Maine, blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, February 15, 1898, which event sparked the beginning of the Spanish-American War, 1898, to whose soldiers and sailors this monument is a memorial. Davenport Park, 261 Main Street.
17. QC Exposition Building, formerly old Bangor auditorium. Built in 1897 for the Eastern Maine Music Festivals, directed by William Rogers Chapman (1855-1935), which until 1928 brought the world's most renowned musical and dramatic artists to Bangor. 505 Main Street.

## TWENTY-FIVE SITES OF HISTORIC OBJECTS NO LONGER STANDING

see letters on map

- A. Jacob Bussell (or Buswell), a fisher, cooper, and boat-builder, was the first settler. He arrived in 1769. His lonely log cabin stood overlooking the river not far from where the south (rear) wall of St. John's Catholic Church (dedicated 1856) now stands. Corner of Gridley Street and Church Lane.
- B. Upon the arrival of Champlain (1604) there were Penobscot Indian villages near Penjewa-wock Stream (near Meadowbrook Road), near Norumbega Mall (No. 4) and across the Penobscot River in Brewer.
- C. The building occupied as city hall when the city was incorporated in 1834 was a wooden structure erected in 1812. It faced on Columbia Street at a spot at the rear of the present city hall. Upon the construction of the present city hall in 1893 it was moved to the present police station site on Court Street. Demolished 1939.
- D. Hell's Half Acre, the center of the rowdy night life of the lumbermen down from the big woods in the days of the lumber boom, is said by some to have been on lower Exchange Street, by others in the vicinity of Pickering Square.
- E. The first school in the early settlement was taught by Abigail Ford in a log house near the present site of Grotto Cascade Park, about 550 State Street.
- F. The Bangor, Old Town, and Milford Railway, said to have been the second railway in the country, had its terminal on the present site of the trucking terminal of Fox & Ginn, Inc., 12 Howard Lane. It was built in 1836 as the Bangor, Piscataquis Canal and R.R. Co. It was acquired and renamed in 1853 by Gen. Samuel Veazie. It was discontinued in 1869.
- G. The European and North American Railroad, built from Bangor to Old Town in 1871, whose tracks north of Bangor have been owned since 1955 by the Maine Central Railroad, had its terminal near the present Bangor Union Station. Washington Street at Exchange Street.
- H. When the American Colonists in 1779 sent a naval expedition of 39 vessels under Dudley Saltonstall from Boston to Castine to drive out the British, the British forced the Colonists up the river and many of the vessels were sunk by their crews in the Penobscot opposite the mouth of the Kenduskeag and elsewhere down the river. (See No. 5).
- I. On April 30, 1911, 55 acres in the heart of the city were burned in a \$3,000,000 conflagration which started in J. Frank Green's hay shed on Broad Street near the present Washington Street bridge. A spark from a passing locomotive is thought to have been the cause.
- J. The gigantic flood of March, 1846, so graphically described in section 6 of Ben Ames Williams' Bangor novel, "The Strange Woman", inundated the entire central section of the city. A mark 7 feet 8 inches above the sidewalk on the front of the Utterback Corporation store at 44 Broad Street, shows how high the water rose.
- K. In 1936 was discontinued for lack of patronage the once very popular Eastern Steamship Co. steamboat run from Boston to Bangor. The docks, burned in 1949, were on the present site of the Richfield Oil Corporation tanks at 75 Front Street.
- L. In the late 1850's Bangor was the "Lumber Capital of the World". In the 1870's, when its activity was greatest, it was second only to Chicago. In 1872, the peak year, 246,453,649 feet of long lumber were shipped. The entire waterfront was lined either with sawmills or docks.
- M. In 1855 Norumbega Hall was erected on the Mall, now Norumbega Mall, as a center for social gatherings, markets, dramatic productions, and political rallies. It stood until the great fire of 1911.
- N. Before the fire of 1911 the city boasted two bells cast by Col. Paul Revere. Both were the gift of Benjamin Buzzeby. One was in the First Congregational Church on the present site of All Souls Congregational Church (State Street and Broadway). The other was in the First Baptist Church which then stood at the corner of Central Street and Harlow Street from 1829 until its destruction in 1911.
- O. A Tory, Thomas Goldthwait, son of the commander of Fort Pownall, opened the first trading house in Bangor. It was near the mouth of the Kenduskeag. Goldthwait left when the Revolution began.
- P. The first post office in Bangor, established late in 1800, was located near Penjewa-wock Stream, near the present Meadowbrook Road. Bulkley Emerson was postmaster.
- Q. The First Congregational Church, which was the first church in Bangor, was organized in 1811 with the Rev. Harvey Loomis as pastor. After the fire of 1911, which destroyed its edifice and that of the Central Congregational Church, the two churches united to form the All Souls Congregational Church and built a new place of worship on the original site. Corner of State Street and Broadway.
- R. The first high school for both sexes was built in 1835 on Prospect Street, between Center Street and Harlow Street. Later there were separate high schools for boys and girls. In 1864 the boys moved in with the girls to form the first school to be called Bangor High School. This was in a building that had been erected in 1857 in Abbott Square, now a municipal parking lot. This building was destroyed in the fire of 1911.
- S. Gen. Samuel Veazie (1787-1868), banker and railroad owner, also at one time owned all of the fifty-two lumber mills between Bangor and Old Town. His huge city residence stood at the Corner of Broadway and York Streets on the present site of the First National Store parking lot.
- T. In Pickering Square for many years until 1936 was an open air market where farmers and tradesmen displayed their wares in open wagons and jiggers, low-bed carts.
- U. The first Penobscot River bridge at Bangor was a covered toll bridge on the site of the present free bridge between Bangor and Brewer. It was built by Messrs. Damen & Godfrey for \$40,000 upon Town's patent lattice-bridge plan. It was destroyed in the flood of 1846.
- V. A brick powder house built by Lt. Robert E. Lee, later the great general, was erected in 1839 for use during the bloodless Aroostook War. It was also used during the Civil War. Ruined and unsafe, it was demolished in 1957. Vestiges may be seen near the West Side Little League Park, near the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and New York Street.
- W. The electric street railway in Bangor, established in 1889, was the first in the state. It utilized water power generated at the dam in Veazie. Its car barns were on the site of the present service building of the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company at 664 Main Street.
- X. A 113-foot covered bridge, called Maxfield Bridge, was built in 1872 at a cost of \$5,000 on the site where is now on Valley Avenue, the cement road bridge near the S. A. Maxfield Company wool pulling plant. It was destroyed by fire in 1944.
- Y. Following the decline of the lumber industry in Bangor and before the advent of mechanical refrigeration, Bangor shipped huge quantities of ice to China, Africa, and other countries less fortunate in their winters. Many cutting operations and ice houses were located along

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## QC SPECIALS

## FREE INVITATION TOURS

- I. QC Exhibition Building - 9F  
II. University of Maine - 6L  
III. Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division of  
Standard Packaging Corporation - 9G  
IV. Bangor Daily News - 9F  
V. Dow Air Force Base - 7D

## Sites of Historic Interest No Longer Standing

- A. House of the First Settler - 7H
- B. Indian Settlement - Pen[e]jawk Stream - 6K
- C. First City Hall - 7G
- D. Hell's Half Acre - 8G
- E. First Public School - 7J
- F. Terminal of the "Veazie" Railroad - 7G
- G. Terminal of the European & North American Railroad - 8G
- H. Where the Penobscot Expedition was Sunk(1779) - 8G
- I. Where the Fire of April 30, 1911 Began - 8G
- J. High Water Mark of the Flood of 1902 - 7-8G
- K. Terminal of the Bangor-Boston Boats - 8G
- L. Sawmills - 9F
- M. Norumbega Hall - 7G
- N. Where One of the Paul Revere Bells Was Hung - 7G
- O. First Trading House - 8G
- P. First Post Office - 6K
- Q. First Church - 7G
- R. First Bangor High School - 7G
- S. General Samuel Veazie House - 7G
- T. Pickering Square Open Markets - 6G
- U. First Penobscot Bridge - 8G
- V. Old Powder House - 8E
- W. Car Barns of First Street Railway in Maine - 8F
- X. Maxfield Covered Bridge - 6F
- Y. Ice Houses - 5E

## BANGOR NOW

Bangor, third city in Maine in point of population (31,558, U. S. census of 1950) is at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River, 23 miles from deep-sea anchorage, at the junction of U. S. Routes 1A and 2. It is also approached by state Routes 9, 15, 100, and 222. A section of the Interstate Highway is now being built through Bangor.

Bangor is an up-to-date, modern city with pleasant memories of a fine, historical past. Many of those details are mentioned in the notes accompanying the map, which also shows the modern city. It is primarily a wholesale and retail trading center, and is rapidly attracting new manufacturers and industries. Present manufactures include shoes, moccasins, paper, wood products, logging tools and equipment, furniture, and extracts.

Its assessed valuation is \$162,287,359. Its tax rate for 1959 is \$26.00 per \$1,000.00 of valuation. The rate is unchanged from 1958, a remarkable accomplishment, particularly as the city is adding many services. The city enjoys the council-manager form of government.

Dow Air Force Base and public air service by Northeast Airlines are permanent installations. There are two railroads, the Bangor and Aroostook and the Maine Central. Local bus transportation is furnished by Hudson Bus Lines.

Serving the educational and cultural life of the city are, in addition to the public and parochial school systems, the Bangor Theological Seminary (interdenominational), the Northern Conservatory of Music, the Bangor Public Library, the Bangor Historical Society Museum, and the Bangor Symphony Orchestra. The University of Maine is eight miles away in Orono.

## STREET INDEX

## BANGOR

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Katschig - 8P  
Kendallweg Av - 5E  
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er Ave - 5H	Wiley
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6 <sup>th</sup> - 5E	4 <sup>th</sup> - 8
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21 <sup>st</sup> - 8F	

**BREW**

Ayer Ct  
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Higley - 9F  
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Penobscot  
Roosey  
School -  
Spring -  
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State - 5F  
Summer  
Summer  
Union - 1F  
Wilson  
Winter -

PER	BUILDING AND P.
- 8G	Bangor
8G	Bangor State
- Ct - 8G	Base Pk
- 8G	Broadway
G	Clinton Pk
- 8G	City Farm
- 8G	City Hall
8G	City Hall -
8G	Coe Pk - 7 -
8G	Court House
- 8G	Dakin Pk
8G	Davenport
8G	Eastern Pk
8G	Division
- 1 - 8G	Package
8G	Falmouth
8G	Farmington
8G	Farmington
8G	Fifth St - 8G
8G	Gravel St
- 8G	Groves Case
H	Kenduskeag
- 8G	Library -
- E - 8G	Police Sta
8G	Post Office
8G	Summit Pk
8G	Trents Fall
8G	Dam - 7 -

**INGS  
MARKS**

Common Pool - 7J  
Late Hosp - 6J  
9EF  
Px - 6G  
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ade Px - 7J  
River - 5E  
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- 7F  
- 8-7F  
- 8 & Bangor  
7K

## BREWER

## BUILDINGS

**AND PARKS**

Bangor Salmon Pool  
Bangor State House  
Bass Pk - 9E  
Broadway Pk - 6G  
Chapin Pk - 6H  
City Farm - 9E  
City Hall (br) - 8G  
City Hall - 7G  
Coe Pk - 1F  
Court House - 7F  
Dakin Pk - 6G  
Davenport Pk - 8F  
Eastern Fine Paper  
Division of Stand  
Packaging Cor  
Fairmont Sch - 7E  
Fairmount Pk - 7E  
Fairmont Tr - 7E  
Fifth St Jr High Sch  
Gardner Jr High  
Grotto Cascade Pk  
Kenduskeag River  
Library - 7G  
Police Sta - 7F  
Post Office - 7G  
Summit Pk - 6-7F  
Treats Falls & Ban  
Dam - 7JK

## Still Visible Historic Points

1. River Drivers Statue - 7G
2. Bangor Public Library - 7G
3. Hannibal Hamlin Statue - 7G
4. Champlain Memorial - 7G
5. Penobscot Expedition Gun - 7G
6. Monument to Soldiers of All Wars - 7G
7. Penobscot Hotel(1829) - 7G
8. House Built in 1834 - 7G
9. House Built in 1807 - 7G
10. Governor Kent House - 7G
11. Morse Covered Bridge - 7F
12. Lovers' Leap - 6F
13. Salmon Pool - 7J
14. Mt Hope Cemetery:Grave of Hannibal Hamlin,  
Civil War Monument - 5L
15. Bangor House(1834) - 8G
16. U.S.S. Maine Monument - 8F
17. Q.C. Exposition Building & Paul Bunyan Statue - 9F
18. The Lowder(1834) - 7F
19. Pcter Edes Monument - 7F
20. Hannibal Hamlin House - 7F
21. Maine Hall, Bangor Theological Seminary - 7F
22. Symphony House - 8F
23. Bangor Historical Society Museum & G. A. R.  
Memorial Home - 8F
24. Thomas Hill - 7F
25. Oldest Church Still Standing(1834) - 7F

See Reverse Side For More Information About The Above.

See Reverse Side For More Information About The Above.





## FREE INVITATION TOURS

- I. The QC Exhibition Building at 505 Main Street, corner of Buck St., and next to the Paul Bunyan statue, is the focus of 125th Anniversary activities. It is open, entirely without charge, every day from June 1 through Labor Day, September 7. It contains some 25 industrial and professional exhibits of an educational nature and, for a large part of the season, the free stage spectacle "Dancing Waters", played several times daily.
- Free invitation guided tours to modern points of particular interest will be conducted every Thursday and Friday between June 1 and September 7 at the following points in the Bangor area:
- II. *Thursdays, 10 A. M.* University of Maine in Orono, eight miles north of Bangor on U. S. Route 2. Meet guide at the main desk in the lobby of the Memorial Union Building. An extensive tour of one of the nation's most beautiful campuses.
- III. *Thursdays, 2 P.M.* Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division of Standard Packaging Corporation. South Main St., Route 15, Brewer, across the Penobscot River from Bangor. Assemble at the main gate for a guided tour of a huge, modern paper manufacturing plant.
- IV. *Fridays, 10 A.M.* Bangor Daily News, 491 Main St., Bangor, just across Buck St., from the QC Exhibition Building. Tour the new plant, opened in 1955, of "Maine's Largest Daily", with circulation of 72,625.
- V. *Fridays, 2 P.M.* Dow Air Force Base, Bangor. Dow is one of the Strategic Air Command's most vital and strategic bases. The primary mission is air-to-air refueling. The bus which tours the base will leave from the Hammond St. gate. To go there drive out of the city west on Route 2 and where this bears left go straight ahead for a tenth of a mile to the main gate.

Trained guides will conduct the tours at each specified location. Allow two hours for each tour. There is absolutely no charge for any tour or any service in connection with any tour. If within 15 minutes of starting time no visitors have arrived for any individual tour that tour will be considered cancelled for that week.

The 125th Anniversary Committee welcomes you and hopes you will return often to Bangor.

## BANGOR, MAINE



## AN UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MAP OF UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BANGOR

WITH A GUIDE TO THE CITY  
and  
ITS HISTORIC SPOTS

A

...by the late Raymond Fellows, one-time

1000 Before recorded history, Bangor and the Penobscot Valley was the home of the Tarratine Indians and other Abenaki Tribes. This was the site of the fabled city of "Norumbega," referred to by Milton in the Tenth Book of "Paradise Lost." Our coast was visited by many explorers, within a few years after the great discovery of Columbus, in search of this "Golden City," and our Penobscot River was first called "Norumbegue." Ancient Norumbega, according to some old charts, extended from Pemaquid to St. Croix, comprising Mount Desert and the territory of the Penobscot. Old French maps also show that the bounds of "Acadia" commenced in Bangor.

1604 Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer, map maker and navigator, sailed up the Penobscot River in search of the city of "Norumbega," and had an interview with Indian Chiefs at Bangor (called by Champlain "Kadesquit," later called "Kenduskeag"). There is a tablet on Kenduskeag Mall concerning this visit of Champlain.

1614 Capt. John Smith, of Pocohontas fame, explored the Penobscot Bay region.

1626 Myles Standish, John Alden, and others from Plymouth, made occasional visits to Penobscot River in the "Good Hope" for trade in furs with the Indians.

1700 As a result of exploration, both France and England claimed this whole region. The King of England claimed the "County of Mayne" as "North Virginia," and to the King of France it was his "Acadia." For years the French occupied Castine on the east side of the Penobscot River, and the English occupied the "Muscongus Patent" (Later the "Waldo Patent") on the west side. Because of these rival claims, and the succeeding "French and Indian Wars," no Frenchman or Englishman dared attempt a settlement on the river, until Quebec fell to the English in 1759. "Kadesquit," as our locality was known by the French, was often visited by the French after its exploration by De Monts and Champlain and a French Fort was built at Mount Hope about 1714.

1759 When Quebec fell, Thomas Pownall, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with General Samuel Waldo and a force of men, selected a place on the Penobscot River for an English Fort (Fort Pownall, now Fort Point, 25 miles south of Bangor.) They sailed up the River to Bangor. They buried a lead plate near Eddington and claimed all of now eastern Maine as part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. This act of possession was recognized by the treaty between the British and Americans in 1783, and the northeastern boundary of the United States was thus fixed at the St. Croix River.



# N OUTLINE HISTORY OF BANGOR

e Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine and President of the Bangor Historical Society, and by the reference staff of the Bangor Public Library.

- 1769 Jacob Bussell, fisher, hunter, boatbuilder, and cooper, with his wife and nine children, built a log cabin in Bangor on the east side near present St. John's Catholic Church. Other settlers learned of the Bangor location and its advantages and soon followed. John Brewer, first settler of the city of Brewer, started to build near the Segeunkedunk Stream in 1770.
- 1779 Castine was taken possession of by the British and a large Fort was started. Massachusetts sent a fleet of 23 War and Transport vessels, under Commodore Saltonstall, with about 1000 men under General Lovell, to dispossess the British. General Wadsworth (Poet Longfellow's grandfather) was second in command, and Lt. Col. Paul Revere in charge of artillery. The American fleet was dispersed by four British ships, and without firing a shot the American ships were destroyed by their own crews. About 20 vessels escaped up the Penobscot, ten of which reached Bangor and were blown up near the mouth of the Kenduskeag Stream. A cannon from one of these ships, belonging to the Bangor Historical Society, is mounted in Kenduskeag Mall in Bangor, and another cannon is now at the Historical Society's display in G. A. R. Memorial. This was called the "Penobscot Expedition," and being so unfortunate, is not noted in the history books. Paul Revere was arrested for cowardice when he got back to Boston.
- 1791 Bangor was incorporated as a town, February 25, 1791.
- 1804 Daniel Webster, as a young man, came to Bangor to practice law. After a short time he changed his plans and returned to New Hampshire.
- 1814 During the War of 1812, the British took possession of Bangor. The British grenadiers from Castine, in September 1814, trying to get the American Corvette "Adams" then being repaired at Hampden fought there with the Maine Militia at Hampden. The British marched into Bangor. Bangor was pillaged. The Court House, taverns, and homes were occupied for barracks. Eight merchant vessels taken or burned and citizens of the town were forced to swear allegiance and to give bond.
- 1815 The first newspaper in Bangor was the Bangor Weekly Register. It was edited and published by Peter Edes. A tablet in memory of Peter Edes is in Maltby Park at the corner of Hammond and High Streets in Bangor. Edes as a boy was in the printing shop of Edes and Gill of Boston, printers for Hancock, Adams, and other Revolutionary patriots.
- 1820 Maine became a State in 1820. It had previously been the "District of Maine, Province of Massachusetts Bay."
- 1832 First bridge was erected across the Penobscot River between Bangor and Brewer—a covered toll bridge.
- 1834 Bangor incorporated as a city, February 12, 1834.
- 1835 "Veazie Railroad," the first railroad in Maine and the second railroad in the United States, ran between Bangor and Old Town. In 1835 Daniel Webster was a visitor here, and made his famous "Bangor Speech" from the portico of the Bangor House, and told of his visit of thirty years before.
- 1837 Bangor was the scene of wild land speculations and was visited by thousands of investors. The Bangor House was headquarters.
- 1842 The Northeastern Boundary Dispute involving Maine and New Brunswick line was settled amicably by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842, following the so-called Bloodless Aroostook War in 1839, when American soldiers marched from Bangor to Aroostook County. General Winfield Scott came to Bangor and on his staff was Robert E. Lee.
- 1845 One of the first iron steamships was built in Wilmington, Delaware and named "Bangor." It ran between Boston and Bangor in passenger and freight service.
- 1846 "When the ice went out." Big flood in Bangor when the ice jammed at High Head and the water reached the site of the present City Hall.
- 1861 The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, enlisted in Bangor, was one of the first in the country to go to the front in the Civil War. Over 2700 men went from Bangor.
- 1861-65 Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President with Abraham Lincoln, was a resident of Bangor. His statue is on Kenduskeag Mall and a bronze bust is at Bangor Public Library.
- 1870-90 Bangor was recognized everywhere as the largest lumber port in the world. More than 125,000,000 feet a year shipped to foreign countries from the port of Bangor. The harbor of Bangor daily filled with foreign ships.
- 1871 President U. S. Grant visited Bangor to open the "European and North American Railway" between Bangor, Me. and St. John N. B. and a big celebration had. The President was entertained by Mayor Dale in the house now the G. A. R. Memorial and home of the Bangor Historical Society.
- 1886 Bangor Salmon Pool inaugurated by a Bangor lumber operator as a sporting center for taking salmon with a fly became an annual event. In 1912 there began the annual custom of sending the first salmon to the President. The following presidents have been so honored: Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower.
- 1889 Bangor business men started first electric street railroad ("Trolley cars") in Maine, and one of the first in the nation.
- 1898 Spanish-American War. A cannon recovered in Havana during the Spanish-American War is mounted in Kenduskeag Mall in Bangor. In Davenport Park in Bangor there is a monument erected in 1922 as a memorial to the sailors of the Spanish-American War. This monument bears the original shield of the Battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898.
- 1897 - 1928 Bangor's annual Music Festival, William R. Chapman, conductor, attracted national attention. Nordica, Mary Garden, Alma Gluck, John McCormack, Seidel, Alda, Farrar, Calve, Werrenrath, Ringwall, Emma Eames, Gogorza, Leginska, Blanvelt, Zimbalist, Evan Williams, Shumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, among the stars.
- 1911 Bangor's big fire was on April 30, 1911. More than 50 acres of business and residential sections burned.
- 1917-1918 World War I,—1848 men from Bangor served in this war,—40 died.
- 1919 First airplane, a U. S. Army craft, landed on what is now a portion of Dow Air Force Base. In 1923 Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, with the entire U. S. Air Force of 26 planes landed in Bangor. First commercial airline, Pan American in conjunction with Boston and Maine Airways, began regular service, July 31, 1931. In 1940 the U. S. government began the construction of the huge military airfield which is now Dow Air Force Base, named after 2nd Lt. James F. Dow of Houlton, Me.
- 1934 February 10, 11, 12, 1934—City Centennial Celebration conducted by the Bangor Historical Society. Exhibits visited during the three days by more than 10,000 citizens. Many entertainments were in costumes of last century. See Special Editions of Bangor Commercial and Bangor News
- 1937 Oct. 12, 1937 "The Brady Gang" of desperate robbers and murderers ("Public Enemies No. 1") while in Bangor to buy weapons, were being hunted from the midwest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Through the excellent work of the sporting goods store proprietor and the Bangor Police Force, the F. B. I. was notified of their coming to Bangor and members of the F. B. I. came here to get them. The leader Al Brady, and one of his associates Clarence Shaffer were killed in gun battle on Central St. James Dalhove was captured alive in Dakin's Sporting Goods Store, and sent to Indiana—tried there for murder and electrocuted.
- 1941 - 1945 World War II—4400 men and women from Bangor served their country during this war—112 died.
- 1950 Many of Bangor's younger generation engage in the Korean War.
- 1959 Year-long celebration of the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city.



# TWENTY-FIVE STILL VISIBLE OBJECTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST

see numerals on the map

1. "The River Drivers", statuary by Charles E. Tefft (1875-1951), Bangor sculptor. Lumbermen breaking a log jam. Given by Luther H. Peirce (1837-1915), once of Bangor, lumber operator. *121 Harlow Street.*
2. Bangor Public Library. Outstanding small-city library with 330,000 books and endowment of \$3,000,000. Established 1883, succeeding Bangor Mechanic Association proprietary library founded in 1828. *145 Harlow Street.*
3. Hannibal Hamlin (1809-1891) statue, remembering Bangor's first citizen, U. S. senator, state governor, and vice-president of the U. S., 1861-1865 under Lincoln. Charles E. Tefft, sculptor. *Norumbega Mall, between Hammond Street and Central Street.*
4. Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635) memorial boulder. Searching for the legendary ideal city of "Norumbega" the great French explorer landed near here in 1604. *Norumbega Mall near Hammond Street.*
5. Penobscot Expedition (1779) iron gun, a relic of the Revolutionary War fiasco when 37 of 39 Colonial vessels were destroyed up and down the Penobscot River to foil British capture. *Norumbega Mall near Hammond Street.*
6. Statue erected in 1939 in remembrance of all Bangor citizens who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country. Charles E. Tefft, sculptor. *Norumbega Mall near Franklin Street.*
7. Penobscot Hotel, originally the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, was opened by Zadoc French in 1829. The city's first Masonic Hall once occupied its top floor. *139 Exchange Street.*
8. *157 Broadway*, a private residence erected in the incorporation year, 1834, by the Smith brothers who built the "Veazie" Railroad. Long the home of Charles A. Boutelle (1839-1901), naval officer, congressman, and proprietor of the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier.*
9. *151 Broadway*. A private residence, now the home of Mrs. Samuel L. Strickland, erected in 1807 in the very finest style of a dignified period.
10. Known as the Governor Kent House, from its first occupant, Edward Kent (1802-1877), the seventh governor of Maine, this architectural jewel, a private residence, is also called the Bulfinch House because its style so closely follows that of the noted architect, Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844). *50 Penobscot Street.*
11. Morse covered bridge, a 200-foot wooden covered bridge, one of ten remaining in Maine. It was erected in 1873. *Connects Harlow Street and Valley Avenue.*
12. Lovers' Leap, a 150-foot cliff on the northeast bank of Kenduskeag Stream, legendary site of an Indian suicide pact between the chief's daughter, Tahalta, and the warrior, Shawano. *Opposite the foot of Holland Street.*
13. Bangor Salmon Pool, below Water Works dam, Treat's Falls, where from early days until recently migrating Atlantic salmon could be taken with a fly. In 1912 during Taft's administration it became the annual custom to send to the president of the U. S. the first salmon caught each year. *State Street opposite Grotto Cascade Park.*
14. Mt. Hope Cemetery, incorporated 1834. Visit Civil War monument (1864) and Hannibal Hamlin grave, both on Riverside Avenue, and summit of pine and cedar clad hill on Central Avenue. *1000 State Street.*
15. Bangor House, a modern hotel with a long history which began in 1834. It was the headquarters of the thousands of investors who came to Bangor in 1837 in connection with the wild lands speculation. *174 Main Street.*
16. Bronze shield and scrolls from the bow of the Battleship Maine, blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, February 15, 1898, which event sparked the beginning of the Spanish-American War, 1898, to whose soldiers and sailors this monument is a memorial. *Davenport Park, 261 Main Street.*
17. QC Exposition Building, formerly old Bangor auditorium. Built in 1897 for the Eastern Maine Music Festivals, directed by William Rogers Chapman (1855-1935), which until 1928 brought the world's most renowned musical and dramatic artists to Bangor. *505 Main Street.*
18. The Lowder, erected in 1834 by Samuel Lowder as a double residence, while retaining its original exterior is now a modern apartment hotel. *303 Hammond Street.*
19. Monument in memory of Peter Edes (1756-1840), Bangor's first printer and publisher of its first newspaper, the *Bangor Weekly Register*, son of the famous Boston patriot, Benjamin Edes. *Corner of Hammond Street and High Street.*
20. Former residence of Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. vice-president under Lincoln (see historic site No. 3). Now the property of the Bangor Theological Seminary and the residence of its president, Rev. Frederick W. Whittaker. *15 Fifth Street.*
21. Maine Hall, erected in 1834, the principal dormitory of the Bangor Theological Seminary which was founded in 1814 and has been located in Bangor since 1819. *228 Union Street.*
22. Symphony House, the home of the Bangor Symphony Orchestra (founded in 1896) and of the Northern Conservatory of Music, degree-granting musical institution founded in 1929. It was built in 1833 as the Isaac Farrar residence from the plans of Richard Upjohn (1802-1878), famous architect of Trinity Church, New York. *166 Union Street.*
23. Bangor Historical Society Museum and Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Home, open weekdays 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. or by appointment. Phone curator, Mrs. Bradley W. Sawyer, Bangor 9012. Built by Thomas A. Hill before 1834. *159 Union Street.*
24. Thomas Hill water tower, from whose base is an excellent view of the city, is 240 feet above the level of Pickering Square. It is a 1,750,000 gallon water tank in a frame jacket. At night its electric crown proclaims Bangor the Queen City of the East. *Summit Park.*
25. Hammond Street Congregational Church, the second Congregational Church in Bangor. Organized in 1834. Much remodelled, but still the original building, this fine example of New-England church architecture, is the oldest church edifice now standing in Bangor. *Corner of Hammond Street and High Street.*



# TWENTY-FIVE SITES OF HISTORIC OBJECTS NO LONGER STANDING

see letters on map

- A. Jacob Bussell (or Buswell), a fisher, cooper, and boat-builder, was the first settler. He arrived in 1769. His lonely log cabin stood overlooking the river not far from where the south (rear) wall of St. John's Catholic Church (dedicated 1856) now stands. *Corner of Gridley Street and Church Lane.*
- B. Upon the arrival of Champlain (1604) there were Penobscot Indian villages near Penjejawock Stream (near Meadowbrook Road), near Norumbega Mall (No. 4) and across the Penobscot River in Brewer.
- C. The building occupied as city hall when the city was incorporated in 1834 was a wooden structure erected in 1812. It faced on *Columbia Street* at a spot at the rear of the present city hall. Upon the construction of the present city hall in 1893 it was moved to the present police station site on Court Street. Demolished 1939.
- D. Hell's Half Acre, the center of the rowdy night life of the lumbermen down from the big woods in the days of the lumber boom, is said by some to have been on lower Exchange Street, by others in the vicinity of Pickering Square.
- E. The first school in the early settlement was taught by Abigail Ford in a log house near the present site of Grotto Cascade Park, about 550 *State Street.*
- F. The Bangor, Old Town, and Milford Railway, said to have been the second railway in the country, had its terminal on the present site of the trucking terminal of Fox & Ginn, Inc., 12 *Howard Lane.* It was built in 1836 as the Bangor, Piscataquis Canal and R.R. Co. It was acquired and renamed in 1853 by Gen. Samuel Veazie. It was discontinued in 1869.
- G. The European and North American Railroad, built from Bangor to Old Town in 1871, whose tracks north of Bangor have been owned since 1955 by the Maine Central Railroad, had its terminal near the present Bangor Union Station. *Washington Street at Exchange Street.*
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## FREE INVITATION TOURS

- I. The QC Exhibition Building at 505 Main Street, corner of Buck St., and next to the Paul Bunyan statue, is the focus of 125th Anniversary activities. It is open, entirely without charge, every day from June 1 through Labor Day, September 7. It contains some 25 industrial and professional exhibits of an educational nature and, for a large part of the season, the free stage spectacle "Dancing Waters", played several times daily.

Free invitation guided tours to modern points of particular interest will be conducted every Thursday and Friday between June 1 and September 7 at the following points in the Bangor area:

- II. *Thursdays, 10 A. M.* University of Maine in Orono, eight miles north of Bangor on U. S. Route 2. Meet guide at the main desk in the lobby of the Memorial Union Building. An extensive tour of one of the nation's most beautiful campuses.
- III. *Thursdays, 2 P.M.* Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division of Standard Packaging Corporation. South Main St., Route 15, Brewer, across the Penobscot River from Bangor. Assemble at the main gate for a guided tour of a huge, modern paper manufacturing plant.
- IV. *Fridays, 10 A.M.* Bangor Daily News, 491 Main St., Bangor, just across Buck St., from the QC Exhibition Building. Tour the new plant, opened in 1955, of "Maine's Largest Daily", with circulation of 72,625.
- V. *Fridays, 2 P.M.* Dow Air Force Base, Bangor. Dow is one of the Strategic Air Command's most vital and strategic bases. The primary mission is air-to-air refueling. The bus which tours the base will leave from the Hammond St. gate. To go there drive out of the city west on Route 2 and where this bears left go straight ahead for a tenth of a mile to the main gate.

Trained guides will conduct the tours at each specified location. Allow two hours for each tour. There is absolutely no charge for any tour or any service in connection with any tour. If within 15 minutes of starting time no visitors have arrived for any individual tour that tour will be considered cancelled for that week.

The 125th Anniversary Committee welcomes you and hopes you will return often to Bangor.



**BANGOR, MAINE**



AN UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

**MAP**

OF UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

**BANGOR**

WITH A GUIDE TO THE CITY  
and  
ITS HISTORIC SPOTS



- 1000 Before recorded history, Bangor and the Penobscot Valley was the home of the Tarratine Indians and other Abenaki Tribes. This was the site of the fabled city of "Norumbega," referred to by Milton in the Tenth Book of "Paradise Lost." Our coast was visited by many explorers, within a few years after the great discovery of Columbus, in search of this "Golden City," and our Penobscot River was first called "Norumbegue." Ancient Norumbega, according to some old charts, extended from Pemaquid to St. Croix, comprising Mount Desert and the territory of the Penobscot. Old French maps also show that the bounds of "Acadia" commenced in Bangor.
- 1604 Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer, map maker and navigator, sailed up the Penobscot River in search of the city of "Norumbega," and had an interview with Indian Chiefs at Bangor (called by Champlain "Kadesquit," later called "Kenduskeag"). There is a tablet on Kenduskeag Mall concerning this visit of Champlain.
- 1614 Capt. John Smith, of Pocohontas fame, explored the Penobscot Bay region.
- 1626 Myles Standish, John Alden, and others from Plymouth, made occasional visits to Penobscot River in the "Good Hope" for trade in furs with the Indians.
- 1700 As a result of exploration, both France and England claimed this whole region. The King of England claimed the "County of Mayne" as "North Virginia," and to the King of France it was his "Acadia." For years the French occupied Castine on the east side of the Penobscot River, and the English occupied the "Muscongus Patent" (Later the "Waldo Patent") on the west side. Because of these rival claims, and the succeeding "French and Indian Wars," no Frenchman or Englishman dared attempt a settlement on the river, until Quebec fell to the English in 1759. "Kadesquit," as our locality was known by the French, was often visited by the French after its exploration by De Monts and Champlain and a French Fort was built at Mount Hope about 1714.
- 1759 When Quebec fell, Thomas Pownall, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with General Samuel Waldo and a force of men, selected a place on the Penobscot River for an English Fort (Fort Pownall, now Fort Point, 25 miles south of Bangor.) They sailed up the River to Bangor. They buried a lead plate near Eddington and claimed all of now eastern Maine as part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. This act of possession was recognized by the treaty between the British and Americans in 1783, and the northeastern boundary of the United States was thus fixed at the St. Croix River.



# N OUTLINE HIST

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine a

- 1769 Jacob Bussell, fisher, hunter, boatbuilder, and cooper, with his wife and nine children, built a log cabin in Bangor on the east side near present St. John's Catholic Church. Other settlers learned of the Bangor locaton and its advantages and soon followed. John Brewer, first settler of the city of Brewer, started to build near the Segeunkedunk Stream in 1770.
- 1779 Castine was taken possession of by the British and a large Fort was started. Massachusetts sent a fleet of 23 War and Transport vessels, under Commodore Saltonstall, with about 1000 men under General Lovell, to dispossess the British. General Wadsworth (Poet Longfellow's grandfather) was second in command, and Lt. Col. Paul Revere in charge of artillery. The American fleet was dispersed by four British ships, and without firing a shot the American ships were destroyed by their own crews. About 20 vessels escaped up the Penobscot, ten of which reached Bangor and were blown up near the mouth of the Kenduskeag Stream. A cannon from one of these ships, belonging to the Bangor Historical Society, is mounted in Kenduskeag Mall in Bangor, and another cannon is now at the Historical Society's display in G. A. R. Memorial. This was called the "Penobscot Expedition," and being so unfortunate, is not noted in the history books. Paul Revere was arrested for cowardice when he got back to Boston.
- 1791 Bangor was incorporated as a town, February 25, 1791.
- 1804 Daniel Webster, as a young man, came to Bangor to practice law. After a short time he changed his plans and returned to New Hampshire.
- 1814 During the War of 1812, the British took possession of Bangor. The British grenadiers from Castine, in September 1814, trying to get the American Corvette "Adams" then being repaired at Hampden fought there with the Maine Militia at Hampden. The British marched into Bangor. Bangor was pillaged. The Court House, taverns, and homes were occupied for barracks. Eight merchant vessels taken or burned and citizens of the town were forced to swear allegiance and to give bond.
- 1815 The first newspaper in Bangor was the Bangor Weekly Register. It was edited and published by Peter Edes. A tablet in memory of Peter Edes is in Maltby Park at the corner of Hammond and High Streets in Bangor. Edes as a boy was in the printing shop of Edes and Gill of Boston, printers for Hancock, Adams, and other Revolutionary patriots.
- 1820 Maine became a State in 1820. It had previously been the "District of Maine, Province of Massachusetts Bay."
- 1832 First bridge was erected across the Penobscot



# ORY OF BANGOR

and President of the Bangor Historical Society, and by the ref

River between Bangor and Brewer—a covered toll bridge.

- 1834 Bangor incorporated as a city, February 12, 1834.
- 1835 "Veazie Railroad," the first railroad in Maine and the second railroad in the United States, ran between Bangor and Old Town. In 1835 Daniel Webster was a visitor here, and made his famous "Bangor Speech" from the portico of the Bangor House, and told of his visit of thirty years before.
- 1837 Bangor was the scene of wild land speculations and was visited by thousands of investors. The Bangor House was headquarters.
- 1842 The Northeastern Boundary Dispute involving Maine and New Brunswick line was settled amicably by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842, following the so-called Bloodless Aroostook War in 1839, when American soldiers marched from Bangor to Aroostook County. General Winfield Scott came to Bangor and on his staff was Robert E. Lee.
- 1845 One of the first iron steamships was built in Wilmington, Delaware and named "Bangor." It ran between Boston and Bangor in passenger and freight service.
- 1846 "When the ice went out." Big flood in Bangor when the ice jammed at High Head and the water reached the site of the present City Hall.
- 1861 The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, enlisted in Bangor, was one of the first in the country to go to the front in the Civil War. Over 2700 men went from Bangor.
- 1861-65 Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President with Abraham Lincoln, was a resident of Bangor. His statue is on Kenduskeag Mall and a bronze bust is at Bangor Public Library.
- 1870-90 Bangor was recognized everywhere as the largest lumber port in the world. More than 125,000,000 feet a year shipped to foreign countries from the port of Bangor. The harbor of Bangor daily filled with foreign ships.
- 1871 President U. S. Grant visited Bangor to open the "European and North American Railway" between Bangor, Me. and St. John N. B. and a big celebration had. The President was entertained by Mayor Dale in the house now the G. A. R. Memorial and home of the Bangor Historical Society.
- 1886 Bangor Salmon Pool inaugurated by a Bangor lumber operator as a sporting center for taking salmon with a fly became an annual event. In 1912 there began the annual custom of sending the first salmon to the President. The following presidents have been so honored: Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower.
- 1889 Bangor business men started first electric street railroad ("Trolley cars") in Maine, and one of the first in the nation.



- 1898 Spanish-American War. A cannon recovered in Havana during the Spanish-American War is mounted in Kenduskeag Mall in Bangor. In Davenport Park in Bangor there is a monument erected in 1922 as a memorial to the sailors of the Spanish-American War. This monument bears the original shield of the Battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898.
- 1897 - 1928 Bangor's annual Music Festival, William R. Chapman, conductor, attracted national attention. Nordica, Mary Garden, Alma Gluck, John McCormack, Seidel, Alda, Farrar, Calvé, Werrenrath, Ringwall, Emma Eames, Gogorza, Leginska, Blanvelt, Zimbalist, Evan Williams, Shumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, among the stars.
- 1911 Bangor's big fire was on April 30, 1911. More than 50 acres of business and residential sections burned.
- 1917-1918 World War 1,—1848 men from Bangor served in this war,—40 died.
- 1919 First airplane, a U. S. Army craft, landed on what is now a portion of Dow Air Force Base. In 1923 Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, with the entire U. S. Air Force of 26 planes landed in Bangor. First commercial airline, Pan American in conjunction with Boston and Maine Airways, began regular service, July 31, 1931. In 1940 the U. S. government began the construction of the huge military airfield which is now Dow Air Force Base, named after 2nd Lt. James F. Dow of Houlton, Me.
- 1934 February 10, 11, 12, 1934—City Centennial Celebration conducted by the Bangor Historical Society. Exhibits visited during the three days by more than 10,000 citizens. Many entertainments were in costumes of last century. See Special Editions of Bangor Commercial and Bangor News
- 1937 Oct. 12, 1937 "The Brady Gang" of desperate robbers and murderers ("Public Enemies No. 1") while in Bangor to buy weapons, were being hunted from the midwest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Through the excellent work of the sporting goods store proprietor and the Bangor Police Force, the F. B. I. was notified of their coming to Bangor and members of the F. B. I. came here to get them. The leader Al Brady, and one of his associates Clarence Shaffer were killed in gun battle on Central St. James Dalhover was captured alive in Dakin's Sporting Goods Store, and sent to Indiana—tried there for murder and electrocuted.
- 1941 - 1945 World War II—4400 men and women from Bangor served their country during this war—112 died.
- 1950 Many of Bangor's younger generation engage in the Korean War.
- 1959 Year-long celebration of the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city.



1. "The River Drivers", statuary by Charles E. Tefft (1875-1951), Bangor sculptor. Lumbermen breaking a log jam. Given by Luther H. Peirce (1837-1915), once of Bangor, lumber operator. *121 Harlow Street.*
2. Bangor Public Library. Outstanding small-city library with 330,000 books and endowment of \$3,000,000. Established 1883, succeeding Bangor Mechanic Association proprietary library founded in 1828. *145 Harlow Street.*
3. Hannibal Hamlin (1809-1891) statue, remembering Bangor's first citizen, U. S. senator, state governor, and vice-president of the U. S., 1861-1865 under Lincoln. Charles E. Tefft, sculptor. *Norumbega Mall, between Hammond Street and Central Street.*
4. Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635) memorial boulder. Searching for the legendary ideal city of "Norumbega" the great French explorer landed near here in 1604. *Norumbega Mall near Hammond Street.*
5. Penobscot Expedition (1779) iron gun, a relic of the Revolutionary War fiasco when 37 of 39 Colonial vessels were destroyed up and down the Penobscot River to foil British capture. *Norumbega Mall near Hammond Street.*
6. Statue erected in 1939 in remembrance of all Bangor citizens who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country. Charles E. Tefft, sculptor. *Norumbega Mall near Franklin Street.*
7. Penobscot Hotel, originally the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, was opened by Zadoc French in 1829. The city's first Masonic Hall once occupied its top floor. *139 Exchange Street.*
8. *157 Broadway*, a private residence erected in the incorporation year, 1834, by the Smith brothers who built the "Veazie" Railroad. Long the home of Charles A. Boutelle (1839-1901), naval officer, congressman, and proprietor of the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier.*
9. *151 Broadway.* A private residence, now the home of Mrs. Samuel L. Strickland, erected in 1807 in the very finest style of a dignified period.



# VISIBLE OBJECTS OF H

see numerals on the map

10. Known as the Governor Kent House, from its first occupant, Edward Kent (1802-1877), the seventh governor of Maine, this architectural jewel, a private residence, is also called the Bulfinch House because its style so closely follows that of the noted architect, Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844). *50 Penobscot Street.*
11. Morse covered bridge, a 200-foot wooden covered bridge, one of ten remaining in Maine. It was erected in 1873. *Connects Harlow Street and Valley Avenue.*
12. Lovers' Leap, a 150-foot cliff on the northeast bank of Kenduskeag Stream, legendary site of an Indian suicide pact between the chief's daughter, Tahalta, and the warrior, Shawano. *Opposite the foot of Holland Street.*
13. Bangor Salmon Pool, below Water Works dam, Treat's Falls, where from early days until recently migrating Atlantic salmon could be taken with a fly. In 1912 during Taft's administration it became the annual custom to send to the president of the U. S. the first salmon caught each year. *State Street opposite Grotto Cascade Park.*
14. Mt. Hope Cemetery, incorporated 1834. Visit Civil War monument (1864) and Hannibal Hamlin grave, both on Riverside Avenue, and summit of pine and cedar clad hill on Central Avenue. *1000 State Street.*
15. Bangor House, a modern hotel with a long history which began in 1834. It was the headquarters of the thousands of investors who came to Bangor in 1837 in connection with the wild lands speculation. *174 Main Street.*
16. Bronze shield and scrolls from the bow of the Battleship Maine, blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, February 15, 1898, which event sparked the beginning of the Spanish-American War, 1898, to whose soldiers and sailors this monument is a memorial. *Davenport Park, 261 Main Street.*
17. QC Exposition Building, formerly old Bangor auditorium. Built in 1897 for the Eastern Maine Music Festivals, directed by William Rogers Chapman (1855-1935), which until 1928 brought the world's most renowned musical and dramatic artists to Bangor. *505 Main Street.*



# HISTORIC INTEREST

18. The Lowder, erected in 1834 by Samuel Lowder as a double residence, while retaining its original exterior is now a modern apartment hotel. *303 Hammond Street.*
19. Monument in memory of Peter Edes (1756-1840), Bangor's first printer and publisher of its first newspaper, the *Bangor Weekly Register*, son of the famous Boston patriot, Benjamin Edes. *Corner of Hammond Street and High Street.*
20. Former residence of Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. vice-president under Lincoln (see historic site No. 3). Now the property of the Bangor Theological Seminary and the residence of its president, Rev. Frederick W. Whittaker. *15 Fifth Street.*
21. Maine Hall, erected in 1834, the principal dormitory of the Bangor Theological Seminary which was founded in 1814 and has been located in Bangor since 1819. *228 Union Street.*
22. Symphony House, the home of the Bangor Symphony Orchestra (founded in 1896) and of the Northern Conservatory of Music, degree-granting musical institution founded in 1929. It was built in 1833 as the Isaac Farrar residence from the plans of Richard Upjohn (1802-1878), famous architect of Trinity Church, New York. *166 Union Street.*
23. Bangor Historical Society Museum and Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Home, open weekdays 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. or by appointment. Phone curator, Mrs. Bradley W. Sawyer, Bangor 9012. Built by Thomas A. Hill before 1834. *159 Union Street.*
24. Thomas Hill water tower, from whose base is an excellent view of the city, is 240 feet above the level of Pickering Square. It is a 1,750,000 gallon water tank in a frame jacket. At night its electric crown proclaims Bangor the Queen City of the East. *Summit Park.*
25. Hammond Street Congregational Church, the second Congregational Church in Bangor. Organized in 1834. Much remodelled, but still the original building, this fine example of New-England church architecture, is the oldest church edifice now standing in Bangor. *Corner of Hammond Street and High Street.*



# TWENTY-FIVE SITES O

- A. Jacob Bussell (or Buswell), a fisher, cooper, and boat-builder, was the first settler. He arrived in 1769. His lonely log cabin stood overlooking the river not far from where the south (rear) wall of St. John's Catholic Church (dedicated 1856) now stands. *Corner of Gridley Street and Church Lane.*
- B. Upon the arrival of Champlain (1604) there were Penobscot Indian villages near Penjejawock Stream (*near Meadowbrook Road*), near Norumbega Mall (No. 4) and across the Penobscot River in Brewer.
- C. The building occupied as city hall when the city was incorporated in 1834 was a wooden structure erected in 1812. It faced on *Columbia Street* at a spot at the rear of the present city hall. Upon the construction of the present city hall in 1893 it was moved to the present police station site on Court Street. Demolished 1939.
- D. Hell's Half Acre, the center of the rowdy night life of the lumbermen down from the big woods in the days of the lumber boom, is said by some to have been on lower Exchange Street, by others in the vicinity of Pickering Square.
- E. The first school in the early settlement was taught by Abigail Ford in a log house near the present site of Grotto Cascade Park, about 550 *State Street*.
- F. The Bangor, Old Town, and Milford Railway, said to have been the second railway in the country, had its terminal on the present site of the trucking terminal of Fox & Ginn, Inc., 12 *Howard Lane*. It was built in 1836 as the Bangor, Piscataquis Canal and R.R. Co. It was acquired and renamed in 1853 by Gen. Samuel Veazie. It was discontinued in 1869.
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# LONGER STANDING

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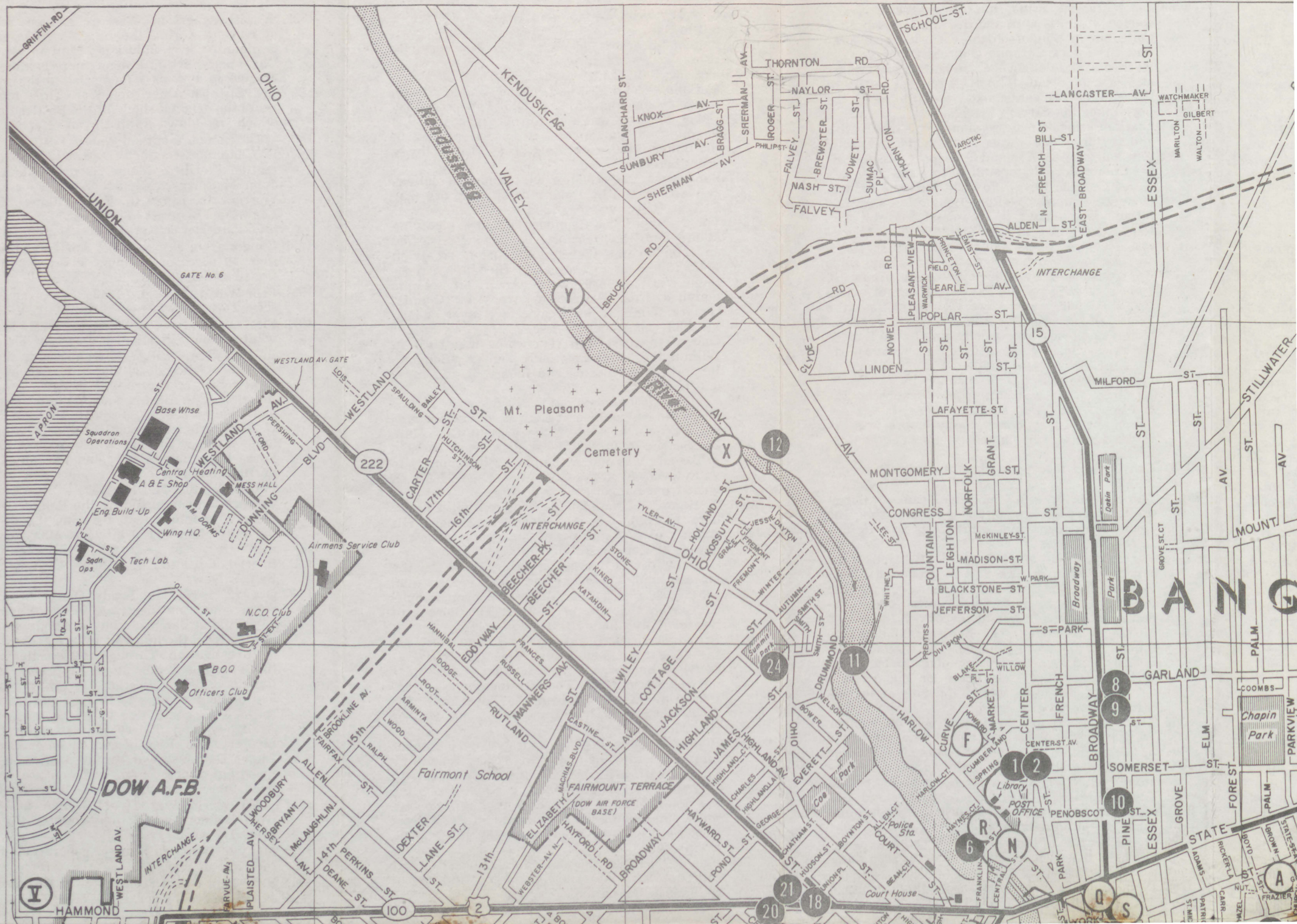
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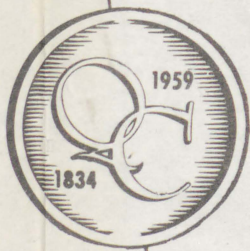




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SCALE IN FEET

Copyright — Map Corporation of America  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

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Mount Hope

Cemetery

-To Orono & Old Town



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River

E

13

*Treats Falls and  
Bangor Dam*

A close-up of a street map showing a section of the 'Maine Central Railroad' track. The track runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right. Above the track, the words 'ST. SUMMER' are printed in a bold, sans-serif font. The map is a light beige color with black lines and text.

## OC SPECIALS



8

9



## STREET INDEX

### BANGOR

Adams - 7G  
Alden - 5G  
Allen Ct - 7F  
Allen - 7DE  
Angela - 6H  
Arch - 6F  
Artic - 5G  
Arminta - 7E  
Ash - 6H  
Autumn - 6F  
Bailey - 6E  
Barker - 5F  
Bates - 6H  
Bean Ct - 7F  
Beech - 6H  
Beecher Pk - 6E  
Beecher - 6E  
Bellevue Av - 6-7J  
Bicycle Path - 5H  
Bill - 5G  
Birch - 7H  
Blackstone - 6G  
Blake Pt - 7G  
Blanchard - 5EF

Bond - 8E  
Boutelle Rd - 7E  
Bowdoin - 7E  
Bower - 7F  
Boyd - 7H  
Boylston - 5-6H  
Boynton - 7F  
Bragg - 7F  
Brewster - 5F  
Broad - 8G  
Broadway - 7G  
Brookline Av - 7E  
Brown - 7H  
Bruce Rd - 5F  
Bryant - 7D  
Buck - 8E  
Carmen Av - 8D  
Carr - 7G  
Carroll - 8F  
Carter - 6E  
Carver - 8E  
Castine - 7E  
Cattell - 9E  
Cedar - 7F  
Center - 7G  
Center St Av - 7G

Central - 7G  
Chapin - 4F  
Charles - 7F  
Chatham - 7F  
Cherry - 6H  
Chester Pl - 7-8F  
Church La - 7H  
Clinton Ct - 7F  
Clinton - 7F  
Clyde Rd - 6F  
Colby - 5H  
Columbia - 7-8G  
Congress - 6FG  
Combs - 7H  
Cottage - 7F  
Court - 7F  
Crestmont Rd - 8E  
Cross - 7-8G  
Cumberland - 7G  
Curve - 7G  
Dartmouth - 6HJ  
Davis - 6F  
Dayton - 8F  
Daytona - 8H  
Deane - 7E  
Dexter - 7E  
Dillingham - 9E  
Division - 6-7G  
Dodge - 7E  
Dole Ct - 7F  
Drummond - 7F  
Dunning Blvd - 8D  
Dutton - 9F

Earle Av - 5G  
East - 7E  
E Broadway - 5G  
E Summer - 7H  
Eaton Pl - 7-8F  
Eddyway - 6-7E  
Egory - 6J  
Elizabeth Av - 7E  
Elm - 7G  
Emerson - 9F  
Enfield - 6H  
Essex - 5-7G  
Essex St Ct - 7G  
Everett - 7F  
Exchange - 7-8G  
Fairfax - 7DE  
Fairmount Pk E - 8DE  
Fairmount Pk W - 7-8D  
Falmey - 8F  
Farm Rd - 9E  
Farnus Av - 7D  
Fern - 7H  
Field - 5FG  
Ford - 6D  
Forest Av - 7G  
Fountain - 8G  
Hayward - 7F  
Frances - 7E  
Franklin - 7G  
Frazier - 7H  
Fremont Ct - 6F  
Fremont - 6F  
French - 7G  
Front - 8G

Fruit - 7H  
Garfield - 7G  
Garland - 7G  
George - 7F  
Gilbert - 5G  
Grace Ct - 6F  
Grafton Rd - 9D  
Graham Av - 8D  
Grant - 8G  
Gray - 8D  
Green - 6H  
Gridley - 7H  
Griffin Rd - 8D  
Groves - 7G  
Groves St Ct - 6G  
Hamlin Av - 5H  
Hammond - 7D  
Hancock - 7G  
Hannibal - 6-7E  
Harlow Ct - 7FG  
Harlow - 7F  
Hartorn Av - 8E  
Harvard - 6H  
Hayford Rd - 7E  
Haynes Ct - 7F  
Hayward - 7F  
Hazel - 7G  
Heller - 7G  
Hereby Av - 7D  
Hewey - 8E  
Hickory - 5-6H  
Hinden - 8F  
Highland Av - 7F

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Highland La - 7F  
Highland - 7F  
Hodsdon - 8G  
Hogan Rd - 6K  
Holland - 6F  
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Howard - 6H  
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Hudson - 7F  
Hutchinson - 6E  
Independent - 8G  
Jackson - 7F  
James - 7F  
Jefferson - 6G  
Jessie - 6F  
Jewett - 5F  
Katahdin - 6F  
Kenduskeag Av - 8E  
Kino - 6E  
Knox Av - 5F  
Kossuth - 5F  
Kosuth - 6F  
Lafayette - 6G  
Lancaster Av - 5G  
Lane - 7E  
Larkin - 8E  
Lee - 6F  
Leighton - 6G  
Lemist - 5G  
Leonard - 8D  
Lincoln - 8E  
Linden - 8F  
Lois - 6E

Machias Blvd - 7E  
Madison - 6G  
Main - 8F  
Manners Av - 7E  
Maple - 6-7H  
March - 9F  
Marlinton - 5G  
Market - 7G  
Maxim Ct - 8F  
May - 8G  
McKinley - 6G  
McLaughlin - 7DE  
Meadowbrook Rd - 6K  
Merrimac - 7H  
Middle - 8FG  
Mildred Av - 7-8D  
Milford - 6G  
Montgomery - 6FG  
Mt Hope Av - 6H  
Min View Av - 8E  
Munroe - 7E  
Nason Av - 8D  
Naylor - 5F  
Nelson - 7F  
New York - 7F  
Newbury - 7H  
Norfolk - 8G  
North - 7E  
N French - 5G  
N High - 7FG  
Norway Rd - 7D-8E  
Nowell Rd - 6F

Nut - 7GH  
Oak - 8G  
Oak - 5D-7F  
Opal - 6H  
Oxis - 7H  
Palm - 6-7H  
Park Row - 5-6H  
Parker - 7G  
Parker - 8F  
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Patrick - 7G  
Patten - 8F  
Pearl - 7H  
Penobscot - 7G  
Perkins - 7E  
Perry Rd - 6D  
Pershing - 6D  
Philip - 5F  
Pier - 8F  
Pine - 7G  
Plaisant Av - 7D  
Pleasant - 8G  
Pleasant View - 5F  
Plum - 6H  
Pond - 7F  
Poplar - 5FG  
Prenlias - 6-7F  
Princeton - 5G  
Railroad - 8F  
Ralph - 7E  
Reister La - 7G  
Rio - 8F  
Roger - 5F

Root - 7E  
Rowe - 8F  
Royal Rd - 8E  
Russell - 7E  
Ruthland - 7E  
St Michael's Ct - 7G  
Salem Ct - 7H  
Sanford - 8F  
Savage - 8E  
School - 5FG  
Severance - 5L  
Sherman Av - 5F  
Short - 6G  
Sidney - 8F  
Silver Rd - 7D  
Smith - 6F  
Somerset - 7G  
South - 8FG  
W Park - 8G  
S Park - 8G  
Spaulding - 6E  
Spring - 7G  
Spruce - 7H  
Stacy Av - 5H  
State - 7H  
State St Av - 7H  
Stillwater Av - 6H  
Stone - 6EF  
Sumac Pl - 5F  
Summer - 8F  
Summit Av - 6-7J  
Sunbury Av - 5F  
Thatcher - 9DE  
Thornton Rd - 5F

Tyler Av - 6F  
Union Pl - 7F  
Union - 5D  
Valley Av - 5E  
Vernon - 7-8E  
Vine - 8EF  
Walter - 5F  
Walton - 5G  
Warren - 8F  
Warwick - 5F  
Washington - 8G  
Watchmaker - 9G  
Water - 8G  
Webster Av - 6D  
Webster Av N - 7E  
West - 7E  
W Broadway - 7EF  
W Park - 8G  
Westland Av - 6, 7D  
Westland - 6E  
Whitney - 6F  
Wiley - 7EF  
Williams - 7F  
Willow - 7G  
Wing - 7E  
Wingate Ct - 7H  
Winter - 6F  
Wood - 7E  
Woodbury - 7D  
Yale - 6H  
York - 7G  
Youngs - 6K  
1st - 8F

2nd - 8F  
2nd St Av - 8F  
3rd - 8EF  
4th - 8F  
4th St Pl - 7F  
5th - 8E  
6th - 8E, F  
7th - 8E  
13th - 7E  
14th - 7E  
14th - 7E  
15th - 7E  
16th - 8E  
17th - 8E

### DOW A.F.B.

A - 7D  
B - 7D  
C - 7D  
D - 6D  
E - 7D  
F - 7D  
G - 7D  
H - 7D  
I - 7D  
J - 7D  
K - 7D  
L - 7D  
M - 7D  
N - 7D  
O - 6D  
P - 6D  
Q - 6D  
R - 6D  
S - 6D  
T - 6D  
U - 6D

### BREWER

Ayer Ct - 8G  
Betton - 8G  
Brimmer Ct - 8G  
Brimmer - 8G  
Burr - 9G  
Center - 8G  
Church - 8G  
Doyle Ct - 9G  
Fling - 8G  
Gatchell - 9G  
Hardy - 9G  
High - 9G  
Howard - 8G  
Main N - 8G  
Main S - 9FG  
Maple - 9G  
Middle Ct - 8G  
Parker - 8G  
Penobscot - 8G  
Rooney - 9G  
School - 8G  
Spring - 9G  
Spring St Ct - 9G  
State - 8H  
Summer - 8G  
Summer E - 8G  
Union - 8G  
Wilson - 8G  
Winter - 9G

### BUILDINGS AND PARKS

Bangor Salmon Pool - 7J  
Bangor State Hosp - 6J  
Bass Pk - 9EF  
Broadway Pk - 6G  
Chapin Pk - 7H  
City Farm - 9E  
City Hall (Br) - 8G  
City Hall - 7G  
Coe Pk - 7F  
Court House - 7F  
Dakin Pk - 6G  
Davenport Pk - 8F  
Eastern Pine Paper & Pulp  
Division of Standard  
Packaging Corp - 9G  
Fairmont Sch - 7E  
Fairmont Pk - 7, 8DE  
Fairmont Ter - 7EF  
Pitts Jr Jr High Sch - 8EF  
Garland St Jr High Sch - 6H  
Grotto Cascade Pk - 7J  
Kenduskeag River - 5E  
Library - 7G  
Police Sta - 7F  
Post Office - 7G  
Summit Pk - 6-7F  
Treats Falls & Bangor  
Dam - 7JK



# QC SPECIALS

## FREE INVITATION TOURS

- I. QC Exhibition Building - 9F
- II. University of Maine - 6L
- III. Eastern Fine Paper and Pulp Division of  
Standard Packaging Corporation - 9G
- IV. Bangor Daily News - 9F
- V. Dow Air Force Base - 7D

## Still Visible Historic Points

1. River Drivers Statue - 7G
2. Bangor Public Library - 7G
3. Hannibal Hamlin Statue - 7G
4. Champlain Memorial - 7G
5. Penobscot Expedition Gun - 7G
6. Monument to Soldiers of All Wars - 7G
7. Penobscot Hotel(1829) - 7G
8. House Built in 1834 - 7G
9. House Built in 1807 - 7G
10. Governor Kent House - 7G
11. Morse Covered Bridge - 7F
12. Lovers' Leap - 6F
13. Salmon Pool - 7J
14. Mt Hope Cemetery:Grave of Hannibal Hamlin,  
Civil War Monument - 5L
15. Bangor House(1834) - 8G
16. U.S.S. Maine Monument - 8F
17. Q.C. Exposition Building & Paul Bunyan Statue - 9F
18. The Lowder(1834) - 7F
19. Pcter Edes Monument - 7F
20. Hannibal Hamlin House - 7F
21. Maine Hall, Bangor Theological Seminary - 7F
22. Symphony House - 8F
23. Bangor Historical Society Museum & G. A. R.  
Memorial Home - 8F
24. Thomas Hill - 7F
25. Oldest Church Still Standing(1834) - 7F

See Reverse Side For More Information About The Above.

## Sites of Historic Interest No Longer Standing

- A. House of the First Settler - 7H
- B. Indian Settlement - Penjewawock Stream - 6K
- C. First City Hall - 7G
- D. Hell's Half Acre - 8G
- E. First Public School - 7J
- F. Terminal of the "Veazie" Railroad - 7G
- G. Terminal of the European & North American Railroad - 8G
- H. Where the Penobscot Expedition was Sunk(1779) - 8G
- I. Where the Fire of April 30, 1911 Began - 8G
- J. High Water Mark of the Flood of 1902 - 7-8G
- K. Terminal of the Bangor-Boston Boats - 8G
- L. Sawmills - 9F
- M. Norumbega Hall - 7G
- N. Where One of the Paul Revere Bells Was Hung - 7G
- O. First Trading House - 8G
- P. First Post Office - 8K
- Q. First Church - 7G
- R. First Bangor High School - 7G
- S. General Samuel Veazie House - 7G
- T. Pickering Square Open Markets - 8G
- U. First Penobscot Bridge - 8G
- V. Old Powder House - 8E
- W. Car Barns of First Street Railway in Maine - 9F
- X. Maxfield Covered Bridge - 6F
- Y. Ice Houses - 5E

See Reverse Side For More Information About The Above.

## BANGOR NOW

Bangor, third city in Maine in point of population (31,558, U. S. census of 1950) is at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River, 23 miles from deep-sea anchorage, at the junction of U. S. Routes 1A and 2. It is also approached by state Routes 9, 15, 100, and 222. A section of the Interstate Highway is now being built through Bangor.

Bangor is an up-to-date, modern city with pleasant memories of a fine, historical past, many of whose details are mentioned in the notes accompanying the map which also shows the modern city. It is primarily a wholesale and retail trading center, and is rapidly attracting new manufacturers and industries. Present manufactures include shoes, moccasins, paper, wood products, logging tools and equipment, furniture, and extracts.

Its assessed valuation is \$162,287,359. Its tax rate for 1959 is \$26.00 per \$1,000.00 of valuation. The rate is unchanged from 1958, a remarkable accomplishment, particularly as the city is adding many services. The city enjoys the council-manager form of government.

Dow Air Force Base and public air service by Northeast Airlines are permanent installations. There are two railroads, the Bangor and Aroostook and the Maine Central. Local bus transportation is furnished by Hudson Bus Lines.

Serving the educational and cultural life of the city are, in addition to the public and parochial school systems, the Bangor Theological Seminary (interdenominational), the Northern Conservatory of Music, the Bangor Public Library, the Bangor Historical Society Museum, and the Bangor Symphony Orchestra. The University of Maine is eight miles away in Orono.