

1934

Bangor Turns the Century Mark: Bangor Daily News Clippings for Special Issue, February 10, 1934

Bangor Daily News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs

Recommended Citation

Bangor Daily News, "Bangor Turns the Century Mark: Bangor Daily News Clippings for Special Issue, February 10, 1934" (1934).
Books and Publications. 346.
https://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/books_pubs/346

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Bangor Community: Digital Commons@bpl. It has been accepted for inclusion in Books and Publications by an authorized administrator of Bangor Community: Digital Commons@bpl.

Issue of
Feb 10, 1934

Bangor daily news

**BANGOR
TURNS THE
CENTURY MARK**

~~PROPERTY~~
DO NOT
CIRCULATE

BANGOR
PUBLIC
LIBRARY
BANGOR, ME

TABLEAUX FEATURE OF EXERCISES

Prizes for School Essays To Be Made Today-Furniture Exhibit At the Library- Band Concert Sunday

Today marks the opening of a three day centennial observance commemorating the 100th anniversary of the City of Bangor which is being staged under the direction of the Bangor Historical Society. Beautiful historical tableaux, songs and hymns of a century ago will mark the festivities. Exhibits showing the beautiful old furniture, table appointments, and portraits of Bangor's first families have been assembled at the Bangor Public Library for the inspection of the public. A centennial tea and reception with members taking part in costumes of long ago will be highlights in the observance. Woven into these three days will be a tapestry of the long ago, a fabric of beauty and age that should appeal to the heart of every Bangorean.

Today's program will open at 2 o'clock and the public of Bangor and vicinity is invited.

The feature of this afternoon's program will be the awarding of the prizes for the historical essays written by students in Bangor and John Baptist high schools. The exhibits will be open for inspection until 9 o'clock this evening.

Sunday the exhibits will be open to the public from 2 to 6 o'clock and a concert in City Hall by the Bangor Band will feature music of a century ago.

Monday will be the feature day of the observance. From 4 to 6 o'clock a Centennial Tea will be served with young women in costumes of a century ago serving and pouring.

Monday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock a Centennial reception will be held and gowns of the long ago will add color and gayety to the event. The evening's program is expected to be one of the most delightful ever staged in Bangor, and will be announced by Clarence Stetson as Town Crier, and William Hilton another Town Crier will be present to assist.

The first number on the program will be a Colonial Quartet in costumes of the long ago, singing songs and hymns of a century ago. The personnel of the quartet will be: Cyrus McCreedy, Harry Pote, Fred Clifford and Dexter Smith with Wilbur S. Cochrane at the melodeon.

A tableaux "Mr. Jeremiah Hardy Painting a Portrait" will be posed for by Walter Lancaster, Clarence Stetson, Mrs. Reuel Kimball, Miss Helen Hilton and Miss Elizabeth Clark. This tableaux has been arranged by the Bangor Society of Art.

The next tableaux arranged by the Shakespeare Club will be entitled, "Dressing the Bride."

Those posing in this scene will be: Mrs. Reuel Kimball, Miss Florence Webber, Miss Hilda Wheelwright, Miss Barbara Guild and Whitney Jenkinson.

"Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson Visits Bangor" will be the title of another tableaux arranged by the Bangor Society of Art and will be posed for by: Mrs. Albert Fellows, Frank Morrison and Master Jeff Wheelwright.

The Rotary Club has arranged a tableaux entitled, "A Meeting of the First City Council." This will be posed for by: President Harold S. Boardman, of the University of Maine; President Harry Trust of the Bangor Theological Seminary; Horace Hilton, president of the Bangor Rotary Club; Dexter Smith George F. Eaton, Dr. Fred Maxfield, Carroll Weeks and Harold Hodge.

Princess Watowaso of Indian Island will furnish a sketch assisted by a group of Indian artists.

Music of 1834 will be presented at this time by Mrs. Anna Torrens Dymond 'cello and Miss Helena Tewksbury, melodeon.

Throughout the afternoon and evening music will be furnished by the Northern Conservatory Ensemble composed of A. Stanley Cayting, first violin; Charles Larsen, second violin; Mrs. Anna Torrens Dymond, 'cello; and Mrs. Gwendolyn Barnes Robinson, viola. Music will embrace the songs of a century ago and should give atmosphere to the occasion.

The entire library has been turned over to the Historical Society for this delightful occasion. The string ensemble from the conservatory will play on the first floor where the tea will be served during the afternoon. The second floor will be given over to the exhibits of rooms in olden homes, and a hanging of fine old portraits of those who made history in the early days of the city. First families, who in most cases have descendants living here today.

The Historical Society's exhibit will undoubtedly bring together more fine old museum pieces than have ever been assembled in a single exhibit before in the history of the Queen City. All working on the event have been busy for weeks making preparations for the occasion and something very unusual is anticipated.

It is hoped that everyone interested will make an effort to attend, and watch high lights in Bangor's history reviewed through tableaux, song and exhibit.

The arrangements for the observance have been capably planned by Mrs. Milton S. Clifford, general chairman who has been assisted by:

Ralph E. Lord, Charles F. Bragg, John W. White, Helen A. Hilton, William R. Hilton, Pauline Tartre, Miriam Hall, Stephen H. Fritchman, Meint Van Dyk and Dean R. Bailey of the general committee.

Library committee—Elmar T. Boyd, Ruth Meservey, Olive Smythe.

Publicity—Meint Van Dyk, Dean R. Bailey, Kenneth Downing.

Placard committee—David W. Fuller and William R. Hilton.

Booklet committee—Miss Miriam Hall and Mrs. M. S. Clifford.

Committee on kitchen—Ralph E. Lord and Helen A. Hilton.

Portraits—Mrs. M. S. Clifford.

Window displays—John W. White.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA COMMITTEE

Miss Helen A. Hilton, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Spangler, associate chairman; Mrs. Reuel S. Kimball, Mrs. Paul Eckstrom, Miss Hazel E. Eddy, Miss Margaret Crosby.

Miss Mildred Eddy will pour tea, those assisting in serving will be: Annette Young, Betty Spangler, Elizabeth Chandler, Deborah Nealey, Cynthia Jones, Lydia Jones, Harriett Flagg, Anna Flagg, Caroline Flagg, Elizabeth Clark, Hilda Wheelwright, Barbara Guild, Elizabeth Woodward, Margaret Maxfield, and Susanne Maxfield.

A Cheer and a Toast

The News is on a gold basis today, celebrating on golden pages the centennial anniversary of the granting by the Legislature of Bangor's City Charter. The exact date is February 12, next Monday, but it is anticipated by one publishing day in order that the 125,000 readers of the News may devote their Saturday night and Sunday leisure to reading of the stirring story of Bangor's advance from a little backwoods village to its present high estate, fulfilling the Golden Legend of Norombega.

It is a comprehensive review of the city's first century that The News presents today. From time to time through weeks and months to come additional chapters will be published. There is no end of material for interesting record and reminiscence of early days in this grand old town, the Queen City, the Star of the East, the marvel of the magic 1830's that was called "Young New York." Read, then, Bangor, and be proud, with a cheer for the century that was and a toast to the greater century to come.

^{at}
Out of The Past
come these delightful old fashioned girls who will pour at the Centennial Tea of the Bangor Historical Society to be held Monday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in the Bangor Public Library. Gowned in dresses of 100 years ago they make a delightful picture. Left to right they are: Miss Cynthia Jones, Miss Elizabeth Woodward, Miss Deborah Nealley, Miss Lydia Jones and Miss Betty Spangler.



Many Bangor Homes Built Prior to Incorporation

Number of Original Colonial Homes Among Century Old Structures; List Compiled for Historical Society

One of the interesting features of Bangor is the many century old houses that still stand proudly in many parts of the city.

Their great age gives them the lofty beauty, the sublime grace, and, on some, the shabby elegance that modern structures, with all their pretentious fronts, could never attain.

Some have been moved, some have even been pushed aside for a time to make the way clear for a new street. But they have never lost their dignified attitude that is a tribute to the architects of that period and to the good taste of the owners.

It was a colonial period, that era of 1834, and most of the houses were built along the colonial line. It is believed by many lovers of things colonial that that style leads them all for sheer grace and beauty.

Following is a list of these ancient structures compiled by David Fuller and William R. Hilton for the Bangor Historical Society.

1834 HOUSES STANDING IN 1834

ADAMS STREET

No. 4—The Harry French Residence, built and occupied by Elias Hib Adams.

BOYNTON STREET

No. 18—The William Hall house.

BROAD STREET

No. 193—The C. H. Rice Building.

BROADWAY

No. 5—The Jerrard, built and lived in (by the General Veazie).

No. 15—Built by (James Crosby in 1834).

No. 17—The John Wilson Residence, (occupied in 1834 by Samuel Sylvester and his sister, Mrs. Guild).

No. 19—The White Residence, (history the same as No. 17).

No. 41—The Wingate F. Cram house, (occupied by John Fiske in 1834).

No. 112—The Mrs. Frank Hinckley house, (built by John Hamm) prior to 1834.

No. 151—The Fred Dickey house, built in 1807, formerly known as the Little house and the Lyons house.

No. 157—The L. C. Tyler Residence.

The Wheelwright House.

BRUCE ROAD

At Valley avenue—The Bruce house built by Aaron Clark.

CEDAR STREET

No. 118—The Robert H. McLaughlin house, (built by James McLaughlin in 1831).

Between 4th and 5th streets—The Judge Appleton house.

No. 164—The Harold P. Marsh house, (formerly known as the Dodd house).

No. 175—The Edwin P. Sullivan house.

CLINTON STREET

Corner of High. The Samuel Fellows House, (built in 1833). Now used as a store.

COURT STREET

The Ebenezer S. Coe house.

No. 107—(The Frederic W. Adams house, (formerly the Ned Blake house).

No. 117—The Joseph D. Garland house, (formerly the Sam Blake house).

DIVISION STREET

No. 67—The Emily Coney house.

ESSEX STREET

No. 77—The Dr. J. D. Clement house.

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

No. 120—The Frederick Fox house, (built by John Hamm.)

No. 123—The Ralph Farrar house, (built by John Hamm.)

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

No. 285—The Thomas Sheehan house, now owned by J. William Sheehan.

No. 76—The Rich house now occupied by Dr. Sampson.

EXCHANGE STREET

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

No. 106—The building occupied by C. H. Babb Co. and others (built in 1832).

No. 139—The Penobscot Exchange Hotel.

FOURTH STREET

No. 24—The Fellows House.

No. 75—The Fellows and Schwaner House.

No. 20—The Dennett House.

FIFTH STREET

Dr. H. J. McGinn's residence.

GROVE STREET

No. 24—The Irving G. Stetson house, (built before Grove street was laid out).

FOURTH ST. PLACE

No. 12—The Littlefield house, in same family for 95 years.

HAMMOND STREET

No. 75—The Billings house.

No. 126—The Dr. Field house.

No. 161—The Dr. P. S. Skinner house (formerly the George Nutter house).

No. 303—The Lowder.

No. 314—The William N. Mason house.

No. 331—The Bangor Theological

Seminary (the main building built in 1834. The residence of Dr. Moulton and Dr. Perry built in 1828).

FIFTH STREET

The residence of Peleg Chandler in 1834 (built about 1827).

HARLOW STREET

The Joseph Carr house.

The Daniel Hinckley house.

HIGH STREET

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

No. 5—The W. A. Hennessy house (formerly occupied by David Hill).

No. 11—The Cassidy property (formerly known as the Dole house).

No. 30—The property of the Hammond St. Congregational Church (formerly known as the Dr. Simons house, built by Moses Patten).

No. 62—W. S. Emerson house (the old Mason house).

JEFFERSON STREET

No. 18—The John B. Merrill house (formerly part of the Prentiss Estate).

No. 73—The Ariel Barker House.

KENDUSKEAG AVENUE

No. 39—The Brown house.

No. 133—The Louis Shepley house (formerly known as the Fessenden house).

No. 151—The Edwin S. Wilson house (formerly known as the Oliver house).

MAIN STREET

No. 9—The building occupied for many years by Wood & Ewer.

No. 174—The Bangor House.

No. 291—The old Greene Homestead.

No. 437—The George A. Savage house.

At Thatcher St. the Timothy Crosby house.

MONTGOMERY STREET

The Waterman house.

NORTH HIGH STREET

No. 5—Mrs. Hyland Fairbanks' house.

No. 16—The Mrs. J. A. Chandler house, (built in 1826).

OHIO STREET

No. 12—The Stinson Hospital, (occupied in 1934 by C. M. Pickering).

No. 23—The Babcock house, (built by Peter Edes).

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

At George Street—The Nathaniel Boynton house, (occupied by him in 1834).

At George Street—The John Godfrey house, (occupied by him in 1834).

No. 253—The Grindle residence.

PINE STREET

No. 77—Miss Mayberry.

PALM STREET

The Pearson house.

PENOBSCOT STREET

The Governor Kent house.

PLEASANT STREET

At South Street—The Bryant house

PRENTISS STREET

No. 19—The Ernest H. Leland house.

SECOND STREET

No. 28—The Gertrude Simpson house, (occupied by Solomon Parsons about 1834).

SOMERSET STREET

No. 114—The Ralph Eye house.

No. 119—St. Xavier's Convent (part of this was formerly the Allen Gilman house).

SPRING STREET

The Ebenezer French house.

STATE STREET

No. 175—The Jonathan Young house, also known as the Willys Patch house.

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

No. 206—The Schwarzl house (formerly Frederick Hobbs house).

No. 242—The Lawrence T. Smyth house.

No. 268—The Julius Waterman house.

No. 430—The Charles Keene house (formerly known as the Howard house).

No. 436—The Thomas G. Stickney house (built in 1800). One-half of it now occupied by Dr. W. Merritt Emerson, as well as the ell, which formerly was a stable. The other half occupied by Morris Hecht.

SUMMER STREET

No. 22—The Augustus Hill house.

No. 55—The James P. Cook house (formerly known as the Hilton house).

No. 56—The Wallace Perkins house.

No. 61—The T. J. Stewart house.

UNION STREET

No. 159—The Dr. James F. Cox house (built by Thos. A. Hill who lived there in 1834).

At Hudson street—Judge Warren house.

At George street—The Prof. Sewall House.

YORK STREET

At Essex Street—The Fauntleroy House.

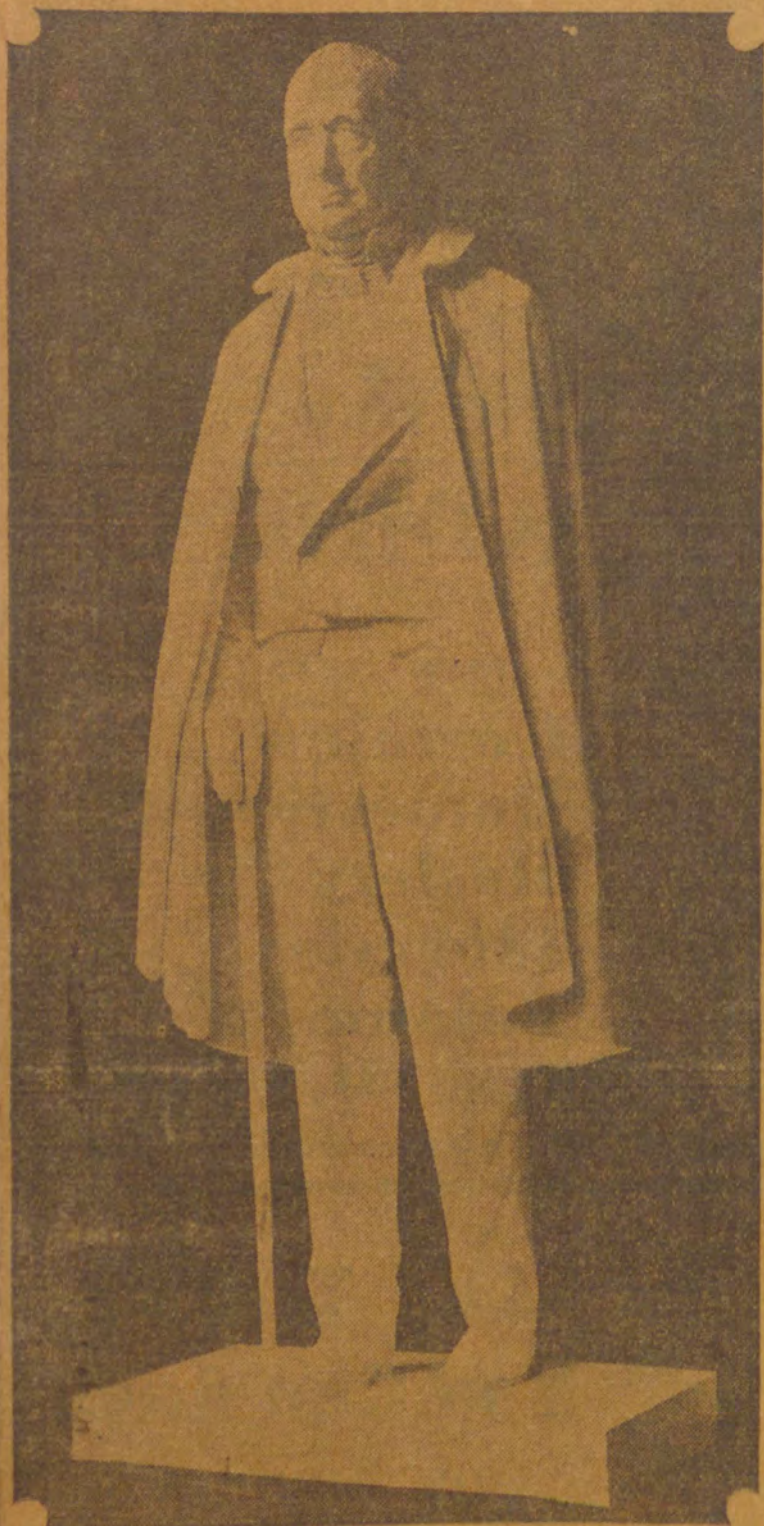
At Newbury Street—The Kimball House.

THATCHER STREET

The Jonathan Crosby House.

6

Immortalized In Bronze



Bangor's Tribute to Hannibal Hamlin Distinguished Statesman and
Citizen. Vice President With Abraham Lincoln
(Statue in Kenduskeag Parkway)

Catherine Rogan Wins History Essay Contest

John Bapst Senior Girl Writes About Flood;
Patricia Bell, Bangor High Senior,
Gets Second Place

Catherine Rogan, senior at John Bapst high school, received first prize of five dollars for the best essay of the 173 submitted in the Bangor Historical society's high school contest, conducted in honor of Bangor centennial, Patricia Bell, Bangor high sophomore, won second prize of three dollars, and seven Bangor high students and one John Bapst student each received an honorable mention prize of one dollar. Prizes will be awarded this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the public library by Hon. Raymond Fellows.

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

Judges were: Stephen Hole Fritchman, Wilfrid Hennessy, Mary C. Robinson, Dr. Calvin Clark, and Mrs. David A. Wasson. The committee in charge of promoting the contest was: the Rev. Mr. Fritchman, chairman, Miss Pauline Tartre, and William Hilton, Jr.

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

THE FLOOD OF 1846

By Catherine Rogan

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarkable to relate, no lives were lost, statistics showing the loss consisted chiefly of property and

even in that the most lumber was preserved in main sweep.

It is impossible to estimate exact loss but it was between 500,000 and \$1,000,000. Thirty years after the flood was history men took pride in displaying the "high water mark" reaching a height to which the water had come during the crisis.

There were many brave acts shown, one of the deeds of Dr. J. J. Swan up Main street to save some of the people from coming bewildered.

In celebrating the crisis may recall the one shall stand the flood of 1846.

8
**GREAT-GRANDMOTHER
ATTENDS A BALL**

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

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

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

I had gone only a few blocks when I became aware of a drastic change. Nothing was as it had been that morning. Buggies were dashing up and down cobblestone streets, driven by "gay young blades" at almost five miles per hour, and it was not until I stumbled in getting out of the way of one of these "speedsters" that I realized that I had on my great-grandmother's

clothes. I pulled the inadequate "sac coat" around myself, adjusted my beribboned bonnet and continued on my way. Everywhere, standing under peculiar-looking street lamps were dandies, dressed in high, stiff collars and "bowlers" and discussing a pending friction between the Canadians and the people of Maine. Although I seemed out of place people seemed to know me and many bonnets were bobbed and beavers were lifted as I passed.

After a short walk my worthy ancestor's shoes turned in at a gray mansion, where they were having a party, and of course I followed. A

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

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

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

Two Successful Young Essayists

These two girls won the first places in the contest conducted by the Bangor Historical society in John Bapst and Bangor high schools for themes written about a variety of subjects appropriate to the celebration of the centennial of the city. The winners are Catherine Rogan (left), Bapst senior, who won first prize of five dollars, and Patricia Bell, Bangor high sophomore, who placed second. Their essays are published on this page today. The Hon. Raymond Fellows of the Historical society will make the awards at the public library at 3 o'clock this afternoon



Important Epochs In Bangor Revealed In Survey of Files

- 1605—Visited by Champlain, French explorer.
- 1650 to 1700—French trading post.
- 1759—Becomes English territory.
- 1769—First settler, Jacob Buswell, arrives from Salisbury, Mass.
- 1771—First white child, Mary Howard, born.
- 1776—Militia company of whites and Indians formed.
- 1779—American fleet driven up Penobscot river by British and sunk opposite Bangor.
- 1786—The Rev. Seth Noble, first minister, arrives.
- 1791—Incorporated as town of Bangor.
- 1801—Titles to land given to settlers.
- 1803—Bridge built across Kenduskeag stream.
- 1812—City Hall built.
- 1814—Captured by the British fleet.
- 1815—First newspaper, the Bangor Weekly Register, published by Peter Edes.
- 1828—Congress builds military road, Bangor to Houlton.
- 1834—Incorporated as a city.
- 1835—Veazie railroad built—the second in the country.
- 1839—Center of military activities during the "Aroostook war."
- 1846—Great flood carries away bridges and destroys much property.
- 1850—Cholera plague rages.
- 1856—First railroad into Bangor built.
- 1860—Hannibal Hamlin elected Vice President of the United States.
- 1861—Bangor raises the first volunteer company for the Union cause in Maine.
- 1864—First Soldiers' Monument erected in Maine, dedicated at Mt. Hope cemetery.
- 1869—Centennial anniversary celebrated with elaborate ceremonies.
- 1871—European & North American railway built, the first international railroad.
- 1875—Big fire in Main street, Gothic block burned.
- 1893—Bangor and Aroostook railroad built.
- 1894—New City Hall dedicated, July 4.
- 1897—First Maine Music Festival in the Auditorium built for the purpose.
- 1898—Co. G. of the National Guard leaves for the Spanish war.
- 1900—Washington County railroad built.
- 1902—Flood overflows down town Bangor and bridges, does much damage.
- 1903—New Court House dedicated.
- 1907—Union station built by Maine Central railroad.
- 1911—Great conflagration of April 30 destroys three million dollars worth of property.
- 1914—Completion of new high school, Public Library and federal building.
- 1916—Centennial anniversary of Penobscot county.
- 1918—City gives 2400 soldiers for the world war.
- 1919—The 150th anniversary.
- 1922—Flood carries away a large section of city pumping station dam.
- 1927—Feb. 13, fire destroys the Coe blocks in Main, Cross and Columbia streets.
- 1931—New form of council-manager form of city government voted.

Couple Married In 1832



Bridal couple of 1832 Mr. and Mrs. George A. Thatcher who were married in Bangor, October 1, 1832. The bride was Miss Rebecca Jane Billings, daughter of Caleb and Nancy Thoreau Billings. These portraits were painted by J. P. Hardy and completed in April 1833. Miss Hilda Thoreau Wheelwright, great, great granddaughter of this couple is shown in another section of this paper wearing the wedding gown of this well known ancestor.

SEVERAL FIRMS IN BUSINESS OVER CENTURY

**Establishments Have
Weathered Many
Adversities**

**HELPED PROMOTE
A BETTER CITY**

**Have Proven Bulwarks
in Lean as Well as
Prosperous Times**

No single factor has been more important in the progress of the Queen City during the past century than its stores and mercantile associations. Actuated by ideals of good business, and actively interested in the promotion of a "bigger and better" Bangor, many of these firms are now approaching or have passed the century mark, still going stronger than ever, after weathering the

economic storms which have followed each war, and emerging from the conflict more solidly established than ever before.

Foremost in the list of these century old buildings is R. B. Dunning Company, founded in 1835, now occupying the same quarters at 54 Broad street as when the firm was established, and still handling the same type of merchandise. Now in its 100th year, this mercantile establishment is in the hands of the descendants of the originators—and with its added departments and facilities, a big factor in the industrial life of the city.

The business was organized as the R. B. Dunning Company, in 1835, by James A. Dunning, and sold to R. B. Dunning shortly afterwards. R. B. Dunning was the grandfather of the members of the firm at the present time—John G. Dunning and James A. Dunning, 3rd.

The founder of the store, R. B. Dunning, had three sons, John G. Dunning, G. W. Dunning, and James A. Dunning, 2nd, who were taken into the firm by their father.

Of these three, James A. Dunning, 2nd, and John G. Dunning, have been dead for some years, while G. W. Dunning has retired from the firm. James A. Dunning's two sons, John G. and James A. Dunning, 3rd, are still members of the present day firm.

Undaunted by the economic strife which has enshrouded the country

at various times since 1834, this store has kept abreast of the times, changing its policies and merchandising principles, so that at the end of the century of service to the eastern and northern section of the state, this firm is extremely well established, and an integral part of the industrial and business life of the state.

RICE & MILLER 118 YEARS YOUNG

Older by three years than the State of Maine, the 118 years young Rice & Miller Company has weathered many vicissitudes of the nearly century and a quarter of its existence. Antedating both the State of Maine and the city of Bangor, this well established business has seen governments come and go, and has maintained a financial integrity and keen insight into the needs of the community, which has lifted it from the class of mere business, into the class of an institution essential to the needs and the servicing of the community.

Established in 1817 by Lewis and Levi Cram, the original company dealt not only in hardware, but also in drugs and medicine. After a few years, Lewis Cram retired from the firm, and the business was conducted by Levi Cram, later taking in Benjamin Plummer as a partner, and in a few years selling his interest to David Mosman, the firm being known as Plummer and Mosman. This partnership continued for some years, until a clerk in the store, John Wooderson, bought the Plummer interest, and the firm became David Mosman & Co.

For the 10 years ending in 1851, changes in ownership and company names were frequent. In that year John Winn purchased the Mosman interest, and placed his son, John A. Winn, in the firm, with the company name being Wooderson, Winn & Fiske. Two years later, Winn and Fiske retired, and Wooderson continued alone until 1856, when he sold out to Henry A. and James H. Butler, the firm doing business until 1860, when Henry retired from the firm.

In 1861 the firm became the property of Edmund H. Fogg and Humphrey A. Bridges. On January 1, 1869, this firm lost heavily in the \$250,000 fire which destroyed 10 large brick blocks on the east side of West Market Square. It was during this same year, 1869, that G. Irving Rice became a clerk in the store which eight years later he was to own and manage, and establish the foundation of the present firm of Rice & Miller. In 1872, Fogg & Bridges met with another severe loss by fire in the same building. In this fire, three firemen of the city were killed by falling masonry as they stood near their engine, while one of the heroes of the occasion was Fred Matheas, long a truckman, who removed a large iron barrel filled with gunpowder, which was near the flames.

In 1874 Mr. Bridges retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Fogg as the sole proprietor, until 1877, when he died, the firm then being sold to G. Irving Rice and Charles C. Skinner. Rice and Skinner continued until 1883, when W. L. Miller bought into the store, the firm name being then changed to Rice, Skinner & Co. In

1885 Mr. Skinner's interest was purchased by the other two partners, and the firm became Rice & Miller, remaining thus until in 1908, when the firm was incorporated as Rice & Miller Company.

Mr. Miller died in 1913 and Mr. Rice a year later. Shortly after this date, Ralph S. Crowell was elected president of the corporation, and Dr. Elmer E. Patten became treasurer.

C. H. BABB & CO.

C. H. Babb & Company is another of the stable business concerns which has weathered a century in Bangor. Originally started some time prior to the incorporation of the city in 1834, this concern is listed in the first city directory under the name of Leighton & Wing, the advertisement stating that their shop was located at the "east end of Smith's Bridge," and that their shop was equipped with "copper, sheet iron, and tin plate workers." Later in the history, this firm passed through many vicissitudes, emerging in its various evolutionary stages as Leighton & Davenport, Babb, Witham & Kelley, and in 1900 became the firm of C. H. Babb & Company.

C. H. Babb, grandfather of Charles B. Downing, was associated with the firm of Leighton & Davenport, and later entered the firm as a partner when the business became known as Babb, Witham & Kelley.

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.

In 1834, on the site now occupied at 46 Main street by W. C. Bryant & Son, Inc., John Stevens was operating a jewelry store and silversmith's shop. Mr. Stevens maintained this business until 1851, when the business and stock in trade was purchased by Charles Hale, this firm later becoming known as Fenno & Hale. Following this, the business passed into the control of John Lowell.

This firm was later purchased by John Tibbetts, who managed the store under the firm name of John Tibbetts Co., until its purchase in 1894 by W. C. Bryant, the present owner. In 1919, W. C. Bryant, Jr., son of the owner, was admitted to partnership, and the firm was incorporated under the name of W. C. Bryant & Son.

WOOD & BISHOP

Another firm, while not quite a century old, is the Wood and Bishop Company, established in 1839, when Henry A. Wood came to Bangor from Providence, R. I., and established a foundry not far distant from the present location of the Wood & Bishop store. In 1865, Mr.

Wood took his oldest son, Charles H. Wood, then but 14 years of age, into the business.

In 1875 another son of the founder of the store, Henry A. Wood, 2nd, became a member of the firm, and took charge of the foundry. In 1893, Gorham H. Wood, son of Charles W. Wood, and grandson of the founder of the company, became a member of the firm, and today is president of the corporation, being associated with the present Henry A. Wood in the management of the business. In 1910, Dexter S. Smith became treasurer of the

company, a post which he holds to-day.

CHARLES HAYWARD & SON

Charles Hayward of Readfield came to Bangor in the early years of the 1830's, just prior to Bangor's incorporation as a city. Looking about for a position, he entered the firm of "S. & J. True. Dealers in Corn, Flour, W. I. Goods, and Groceries," as a clerk. This old firm of S. & J. True & Co. was established in 1800, when there were but about 300 residents in the town, which had grown to about 8,000 in 1834.

In 1835 the firm became J. & J. True, the initials standing for John and Jabez. In 1843 the growth of the firm had been phenomenal, and Charles Hayward was taken into partnership, and his executive ability and management led the business on to splendid growth. In 1849 the firm was known as True and Hayward, and due to the increase in business, especially in regard to the gold discovery in California, the firm continued to grow rapidly. Many of the ships sailing from Bangor for the gold fields, including the famous bark "Gold Hunter," which carried 50 men in her first voyage around the Horn, were outfitted from the extensive stocks of True & Hayward.

John T. Harris was added to the partnership at this time, the firm becoming True, Hayward & Co., in 1851. In 1853 George Varney became affiliated with the firm, and in 1854 the firm was again changed, this time to Hayward & Harris. In 1858, Mr. Hayward became the sole owner, and again the sign was changed, to read Charles Hayward.

At the beginning of the Civil War, George Varney had become an exceedingly valuable employe, and in 1860 Mr. Hayward made him a partner, changing the name to Charles Hayward & Co.

In 1886, Walter L. Head became a partner in Charles Hayward & Company, after having been in the employment of the firm since 1872. Charles Hayward died in 1899.

In 1901, the firm bought out the Bragg, Cummings & Company. At the death of General Varney in 1911 Mr. Head became president of the company, and Arthur C. Nickerson, an employe of the firm since boyhood, became its treasurer. Mr. Head died in 1930, at which time Harry W. Libbey became president of the company, while Mr. Nickerson was retained as treasurer.

FLETCHER & BUTTERFIELD

The Fletcher & Butterfield Company, wholesale and retail monument dealers at 86 Central street, Bangor, is one of the oldest and most substantial concerns of its line in this section.

The firm was first established in 1830 under the name of the S. B. Bradbury Company, and continued under this style until 1867 when it was purchased by George M. Fletcher who continued in the business alone for a short time when he admitted as a partner Benjamin F. Butterfield and changed the name to Fletcher & Butterfield, and the firm continued in the style until 1890 when Mr. Butterfield died, and Mr. Fletcher continued the business until 1913 when he died. The business was then incorporated and George W. Fletcher and Gilbert F. Fletcher, sons of George M. Fletcher, and Frank G. Erickson became officers, and the business has remained this way ever since.

The company has a quarry at Marshfield, Maine, and quarries the celebrated Marshfield Pink Granite which has found such a vogue and sale through the country.

The manufacturing plant is located in Brewer, Maine. The company is equipped to cut and manufacture and design stones.

HIGH LIGHTS OF HISTORY SINCE DAYS OF 1834

**NAMED FOR HYMN
THE TOWN GREW
RICH ON LUMBER**

**Gallant in War and
Progressive in
Peace Time**

**BIGGEST AND BEST
OF THE 19 BANGORS**

**Romantic Story of Real-
ization of Legend of
Norombega**

Here at the confluence of the Penobscot and the Ken-
duskeag old legends of the
Abenaki, original lords of the
land, pictured in longing
fancy a mystic city of light
and splendor—Nurembegue,
or Norombega, a sort of
Promised Land. At least, this
was one of the sites of their
Utopia. The legend, gener-

B-D-N-
2-10-1934
CENTENNIAL ED.
P11-12

142
ous in geographical scope, took in other agreeable localities, ranging as far west as Watertown, Mass., and no one need feel envious or surprised if by this time the land of heart's desire is claimed by Chicago, Florida or California. There is a delightful spaciousness and freedom in these dreams of romance.

KADESQUIT BECOMES BANGOR

The cluster of Indian wigwams and the few log houses of early white settlers at this meeting of the waters was far from beautiful and not within thinking distance of splendor. Every natural prospect pleased, indeed, but man, in the lump, was decidedly vile. When, in 1791, twenty-two years after the advent of Jacob Bussell (Buswell or Buzwell), the Indian name of the locality, Kadesquit, had been corrupted, in turn, to Condeskeag, Conduskeag and finally to Kenduskeag, and white invaders of the Red Man's domain felt themselves to be of sufficient numbers and importance to have a government of law and order, the place, which had for some years struggled along as the Plantation of Kenduskeag, was incorporated as the town of Bangor. The fathers had intended to call it Sunbury, because of its pleasant aspect, but Rev. Seth Noble, first settled minister, a vigorous if somewhat unpolished expounder of the Gospel, thought that rather an insignificant name for a town of glorious promise and, being entrusted with the mission of presenting the petition for incorporation to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, he took the liberty in the course of his journey to Boston to erase "Sunbury" and substitute the title of his favorite hymn, "Bangor." All that is familiar history, but the hymn is not so familiar, and so, just as an indication of the cheerful spirit of the thing and its pious admirer, let us recite a bit of it:

BIT OF JAZZ—1791 STYLE

"Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound!
Mine ears attend the cry—
Ye living men, come view the ground
Where ye must shortly lie."

Rather a ponderous air, too. Some what of a dirge. Not at all expressive of the spirit and philosophy of the city to be. But, anyway, that's what they christened this bright,

smart town of ours, and it sounds well—strongly suggestive of dignity, substance and vigor—BANGOR!

This narrative, however, is inspired by the occasion of the centenary of Bangor's incorporation as a city, so we shall not make any extended review of Bangor's history as a town. Like many another outpost of civilization, it had good times and bad, the usual experiences of life on a forest frontier, and even its excitements, as when in 1815 British soldiers sacked the place, making themselves perfectly at home, feasting and drinking, levying heavy tribute and finally taking their departure, followed by the hearty curses of the plundered people.

BANGOR BEGINS TO BOOM

When Maine, until then a province of Massachusetts, was in 1820

admitted to Statehood, the town of Bangor had attained a population of 1221, and was growing rapidly. Having such assets as vast forests of splendid pine behind it, and at its doorstep a big, deep river flowing from the Canada line to the sea, Bangor was marked as a coming metropolis, and in the next dozen years its growth was rapid. In the late 1830's it became a boom town. Settlers swarmed in, a great land and building speculation developed and far and wide was heard the cry that here on the Penobscot was to rise another Boston.

In 1833 it became apparent that Bangor was too big a town to be managed properly by a board of selectmen. The population had increased to about 4000. But it had more steam than lots of places three times its size. And some of the citizens, with many of the visitors, were a bit boisterous on occasion. So it was decided to ask the Legislature for a city charter, which was granted on Feb. 12, just a hundred years ago, and on March 17 Bangor set up in business as a city, with Allen Gilman as its first mayor. Particulars of this governmental transformation will be found elsewhere in this issue of The News.

SOURCES OF WEALTH

The new city was born of a boom and rode on the crest for some time afterward. Every reason why this should have been so. Here was the big river, with its ships—a free way to the sea. There were the fertile farm lands all about, peopled with sturdy and thrifty folk, in countryside and growing villages. And back of all the vast treasury of the forest, Maine's fragrant heart of pioneer's gold, her very El Dorado. What more natural than that the young city at the head of Penobscot's tidewater should prosper and that prophets should foretell its coming greatness?

LIVELY TOWN

Trade flourished amazingly, banks multiplied, building was brisk, rows of brick buildings replaced shacks and covered vacant lots, churches, schools, hotels and amusement places came into being, the ever-esteemed press began to move the world hereabout, shipping,

including steamboats, thronged the river, agriculture found a brisk market for its products here, troops of loggers went up river to reap the pine harvest in winter and other hundreds from late spring to fall labored in mills along the river sawing logs into lumber for shipment over much of the world.

Medicine and the law and all professions found the place inviting and every trade and calling found profit here. Politics fairly boiled over, and, as the late Sir William S. Gilbert would phrase it:

"... party leaders you might meet
By twos and threes in every street,
Maintaining with no little heat
Their various opinions.

In "the army, the navy, the church and the stage" Bangor made a shining success. It had everything. Even a few score places where a citizen could get a drink. In ship chandleries and groceries there were barrels of New England and Santa Cruz rum, with tin dippers attached. Help yourself. Three cents.

CRUDE METROPOLIS

When the boom began—speculation in land, ventures in banking, shipping, building and trade, Bangor had (1830) 2868 people. When it was over there were 8640 people and a much more substantial town. True, the streets were muddy and rough, and sidewalks were few. For the poor, life was rather simple, not to say primitive, and in winter a hardship. There were steamboats to Boston and Portland in summer, but no railroad except Gen. Veazie's little lumber line to the upriver sawmills. While the river was frozen the only public means of transportation in any direction was the stagecoach. There were plenty of stage-lines—a dozen or more of them, spreading out like the spokes of a wheel, with Bangor as the hub.

HAD A DEPRESSION

Following the boom came the inevitable slump. Yes, they had depressions back yonder, and no Franklin Roosevelt to come as ministering angel with alphabetical billions for relief and recovery. The Government never offered a bonus for omitting to cut every third pine tree. So things fell flat for a while. But Bangor got its second wind in the forties and gained excitement, honors, wealth and adventure from two star episodes of that decade—the Mexican War and the gold rush to California. The war, like all wars, helped some, the gold rush a lot. Many Bangoreans joined in the gold quest, from the days of '49 to 1851 and later. A famous company of them went out in the Bangor ship *Gold Hunter*, and other vessels carried prospectors and lumber from this port around the Horn to the Golden Gate. Some of the adventurers brought back bags of gold, some died of fever while crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and others fell in love with California, remained and prospered in the Golden State, and their descendants are many there today.

THE RAILROAD COMES

In 1856 the railroad now known

as the Maine Central, and which, as the Portland and Kennebec, had stopped first at Waterville, then at Pittsfield, was pushed through to Bangor, and then began a new era. Pessimistic citizens said it would ruin the steamboats and stagelines. It did put some of the stages out of business, but the steamboats survived very well. In that year, also, was born the Republican party, which nominated John C. Fremont for President. The Whigs, in their last roundup, named Millard Fillmore, and the Democrats picked James Buchanan.

DEMOCRACY DUMPED

Buchanan won, but the political fates marked him as the last Democratic President until Grover Cleveland beat Blaine in 1884. After Buchanan came Lincoln and Hamlin, Southern secession and the Civil War. In that four-years' conflict Bangor shone gloriously. She gave to the Nation Hannibal Hamlin, to the cause of the Union one in every five of her men and boys over 16, including those who made up that heroic legion, the Second Maine. Bangor's contribution to the saving of the Union is set forth in another place, with her part in the World War.

CIVIL WAR DAYS

Civil War days were anxious but lively days in Bangor. At the outset, volunteers were plentiful—when, after the rout of Bull Run, Lincoln called for "three hundred thousand more." Bounty money was flourished in fistfuls, and in the saloons reckless young recruits used greenbacks and banknotes as cigar lighters. Recruiting was quick, training was brief—a few weeks, a month or two, and they were off to the front, toe to toe with Johnny Reb—not ten or fifteen miles apart.

Bangor was a loyal town. Its people kept step to the music of the Union—all save a few. We had some Southern sympathizers here, and a few of them narrowly escaped the rope. Conspicuous among these traitors to the American flag was Marcellus Emery, editor and proprietor of *The Democrat*, weekly forerunner of the *Daily Commercial*, whose published utterances became so offensive that a mob gathered to hang him. Friends, hearing of the intended lynching at Wood's Corner (Main and Hammond streets), hustled Emery away and secreted him in the attic of the Franklin House, where he remained in hiding until the anger of the mob cooled. Meanwhile the mob wrecked *The Democrat* office, in the Wheelwright & Clark building, third floor, pitched the contents into West Market square and made a bonfire. Other Copperheads were called upon by Union vigilantes and forced to display the Stars and Stripes and give three cheers for that emblem of freedom and unity.

MOURNING AND REJOICING

As the war wore on, Bangor, like all northern towns, became a city of mourning for her sons who had marched gallantly away but would

When volunteering
 draft was enforced, and
 some yet living who re-
 the provost marshal's tent
 of the Post Office on Ken-
 bridge, with its flag and its
 and drum. Business was flat,
 greets quiet. Blue coats were
 pious, the news was all of
 r, children sang war songs at play
 and in the schools.

"In my prison cell I sit,
 Thinking, Mother dear, of you
 And my happy Northern home so far
 away."

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys go
 marching"

"Hurrah for the Union,
 Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
 Down with the traitor
 And up with the Star!
 Oh, we'll rally round the flag boys,
 Rally once again,
 Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

RICHMOND AND LINCOLN FALL

But on the ninth of April, 1865,
 the gloom gave way to wild re-
 joicing. The war had plainly been
 nearing its end. Grant had ham-
 mered his way to the gates of
 Richmond, and was closing in on
 the Confederate Capital. It was
 dally expected, or confidently hoped
 for, but when the news came of
 the fall of Richmond the town went
 wild. There was a celebration here
 that April night the like of which
 we have not seen since and are
 never likely to see again.

Following closely on the turbulent
 rejoicings of the ninth of April
 came the lamentations of the four-
 teenth over the murder of the be-
 loved Lincoln. Then the unpopular
 administration of Andrew Johnson,
 who escaped impeachment by a
 hairsbreadth—a single vote in the
 Senate. It has always been a mat-
 ter of national regret that the Re-
 publican convention of 1864 failed
 to renominate our own Hannibal
 Hamlin, as vice president—him who
 had stood so staunchly at Lincoln's
 side through four dark and perilous
 years. Had that been done, as the
 people had hoped and expected,
 Bangor would have been the home
 of a President. But the politicians
 contented that in order to hold the
 border States in line for the Union
 it was advisable to nominate the
 Tennessee tailor. It was a sad mis-
 take.

GRANT—REVIVAL—BLACK FRIDAY

Then came the election of Gen-
 eral Grant to the Presidency in 1868
 and the dreary period of reconstruc-
 tion of the Union. Business in the
 North began to improve, and in
 1872 Bangor set its all-time high
 mark in lumber shipments—246,000,
 000 feet. The city was prospering
 again and so continued until the fi-
 nancial crash of 1873, with the
 failure of Jay Cooke & Co., bank-
 ers of Philadelphia and New York,
 swamped in their promotion of wes-
 tern railroads and carrying others
 down with them like a row of
 bricks. A long succession of dull
 years followed, the Centennial Year
 of 1876 being a dismal time on the
 Penobscot as everywhere. The lum-
 ber survey at Bangor fell to 115,-

000,000—less than half that of only
 four years before. The succeeding
 years of 1877 and 1878 were pain-
 fully dull, and there was no ray of
 light until January 1, 1879, when
 specie payments were resumed. "The
 way to resume is to resume," said
 Secretary of the Treasury John
 Sherman. And he did. The Civil
 War was fought on greenbacks,
 which were dirt cheap most of the
 time of fighting, and at one pe-
 riod were down to less than 40 cents
 on the dollar in gold.

SPECIE PAYMENTS

Close upon resumption of gold
 payments came a great upturn in
 business. Prices advanced and em-
 ployment increased, at better wages.
 Bangor experienced a boom in the
 ice business, and in one season
 shipped 414,000 tons. Improvement
 was pronounced in every line, every-
 where. The decade is well described
 as "The Golden Eighties".

THE GOLDEN EIGHTIES

Bangor fairly glowed in the
 eighties. It cast off the shabbiness
 and forgot the doleful dumps of the
 latter seventies and stepped a brisk
 pace in all the walks of life. It built
 better, dressed better, lived better
 and in every way was better than
 ever before. It was in the early
 eighties that the first plate glass
 shop windows were seen here. In
 1882 came the first modern theatre,
 the original Opera House, which re-
 placed a group of dingy frame shops
 and tenements. That year, too,
 brought the electric light; later, in
 1889, came the street railway and,
 don't forget this, the Bangor Daily
 News—June 18. Building was brisk,
 and the good looks of the town
 gained mightily. We had begun to
 talk of the railroad to Aroostook,
 which came in 1891. Champagne
 flowed and silk hats were plentiful.
 In 1883 the railroad was opened to
 Mount Desert, and the tides of trav-
 el flowed faster and in great volume
 through Bangor. The Flying Yan-
 kee, fast train to Boston, was in-
 augurated by Payson Tucker, moti-
 vating genius of the Maine Central.
 Ramrod prohibition had given way
 to "the Bangor plan" And Bangor
 was gay.

THE GAY NINETIES

Came the Gay Nineties, bringing
 the "new City Hall," which Mayor
 Flavius O. Beal built with the Her-
 sey bequest of \$100,000 (and about
 \$37,000 more) in spite of all the
 lawyers in Penobscot county, save
 two, who said it was ag'in the law.
 The Court backed Beal. In 1891 the
 Bangor & Aroostook got through to
 Houlton. In 1895 the first granite
 paving was laid (Exchange street,
 State to York), also by Beal. In
 1896 began the series of Bryan cam-
 paigns for free silver, 16 to 1, and
 Bangor pitched right in and had her
 share of the excitement. In 1897
 came the Music Festival which, af-
 ter a long and brilliant career, yet
 survives in a modest but truly artis-
 tic way. In 1898 Bangor went to the
 Spanish war with much vim and
 colors flying—"Remember the
 Maine!"

THE NEW CENTURY

And so we come to the 20th cen-

tury, with McKinley's full dinner pail, Teddy Roosevelt's big stick and original square deal, the rise of the motor car, the cement roads, the conquest of the air, marvels of advancement in all branches of science, the universality of the cigarette, the war that was going to make the world comfortable for democracy but succeeded only in making it disagreeable for all hands, woman suffrage, the income tax, moving pictures, prohibition, wood alcohol, speakeasies, night clubs, kidnapers, crooners, high taxes, repeal, the second Roosevelt, depression, alphabetic recovery, and special sessions of the Maine Legislature devoted to the solution of such simple problems as how to raise money without increasing taxes.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

This is not an attempt to itemize Bangor's and the world's progress since 1834—just a sketchy word panorama of old times and men. What has happened lately everybody knows, thanks to the newspapers, the telephone, the radio, and the woman next door. So that needn't be repeated. Of the Bangor of long ago, Bangor the youthful, and the middle-aged, there appear in other columns of The News feature stories of the notable events, the major advances of the city in its first hundred years, which years, of course, must be considered the more difficult. Between these stories and some chronology of happenings of a century here and thereabouts, look out at you the faces of some of the fathers of the city, leaders in professions and affairs—men who have made themselves and Bangor famous.

NOROMBEGA—1934

The legend of Norombega remains a legend, so far as palaces of ivory and pearl, cloud-capped towers and

mystic magnificence are concerned. The towers are here, and compared with the primitive hamlet of Kadesquit the Bangor of today IS magnificent, but there is nothing mystic about it. It is very real. It is and always has been a land of promise—of promise fulfilled, and a land of beauty. Strangers from afar have acclaimed with delight upon the glory that in summer sunsets crowns the heights of "Sunbury", and one of our own has sung:

"Go, search the world for Beauty's pearl,
Search north and south and east and west—
Then sit you down in Bangor town
Where Beauty charms the heart to rest."

To tell all that might be told of Bangor would be to fill a hundred—nay, a thousand volumes. William-son, Godfrey, Hatch and the rest, not forgetting our old and indefatigable friend Blanding, nor the gifted and gracefully industrious Sawtelle, have attended to the historical task in full measure and minutest detail. This is just a skeleton sketch of remembered reading and fond recollection—with fragments scattered elsewhere through the paper

BEAUTIFUL, HAPPY BANGOR

And with it a heartfelt tribute to the city of our birth—the biggest little city anywhere, a beauty spot to challenge the world, home of good women and sound men, of sanity and all sagacity, of wholesomeness and cleanliness, of safety, charm and sweet content.

Secure in the present, and with future bright, advancing hopefully, confidently to its second century, ever blessed be Bangor!

"A blessing through the ages thus
Shield all thy roofs and towers,
God with the fathers, so with us,
Thou darling town of ours."

STYLE CHANGES ARE REVEALED IN NEWS' PICTURES

Popular Bangor Young Man and Young Woman Give Comparison

The pictures posed for the front page of the News Centennial edition representing the old and the new by Mrs. Ray E. Collett and Ralph F. Eye give one an idea, of how fast time has flown in the realm of fashion.

Mrs. Collett is shown in a 1934 dinner gown of brown velvet and egg shell. The skirt which is of chiffon velvet is very long and and drapes gracefully to the floor. The upper part of egg shell satin has a surplice effect in front with a decollette back down which hangs a deep cowl effect of the satin. The gown was graciously loaned for the occasion by The Rines Company.

Mr. Eye is shown wearing a 1934 tuxedo which the modern young man appears in at social functions.

His 1834 costume has trousers which fit tightly around the legs and are of a henna shade. The gayly embroidered vest the black satin stock with white starched inner collar and the coat of dark grey prove that Beau Brummels were

much in evidence in the days of a century ago.

In the 1834 pose, Mrs. Collett is shown wearing a beautiful black taffeta gown with a charming old lace collar caught with a cameo brooch. This gown was courteously loaned for the picture by Mrs. Fred O. Hussey of Old Town, the great-grandmother of her sons, Freeman L. O. Hussey and William Penn Hussey, on the paternal side.

Mrs. Collett made a lovely model for the pictures. The photographs on the front page of the Centennial edition and that of Miss Hilda T. Wheelwright were made by Albert E. Klyne of the Klyne Studio in this city.

The demure maids of 1834 must have been quite proud of the swains of those days when attired in costumes of that era.

Compare the styles of the decade and then decide which you think are the best. Simplicity in both men and women's wear mark the era of today, no more beautiful, not half as fantastic—but much simpler.

1834



Mrs. Ray E. Collett is seen in a black taffeta model of 1834 wearing a fine lace collar crossed in front and fastened with a cameo brooch. A typical "best dress" of a century ago, this gown was worn at formal and semi-formal affairs.



Klyne

Ralph F. Eye, represents a young swain of 1834 in an authentic model of that era. It includes henna colored trousers, embroidered white vest, black satin stock, and grey hammer tail coat.

20

Panorama of the Bangor of 1854, As Viewed from the River Shore



The picture shows how the Bangor of 1854 appeared from Meeting House Hill in Brewer. In the near foreground, where the vessel frame is shown, was the shipyard then, or later, operated by Joseph Oakes & Son. Bangor's last full-rigged ship, the Llewellyn J. Morse, was launched there in 1877.

There was no railroad east of Bangor at that time, so the bridge across the mouth of the Kenduskeag stream is missing from the picture; but there is a good view of City Point, where now stands Union Station, and the shipping clustered about. Note the rows of brick buildings, with their sloping roofs, in Exchange and Broad streets. These were products of the boom days of the thirties.

Where now is Front street was a grassy bank, sloping down to the steamboat wharves. Through this ran a dusty way called "Joppa," although the natives pronounced it "Joppy". Why the Biblical name no one knows—not now.

St. John's Catholic church, the most conspicuous object in our skyline today, does not appear in the picture, for it was not built until two years after the picture was taken.

Gov. Brann Congratulates Bangor On Anniversary

In a statement written for the News Governor Louis J. Brann yesterday congratulated the people of the City of Bangor on the occasion of Bangor's 100th anniversary.

Governor Brann's message follows:

The people of the city of Bangor have much to be congratulated upon.

Its history is that of the earliest conquest of the northeastern coast of New England.

It is the Queen city of the East.

It has never failed in its public duty. Especially outstanding was its contribution to the Union Army. The first Maine regiment to reach the battlefield was the Second Maine Infantry composed principally of men from Bangor and nearby. This regiment was the parent of the 103d Infantry which distinguished itself in France in the World War.

Its contribution to the courts of Maine has been monumental.

Bangor, as the business capital of northern and eastern Maine, has made its name known over the civilized globe.

Hannibal Hamlin was given by Bangor to the Nation to serve with Abraham Lincoln.

The public spirit of the people of Bangor, their justifiable pride in their city, is not to be matched anywhere.

The congratulations of the people of Maine, through the Chief Executive, go to Bangor on the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a city.

Dated at Augusta, Maine, February 5, 1934.

LOUIS J. BRANN,

Governor

Old Windsor Hotel and Some of Its Predecessors

Franklin House, American House, Old and New
Windsors—Frank Durgin, Active Host at 78,
and His Memories of 56 Years

In the early part of the nineteenth century a good many things were named for the admirable Ben Franklin—steamboats, streets, corporations, clubs and public houses. The illustrious name was bestowed upon a Bangor street and also upon a famous old hotel, on whose site, there is reason to believe, there stood, at an earlier date, a little tavern also named for Franklin. In stagecoach days, long before coming of the railroads, the old Franklin House, forerunner of the present Windsor, was a centre of activity.

There was the old hotel, a tall frame structure fronting on Harlow street, with great stables in the rear and a spacious yard where any day might be seen stagecoaches arriving from all directions, or departing with travelers for points as distant as Calais, Houlton and Waterville. Echoing in memory is

this line from an old lumbermen's song:

"The stage it leaves the Franklin House.

For Moosehead Lake it steers."

There in the stable yard was the watering trough, and the big platform scales whereon farmers weighed their mountainous loads of hay, and there the hostlers brought out the teams of two, four and six horses over which the drivers cracked their long whip lashes with the noise of pistol shots as they set out on their rumbling, swaying voyages over dirt roads to all the towns up country.

Then there was the steamboat traffic, large in ante railroad days, much of which came to the Franklin House—"free carriage to the Franklin House." Local patronage, also, was generous, especially for the dining room and the bar, and there were many permanent guests.

B.D.N.

2-10-34

C.E.D.

P. 13

...LIVING OVER OLD TIMES

An old timer from The News was talking over these things with Frank W. Durgin, oldest active hotel owner in Maine, in his cozy apartment at the Windsor Hotel the other day—the modern hotel that is the successor of the old Franklin, later known for a brief period as the American House. Everybody in Bangor like most of the travelers who ever came here knows Frank Durgin. He needs no more introduction than does the Post Office or the Union Station. He's an institution, and has been one since away back in the days of flush times, champagne and silk hats.

A PANIC AND WHAT CAME OF IT

Yes, Frank Durgin remembered well the day when, a young man of 22, he first entered the hotel business. He's 78 now, so that it was 55 years ago, or nearly 56 years ago, when in 1879 he became clerk of the Franklin House for the late Horace W. Chase, who came here from Newburg and had conducted a restaurant before taking over the Franklin House. The old hotel had been conducted for many years by William McLaughlin, who got along well enough until the financial crash and resultant business panic of 1873 buried all America in a depression a good deal deeper than that now passing. The force of that shock may be realized from the fact that the entire property of the Franklin House, buildings, contents and all the land from Harlow street back to the Kenduskeag stream, was sold under mortgage foreclosure for \$17,000.

THE REIGN OF CHASE

Chase, who was an enterprising man, made many improvements. Business began to pick up a bit in the late seventies, and after the resumption of special payments on Jan. 1, 1879, things began to boom. To the original hotel, a three story frame structure with gable roof, fronting on Harlow street, a four-story ell with French roof extending back toward the stables had been added in McLaughlin's day, and in 1865 that proprietor erected a four-story brick extension along Harlow street to Franklin street corner, the ground floor of which was occupied by the dining hall and serving room, with kitchen annex in the rear on Franklin street. This made a hotel of 140 guest rooms, with a spacious lobby and office on the ground floor of the original building, and a big billiard room and bar on the ground floor in the ell.

WHEN DURGIN CAME

Chase improved the equipment and the service, and the Franklin House was doing very well when Frank Durgin came as clerk in 1879. After that it did more than well, for Durgin was a high favorite with travelers—and with everybody else, for that matter. It was the Durgin smile, as many an old-time traveling man said, that made the Franklin

Veteran Hotel Man



FRANK DURGIN

House seem "a home away from home." "As good as a cocktail before dinner," declared one.

It was in 1879 that Proprietor Chase changed the name of the hotel to American House. A year or two later Chase made a tour of Canada, and somewhere up there he stopped at a hotel called the Windsor. This name impressed him as such a good one for a hotel that on his return he pulled down the gilt sign "American House" and substituted "Windsor Hotel", which name stuck until the house was swept away in the great fire of April 30, 1911, and survives in the present hotel.

LANDLORD OF THE WINDSOR

Proprietor Chase became infected with the California fever and in 1892 went out to Los Angeles to make his fortune. He sold the Windsor to Durgin, his magnetic clerk and famous "greeter", and opened in Los Angeles, then a small place, a hotel called the Nadeau—first hotel in the great metropolis that was to be.

Then began a new era for the Windsor, with Frank Durgin monarch of all. Many improvements were made in the structure, external and internal. It was modernized, but the old cozy and homelike atmosphere was preserved, and arriving travelers were always glad to hear Gus Young, the hackman's, cry at stations and steamboat landings, "Wind-sor Ho-tel, free carriage!"

Prosperity smiled on the Windsor,

and it was not lessened when, in 1902, Frank O. Youngs, veteran alderman and city councillor, son-in-law of Mr. Durgin, became manager. The Youngs personality harmonizes with that of Durgin, and as for competency, the popularity, the comfort and the exquisite cleanliness and neatness of the Windsor give convincing testimony.

A PHOENIX FROM THE ASHES

When the old Windsor went down in the conflagration of 1911 that ate the heart out of Bangor's business district, Proprietor Durgin lost no time in mourning over the ruins. The old Windsor was gone. It died a fiery death in that red Sunday afternoon, the 30th of April, 1911. On January 13, 1912, the new Windsor, a modern structure of brick and stone, was opened. Nothing more impressive in the phoenix business has ever been witnessed here or anywhere.

REMINISCENT

Frank Durgin smoked his pipe contentedly and smiled reminiscently as he reviewed the story of the Windsor for The News. He recalled that in the old days the American plan rate was \$1.50 a day—room and three good meals. But there were no electric lights until along in the 1880's, and no central heating plant. If a guest wanted a fire in his room—most rooms had open grates, he gave Martin Sweeney, the porter, 50 cents, and Martin would

bring up some kindling and a hodful of coal and start a cheery fire. It was recalled that one permanent guest, a rich but stingy old codger, used to keep the gas jets burning in his room. He saved the 50 cents, but it was expensive for the house.

Inquiring a bit into the history of Frank Durgin, it developed that he was born in Freedom, N. H., 73 years ago, but the family moved to Bangor when Frank was five years old, so that he has been a resident here for 73 years—longer than most men live. His father was Joseph Durgin, a stevedore and truckman, whose home was in French street. An uncle was Taylor Durgin, a fam-

ous truckman here for many years who at one time was street commissioner.

YOUTHFUL AT SEVENTY-EIGHT

Seventy-eight, and still active in the hotel business, after 56 years of it! Seventy-eight, but looking and acting twenty years younger, and in dress and sprightliness of manner as smart as men who are considered young! And with it all the friendly unquenchable Durgin smile, just as in the golden days of yore. And as the reporter said goodbye, Frank Durgin said, "Here fill your pipe with some of this tobacco—it's good. There's a little barrel of it." And then the youthful veteran settled back in his easy chair and reached for one of his pet companions—a mystery tale of J. S. Fletcher.

Recalls Bangor's Early Days



Mrs. Mary Toole, of State street is seen reading the News. Ninety-six years young, Mrs. Toole is believed to hold the record for being Bangor's oldest woman.

Bangor's Fine Old Women Reminisce of Bygone Days

Eleven Nonogenarians in Bangor and Brewer; Mrs. Mary Toole, 96, Tells of City as She Recalls It

Bangor is celebrating its centennial—and within the city and Brewer, are at least 11 women who are nonogenarians. These women who have watched the panorama of nearly a century of history pass in review have funds of information of the city's growth and development. They are not women one could call aged—all are young in spirit, keen, alert and as active to the affairs of the day as many who are half their years. They are still able to sew and read and take an active interest in their homes and families. And their ages total an impressive sum—1018 years.

While Bangor is observing its Centennial and honor is being done to those who played important parts in the moulding of its homes, churches schools and civic life, it is well to pause for a time and pay at least a small tribute to these fine women.

Mrs. Mary Toole of State street heads the list at 96. As far as can be learned from sources available, to her goes the honor of being the oldest woman in Bangor—ninety-six years young. On May 10, 1934, Mrs. Toole will celebrate her 97th birthday. Born at Mount Desert, the daughter of Anthony and Mary Broaders, she came to Bangor at 14 and has lived the greater part of her life in this city. Coming from hardy old pioneering stock, she is well and strong today with an abundance of beautiful white hair and does not look more than 70. Her hands are shapely and soft and she takes great pride in her personal appearance.

Her father was a farmer and seafaring man operating a coasting vessel to Boston and New York carrying lumber from his own woodlands to the cities. He furnished the spilings for the docks at Rockland when that city was just commencing to be built up.

With the tang of the sea in her blood it was only natural that Mary Broaders should marry a seafaring man. After coming to Bangor she met and married Christopher C. Toole, master of a vessel that plied the Seven Seas, and for many years she went on the various journeys of the ship visiting many foreign ports.

A good sailor, she loved the sea and now in reminiscing recalls the events of those days, the storms, the places visited and experiences of the high seas.

A dog, she says, knows that land is ahead long before the people aboard ship, and will be seen sniffing the air in a happy mood after a long voyage.

Mrs. Toole recalls Bangor of nearly a century ago. She has watched its growth from a small city to its present bustling metropolis and has enjoyed every moment along the way.

When she first came to Bangor, St. Michael's Catholic church was

a wooden edifice on Court street, a far cry from the present splendid brick church on York street. The stores were quite good in those days with many men's furnishing establishments as well as stores that catered to the ladies' desires.

The young people enjoyed spelling matches and almost no party was complete without one. That accounts for the good spellers in those days, points out Mrs. Toole. She hardly cares to discuss the amusements of the young people today, but one can easily see that entertainment of youth in this age does not appeal to her.

Ninety-six, almost ninety-seven, still keenly alive to the activities of the world and best of all contented and happy, Mrs. Toole is still young. "We must stay on earth until we are called," she says, "and so why not be happy and make the most of what life has to offer to us."

Mrs. Toole is able to sew some, and to read and takes care of her own room, makes her bed and does those many little tasks of tidying up things. No she is not a care, but rather a comfort and a joy to her niece, Mrs. Alice Kirkland, with whom she lives. Her philosophy of life brings her contentment and after all, a lesson that anyone might well take home.

OTHER NONOGENARIANS

Mrs. Jane W. Warren was 92 years old December 20, 1933, she was born in Mohunkus the daughter of Humphrey and Susan Hayden Chadbourne. For 16 years she has made her home in Bangor with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Furrow on West Broadway.

Mrs. Warren enjoys good health and years rest very lightly on her shoulders. She sews and reads a great deal and makes patchwork quilts, an art, that although old, is now being indulged in by many younger women. Mrs. Warren attends the movies and recently saw "Little Women" at the Opera House which she greatly enjoyed.

Miss Clarissa Sophronia Holden was born in Bangor the daughter of Prescott P. and Rosanna Parmenter Holden. She was 93, Oct. 22, 1933. For many years she was a dress-maker of outstanding repute and

plied her needles on many of the loveliest of Bangor's ball gowns. She is very well for a woman of her years and sews and crochets. She has always been a faithful attendant at All Souls church and only severe cold weather has kept her away from morning services on Sunday.

Her sister, Miss Mary Albertina Holden, was 91 on January 26, 1934. she taught in the public schools of Bangor for nearly 50 years. She lives with her sister and they are still able to do many tasks for themselves. Both are dear lovers of children and those who have grown up in their family have always had a great deal of pleasure with these great aunts.

The Misses Holden live with their nephew and wife, Postmaster and Mrs. William F. Holden, at his home, 11 Parkview avenue.

Miss Susie Chase was born in Bangor 95 years ago May 10, 1934. for 25 years she lived in and around Boston where she did dressmaking. She is exceptionally well and takes an active interest in what is going on in the state and nation. Miss Chase reads the daily papers and still sews. She takes care of her own room and takes great pride in the fact that she is able to do many things for herself.

For 30 years she has made her home in Bangor with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cora Chase, on Ohio street. In the summer time she is able to go about quite a bit and winter does not find her closely confined, but she rides instead of walks. Friday afternoon she went to the home of her niece, Mrs. Walter Blaisdell, where she attended the birthday party of Frank Roscoe Blaisdell.

Mrs. Lydia Swett was born in South Brewer and on October 15, 1933, celebrated her 90th birthday. She is a great-granddaughter of Col. John Brewer who first settled the town which was later named for him.

Mrs. Swett has spent her entire life in Brewer and now resides at 354 North Main street.

She reads a great deal, sews and enjoys life in general. Mrs. Swett is a charter member of the M. P. M. club and still maintains her affiliation and attends from time to time. Good health marks her 90th year and she enjoys friends as much as in her younger days.

Mrs. Julietta Snow, who lives at 55 Holyoke street, was 91 years old on October 14, 1933. She was born in Newburgh but has resided in Brewer for about 50 years.

Mrs. Snow is enjoying good health and able to sew and read.

Mrs. Parthenia Cameron of Ohio street was born in Pittsfield 91 years ago March 21, 1933. For 58 years she has been a resident of Bangor. A woman who is as keen today as 50 years ago, eager and interested in everything that is happening, she is a delightful person to visit.

Miss Amanda Wilson of Broadway celebrated her 91st birthday

on September 26, 1933. born in Bangor and for many years a teacher she is deeply interested in the activities of the school system. She is well and able to enjoy friends and keeps abreast of the times through reading. This fall Miss Wilson opened her home to the Athene club members for the annual Silver Tea of the club. she entertained her church association at a lawn party last summer and is still taking part in this manner in the various organizations of which she is a member.

SECOND OLDEST

Mrs. Abigail D. Wooster, who

makes her home winters with her niece, Mrs. George Edgerly at 48 Charles street, is the next to the oldest woman in Bangor. She will celebrate her 97th birthday on September 10, 1934. She was born at North Haven, Maine, the daughter of Andrew and Deborah Lindsey Grant.

For many years she was employed in the cotton mills at Newburyport, Mass., but the greater part of her life has been passed at North Haven. She owns a little farm home at Warren and each summer she lives there.

Her husband, Levi Wooster, was a prosperous farmer in North Haven, his death occurred 30 years ago. Mrs. Wooster's grandfather, John Lindsey, was an own cousin of Hannibal Hamlin, who served as vice president of the United States under Abraham Lincoln.

Possessing a very active mind and body she is very capable and sews, knits and reads. With the exception of when she is using her eyes for reading and sewing Mrs. Wooster never wears glasses. She gets a great deal of comfort from reading and also keeps abreast of modern events in this manner.

In the summer time she is able to walk about the lawn at her home but in the winter she rides when she goes out for the air. Mrs. Wooster's greatest interest in life has been her church. A devout Baptist she has always given a great deal of her time to the church.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Mills, was born in Mercer 92 years ago November 8, 1933. To say that she is smart does not half tell the story, she was out to a card party when the News representative called. She left Mercer at the age of 14 to make her home in Newport but for 25 years has made her home with her son-in-law, Charles M. Allen, at 208 Elm street.

Mrs. Mills is an attractive woman with snow white hair which she arranges attractively. She sews, crochets and only uses glasses for close work. She reads and the daily papers are a source of much enjoyment.

She is a regular attendant at the Essex street Baptist church and in years past was active in the auxiliary organizations of the church.

Last summer she motored 148 miles to her old home in Mercer and says she loves to ride and thinks she could ride all day and never get tired. Mrs. Mills takes care of her own room and her clothes and would

things about
y would allow

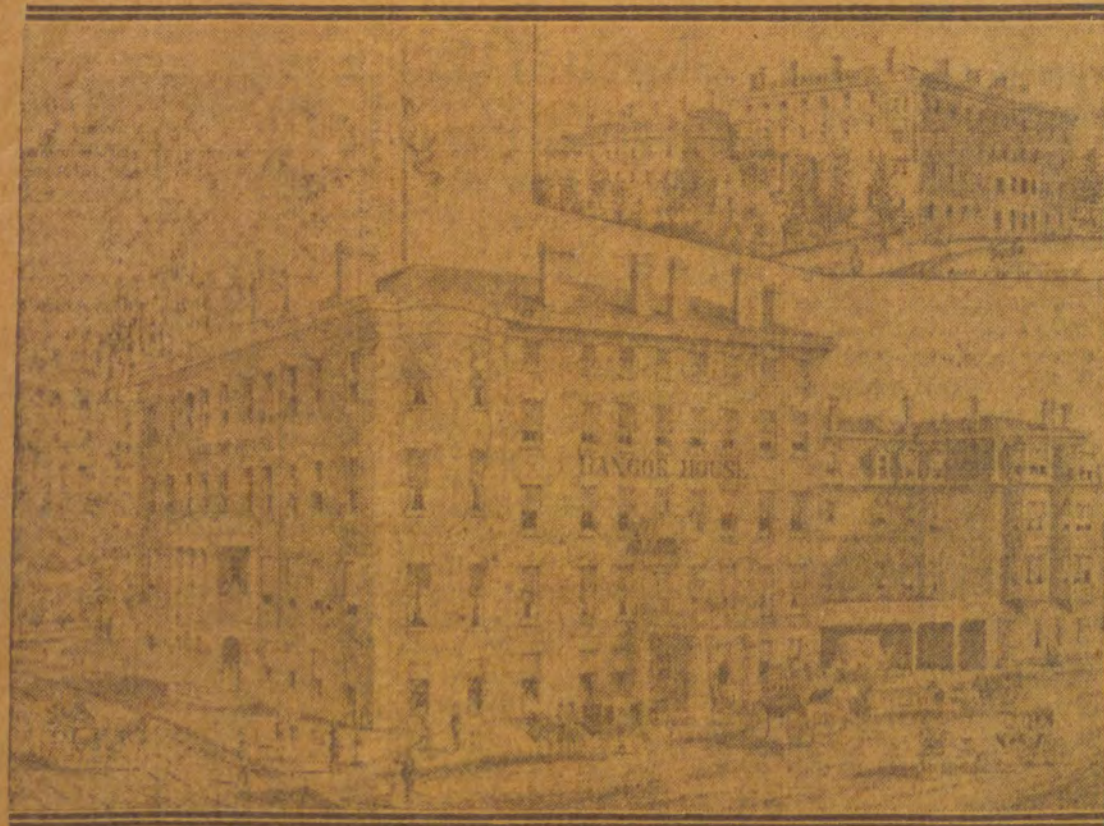
things she would
e house she says
do not keep busy
instead of forward."
eager spirit of Mrs.
of the young peo-
tates that she thinks
ty fine".
ot attend the moving
often as she does not
dly for them but occa-

sionally when there is an outstand-
ing one in town she attends the
theatre.

Mrs. Mills has several grandchil-
dren, 10 great-grandchildren and
several nieces and she corresponds
with them writing many interesting
letters.

A chat with any one of these in-
teresting nonagenarians is a rare
treat, and hearing them reminiscing
is very delightful. Oh yes—Bangor
has 11 very young old ladies.

Bangor Hotel Now A Century Old



The Bangor House, at Union, Main and May streets, this year observes its one-hundredth anniversary. The accompanying cut and insert do not show it in its first appearance, the picture having been taken after the new wing on Main street was cut and additions built. The old brick part at May street corner presents about the same appearance now as then. Between that wing and the main structure there was a covering for the hotel entrance. O. M. Shaw was the proprietor at about the time represented in the main picture. The main building is six stories in height.

BANGOR HOUSE FIRST OPENED CENTURY AGO

Hotel First Modeled After
Astor House In
New York

The year 1834, in which Bangor received its City Charter, also saw the birth of the Bangor House, a hotel which is known from ocean to ocean and in foreign lands for its substantial comforts and general

excellence. There were several good hotels already in the city, but at that time it was thought that Bangor was to be another Boston, so there was formed a syndicate for the erection of the Bangor house, comprising the names of William Emerson, Rufus Dwinel, Wiggins Hill, Judge David Perham, William D. Williamson, Abner Taylor, Henry Call, Samuel Farrar and Col. Charles Thomas—the owner and name-giver of Thomas' Hill—incorporated as the Bangor House Proprietary. It was closely modeled after the Tremont House, Boston, which was built in 1829-30, and was patterned after the famous Astor House, New York, so that the Bangor House may be claimed as the grandchild of the Astor.

The cost of the hotel was about \$100,000 and the furniture, \$25,000. The latter was of the most substan-

B.D.N.

2-10-34

C.E.D.

P. 15

tial character, samples of which are still doing good service in the hotel and elsewhere. The magnitude of this enterprise is better understood when it is taken into account that the cost of labor and material in 1834 was less than one-third present rates. The work day was then from 12 to 14 hours and holidays were few.

The conspicuous corner of its site, seemed to have been preserved for it, its only previous use having been for a temporary rude structure of rough boards, in which the rudimentary drama was exhibited. The house was of ample dimensions in fine proportions in its exterior and spacious and luxurious within, with all the best appliances of the time. Among these was an open kitchen fire place, arranged with a long jackspit, turned by a mechanism in the chimney flue, on which the juicy sirloin and fatted turkey were cooked.

Over the dining room and of the same dimensions was a hall for dancing assemblies and other social functions, which years ago was converted into guest chambers.

The hotel was opened under the management of Martin S. Wood, landlord, and with a banquet that gathered about the tables the solid men of business and the most eminent of professional life.

The Bangor House has had many distinguished guests in the past. William H. Seward, secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, responded in a speech to the greetings of the populace assembled in front of the hotel. Stephen A. Douglass was a guest in 1860, when he visited the city in his campaign for the presidency. It was a four cornered contest with two Democratic, one Whig and one Republican candidate, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln and the long eclipse of the disunited Democratic party. President Grant was a guest in 1873, when he visited the city in connection with the international celebration of Vaneboro upon the opening of the European and North American Railway. His stay in Bangor was marked by a great public ovation, in which the whole militia of the state took part, and the public schools marshalled on Broadway, honored him with waving banners and patriotic songs as he passed in the grand military escort.

Other notables who were guests at the Bangor House were President Chester A. Arthur, President Benjamin Harrison, President Theodore Roosevelt, William J. Bryan, Col. Robert Ingersoll, Oscar Wilde, and a great many other statesmen, diplomats, lecturers, authors, grand opera singers and actors.

But first in order of time and importance was the visit of Daniel Webster in September, 1835. Mr. Webster was then at the zenith of his fame, and his great orations of Plymouth Rock in 1820, at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument in 1825, and his masterly speech in the United States Senate in 1833 in reply to Hayne

of South Carolina. That great speech in defense of the integrity of the American Union, in which he vanquished the assaults of the Calhoun-South Carolina state rights school, made him the most prominent figure in American statesmanship.

The Bangor House as it stands today bears slight resemblance to the original hotel. It was built as a house of three high stories, as tall as most four story buildings, but later the grade of Main and Union streets was reduced and what had

been the basement became the present first floor. We well remember when the hotel was surrounded on both Main and Union street sides with terraces of granite steps, with an iron railing around the top.

Up to the late seventies there were two frame houses facing the present plaza on the Main street side. There were united and enlarged to make the present wing that connects the main hotel with the brick section at the May street corner. This brick section was originally a stable.

Where now stands the four-story wing extending southward along Union street, there was a garden much appreciated by the guests in warm weather.

It was in this garden on a Sunday in June, 1882, that the Metropolitan Band of Boston, directed by Pedro C. Meyrelles, gave a memorable concert. The band had come here the day before in the steamer Penobscot, then making her maiden trip. William H. Hill, Jr., then general manager of the Boston and Bangor Steamship Company, owners of the steamer, had tendered the services of the famous band for a concert to be given that Sunday in one of the public parks. But at that time Bangor had an extremely Puritanical mayor, who forbade the concert being given in any public place.

The late Flavius O. Beal, many times mayor of Bangor, and at that time owner of the Bangor House, offered the use of the hotel garden for the purpose of the concert, and the band played there to the great pleasure of thousands who gathered in the surrounding streets. It may be mentioned in passing, that while the band was playing there were at least a dozen barrooms running wide open within two blocks of the Bangor House. Plenty of whiskey but no music seemed to be the policy of the administration.

In later years many other notables have visited the Bangor House including President William Howard Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, Josephus Daniels, and William McAdoo. Jack Dempsey, Max Schmeling, former heavyweight champions and Primo Carnera, present champion. Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Nordica, Lawrence Tibbett, John McCormick have also graced its portals.

The Bangor House has been headquarters for many a state and New England convention, and it has in a sense become one of Bangor's century old institutions.

A Crude Cut of a Business Center



The art of illustration had not reached its present heights when the above wood cut was made. It shows West Market square and Main street, with a one-horse chaise for action, crossing Main street at a lively rate of speed. The watering trough shown is slightly out of place, as it actually was in the square and not in Main street.

Taylor's corner, now the site of the Wheelwright & Clark block, at the corner of Hammond and Broad streets, as now rated, had an old frame structure, with an outside stairway to the second floor. At the right is Sweet's drug store corner, and at the left the Smith block, at its right being the Strickland block, both now standing.

Music of Two Periods In Band Concert Sunday

The Bangor Band has prepared a program of unique interest for its concert Sunday afternoon in City Hall, which will commemorate two events, the centenary of Bangor's incorporation as a city and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first concert given by the Bangor Band. The city was incorporated February 12, 1834, while the band made its first appearance before the public in a concert in Norombega hall on February, 1859, just two weeks following the forming of the organization, which occurred on January 26.

At Sunday's concert music will be presented that was known to the people of the two periods, both the music of a popular character that was familiar to all and the music that happened to be fashionable among the musical elect. Sunday's program, which will begin at 2:30 o'clock, will be as follows:

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

Adelbert Wells Sprague, Conductor

In Square Rig Days



Upper—Old-time ships at High Head, loading deals and spoolbars. Middle—British steamer, full-rigged ship, three-masted schooner moored abreast, with two barks in the next berth. Lower—Scene at City Point, with a bark loading lumber for South America and coasting schooners taking on lumber.

Famous Wheelman



Walter R. Roberts, Enthusiastic Wheelman, Who Took Part in Exhibitions of Fancy Riding

RIDING "BIKES" WAS REAL TRADE

Will R. Pittman One of Best; Gave Many Exhibitions

Bangor had the bicycle rage in its early stages and one of the most famous "trick" riders in the old days

of high wheels was Will R. Pittman of Bangor. He gave exhibitions here and in other places in the state to the great amazement and delight of the young people.

The high wheels are today seen sometimes in the movies and in a few vaudeville stunts, but they are never seen on the streets. In fact, few of those who rode them ages ago would dare to mount them now for riding on the road.

On Sept. 9, 1878, a bicycle riding exhibition was given in City Hall by Will Pittman with a high wheel, of

course, nothing else being known then. He was assisted in fancy riding by the late Col. Victor Brett and Walter R. Roberts. On Sept. 20 Pittman won the bicycle race at the State Fair in Portland.

Mr. Pittman made the assertion that over good roads he could make ten miles an hour and that he could wheel five hours without over-exertion. Contrast this with present

speed and endurance ideas! He was severely injured in a furious runaway accident on Oct. 11, 1880.

Bangor wheelmen had a Riding Club in those days, with Col. Brett as captain, and a club room in Lewis block in Main street.

Many Bangor men now living rode the high wheels, having survived the dangers. Later the "safety" bicycles came in, after a period of evolution in semi-finals.

HALF SHIRE TOWN

Bangor was made a half shire town with Castine in 1814 and deeds were then recorded in Bangor. On Feb. 15, 1816, the north part of Hancock county was incorporated as the County of Penobscot, with Bangor as the shire town. The first term of the Court of Common

Pleas for the third circuit was held here on July 2, 1816. William Crosby of Belfast was chief justice, and Martin Kinsley of Hampden and James Campbell of Harrington associate justices. Gen. Jedediah Herrick of Hampden was sheriff. There were 14 cases on the docket.

SKATING CRAZE

The roller skating craze struck Bangor in 1881, the first skating rink being City Hall, which was first used for that purpose on Dec. 19, 1881.

COMMON GRADED

In July, 1876, the Orient base-

AN OLD HOTEL

The American House was built in Newbury street at about the

PORT OF BANGOR HAS SEEN MANY FOREIGN FLAGS

Steamers, Barks and Barkentines Once Came for Cargoes

At the long-famous High Head docks in recent years quiet has prevailed. Occasionally an oil tanker discharges there, but nothing more. There was a time, however, when the flags of many nations flew at High Head, over steamers, ships, barks, barkentines, brigs and schooners loading deals, spoolwood or fruit-box shooks for foreign ports. The two upper pictures will give some

CITY'S "FINEST" ONCE INCLUDED BUT FEW MEN

Old Photograph Shows "Force" of Fifty Years Ago

An old photograph which has fortunately been preserved at police headquarters for its interest in depicting former members of the department shows in the cut City Marshal William F. Reed in civilian clothes, seated, and gathered around some of "the finest."

Seated beside the city marshal is Patrick J. Dougherty, and standing, left to right are Alvan Reed, a brother of the city marshal; Capt. James Nickerson, more popularly known as "Jim," and Thomas F. Allen.

ball team requested the city to grade The Common, now known as Chapin Park. Old timers will recall the Orients and the exciting

games which took place on The Common. George C. Cutler was the pitcher of the famous team and Harry K. Thatcher was the catcher, using a rubber mouthpiece instead of a mask in those days. They were the battery of the Harvard baseball team. It was a case of underhand pitching in those times. David J. McGraw, who pitched for the team, is now one of the only living members of the nine.

time, 1802, and a brick schoolhouse was erected at Union and First streets and in 1803 the brick school at State and Pine streets, still standing.

Idea of how things looked at the Head in the seventies, eighties and nineties. Nothing doing now. The Continent gets its deals from Finland, Norway and Russia; Italy gets her box shooks from Trieste. What become of the spoolwood trade we don't know; but Bangor lost it.

In the lower picture you will notice a big bark. She is loading three-inch spruce for South America—Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo or Paysandu. This is at City Point, where now stands Union Station. Lots of square-riggers used to load there, among them the famous half-clippers, Josephine, Priscilla, Glad Tidings and Good News, of the Baltimore Stewarts' coffee fleet.

For many years, at the height of the lumber trade, there was a tier of schooners at the Point wharves, anchored off and moored astern. Often it was possible to walk on vessels and the rafts and scows between them from the tip of the Point to Walker's rafting dock, just below the bridge, without wetting a foot.

Them were the days!

William F. Reed, more generally called Frand Reed, was city marshal from 1878 to 1884 and was a police officer in 1875 and 1877. He was later sheriff of Penobscot and his brother Al was turnkey.

Capt. Jim Nickerson was one of the institutions of Bangor, more than a capable police officer. Everybody knew Jim and liked him. He was captain of the night watch for many years, having a long term of service in the department. He was first appointed to the force in 1873 and held the job until 1881, when political changes caused his retirement. He was again appointed in 1883 and continued in office until the year of his death, 1899. He died sincerely mourned by a great circle of friends. A son Edward, became a police officer in Boston. Another son, William H., resides in Bangor.

Pat Dougherty was another able police officer, serving in 1875, 1876 to 1888 and from 1890 to 1894.

Thomas F. Allen presented an ideal appearance for a policeman, being over six feet in height, of massive strength and physique, straight and dignified. He left the police force to become superinten-

dent of the famous Tobique fish and game preserves in New Brunswick for wealthy Philadelphia and New York men and held that position for several decades. He was also an expert diver, having made many trips to the bottom of the Penobscot river when work of deepening the channel was in progress at various times. Among other things he recovered from the silny depths was a cannon which was a relic of the Revolution, when Admiral Saktonstall sunk his warship to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British when they invaded Bangor. One of the cannon recovered is now on the lawn of Hannibal Hamlin mall.

Alvan Reed served as policeman from 1882 to 1886.

These officers were on the force when there were strenuous times in Bangor, there being many husky woodsmen and river drivers who made trouble, requiring strong arm work and some hard battles. There was no patrol wagon and it was a matter of drag out unless a market wagon or jigger loomed in sight.

A complete list of Bangor's marshals and police chiefs follows:

CITY MARSHALS AND CHIEFS OF POLICE SINCE 1834

(Changed to chief of police by city ordinance Aug. 16, 1892).

1834, Ebenezer French.

1835-6, William Emerson.

1837-8, William Emerson, 2d.

1839-1842, Samuel Nelson.

1843, Edmund Holt.

1857, Samuel H. Boardman.

1858 to 1867, Henry E. Farnham.

1868-9, George A. Bolton.

1870, William P. Wingate.

1871 to 1875, George A. Bolton.

1876, Simon F. Walker.

1877, Elijah Low.

1878 to 1884, William F. Reed.

1885 to 1890, George W. Whitney.

1891-2, Clarence J. Parker.

1893 to 1902, Lindley W. Gilman.

1903-4, John C. Bowen.

1905-6, T. Herbert White.

1907-8-9, John C. Bowen.

1910, Lindley W. Gilman.

1911-12, Frank H. Davis.

1913, Lindley W. Gilman.

1914-15-16, Thomas E. O'Donohue.

1917-18, Lindley W. Gilman.

1919, Anson A. Powers. Term uncompleted.

1919, Lindley W. Gilman succeeded Anson A. Powers.

1920, Lindley W. Gilman.

1921-2-3, Calvin Knaide.

1924-5-6, Benjamin P. Sproul.

1927-8-9, William A. Moran.

1930, Walter R. Holmes.

1931-1934, Thomas I. Crowley.

1844-45-46, Simon F. Walker.

1847, Albert G. Hunt.

1848 to 1853, Henry B. Farnham.

1854, Samuel H. Boardman.

1855, Philip Weaver. Removed from office and Henry B. Farnham elected.

1855, Henry B. Farnham.

1856, Henry B. Farnham.

FEMALE DEPT. AT HAMPDEN

"Ornamental Education" Branches Also Taught

July 10, 1837. The Trustees of Hampden Academy hereby give notice, that they have procured the services of Miss Julia M. Penhallow of Portsmouth, N. H., to open a Female Department in said Academy.

Miss P. has been for two or three years Assistant in the "Adams Female Seminary" at Derry, N. H., and comes recommended as a competent and successful teacher, by the Principal of that Institution.

The leading course of study during the present term, will be as follows: All the common branches of the English language, including composition and criticism, together with select branches of ornamental education. Intellectual Philosophy

—textbooks "Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers" and "Uphenes' Philosophy." Moral Philosophy—"Wayland's Elements of Moral Science" (abridgement); "Bakewell's Natural Philosophy"; "Smollette's Philosophy of Natural History"; Botany; "Paley's Natural Theology";

"Blake's Astronomy"; "Newman's Rhetoric"; "Sullivan's Political Class Books"; "Bayley's Algebra"; "Grund's Geometry." A systematic course of instruction in the French language, using Lwizad's French grammar; Bolman's Colloquial Phrases, together with the most approved books of translation.

Tuition five dollars per term of twelve weeks, commencing July 5th, and no additional charges.

Scholars may be admitted at any time during the first half of the term, and will be charged only with their term of attendance, provided they attend continuously not less than half a term.

Board may be had in good families at very reasonable prices.

Josiah Kidder, treasurer.
Hampden, July 3rd, 1937.

—Daily Whig & Courier.

IN ENGLISH ONLY

July 3, 1837. Mr. Peabody commences his proposed school on Monday, June 19, in the room lately occupied by Mrs. Bradford, Middle street. Terms, \$10 for those who add languages to their English studies, and \$6 for those who study in English only. Drawing will be taught to all. Daily Whig and Courier.

ANTI-SLAVERY SESSION NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY this evening at the Rev. Mr. Pomroy's church at 7 o'clock. A Lecture may be expected by Rev. Mr. Thurstin.

Whig & Courier, Aug. 31, 1837.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

August 31, 1837. There will be an examination of candidates for the City High School on Thursday the School Room at 9 of the clock A. M. The candidates will be examined in Reading, Geography, English Grammar, and in the rules of

31st day of August inst. in the High Smith's Arithmetic as far as Compound Proportion or a similar examination in some other Arithmetic. No scholar unless ten years of age will be examined.

Police Chief and Some of Bangor's Finest



City Marshal William F. Reed and some of the city's 'finest' as they posed for a picture more than 50 years ago.

OLD DIRECTORY TELLS OF CITY

Bangor's Assets Given Brief Review in 100 Year Old Book

From Bangor Directory of 1834

Ship-building is carried on extensively in the City and vicinity. The river is closed with ice about four months in the year. This, however, is not a very serious drawback

upon commercial enterprise, as it is open all the season at Frankford, about 12 miles below. The tide rises on an average 16 feet, and it is high water fifteen minutes earlier here than at Castine. The number of houses, shops and other buildings which have been erected within two years cannot fall far short of one thousand—many of them are built in a rich and elegant style—about one third brick. A second bridge over the Kenduskeag a short distance above the old, is nearly completed. It is built entirely at the expense of a few enterprising individuals.

Till within a few years the increase of population and business has been slow—or at least not more rapid than in other places. The population in 1800 was 277—in 1810, 350, in 1820, 1221, in 1830 it was 2868—

since the last mentioned period it has increased rapidly. The number of inhabitants is now nearly 8,000 and business, and of course, wealth have increased in the same ratio.

In the fall of 1833, a want of a change in the form of government was sensibly felt—the policy was inefficient, the means of public improvement limited, and the progress of course, slow. A petition for a city charter was forwarded to the Legislature, the act of incorporation was obtained the same winter, and went into operation the following spring. Allen Gilman, Esq., was chosen the first Mayor.

The rapid and unexampled increase of the City of Bangor in wealth, population and business, within the short period of three years—its facilities and resources for still further increase, warrant us in saying, that at no distant period of time, it is destined to become one of the first cities within the Union. Its local situation is unrivalled in the New England states—at the head of navigation, on one of the finest rivers in the U. S. near the center of the territory of Maine, surrounded by a su-

perior country, rapidly improving and commanding all the recourses of lumber from the head waters of the Penobscot and its tributaries, it presents such encouragement to the farmer, mechanic and the merchant, as perhaps cannot be found in any other place. It is the center of a Basin of nearly 10,000 square miles, of a soil of unsurpassed fertility—which must eventually become the great depot of its produce, and the great mart of exchange for this eastern portion of the State. The immense range of timber lands and the fast settling towns and villages of the interior, to say nothing of our commercial resources, promise an exhaustless supply of material, upon which our enterprise may work. Water privileges, unrivalled in power and extent, are within reach of the City, and to the eye of the experienced observer present the germs of many a manufacturing establishment, and the means of employment and support to thousands. Wherever we look, we find something to aid us in our advance to prosperity, and with these advantages, what shall put us back?

BANGOR MAYORS INCLUDE LIST OF LEADING CITIZENS

Record of Office Holders From Time of City's Incorporation

Bangor has had many distinguished citizens occupying the office of mayor since the incorporation as a city in 1834. Many of the names will be recognized by the older residents of the present day as being among the leading men of their day, while tradition may assist the younger generation in recalling names of those who did much in the work of building up Bangor into the important center it has become since the struggling days of a century ago.

Allen Gilman, the first mayor, was, naturally, a leader in affairs at the time.

Edward Kent, who succeeded Mayor Gilman, was a distinguished attorney, afterward governor of the state and occupying other high offices. In 1847 Charles Hayward was mayor. He was the founder of the Charles Hayward & Co., wholesale grocers, now in business. He resided in a stately brick mansion in Summer street, in those days one of the fashionable streets of Bangor. George W. Pickering, residing in High street, was a leading business man.

The Civil War mayor was Isalah Steison, whose mansion in Union street opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, is still a landmark. He was an intensely patriotic citizen and accomplished much in the trying days of the Rebellion. Down to the time of the Spanish

war in 1898 there was a succession of able men in the mayor's chair.

Flavious O. Beal was mayor during the Spanish war times. He was an able man in many ways and was noted for having been elected mayor of the city nine times.

John F. Woodman, mayor during the World war, was also nine times chosen mayor, one being for a short term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Frank Robinson in office.

Bangor was fortunate in having an able and progressive man as mayor during the time of the great conflagration of 1911, Charles W. Mullen being the man of the hour.

Mayor Albert R. Day met a critical situation, also, when the flood of 1922 swept away a large section of the water works dam. Disaster to the city's water system was threatened, but was averted by prompt work.

Bangor's greatest flood was in 1848, when Joseph Bryant was mayor. A large section of down town was under water and boats carried people about Broad and Main streets. In 1892 the flood also led to the use of boats in Broad street for a time.

The record of recent mayors is familiar to the present generation.

- 1834-5, Allen Gilman.
- 1835-6, Allen Gilman.
- 1836-7, Edward Kent.
- 1837-8, Edward Kent.
- 1838-9, Rufus Dwinel.
- 1839-40, J. Wingate Carr.
- 1840-41, J. Wingate Carr.
- 1841-42, Bradford Harlow.
- 1842-3, Bradford Harlow.
- 1843-4, Bradford Harlow.
- 1844-5, Jacob Drummond.
- 1845-6, Joseph Bryant.
- 1846-7, Joseph Bryant.
- 1847-8, Charles Hayward.
- 1848-9, William Abbott.
- 1849-50, William Abbott.
- 1850-1, William H. Mills.
- 1851-2, Elijah L. Hamlin.
- 1852-3, Elijah L. Hamlin.
- 1853-4, George W. Pickering.

1854-5, George W. Pickering.
1855-6, John T. K. Hayward.
1856-7, Hollis Bowman.
1857-8, Hollis Bowman.
1858-9, Hollis Bowman.
1859-60, Isaiah Stetson.
1860-1, Isaiah Stetson.
1861-2, Isaiah Stetson.
1862-3, Isaiah Stetson.
1863-4, Samuel H. Dale.
1864-5 Samuel H. Dale
1865-6, Samuel H. Dale.
1866-7, Albert G. Wakefield.
1867-8, Albert G. Wakefield.
1868-9, Augustus D. Manson.
1869-70, Samuel D. Thurston.
1870-1, Henry E. Prentiss.
1871-2, Samuel H. Dale.
1872-3, Joseph S. Wheelwright.
1873-4, Joseph P. Bass.
1874-5, Newell Blake.
1875-6, Frederick M. Laughton.
1876-7, William B. Hayford.
1877-8, Augustus C. Hamlin.
1878-9, Augustus C. Hamlin.
1879-80, Dr. William H. Brown.
1880-1, Dr. William H. Brown.
1881-2, Lysander Strickland.
1882-3, Lysander Strickland.
1883-4, Frederick A. Cummings,
1884-5, Samuel F. Humphrey.
1885-6, Edward B. Nealley.
1886-7, Edward B. Nealley.
1887-8, Charles Fred Bragg.
1888-9, Charles F. Bragg.
1889-90, Charles F. Bragg.
1890-1, Edward H. Blake.
1891-2, Joseph F. Snow.
1892-3, Flavius O. Beal.
1893-4, Flavius O. Beal.
1894-5, Flavius O. Beal.
1895-6, Charles L. Snow.
1896-7, Flavius O. Beal.

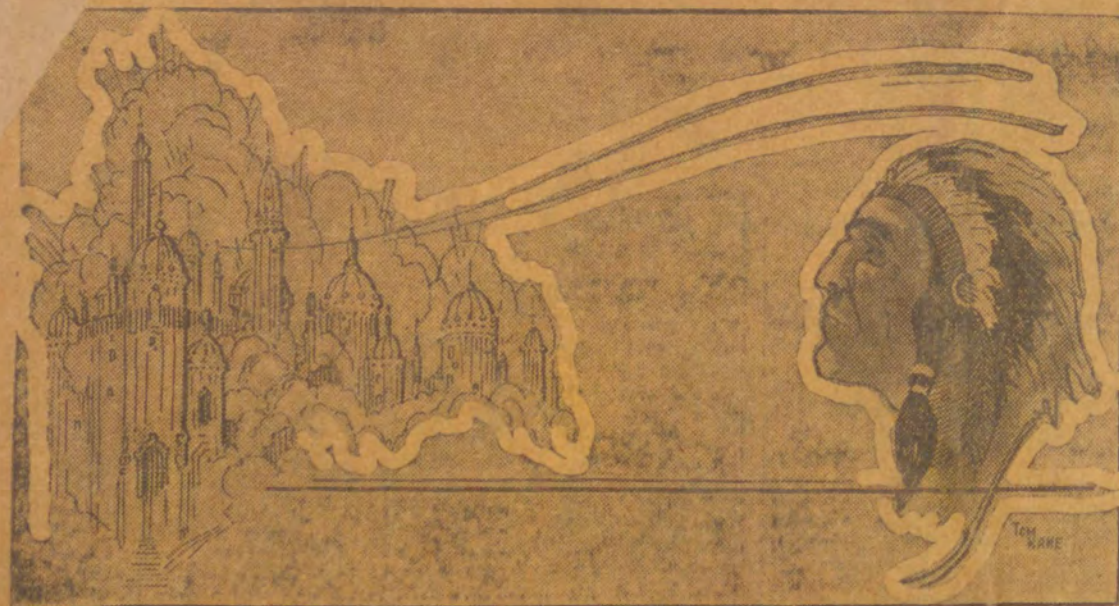
1897-8, Flavius O. Beal.
1898-9, Flavius O. Beal.
1899-1900, Arthur Chapin.
1900-1, Arthur Chapin.
1901-2, Arthur Chapin.
1902-3, William Engel.
1903-4, Flavius O. Beal.
1904-5, Flavius O. Beal.
1905-6, William B. Pierce.
1906-7, William B. Pierce.
1907-8, John F. Woodman.
1908-9, John F. Woodman.
1909-10, John F. Woodman.
1910-11, John F. Woodman.
1911-12, Charles W. Mullen.
1912-13, Charles W. Mullen.
1913-14, Flavius O. Beal.
1914-15, John G. Utterback.
1915, Frank Robinson. (Died in office), Succeeded by John F. Woodman.
1916-17, John F. Woodman.
1917-18, John F. Woodman.
1918-19, John F. Woodman.
1919-20, John F. Woodman.
1920-21, Dr. Jarvis B. Woods.
1921-22, Dr. Jarvis B. Woods.
1922-23, Albert R. Day.
1923-24, Albert R. Day.
1924-25, Charles D. Crosby.
1925-26, Charles D. Crosby.
1926-27, Charles D. Crosby.
1927-28, John Wilson.
1929-30, John Wilson.
1930-31, Benjamin W. Blanchard.
1931, Norman E. Whitney.
Under the new form of council-manager city government in 1932 Charles D. Crosby was elected president of the council, retaining that office in 1933 and 1934.

Bangor Mayors In Times of Crises



Portraits of three Bangor mayors who held office during times of real crises in the city's history. They are (left to right), Allen Gilman, first mayor who was elected in 1834 and served two terms. Col. Isaiah Stetson, Bangor's Civil War time mayor and Charles W. Mullen who served during the great fire of 1911 and during the reconstruction year of 1912.

A Golden Vision of Centuries Ago



Norumbega

(By Mrs. Frances L. Mace)

Midsummer's crimson moon
Above the hills like some night-opening rose
Uplifted, pours its beauty down the vale
Where broad Penobscot flows.

* * *

The night is all in bloom
With subtle sweetness from the skies distilled,
The vesper wind in whispers steals along,
By the soft silence thrilled.

* * *

Of old the fairy world
Held royal revel on midsummer's eve,
Once more along the moonbeams they may come
The twinkling dance to weave;

* * *

Or by the moonlight spell
Entranced, and listening with attentive ear,
The drowsy whisper of the ripening leaves
And harvests, I may hear.

* * *

Now on the field of night
No longer blooms one solitary rose!
With countless groups of silver-petalled stars
The infinite garden glows,

* * *

And the transfigured moon,
Grown paler, clearer, like a lily white,
Immaculate in beauty, hangs above
The starry wreath of night.

* * *

A splendid glamour drowns
All sound in silence; even the lapping wave
Just trembles to the shore, with stilly touch
The lonely rock to lave.

* * *

And I remember now,
That this is haunted ground. In ages past
Here stood the storied Norombega's walls
Magnificent and vast.

* * *

The streets were ivory-paved,
The stately walls were built of golden ore,
Its domes outshone the sunset, and full boughs
Hesperian fruitage bore.

* * *

And up this winding flood
Has wandered many a sea-tossed, daring bark,
While eager eyes have scanned the rugged shore,
Or pierced the wildwood dark;

* * *

But watched in vain; afar
They saw the spires gleam golden on the sky,
The distant drum-beat heard, or bugle note,
Wound, wildly, fitfully—

* * *

Banners of strange device
Beckoned from distant heights, yet as the stream
Narrowed among the hills, the city fled,
A mystery, or a dream.

* * *

In the deep forest hid
Like the enchanted princess of romance,
Woing an endless search, yet still secure
In her unbroken trance.

* * *

O city of the Past!
No mirage of the wilderness wert thou!
Though yet unfreed from the mysterious spell,
I deem thee slumbering now.

* * *

Perhaps invisible feet
White-sandalled pass amid the moonbeams pale,
Yon shadow-wave may be some lordly barge
Drifting with phantom sail.

* * *

The legend was not all
A myth, it was a prophecy as well:
In Norombega's cloud-wrapt palaces
The living yet shall dwell.

* * *

Fed by its hundred lakes
Here shall the river run o'er golden sands,
These hills in burnished tower and temple shine
Beneath the builder's hands!

* * *

Where tarries still the hour
When the true knight shall the enchantment break,
Unveil the peerless city of the east,
The charmed princess wake?

* * *

Till then, O River, tell
To none but dreaming bards the Future's boon!
Till then guard thou the mystery of the vale,
Midsummer midnight moon!

When the Growing Town Got Into Long Pants

In 1833 Bangor, Too Big for Selectmen to Handle, Applied for City Charter and Got It—Allen Gilman First Mayor

(From Godfrey's History)

Ref. Page 666

At this time the voting population had become so numerous that the town meetings had become almost unmanageable. In fact it had become well-nigh impossible to transact the town business understandingly in them, and with the prospect of still further increase of votes, it was felt that some provision must be made for the intelligent transaction of the public business in future and for the protection of the polls. When this was considered in connection with the recent lawless manifestation, the wisdom of the town was exercised in devising a plan which would afford the public necessary security in the conduct of municipal affairs and against mob violence. All plans were considered and it was concluded that a city form of government with a responsible head under which the business could be transacted by delegates elected by the people from separate precincts, and a police force composed of good and reliable men, and the power to enlarge it in case of emergency, would be the surest guarantee of safety. In pursuance of this view the Selectmen on the 16th day of November, issued their warrant for calling a meeting of the inhabitants, to be held on the 23rd of November, "to see if the Town will apply to the next Legislature for a Charter for a City Government."

At this meeting Samuel Call presided as Moderator and it was—

VOTED, That the town do apply to the next Legislature for a Charter for a city government.

VOTED, To choose a committee of nine to petition the Legislature for that purpose and to publish the said petition and to draft a bill and present the same to the town for their acceptance at the adjournment of this morning.

Chose, William Abbott, Royal Clark, George W. Brown, Amos Patten, Ebenezer French, Edward Kent, Willis Patten, Nathan B. Wiggin and Charles G. Bryant, Committee for the above purpose.

After changing the name of Popular street to Exchange street, the meeting adjourned to December 8. From that date the meeting was adjourned to December 14.

At this adjournment a bill was presented. Each article was examined and discussed, and amended when it was thought necessary. The bill was not completed until another adjourned meeting held on the next Monday, December 16th, when, after

it had been fully examined and other alterations were made it was re-committed to the same Committee "with instructions to make a draft of the same as amended and to embody in the same the several laws to which reference is had in the bill, and which are necessary to the proper understanding and construction of the same and forward it to the next Legislature."

This bill provided for the incorporation of the city of Bangor for its division into seven wards, for meetings of the voters in those wards in general elections, and for the election of an Alderman from each ward—the whole to constitute a Board of Aldermen—and of three Councilmen from each ward, the whole to constitute a Board of Common Council and at the same time for the election of a Mayor of the city. The Board, in joint convention with the Mayor, was to constitute the City Council, which was to elect subordinate officers of the city.

The bill also provided for a court and police, and conferred on the Mayor and Aldermen, the Common Council, Court and all subordinate officers, such powers as would enable them to perform all the duties before devolving upon the town, and such other powers as were deemed important in providing for the security and safety, and well-being of the city and people.

ENACTMENT FEB. 12

An act to incorporate the City of Bangor, embracing the provisions of

the bill passed by the citizens committee, was enacted February 12, 1834, and was accepted by the town on the 24th day of the same month by a vote of 526 "yeas" to 118 "nays."

On the first day of March, following, the selectmen under the provisions of the act divided the city into seven wards.

On March 10th, the voters assembled in their respective wards and after electing ward officers, cast their ballots for Mayor, Aldermen, and three Common Councilmen.

There was no choice for mayor on this day.

Allen Gilman received 406 votes; Isaac Hodson, 363; and various citizens from one to nine each, aggregating 68 votes.

On March 17th there was another balloting and Allen Gilman received 543 votes, Isaac Hodson, 363, scattering 13, necessary for a choice, 460.

Mr. Gilman, having been declared elected mayor, was inaugurated and the City Council organized.

The Aldermen were: Ward 1, Asa Davis; Ward 2, Moses Patten; Ward 3, Samuel Call; Ward 4, John Wil-

Center Park and Vicinity Prior to 1911



The cut shows East Market square in the foreground, Center Park, where now stands the federal building, the Universalist church above the park, the First Baptist church at the left, and Harlow and Park streets. At the left foreground the central fire station with a bell tower is seen. At the left opposite the park a portion of the Tarratine Club building may be noted. Band concerts were given from the stand in the park. No less a personage than James G. Blaine spoke to a vast multitude from the band stand in Center park during his campaign for President in 1884.

kins; Ward 5, John Fiske; Ward 6, John Brown; Ward 7, Frederick Wingate.

Council: Ward 1, Abner Taylor, Anthony Woodward, and Solomon Parsons; Ward 2, Wiggins Hill, Timothy Crosby, and Jonathan C. Taylor; Ward 3, George W. Pickering, Samuel Lowder, and Elisha H. Allen; Ward 4, John Le Gro, Jr., Thomas Finson and Joseph Abbott; Ward 5, George Wellington, Nathan Wiggin, and Edward Kent; Ward 6, Paul R. Barker, Bradford Harlow, and Messenger Fisher; Ward 7, Ebenezer French, 2nd, Charles G. Bryant, and Pling D. Parsons.

Solomon Parsons was elected president of the Common Council.

The principal subordinate officers elected by the City Council were: Charles Rice, City Clerk; James Crosby, Treasurer; Ebenezer French, Marshal; Edward Kent, Solicitor and Agent; Allen Gilman, Street Commissioner; Benjamin Nourse, Edward Kent, William Abbott, Pling

D. Parsons, Joseph Abbott, Joshua P. Dickman, Ebenezer French, School Committee: Johnathan Cutting, John Fiske, Henry Call, Assessors; Amos Patten, William Abbott, Rufus K. Cushing, Bradford Harlow, Health Officers.

As the provision in the constitution for the election of civil officers by cities was not in existence until the following year, the votes for governor, representatives to Congress, and other civil offices, were this year cast by the people as previously, under the town organization.

There was at this time a provision for the appointment of a City Messenger and Constable, to which Mr. John Lancey was appointed. The office was not in existence for many years.

Provision was made for the municipal court with a judge and a recorder. Hon. Charles Stetson was the first judge of this court and Reuben S. Prescott, Esq., recorder.

Where and What Was Ancient Norombega?

Early Voyagers Applied Name to Whole Coast— Finally Narrowed to the Penobscot— Legend of Magic City

Where and what was Norombega, the locality of the fabled city of splendor? The record, such as survives, is contradictory, vague and confusing. Here are some fragments of history and tradition covering nearly four centuries:

In a paper read by the late Judge John E. Godfrey of Bangor before the Maine Historical Society at Portland, March 30, 1876, we are informed that:

"It is said that the old Spanish and Portuguese sailors applied the name of Norambega to all or a part of this region (between the Penobscot and the St. Croix). The navigator, Verrazano, gave it to the whole coast from Cape Breton to Florida; but it was confined, at last, to the territory between Pemaquid and the St. Croix. The ancient cosmographer, Peter Heylin, thus describes it, with the countries contiguous:

Canada containeth in it the several regions of: 1. Nova Francia, specially so called; 2. Nova Scotia; 3. Norombegue, and, 4. the Isles adjoining. * * * Norombegue hath on the northeast Nova Scotia, on the southwest Virginia. * * * Nova Scotia containeth that part of the country of Canada, or Nova Francia, that the French call Acadie, or Cadie (being a peninsula or demmy-island), with so much of the main land as lieth between the river Canada and the large bay called the Bay Francoise (Fundy), from the river of St. Croix upon the west to the Isle of Assumption on the east. * * * Virginia, in the full latitude thereof, extendeth from the 34th degree, where it joins with Florida, unto the 44th, where it quartereth on Norumbega. (Cosmographie, 1552).

Sullivan, the first historian of Maine, wrote, in 1795, "In Acadia there was another territory, east of the County of Newcastle, which was not comprehended in the duke's Province of New York. This was, perhaps, the ancient Norumbegua. It extended from Pemaquid to St. Croix, comprehending Mount Mansel or Mount Desert, and the territory of Penobscot."

DISASTROUS VOYAGES

The first settlement in Norombega was before that of Jamestown, or Popham, or Plymouth. It was made by the French voyageurs, the Chevalier DeMonts, upon what now is known as Dochet Island, in the St. Croix river, in 1604. This turned out disastrously, the climate being more than the Frenchmen could bear, only 40 of the company of 79 surviving the terrible winter of 1604-5. De Monts gave it up and returned in 1605 to France. Others tried it and also gave it up.

Then the Marchioness de Gurchesville acquired De Mont's charter and in 1613, joined by Marie de Medicis and others, fitted out "a ship of 100 tons" to convey a company of priests, artisans and laborers to establish a colony in the region generally designated as Nurembegue, or Norombega. The

expedition had as its objective Kadesquit, or Kenduskeag, the site of Bangor. It got no farther than Mount Desert, where eventually it fell into the hands of Samuel Argall, commanding an English war ship, who had orders from Governor Sir Thomas Dale of Virginia to expel any French or Dutch found in Acadia. But that's another story.

OF INDIAN ORIGIN

In his paper above referred to, Judge Godfrey said:

"Norumbega does not appear to have been much used as an appellation of the country after the French and Indian occupation of the region bordering on the river (Penobscot), the French calling it Pentagoet and the English Penobscot, and both peoples designating the whole territory east—Nova Scotia included—Acadia.

"How the name Norumbega came to be applied to the country at all is not known. No traditions of the Indians respecting it are preserved; still, Verrazano, who applied it to the whole coast from Florida to Cape Breton, must have obtained it from the natives."

OTHER TESTIMONY

The author of "Universal History of the West Indies" (1607) alleges that "Norombega is known well enough by reason of a fair town and a great river, though it is not known from whence it has the name, for the barbarians do call it Agguncia."

Sullivan says of the inhabitants, that they were supposed to be "an ancient people who lived on the river Penobscot, then called Pentagovett, near to which, it is believed, a great city called Norumbegua once stood."

Godfrey quotes Ogilby, another historian, as having said that the fabled city was "nothing but a collection of wigwams, called Arambeck."

"From Indian lips," says Godfrey, "it would not be difficult to confound (understand) Arambeck with (as) Norumbega."

Heylin, cosmographer, says: "Most have agreed on Norumbegua, or Arampic, as the natives call it."

WHAT IT MEANS

Godfrey records that an aged Indian of the Penobscots, in 1864, stated that in the old times there was a village back of Bucksport known as "n'Arambeck'r", which, from an Indian, is a very near approach to Norumbega.

Judge Godfrey relates: "The late Dr. Ballard, who had given some attention to the language of the Penobscot Indians, in a note to the writer said:

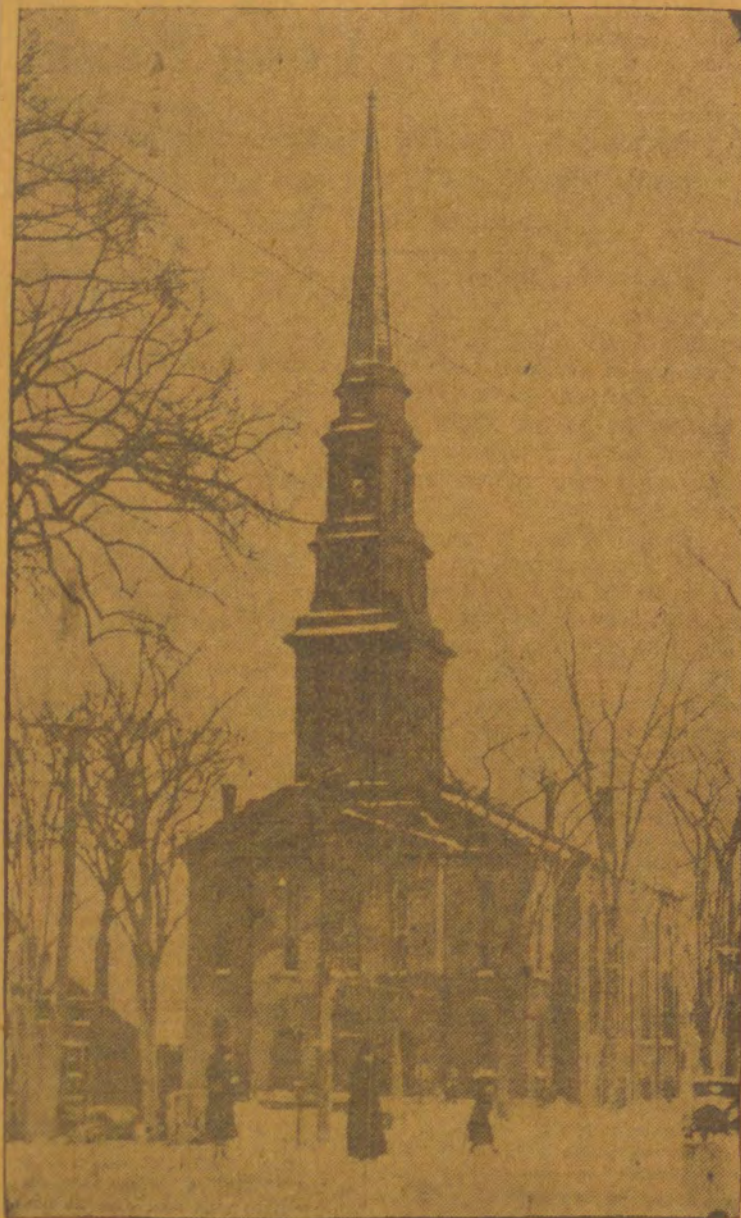
Nar, or nor, I suppose, was nora—still, quiet—om or am from wompi—white, clear; be from nebe—water in general, as of a lake; . . . ga, termination, denoting locality; thus, Nor—omp—be—ga; and its meaning would be, still water place. When the word nar is used it is connected with the water below falls, as in Norridgewock and Narraganset.

Father Vetromile, in his work on The Abenakis, gives the orthography as "Nolumbega", and says it "means a still-water between falls", and there are many such places on the Penobscot.

NO MEETING HOUSE PRIOR TO 1810

At about 1810 there was no meeting house, worship being held in private houses. At that time every citizen was obliged to pay taxes or belong to some religious society. In 1812-13 there was filed with the town clerk a list of some 50 names of the religious society "called the Methodists." Religious meetings were held in Union Hall, at the foot of Exchange street over the stores of Rice & Crosby and Bartlett & Newman, but in October, 1812, the town voted to worship in the town hall erected in Main street, reached by a long flight of steps.

Now in Second Century



Hammond Street Congregational Church Which Celebrated Its 100th Birthday in 1933

ADS CULLED FROM OLD FILES

MEDICAL LECTURES

The Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, will commence on THURSDAY, the 2nd of August next, and continue thirteen weeks.

Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetrics, by R. D. Mussey, M.D.; Physiology, Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, by Daniel Oliver, M.D.; Theory and Practice of Physic, by J. Delamater, M.D.; Chemistry and Pharmacy, by O. P. Hubbard, M.D.; Demonstrations in Anatomy, by Noah Worcester, M.D.
Lecture fees \$50. Matriculating fee \$3

NOTICE

The Bills of the several Banks in Maine which are not received at the Suffolk Bank I will take AT PAR in payment for Goods or Lumber at as low prices, as can be obtained in the City for money which is redeemed in Boston.

FREDERICK LAMBERT

No. 3 Smith's Block.

PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE AND STAGE HOUSE

This House continues open for the accommodation of the public and the travelling community, who will receive every attention and choicest fare.

GEO. S. FRENCH, Agent.

Bangor, May 12, 1838

Theological Seminary Has Endured 118 Years

Reaching a number of years back of the century span of Bangor as a city, is one of her most beloved and cherished institutions. Carrying on today in its 118th year, keeping pace with the times and with no infirmities of its age—far from it—is Bangor Theological Seminary. It is now and always has been a school for the training of young men for the ministry, originally for those especially who had no previous college education.

Bangor Seminary stands high in the theological schools of the country. It has produced results for among the 1000 or more graduates who have left its halls there are very many who have achieved high places in the religious and educational world, far and wide. The school has long held a recognized place and its standing has been the means of bringing to its annual Convocation Week, many of the most eminent theologians and scholars in the country.

It is an outstanding landmark for Bangor but unlike most landmarks any appearance of age is but superficial. It has a faculty of able men, a smooth functioning executive or-

NOTICE

The subscriber, Agent for distributing the Surplus Revenue in the city of Bangor, will attend to the further distribution of the same on THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this and each succeeding week, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. until all are paid.

JOHN WILKINS

june6

PARTICULAR NOTICE

The copartnership heretofore existing between MARCHANT & SMITH, having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all those indebted for the Whig & Courier for one year or more should settle their accounts forthwith. It is therefore to be hoped that ALL who are in arrears will promptly comply with this request, and make payment to

EDWARDS & SMITH

Bangor, June 16, 1836

HAND TUB SOLD

In October, 1879, the old Tiger No. 6 hand tub used by the fire department with great effect, was sold to the town of Frankfort for \$350. This was the last one owned by the city, two others having been sold to Orono and Monson. The Eagle No. 3 fire station building in Columbia street was remodeled in 1883 at a cost of \$1000, the building then being used for the municipal court and police station.

ANENT BROAD STREET

Broad street in Bangor was laid out in 1806 and Charles Hammond laid out West Market square and donated it to the town.

The roads to Hampden and Orono from Bangor followed the old Indian trails.

ganization and an equipment adequate for present needs but of course always room for improvement.

The Seminary has during all its existence, and never more than today, brought to Bangor many men and women, with their families, of the highest type of citizenship, most valued additions to the community, giving valuable aid to local churches and many taking part in civic matters.

Bangor has and always will be a better city, for having the Seminary.

EARLY HISTORY

The history of the school for its more than a century of existence would make several volumes. It has had its vicissitudes—times when it appeared to be going down for the third and last time in a seeming unfathomable financial depths, but there was always a helping hand, aid from some unexpected source, some kind heart stirred at a critical moment and today while far from being a "rich" school in fact requiring strict economy of administration, its financial worriments are not the burden of the old days.

Bangor Theological Seminary was founded by "The Society for Theo-

logical Education." This association was one of the earliest education societies in the United States, having been founded in Portland in 1811 and incorporated in 1812. It was designed to aid young men to prepare themselves for the gospel ministry, with a view, principally, to supplying the newly settled part of the Province of Maine. This district, as large as all the rest of New England, had a population of three hundred thousand scattered over a wide territory, and Bowdoin College was the only institution above the grade of an academy existing within its bounds. To meet the urgent need of pastors and teachers, a committee was appointed by the directors of the Society to found and locate a theological school.

On February 25, 1814, a charter was obtained from the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, and in October, 1816, the Seminary was opened for students. It was located temporarily at Hampden, but in the autumn of 1819 was moved to Bangor.

The first class was graduated in 1820, the year in which the Province of Maine was separated from Massachusetts and became a State. The plan of instruction was at first modeled after that of the theological colleges established in England by the Dissenters, but this plan was subsequently modified and in 1827 assumed the present form of a regular theological curriculum, covering a period of three years.

More than 500 alumni men are still living and are at their posts in the pulpits of various denominations all over this and in foreign lands.

The Seminary Campus is in an ideal location, an ornament to the city. Just recently by an odd-flare-back of time the Seminary has acquired in the gift of Hannibal E. Hamlin of Ellsworth the Hannibal Hamlin homestead on land which was originally a part of the Campus, but shut off by the building of Hammond street and reverting to the original owners.

The first building for the seminary was a chapel erected on what was in later years the famous garden of Vice President Hamlin, between the residence and the street. It was built in 1820 and afterwards burned.

The Commons as it stands today was built in about 1837, replacing a wooden building, erected ten years before.

The chapel was dedicated in 1859 at a cost of \$12,000 raised mostly by a society of Bangor women.

IN OLD TIMES

An interesting picture of the olden days at the Seminary is furnished by the oldest living alumnus, Rev. Samuel W. Dickinson, now 88, of East Orange, N. J., who graduated in the class of 1872.

Mr. Dickinson recalls a number of the men to whom the Seminary owed much of its growth and present strength. Speaking recently of his early experiences, Mr. Dickinson said:

"As I first knew it, the seminary was different from what it is today. The dormitory had no central lighting or heating plant. We used stoves and oil lamps, got water from a well

on the campus, made our own beds and ate at the 'Commons.' A discount was allowed on board if paid in advance, and ten cents a week was deducted if one did not use tea or coffee. There was a barn somewhere for the 'Commons' cow but I never saw it. It was the proper thing for aspiring theologues to wear 'plug' hats, perhaps to top themselves off that way.

"The Seminary was founded to supply with ministers the churches of Maine, which were largely missionary. Students were encouraged to go out among these churches and preach. There was a demand for such service. I have always admired the patient endurance of those congregations under the strain of being practiced on by beginners.

"Almost every Sunday during my seminary course I preached in some church, part of the time as a regular supply. I have an old pass issued by Dr. Pond who was president then, which reads, 'Pass Mr. S. W. Dickinson from Bangor to Danville Junction. Enoch Pond, Bangor, July 28, 1871'—Conductors on the railroad honored these passes.

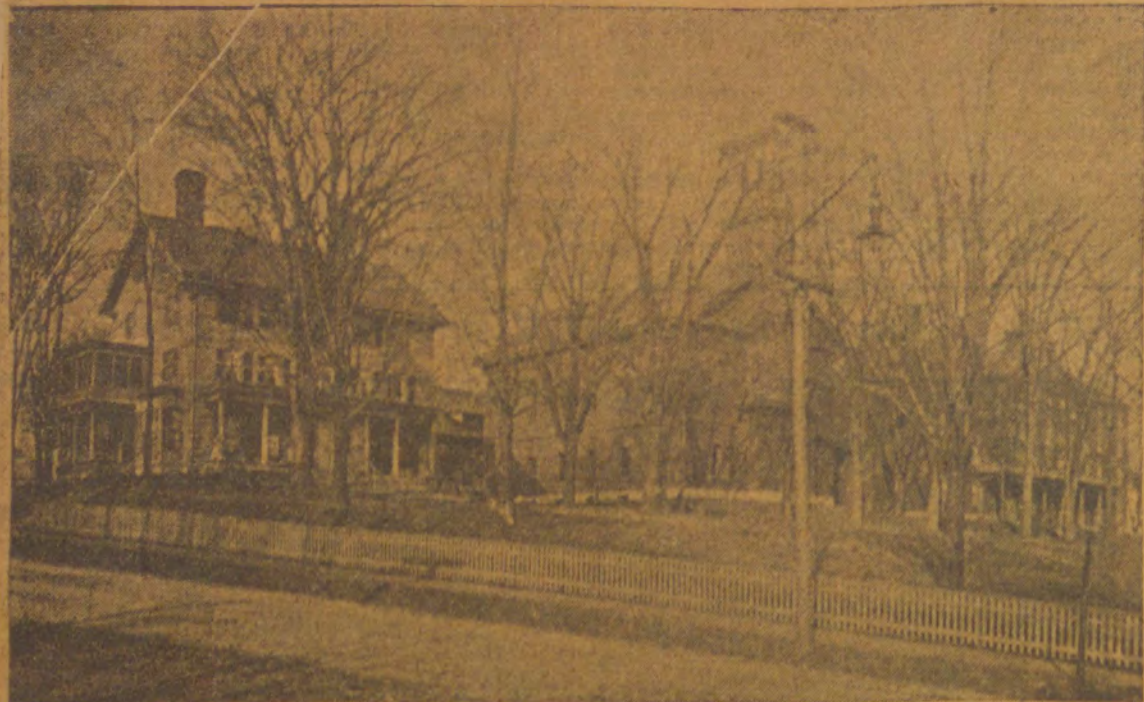
"I remember well President Enoch Pond's address at the 50th Anniversary, in which he said the Seminary from the beginning has been a child of prayer, and the servant of the churches." Dr. Pond was a man of stately bearing and of strong character; he had clear prophetic vision.

"Prof. Smith Talcot was an interesting teacher and accomplished scholar. We had Hebrew and New Testament Greek under him and laid a good foundation in Biblical exegesis. Professor George Shepard and Samuel Harris had gone to Yale a year or two before I entered. Their chairs had been filled by the brilliant Scotchman, Prof. William M. Barbour and Prof. John R. Herrick. Barbour was very popular and a good preacher as well as teacher. Every senior was required to hand in to him a "sample" sermon for criticism, and many a fellow was in a state of nervous anxiety until he got his back and knew its fate. Generally it was returned with a kindly encouragement if not outright commendation.

"The professors took a kind and personal interest in us and were always approachable. Prof. Levi L. Paine came I think in about my second year—a forceful teacher in Church History. All of these men whom I have mentioned have now passed on, leaving a fine record. I knew Dr. David N. Beach long before he became president of the Seminary. He was a grand man. The institution took a long step forward under his administration. He instituted "Convocation Week" which is almost a post-graduate course. Then came President Moulton, whose work has just closed.

The Seminary has kept up its fine tradition of preparing young ministers to meet the demands of a changing world and was never better equipped. Emerson says "Every great institution is the lengthened shadow of some man." This is true of Bangor.

Has Endured for 118 Years in Bangor



Bangor Theological Seminary Is One of City's Oldest and at the Same Time Most Modern Factors

VALUE OF PAPERS

Whig and Courier Aug. 16, 1834:

Who can live without a newspaper?—What man will content himself with such ignorances? Better, far better, live on one meal a day or live on the cheapest, homeliest food. Talk of expense, what expense is it? It is the cheapest book you can buy, for there is in it more reading matter than can be purchased in any book for double the sum. A father of a family, who does not give his children a newspaper, is guilty of sin towards them. He takes away stimulus that will create an appetite for reading, for study; stimulus that will make them better scholars and better men.

REPORTED MISSING

Taken from the wharf of Cram, Dutton and Company on the 4th instant, an 1-8th cask of wine containing about 18 gallons (saved from the fire on the morning of the same day). Said cask was marked L and H., probably taken by mistake. Any person who may have taken the same will please have the goodness to return it to its rightful owners. Low and Holway.—Whig and Courier July 16, 1834.

SPEED IN OLD DAYS

Passengers can now go from Philadelphia to Baltimore, by the railroad, in five hours.—Whig and Courier, December 1838.

HAIR FOR SALE?

Advertisement of 1834.

A card. The subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of this city, and vicinity, that he has employed a first rate Hair Manufacturer and Repairer of Hair Work, and flatters himself that he shall be able to have made or repaired any article of hair work in such style as cannot fail to give satisfaction to customers.

P. S. Long hair will be taken in exchange for Hair Work or Combs, two doors east of the post office, on the Kenduskeag bridge. T. G. Brown.

Second Congregational Church in 2nd Century

At the centennial of the Hammond Street Congregational church on Dec. 3 to 5, 1933, it was shown that its origin was occasioned by a sudden increase of the population of Bangor in the years 1830 to 1834. This increase was from 2868 to about 8000 inhabitants. The First Parish Congregational church could not accommodate all who wished to worship there.

Early in 1833 after full consideration of the situation the First Parish church decided that an additional meeting house was needed and a church to occupy it. At once a society was incorporated for the purpose of building the meeting house and providing the means of paying the expenses of worship in it, including the pastor's salary.

In December of that year the work on the new house was so far advanced that the vestry could be used for worship, and a new church was duly organized. Seventy-three members of the First church became the original members of the new church. They unanimously gave themselves the name at the head of this article. The vestry served as a place of worship until the house was completed. This came to pass before July 23, 1834. On that day the meeting house was dedicated in the forenoon and in the afternoon Rev. John Maltby was installed the first pastor. He continued in office until his death on May 15, 1860.

The succeeding pastors have been Rev. Edwin Johnson from Oct. 1861 until Nov. 1865; Rev. Solomon P. Fay, Nov. 8, 1866, to Dec. 16, 1879; Rev. Henry L. Griffin, Dec. 28, 1881, to March 13, 1904; Rev. Christopher W. Collier, June 28, 1905, to March 16, 1916; Rev. Harold S. Capron, Nov. 23, 1916, to Dec. 21, 1920. The present pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Little, Ph. D., D. D., has served as pastor since Sept. 6, 1921.

In 1832 Rev. Enoch Pond came to Bangor to teach in the theological seminary. As the First church had no pew to sell to him he became a member of the society which built the new meeting house. He assisted the seventy-three original members in preparing for organization, was chosen its first moderator and apparently was an acting pastor until the pastor came. He and his wife were the first to unite with the church by letter from Massachusetts in 1834.

Thus the relations between the church and seminary have been close from the beginning. For instance Cyrus Hamlin entered the seminary in 1834. He was a member of the household of the pastor two years, and shared in the life of the church although he did not become a member of it. The roll of the members of the church contains the names of 103 students who joined this church by letter after they entered the seminary, and for the most part entered heartily into the life and work of the church. Also Cyrus Hamlin had not a few

successors who did not formally become members, but were actual participants in the life of the church.

The result of the activities of the students caused their subsequent careers to be followed with interest as when contributions from this church were sent to help the school which Cyrus Hamlin established at Bebek, near Constantinople. So also in recent years this church allotted a goodly fraction of its contribution to the support of foreign mission to the support of the work of Rev. Edwin D. Kellogg and his wife, Mrs. Alice Ropes Kellogg, in Shaowu, China. The husband, once a seminary student member of this church, the wife who became a member of this church at the age of thirteen.

This church has a like interest in work in Bangor and in Maine and elsewhere in this country. The gift just mentioned was a part of the adoption of the project plan. By this a definite amount of the contributions of a church are allotted to the work in a definite place or to that of a particular individual. This is with the hope that the church will have a definite interest or relation to that work or person.

The field of work is the world for the commission of Jesus has no exceptions in His command to make disciples of all the nations. This command implies the house work of the church to maintain and make efficient the workers who are to accomplish this mission.

The first home work done by this church was the organization of the Sunday school before the end of Dec. 5, 1833 when the church was organized. This has been second only to the stated worship on the Sabbath in the religious work of the church. It was largely by work in the Sunday school that seminary students entered into the life of the church, and created an interest in themselves. Former members of the church look back upon their life in the Sunday school as one of their choicest memories of Bangor.

Within the past thirty years class organizations have developed in this Sunday school. At the present time there are six such classes which attest an enthusiasm in the individual groups.

Another agency for promoting religious life is the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Previous to 1880 this church like many others attempted again and again to gather a group of young people who would engage in some phase of religious activity. Here as in other places such groups commonly proved to be ineffective and of short life. There can be little doubt that the fellowship of the individual societies of many churches with one another gave the Christian Endeavor movement power to ward off many dangers, and contributed to continue through the three pastorless periods within the past fifty years.

Another essential element in the efficiency of the church has been

46

the work of the women. Few records remain of their work in the early years of the church. There are enough to show that inside of the first ten years there were two active organizations of women. One of these gave much attention to the needs of those who lacked suitable garments to wear to church service and Sunday school. The other was active in sustaining religious work in and away from Bangor. As successive generations became active these societies were liable to be re-organized with changed names. About forty years ago after learning of the successful experiments in other churches the women of this church merged all their organizations into one named the United Workers. The result was excellent. Their activities were broadened, their methods became more systematic, and the different groups gave each increased support so that each individual group had the force of the entire body of the women behind it.

About twelve years ago the church bought the present parsonage. Its condition was such that a large debt was incurred because of repairs, and

ADVENT CHURCH FIRST ORGANIZED OCTOBER 4, 1874

First Chapel Burned During Great Fire of 1911

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

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

The first resident pastor to be called was Elder O. S. French, who served the church from June 15, 1897, to Oct. 4, 1884.

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

This chapel was burned in the

it was ten years before the mortgage of \$6,000 was paid. During that period the United Workers bore the brunt of the burden of debt principal and interest. On Jan. 20, 1932 the mortgage was burned in the presence of the church and due acknowledgement was then made of the labors of the women.

During the larger share of the history of this church the financial provision for its needs was made by the society which built the meeting house. At the outset the society voted to build a meeting house for \$15,000 and appointed a committee to take the matter in charge. An architect was found to produce a proper design for the meeting house. He did not heed the restriction as to the cost. The building committee did not discover the fact until the walls were about two-thirds the height planned for them. The building was conformed to the stipulated amount of money. The appearance of the building was not wholly satisfying. At the end of twenty years the house was remodeled, enlarged and a tower and spire raised, all at a cost of \$18,000. It took twelve years to pay this debt.

great Bangor conflagration of April 30, 1911. Plans were soon made after to erect a new church edifice. Those serving on the building committee were Rev. J. A. Woodworth, H. L. Day, W. R. Hartt, E. E. Harvey, G. W. Banton, Walter Shaw, H. A. Welch, James Tracy, F. E. Banks and F. B. Saunders. The new church building was dedicated on March 30, 1913, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. F. L. Piper, D. D.

Pastors who have served the church during its history are:

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

The present membership of the church stands at 182. The work is steadily on the upgrade and the church is filling a distinct religious need of the community.

ADS PUBLISHED 100 YEARS AGO

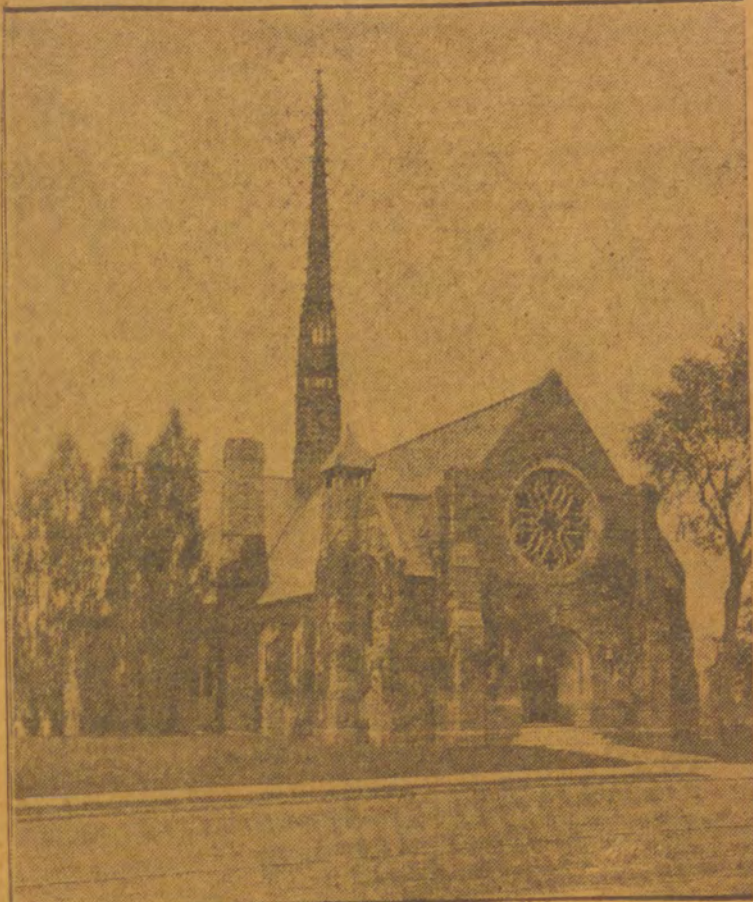
PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET

Numbred 129 in Reverend Mr. Pomroy's Meeting House. Said Pew is finely situated, five from the pulpit on the right and is well lined, cushioned, carpeted and furnished. Apply at this office.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, or, Liquid Opodeldoc, has recently been found to be the best remedy for sore throat, which has prevailed so much of late. For sale by

WHITTIER & GUILD

All Souls Congregational Church



Two Old Churches were United for Worship When This Building Was Erected In 1913

ALL SOULS IS MERGER OF TWO EARLY CHURCHES

First and Third Parishes Were United After Fire

PROUD HISTORIES

Organizations Began Before Bangor Became Incorporated

When one reviews the history of the All Souls Congregational church, he is in reality looking into the history of three churches which have had an important place in the development of Bangor.

Located at Broadway and State street, the All Souls church was erected in 1913 and dedicated in November of that year. Upon its completion the First church, which was located at the present site of

All Souls church, and the Central Congregational church, formerly located on French street, were merged. Both of these edifices had been destroyed in the great fire, April 30th, 1911.

Rev. Charles A. Moore, D. D., present pastor of All Souls church, came to Bangor in 1905 as pastor of the Central church, and was elected as pastor of the All Souls Congregational church upon the resignation of Rev. Charles Herrick Cutler, pastor of the First church from November 1886 to December 1, 1911.

Parishioners of the First church were observing their centennial year, at the time the edifice was destroyed.

The history of its inception as recorded in the church annals recounts:

"November 26, 1811, four men met and agreed to offer themselves for organization as a church to the council to meet next day, and to adopt the Articles of Faith and Covenant which long remained the basis of membership. November 27, 1811 was fully organized.

"Of the four original members, one was William Boyd. He seems to be Deacon Boyd from the first, though we find no record of his election. One of his nine grandchildren was Mrs. Daniel Webster, two of whose grandchildren were members of the First church in 1911, Mrs. Hodge and Miss Web-

48
ster.

"The other men were much younger. William Hasey, was about fifty, Stephen S. Crosby under 40 and William D. Williamson, a well known lawyer, about 32.

"The leader of this little band and the minister of the Town of Bangor was a man of about 26 years, the Reverend Harvey Loomis. His ministry continued until Sunday, January 2, 1825, when he fell in his pulpit, dying shortly thereafter.

Some of the early deacons of the church were: Alexander Drummond, 1835-64; Albert Titcomb, 1840-98; George Augustus Thatcher, 1840-85; James Allen, 1840-65; and Jeremiah P. Hardy.

The pastors of the First church were: Rev. Harvey Loomis, 1811-25; Rev. Swan Lyman Pomroy, 1825-48; Rev. George Barker Little, 1849-57; Rev. Edward Whiting Gilman, 1859-63; Rev. Lyman Sibley Rowland, 1864-67; Rev. Newman Smith, 1870-75; Rev. Stephen Lewis Bates Speare, 1875-81; Rev. Nathan Harding Harriman, 1884-86; and Rev. Charles Herrick Cutler, 1886-1911.

The First church was twice razed by fire, the first time being in 1830. The church once boasted of having a bell cast by Col. Paul Revere in its belfry. This was presented to the Congregational Society of Bangor in 1816 and after the first of 1830 it was recast and placed in the new church. Following the fire of 1911, however, but a few fragments of the bell could be found.

"A parish assuming the name of the 'Central Congregational Church,' was legally formed on February 2nd, 1847.

"The call for the council was signed by the following persons all of whom were present and participated in the institution services except Deacon Bradford Harlow who was detained by illness; Eliashib Adams, William S. Dennett, Richard

Thurston, Asa Walker, William Hall, Bradford Harlow, Romulus Haskins, William G. Hardy, Samuel D. Thurston, John McDonald, Albert H. Roberts and Charles W. Jenkins. Of the above the first nine came from the First Congregational church, Messrs McDonald and Roberts from the Hammond street Congregational church and Mr. Jenkins from the First Congregational church of Falmouth, Mass.

"The Central church, received into its membership during its life of 65 years, 1060 members. It had an acting pastor, Professor George Shepard, and four pastors, Rev. Dr. Field, Rev. E. B. Bary, Rev. J. S. Penman and Rev. C. A. Moore.

The deacons of the Central church were as follows:

Eliashib Adams, elected 1847; John McDonald, 1847; John Barker, 1847; Romulus Haskins, 1849; William S. Dennett, 1854; Joseph S. Wheelwright, 1854; Edwin D. Godfrey, 1855; Thomas Rich, 1862; Isaac S. Johnson, 1870; George P. Jeffers, 1873; Joseph G. Blake, 1883; George S. Hall, 1883; Andrew C. Sawyer, 1895; Frank L. Goodwin, 1895; Daniel A. Robinson, 1896; Jonathan G. Clark, 1901; Egerton R. Burpee, 1901; John L. Crosby, 1905; Charles S. Pearl, 1905; Robert A. Jordan, 1907; and Rev. John S. Sewall, D. D., 1909. Of the above, fifteen have gone to the beyond. A. C. Sawyer and G. S. Hill resigned, the latter removing from Bangor. The present board comprises Messrs. Blake, Robinson, Pearl and Jordan.

The clerks have been as follows: C. W. Jenkins, 1847-1850; W. S. Dennett, 1850-1853; W. G. Hardy, 1853-1857; Z. S. Patten, 1857-1858; T. G. Stickney, 1858-1859; M. T. Stickney, 1859-1861; F. E. Shaw, 1861-1862; Solon Wilder, 1862-1864; N. S. Jenkins, 1864-1865; T. H. Rich, 1865-1866; H. S. Brown, 1866-1866; George S. Hall, 1866-1896; and E. M. Blanding, 1896-1912.

land on the corner of Main and Union streets for the purpose of erecting a church for the new society. Three years later another lot was received from Isaac Davenport extending the church property seventy-seven feet further on Main street and now the site of the parish house which was not built until 1888. The first minister was called November 7, 1829 and one month later the Reverend Benjamin Huntoon occupied the pulpit of the Union Street brick church which had been completed the summer of the same year and had been dedicated September 3rd. This first church faced on Main street and was reached by a high flight of steps. Following the resignation of Mr. Huntoon in 1833 the parish called the Reverend Frederick H. Hedge who commenced his work with the society in May, 1835. Mr. Hedge remained until 1850 when he accepted a call to Providence, Rhode Island. His successor was the Reverend Joseph H. Allen. It was during Mr. Allen's pastorate that the following item was printed in the Whig and Courier (later the Bangor Daily News) on December 1st, 1851:

"The Unitarian brick church on Union street in this city, Rev. J. H. Allen, pastor, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning at an early hour. The church had been

BANGOR'S FIRST UNITARIAN UNIT ORGANIZED, 1818

Many Familiar Names in Bangor History Among Signers

The Independent Congregational Society (Unitarian) was inaugurated by the drawing up and signing on March 25, 1818 of Articles of Association. This division from the First Congregational Society and formation of a new religious fellowship came at the time when the trinitarian controversy was at its peak throughout New England. Many familiar family names of Bangor are to be found among the signers of these Articles of Association. A few of them are Emerson, Bartlett, Lowder, McLaughlin, and Hemmenway.

In November, 1827 Isaac Davenport conveyed to some of the signers of the original covenant a lot of

49

very thoroughly repaired a little over a year since at an expense of some four or five thousand dollars; it contained a fine organ and the city clock. The fine location of the

church, its excellent condition and the season of the year, make the loss felt to be one of a public character and occasioning much inconvenience.

"There was no insurance upon any part of the church or its properties and the entire loss is some \$18,000 or \$20,000. The religious society worshipping in this church are able to erect another and much more splendid building, and this we presume they will immediately undertake upon the same lot, which is large and desirable.

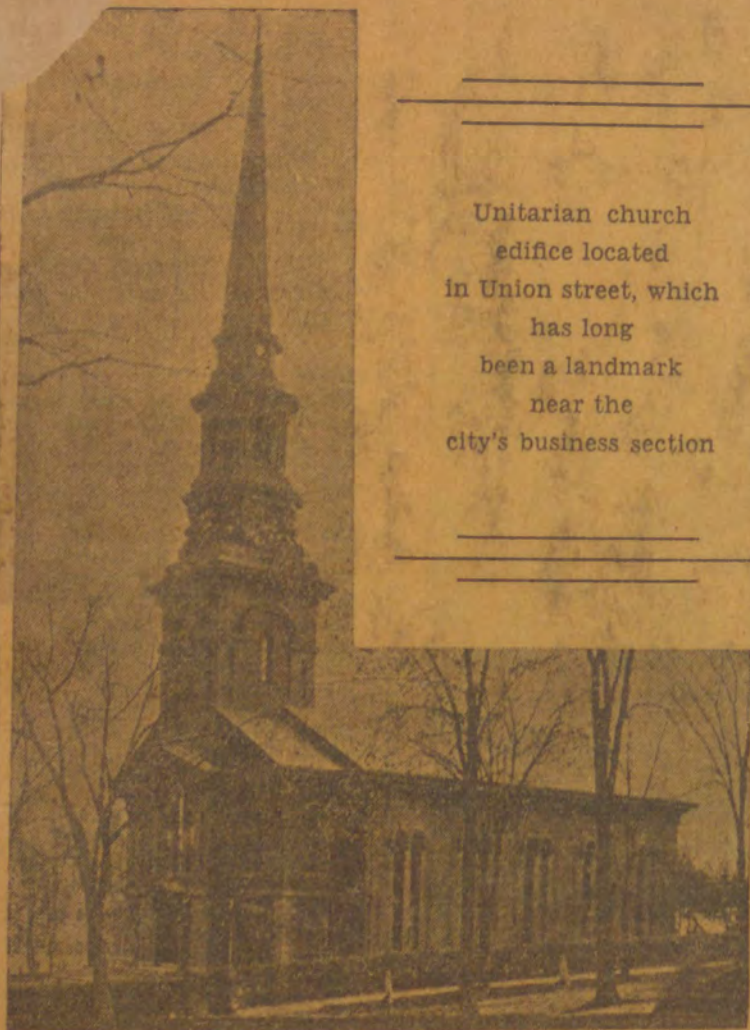
"The fire probably took from ashes placed in a wooden vessel. The fire ran so rapidly up the tower and through the attic, that no effort of the Fire Department could control it, and the steeple when in full blaze presented to the view a spectacle of great sublimity."

Plans provided for the building of a new church and its erection was commenced in 1852. The first services in the new church were held July 30, 1853. Four years later Mr. Allen severed his connection with the Independent Congregational Society, preached a farewell sermon, and departed for Cambridge, Massachusetts where he had been appointed professor in the Harvard Divinity School. On March 14, 1859 Reverend Charles Carroll Everett of Brunswick was called as minister. He was installed September 1st of the same year with Reverend James Freeman Clarke of Boston, the distinguished Unitarian theologian as the installation preacher. Ten years later the Harvard Divinity School again selected a Bangor Unitarian minister for a professorship and on September 27th Doctor Everett left for that city to begin his now famous career in that distinguished institution. In 1871 Reverend A. M. Knapp filled the pulpit which had been vacant for two years. In 1879 Mr. Knapp resigned and was succeeded by

Reverend S. J. Stewart who remained until 1884, at which time he was succeeded by the Reverend George Crowell Cressey who was installed October 1, 1885. Mr. Cressey remained as minister in Bangor until 1890 when he accepted a call to Salem, Massachusetts. One year later the Reverend Seth C. Beach was installed as pastor, at which time the former minister, Reverend Joseph H. Allen, D. D., preached the installation sermon. Mr. Beach held the pulpit until 1901. The Reverend Ernest W. Hunt supplied the pulpit for a brief period. In 1903 the Reverend Alvah Roy Scott began one of the longest pastorates in the history of the church. It was during his pastorate that the Independent Congregational Society celebrated its 100th anniversary, June 24th, 1918. The Hon. Charles E. Hamlin, grandson of the war time vice-president, gave the historical address. Mr. Scott's pastorate was terminated by his resignation in 1921. On February 24, 1922 the Reverend Samuel C. Beane was made pastor of the church. His resignation in 1925 was soon followed by the installation of the Reverend Ralph E. Blanning on March 26, 1926. This pastorate continued until 1932. On November 16, 1932 the present minister, the Reverend Stephen Hole Fritchman of the First Church, Petersham, Massachusetts, was installed.

The Independent Congregational Society has been the church home of many figures prominent in the social, civic, and political life of Bangor during the past century. Among them were the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president in the administration of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, the Hon. Jonas Cutting, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, Governor Kent, the Hon. Samuel H. Day and the Hon. J. Wingate Carr, two Civil War mayors of Bangor, Mr. Franklin Muzzy, president of the Senate and a nationally known anti-slavery leader, Hon. John A. Peters, a member of Congress during the war years and Samuel H. Blake, Attorney-General for the state of Maine.

Organized in 1818



Unitarian church
edifice located
in Union street, which
has long
been a landmark
near the
city's business section

Home of First Unitarian Church Organized in 1818

GRACE CHURCH ONCE LOCATED IN SUMMER ST.

Parish Organized in 1846;
Mortgage Burned
In 1864

The Grace Methodist church was organized in 1846 and the parishioners worshipped in the building, known as the Methodist House on Summer street, corner Union, for eight years. The present lot on Union street, corner of Clinton, was purchased of Samuel Fellows in 1853. The building committee consisted of F. B. Thompson, F. J. Witherly, John Heller, Elisha Mayo, Nathaniel Johnson, Charles F. Bean and J. P. Jackson. The church building was dedicated November 15, 1854. The debt was extinguished in 1864. It is recorded that John Heller, N. H. Bragg, F. J. Witherly and S. B. Piffeld gave \$500 each

changed from "The Union Street Church" to "Grace Methodist Episcopal church" in 1886, under the pastorate of Rev. Frederick C. Rogers.

Extensive repairs were made during the pastorate of Rev. George A. Martin in 1910. Memorial windows were given in memory of Norris E. Bragg, by his wife Mrs. Anna T. Bragg; of William Atwood Swett and Mary Putnam Swett; of Edwin L. Whitman, by his wife and daughter; by Charles L. Winchester, in memory of his parents. The pulpit set and Communion table were given in memory of Wilbur F. and Mary C. Brann, by Miss Ina Bernice Chandler of Bangor.

The first pastor was Rev. William F. Farrington, assisted by Rev. Henry M. Blake. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. George A. Martin, and other long pastorates have been those of Rev. F. C. Rogers, Rev. H. E. Foss and Rev. Joshua M. Frost. Grace church has been blessed with a long line of consecrated and efficient pastors, also with strong and faithful laymen who have given of their resources to the church through the years.

The future of Grace church seems assured with a present membership of nearly five hundred, and a Sunday school total enrollment well above that number.

First Methodist Church



One of the Best Examples of the Late Colonial Style of Architecture
to be Seen in Bangor

FIRST METHODIST SERMONS GIVEN EARLY AS 1799

Hampden Circuit Once Had Jurisdiction Over Bangor

Methodist sermons were first preached in Bangor by Rev. Timothy Merritt, pastor of the Hampden circuit in 1799. The Rev. Amos Taylor of Hampden Circuit next preached in Bangor in 1813 and received a few members. In 1814 Rev. Benjamin Jones of Hampden formed the first class in Bangor. In 1826 a Bangor circuit was formed which included Orono and towns up river. Rev. Ezra Kellogg that year became pastor of the Bangor Circuit. In 1827 Methodism was really first established with Rev. Moses Hill as pastor of the circuit

and a church was built on Summer street near the present site of the Bangor House. In May of that year Rev. C. L. Browning from England took charge.

In 1830 Bangor became a separate station. The first Methodist Conference was held in Bangor in

1835 with Rev. W. H. Norris in charge.

In 1837 a new church building was built on the corner of Somerset and Pine streets, the site of the present building (called the "Brick Chapel"). It was dedicated December 12, 1837. Rev. Stephen Lovell was pastor in 1838.

The following is the order of pastors:

1839-40, Rev. Benj. F. Tefft; 1841-42, Rev. Geo. Webber; 1843-44, Rev. John Hobart; 1845-47, Rev. William F. Farrington; 1847-48, Rev. Nathan D. George; 1849-50, Rev. A. Church; 1850-51, Rev. Daniel Mansfield; 1852-53, Rev. Seba F. Wetherbee; 1854-56, Rev. R. B. Curtis; 1856-58, Rev. L. D. Wardwell; 1858-59, Rev. B. F. Tefft.

1859-60, Rev. James Thurston; 1860-62, Rev. R. B. Curtis; 1863-1864, Rev. Wm. J. Robinson; 1864-

1865, Rev. E. F. Hinks; 1865-1867, Rev. Wesley C. Holway; 1867-1869, Rev. J. B. Gould; 1869-1872, Rev. C. F. Allen (left to become Presi-

dent Univ. of Maine); 1872-1874, Rev. George R. Palmer; 1874-1877, Rev. Cyrus Stone; 1877-1880, Rev. H. W. Bolton; 1880-1882, Rev. Nathan G. Axtell; 1882-1885, Rev. Theodore Gerrish.

1885-1886—Rev. A. S. Ladd, 1887-1891—Rev. George B. Lindsay (First pastor to serve 5 years by the removal of the 3 year time limit to 5 years.)

1892-1895—Rev. Joshua M. Frost, 1895-1900—Rev. H. E. Foss, 1900-1903—Rev. Robert E. Smith, 1903-1904—Rev. Walter J. Yates (Became Prof. Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Georgia.) 1904-1908—Rev. Benj. E. Simon.

1908-1912—Rev. Frederick Palladino, 1912-1917—Rev. Horace B. Haskell (6 months), 1917-1925—Rev. Oscar J. Smith, 1925-1928—Rev. Albert E. Morris, D. D., 1928-1928—Rev. Ernest Lyman Mills, D. D., 1928-1928—Rev. T. Everett Fairchild (5 months), 1928—Rev. Louis S. Staples.

Memorial windows were installed in 1883 in memory of John and Mary Ham, Josiah Towle, Nathan W. and Annie N. Chase and the families of William W. French.

Franklin Whittier, John L. Ayer, Sylvanus Rich, and Samuel Larabee.

Other points of interest in the history of the church include the installation of a new and larger bell in 1871. Extensive repairs costing \$1000 were made in 1876-77. During

the year of 1883 the church was remodelled under the direction of the Rev. Theodore Gerrish. The vestry was raised and the pews changed at a cost of \$12,000. Extensive improvements were made on the main entrance and a steel ceiling was installed. Further repairs in the edifice were made in 1928 when a new carpet was laid and the church was painted and redecorated at a cost of \$4000.

The First Methodist church boasts a fine and unusual record in the matter of supporting missions and missionary giving. Last year it led the Methodist churches in Maine in this respect.

THE SMITHS HAVE IT

In 1834 about 1,200 persons were listed in the Bangor city directory, with the Smiths in a majority with a total of 18. Today there are about 16,000 persons listed in the directory, which has increased about 1,200 per cent. The Smiths still lead, with nearly 200 listed.

Bangor's Greek Orthodox Church



One of the Most Modern and One of the Most Flourishing of Bangor's Churches

St. John's Episcopal Church



The Centennial of this Parish Will be Observed in June of this Year

PARISH TO HAVE OWN CENTENNIAL DURING SUMMER

St. John's Episcopal
Church 100 Years
Old In June

Parishioners of St. John's Episcopal church are preparing to celebrate a centennial that will take an important place in the city-wide centennial observance,—and rightly so.

The church will be 100 years old on June 20. Its history is interesting and a brief account follows:

In the diocesan report of the General Missionary the Rev. James C. Richmond on August 27, 1834, states, "St. Luke's parish, Bangor proposes to build a church in the

spring of 1835. The firm of Upjohn Co., New York architects, are now drawing plans."

The first services held in Bangor were on June 20th, 1834. The proposed name of St. Luke's church was changed to St. John's within the first year in the church's work in Bangor. During the year 1834, the Rev. James C. Richmond officiating at St. Mark's Augusta, journeyed to Bangor for occasional missionary services.

Evidence of the importance attached to this district with Bangor as a center is seen by the fact that early in 1839 the Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, the Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D. D., sent to Bangor as its first rector, the Rev. Frederick Freeman who was at that time the secretary of the convention. It happens that the sister-in-law of the present pastor, the Rev. John A. Furrer, is a direct descendant of the first rector of St. John's, Mr. Freeman.

It was during the early ministry of the Rev. Mr. Freeman that the original St. John's church was built by Mr. Upjohn of New York, the grandfather of Hobart Upjohn who

sent edifice after the

IOUS REVERSES

parish suffered serious financial reverses in the year 1839, the church for a time passed into the hands of the company which advanced the money for its erection, but was soon redeemed through the energy and generosity of the church people of that day.

The following extract from the parochial report written by the first rector in 1839 gives an interesting sidelight on the struggles the people went through before they could have a church. The account is as follows:

"There appeared in the situation of this church, at the time of the last annual report, somewhat to encourage our hope, but much to excite our fears. The friends of the church in Bangor were just beginning to renew their efforts to establish there the order and worship of our communion, and the present rector had just entered upon the duties of his charge; but the disappointments of the past were remembered and the difficulties to be overcome were formidable.

"The neat and commodious edifice which had been reared for the use of the church and on which about \$10,000 had been advanced by friends of the cause, in the place, had, in consequence of unforeseen and disastrous reverses in the business and fiscal concerns of the country which fell with peculiar severity upon Bangor, failed to become the property of the parish, to our great grief and disappointment, and its title had passed from the company

who undertook its erection for the parish into other hands.

"At the time for the last report another and final attempt was being made to resuscitate the parish and relieve its circumstances. Our efforts seemed for a time to be well nigh frustrated and our success more than very nearly hopeless. We were rejoiced in good times and were seeing the darkness beginning to dissipate and the edifice temporarily rescued from the desecration which we feared inevitable and placed within our reach if we could (as we flattered ourselves, we might) rely on being aided in our views by the benevolent abroad.

"The edifice was offered at \$7,500 and a few individuals were formed to assume the responsibility of the purchase advancing also about \$300 for insurance and repairs, making in

all the amount of \$78000 assumed at great inconvenience with the hope and expectation of some immediate arrangement for their relief.

"To meet this (for those who

undertook it) heavy responsibility, the Ladies Serving Circle generously proffered the use of \$750, the amount which their benevolent industry had accumulated and which they hoped to appropriate to the purchase of an organ and communion plate; purchasers were found for some of the pews and others were rented and finally through the rector an appeal was made to generous friends of our Zion in Boston and New York which was met so far as the unfavorable season, and limited time admitted of personal application with a readiness, kindness and liberality that merits great praise. The consecration of the edifice, it was thought, might then safely take place; and it was accordingly consecrated by the venerable bishop on the 17th day of October 1839. The building is secure to the parish, and the parish is, as a parish, entirely free from debt.

In 1845 the Rev. Mr. West in ad-

dition to his Bangor parish opened up work in Old Town. In 1911 Second church edifice and rectory were destroyed in the Bangor fire.

The present church was completed in 1918 under the direction of Hobart Upjohn of New York. The committee on the church building included: Rev. Leonard Walter Lott, Percy R. Todd and Franklin Carleton. The cost of the present edifice was \$100,000. The church was free from debt and consecrated by Bishop Brewster, June 20, 1926.

The present rectory at 218 French street was purchased in October,

1926, at a cost of \$12,500. The mortgage was burned and the church declared free from all indebtedness on Easter Day 1929.

The present parish endowment is \$58,000.

The list of the clergymen and the years that served in the church include:

Rev. Frederick Freeman (also Sec. of Convention) 1839-40; Rev. F. C. Putnam, 1840-1841; Rev. John West, 1841-1846; Rev. Nathaniel T. Bent, 1846-1849; Rev. John Colton Smith, 1849-1852; Rev. Wilbain Willian, 1852-1855; vacant, 1855-1856.

Rev. N. E. Cornwall, 1856-1857; Rev. Asa Dalton, 1857-1862; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, 1867-1869; Rev. Horace B. Hutchings 1870-1872; Rev. Edwd. C. Gardner, 1872-1875; Rev. Geo. T. Packard, 1875-1878; vacant, 1878-1880.

Rev. Win. A. Fiske, 1880-1887; Rev. John McGaw Foster (born and a native of Bangor) 1887-1898; Rev. Edward H. Newbegin, 1899-1906; supplies, 1906-1907; Rev. Leonard Walter Lott, 1907-1917; Rev. J. Edward Hand, 1917-1921; Rev. E. B. Spurr, 1922-1924; Rev. John A. Purser, 1924 to date.

55
Grace M. E. Church



Sturdy Church Located on the Corner of Union and Clinton Streets

First Christian Church



Located on Hammond Street, this is One of the Most Attractive of the Newer Religious Edifices in Bangor

BEQUEST AIDED IN ERECTION OF CHURCH BUILDING

First Christian Edifice
First Organized On
October 4, 1871

The First Christian Church of Bangor was organized October 4, 1871.

For some years prior to that date, meetings seem to have been held in the school house that formerly stood on the corner of Allen and Lane streets, later purchased by Frank S. Morse and moved to Perkins street.

In May, 1863, Elder Samuel S. Nason made a will in which is the following bequest:

"I give and bequeath the balance of my property, be it more or less to aid in the erection of a house of worship in the City of Bangor, to be under the control and used by the First Christian Church (or first church of the Christian denomination) in said Bangor."

The sum so bequeathed, when it came in the possession of the church, amounted to four thousand dollars.

In response to the application from a "body of brethren in the City of Bangor" "desirous of being organized into a Christian church," as the early record reads, the church was organized by a committee appointed by the Maine Eastern Christian Conference, convened at Dixmont September 20, 1871. This committee consisted of the following: Moses F. Davis, B. P. Reed, Sylvanus Whiting, Zebulon Manter, James H. Rowell, Amos C. Whitney, Elias Doble, Thomas F. Dexter and John Thomas. The church was received into the Maine Eastern Christian Conference at its annual

session held at Stetson September 10, 1872.

Following is the list of seventeen charter members: Horace Farmer, David Batchelor, John Verplast, Erastus Gowan, Charles W. Wheeler, George Waterhouse, Sr., E. L. Washburn, R. P. Raynes, William Oakes, Clark Temple, Hiram Doughty, Julia A. Farmer, Nancy Gullifer, Sarah M. Raynes, Christina Temple, Nancy Verplast and Sarah Gowan.

November 18 they voted to engage E. Gowan to preach "quarter time" till spring. But the first regular pastor seems to have been Elder J. H. Rowell. The services were still held in the Allen Street school house in what was then called "West Bangor."

The lot for the present house of worship was bought January 11, 1873. Hiram Doughty acted as purchasing agent and paid three hundred and fifty dollars for it.

August 9, 1873, Elder J. P. Nelson came to serve the church as half-time preacher and remained until March 21, 1874.

August, 8, 1874, Elder J. T. House came to serve as full-time pastor. During his pastorate twenty-nine members were added to the church. He served as chairman of the church building committee created August 4, 1876, with J. Raynes, C. W. Wheeler, Jacob Bartlett and John Bartlett.

The building was dedicated February 22, 1877. The dedication sermon was delivered by the famous D.

P. Pike, of Newburyport, Mass. He was assisted in the services by D. B. Murray, Northampton, N. H. John Goss, Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Carr, Lawrence, Mass., and J. T. House.

January 1, 1878, Mr. House resigned as pastor. Following are some that came after him: November 9, Alvan Adams; November, 1833, Evangelist Ward (through his labors forty-two united with the church); February 15, 1884, to March, 1887, Uriah Drew, (fifteen members joining); April, 1887, to November 1; 1891, the late Timothy P. Humphrey, (with thirty-eight new members); January 5, 1894, to January, 1898, Joseph W. Grindell (twenty-five—at last accounts still living near Newport); March 27, 1898, to October, 1901, Silas H. McKeen, (twelve names added—now at Lakemont, N. Y.); January, 1902, to July 1, 1906, Donal A. Boatright, now at Robinson, Illinois.

It was during this last-named pastorate, in the fall of 1904, that special services were held by the "Wayside Evangelist" Welsh and the famous P. P. Bilborn. They first tried to get the use of a downtown church but failed. Later the meetings became so crowded that they were moved to city hall. During this period thirty-two members were

added to the First Christian church.

The next pastor was Nelson M. Helkes, who had assisted in evangelistic services under S. H. McKeen. Mr. Helkes accepted the call of the church November 1, 1906 and resigned May 19, 1909. Three members were added to the church. He is now residing in Albion, Maine.

The intervals between pastorates were often filled with supplies by students from Bangor Theological Seminary. Among these were a Mr. Torrey, 1901-2, Arthur Brotherston, 1912. Ernest L. Stannard, 1913-15, and Charles Bodman and William G. Kirschbaum, 1915-16. George C. Carter also had a short pastorate from December 12, 1909, to April, 1910.

He was succeeded by Thomas S. Weeks. Three members were added to the church, while he was merely supplying. He lived for a time in Winterport and drove to Bangor for his pastoral work. He died here February 15, 1912.

June 18, 1916, Herbert M. Hainer came to serve as pastor. During his pastorate the church edifice was remodeled and the large vestry built on the rear, resulting in the present ten-room structure with its modern equipment. Sunday, February 4, 1917, the remodeled building was dedicated. Frank H. Peters, pastor of the famous "White Church" of New Bedford, Mass., preached morning and evening and addresses were made by various local ministers and by Robert Jordan, the Y.

M. C. A. secretary. During this pastorate nine members were added to the church. Mr. Hainer is now living in Hartford, Conn.

In March, 1919, Oliver W. Powers came as an extended supply. He had been Home Mission Secretary of the Christian Church and was a superior man. He was also invited to Lynn, Mass., and decided to serve each church for a time before he chose where to settle. In April he went to Lynn, where he was taken violently ill, was operated on and died.

The New England Christian Convention held its biennial session here June 10, 11 and 12, 1919.

From February 20, to November 20, 1920, no services were held and the flock became scattered.

November 20, 1920, Donald P. Hurburt came to take up the work and has been the pastor here since. During this time one hundred and thirteen members have been added. The church edifice has been repainted inside and out, a new furnace installed, the foundation rebuilt, a fine organ purchased and other repairs and improvements made.

Sixty years ago the First Christian Church of Bangor was a struggling little band of Christians with

a modest two-room edifice in what was then the countryside; now it is a recognized factor in the Fairmount community.

At first the church was a member of the Maine Eastern Christian Conference, by a committee from which it was organized. But in 1895 the Maine Eastern and the Maine Central Christian Conferences united, forming the Maine Christian Conference, and the church held its membership in this new organization. This continued until December, 19, 1930, when, owing to the general merging of the Christian and Congregational Churches, steps were taken for the union of the Christian Churches with the various so-called "local" associations of Congregational Churches which then became associations of Congregational and Christian churches. Thus, the First Christian Church of Bangor by vote January 12, 1931, became a member of the Penobscot Association of Congregational and Christian Churches and entitled to representation in the Congregational-Christian Conference of Maine.

There have been but four clerks of the church during the sixty years. R. P. Raynes, Miss Lillie B. Raynes, Stanley G. Williams and Miss Alice G. Greeley. The last named has been the faithful recorder of its history for the last thirty-nine years with the exception of one year.

The following have served the church as its deacons: David Batch-

elder, Hiram Doughty, Charles W. Wheeler, Robert Rowe, Joseph Raynes, Caleb Fessenden, James T. Mansur, Otis Davis, Charles H. Bartlett, Harry J. Libby, H. Edgar Lamb, Horace P. Greeley, Stanley G. Williams, Franklin W. Hobbs, Charles Woodbury, Arthur W. Kendall, William G. Tebbetts, Albert E. Westin, Joseph J. Garland, Jared A. Robinson, Fred R. Johnston, Wilbur E. Robinson.

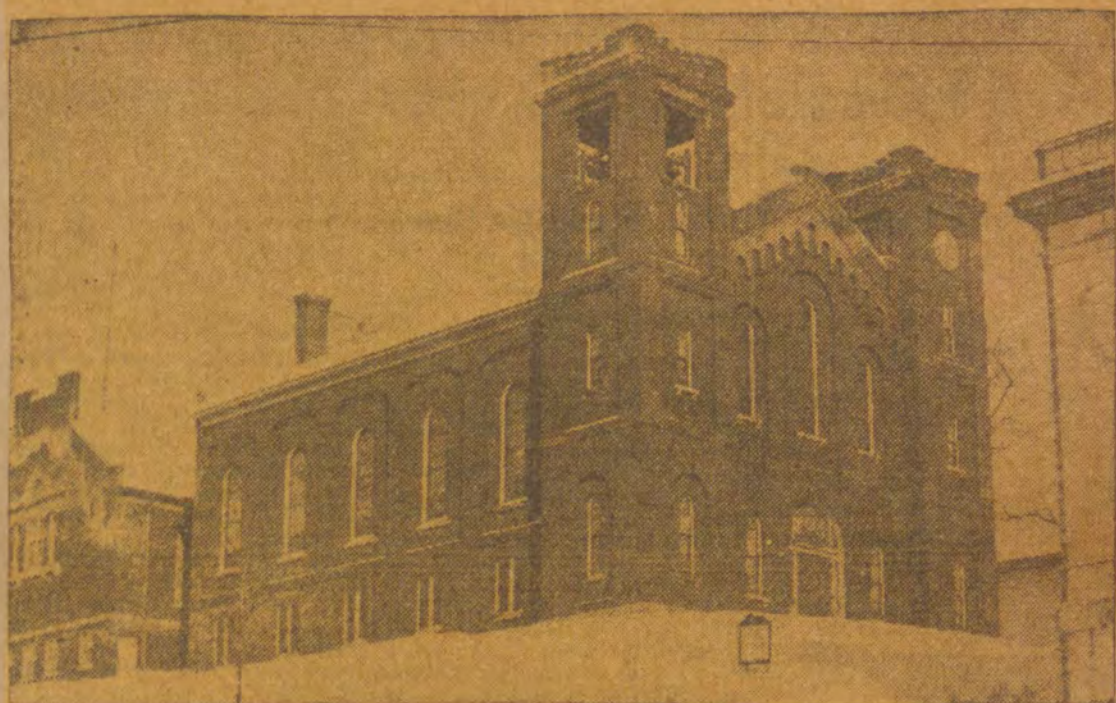
The church now has a good Sunday school, Young People's and Junior Christian Endeavor societies, a Boy Scout troop and numerous other modern appurtenances of church life. At one time it had the largest Junior Endeavor society in the county.

Advent Christian Church



Beautiful Edifice Located in Center Street. (History on Page 17)

Erected After Fire of 1911



The Universalist Church, one of the city's most imposing edifices which was erected after the fire of 1911.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH BURNED IN 1911 FIRE

Early Struggles of 100 Year Old Society Are Recorded

Parishoners of the First Universalist church which was first organized as the First Universalist Society observed the 100th anniversary of the inception of their church in Bangor, November 9, of last year.

It is unfortunate that the first recorded official act of the society is contained in a warrant issued by the assessors, Samuel Morrison, Newell Bean and Cyrus Lord on the 26th day of January 1841. And David Bugbee who was elected clerk, February 2, 1841, makes this note in the beginning of volume 1 of the records:

"The records of the First Universalist Society of Bangor from its organization to the 25th day of January, 1841, are either mislaid, lost or burned. I think the latter."

The last part of volume 1 records:

"In 1833 Mr. Hoskins of Hampden was invited to become pastor of the society. He accepted but died before entering upon his ministry."

"In the autumn of 1838 Rev. D. J. Mandell commenced to preach in the old Methodist meeting house and continued for about a year. In January 1840, Rev. L. L. Sadler was employed.

It is recorded that at the first meeting of the society Cyrus Lord was named as one of the three assessors. He was an uncle of the late Henry Lord, who for so many years devoted his time to the society.

First meetings of the church were held in the Methodist meeting house and later in 1841 the Rev. L. L. Sadler was instructed to confer with the trustees of the Episcopal Church "to get use of the house, and to hire the house for 15 months from June 9, 1841 for the use of this Society."

On November 27, 1841, the Rev. Mr. Sadler ceased his work with the parish because "it is inexpedient to endeavor long, or to sustain public worship as a distinct religious association until we can provide a more comfortable house for public meetings."

The house was relinquished by the society December 31, 1841, and from this time until January 1, 1843, it continued to struggle along holding some meetings at the shop of Charles G. Gage on Hammond street.

FIRST CHURCH

In 1843, a subscription paper was started for the purpose of building a new church, and \$4,225 was pledged by 86 men. The house was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1844. Rev. F. A. Hodadon, of Belfast, preaching the sermon of dedication.

The Rev. Mr. Nye of Methuen, Mass., was engaged to preach "with the society at a salary of \$700 a year in October of that same year."

He continued his duties until the last Sunday of June, 1850, and a committee composed of Samuel F. Hersey, Hastings Strickland and Dr. Morrison were instructed to engage preaching and supply the pulpit after that date. On October 17, 1850, a call was extended to Rev. Amory Battles which was accepted.

The Rev. Mr. Battles remained with the Society until his condition of health forced him to relinquish it. This period continued for 21 years and he remained a citizen of the city of Bangor for 40 years.

On December 13, 1858, the condition of the society had progressed so that it was voted "to form a committee of nine to take into consideration the building of a new church." On December 5, 1859 it was voted to sell or dispose of the old church for the purpose of building a new one on the site of the old one and to get subscriptions to complete this church."

This decision having been made the members of the society upon invitation of the Independent Congregational Church and Society used their church from June 1860 until December 1860 when the first meeting was held in the vestry of the new church.

On December 19, 1871 the health of Mr. Battles became such that he could not continue any longer in his pulpit and insisted that his resignation be accepted even though the assessors desired him to remain under whatever conditions he wished.

On October 14, 1872, a call was extended to Rev. S. Goodenough and his resignation was accepted on December 28, 1874. The pulpit was supplied until the arrival of the Rev. Edgar W. Preble who was finally settled on June 28, 1875. During this year the society sustained a serious loss in the death of General Samuel F. Hersey.

On December 6, 1880, it is recorded that Rev. Mr. Preble resigned and the following February a resolve call was extended to the Rev. W. H. Jewel who continued as pastor until December 12, 1882. This year witnessed the location of the site for the Hersey Retreat, as provided in the will of General Hersey.

HIT BY TORNADO

On August 21 of this year the church was seriously damaged by a tornado causing the destruction of one of the towers.

Following the resignation of Mr. Jewel Rev. E. E. Peck of Victor, N. Y. took up his duties and at the annual meeting December 29, 1884. Henry Lord was chose as moderator, and with the exception of three meetings he continued as moderator until the time of his death.

Rev. E. E. Peck died January 6, 1890 and the Rev. E. F. Pember took up his duties continuing until March 1906.

On July 2, 1906 a call was issued to the Rev. Carl F. Henry of Cleveland and he began his duties July 16 of that year, continuing his pastorate until December 5, 1910.

A call was issued to Rev. Ashley A. Smith D.D., then of Belfast and he entered his pastorate March 12, 1911. Just 49 days after Dr. Smith's arrival the church was burned in the conflagration of 1911.

COLUMBIA ST. CHURCH FORMED BY 27 MEMBERS

First Meeting to Organ- ize Was Called on Sept. 12, 1845

The Columbia street Baptist church was organized September 12, 1845, with 27 members. The first meeting called to consider this "new departure" was held April 18, 1845. The meetings at first were held at Gray's Hall, Broad street, which was engaged for three years by paying \$75 down with an annual rent of \$65 per year. The final service in "old Bethel" as it was called, was held November 6, 1853, with the Rev. Charles G. Porter, preaching from the text found in Exodus 33-15.

On November 13th the church worshiped for the first time in the vestry of the new house on Columbia street with the pastor taking for his text, Exodus 33-14: "And He said My presence shall go with you," and also Matthew 18-20, "for where two or three are gathered together in My Name there am I in the midst of them."

The public dedication of the present building took place June 15, 1854, the dedicatory text being, Hagga' 2-9: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former saith the Lord of Hosts." All bills were paid before the first sermon was preached. The first baptism was held in the new baptistry on March 4, 1855. The first candidate to be baptized was a man who said while working on the baptistry, "I hope the first one to go in it will be drowned."

NEW CHURCH

The present church was completed in 1913 and dedicated June 2, of that year. The Madaleine chimes, which peal their messages

throughout the city were placed in operation and dedicated September 8, 1919 while in the other tower the beautiful Kingsbury clock was dedicated January 3, 1921.

The Dorothy Memorial, was completed and dedicated September 23, 1925.

One of the peculiar things in connection with the organization is that during its existence, four attempts were made at incorporation but it was not until December 31, 1931 that a certificate of incorporation was recorded in the secretary of state's office. The three previous attempts had failed through some inadvertence, so that the intended result was not accomplished.

The first Sunday school was organized June 1, 1845, Deacon E. Low was instrumental in gathering the first classes, and Deacon J. C. White was elected the first superintendent on November 12, 1845, serving until June 17, 1878. He was followed by Deacon George W. E. Barrows, who served 15 years.

The Sunday school has been a most helpful asset to the church since its beginning. There are at the present time many well organized classes, with teachers of experience. Among these is the Danforth class for men which has been assembling for more than 20 years with Deacon Walter A. Danforth as its only teacher.

One of the outstanding early parishioners of the church was Mrs. Frances H. Noble, whose memory is honored in the name of the Frances H. Noble league. Mrs. Noble was united with the church by baptism May 17, 1857, during the pastorate of the late Rev. Charles G. Porter, and died October 22, 1922. She was president of the Ladies' Sewing circle for nearly 40 years.

The Columbia street Baptist church edifice has undergone a number of improvements since it was first erected. During the ministry of Rev. A. B. Lorimer, the front was extended and beautified at a cost of several thousand dollars. In the spring of 1927, the society purchased a fine residence to be used as a parsonage at 215 Union street and in 1928 the church made extensive repairs and improvements of the interior of the edifice.

At this time Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Clark presented the church with an Estey pipe organ while Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips presented the society with a new baptistry.

Pastors who have served at the Columbia street Baptist church include: Rev. Charles G. Porter, September 1845-July 1866; Rev. Simon L. B. Chase, August 1866-April 1872; Rev. Nathaniel Butler, D. D., December 1873-September 1876; Rev. Fred J. Bicknell, June 1876-October 1880; Rev. George B. Hsley, D. D., June 1881-June 1900;

a native of Bangor) 1887-1899; Rev. Edward H. Newbigg, 1899-1906; supplies, 1906-1907; Rev. Leonard Walter Lott, 1907-1917; Rev. J. Edward Hand, 1917-1921; Rev. F. B. Spurr, 1922-1924; Rev. John A. Furrer, 1924 to date.

Columbia Street Church



Located in Columbia street, near the heart of Bangor's downtown the Columbia Street Baptist Church has long been one of the leading places of religious worship in the city.

Rev. Addison B. Lorimer, Sept. 1900-Sept. 1912;
 Rev. Benjamin T. Livingston, Jan. 1913-Nov. 1917;
 Rev. John S. Pendleton, Dec. 1918-July 1926 and
 Rev. J. B. Ranger Jan. 1927 who holds the
 pastorate at the present time.

ESSEX STREET CHURCH AMONG OLDEST IN CITY

Free Baptist Parish First Organized in School House

The Essex Street Free Baptist Church also takes its place among the oldest in Bangor, having passed its 89th milestone on January 28 of this year.

The Free Baptist Church was first organized in the brick schoolhouse on Union street, January 28, 1845, by Elder J. Fletcher and Deacon Josiah Howe and a few members.

The 1848 the edifice was moved to

Pine and York streets where it grew and flourished.

In 1855 under the leadership of Rev. M. G. Tarbox it purchased the present lot on Essex street and the present commodious church edifice was erected. After the church had become located on Essex street the name was naturally changed to the Essex street Free Baptist church.

There are no charter members of the church living today but the church boasts two members who joined over 50 years ago. They are Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Preble. Mrs. Preble became a member May 21, 1871; Mr. Preble, June 29, 1877.

The first pastor was Hiram Skillin who was ordained by the church May 25, 1845.

Other former pastors in the order which they served include: Rev. Philip Weaver, Rev. M. H. Tarbox, Rev. J. S. Burgess, Rev. W. G. M. Stone, Rev. S. C. Root, Rev. S. D. Church, Rev. A. Given, Rev. James Boyd, Rev. A. W. Anthony, Rev. C. E. Mason, Rev. C. S. Frost, Rev. C. G. Mosher, Rev. W. M. Davis, Rev. D. B. Lothrop, Rev. A. B. Hyde, Rev. B. P. Browne, Rev. R. M. Trafletton and Rev. R. L. Howard.

Church in Residential District



Essex Street Free Baptist Church, located in the center of one of the city's finest residential districts.

30
12
2

FIRST BAPTIST ORGANIZED IN PRIVATE HOME

History Goes Back to 1818 Church Dedicated In 1829

The history of the First Baptist church goes back to a Friday afternoon, January 30, 1818, when a small group of people met, in a private home on Harlow street to organize Bangor's First Baptist church.

Of this group eleven, five men and

six women, had formerly been communicants of the First Parish (Congregational) church. They were, in the order of their signing the articles of organization: Nathaniel Burrill, Thomas Bradbury, Sarah P. Burr, Royal Clarke, Susan R. Clarke, John Legro, Patience Legro, Catherine Logan, Sarah Randall and Edward Sargent.

It will be noted that, of the sixteen members comprising the young church, nine were women. Although from that time forward they remained sturdy and faithful it was not until 1913 that women were given the right to vote on business af-

fairs; nearly ninety-five years after the organization of the church.

The first house of worship was dedicated April 16th, 1829, at the corner of Center and Harlow streets. Prior to that time services of worship were held in schoolhouses and private homes. This building was destroyed in the great fire of April 30th, 1911, and the church was faced with the problem of rebuilding. The membership was divided on the question of the advisability of rebuilding. Some were in favor of

uniting with one of the other Baptist churches in the city and others were in favor of rebuilding on a new site. This problem was warmly discussed for some time. At last the latter group prevailed and plans for the new church went forward, under the inspiring leadership of the late Reverend George C. Sauer, then

pastor of the church.

Too much cannot be said for the patient and courageous leadership of Mr. Sauer in this time of crisis. In the face of considerable opposition within the ranks he led his people on until the present house of worship on Center and Somerset streets fulfilled his cherished dreams. It is a beautiful structure and occupies a commanding situation. This new building was dedicated in May, 1913. In the interval of two years from the destruction of the old building and the dedication of the new the congregation held its services in a downtown hall and in other places.

In more than a hundred years of

its history this church has endeavored to serve the community by witnessing to the imperishable principles of the Christian Gospel. It looks forward to many more years of larger service to the cause of God and humanity.

The pastors of the church have been as follows:

Rev. Otis Briggs, 1919-1921; Rev. Thomas B. Ripley, 1828-1834; Rev. Thomas Curtis, 1834-1837; Rev. Adam Wilson, 1836-1841; Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, — 1846; Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, 1846-1858; Rev. Albion K. P. Small, 1858-1868; Rev. Frances T. Hazelwood, 1868-1884; Rev. Theodore E. Busfield, 1885-1892; Rev. Albert E. Kingsley, 1893-1903; Rev. G. B. Merritt, 1904-1909; Rev. George Carlyle Sauer, 1909-1916; Rev. Francis S. Bernauer, 1916-1923; and Rev. Wayne L. Robinson, 1924 —.

THIRTY-SIX FINGERS

September 22, 1834

The wife of a Mr. Van der Brom, age 70, has been delivered of three little Van der Broms with 36 fingers and six thumbs equally shared among them.

First Baptist Edifice



This handsome church, located in Center street, arose from the ruins of the 1911 fire.

Church Inspired by Student



The Forest Avenue Congregational Church which now serves a large community on the East side of the city was inspired by a student of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

INSPIRATION OF STUDENT CAUSES CHURCH ORIGIN

Forest Avenue Congo. Edifice Among Young- est In City

It was the inspiration of a student of the Bangor Theological Seminary that brought about the inception of the Forest Avenue Congregational church.

The inspired student was A. G. Heyhoe. And one day while walking by the corner of Mt. Hope Avenue and Forest Avenue he saw an opportunity to serve a number of people through a neighborhood church.

About two Sundays before Christmas, 1901 he opened a Sunday School in what was then known as the "Ledge School." It is recorded that the first Sunday was stormy and that the young seminarian was very much discouraged. Two Sunday's later however his efforts were rewarded by an attendance of 22 members and shortly after young Mr. Heyhoe was conducting regular Wednesday night prayer meetings, as well in the community.

Soon the facilities of the school-house became inadequate and a meeting was called to consider establishing a house of worship. A soliciting committee was appointed and the Forest Avenue Congregational Society was organized.

The land on which the church stands at present was purchased and donated to the society by the late E. P. Burpee and the cost of erection was further lessened when a number of men donated their services towards building the structure.

The Forest Avenue Church was dedicated May 27, 1904 with the Rev. Albert G. Heyhoe delivering his farewell sermon on that occasion. The dedicatory sermon was given by Rev. David N. Beach, D. D.

The church expanded rapidly and the structure became inadequate in 1913. It being necessary to construct a vestry, kitchen, meeting room and to enlarge the auditorium. A rededication service was conducted on December 6, 1904 with the Rev. C. A. Moore, D. D. pastor of the All Souls Congregational church preaching the sermon.

Rev. William C. H. Moe, also a student at the seminary succeeded Rev. Heyhoe on June 15, 1904 serving until June 4, 1905. Other pastors who have served in the church include Rev. George A. Logan, June 4, 1905-June 3, 1906; Rev. Elias Jenkins, June 3, 1906-Sept. 30, 1906; Rev. Thomas Johnston, Oct. 7, 1906-October 1907. From this time until November 22, 1908 the pulpit was supplied by substitutes. Rev. Asa M. Parker assumed his duties on that date continuing until May 29, 1910.

Rev. Edwin C. Brown, the first full time resident pastor accepted a call to the church August 7, 1910 and served continuously until September 30, 1918 when he accepted a call to Island Falls.

Other residents pastors have been Rev. Thomas Day, November 7, 1918-June 1930; Rev. Robert E. Laithe, December 1920-October 15, 1922; Rev. H. L. Arnold July 21, 1923-November 30, 1904; Rev. Leon A. Deane January 12, 1925-April 5, 1931 and Rev. Arthur Wallace who accepted a call November 1, 1931 and is the present pastor.

The development and progress of the church has been materially assisted through the cooperation of Dr. Calvin M. Clark of the Bangor Theological Seminary and Rev. Charles M. Moore, D. D. of the All Souls Congregational church.

Handsome Jewish Synagogue



Synagogue of the Congregation Beth Israel which was erected shortly after the original synagogue was burned in the fire of 1911.

BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION FORMED IN 1888

Saturday Services First Held in Hall on Park Street

The Congregation Beth Israel, was first organized in 1888 when meetings were held in rooms on Park street.

At that time the Jewish population in Bangor was not very large and it was not until 1897 that twenty of the leaders got together in the hall where the Park Theatre now stands and decided to erect a synagogue.

The first building was erected in Center street, and the Rabbi Louis Selzer, who is now a well known figure in New York, came direct from Poland to conduct the services and lead the Bangor followers of Judaism in matters pertaining to their religion.

Rabbi Selzer left Bangor for Palestine and the following year his work was taken up by Rabbi Klarchko who remained in Bangor for about two years. After Rabbi Klarchko's departure the synagogue

was supplied by cantors for several years until the arrival of Rabbi Shoket in 1912.

The Congregation Beth Israel's structure was destroyed in the great fire of 1911 and the beautiful new edifice in York street was erected in 1911.

Morris Rosen, at that time was president of the congregation and other leaders who co-operated in the planning and building of the new structure included: John Lemuel Allen, Max Goldman, Simon Kominsky, Louis Goldberg, Harry Cohen, Joseph Bernstein, Joseph Beyer, Max Cohen, John R. Wallace, Simon Cohen, Wolff Lipsky and David Snyder.

Mr. Rosen served as president of the congregation from 1904 to 1924. It was largely through his leadership and the cooperation he received from other leaders that the sum of \$30,000 was raised to pay for the new synagogue and the congregation was soon declared to be free from debt.

Rabbi Shoket left Bangor in 1918 after six years of inspirational service and the congregation was again supplied by cantors until 1925 when Rabbi L. Levine came to this city.

Rabbi Levine served the congregation until this year, when he left Bangor to join his wife in Europe.

Rev. A. Z. David is the present religious leader of the congregation.

The Congregation Beth Israel has done much for the religious and cultural advancement for the followers of Judaism in this city and it lists among its members, many of the leaders in the business, industrial and educational life of Bangor and vicinity at the present time.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST STARTED IN 1898

Small Group of Students Organize In Hall on Main Street

In the fall of the year 1898, a small group of students of Christian Science and followers of Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, organized and incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Maine, First Church of Christ Scientist, now located at 183 French street, Bangor. The purpose was: "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (Manual P. 17).

Records show the following as charter members: Frederick E. Baxter, Lizzie M. Libby, Newell P. Libby, Edith M. Walton, Sara E.

Waning, William M. Page, Elijah J. Watson, Gideon Ray, and Charles F. Baxter.

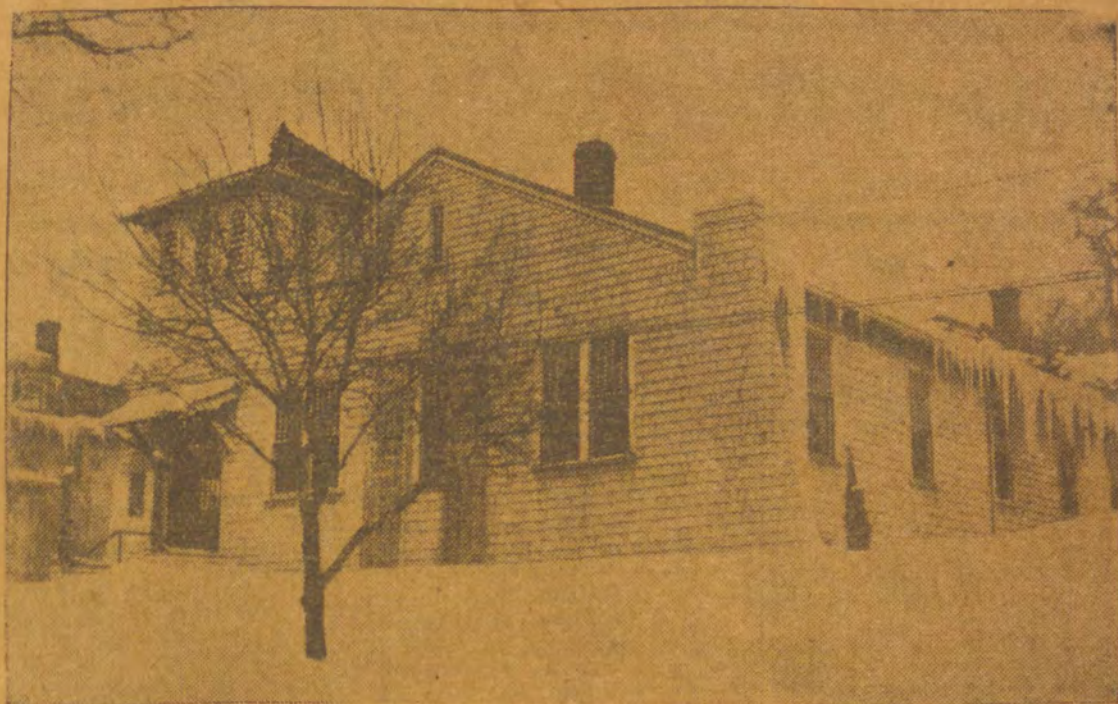
Services were first held in a little hall over J. C. White's store on Main street, with Mr. Baxter and Mrs. Libby as readers. Later the society met in various halls until, in the year 1920, it purchased a lot on French street and erected a Chapel in which it now worships.

Since its inception the following have served as readers in the church: Frederick E. Baxter, Lizzie M. Libby, Edith M. Walton, W. H. Davis, Sarah A. Davis, Gorham H. Wood, Grace L. Wood, George C. Eames, Ruth H. Bailey, W. A. Talbot, Mildred Thurston, Mary L. Eames, Georgia B. Steward, Charles A. Dillingham.

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

In 1834 Allen Gilman was mayor, and the members of the board of Aldermen were Asa Davis, Moses Patten, Samuel Call, John Wilkins, John Brown, and Frederick Wingate. Charles Rice was city clerk, with Solomon Patten as president of the common council.

Christian Science Church



Church of Christ Scientist erected in 1920

GENERALS INSPECT MOOSEHEAD LAKE

(Whig & Courier, July 2, 1838)

Gen. Wool, accompanied by Major Graham of the U. S. Army, J. E. Johnson, Engineer, and Gen. James Irish of Gorham, arrived in this city on Friday, and we understand they are to leave tomorrow morning for Moosehead Lake, where it is expected one or more sites for Military posts will be selected. Thence they will go down the St. Croix, and perhaps the Penobscot, where other sites will be selected for the same purpose if judged necessary. The posts, we further learn, are to be immediately established.

CEMETERY ASS'N INCORPORATED IN CENTURY YEAR

**Mt. Hope Organized
In Year Bangor Be-
came City**

A BRIEF HISTORY

**First Burial Grounds
Were Along Banks of
Penobscot**

The Mount Hope Cemetery association was first incorporated in 1834

by some of the most prominent citizens of Bangor. The second incorporation took place in 1858.

The history of the association shows the connection therewith of many residents of Bangor whose names are well known even to the present generation and it is a somewhat remarkable record of achievement in the gradual building up of a great institution from a humble beginning and for the fact that the association in all of its 100 years of existence has had but five secretaries, long terms of office being the rule.

Dr. John Barstow was the first secretary. He was succeeded after some years by Samuel Thatcher, Jr., who died in 1876 at the ripe old age of 96 years. He was the grandfather of the late B. B. Thatcher and great-grandfather of George T. Thatcher. John Bright, father of the late Joseph M. Bright, succeeded Mr. Thatcher, holding the office many years, and Joseph M. Bright followed his father in that office, holding it until his decease. Carl E. Danforth is the present and fifth secretary. J. M. Bright served as secretary from 1886 to 1931, his father, John Bright, having held the office from 1838 to 1886.

The original incorporation in 1934 was performed pursuant to the following call:

"Whereas, John Barstow of Bangor proposes to purchase of Gen'l Joseph Treat a part of Lot, No 27, to wit, fifty acres of the same, and purposes to appropriate a portion of the same to the purpose of Horticulture and another portion to that of a Cemetery, according to a Plan of the same drawn by Charles G. Bryant of said Bangor. Therefore we the undersigned, in order to enable the said Barstow to make the purchase, severally agree to take the number of shares affixed to our respective names at one hundred dollars a share on the following

conditions. Viz.—said Cemetery ground, as laid out by said plan to the Brook (where it comes to it) to be divided into thirty-five shares and to be the property of the owner of shares as a corporate body, under the act of Incorporation passed last winter, intitled "an act to incorporate the Bangor Horticultural Society" and to be regulated and controlled by the vote of said Society and according to such By Laws as said Society may establish. The remainder of said fifty acres to be the property of said Barstow. And the part designated on said plan for the Garden is to be forever used as such by said Barstow, his executors, administrators, heirs and assigns, reserving to the said Barstow the right to erect on the same what buildings he may want for his private accommodation as a place of residence for himself and family. Said Barstow is to throw out for a public street forever a street fifty feet wide on the west side of said Lot from the county road to the Brook according to the Plan, and fence the same with a good fence and set out a good thorn hedge on each side of said street and maintain said fence and hedge on the side next to the garden and Cemetery forever.

"The Deed of said Cemetery and Garden Lot to be taken direct from said Treat to the said Corporation and the Corporation then to give a Deed of the Garden Lot to said Barstow to be used by him, his heirs and assigns for the Purposes of Horticulture as above expressed. Provided no subscriber shall be holden till the thirty-five shares are filled. It is also further understood and agreed that said Barstow, his heirs and assigns are to set out and forever maintain and support a thorn hedge fence around the whole extension of said Cemetery so far as it adjoins the premises herein described and that the front or bank and shore of the River are to be occupied so as not to obstruct a passage covering the whole width of the Lot conveyed by said Treat to the water. Said Treat to have the benefit of the shore below the Bank during his life if he wishes it."

This document in the record book is dated "Bangor 23 April 1834."

There were 31 subscribers, as follows:

Geo. W. Pickering, Amos Patten, Thos. F. Hatch, A. G. Jewett, Joseph

Treat, Edward Kent, John Wilkins, W. T. & H. Peirce, Philip Coombs, Saml. P. Dutton, Sam'l Smith, Warren Preston, Warren & Brown, James Crosby, S. I. Foster, Thos. A. Hill, James B. Fiske, I. N. Lumbert, Norcross & Mason, Nath'l Harlow, John A. French, Abner Taylor, John C. Dexter, Thos. Drew, Mark Trafton, Chas. H. Hammond, L. H. Dwinall, Charles Hayes, Asa Davis, Sam'l Thatcher, Jr., Amos Davis.

The petition for meeting for incorporation was addressed to Jonas Cutting, Esq., as justice of the peace. Mr. Cutting being later one of the great judges of the supreme court of Maine. Edward Kent, later governor, judge and one who held other high offices, was moderator of the first meeting and John Barstow clerk.

A temporary organization which was made permanent at the first regular annual meeting, held June 9, 1835, had the following as the first board of officers:

President, Amos Patten; treasurer, Thomas A. Hill; secretary, John Barstow; executive committee, Amos Patten, Thomas A. Hill, Joseph Treat.

The Brook mentioned can now be traced, although not of the size 100 years ago which made it a distinctive boundary line. There is now a small brook near the administration building. Some of the old records seem to indicate that it was called Forbes' brook.

It appears from the old records that the matter of maintaining a thorn hedge fence was one of moment.

The records show that Dr. John Barstow apparently did not carry out the provisions regarding the thorn hedge fence, requiring action by the corporation, which on Jan. 25, 1844, voted that the lease of Dec. 20, 1834, to Dr. John Barstow revert to the corporation "by reason of the non-fulfilment of the conditions thereof." Samuel Thatcher, Jr., was elected secretary to succeed Dr. Barstow. John Bright was chosen secretary to succeed Mr. Thatcher, serving more than 40 years.

In 1883 an artificial pond was created on that part of the cemetery on the State street frontage.

In 1884 the soldiers' monument on the State street frontage was dedicated with appropriate exercises. It has been stated that it was the first soldiers' monument to be erected in the country commemorating the heroic dead of the Civil War.

There were 67.96 acres of land in the old part of Mt. Hope cemetery, to which were added 59 acres of cleared land and 80 acres of wood land in recent years, Mt. Hope avenue being crossed for the extension.

The town line of Veazie, which joined the old cemetery lot, was removed some distance when Bangor citizens purchased strips of land and presented it to the cemetery corporation.

The cemetery property extends to Penobscot river, crossing State street and the railroad right of way.

Mt. Hope is now a beauty spot by reason of its fine trees, shrubbery, well laid out avenues, magnificent mausoleums, etc. The generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin R. Webber of an iron fence enclosure has added immeasurably to the setting.

OLD BURIAL GROUNDS

In the early 1800's burial grounds were chosen for their locations near the Penobscot river, it seems, some having been situated at points which now appear to be most incongruous, judging from developments in the past 60 years or more.

One seems to have been located near the Bangor-Brewer bridge, as an old record states that previous to 1836 the bodies were removed to Mt. Hope cemetery, which was incorporated in 1834.

There was another ancient burial ground in Main street on the knoll which has since been removed, opposite the Hose 2 fire station, now in

disuse as a fire station. In 1849 the bodies were removed from that cemetery to Mt. Hope. The lot in question was sold many years ago to the Maine Central R. R. Co., and that company removed the bank to make room for storage tracks for freight cars, greatly enlarging the western yard.

A primary school house was situated on that bank for a long period, the building having been removed at about 1870 from its original location in Railroad street opposite Summer street.

VERY HEALTHY THERE

Wed., July 12, 1837. A gentleman who went west, to look up a lot, after alighting at a tavern and getting dinner, asked the landlord if the place was healthy—if he could get a lot of land cheap—how many inhabitants there were, and how long the town had been settled. He was answered that it was very healthy; that a certain lot, 25x100, could be had for \$26,000; that there were 500 inhabitants, and that the town had been settled five years—the gentleman walked about the town, visited the graveyard, and counted 1600 graves! He ordered his bill, packed up, and left the place as speedily as possible.—Daily Whig and Courier.

FIRST CATHOLIC PARISH FORMED IN BANGOR, 1834

St. Michael's Later
Became Known as
St. John's

HAS PROUD RECORD

Over 4,000 Members at
Present Time; Fine
Schools Provided

For the beginning of early Catholic history in Bangor, one must go back almost to the first settlement of white men, prior to the Revolutionary war.

Long before the settlement was incorporated as the village of Sunbury, Jesuit missionaries used to visit the community regularly and administer the sacrament, and many Catholics used to ride to Old Town on horseback where a priest was located, to attend mass.

The first celebration of mass in Bangor, as far as it is known took place in 1828, in the house of James Carr on Court street. At intervals for several years afterwards, mass was said on Broad street by various visiting priests including Father Barbour who was then located in Old Town. It is also recorded that Father Fenwick of Boston visited Old Town and Bangor.

As late as 1830, however, Bangor Catholics went to Old Town, not only to attend mass, but to prepare themselves for the sacraments, several weddings of Bangor couples occurred in the chapel on Indian Island, the ceremonies being performed by the Rev. Gerald Barbour, a convert.

St. Michael's parish, which afterwards became St. John's was established, so far as can be learned from the records, in 1834, and the Rev. Patrick McNamee was sent to this city as the first pastor. Mass was said in various homes and in Broad street, until 1836 when Rev. Michael Lynch was sent to Bangor to succeed Father McNamee.

FIRST CHURCH

It was under the leadership of Father Lynch that St. Michael's church was erected in Court street. It was a snug little structure and a model for that time. Father Lynch remained as pastor until 1839 when he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas O'Sullivan who remained as pastor until 1853 when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Bapst, S. J.

The coming of Father Bapst, is said to have marked a new epoch in the history of the Catholic church. It was imperative that Catholics in Bangor should have larger and better accommodations and to supply these needs Father Bapst bent his efforts and spent endless hours to fulfill the needs of the parishioners.

It was his first intention to erect the new church of St. John's near Broadway and Somerset streets but this was later changed for a new site in Worksite, just above Boyd street. The edifice was completed in 1855 and the first Mass was sung on Christmas Day of that year.

Coming to Bangor with Father Bapst were several Jesuit fathers, notably Rev. James C. Moore and Rev. Eugene Vetromile, the latter being made pastor a number of years later.

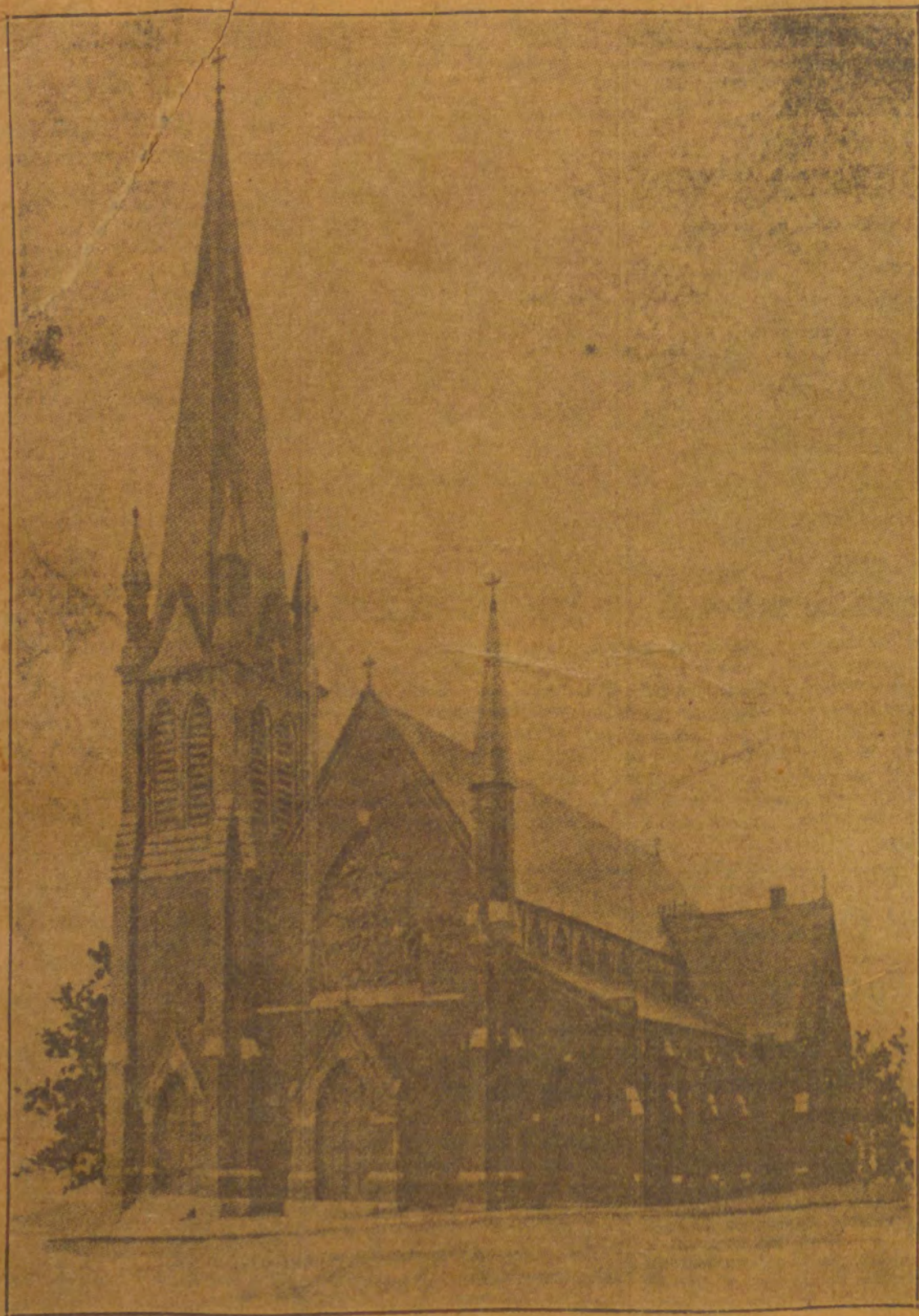
Rev. Henry Gillin became pastor of St. John's in 1859 when Father Bapst was called to duty elsewhere and he continued his service until 1865. It was under his direction that the first parochial school was established on Newbury street in 1865, and the first convent was erected. Among the first Sisters of Mercy to come to this city were Sister Mary Gonzaga O'Brien, superior; and Sisters Mary Agnes O'Brien, Mary Xavier Byrne, Mary Gabriel Fahey and Sister Patricia, whose family names is not known, at the present time.

The Rev. James Murphy, the Rev. Eugene Vetromile and the Rev. Clement Mutsaers held the pastorate of the church in the order named after Father Gillin.

It was during Father Mutsaers' pastorate in 1870 that St. John's was divided and St. Mary's parish was organized. Masses were said, for a time in the City Hall, prior to the erection of the latter church.

Father Edward McSweeney became pastor of the church in 1874 and continued as the religious leader of St. John's parish for a period of 34 years until the time of his death.

St. John's Catholic Church



Roman Catholic Church in York street, which has long been recognized as a center of religious life in the city.

in 1908. It was during the pastorate of Monsignor that the Schwartz residence, then on the site of the present St. John's school was purchased. This was for a time

Church Buildings Were Prominent In Old Days

known as St. Xavier's Academy, and accommodated students and boarders for several years. It was moved afterwards, renovated and remodeled into the present St. Xavier's convent.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Possessed of an artistic nature Father McSweeney made a number of improvements in the church and it was under his direction that the interior was decorated and beautified, and the Stations of the Cross installed. He also purchased a modern bell which was hung in the belfry in 1887. Father McSweeney died in July 1908.

The Rev. P. J. Garrity was named pastor during the fall of 1908. A man of great zeal and vision he erected the present St. John's school in State street, 1911-12, with the view of having it provide for the educational needs of the Catholic children in the community for years to come. It was under his leadership that the first Catholic orphanage was instituted in this city. The orphanage which was located in Somerset street, was for a time known as the Eastern Maine Orphanage. It was afterwards moved to its present location in outer Hammond street where it became known as St. Michael's orphanage in commemoration of the first Catholic church in the city.

Father Garrity died in February 1919 and he was succeeded by the present pastor and permanent rector, the Rev. T. J. Nelligan, P. R., a native of Bangor.

Many improvements have been made in the church, convent and other properties of the parish under Father Nelligan's guidance.

The John Baptist High school, recognized as one of the finest model educational institutions in the East was erected by the parishoners of both St. John's and St. Mary's parishes. Father Martin J. Clary was pastor of St. Mary's when the foundation was laid in 1926 and after his death his place was filled by the Rev. Timothy H. Houlihan, who like Father Nelligan is a native of Bangor.

Under the leadership of these two zealous priests the fine structure on Broadway was brought to completion and dedicated in 1927. It provided a high school for boys as well as girls and at the present time has well over 400 pupils.

During the past fall the Xaverian brothers, a notable teaching order, came to Bangor to take charge of the boys' division of the high school with Brother Adelbert as principal.

From Charles P. Roberts Semi-Centennial History

(Published in 1894)

It used to be said in Massachusetts that its emigrants carried with them down into Maine a good supply of enterprise, if not of religion. They resent in behalf of our native city the intentional slur. In its earlier as well as its later years Bangor had as much religion, denominational and otherwise, to the square acre as the Commonwealth.

The old building now "City Hall" was built by a corporation in 1812 designed for religious worship, and used for town and for several years for county purposes. The leading faith the Congregational orthodox. They built their own church in 1821, Harvey Loomis, pastor. This was burned in 1830, rebuilt 1831, and remodeled 1860.

In 1818, the now Unitarian, not relishing the peppery doctrines of the times, split off under the name of the "Independent Congregational Society," and built their first church in 1828. It was burned in 1851 and succeeded by the present edifice in 1853.

The Baptist church on Harlow street was also built in 1828, and the old Methodist church, near the foot of Union street, now used for storing provisions for this world, was probably erected somewhat earlier. It was here that brother John Penney the more pious and learned brick-maker, announcing a class meeting at his house, said it would take place on Wednesday evening next the Lord willing, or on the next week Wednesday, whether or no!

The Theological seminary, removed from Hampden to Bangor in 1819, occupied a conspicuous brick structure, just before the incorporation of the city, and shone out grandly with its illuminated front in honor of that event. The Hammond street church swarmed from the first parish, then and for years under Rev. Swan L. Pomeroy, in the fall of 1833 and occupied the completed church in 1834.

It was remodeled in 1854 and recently appropriately observed its semi-centennial anniversary by worthily honoring the beloved pastor of its first 26 years, Rev. John Maltby by a memorial window.

The Pine Street Methodist, recently renovated, was erected in 1836, which year was also marked by the building of the St. John's Episcopal on French street and the old wooden St. Michael's (Catholic) on Court street.

We recite these facts "and point with pride" to the half-dozen or more heaven-kissing spires in refutation of the above mentioned slur. Lumber and piety have not been incompatible--unless it might be in the neighborhood of Old Town!

CITY HALL ONCE MEETING-HOUSE

72

Congregation Beth Abraham Synagogue



The Beth Abraham Synagogue, in York street, is in a sense Bangor's youngest house of religious worship. It was dedicated February 19, 1933.

BETH ABRAHAM'S NEW SYNAGOGUE OF MODERN TYPE

Congregation Erected New Temple After Fire in 1932

The Congregation Beth Abraham was first organized in 1904 under the direction of David P. Striar and other leaders who wished a synagogue where services would conform to those held in certain sections of Russia.

Rabbi Magidson was the first religious leader of the congregation, coming to this city soon after the organization had been completed and officers appointed. At first meetings were held at 39 Carr street, and it was not until 1907 that the first synagogue had been erected.

This was destroyed in a fire March 20, 1932. Members of the congregation immediately set about raising a fund for a new temple and the present fine structure was completed and dedicated February 19, 1933. It cost \$15,000.

Rabbi L. Levine and Cantor Gafnowitz officiated at the dedicatory services which were most impressive.

The Beth Abraham Synagogue is the first to be built in Bangor with modern interior arrangements. The altar is in the center as in the old form but placed against a wall so the Rabbi and Cantor may face each other during services.

Harry Rabin, is the president of the congregation at the present time and he was the president of the building committee which pledged and raised the funds for the erection of the temple. Other members of the building committee were Samuel Smith, Harry Finer, David Striar, Jacob Chason, Inmann Striar, and Barney Cooper.

JEWISH PEOPLE CAME TO MAINE IN 18th CENTURY

First Permanent Settlement Was Made During 1815

The first Jewish settlers came to Bangor and vicinity prior to the Revolutionary days. It was brought out recently through the research efforts of Professor William Otis Sawtelle, of Haverford, Pa., and Islesford.

Dr. Sawtelle brought out that spasmodic settlements were made in Bangor, the Cranberry Isles and Islesboro early in the 18th century. The first families appear to have come from Spain, Portugal and Germany. One of the earliest of these was the Lowe or Levi family, the descendants of which have intermarried. This family is still represented by some of the Lurvey and Lowe families in Hancock county.

FIRST HELLENES CAME TO BANGOR 30 YEARS AGO

Orthodox Church Is Considered Youngest In the City

The Hellenic element which has helped make Bangor a cosmopolitan city must not be forgotten during Bangor's centennial.

The first Hellenes came to Bangor about 30 years ago. These people came from far away Sparta in sunny Arcadia, the land of mythology. The Arcadians or particularly the Spartans were the first to migrate from old Hellas and to seek their fortunes in other lands. Wherever one may travel all over the face of the globe in Russia, Egypt, England, South Africa or in any traversible section of the earth, he will find these intrepid adventurers who, true to their wanderlust heritage left their native hearths to find fame and fortune for themselves and their loved ones.

Those who came directly from Old Hellas to Bangor had much courage, as nothing could be further removed from the sunny clime of their homeland than the cold winter and sometimes the mild summer weather of Maine.

The first permanent settlement of the Jews in Maine starts with the German immigration however. This began as a recognized movement after the downfall of Napoleon in 1815 (with the consequent reaction against the Jews) and grew to a maximum with the defeat of the German revolutionary movement in 1848, in which a few Jewish intellectuals were directly involved.

Bangor is believed to be the first town in Maine to develop an organized Jewish group. Its first congregation, Ahawas Achim, was organized in 1849 and its earliest Jewish burial ground was consecrated in the same year. These institutions, were of course, the center about which this early community revolved, and there is much of interest to be said of the personnel which maintained them, and what happened to them.

Before the year 1855 we find in this group family names like: Bach, Baer, Bennett, Billingsheim, Dreyfus, Gunst, Harris, Heineman (Hayneman), Kesler, Kurtz, Levy, Melerson (Meyerson), Silber, (Silver), Selbert and (Sommer), Spitz, Stern, Wangersheim (Wingersheim), Wetzler and Wolf.

These first Greek settlers, after much difficulty and hardship in adjusting themselves (first to the warm conditions, second to the language difficulties and third to the loneliness of being in a strange cold country where no one understood them and the customs were so different) after much thrift and hard work succeeded in establishing themselves in business. Gradually they began buying their own homes and were soon rearing their families in accordance with the traditions of their homeland and their present environment.

During these first few years when there were only three or four families of Hellenes here, they used to call a visiting pastor of their faith to preach to them three or four times a year and to perform any other religious sacraments such as baptisms, marriages and other religious ceremonies.

As the years went by many new arrivals came to the Queen City, and it was thought best to secure a permanent pastor. Thus we found in the year of 1923 that the first pastor of the Greek Orthodox faith to establish residence in our city was the Rev. Charles Capsiotis.

There still being too few families to enable them to build a church they used to hire a hall in which they conducted their church services.

In the year 1926 they incorporated the Eastern Orthodox Society of St. George with Peter Manty as its first chairman, George Skoufis as treasurer and Spiro Predaris as secretary. At the first regular meeting of the society it was voted to build a house of worship which was carried out in 1928, and the first services were held in February, 1930. The Greek Orthodox following consists of Russians, Syrians and some Polish people as well as Greeks.

74
The present pastor is the Rev. George Thalassitis, a graduate of Pythagoras College in the island where St. John wrote the Revelation.

The Greek people of Bangor have formed a branch of the Ahepa organization known all over the country. The association was formed about 15 years ago for the purpose of instilling American ideals into the minds of our new citizens of Greek parentage and of fostering the lofty ideal of their mother country, because Governor Ritchie of Maryland said in an address to the Ahepans, one cannot become a good American unless he is a good Greek.

The name Ahepa is symbolic, its letters standing for American, Hellenic, Educational and Progressive Association.

Many prominent Americans belong to this fraternal order, and it has done much to inspire good will between Americans and Hellenes in every city in the country.

The Greek people make loyal American citizens and many of them fought in the last World War. Bangor added not a little to the quota, there being many Greek ex-service men in this city.

Bangor feels proud of her Greek citizens and they are indeed proud to live in this city which has welcomed them and made them a part of the community.

St. Mary's Edifice



Erected in 1870, St. Mary's church, now has more than 3000 parishioners.

ST. MARY'S HAS PARISH OF OVER 3000 PERSONS

Church Built in 1870
Under Leadership of
Rev. John Murphy

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church was erected in 1870, at a time in which Bangor was growing rapidly. Prior to that time the city had but one Catholic church, St. John's having absorbed St. Michael's parish, when the former structure was built on its present site in York street.

Rev. John Murphy was delegated to come to Bangor early in 1870, at the request of a number of Catholic laymen who lived on the west side of the city and it was through his leadership that the present handsome church in Cedar street was erected.

Father Murphy continued as pastor until 1880. In that year the Rev. M. C. O'Brien was appointed as pastor and during the period he served the church in Bangor, the parish flourished. Father O'Brien provided the leadership under which the parochial school was erected in First street, during 1882 and he also raised the funds for the building of the convent shortly after the school's completion.

BANGOR'S FIRST SUIT AT LAW

Rounding Up of Tough
Citizen Who Stumped
First Minister to Fight

Bangor's first lawsuit was tried 144 years ago, come September. Jacob Bussell, first permanent white settler, and Rev. Seth Noble, first minister, were mixed up in it.

Concerning Bussell and his early neighbors on the Penobscot many quaint stories are to be found in the musty records of Bangor, which was known (the locality) to the Indian as Kadeskit or Kadesquit, later on as Condeskeag, and in 1791, when it was incorporated as a town of the Province of Massachusetts, District or Maine, under the name of Kenduskeag. According to a manuscript written in the hand of the Rev. Seth Noble, who was the first clergyman to settle here instituted the first law suit in the settlement, and it involved besides himself, the first settler, and Rev. Noble, the first minister, another man whose name

Father O'Brien continued as pastor until 1901 and he was followed by the Rev. Michael F. Walsh who served from 1902 until 1906.

The Rt. Rev. M. C. McDonough who afterwards became monsignor of the Maine diocese, was the next pastor. The Rt. Rev. McDonough remained in Bangor only a part of one year, from 1907-1908.

The Rev. Jeremiah McCarthy was appointed as permanent rector of the diocese in 1908 and served until the time of his death in 1923. The Rev. Martin A. Clary was next appointed as permanent rector and served from 1923 until the time of his death, 1927.

The Rev. T. H. Houlihan, present permanent rector of the parish is a native of Bangor and was transferred to this city from Portland in 1927.

The parish at the present time includes more than 3000 persons and it provides for the religious and practical education of over 600 children from the kindergarten through high school.

St. Mary's church contains a number of beautiful memorial windows which have been presented by parishioners. Among those listed are those in memory of Mr. and Mrs. William Toomey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, Dr. Daniel F. Hennessey, Edward F. McHugh, Robert F. Reilly and James Francis Cannon. Gift windows include those from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Singleton, (now deceased), Mr. and Mrs. John F. Leary, Mrs. Patrick Igo and the Children of Mary Sodality.

stands out prominently in local history, Col. Jonathan Eddy, who was the first magistrate. Here is a copy of the original settler's complaint, as it appears in the record:

Kenduskeag Plantation,
Sept. 30, 1790.

The complaint of Jacob Bussell, Snr Cooper of Kenduskeag-Plantation (so-called) against David Wall, yeoman, of Orlington, both of the county of Hancock.

Your complainant testifieth and saith that said David Wall, did, on the evening of the Twentieth of this Month, villify and abuse, said Jacob in his own house; that said David went out of said Jacob's House, where he striped and chal-

lenged said Jacob to fight. That said Jacob uttered thirty prophane Oaths; that said David did, not less than ten times call said Jacob, an Old damned grey-headed bugar of hell.

That said David did, the same evening, call the Rev. Seth Noble, a damned rascal, that he villified him, by abusive language, and often challenged him to fight.

Your complainant desires your Honour, would take notice of said David's vile conduct and bring him to Justice.

Jacob Bussell.

To Col. Jonathan Eddy, Esq.
Penobscot River.

INDIAN NAMES DESCRIPTIVE OF BANGOR, VICINITY

Mrs. Eckstorm Gives Interpretation of Various Names

"Indian names are always descriptive of the place—says Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, of Brewer, long acknowledged an authority on Indian lore, who has spent over 20 years in research work. The Indian names frequently tell the topography of the place somewhat as American names do.

A visit with Mrs. Eckstorm takes one back to the days before white men tread the regions surrounding Penobscot Bay and its tributaries. She is filled with enthusiasm for her work which in some respects is not work because she loves it.

"I wonder how many know that Chemo is a modern name, that the old Indian name was K'ehl Mugwock, which did not refer to the lake itself but to the bog which adjoins it, and means "big bog?"

"Passadumkeag, does not mean "pass-the-dum-keag," as we are frequently told, but means, "above the gravel" and refers to the rapids in the main river where you pass over the quick waters before you enter the stream.

"Nicatous, fishing ground and hunting ground of many Bangoreans, is not the correct spelling; it should be Nicatowis, which means in Indian, "little fork," and refers not to the lake but to the forks in Passadumkeag stream. How Nicatowis happens to be spelled wrong is rather interesting. One Johnathan Darling, who in the 1880's carried on sporting camps in that section, was not what one could call an "over good" speller, and he had considerable correspondence with the outside world as he was a good business man and anxious to have his business publicized. To him goes the credit or discredit of corrupting the name.

"Nicatow referred to the "big fork" in the river at Medway and so Nicatowis, according to the Indian root, is the "little fork," said Mrs. Eckstorm. Indians, she points out, named the places as they came up the river.

"Moosehead Lake, likely refers," Mrs. Eckstorm relates, "To the old Klineo legend, the Indians believed that Glushgehbek killed a big moose and left his body and that Klineo was the body and so Moosehead Lake.

Sowadabscook is a corruption of the word Sewe-daps-cook which means "slanting-ledge-place," which was perfectly descriptive of the place at the time the name was given. The stream poured over a slanting ledge until, after the erection of a mill, the water's course following a freshet was diverted to its present passage.

"Segeunkedunk stream in South Brewer is the name usually given the flow of this water; but it is not correct, as the present form has no meaning at all, while the name Sededunkedunk refers to the "stream entering the river with rapids" and was without doubt the name given by the Indians to this particular stream.

"Kenduskeag refers to "the all catching place" as the eels were always plentiful at this spot and it was the custom of the Indians to have the names of places mean something.

"Passamaquoddy is said to mean several things but the true meaning refers to the "getting of many pollock." Penobscot was probably given the river because of the rocky passage between Bangor and Old Town, as that is what it refers to and not to the entire river.

"Piscataquis means "the branch." The island at Old Town was called by the Indians Nahhamsunkungan, which meant "alewives-catching-place," thousands being caught there in season. This name has been corrupted and has been called Arumsunkhungan, Rumfeekhungus and others from time to time.

"The Penjejawock Stream at the Red Bridge, so-called, is a corruption of the name Bemidjwock, meaning "pouring down" and refers not to the stream but to Treat's Falls where at one time there were two "pitches" of some eight feet in all, which were the first obstruction found by the Indians as they came up the river.

"Mattawamkeag refers to the manner in which the stream enters the river over a gravel bed. Olamon means "red paint" and it was there that the Indians gathered red ochre for their coloring purposes. Katahdin means "big hill."

"Twenty years of research, delving into old records, working out the meaning and correct spelling of names, is a monument to Mrs. Eckstorm's work. She has 2000 words in the process of study; some are completed, others she says she does not expect to be able to finish. One word or name sometimes takes years of study and work to complete.

"The Indians were afraid of mountains and only named them when necessity demanded for direction purposes. The oldest names found are not always the best forms, points out Mrs. Eckstorm, and so one has to work many times very long before the best form is finally discovered.

The old Indian names of places in Maine should be kept by all means, she states. It is a prized heritage that we should not lose.

Mrs. Eckstorm recently protested to the United States Geographical Board to have the name Nicatowis spelled correctly on the maps, but the government did not feel inclined to make the improvement. She is official critic of government maps as to Indian names but many times they do not accept the changes recommended.

"Probably no woman in this section of the country has the wealth of information regarding Indians, their history and habits than has this talented woman.

In the Days of Real Sport In Fire Fighting



Eagle No. 3 was one of Bangor's fighting hose companies in the days when there was intense rivalry in getting "first water" on at a fire. The company occupied the two and a half story brick building in Columbia street which was later used for police headquarters on the ground floor, with the cell room in the basement, and the Bangor municipal court on the second floor. The cut shows the valiant Eagle No. 3 company at attention with their hand tub. Standing in the center wearing a helmet is Thomas Hersey, father of Thomas H. Hersey and Guy A. Hersey. Thomas Hersey was fire chief in 1860 and was captain of Eagle No. 3 previously. The second floor of the building was used by the company for its meetings. Bangor's old hand tubs were, unfortunately, sold to neighboring towns when the city pumping station was completed and hydrants were used for fire purposes. One went to Orono, another to Dover-Foxcroft and a third to Searsport, as recalled. They would be valuable relics today if owned here.

Hand Tub Days Produced Many Thrills for Firemen

**Real Races Resulted Every Time an Alarm Sounded;
Office of Fire Chief Considered Among
Town's Highest Honors**

People of the present day who witness the grand rush of a hundred thousand dollars worth of fire apparatus through the streets no doubt get a mild thrill out of it, but can have no idea of the wild excitement which pertained to a hustle for a fire in the good old days of the hand tubs and man-drawn hose reels.

"Them was the good old days" for real excitement and no adequate description can be given of the frantic rush, the intense rivalry for quickest arrival at the scene of the blaze.

Beginning in the first years of Bangor as a city the leading citizens were those who held the office of chief engineer of the fire department, or fire chief. The first chief recorded for an organized department was Ebenezer French, grandfather of Harry French, residing now at Adams and State streets. Mr. French was a business man and owned a farm out Kenduskeag avenue near Lovers' Leap, part of which was known as the mustard

Preserved B. Mills, who succeeded Mr. French, was another prominent citizen. Charles Hayward, the next, was later mayor of Bangor, a very highly respected resident and founder of Charles Hayward & Co., wholesale grocery business. Gen. Gorham L. Boynton, father of Mrs. Charles H. Wood of Court street, was another leading man of his day.

Elijah Low, father of Miss Annie Low, who was assistant in the city treasurer's office for many years, held the office of chief for 14 years.

78
at intervals, being called upon by the city repeatedly.

Hiram H. Fogg, later associated with John Dole as Dole & Fogg, with a big plant in Front street at the foot of Railroad street for the manufacture of gutters and house finish, was chief in 1861 and 1862. He was one of the most popular men of his day by reason of his unfailing geniality and cordiality. Thomas Hersey, father of Guy A. Hersey, was chief in 1860. He was a leading business man and resided out Hammond street, a portion of his big farm being now used as St. Michael's Orphanage. In more recent years John Mason held the office many years and his son, William S. Mason is now in office after nearly a quarter of a century of experience in the fire department.

NUMBER OF CHIEFS

The chief engineers of fire department and the years they served follow:

- 1835 to 1842—Ebenezer French.
- 1843-4—Preserved B. Mills.
- 1845—Charles Hayward.
- 1846 to 1850—Ebenezer French.
- 1851—Gorham L. Boynton.
- 1852—Elijah Low.
- 1853—Elijah Low, declined office.
- 1854 to 1859—Elijah Low.
- 1860—Ichabod E. Loughlin. Declined and David Bugbee chosen, also declined.

- 1860—Thomas Hersey.
- 1861-2—Hiram H. Fogg.
- 1863-4—James W. Williams.
- 1865—George H. Chick.
- 1866—Samuel A. Fellows.
- 1867—Elijah Low.
- 1868—James W. Williams.
- 1869 to 1876—Elijah Low.
- 1877 to 1886—Otis D. Maddocks.
- 1887 to 1895—Albert H. Parker.
- 1895 to 1898—John Mason.
- 1899—Samuel A. Fellows.
- 1900 to 1902—John Mason.
- 1903—Matthew Moriarty.
- 1904—Arthur F. Libby.
- 1905-6—Matthew Moriarty.
- 1907 to 1913—William S. Mason.
- 1914—Patrick J. Kelley.
- 1915—Dennis J. Curran.
- 1916-7—Patrick J. Kelley.
- 1918-9—William S. Mason.
- 1920-6—Eugene LaBarrow.
- 1927 to 1934—William S. Mason.

Commenting on the "recent fire in Eastport," the Daily Whig & Courier of July 18, 1839, contains an article in the paper that reads as follows: "The inhabitants of St. John, N. B., have generously subscribed one thousand dollars and forwarded it for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Eastport. We feel almost afraid to say that no movement of the kind has been made in this city, none certainly to our knowledge, and we are their countrymen!"

Nineteen Bangors In the World

Biggest and Best of the Lot Is the One on the Penobscot River, Maine

There are 19 Bangors in the world, and 15 of them are in the United States, as follows: One each in Alabama, California, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin; and two in Pennsylvania, one in Northampton county, and the other, (West Bangor), in York county; and in addition to the above one in Prince Edward Island, Canada, and three in Great Britain, one of these in Wales and the other two in Ireland, one of these in County Down and the other in County Mayo.

Of these fifteen, nine were named for our own Bangor, as follows: In Wake county, North Carolina; Morgan county, Kentucky; Van Buren county, Michigan; Marshall county, Iowa; Coffey county, Kansas; Walworth county, South Dakota; Butte county, Washington, and Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Of the cities of the name of Bangor in this country, Bangor, Me., without doubt is the largest and best known of any of them. If a mail clerk on a mail train sees a letter addressed to Bangor, with no State given, he usually sends it to this city as a matter of course. Perhaps in the western part of the country mail clerks would know better, but the chances are 10 to 1 that when a mail clerk hears or sees the word, Bangor, he thinks of the city of that name in Maine, which used to be the second greatest lumber port in the United States.

Bangor, Pa., is located in the slate quarrying section of the Keystone state and its people are largely engaged in the manufacture of slate for various uses.

Bangor, Wales is a parliamentary borough and market-town of Carnarvonshire and is often visited by Bangor, Me., people.

Bangor, Ireland, is in the County Down, near Belfast. For many centuries it was famed as a seat of learning, students coming from all parts of Europe for instruction in the great monastery, where, it is said, the monks kept up their chant without cessation for seven hundred years. In later times Bangor, Ireland, has become a noted summer resort.

First Bridge, 1832

The first Penobscot Bridge was built in 1832. This structure was carried away in the great ice-freshet of 1846, and was re-built immediately.

TORIES HELD "LEAN" SESSION

Letter Tells of Miserable Speaker In Washing- ton Ct.

Whig and Courier August 20, 1834:
Extract of a letter from Washing-
ton county.

I attended a lean Tory convention at Cherryfield, and heard a miserable speech from Leonard Jarvis; even his friends sneered at it.

It is not wonderful that Mr. Jarvis should have made a miserable speech. A miserable cause and

79
wretched principles can only be supported by miserable means. Mr. Jarvis and party have undertaken to advocate HIGH TORY PRINCIPLES. Neither Jarvis nor any one of his part, dare come forward in assembly of the People, and attempt

to support the course of the administration upon its merits—Therefore, it is that declamation, and miserable epithets are resorted to—“Bank hirelings”—“Monied monopolists”—“Federal Whigs”—“Hartford conventionalists,” and these are to be garnished with the pictures of W. T. BARRY, Postmaster General, to delude the people, and hide the deformity and corruption of the men in power, and avert the indignation that awaits them, whenever the sunlight shall have been let in upon them.

TRIBUTE PAID BANGOR AFTER FIRST 50 YEARS

Citizens Proud of Polish- ed Finish in Febru- ary 1884

When Bangor celebrated its 50th anniversary as a city, the press of that time paid homage to the Queen City of the East. The following from the pen of C. P. Roberts is a glowing tribute:

Felicitously situated along the bank of the Penobscot, and bisected by its tributary, Kenduskeag, nature has given it a picturesque topography of broad slopes, plateaus, deep gorges, flanked by high rock cliffs, to which traditional romance has lent its charm, of high swelling hills looking down on the city below, and out upon the distant landscape of far-reaching field, and forest and mountains. The enterprise and taste of its citizens have supplemented the favor of nature in its array of comfortable and elegant homesteads, in its avenues, vying with the forest in their fringe of foliage, and in the abounding gardens and well kept grounds which occupy the open spaces about their dwellings.

Whatever time has failed to accomplish in the volume of business and population, it has put into the polishing finish, and produced a city pleasant to look upon and to dwell in,—a city of whose past and present its inhabitants may be proud, as “citizens of no mean city,” and towards which its wandering but unforgetful children must feel with Goldsmith:

“Where'er I roam, whatever realms
I see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns
to thee!”

—C. P. Roberts.

AROOSTOOK LURE SET FORTH IN WHIG OF 1834

On November 19th, 1834, a notice was issued through the Whig and Courier asking for 60 or 70 families to settle Township No. 6 on Range 2. Fifty acres of land to be given each settler and 30 to 50 acres were to be sold for \$1.00 per acre. The fine qualities of the land were alluringly set forth. “Well watered, good mill sites” being among the high lights of the property. Notice was given that the land was 12 miles from Houlton and that already 15 families had taken up homes there. Anyone interested was requested to communicate with Ivory Jefferds in Bangor.

Those settlers did come forward and make homes in what is now Aroostook's beautiful farming country—homes that a century ago were undreamed of, and no doubt many Aroostook people can well remember hearing their grandfather tell of his homesteading experiences in 1834.

CITY EXPANDED RAPIDLY BETWEEN 1830 AND 1834

Early reports of the growth of Bangor, as given in one of the early books of the city show that the growth of the town for the three-year period between 1830 and 1834 was phenomenal, with the population of 1830 placed at 2,686, while that of the year when it was incorporated as a city was given as “nearly 3,000.”

In 1810, the population was 850, and in 1820, the year in which Maine became a state, the population was 1,221.

Willard's, That Was Long the Heart of Bangor's Sailortown



IN HEART OF SAILORTOWN.

Here is a picture that will stir fond memories among the old timers; those who will survive of the once great shipping community of Bangor, and the story of which will hold some interest for the younger generation. Take a good look at it—it's Willard's, long the very heart of Bangor's sailortown.

The little frame building, painted rusty-red, stood for sixty years or more at the head of the ferry slip. It was built in 1844 by Calvin Bakeman of Brewer, who for one season kept a candy and pastry shop there, mostly patronized by sailors and stevedores. In 1845 Vincent Willard bought Bakeman out, and continued his business, later adding a fleet of scows, or lighters, for hire, and erecting an extension of the shop which he occupied as a dwelling until in more prosperous days he removed to a comfortable house in Main street, at the corner of Barker.

In the early days of Willard's there were no railroads here, and what later became "The Devil's Half-Acre" with its rows of saloons and sailors' boarding houses, was chiefly given over to lumber piles. But the harbor, for the better part of the year, was crowded with vessels of all rigs and sizes, from the bay coaster to the stately full-rigged ship, and it was to Willard's of an evening that masters and mates, deep-water A. B.'s and coasters, stevedores, riggers and sailmakers, resorted for a smoke, a talk and a song.

The writer of this is perfectly sure that there never has been since the late sixties and early seventies any

such peppermint candy, nor such apples and corncakes, nor such soda water and lemonade as Willard sold, and by the same token he feels certain that he couldn't get a lunch in the best restaurant in town today that would taste half so well as did the golden yellow jumbles and flaky-crusted turnovers that Mr. Glass, driver for the Phillips & Witherly bakery used to bring to Willard's, where they were served, usually with a glass of milk, to all the hungry. Everything was genuine then—no adulterations nor substitutes, but the real, honest, natural thing. I can taste those jumbles and doughnuts and other delicacies of Willard's yet.

Mrs. Willard—Aunt Hannah we used to call her—was the immediate presiding genius of the shop at the head of the slip, and a comfortable picture she made, sitting there in her checked gingham gown, with a little shawl about her shoulders and steel-bowed spectacles upon her nose, knitting with marvelous rapidity while she gossiped with the shipmasters and others, and served customers with a grace that made them feel that they were getting something for nothing.

What stories of the sea were told at Willard's! I could write a fat book of recollections of them. And what songs were sung, including that one of The Loss of the Dread-

naught, 78 verses, sung with agonizing fervor and in tones that echoed on the Brewer shore, by a deep-waterman known as Liverpool Jimmy, who looked small, but who was as solid as any anchor stock and could fight like a bulldog. Oh, for one night more at Willard's! Many a man here in Bangor would like to have the old place back, just

for another look, another story and another song of the sea.

Early in the seventies Willard sold his scow business to Sewall H. Hasty, who was harbor master in 1877, and in 1879 the old shop itself was taken over by Capt. Charles V. Lansil, harbor master that year as he had been in '76. All of those

named are long since dead, and the old shop itself was torn down some years ago. The ferry is there, but the boats and scows are gone, likewise the glory of Bangor's port, and there would be few customers now, even if Willard should come back, with its cider and milk and jumbles and all the quaint comforts and charms of other days.

One of the Ancient Hostelries of Bangor



VIEW OF THE OLD PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE IN EXCHANGE STREET

HOTEL IS OVER 100 YEARS OLD

**Penobscot Exchange Was
Originally Known As
Coffee House**

The Penobscot Exchange hotel in Exchange street is one of the ancient structures of Bangor, work on its construction having been commenced in May, 1829 and completed the next year. It was opened as the Penobscot Coffee House and it has been in continuous operation as a hotel ever since, although known as the Penobscot Exchange in more modern days. The original structure was built at Exchange and Hancock streets, the increase of business leading to an addition to the north, with later architecture, both four stories in height, and in Hancock street. There have been many changes of landlords in over 100 years elapsing. One noted man

of his day was Abram Woodard, father of the late Judge Charles F. Woodard of the supreme court. In 1895 Moon & Cratty took over the management, continuing to this date. The hotel was purchased by the late F. O. Beal and James W. Cratty and Fred G. Moon, who were associated with Mr. Beal at the Bangor House, were put in as landlords.

The original hotel was opened by

C. M. Rogers as landlord, the house then having 80 rooms, with a hall on the top floor used by the Masonic orders for some time.

The famous veranda which encroached on the Exchange street sidewalk and which caused a famous controversy in 1903, is shown in the cut. F. O. Beal built the veranda on the street line he contended was held by an ancient railway. The city council and supreme court were kept busy some time before an agreement for its removal was reached.

B.O.N.
2-10-34
CEN. 20.
p25

MANY HOTELS IN EARLIEST PERIOD

Buildings Were of Frame Or Brick Con- struction

From Charles P. Roberts—Semi-Centennial History.

The hotels of the period were of the ancient "Silas Hatch Tavern" of 1802 on Main street, Arnold Dealing, landlord, now represented by the Bangor Exchange; "Chick's Tavern" at the foot of Water street, blossomed out into the City Hotel, Oliver Preston, landlord; "the Andrew W. Hasey Tavern", corner of Hammond and Central streets, Christopher B. Ashe, landlord; "the Mansion House" on Hancock street; and the "old American" on Newbury street near the head of York.

all frame buildings. Then there were the brick structures, the "Franklin" or "Windsor", and the Penobscot Exchange.

The Franklin was built about 1825 by Benjamin Garland and others, and for some years was kept by Mr. Garland. It has at three

different times been greatly enlarged.

At the date we speak of, John Barker was landlord; but not the prominent citizen, John Barker, who was accustomed to utter wisdom in solid chunks, as when, purchasing the Barker Mansion on Summer street, our failed merchant, he said: "Fools build houses, wise men live in them". Of the Penobscot Exchange, the full name of which was the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House, in imitation of the old Exchange Coffee House, Boston, built in 1827 by Zadoc French, Col. Charles Hayes, landlord; and in the office and bar, which in those days were one, was Abram Woodward who maintained his hold until he acquired the ownership of the Hotel, and, at different times enlarged it to three times its original dimensions, leaving at his death, besides a handsome property, a fragment memory in many a heart made glad by his unostentatious benefaction.

211 IN LEGISLATURE

In 1834 the Maine Legislature consisted of 25 senators and 186 representatives, a total of 211, who received \$2 per day, creating a daily expense to the state of \$422 per day when the Legislature was in session, besides the other expenses involved. Reuben Bartlett and Ira Fish, of Bangor, were the state senators from Penobscot county.

FOUR SURVIVE BASEBALL GAME 52 YEARS AGO

Bangor High Won Over U. of M. Sophomores Spring of 1882

Four of the players in a baseball game contested 52 years ago are still alive. These four players were on the Bangor high school team which played the sophomores from the University of Maine and defeated them 7 to 3, May 30, 1882.

As they went to bat in that game the high school team was as follows: Ayer c, Davis p, Cutler ss, Tyler, 1b, Crosby 2b, Chaplain 3b, Lander lf, Harlow cf, Goodenow rf.

John Davis who was on the mound for the high school, was later the Bowdoin Ace throughout his four years at that home of culture and erudition. For many years he was employed on the editorial staff of the Bangor Whig & Courier. He now has private business which engages his whole attention.

Lynwood F. Tyler is engaged in the insurance and investment business. He is the head of L. C. Tyler & Son. He is one of the leaders of his line of business.

The Crosby at the keystone sack that day is no other than the present president of the City Council and nominal business, representing the city upon all official occasions and taking a big part in the management of the city's affairs. He has been Mayor of the city and served in both the council and aldermen in the days when the city was under the old form of charter. In the game of life, Charles G. Crosby has been a steady, conscientious player.

Behind the bat was Ned Ayer who afterwards went out to the Pacific coast and was engaged in lumber and other business enterprises. He is in good health and quite active.

In the short field was John L. Cutler who was a member of the firm of Stetson, Cutler and Co., for many years before his decease. His concern was in the lumber business.

At the look-in corner was Emory B. Chaplain who was in business for many years. He died only recently.

Charles H. Lander who played left field that day has since died. He was employed by D. Bugby & Co., for many years.

Frank H. Harlow died several years ago in Chicago. He played center field in that game a full half century ago.

Walter B. Goodenow is dead. He lived in Stoughton, Mass., for many years.

It will be seen that out of the nine players who took the diamond against the Maine State College Sophomores some 50 years ago four are now alive. Whether this is an argument for the game of baseball as a healthy exercise is a question which will be left with the reader to be decided.

Nonogenarian Recalls Early Social Events

**Mrs. Parthenia Cameron, 91, Says Young People Had
Lots of Fun In Simpler Way When
She Was a Girl**

Time did not hang heavy on the hands of youth even three quarters of a century ago, according to Mrs. Parthenia Cameron of 181 Ohio street who will observe her 91st birthday on March 21st. Of course the young people did not play in the same way that they do today but they had lots of fun.

The small children of nearly a century ago played dolls, not with the walking, talking dolls of today, but with nice rag babies which grandmother made, and the dolls were dressed, undressed and loved as much as the modern dolly.

"The Needleless Eye That Doth Comply" was a favorite game for the children, popping corn and candy pulls also furnished enjoyment on stormy days and of course in the winter, there was coasting.

Mrs. Cameron was the daughter of John Whitney, a school master of Pittsfield, and brought up under a strick regime she was not allowed to play cards. She did though when no one knew about it—High, Low Jack, being the favorite game of the time.

"Bees" in the early days were frequent and neighbors would come from miles around for corn husking, apple paring and quilting bees. Dancing was a favorite past time of the young people and dancing schools were held in nearly every community.

"The girls helped their mothers around the house in those days much more than they do today," says Mrs. Cameron, who recalls making hog's head cheese and laying carpets when she was only 12 years old.

"Courtin' was difficult. You had to take your boy friend in the best room and sit around with the family and talk to him. Promptly at nine o'clock father would commence to wind the clock and say, "It's time to go to bed." Perhaps for a few minutes after the old folks went to bed we could chat and steal a kiss or two, but not for long—a second call to bed from father was something to be avoided.

"The clothes of the girls in the early days were quite different from the silks and chiffons of 1934," points out Mrs. Cameron. "My mother spun and wove the material for our dresses and knitted our stockings. Our greatest pride was the lovely embroidered pantelettes which hung gayly down below our skirts. They were the luxuries in the ensemble of those days.

Mrs. Cameron was living at Exeter Mills at the time of Lincoln's assassination and she recalls the dispatcher coming from Bangor with the sad news and the veil of sorrow that fell over the community.

For 58 years Mrs. Cameron has resided in Bangor, where she has watched the economic, social and religious life of the city grow and

prosper. Although entering the last decade of a century in this life she is active about her home and busies herself about the house. She sews, reads the daily paper and is interested in the affairs of the city and country at large.

Miss Amanda Wilson another woman who has lived to see the change of time in Bangor, points out that in the social life years ago there was not as distinct a cleavage between the young people and the old as there is today. Both were united, there were no young people's societies in the churches. Occasionally the churches sponsored a "Levee" that today would be called a social.

At these levees kissing games were played a good deal—with little fines. Going through the Needle's Eye, Copenhagen, Come Philanders, Let us be marching, also furnished plenty of entertainment.

One pretty thing of those days was the tableaux and charade. These were also enjoyed in private homes. Very simple refreshments were served at the entertainments, they passed around apples, candy, nuts and raisins.

Spelling matches furnished much merriment and were entertaining and instructive.

"Dancing was not as general in Bangor as now. It didn't have as good a name as today," pointed out Miss Wilson. "But there were some dances and the waltz, old-fashioned square dances and Virginia reel were indulged in at times.

"Sleigh riding was very fashionable in those days and the boys and girls used to go together on what they called a "barge," similar to a hayrack.

"The nearest thing to movies in those days was the "panorama" a rolling mechanism which was very pretty and often lasted a whole evening. One very popular panorama was Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" this was in high colors and we thought in those days that it was very wonderful.

"Singing-schools, reading and readers at parties also were considered a part of the social life of early Bangor days."

One can well imagine that the youth of Bangor and vicinity were happy in those days. They enjoyed the simpler things, and after all perhaps that is what we need today, a return to the pleasures of a century ago instead of the wild chasing for pleasures that dull soon after they have been reached.

When Daniel Webster Was the Guest of Bangor

Silver-Tongued Orator and Famous Statesman
Applauded Progressive Spirit of Young City
and Pleaded for Civil Liberty

On the 25th of September Daniel Webster visited Bangor on business. At this time his reputation as an orator and statesman was at its height, and the people were anxious to see and hear him. A public meeting was held and John Wilkins, Henry Hall, Moses Oatton, Jacob McGraw, Edward Kent, Samuel J. Foster, Isaac S. Whitman, Waldo T. Pierce, N. B. Wiggin, E. H. Allen, William Abbott, Henry Warren and M. P. Norton were appointed a committee to invite him to partake of a public dinner.

He accepted the invitation and the dinner was given to him at the Bangor House on Tuesday the 28th of September. Edward Kent, Esq., presided with great ability and was ably assisted by Messrs. Henry Call, Elisha H. Allen, Henry Warren, John Wilkins and James Crosby, Esq.

After several sentiments were disposed of, Jacob McGraw, Esq., responded to a call for a sentiment. He said that "few men live to middle age and participate in all the great transactions of the times without being exposed to the just censure of the public. But there are some persons who, from deep moral principles and deliberate consideration, added to exalted native powers, properly disciplined, who live above the reach of just rebuke though not above the mean attacks of malignity and envy. This day this numerous assembly beholds and delights to honor a man of this description," that he inherited "from a father who fought for the liberties of his country that pure spirit which filled the patriots of the American Revolution." Those principles had now become part of the man. "He now stands without a compeer in our nation. Clustering honors now come thick upon him but have not had the effect to lull to apathy in the lap of indulgence the feelings and the energies of this man--on the contrary, the present visit to Maine gives evidence that he has no wishes other than to be a workman, and traveling to do good to his fellow man" (He was in the State attending court and engaged in a suit at law. His name was at the head of the columns of the Whig as a candidate for the Presidency). Mr. McGraw gave as a sentiment:

"Our distinguished guest--Hon. Daniel Webster."

This disposed of, Elisha H. Allen, Esq., arose "in behalf of the multitude about the house" who wished to hear Mr. Webster. Whereupon he was conducted to the balcony and

addressed the assembled thousands. He said, after thanking the company for their manifestations of regard:

WEBSTER SPEAKS

Having occasion to come into the State on professional business, I have gladly availed myself of the opportunity to visit this city, the growing magnitude and importance of which have recently attracted so much general notice. I am happy to say that I see around me ample proofs of the correctness of those favorable representations which have gone abroad. Your city, gentlemen, has, undoubtedly experienced an extraordinary growth; and it is a growth, I think, which there is reason to hope is not unnatural, or greatly disproportionate to the eminent advantages of the place. It so happened that, at an early period of my life, I came to this spot, attracted by that favorable position which the slightest glance on the map must satisfy every one that it occupies. It is near the head of tide-water, on a river which brings to it from the sea a volume of water equal to the demands of the largest vessel of war, and whose branches uniting here from great distances above, traverse in their course extensive tracts now covered with valuable productions of the forest, and capable, most of them, of profitable agricultural cultivation. But at the period I speak of the time had not come for the proper development and display of these advantages. Neither the place nor the country were then ready. A long course of Commercial restriction and embargo and a foreign war were not to be gone through before the local advantages of such a spot could be exhibited or enjoyed or the country could be in a condition to create an active demand for its main products.

I believe that some twelve or twenty houses were all that Bangor could enumerate when I was in it before; and I remember to have crossed the stream which now divides your locality on some floating logs, for the purpose of visiting a former friend and neighbor who had just settled here, a gentleman always most respectable and now venerable for his age and character, whom I have great pleasure in seeing among you today in the enjoyment of health and happiness (Luke Wilder, Esq.)

It is quite obvious gentlemen, that while the local advantages of a noble river and a large surrounding country may be justly considered as the original spring of the present

D.D.N.
L-10-34
ED
P.26

prosperity of the city, the current of this prosperity has, nevertheless, been put in motion, enlarged and impelled, by the general progress of improvement and growth of wealth throughout the whole country.

At the period of my former visit there was, of course, neither railroad, nor steamboat nor canal to favor communication, nor do I recollect that any public or stage coach came within fifty miles of the town.

Mr. Webster then spoke of internal improvement, the objects of the Constitution of the United States, and matters of policy, occupying perhaps half an hour and closing with—

"There are some things, however, which the country cannot stand. It cannot stand any shock to civil liberty or any disruption of the Union. Should either of these happen, the vessel of the State will have no longer either steerage or motion. She will lie on the billows

helpless, and hopeless, the scorn and contempt of all enemies of free institutions, and an object of indescribable grief to all their friends.

And he gave this sentiment: "Civil liberty: Its only security is in constitutional restraint on political power."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE

August 30, 1834

A small girl living in a respectable family on Fell's Point arose from her bed on Thursday night last, and whilst asleep walked into the bedchamber of the gentleman and lady of the house—Hearing a noise in his room, he repeatedly called to know who was there, but receiving no answer, he seized his gun and fired, and the object fell. On examination it appeared that he had unfortunately killed the little girl, whom he had taken for a robber.

WHIG CONVENTION HELD IN DEXTER

Paper From Files of 1834
Tells of a Hectic
Sessoin

Whig and Courier, Aug. 8, 1834:

"The Whig county convention was held at Dexter yesterday and was fully attended and the greatest unanimity prevailed. The following nominations were made and unanimously adopted. For senators, Waldo T. Pierce, of Bangor, Richard K. Rice, of Foxcroft. For county treasurer, Abner Taylor, of Bangor. The Whigs of this congressional district, after the adjournment of the county convention, met in convention, and nominated Edward Kent of Bangor as their candidate for the next Congress.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the Whigs of this county, and of the congressional district. The number of delegates assembled filled

meeting house, generously offered for their accommodation, and were estimated at between three and four hundred. The particular account of the organization of this body, with its doings, and the resolutions adopted, will be furnished by the committee for publication tomorrow.

A fragment of the convention and among them, Park Holland, esq., a patriot of the Whigs of '76, came into our city in cavalcade of some 15 or 20 carriages, this morning, headed by our venerable and highly respected Revolutionary townsman, Captain Benjamin Wyatt. Speaking of one fragment reminds us of others—Fragments

of broken harnesses are scattered everywhere throughout the country.

The people will not stay harnessed. Coming through Exeter village, a portion of the convention were cheered by hurrahs for the Whigs—And in token of triumph to their principles, an arch was thrown over the street, papers bearing the name of Whig, in large capitals. Thus it is, that the people are coming, and they will come, till their cause and their constitution is triumphant.

Municipal Court Deals With Thief and Counterfeiter

Oct. 26, 1837. Municipal Court. Abel S. Jordan was brought in on complaint of Mr. Emerson, city marshal, charging him with passing a counterfeit five-dollar bill of the Kenduskeag bank, Bangor. Pleaded not guilty—adjudged guilty in order to recognize in the sum of

\$100 with surety which was procured.

Melvin S. Howard was arraigned on complaint charging him with stealing a cloth jacket of the value of five dollars. Pleaded not guilty—adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and to be imprisoned 10 days.

Howard is a young man—says his friends reside in Lisbon, Maine—he showed some marks of penitence while on trial, but there was room to doubt his sincerity, as he has been out of gaol but a few days, having been committed for larceny. Daily Whig and Courier.

DAYS OF THE TIMBER THIEVES

New State Had Trouble In Saving Its Big Pine From Pirates

(From Hon. John E. Godfrey's "Annals of Bangor").

Prior to the separation Massachusetts had permitted timber to be cut on public lands, and was not very exacting or critical. After the separation Maine felt the necessity of more care. The timber lands might be made a source of revenue, and it was important that they should be looked after. The State prohibited the cutting of timber, but the old operators could not keep their hands off the grand old pines, and drove them down the Penobscot as usual. When threatened with prosecution they made their peace with the State by paying a small consideration and went on as before. Finding that the valuable timber of the state was going to enrich individuals, and the state was receiving no benefit from it, the Legislature passed a stringent law for the protection of their property and directed the land agent to enforce it.

He might have been judicious in his action and he might not have been. He certainly did not get the good will of the operators. He gave public notice that the law would be enforced against trespassers. He however gave permits to the trespassers to cut hay on the meadow lands in the neighborhood of the timber, but gave it to be understood that the teams of the violators of the law would be seized and the severest penalties would be imposed upon them. Upon some this had effect; others said "it is the same old story—the offense is venal—we can buy forgiveness as we have before."

They operated. The Land Agent remained at his office, apparently oblivious to what was done on the State's demesnes; but in the spring he sent an obnoxious deputy into the woods to ascertain if there had been any trespassing, and if there had been, to take an account of and mark the logs that had been cut upon the public lands. This was not agreeable to the trespassers. A party blacked and armed themselves and ordered the deputy away. He would have no collision, and returned. He had, however, obtained an account of the logs.

He supposed, that he had also,

proof sufficient to convict the disguised men. He therefore informed the Attorney General and he caused them to be arrested and examined. The proof on the tribunal being in fault, the desperadoes were not convicted. The Attorney General sued these trespassers for the damage they had done the State, and caused their logs to be attached, but finding from the failure of the original prosecution against the rioters that his civil suits would probably fail, he settled with them on the best terms he could obtain as he supposed; although it was alleged on the other hand, that if he had

prosecuted these suits, he would have recovered the full amount of damages.

Believing, from the experience of the past year, that no reliance was to be placed upon the promises of the lumberers, for they had the year before agreed not to use the hay they had been permitted to cut upon the public lands, averring that they had purchased it only to use in obtaining timber that they had purchased of proprietors, the Land Agent refused to permit the hay to be cut upon the meadows of the State, and gave public notice to that effect. This notice was disregarded and the lumbermen went on and cut the hay as usual.

On learning this the Land Agent informed the Attorney General and proposed to go with sufficient force to bring off the trespassers. This course being approved, the sheriff was sent with a posse to take the trespassers; but when he arrived at the meadows no persons were found to be arrested. Interested parties at Bangor and Old Town who had become acquainted with the design of the Land Agent anticipated the movement of the Sheriff, and the haymakers were all notified in season to take care of themselves, which they did. But the "grass was in swath, in winnow and in cock."

The order of the agent to his deputy or assistant was that, if the sheriff was defeated in making the arrest, the hay should be burnt—particular care being taken that every spark of fire afterwards, should be extinguished. The order was obeyed and the trespassers, finding themselves defeated this time, gave vent to their indignation in various ways. Lieutenant-Governor Reptune was doubtless one of their instruments to create a prejudice through the letter which he caused to be published. Much was said on both sides, and a pretty extensive feeling was excited against the Agent; but it is very certain that, if it had not been for the lawless acts of the timber and hay thieves there would have been no occasion of complaint against the Land Agent for burning their hay, or for any other proceedings against them.

The Leisurely Days of Old Times



West Market square stands prominently out in the accompanying cut showing the buildings standing a hundred years ago. Now the corner is officially known as Main, Broad and Hammond streets. Main street formerly ran through town and out what is now known as State street.

At Taylor's corner, where now stands the Wheelwright & Clark block, in recent years called the Miller & Webster corner, was a two story frame structure, an outside stairway leading to the second story. Wooden sidewalk awnings were the rule in those times. To the right of the corner building is what in late years was called the Fickett block, now four stories, with the old watering trough in the square opposite it. At the extreme right is the Sweet's drug store block. On the left is Smith block, at Hammond and Central streets, and adjoining to its right is the Strickland block, frame, later increased to three stories. In the middle background is the brick residence block in French street which was destroyed by the great fire of 1911. One of the Beacon street style residence blocks in Broadway is seen farther in the background.



The late Col. Victor Brett, veteran city clerk of Bangor, and an expert amateur photographer, took many pictures from the tower of City Hall in 1894 which are now valuable as showing the greatly changed conditions in down town Bangor.

The cut shows old Norombega Hall looming up in the foreground with other structures which were destroyed by fire on April 30, 1911. Central street is in the foreground, the building at the right with dormer windows being the three story frame structure occupied by the Noyes & Nutter Co., opposite which were frame buildings also burned. Beyond Norombega Hall were several buildings comprising the livery stable conducted by Lemuel Nichols. On the bank above Center Park is the Universalist church and beyond that the steeple of St. John's Episcopal church, both burned in 1911. Over the roof of Norombega Hall is seen the Windsor Hotel in Harlow street, also a prey to the flames in 1911, which destroyed practically every building shown in the cut. Many buildings were 100 years old or more.

Bangor's \$3,000,000 Fire City's Greatest Disaster

Business and Residential Section Swept By Blaze;
Skies Lighted For Over 100 Miles;
Panic Averted

It is only fitting at this time, the Centennial of the City of Bangor, that mention be made of the greatest fire in its history which on Sunday, April 30, 1911, burned a \$3,000,000 path through the business section and from York street to the region of Broadway park.

The conflagration, which started at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was not gotten under control until late at night, the mountains of flame lighting all this section of Maine and the glare being visible as far west as Brunswick, 107 miles away.

Panic is usually precipitated by such disasters, but Bangor took it all very calmly. Thousands, arrayed in their Sunday best, thronged the streets, viewing the spectacle with great interest, unless their property

was involved, without apparent excitement or apprehension.

One man, who persisted in getting too close to the tottering walls of the Morse-Oliver building, was crushed to death when a mass of masonry crashed into State street, and a number were injured.

That Sunday night, the downtown streets were piled high with the wreckage of burned buildings and entangled electric wires added to the dangers and difficulty of travelers. The city was dark, the elec-

When Fire Ravaged a Great Portion of Bangor



A scene of ruins of the great fire of April 30, 1911, is shown in the cut, the view being taken from Franklin street, with ruins of the Graham building in Central street at the left, the post office in the middle, the Strickland block in Hammond street at Kenduskeag bridge at the extreme right. The ruins of historic Norumbega Hall are shown in the middle foreground.

tric system having been disrupted, while the East side was cut off from the gas supply and the water pressure was next to nothing until the fire had been got under control. In these circumstances the News had a hard time to get out any kind of paper on the morning of May 1, being unable to operate its linotype machines. However it came out all the same, and that edition was a typographical curiosity, as well as a fine example of the never say die spirit.

GUARDS CALLED OUT

There was considerable thieving and plundering during the catastrophe, volunteer guards being called out to take care of the burned or partially burned area. When Frank H. Davis, chief of police, found the situation assuming such grave proportions as to overwhelm the police force, he ordered, without authority, the ringing of the military call, the first time such a call had ever been made in Bangor. Company G, National Guard, Capt. W. A. McDonald, soon assembled at City Hall and several hundred University of Maine students appeared eager to volunteer. Police Chief Davis, talking with Capt. McDonald in front of City Hall concerning the placing of the soldiers, the streets being packed with hundreds of people all anxious to know what was going on, the chief in the course of conversation inquired of the captain if he had plenty of ammunition, to which Capt. McDonald replied that he had

not a single round of cartridges. It was a poser for the police chief to learn that they were unarmed, but he decided to try a Yankee bluff, so turning to Capt. McDonald, he announced in a loud tone for the benefit of the crowd, "Captain, give your men orders to shoot to kill if they discover any looting. Shoot

first and we'll talk about it afterwards." This sounded pretty hollow and foolish to the chief, with not a cartridge at hand, but the bluff worked. The crowd heard the order and the news spread like wildfire that the police and soldiers meant business. In fact it was reported early in the evening, that a Company G man had shot a thief in Harlow street but the police chief was not worried because he knew a little something about the ammunition supply. The next day 1000 cartridges were secured from the University of Maine, the situation being relieved.

PATH OF THE FLAMES

The fire started at the hay shed of J. Frank Greene on lower Broad street about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and had it not been for a strong squtherly wind it would have been stopped without trouble. But the inflammable nature of the contents of the structure, including tarred paper, caused a real catastrophe, blazing brands being blown

Ruins of Great Fire Looking East



A photograph taken from Kenduskeag bridge shows the fire ruins looking east up State street hill, with a portion of the walls of the seven story brick Morse-Oliver building at Exchange and State streets standing. The vault of the Bangor Savings Bank, which was located in Kenduskeag block, appears in the right foreground. It contained six million dollars and when it was opened after a lapse of two or three weeks for cooling, its contents were found intact. On the hill at the left is the present residence of Dr. E. B. Sanger in Broadway, the former Giddings house having escaped destruction on the memorable night of April 30, 1911.

up Kenduskeag stream, landing as far away as the Universalist church tower, which was soon ablaze. That fire was extinguished it was thought, but broke out again, and the church was doomed. Embers started to blaze in a wooden storehouse in the rear of the Kenduskeag building in State street and also in the rear of

the Stearns building in Exchange street, both structures quickly taking fire as well as the Exchange building at State and Exchange streets. The fire extended down Exchange street, to the three story Stetson building at York street slip, occupied above by the Telephone Company, which marked the limit in that direction.

The seven story Morse-Oliver building at State and Exchange streets was a mass of flames soon after the Stearns building, occupied by the Fairbanks Co. on the ground floor, was well ablaze. And so the fire went, across State street from the Kenduskeag building to the wooden Beauman building, along State street to East Market square, up Park street from the Granite block, so called, at State and Park streets, and along Harlow street, sweeping away the central fire station, a brick structure, in its course, out Harlow street to the Windsor Hotel and on to the High school in Abbott square, a wooden building erected in 1882-3.

Down town historic Norumbega Hall went up in flames making a famous spectacle. It was occupied below by the Morey Furniture Company and above by the Galety Theatre. The Norumbega site was after-

ward presented to the city, Charles H. Bartlett, being the leading citizen, securing the contributions of citizens for the purpose of purchasing it. In 1933 this site was made into a beautiful park, one of the show places of the city.

The post office, supposedly safe from any invasion of fire, with the Kenduskeag stream on two sides, went as quickly as if it had been a hay barn.

The tremendous heat from the burning Beauman building, on the site of the present Eastern Trust building, and the print shop of C. H. Glass and Co. set fire to the post office roof and the fire worked down. The United States government lost \$100,000 of money in the vaults supposed to be safe from fire.

CLUB SAVED

Up Park street, the Tarratine Club House was saved through the exertions of William H. Schwartz, who stood by after his store on Exchange street had been destroyed, and saved the fine new structure, also aiding in saving the property in French street, in the rear of the club.

Other residences destroyed by the fire were John R. Graham's house on French street, the fine homes of

Dr. H. M. Chapman, Dr. E. B. Sanger, the Central church and parish house, residences of the late Charles B. Lord, Bernard Pol, the late Dr. A. Hamlin, St. John's Episcopal church and the great line of houses in French street, Center street and other thoroughfares in Center street.

Not until Broadway park, a great

open space, was reached, was the fire stopped, many houses in Broadway being destroyed as well as some fine structures saved by what appeared to be a miracle. The fires in Broadway were confined to the west side of the street.

The assistance rendered by the fire departments of Old Town, Brewer, Lewiston, Waterville, Portland was something appreciated deeply by Bangor.

A relief fund of \$50,000 was quickly subscribed and no family suffered for lack of food and clothing. Nearly ten per cent of the relief fund was not expended, Treasurer George H. Hopkins distributing it to various institutions.

RECAPITULATION

According to the official figures collected by the fire department, 267 buildings of all kinds were destroyed on the afternoon and night of Sunday, April 30, 1911. The total loss was officially set at \$3,168,080.90 with insurance of about \$2,000,000. Despite the heavy loss, there was not a single failure of a business house and no great distress among the peo-

ple who were burned out of their homes for there was soon an ample relief fund, in fact in such proportions that it was not all expended.

The fire department lost two houses with equipment and many lines of hose. Fire department expenses caused by the disaster were reported by Chief Mason as \$18,220.18 including the purchase of an aerial ladder truck at \$7,500, a new steamer at \$2,250, and 6000 feet of hose at \$625. The city purchased the garage of Bangor Motor Co. in Union street, opposite the Bangor House for a Central fire station for \$50,000 and this has been occupied since.

Bangor, Queen City of the East, has arisen with gallant spirit from the glowing embers of this gigantic catastrophe to a larger and more beautiful community. Burned buildings were replaced with bigger, finer models, business flourished anew. Hardly a hideous vestige remains today, of the wreckage of 23 years ago, every site of the fire disaster having been cleared and beautified either by the erection of buildings or construction of parks.

MUNICIPAL COURT HAD 157 HEARINGS FOR YEAR OF 1837

Wed., Jan. 3, 1838. The number of persons brought before the municipal court for this city from January 1 to December 31, 1837, are as follows: For larceny, 83; assault and battery, 28; common drunkards, 6; forgery, 5; conspiracy, 5; coun-

terfeiting, 5; assaults on officers, 5; trespass, 5; sureties of the peace, 2; adultery, 2; fraud, 2; gross and lewd assault, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; enticing girl into house of ill fame, 1; conveying tools into prison, 1; cruelly beating a horse, 1; felonious assault, 1; bastardy, 1; perjury, 1; murder, 1; total, 157. Daily Whig and Courier.

WILKINS SHERIFF

Daniel Wilkins, of Charleston, was sheriff in 1834, and the list of deputies included many Bangor men.

POSTAL RATES WERE HIGHER IN BYGONE DAYS

Six Cents Required for Letter Going Not Over 30 Miles

Three cent postage on letters, not local, may seem rather high to people unless a comparison is made of the prevailing rates before the introduction of the more modern postal service.

In 1825 letter postage on single sheets (no envelopes being known at that time) was six cents for a distance not over 30 miles. Then, up to and not over 80 miles, the

rate was 10 cents; up to and not over 150 miles, 12½ cents; up to and not over 400 miles, 18½ cents; all over 400 miles, 25 cents. Two sheet letters were double rate; three sheet letters triple rate, and four sheet letters quadruple rate.

The natural query is, would not social correspondence languish if such rates were in existence today.

Before the introduction of envelopes, letters were folded into a convenient size and were sealed with wax.

The postage stamp first came into use in 1847; stamped envelopes in 1853; registered letters in 1855; newspaper wrappers in 1861; city delivery service in 1863; railway mail service in 1864; money orders in 1864; international money orders in 1867; postal cards in 1873; special delivery service in 1885; rural free delivery service in 1896; postal savings bank in 1911, the parcel post service coming a few years later.

In 1790 Bangor received its mail from Wiscasset; in 1798 from Castine and in 1800 from Bucksport.

BANGOR'S FIRST PAPER STARTED BY PETER EDES

Weekly Register Was
Published by Noted
Patriot

MEMORIAL TABLET

First Issue Came Off the
Press in 1815; File
Burned in Fire

When Bangor was a small and struggling town, Peter Edes, a printer of experience who was born in Boston and worked at his trade there, in Newport, R. I., and Augusta, Me., came here and in 1815 established Bangor's first newspaper, naming it The Bangor Weekly Register. It was no doubt a great event in the town, even if it was a very primitive sheet in comparison with what is produced today.

There is much of interesting history in connection with Peter Edes' advent into Bangor journalism, as he paved the way in trying times.

The house which he erected is still standing. It is now the residence of Mrs. A. H. Babcock at 23 Ohio street. It is recorded that the house was built from lumber sawed from trees which grew on the premises.

To commemorate the services and active life of Peter Edes, a tablet was erected in 1929 by the DuBuri-ans in front of the Hammond street church, with the following inscription:

Peter Edes
Printer, Publisher,
Patriot,
Lived near this spot.
He established in 1815
Bangor's first newspaper,
The Weekly Register.
He died March 29, 1840
And is buried in
Mt. Hope Cemetery.
This tablet to his memory
Erected by DuBuri-ans
1929.

TABLOID STYLE

The Weekly Register was about 11 inches wide and 18 inches long, four pages and four columns to a page. Unfortunately a complete file of the Register, preserved in the Bangor Public Library, was destroyed by the great fire of April 30, 1911, together with the first hand press used to get out the edition. Copies of 1818 and 1819 are, however, still in existence. Peter Edes had relinquished the Register in August, 1817.

Peter Edes was born in Boston, Dec. 17, 1756, and learned the printers' trade with his father, Benjamin, publisher of the Boston Gazette and Country Journal.

On June 19, 1775, two days after the Battle of Bunker Hill, Peter Edes was seized by the British on charge of "having firearms concealed in his house," and was held in prison until Oct. 3. From that time to October, 1784, he devoted his time to the Boston Gazette and printing. On Dec. 5, 1781, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Walker of Boston. On March 1, 1787, he was in Newport, R. I., publishing the Newport Herald, later going to Augusta, Me., where he published the Kennebec Intelligencer from Nov. 14, 1795, until removing to Bangor. In 1800 he changed the name of his paper to that of the Kennebec Gazette, then to The Herald and Liberator. He also published books while in Augusta.

For a year and a half he had looked toward Bangor as a promising field and in 1815 removed his entire plant here with a team of six oxen. Owing to the weight of the load it was necessary to take it in sections to cross the Kennebec bridge.

The first number of the Bangor Weekly Register was dated Saturday, Nov. 25, 1815. The subscription price was \$2 per annum, and produce was taken in part payment.

In the edition of Aug. 23, 1817, Peter Edes made his farewell announcement, in which he stated that the "paper has received decent support." James Burton, Jr., of Augusta succeeded him as publisher.

From Aug. 23 to Dec. 25, 1817, no newspaper was published in Bangor, publication being resumed by Mr. Burton on the last date named.

Peter Edes' printing shop was in Main street on the site where is now The Rines Co. establishment. He died in Bangor, March 29, 1840, at the age of 83 years, when he was said to be the oldest printer in the country. He was buried in Mt. Hope cemetery.

POTATO MARKET OF CENTURY AGO

(Whig & Currier, Nov. 2, 1838)

Five hundred barrels of potatoes arrived at New Orleans from the New England States, on the 21st ult. Potatoes there for some time past have sold for the enormous price of 50 cents per dozen. Nine dollars per barrel has been a common price.

AH—THOSE GAMBLERS

The New York Star, says that a new set of playing cards have been manufactured and are now in use in which Gen. Jackson is represented in full uniform as one of the kings. This equals tearing down the Liberty cap, and E. Pluribus Unum from our coins.—Whig and Courier, 1834.

CENTENNIAL WAS HELD IN BANGOR SEPT. 30, 1869

Monster Parade and Sports of All Sorts Were Features

OUTDOOR PROGRAM

Anniversary of First Settlers' Arrival Duly Heralded

Contrary to what most people believe, Bangor is not celebrating its first centennial today but its second. Yes, believe it or not, the citizens of this city have already appropriately observed a one hundred year birthday. The minutes of that elaborate event can be found in the September 30 issue of the Bangor Whig and Courier of 1869.

Naturally, not the centennial of the incorporation of Bangor as a city, for that is the reason for the holiday mood today, but on that beautiful summer's day the citizens gaily hailed the one hundredth birthday of the coming of the first settler, Jacob Buswell.

All of Bangor turned out that day. The shops were closed and the city was jammed with visitors who came from all over the state. A monster parade which, according to press accounts of that date, we judge must have rivaled the great N.R.A. demonstration Bangor staged last fall, was one of the features of the celebration.

Neighboring towns and cities by general agreement suspended business for the day and its citizens flocked to Bangor to pay tribute to the memory of Jacob Buswell, who was the first settler to make his home here.

There were boat races, horse races, baseball games, and speeches galore. The leading orators in the state paid tribute to strides Bangor had made in its first 100 years of existence. There was a barbecue that surviving citizens of that celebration claim has never been equalled. "Simply magnificent," the Whig and Courier of that date said in describing the event. "The grandest display that ever occurred in this state," they added.

Also there was that widely known Boston Germania Band which headed the procession that day. Old Timers still talk about it. There was a band that was a band.

The press all over the state paid glowing homage to Bangor on that occasion. In the Kennebec Journal was the following:

Bangor can look back with satisfaction on its progress for the past 100 years. And as to the future: A hundred years ago the builder of

the first railroad and the father of the locomotive was unborn. Watt was dreaming over the application of steam to land and water transportation but had effected nothing. Stephenson and Fulton were not born for some years after Buswell laid the foundation of the settlement at Bangor. The electric telegraph was not an idea. These have had much to do with the prosperity of our country in the past, will their benefits be proportionate in the future? Will new agencies be discovered? Bangor is destined in the coming century to have her great lumber resources entirely destroyed. Before another hundred years she will be importing lumber for her own use. She must look to other means than lumbering for support. Fortunately, she has them in the advantages for manufacturing and commerce which she commands. With a fertile country all about her, an abundant water power, mining facilities within reach, good trade and travel communications by land and river and a people noted for public spirit, enterprise and capacity she will grow and flourish. We wish our sister city joy of her one-hundredth birthday."

The orator that day described in detail the history of Bangor during its first 100 years of existence, and in conclusion he said:

"One hundred years! What hundred years was ever so rich as that in which Bangor has had its existence? So full of events! In religion, in politics, in war, in law, in medicine, in public education, in morals, in literature, in science, in the arts, in mechanics, in trade, in the appliances of labor; there has been revolution upon revolution. How many astonished hands have been raised at some new phase, some new development, and how quietly, when the novelty has subsided, has the new order of things been submitted to!"

"When we consider how the stiff way of puritanism has been modified, the despotic sentiment humbled, the mode of warfare changed, the application of legal principles extended, the beneficial innovations in medical practice, the increase of scientific knowledge—and here permit me to mention the names of Humbolt and Cuvier, born in the same year with Bangor—the improvements in the fine and the mechanical arts, the enlargement of the fields of trade, the modification of toil by application of machinery, the melioration of the educational system, the progress in morals, in literature, in taste and in the observance of the laws of health, we cannot but feel thankful that our day is in the century in which Bangor has lived."

That was the tribute paid Bangor by Hon. John E. Godfrey.

Today, other speakers will extol the city on its one hundredth birthday as a city. Even greater strides in civilization have been made in the past 100 years than over the first century of existence of Bangor. Yet old timers, as they go about the city's centennial today, still recall vividly that monster celebration that fine September day and to them, the celebration today is not the first but the second.

TERMINATION OF WAR—Driving the enemy out of one hammock into another, capturing an old negro and seriously wounding a squaw.

Century Old Wedding Gown



Miss Hilda Thoreau Wheelwright is shown wearing her great, great grandmother's wedding gown. This gown was worn by Rebecca Jane Billings on the occasion of her marriage to George Augustus Thatcher on October 1, 1832. Mrs Wheelwright is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wheelwright.

WEDDING GOWN RETAINS BEAUTY FOR 100 YEARS

Bangor Girl Wears Her Great-Great Grand Mother's Gown

"Handed down from mother to daughter through the long generations", the wedding gown of Rebecca Jane Billings which she wore on October 1, 1832 when she became the bride of George A. Thatcher, is being worn today by Miss Hilda Thoreau Wheelwright, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wheelwright. Miss Wheelwright is the fifth daughter in direct line to possess this lovely old gown of old gold satin fashioned in the prevailing mode of 1832. The dress has all the graceful lines and charm that marked those early periods and is in a perfect state of preservation.

Miss Wheelwright is shown in the News Centennial edition wearing this gown. The dress was first worn by Rebecca Jane Billings on her wedding day when she became the bride of George A. Thatcher, this bride of a century ago was the daughter of Caleb Callender Billings and Nancy Thoreau Billings and her family lived in the house now owned by Mellon Pierce, located at the corner of Hammond street hill and Franklin street.

Miss Wheelwright's hair was arranged for the portrait in the wedding gown as was her great great-grandmother's on her wedding day.

Nine Deadlocks Resulted In Early Bangor Elections

Mayor Had to Have a Majority Under Old Law; Voters Had to Go to Polls Twice to Secure First Incumbent

There is an interesting history connected with municipal elections in Bangor, a consultation of the record showing that nine times it was necessary to hold second election for the office of mayor and three times special elections were required to fill vacancies in the office of mayor.

The contests for mayor took place before the change in the law which required a majority vote to elect the candidate. In 1897, after contests in which the late Hon. F. O. Beal, many times mayor of Bangor, figured and in which there was no choice for mayor in the first election, Mr. Beal succeeded in having the law changed to provide for election by a plurality of votes.

There were some extraordinary coincidences in the old days of the votes for mayor, and cases where election of mayor took place by unanimous vote, or nearly so.

By a curious condition there was no choice for mayor on the very first municipal election in 1834, when Bangor was incorporated as a city. The same was true of the following year, two elections being required to make choice of the chief executive. So it went on for many years.

At the first election in 1834, Allen Gilman, who became Bangor's first mayor finally, failed of election on a majority vote. He received 406 votes to 360 for Isaac Hodsdon and 68 scattering. On the second election Gilman was chosen, receiving 543 votes, to 303 for Hodsdon and 13 scattering.

In 1835 Mayor Gilman failed of re-election at the first election, receiving 345 votes, to 122 for Levi Bradley, and 92 scattering. On the second attempt, Gilman received 408 votes, Edward Kent 218 and 14 scattering. Gilman being elected by 54 majority.

Edward Kent, one of Bangor's most famous citizen, afterward rose

to high office. He was elected mayor in 1836 and 1837 and was elected governor of Maine during his second term. A special election was held in January, 1838, to fill the vacancy in the office of mayor resulted in no choice, a second election being necessary, the surprising feature of which being the fact that the man who led in the first election did not succeed in the second ballot, having retired from the contest. At the first election John Wilkins received 315 votes, the rest of the 683 ballots cast being scattered between 31 candidates, probably the largest scattering list ever known in Bangor.

On the second ballot, Rufus Dwinel, a prominent citizen, was chosen mayor, with a vote of 503, and scattering vote of 871. Mayor Dwinel was re-elected in 1838.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK

In 1844 there was another deadlock at the first election. Jacob Drummond had 669 votes, Samuel P. Strickland 575, Anthony Woodard 122 and 12 scattering. At the second election Drummond was elected, with 773 votes, Strickland having 657 and Woodard 65, with nine scattering. Drummond won out by 16 majority.

In 1849 a special election was required to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor William Abbott, William H. Mills being elected mayor.

In 1875 there was a tie vote for mayor, Thomas G. Stickney and Frederick M. Laughton each receiving 1415 votes, with 184 for Newell Blake. At the second election F. M.

96
Laughton was the winner, receiving 1649 votes, to 1484 for Mr. Stickney and 72 votes for Mr. Blake. The majority was 91. In 1876 Mayor Laughton was defeated by William B. Hayford, 1921 to 1593.

In 1883 the famous controversy over the adoption of standard time led to a hot battle over election of mayor, a second election being necessary.

At the first election Lysander Strickland, Rep., received 1105 votes, Frederick A. Cummings, Dem., 1008, and James Woodbury, Pro., 240. At the second election the opponents of standard time won out by electing Mr. Cummings by a vote of 1553, to 993 for Mr. Strickland, 347 for Mr. Woodbury and 58 scattering.

There was a close election in 1890. Edward H. Blake being elected mayor by one majority. He received 1446 votes and Thomas White, Dem., 1375, with 65 for Russell S. Morison and two scattering.

In 1892 F. O. Beal failed of a majority, receiving 1691 votes, to 1602 for Joseph F. Snow, Dem., and 147 for George H. Fox, Pro., and three scattering. At the second election Mr. Beal won out, receiving 1446 votes, to 1278 for Mr. Snow and 155 for Mr. Fox, scattering one. A majority of five.

In 1894 Mayor Beal had another hot fight on, failing of a majority on the first ballot, Charles L. Snow being the Democratic candidate, the vote being 1718 to 1688, with other candidates 63 to prevent a majority. The second election brought no result, Mr. Beal receiving 1832 and Mr. Snow, 1866, with 45 scattering to again spoil an election. The election then went to the city council and Mr. Beal was elected, receiving

17 votes, all the votes cast.

In 1895 Mr. Beal had still another deadlock on the first election, his opponent again being Charles L. Snow, who led Mr. Beal, 1911 to 1844. At the second election Mr. Snow was chosen, receiving 1982, to 1900 for Mr. Beal, and 40 for John S. Ellis, Pro., a majority of 19.

Those were exciting days in Bangor politics.

NEW LAW PASSED

In 1897, under the new law of plurality election, Mr. Beal won out over Dr. D. A. Robinson, regular Republican candidate, and F. A. Cummings, with eight scattering. Mr. Beal would have failed on a majority rule.

A special election was required in 1915 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Frank Robinson, John F. Woodman being elected.

Unanimous, or nearly so, elections took place as follows:

In 1850 W. H. Mills was chosen by a vote of 956, with 38 scattering. In 1852 Elijah L. Hamlin was chosen by a vote of 1780, to 37 for Gorham L. Boynton. In 1853 George W. Pickering was elected by a vote of 1353, with 14 scattering. In 1862, Isalah Stetson, war mayor, was re-elected by a vote of 1307, with two scattering. In 1864 Samuel H. Dale was chosen unanimously. In 1866 Albert G. Wakefield was also elected unanimously. In 1877 history almost repeated itself, Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin being chosen by a vote of 1268, with one vote for Joseph F. Snow. Mr. Snow had to stand some joking over that solitary vote. In 1901 Arthur Chapin was elected by a vote of 1253, there being no other candidate, with four scattering.

HERE'S A HOUSE NEEDING REPAIRS AS EARLY AS 1840

Speaking of old houses, here's one that was old and in need of repairs as far back as the 1840-50 era.

It stands today at 160 Broadway, one of the real pioneer houses of the city and one deserving of mention as Bangor observes its great centennial. As the information was given to the NEWS it is herewith forwarded to the readers.

"Arad Thompson came to Bangor in 1832 at the age of 21 and entered a general store as a clerk. In a short time he began trading in furs with the Indians on his own account. Saving his money he laid the foundation whereby he was able to invest in timberlands at a time when it was the most profitable to invest.

"Sometime from 1840 to 1850 he bought the house now known as 160 Broadway and occupied by Ernestine Thompson. At that time the house was old and sadly in need of repairs."

COQUETTE—A young lady with more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more charms of person than graces of mind, more admirers than friends, more fools than wise men for attendants.

DEFINITIONS OF THIS AND THAT FROM OLD FILES

(Whig & Courier, July 7, 1838)

HARD TIMES—Sitting on a cold grindstone and reading the President's Message.

PROGRESS OF TIME—A peddler going through the land with wooden clocks.

A WORKING MAN—A loafer filled with new beer.

GENTEEL SOCIETY—A place where the rake is honored and moralist condemned.

RIGID JUSTICE—Juror on a murder case fast asleep.

FRIEND—One who takes your money and then turns you out of doors.

POETRY—A bottle of ink thrown at a sheet of foolscap.

HONESTY—Obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who has paid for his newspaper and the coat on his back.

HARD MONEY—The specie that is to be buried in the Sub-Treasury dungeons—HARD to put in and HARD to get out.

City of HANGOR.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

An ordinance regulating the erection of buildings within certain limits, within the City of Hangor.

SECTION 1. Be it Enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Hangor, in City Council Assembled, That shall not be erected, any building, except the walls of the same shall be of brick or stone, and the roofs thereof covered with slate, or other combustible material in any part of the city, within the following limits, viz: on the East side of Kenduskeag Stream—beginning at Kenduskeag Stream at the point where Washington street strikes the said stream, thence up said street on the south line thereof, to Oak street, including all land south of said south line—thence begin at the junction of Washington and Oak streets, on the west line of said Oak street, thence up said Oak street, on the West line thereof to the county road, leading to Orono, including all the land between said west line of Oak street and the Kenduskeag stream—thence begin at the junction of Exchange and Harlow Streets, and on Harlow street on both sides to the north line of the Franklin House lot, including on the west, all between Harlow Street and the Kenduskeag stream, and on the east, one hundred feet from the east line of said Harlow Street to the point aforesaid. And on the West side of Kenduskeag Stream, beginning at the east line of the County lot, on Kenduskeag stream, thence southerly on said line to Hammond street, thence down Hammond street on both sides to Columbus Street, thence on the south line of Columbus street to the junction of Middle street, thence on the east line of Middle and Water streets to the junction of Water and Fore streets, thence on the east line of Fore street to the junction of Independent street, thence on south line of Independent street to Union street, thence on east side of Union street to Penobscot River at the Ferry way, including all the land easterly and southerly of said lines, and between them and the centre of Kenduskeag stream.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That if any building or buildings other than as before mentioned, shall be erected within the limits above defined, the same shall be deemed and taken, and hereby are declared to be a nuisance, and shall be lawfully taken down by the Street Commissioner or City Marshal, and the expense of taking down and removing the same shall be paid by the person or persons erecting the same, and in case the person or persons aforesaid shall fail to pay said expenses, as demanded by said Street Commissioner or City Marshal, the same may be recovered in execution for money paid, laid out and expended. Passed July 14, 1834.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by Hill & Merrill to Cas. S. Preble, on or about the third day of February last for the sum of \$202.14, payable on demand without interest. Said note has been paid and was feloniously taken and conveyed away by said Preble from our shop in Bangor. Preble is a young man of about 21 yrs. age, nearly 5 feet in height and has a mark of powder upon his face. HILL & MERRILL. Bangor, July 30 1834. 6.

THE BANGOR HIGH SCHOOL.
The Summer Term of Mr. WOODS School will commence on Monday July 21st.

STUDIES.—Arithmetic and Modern Languages, and the other several branches of Literature usually taught in High Schools and Academies.
Mr. Wood has made preparation in his School building, for the admission of Youth of both sexes. July 14.

DR. REEVE'S BOTANICAL DROPS.

IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the Materia Medica, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of the body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the form of Scrophulous Salt Rheum, Dropsy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sore, (even Clabs the bones are affected) White Swellings, (if applied with Dr. Jellie's Liniment) Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, scald head in Children, Scars, and Scabs etc. Good, Pimples or Carbuncled Faces, Eruptions Eruptions and Venereal Taints, through out the body, in which last case the Drops often cure when Mercury fails. They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Therapy to purify and cleanse the system from humours which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the progress of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the access of malignant humors on the lungs. The Procoprior considerably relieves upon the various number of surprising cures effected by these Drops not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union for the best proof of the efficacy see an unfeigned Attestation in the case above specified. The article has recently been pronounced by a physician of the best repute that it, who had witnessed its surprising efficacy, as reported in his report to the Medical Board of the State of New York, to be the best of all the remedies for the cure of the above mentioned diseases.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Wm R. Miller Esq at Bangor, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption, which Levee and Scammon has in and to the following described LAND—mortgaged to Wm. Hammon, as appears by Registry of Deeds, Vol. 23, page 212—viz:

Two undivided third parts of the following described lot of Land in Howland village, viz: lots numbered five, seven and ten, on the north side of Penobscot river—and thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, on the south side of said river, agreeable to Zebedee Bradley's survey and plan of said village, dated 14th June 1830. Also two undivided third parts of lot marked A on said plan, bounded as follows—beginning at a maple tree, in the corner of lot numbered twenty-three, on the south bank of Penobscot river, being the north line of said lot, and for agreeable to Gilmore's survey of Howland, thence south, thirty-six degrees, west two hundred and eighty-six rods to the north line of lot numbered seven on Penobscot river, as surveyed by said Gilmore—thence east on said lot numbered seven, one hundred and seventy rods to a maple tree, on the westerly line of Concord street, so marked on said Bradley's plan—thence north eleven degrees east, a very small tree to a small cedar tree—thence north sixty-one degrees, east thirty-two and a half rods to a spruce stake—thence north twenty-nine degrees west, forty rods to a spruce stake—thence north sixty-one degrees, east twenty-four rods to Penobscot river, thence up the Penobscot river north eighty-eight rods to the first named head, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, exclusive of the county road. Also one undivided sixth part of the mill and water privilege, with the mill yards, as designated on said plan, at the falls at the mouth of said Penobscot river, excepting such part thereof as may be conveyed to William Emerson, by a deed of mortgage from said Hammon, giving to said Emerson a right to take one third part of the water from Penobscot river through the runnout, as called, and any other rights or privileges conveyed by and deed of mortgage from said Hammon, and Emerson, and Emerson to Wm. R. Miller and others, for a lock outside of the mill on the north side of said Penobscot river.

Likewise all his right in equity, as respecting the following street of Land, mortgaged to Wm. Emerson, by said Vol. 23, page 212—viz:

The following described lot of Land in Howland, viz: an undivided third part of lot numbered five, seven, and ten, on the north side of Penobscot river, and lots numbered thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, on the south side of Penobscot river, agreeable to Zebedee Bradley's survey and plan of said village, dated 14th June 1830. Also the undivided third part of lot marked A on said plan, bounded as follows—beginning at a maple tree in the corner of lot numbered twenty-three on the south bank of Penobscot river, being the north line of said lot, agreeable to Gilmore's survey of Howland, thence south thirty-six degrees, west two hundred and eighty-six rods to the north line of lot numbered seven on Penobscot river, as surveyed by said Gilmore—thence east on said lot numbered seven, one hundred and seventy rods to a maple tree, on the westerly line of Concord street, so marked on said Bradley's plan—thence north eleven degrees, east thirty-two rods to a small cedar tree—thence north sixty-one degrees, east thirty-two and a half rods to a spruce stake—thence north sixty-one degrees, west two hundred and forty-six rods to a spruce stake—thence north twenty-nine degrees, east twenty-four rods to Penobscot river, thence up the Penobscot river a very small tree to the first named head, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, exclusive of the county road. Also, one eighth of an undivided third part of the mill and water privilege at the falls at the mouth of Penobscot river, together with one eighth of an undivided third part of the mill yards designated on said Bradley's plan, excepting however such parts thereof as may be conveyed by said Emerson and William Hammon to William R. Miller and others, for a lock on the south side of the mill on said falls, and excepting also the right of taking one third part of the water and no more through this runnout, as called, on the south side of Penobscot river, and using the same without abatement—and also a right of passage from said Penobscot river, by said Emerson to said Emerson's land, and also the privilege of laying rails at and about said runnout.

JAMES SAUNDERS, Deputy Sheriff
Howland, July 3, 1834.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber offers to Cash a valuable lot of Land in this City, containing 10 Acres. It is situated but little more than half a mile from Penobscot Bridge, on the great road to Orono, making to said road 52 rods, thence running to the east, and there measuring 23 rods. The shore is now very convenient for piling lumber, without any expense of Wharfing. It is desired the State will be sold separately. Any person interested in the same will be positively well to sell to examine the premises, and to see if it is worth a purchase for sale, and if not sold for much less than its value. Please apply to PHILIP GROOMS.

Or to JOHN J. COOPER, at his Office, Bangor July 25.

FLOUR &c.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Bangor, July 25, 1834.

BANGOR'S GROWTH IN VALUATION AND CITIZENS TRACED

The growth in population, valuation and polls in Bangor since 1800 is worthy of study and contemplation. There were steady, and at times rapid increases, according to the times.

The increase in the state and county taxes paid by Bangor is also worthy of note. Old records show that the state tax in 1835 was \$709.92 and the county tax \$2556.97.

In 1835 the appropriations for all purposes were \$30,766.89, which with overlayings of \$1,247.77 made a total of \$32,014.66.

The budget of the city for 1934 calls for a total sum of \$1,191,849, less estimated revenues of \$284,700, a balance of \$907,149.

POPULATION INCREASES

From 1800 the population tabulation shows the following:

1800, 277.
1810, 850.
1820, 1221.
1830, 2868.
1840, 8634.
1850, 14,432.
1860, 16,408.
1870, 18,289.
1880, 16,857.
1890, 19,103.
1900, 21,850.
1910, 24,803.
1920, 25,978.
1930, 28,749.

VALUATION AND POLLS

Owing to a different form of keeping city records the figures of valuation and polls prior to 1860 are rather vague, but the record from 1860 is available, as follows:

1860, polls, 2964; estates, \$6,015,601.
1870, polls, 3252; estates, \$10,036,561.
1880, polls, 3788; estates, \$8,738,605.
1890, polls, 5044; estates, \$12,177,041.
1900, polls, 6061; estates, \$15,817,118.
1910, polls, 7130; estates, \$23,075,050.
1920, polls, 7594; estates, \$27,746,424.
1930, polls, 8005, estates, \$30,351,865.
1933, polls 7604; valuation, \$27,956,717. There were exemptions on polls to make the total 7431.

PRIMITIVE DAYS OF 1835

In 1835 the city assessed 2279 polls at \$2.33 each, for a total sum of \$5310.07, the assessment on estates and income being \$26,717.70.

The appropriations were as follows:

State tax, \$709.92; county tax, \$2556.97; for schools, \$3400; streets, bridges and highways, \$5000; support of poor, \$1500; fire department, \$1500; salaries, \$3700; watch (police protection), \$2000; reservoirs, \$1000; part of city debt, \$4,000; interest on city debt, \$1600; contingencies, \$3000; high school, \$800. Total, \$30,766.89.

In 1842 the state tax had risen to \$5581.17 and the county tax to \$4,181.92.

In 1819 the then town of Bangor paid a tax to the state of Massachusetts of \$218.67.

Post Office Has Played Important Part In History

First Office Located Near Present Pumping Station At Water Works; Fire of 1911 De- stroyed Many Old Records

Bangor's postal history began with the establishment of an office in 1801 at Treat's Falls, near the present pumping station of the Bangor Water Works, which was at that time the head of navigation and the original settlement of Bangor. After which Bangor, famed for its lumber interests, was moved farther down the Penobscot. The Post Office was a nook in the corner of Buckley Emerson's store and Mr. Emerson had the honor of being the first guardian of correspondence of his fellow townspeople.

Postmaster Emerson was appointed in 1801 by President Thomas Jefferson and served until 1804. Following Mr. Emerson's term, William Forbes was named as postmaster but he served only six months because of some political strife and Emerson was again given the position until some other candidate could be agreed upon. Dr. Horatio G. Balch was finally named in January, 1805. Balch served for five years and was succeeded by William D. Williamson who served for 11 years.

Royal Clark was the next postmaster, serving eight years until 1819, relinquishing the post to Mark Trafton who saw 10 years of service

as postmaster. During Trafton's term as postmaster the post office was moved to what is now Caldwell Sweet's corner on Main street.

In 1839, Charles K. Miller was named as the seventh postmaster in Bangor. Again the post office was moved, this time to what was known then as the Smith block on Hammond street. It was during the regime of Mr. Miller, March 9, 1846, that Bangor had a big flood and the postmaster was compelled to move to higher territory.

BELL RUNG FOR MAIL

The BANGOR WHIG stated at that time that temporary quarters had been taken in the new Court House and that the bell

160
and be rung on the arrival of the eastern mail.—

It was about this time that the court house was built, which was, in 1902, torn down to make way for a more spacious edifice. Up to that time the old City Hall, later used as an armory by Company G, N. G. S. M., had been the place for holding court and stood on the site of the present City Hall.

The eighth postmaster was Isaac C. Haynes. Again, during Mr. Haynes' term, the office was removed to the corner of Hammond and Franklin streets on the present site of the Bass building, where it remained until 1854.

Isaac Haynes was reappointed for a second term as postmaster following a four year term by John W. Carr who served until 1853.

Meanwhile, as the age of the post office grew in Bangor, some important changes were taking place. It was on April 1, 1855, during the second term of Mr. Haynes that the law compelling the prepayment of postage went into effect; all letters not being prepaid were held for postage. It was in this year also that the Penobscot and Kennebec railroad was completed to Waterville, connecting with the Portland and Kennebec railroad which later formed the Maine Central system.

STAGECOACH DEPOTS

On January 1, 1856, the romantic old stage coach left the American scene, as far as Bangor was concerned, at least. Previous to this time, Bangor had received its mail by stage on Saturdays from Bucksport and on Wednesdays from Augusta. With this service, fourteen days was the shortest possible time that a letter could be written and an answer received from Boston. On the transfer of the mail service from coach to rail, a daily service went into effect between Bangor and Augusta, leaving Bangor at 7.45 o'clock in the evening and arriving from Augusta at 7.15 o'clock in the evening, which was a vast improvement over the old method of mail transportation.

Leonard Jones was the next postmaster, being appointed in April, 1857. During his administration, an important event took place in the opening of the air line stage route between Bangor and Calais in opposition to the Old Shore Line. The rivalry was said to have been very great and the competition keen.

The war-postmaster was Jason Weeks who was named in 1861. He served until 1866 when he was succeeded by Charles K. Miller who had been postmaster 18 years before. Miller served but one year and was succeeded by George Fuller who served four years until 1871.

The next postmaster, General A. B. Farnham, had the distinction of serving one of the longest terms of any of the postmasters, having a continuous period of twenty-three years, with one exception, that being a four year term served by Fred A. Cummings, during the first administration of President Grover Cleveland.

CARRIER SYSTEM

During Mr. Farnham's term a very important change took place—the establishment of the carrier system. By this system mail could be delivered each day to the houses

of the patrons of the office and on February 22, 1874, four carriers were named—Calvin Kirk, Charles H. Rice, Thomas T. Tabor and Fred S. Woodbury. At that time the patrons were more than satisfied that they could receive their mail without going to the office for it.

The growth of the Bangor Post Office from then on was rapid. From 1875 until 1905 many new changes took place; mail was speeded up to a degree that a comparatively short period before would have been thought unbelievable. To meet the demands of the increasing business, there was urgent need for more room and more help for the proper handling of mails.

Accordingly, in 1898, plans were drawn up for the rearrangement of the interior of the post office. They were changed for a new set a year later and the question of how much money should be appropriated proved a puzzling one to solve. On June 6, 1902, it was finally agreed to appropriate thirty-five thousand dollars for improvements.

But appropriations did not stop there. As the result of unsatisfactory findings, another fifteen thousand dollars was secured and to this amount was added later another six thousand. So it was fifty-six thousand instead of thirty-five thousand that was needed for the necessary improvements.

RECORDS LOST

From the year 1905 to the time of the great Bangor conflagration in 1911, no great changes were noted except that business expanded rapidly in accord with the trend of times. The records complete, of activities during this era, were lost in the fire so that no minute details can be told.

The morning following the great fire, delivery of mail was made from the common council room of the Bangor City Hall. In the afternoon of the same day, arrangements were made with the Y. M. C. A. to use the gymnasium for the sorting of the mail.

Following this, John R. Graham offered to erect a one story building on Central street, which still stands, as the result of much modern improvement, with the agreement that the post office occupy one half, or the eastern portion of the building. This was decided on shortly after.

During the time between the last days of the nineteenth century up to the time of the Bangor fire and a few years beyond—April, 1915—another postmaster had been appointed. His name was John M. Oak and he proved a successful servant of the Bangor post office until his retirement. He finished his term as postmaster but four months before the present beautiful Federal Building in Post Office square was erected.

THE NEW ERA

In the new era beginning with the present Federal Building, when Bangor and its post office began to be looked to more and more as the "Queen City" of the East, William F. Curran became postmaster following the term of Mr. Oak.

America was at war and, more and more, the post office was looked

upon as one of the most important institutions in American life. It was the balance wheel of communication for thousands of miles; the spot where smiles and tragedy played hide and seek with the emotions of Bangor citizens as word came from the front in daily parade.

William F. Curran served a prosperous eight year term as postmaster. He guided the affairs of this new extremely important department effectively and upon his retirement in 1923, the Bangor post office was a splendid organization finely equipped and ranking high with other post offices in New England.

Nor did the retirement of this fine postmaster give cause for worryment that deterioration would set in, for his successor was a veteran of the Bangor post office department.

William F. Holden was more than a veteran. He was, and still is an efficient, courteous worker in the in-

terests of the Bangor post office.

PRESENT OFFICE

Since he entered office in the year 1923 up until this day, he has won the respect of every one who comes in connection with him. He started as a carrier of the mails in 1888, became superintendent of carriers in 1905, promoted to superintendent of mails in 1922 and the following year made postmaster.

It is a far cry back to the day when Buckley Emerson handled the first piece of Bangor mail; a great many years since the stage coach was abandoned; but the history of the Bangor Post Office has gone ahead as rapidly as the years.

It stands today as a monument to the efficiency of Bangor citizens; as a tribute to the men who have served as a great human link through the years to make the Bangor Post Office one of the leading servants of Uncle Sam in New England.

Park and French Streets Where the Big Fire Swept



The accompanying cut gives a quite extended picture of buildings which were razed by the fire of April 30, 1911. The Post Office is prominent in the foreground and slightly to the left is the former central fire station in Harlow street, a brick building with pitch roof. In Park street, to the right of the Universalist church with two towers is an old building which had a varied history, running from its early use by the Universalist society to that of a factory. The handsome Tarratine Club house now stands on that site. Just beyond the Universalist church towers is seen St. John's Episcopal church, burned in 1911. The next steeple in line to the right is that of the First Methodist church at Pine and Somerset streets which escaped the fire. Next to the right is the Third Parish church in French street, not so fortunate. The roofs in the immediate foreground are those of the frame structures in Central street between the Smith block and Kenduskeag stream, where fire made a clean sweep.

YES, 1834 WAS A GREAT YEAR

Important Events in the Twelvemonth That Saw Birth of City

The year of 1834 is memorable for many events of interest and importance. On February 12, the Maine Legislature passed the bill granting a city charter to the town of Bangor. Appropriately enough, it was the 25th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, glorious apostle of freedom. Bangor always has been strong for freedom.

In 1834 also, the Bangor House, a metropolitan marvel among hotels of that day, was opened. And is bigger and better today. Then came the famous steamer Bangor on her maiden trip from Boston. She was another wonder of her day.

On July 1, 1834, appeared the first issue of the daily Whig & Courier, which now is part and parcel of the Bangor Daily News, born 55 years later (June 18, 1889) and just getting into its stride.

TWO FAMOUS BANGORS

The steamer Bangor above alluded to was a wooden sidewheeler of about 400 tons, not to be confused with the iron propeller Bangor, which came ten years later. The sidewheeler, very smart for her day, ran for some years between Bangor and Portland and Bangor and Boston. She afterward was sold for foreign account and for some time was engaged in conveying pilgrims from Alexandria, Egypt, to Mecca. When she got to Alexandria a difficulty arose—not a Mohammedan would set foot on board of her, because she was painted white, their mourning color. So they had to paint her black. After considerable service in the pilgrim trade the Bangor was sold to the Sultan of Turkey, who used her as a royal yacht.

The iron propeller Bangor, after some service between here and Boston, was taken by the Government for naval service in the war with Mexico, and an adventurous young warrior, Lieutenant Hunter, placed in command. When the American fleet was ready to attack Vera Cruz, the Bangor, which had been re-

named the Scourge, was sent on in advance to reconnoitre. But this was too slow and timid work for the fiery Lieutenant Hunter. He did no reconnoitring at all, but simply told the Mexicans to throw up their hands or take what was coming to them. The fortress surrendered without firing a gun, much to the satisfaction of Lieut. Hunter and the surprise of everybody else in the American fleet.

The commander of the fleet was not only surprised but furious. The nerry lieutenant had robbed him of a triumph. Also he had disobeyed orders and exceeded his authority in grabbing off the glory that would have fallen to his superior. Lieut. Hunter was court-martialed for his exploit, but was afterward restored to rank and service. The Navy and the country got a good laugh out of it.

Thus, you see, the name and fame of Bangor have echoed 'round the world. Some magic in that name!

FLUSH TIMES

What a bustling town Bangor was in its last year under the selectmen government may be judged by this paragraph from the Penobscot Journal of March 19, 1833:

"Our town, at the present moment, is overflowing with strangers. The taverns are filled, and it is with difficulty that those who come last can get accommodations. In a list of about sixty arrivals at the Exchange Coffee House, the last week, we find the names of gentlemen from New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and from all parts of this State. Some are here, we suppose, with a view to make their fortunes—others are intending to settle, and not a few are honorable legislators, returning home."

Seems the legislators were regarded with confidence and even admiration in those days.

IN ANDREW JACKSON'S DAY

Jackson was President when this old town became a city, and many of Old Hickory's characteristics distinguished the rising metropolis and its people. Bangor was a yearling when, on the 25th of September,

1835, Daniel Webster came here and crossed the Kenduskeag on a raft of logs, and a few days later, on the 28th, from the balcony of the Bangor House, thrilled the populace with the magic of his oratory for the glory of the Union.

Yes, those were great days. Bangor City was born in stirring times, and with a golden spoon in its mouth.

MURDER TRIAL

(Whig & Courier, July 3, 1838)

TRIAL FOR MURDER. Nancy H. Kief was indicted and tried at the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court at Castine, on a charge of murdering her husband, Ephraim Kief, by administering poison, in the month of July, of last year, at Bucksport. The trial occupied two days, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after being out about two hours. The case was ably and eloquently argued in behalf of the

State by Hon. Daniel Goodnow, Attorney General, and by Frederic Allen, Esq., of Gardiner, for the Prisoner. A report of the trial was taken for our paper, and will be published in a few days.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

The editor of the Augusta Age has discovered that every member of the Hartford Convention is a Federalist. Blessed be the man "what" invented "larning"—Whig and Courier, July 1938.

B.D.N.

2-10-34

CEN.ED.

P30

EARLY CITIZENS' HOPES FOR BANGOR TRACED IN POEM

Bangor, 100 years old today, is looking ahead. One hundred years ago Bangor citizens were also looking to the future.

Their hopes for Bangor as a city were presented in the form of a poem which was read at the celebration banquet in honor of Bangor being incorporated a city.

"May every street
Be clean and neat,
And free from filth and swine;
And, each dark night,
A burning light
In every corner shine.

With no rude boys
To make a noise,

With bolsterous mirth obscene;
Nor dirty shops
To sell vile slops
To swine, in shape of men.

May all our laws
Be free from flaws,
And executed well;
And at our homes
Of bricks or stones,
May great contentment dwell.

So future days
Shall chaunt the praise,
In many a rhyming ditty—
Of all the men
Assembled when
We made the town a city!

"My friend has a great respect for truth," said a man in defense of his neighbor. "So I perceive," replied the other, "for he always keeps a respectable distance from it."—Whig and Courier, August 1838.

POTATO YIELD

(Whig & Courier, October 20, 1838)

GREAT YIELD—The Piscataquis Herald says that P. P. Furber, of Milo, in Piscataquis County, has raised the present season, from one acre of land only, four hundred bushels of potatoes! We think this is a great yield for this year.

Bangor's Schools Have Kept Pace With Growth and Times

Important developments in the schools of Bangor were keeping pace with those which led to the incorporation of Bangor as a city a century ago, many things then being done for the first time which are now accepted parts, in a modern form, of the present system.

Here are some of the significant facts of the period from 1820 to 1840, which the definitely precursors of integral factors of modern educational methods:

1822—school districts ab-

Horses, Dogs, Humans



An old metal watering trough, well embellished with ornamentation, one of the last to survive in Bangor, was located for many years at the foot of Exchange street. There the tired horses, all the dogs and the human beings who saw fit might secure a refreshing drink straight from the city pumping station over a mile and a half away.

ON PAYING BILLS

The County Treasurer says the "Democrats promptly pay their bills". We shall immediately go to work and test the truth of this assertion.—Whig and Courier, January 1839.

From the subscriber on the evening of June 25th, an indented boy aged about 17 years old. Whoever will return said boy shall receive ONE CENT reward but no charges. Mr. ———, Whig and Courier, July 1834.

olished, school committee members paid, age of pupils determined.

1820-30—period of growth of private schools, expansion of educational facilities.

1825—a health committee appointed.

1830—special committee of 10 appointed to study school system and suggest improvements.

1831—first county teachers' association formed at Bangor meeting.

1834—school committee appointed by city council after incorporation.

1836—preparations for building first high school.

1837—boys' high school opened, followed in a year or two by girls' high school.

1840—first printed annual school report.

FIRST SCHOOL CLOSE BEHIND FIRST SETTLER

Organized But Four Years After Arrival of Buswell

HISTORY TRACED

Development Traced In Interesting History By Superintendent

Growth and development of the Bangor school system from the earliest days of the city's existence as the town of Sunbury have been carefully traced in an excellent "History of the Schools of Bangor," written two years ago by Superintendent Irving W. Small and published in the teachers' edition of THE NEWS October 24, 1932.

Historical background, early interest in education and the establishment of school districts, school support, supervision of schools, progress and development of the curriculum, and modern tendencies in the schools of Bangor form the six chapter headings of Mr. Small's history. Following are extracts and summaries of interesting changes and events from the history:

"Within four years after Jacob Buswell came to Bangor (1769) the first school in the settlement was organized. This school was taught by Abigail Ford . . . In 1774, Dr. John Herbert came from the west . . . He lived here until 1779 . . . He was a teacher and taught school in a house southerly of Penjefawock stream."

Speaking of the first attempt in 1790 to incorporate Sunbury into a town, Mr. Small says: "The people were particularly anxious to have their settlement incorporated as a town, in order that they might have the benefits of school and ministerial lands."

"Bangor abolished its school district system in 1832." It was an act of the legislature which abolished the old system, after 30 years of use, just a trifle more than a century ago. "This act also granted the right to pay the school committee, and to determine the age of pupils for admission to the several schools, and of transfer of pupils from school to school."

Here is an important paragraph showing the circumstances in which the first public school building was erected in Bangor: "The people very early manifested a deep interest in the educational welfare of their children by making provision for the support of schools, and expressing a willingness to profit by the laws governing their town. The first schoolhouse in the town was built in the year 1800-01, when the town voted to raise \$150 for its construction. . . . This was a one-story

square building, with a belfry in the center. . . .

"In order to extend the program of education and furnish equal privileges to all the people, the town was divided into school districts in 1802." Four were organized that year. A revision into seven districts occurred in April, 1824, with a committee of seven, one from each district, appointed to execute the plan.

A discussion of private schools of some 100 years ago is included; the Bangor Young Ladies' academy, for which a building was erected in 1818, and which continued in existence until about 1830; a private school for young ladies opened in 1833 by Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield, with tuition charges ranging from four to seven dollars a quarter; Bangor Theological seminary established in 1819; a writing school conducted by Alexander Savage in 1820; John Borse Dod's course in English grammar; Abel M. Quimby's school for young ladies opened in May, 1830; Miss Brown's ladies' school in the summer of 1827; and schools operated by Charles Taylor and Nahun H. Wood.

"During the period of time between 1803 and 1846, there were 27 school buildings erected and a crying need for more. . . . The small school building was ill adapted to the expanding needs of the city, and after 1875, larger school buildings were being constructed. In the small buildings the condition of sanitation was very bad, and usually such schools were heated by stoves and the heating was very poor. . . .

"One of the first large school buildings to be constructed was the buildings located at the junction of Fourth and Union streets, which was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$32,000" with a heating plant costing \$5,700. A new high school building was built in Abbott square in 1857. The Palm street building was built in 1895 at a cost of \$70,000. It was opened for school purposes in 1896. This building accommodated 900 pupils.

"In 1911 came Bangor's great fire, which destroyed . . . the high school building, leaving 700 pupils without accommodations. Emergency measures were put into operation and soon all high school pupils were provided for at Palm street school . . . running the grade pupils on a half-day plan. To meet the emergency . . . a temporary eight-room structure was added to Palm street building.

"The mayor in his address in 1911 advocated building a modern high school building. The present high school building was erected at a cost of about \$500,000 and opened in the fall of 1913. The building will accommodate 900 pupils . . . on the two session plan it accommodates over 1200 pupils."

An interesting table of appropriations from 1801 to the present time is included in the history, ranging from \$150 in 1801 to \$378,435.19 in 1931. Significant changes are indicated by the following representative appropriations at intervals of a few years: 1801, \$150; 1810, \$800; 1820, \$1200; 1830, \$2000; 1833 (a century ago), \$2,500; 1840, \$9,423; 1850, \$15,570.50; 1860, \$26,710.25; 1870,

\$33,386.53; 1880, \$28,322.60; 1890, \$52,764.20; 1900, \$63,383.11; 1905, \$80,775.95; 1910, \$106,806.04; 1915, \$141,147.91; 1920, \$289,078.66; 1925, \$358,000; 1928, \$343,200.82; 1930, \$377,802.29; 1931, \$378,425.19. Actual expenditures of 1932 were \$375,902. Appropriations for 1933 and 1934 each come to exactly \$425,000.

Study of these figures will show how rapidly the population and needs of the city of Bangor have grown, and how the schools have become an ever-increasingly important part of the city's life, until now the school budget takes up more than a third of the city's annual budget and 187 teachers are employed instead of the half dozen of a century ago.

"After Bangor was incorporated as a city in 1834, all school matters came under the control of the city government and a school committee appointed by that body." As far as records show, the first annual report to be printed was in 1840, when 500 copies were ordered.

TEACHERS PAID \$3.50

"In 1849 the schools were very much crowded. One thousand primary children were enrolled in eight schools. As at this time most of the schools were one-teacher schools, a teacher had approximately 125 pupils. At a later date, it was recommended that a primary teacher should not have over 80 pupils. In most cases, teachers were receiving \$3.50 a week. The length of the school year was 42 weeks. Teachers were asking for an increase in salary and certainly deserved it. About this time the mayor recommended that the boys' high school be named the Gilman school and the girls' high school the Abbott school.

"In 1848 there were five grades of schools . . . infant or primary, intermediate, grammar, select and high school. Pupils were promoted from school to school on the basis of age and qualifications. . . . Up to 1864 the boys and girls had separate high schools . . . also select schools . . . The boys' and girls' high schools were united in 1864, and the question of coeducation in the upper grades was settled satisfactorily. . . . In 1868 three select schools were brought into the high school building for better accommodations. In the year 1876 the select schools and grammar schools were organized into two grammar schools . . . included the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades.

"In 1851 the school committee recommended the election of a superintendent of schools, but this recommendation was not effective until 1854 when the Rev. Philip Weaver, a member of the school committee, was elected to that office. He had three duties: literary—administration, classification, and examinations; police—executive and truant officer; and mechanical—care and repair of school buildings.

The office of superintendent was continued to 1874, when a school agent was elected instead. "Experience proved that a superintendent of schools was necessary . . . so in 1890 the city council appointed Miss Mary Snow to the position. At the time of her appointment, Miss Snow was principal of the Union square (Hannibal Hamlin) grammar school.

"She organized and directed the

Bangor Teachers' Training school which supplanted Bangor with some of its best teachers." Miss Snow was responsible for many improvements in the school system, housing, sanitation, and the like, and made Bangor schools equal to any in the state. She resigned because of ill health in 1900.

"In 1825 the town voted to appoint a health committee to check on the health and sanitation conditions in the schools." Several times an endeavor was made through giving awards to raise the standard of scholarship. "About this time, it was voted that the school masters and mistresses, also the school agent, contract their services for the calendar month, and the teachers were required to teach every day in the week except Saturday afternoons."

With the abolishing of the school districts in 1832, a school committee of nine members was appointed, with payment to be received by them as for other town officials. Preparations for erecting the first high school building were being made in 1836. The boys' high school opened in 1837. "In 1838, Mayor Dwinall says that a high school for females, similar to the one which is being operated for boys' would meet the desires of the people.

In 1836, pupils seeking admission to high school were first examined in reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic as far as compound proportion. Pupils under 10 years of age were not eligible. About 1857, some complaints were made that too much emphasis and time was being given to intellectual training to the neglect of moral and physical training, and also that too much time was being given to the study of Latin and French at the expense of English. Superintendent Worcester in 1860 recommended more thorough drill in spelling, spelling rules, and word derivation. In 1866, he urged the teaching of natural science in the select schools. In 1867 light gymnastic exercises were introduced at the suggestion of Superintendent Roberts, consisting of drills six minutes in length.

In the intermediate school the subject of geography with textbook was omitted, and oral instruction in this subject by the teacher took its place. In the select school the subjects of intellectual algebra and physical geography were dropped. The high school academic course at this time included: First year, Latin, mathematics, natural science, history; second year, Latin or mathematics, natural science, rhetoric, French; third year, Latin, political science, natural science, French; fourth year, Latin or German, English literature, mental philosophy, moral philosophy.

"In 1869 music was introduced into the schools under Mr. L. A. Torrens. The old time public examination which had been in use for many years and in which the public took much interest was now discontinued for a more modern type. In 1890 free textbooks were introduced into the schools.

"The kindergarten became a part

al system in 1898. The course was organized in school in 1898. At the request of Superintendents Tilton and the school for many years, manual and domestic science were introduced into the grade schools, in 1903 and manual training in 1905. These subjects came into high school in 1911 and 12.

At the opening of the new high school building in 1913, the school was organized into departments with heads for each department. A well-organized program in physical education became a part of the school system in 1923. Bangor now has a fine health program in its school system, which was started by the Red Cross in 1920. The military organization known as the R. O. T. C. was organized in the high school in 1918 by the war department of the United States, which organization furnishes military instructors without cost to the school department. Previous to the above date, military drill was practiced in the high school.

"In 1927 the entire teaching staff of the elementary schools was organized into committees to study and write a new course of study for the elementary grades. This course of study . . . was printed and put into the schools at the opening of the school year in September, 1928." A similar revision is at the moment taking place in the same course of study, to be completed by the end of the 1933-34 school year.

Closing with a summary of the high standards required of teachers, the health program in the schools, treatment of special cases of misfits or pupils in poor health, and a tribute to the work of the Parent-Teacher association, Mr. Small states: "The modern idea of educating the whole child is being better understood by teachers, school officials, and parents. There is a fine spirit and willingness on the part of teachers to keep well informed on the most up-to-date educational practices . . . to make the schools modern on a conservation basis."

Bangor High School Burned In 1911



The Bangor high school building shown in the cut was built to replace the ancient structure destroyed by fire in February, 1882. The new building was completed for occupancy in the winter of 1882-3, being located in Abbott Square.

The ground floor was occupied by a grammar school, the second story being sufficient for the high school in those days, with a large assembly room in the corner at the right and four classrooms. Charles M. Jordan was the highly respected and the teachers were Miss Ella M. Boyce, Miss Jennie Philbrook, Miss Elizabeth Clark and Miss Ida J. Brown, all the teachers being deceased. Mr. Jordan went to Minneapolis late and was superintendent there for many decades, being now retired.

CITY HALL SAVED BY TRAMP GROUP.

Prisoners Broke Out of Cells and Spread Alarm of Fire

Many curious and interesting matters of local history are brought out by a perusal of the files pertaining to Bangor's past. They also present a marked contrast with modern conditions which make it worth while to look them over.

TRAMPS SAVED CITY HALL

There is the story of how the old City Hall was saved from destruction by fire by some tramps who were confined in the shelter room, or tramps' room, as it was better known. On April 22, 1878, a fire broke out in the room from some cause not stated and the tramps confined there smashed their way out and gave the alarm.

The fire started at 3 a. m. and worked up through the floor above into the office of the city assessors and one adjoining it. But for the timely warning given by the tramps, City Hall would undoubtedly have been destroyed. The old City Hall is now used as a storehouse at the rear of the city stables.

It would appear from this incident that no police officers were on duty at police headquarters, then located in the basement of the old City Hall,

with a path or driveway leading to it from Hammond street about where the present alley on the east side of the new City Hall is located.

INDIAN BIT POLICEMAN'S NOSE

It is found that in July, 1877, there was quite a stir about a policeman who was charged with brutally clubbing a drunken Indian. The officer was William Weymouth, who will be readily recalled by the older residents of Bangor, being better known by the nickname of "Sleepy" Weymouth, by reason of his drooping eyelids giving him a somewhat unalert expression.

After a lengthy hearing the officer was exonerated from blame, it being learned that in a tussle at some time previous, the officer had the end of his nose bitten off when arresting a man and he did not propose to take any further chances of mutilation. Under the circumstances he was not blamed for seeming roughness.

PROPOSED TO THAW OUT THE RIVER

A very revolutionary scheme was presented to the city council in 1877, and apparently in all earnestness and good faith, looking to giving Bangor the advantage of an open port for a month earlier in the spring than nature generally warranted.

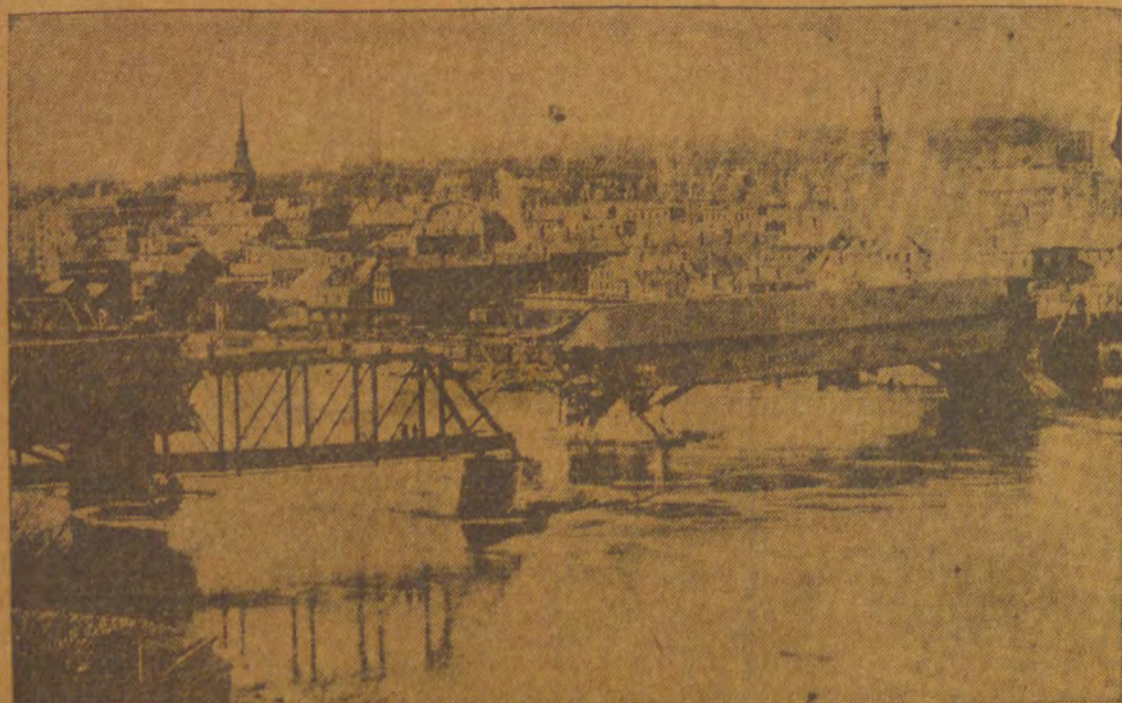
It was no less than a plan to thaw out the Penobscot river with turpentine and lamp black. The subject was considered by the board of aldermen with all due solemnity, but it was never adopted, for reasons which were no doubt obvious at the time, and will be today.

Three Men In A Boat During Flood of 1902



ing was a pastime as well as a necessity in Broad street in Bangor in the flood of 1902, there being er there to float three men in a boat, as shown in the cut. The basements of all the stores were filled damage done. At the right is seen the building now occupied by Charles Hayward & Co., wholes, the firm of Bragg & Cummings then being located there. On the left is the big establishment of g & Sons and beyond the J. C. Towle & Co. and other well known business houses.

When Bangor Was Flooded in 1902



The flood of 1902 in Bangor was not as serious as the more famous one of 1846, but it was enough to cause great damage in the down town section and to cause grave apprehension of more serious consequences to follow. Several spans of the old covered Brewer toll bridge were carried out by the mad rush of waters one awe-inspiring night, and the Maine Central railroad bridge a short distance above the toll bridge suffered like dire consequences. The cut shows a scene of devastation as seen from the upriver Brewer shore. Bangor was threatened with higher water, a jam having gathered opposite High Head, and a jam was expected to break upriver at Orono at any moment, in which case the ice coming down would have produced results in Bangor probably equal to those of 1846. The High Head jam broke, however, just before the upriver rush of potential disaster reached here.

THE YEAR OF THE CHOLERA

Dread Asiatic Pestilence Affected Bangor in the Year of '49

Eighteen hundred and forty-nine. This was a cholera year in Bangor. Mayor William H. Mills in his address to the City Council in the spring of 1850, thus commented upon its events:

This loathsome disease fell upon us suddenly, filling the public mind with much alarm; and well it might. When the air we breathe is charged with death, and it is altogether problematical whether he that went out in the morning would not be brought back ere night a corpse—such is the time, if any, when men walk softly.

At this distressing period the City Council was called upon for extraordinary services and sacrifices—

calls that were met with great promptness and disinterested devotion. And, where all acted nobly, I hope I shall not be charged with partiality should I name Messrs. Bowman, P. B. Mills and Wingate, of the Board of Aldermen and Mr. Emerson of the Common Council, to whom any ecomiums that I could give would fall short of their just due.

There were others, not connected with the city government, who threw themselves into the breach, to alleviate the distress of suffering humanity. But to Mr. Farnham, the City Marshal, who was also health officer, the palm must belong. On him, in personal detail, the whole of this onerous duty devolved; which was done calmly, but with great promptitude, in season and out of season, by day and by night—services which money could not have purchased, and all done with a readiness and disinterested straightforwardness, that were really surprising. Such services will not soon be forgotten by the citizens of Bangor.

And our physicians—who, if common report spoke the truth, were not, all of them, knit together as were the hearts of David and Jona-

thon—now united; men of all parties and ranks seemed to fraternize and the only strife among them was to see who would fly into death's presence first. Ready at all times to rush to the bedside of the dying—and that too, in almost every case without the slightest hope of a pecuniary reward—conduct so magnanimous could not fail to bring upon them, too, the spontaneous encomiums of their fellow-citizens.

There were 161 deaths by the dread destroyer in this city in a very short time—most of them of persons from abroad. The venerable William Abbot, Mayor of the city died in office and was succeeded by Mr. Mills.

Young City Suffered Disaster in Flood of '46

Midnight Alarm Terrified Populace When Ice Jam
Four Miles Long Flowed River Back
Thirty Feet High

Eighteen hundred and forty-six was the year of the tremendous flood in the Penobscot and Kenduskeag streams, which inflicted a great and memorable loss upon the people of Bangor. The account written at the time by the Rev. Dr. West, an Episcopal clergyman then residing here, in a private letter to a distinguished clerical brother in New York City remains to this day the best published account of the disaster.

To the Rev. Dr. Tyng, New York:

Rev. and dear Brother: We have passed through a scene within the last two or three days which will deeply interest and impress you. Our city has met with a calamity unparalleled in its annals, and perhaps unequalled in proportion to its population and means, by any in our country. We have been inundated by the river in consequence of what is called here an ice-jam. The history of the matter is briefly as follows:

It some times happens that the ice in the river breaks above, while it remains too strong at the outlet to admit of its passing down. The consequence is the accumulation of a dam of ice which completely fills the river from bank to bank and heaps up sometimes to the height of from fifteen to thirty feet, and thus forming a reservoir of water above it which overflows the banks and inundates the country around.

The present winter has been a remarkable one in the mode of the formation of the ice. After the river was first frozen over, the ice continued to form in cakes or sheets and to flow down the rapids to the still and frozen portions, and these were drawn under. This continued until the submerged sheets were stopped by rock or shoals; then the accumulation went on until the bed of the river became consolidated to an astonishing thickness. Around

sented a scene of magnificent interest. The effect of this small concussion upon the ice near the city was terrific. The water rose instantly to such a height as to sweep away the buildings and lumber from the ends of the wharves and to throw up the ice in huge sheets and pyramids.

This shock was resisted by the great covered bridge on the Penobscot, which is about one thousand feet in length, and this gave time to save much property from impending destruction. But, meanwhile, another auxiliary to the fearful work had been preparing by the breaking up of the ice in the Ken-

duskeag River. This river flows through the heart of the city dividing it into two equal portions. The whole flat on the margin of the river is covered with stores and public buildings and is the place of merchandise for the city. The Kenduskeag runs nearly at right angles with the Penobscot at the point where they unite. The Penobscot skirts the city on the eastern side, and on the banks of this river are the principal wharves for the deposit of lumber.

I must mention another circumstance to give you a just idea of our situation. There is a narrow spot in the river, about a mile below the city, at High Head, in which is a shoal, and from which the greatest danger of jams always arises and it was this that caused the principal inundation.

The next incident occurred at midnight, when the bells were rung to announce the giving away of the ice. It was a fearful sound and scene. The streets were thronged with men, women and children, who rushed abroad to witness the approach of the ice avalanche. At length it came rushing on with a power that a thousand locomotives in a body could not vie with; but it was veiled from the eye by the darkness of a hazy night and the ear only could trace its progress by the sounds of crashing buildings.

the piers of our great bridge it was cut through to the depth of about fourteen feet. Thus the entire bed of the river seemed to have become, at least except the channel, an almost solid body of ice.

A few days ago the river began to break up for about thirty miles above the city, while it continued firmly bound for about twelve miles below. There were several different spots where the jams or ice dams were found; and when they broke away they came rushing down with the force of a mountain torrent, until the strong ice below resisted their progress. These jams came down one at a time, and lodging against another below, kept increasing their magnitude. The two most formidable jams were within seven miles of the city, in the vicinity of the two largest and most important ranges of saw-mills. Those which formed above, when they broke away, passed through at Old Town and Stillwater with little comparative damage other than carrying away the bridges and adding to the size of the jam below.

The first movement was the raising the two principal ranges of mills from their foundations by the rise of the water. After this the first jam that passed down swept away the Basin Mills, which belong to a

110
New York Company and which rented for above \$10,000. They next carried away a large range of mills belonging to some of our most enterprising citizens and which rented for \$15,000 per annum. One of the proprietors thus lost about \$50,000. The mills in these two ranges contained about fifty saws, were possessed of the most unfailing water power, were recently fitted up with the best improved machinery and performed last year about one-third of all the business on the river.

The jams thus worked their way down gradually, carrying destruction to bridges and small houses, and other buildings on the banks, until they were all concentrated in one immense mass of four miles in length of great height and depth, and filling the river, which varies in width from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet from bank to bank.

..... Above the jam the water was 20 to 30 feet above its usual height, filling up the rapids and making a dead level of the falls. The first injury to the city was the breaking away of small section of the jam, which came down and pressed against the ice on our banks. By this 20 houses in one immediate neighborhood, on the west bank of the river alone, were at once inundated, but without loss of life. This occurred in the daytime and pre-

lumber and whatever it encountered in its pathway, except the glimpses that could be caught of it by the light of hundred of torches and lanterns that threw their glare upon the misty atmosphere. The jam passed on, and a portion of it pressed through the weakest portion of the great bridge, and thus, joining the ice below the bridge, pressed it down to the narrow at High Head. Meanwhile the destruction was in progress on the Kenduskeag, which poured down its tributary ice, sweeping mills, bridges, shops and other buildings, with masses of logs and lumber to add to the common wreck.

At that moment the anxiety and suspense were fearful whether the jam would force its way through the narrows or there stop and pour back a flood of waters upon the city, for it was from the rise of the water consequent upon such a jam that the great destruction was to be apprehended. But the suspense was soon over. A cry was heard from the dense mass of citizens who crowded the streets on the flat.

"The river is flowing back," and so sudden was the revulsion that it required the utmost speed to escape the rising waters. It seemed but a moment before the entire flat was deluged; and many men did not escape from their stores before the water was up to their waists.

But the ruinous consequences were, providentially, the loss of property rather than life. The whole business portion of the city was inundated, and so entirely beyond all reasonable estimate was the rise of the waters that a very large proportion of the stocks of goods in the stores were flooded. Pre-

cautions had been taken in the lower part of the city to remove goods from the first to the second story, and yet, many who did so had the floors of the second story burst up and their goods let down into the

water below, while in the higher portions, where the goods were piled upon and about the counters, the waters rose above them and involved them in a common destruction. Others who did not remove their goods, suffered a total loss of them.

Thus far, however, the devastation was confined to the least valuable part of the wealth of the city. The lumber on the wharves constitutes the larger portion of the available property of the city and here a kind Providence has spared the devoted city and by one of those singular methods by which a present evil, which seems to be the greatest that could be inflicted is the means of averting a greater one: for it was the occurrence of the jam, which, while it inundated the stores, appeared to be the means of saving the lumber. The pressure of the ice against the wharves and lumber was so great as to wedge it in with immense strength and formed a sort of wall outside the wharves from which the jam, when it started, separated and passed on,

leaving the lumber safe though injured.

After the ice stopped things remained in this situation during the next day, which was Sunday—the saddest and most serious Sunday probably ever passed in Bangor. Few, however, could spend the day in Worship. All that could labor were employed, while the flood kept rising, in rescuing what property could be saved from the waters and in taking poor families from their windows in boats.

The closing scene of the dreadful disaster occurred on Sunday evening, beginning at about 7 o'clock. The alarm was again rung through the streets that the jam gave away. The citizens again rushed abroad to witness what they knew must be one of the most sublime and awful scenes of nature, and also to learn the full extent of the calamity. Few, however, were able to catch a sight of the breaking up of the jam, which for magnitude, it is certain, has not occurred on the river for more than one hundred years. The whole river was like a broiling cauldron with masses of ice upheaved as by a volcano. But soon the darkness shrouded the scene in part. The ear, however, could hear the roaring of the waters and the crash of buildings, bridges and lumber and the eye could trace the mammoth ice jam of four miles long, which passed on majestically, but with lightening rapidity, bearing the contents of both rivers on its bosom. The noble covered bridge of the Penobscot, two bridges of the Kenduskeag and the two long ranges of saw-mills, besides other mills, houses, shops, logs and lumber enough to build up a considerable village. The new market floated over the lower bridge, cross

the Kenduskeag, a part of which remains, and most happily landed, landed at a point of the wharves, where it sunk, and formed the nucleus of a sort of boom, which stopped the masses of floating lumber in the Kenduskeag, and protected thousands of dollars' worth of lumber on the wharves below.

So suddenly and rapidly was all this enacted that it seems impossible to believe it to have occurred without loss of life. Yet such appears to be the happy result.

The individual losses are very

great. Some have lost their all and many from five to fifty thousand dollars each, yet the aggregate will be swelled by a first estimate far beyond its real amount. From what I have already seen, I think there is no reason whatever for the friends of Bangor abroad to entertain any distrust respecting its recover and progressive prosperity.

Very truly your friend and brother,

JOHN WEST

Bangor, March 30, 1846.

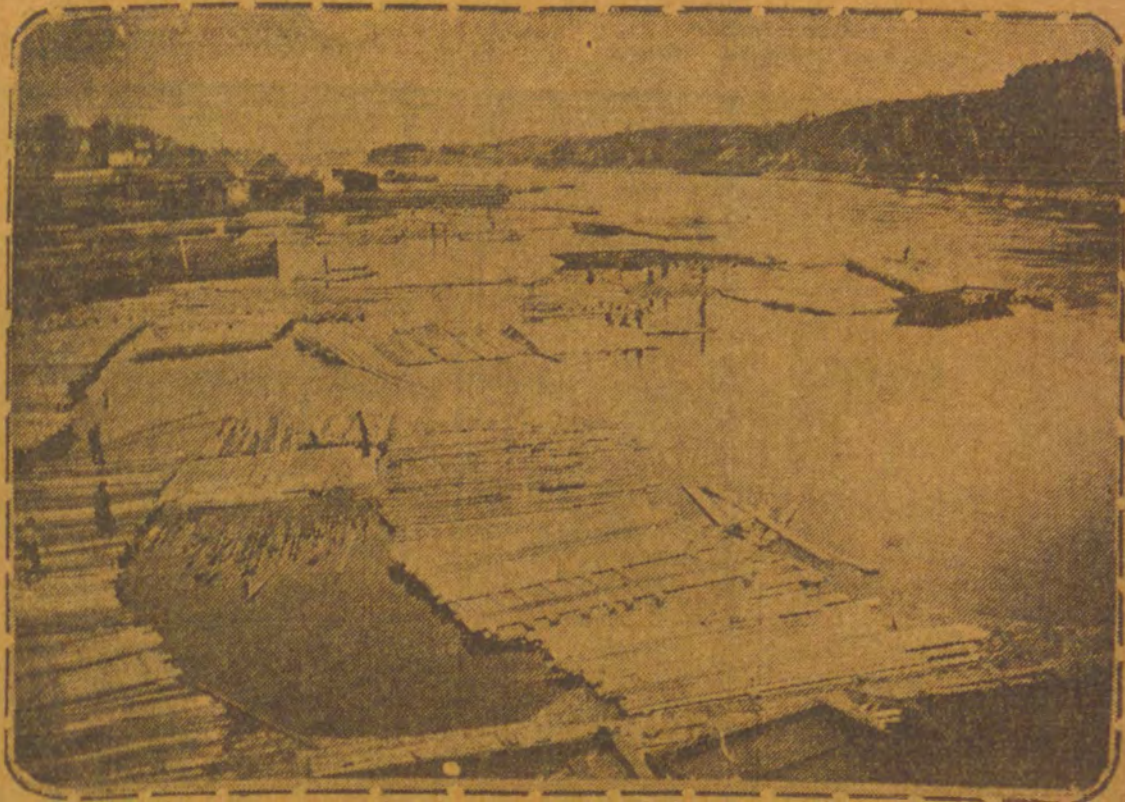
B.D.N.

2-10-34

CEN. ED.

P. 33

When the Lumber Industry Flourished



Busy scenes were enacted in the Penobscot river when the lumber industry in Bangor was at its height. The cut shows the rafting of lumber at the docks above the Brewer toll bridge. In the river below the toll bridge were frequently seen 700 vessels loading or waiting to be loaded with lumber. Hundreds of men were employed and business was rushing and times were good.

Days When Bangor Led the World in Lumber

Sawmills Lined the River, Shipping Crowded the
Port—High Water Mark In 1872,
With 246,000,000 Feet

Bangor is a child of the forest. Lumber built it, as steel built Pittsburgh and cotton spinning built Lewiston. From 1813, when the first sawmill was built at the mouth of Segeunkedunk stream in what now is South Brewer, to well into the 20th century, Bangor figured prominently in the lumber trade and at one time, in the late sixties and

early seventies was reckoned as second to Chicago in the extent of its shipments. In the fifties it very likely was the first lumber port in the world.

At the height of the lumber prosperity of the port, which was taken to include the entire river from East Hampden to tidewater head at Treat's Falls—the site of the present water works dam, there were eight mills—Morse & Co., Blunt & Hinman, C. G. Sterns & Co., two Sar-

gent's lower and upper mills, Palmer & Johnson and Neally's. The output of these and of the mills up river ran from 100,000,000 million feet annually in the 1850's to nearly 250,000,000 in the early seventies. The total shipments from the earliest sawmill days to the petering out of the trade about 1915, can only be estimated, complete statistics of the survey not being available. Perhaps 6,000,000,000 feet would not be far out of the way.

THE RECORD YEAR OF 1872

The lumber prosperity of the port of Bangor reached its peak in 1872, for which year these statistics are given:

The amount of long lumber shipped this year was the largest ever known being 246,453,649 feet. The following is a detailed statement of the lumber sold in 1872:

Pine, 37,750,000.....\$ 658,718.00
Spruce, 176,933,649 2,353,217.53
Hemlock, 23,370,000..... 222,915.00

Total sales of long
lumber\$3,233,950.53
Clapboards, 3,643,000\$ 94,718.00
Laths, 150,677,000..... 263,684.75
Pickets 25,680.00
Shingles, 121,264,000..... 363,792.00
Staves, 798,000 7,980.00

Total sales short lum-
ber\$ 755,854.75

Total lumber sold.....\$3,989,805.28
1873. The long lumber shipped
this year footed up 179,202,353 feet.

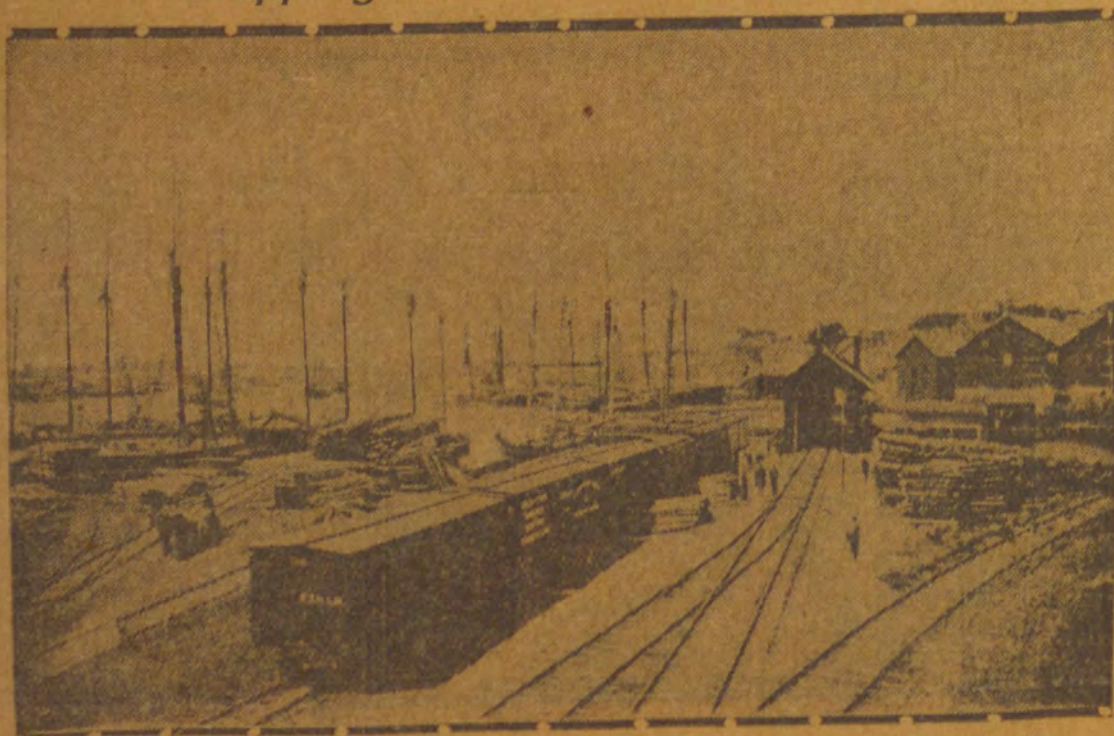
A GREAT PORT

From 1840 down to the Civil War the port of Bangor was among the most important on the Atlantic coast. From April to late November the harbor was crowded with vessels of all rigs and sizes, from bay coasters to full-rigged ships. The West India trade flourished here, and built up many fortunes. A numerous fleet, Bangor-built and Bangor-owned carried pine out and brought molasses, sugar and rum back. Spruce was little thought of then, but when the big pine had become exhausted or at least scarce, spruce became king, and then developed a considerable trade in deals with the United Kingdom and the Continent, while a great fleet of coasters carried cargoes to all the ports of our Atlantic coast, and much three-inch stuff to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Paysandu and Rosario.

When, in the seventies and from that down to the turn of the century, the fruit box shook and spool-wood export trade, developed by T. J. Stewart & Co., flourished, and the European deal trade was prosperous, the flags of half a dozen nations might be seen flying at High Head docks over ships, barks, brigs and steamers ranging from 400 to 4000 tons.

It is all gone now—mills, ships, sailors and everything connected with lumber. Logs now go into pulp, and we get our lumber from the Pacific coast. But Bangor was a great port once.

Shipping Lumber From City Point



City Point in Bangor, was one of the busy places for shipping lumber in the boom times. The cut shows vessels at the wharves and the old Maine Central railroad drawbridge, covered, crossing the mouth of Kenduskeag stream. The picture was taken from the old brick building at the foot of Exchange street where now stands the Union station. The railroad maintained a passenger station there, the main station being located at the foot of Railroad street. When the Union Station was built City Point was discontinued, the Maine Central R. R. Co. using the wharf for its tracks.

SOCIAL EVENTS WERE BUT FEW 100 YEARS AGO

Women's Activities Hardly Heard of Survey Shows

WITH "GIG" RIDERS

Singing School Opened; Sacred Concert Held For Exiles

Social activities for women 100 years ago in Bangor were very few—the women of the churches were banded together in the common interest of spiritual welfare and that of assisting in earning money to pay for the "meeting-house." A study of the files of the Daily Whig and Courier of 1834 finds but few items dealing with women.

On July 12th we find that some interest was being manifested in an excursion to Castine on which the ladies were invited. All were urged to attend and were told of the healthful and restful advantages of the trip on which they were supposed to "Snuff the salt sea breeze."

On July 21st a sacred concert was held for the Polish Exiles in Mr. Pomroy's Church. The notice recorded that "several persons have arrived expressly for this purpose from abroad." How far abroad was meant to be, was not related, it might have been from across the seven seas or possibly from Old Town.

Gig riding to Old Town was said to be most pleasant. It probably took a long time to ride to Old Town

and back in a gig and without doubt was an ideal journey for young swains and their sweethearts.

A health committee functioned in Bangor during the summer of 1834 and according to reports their duties were as much needed as today.

A State Temperance Society was formed comprised of both men and women and meetings and resolutions were adopted which carried considerable space in the paper.

On October 22nd a Singing School was opened with "Instructions in the Pestilozzian system." Duren's Circulating Library had 48 volumes, which were sent out if the borrower was unable to call in person for the publication.

October 31st finds plans underway for a public theatre, "and Mr. Herbert of the Portland Theatre is coming to manage the new enterprise."

Those who think curling fluid and dipilatory powders are new have an-

other guess because they were used by the young ladies 100 years ago. Those with white hair or red hair were also able to obtain dyes which would change the hair from white to darker shades and bleach the red hair to a "lovely blond." Nothing new under the sun and as you wander through the pages of old papers you realize this more and more.

Patchwork was a favorite occupation for idle hands and local merchants featured in their advertising attractive patchwork materials. Dressmaking was done at home for the most part and dimity, veilings, and cashmeres were yard goods featured.

A far cry those days when everything of civic importance was done by the men—Bangor women today manifest as much interest in politics as did those rabid Whigs and Tories of those days. No venture of any great moment today is launched without the women of the city being considered and their assistance called

ed for, whether it be selling Liberty Bonds, or carrying on the NRA.

Today Bangor has 212 women's organizations doing various types of work and as one looks at the files of a century ago one cannot help but wonder what the women of 2034 will be recording in the pages of the newspapers of the country.

NOVEL METHOD USED BY WHIG TO COLLECT BILLS

(Whig & Courier, Nov. 8, 1838)
BLACK LIST

We have received a letter from the Post Master at Old Town, informing us that J. P.—refuse to take his paper from that office. On reference to our books, we find that he owes us for the Whig & Courier from June 1, 1836,

..... \$12.08
For advertising 1.00

We publish the amount due in hopes that Mr. P. may see it, and call and settle. We wrote him a letter some time since, enclosing

his bill; probably he did not receive it, or most likely we should have heard from him.

S. N. B—, Maxfield, gone West, leaving us minus \$3.17.

W. W. S—, formerly of Springfield, has left there, owes \$3.17.

Richard T. S—, Springfield, will neither pay nor take his paper from the Post Office, owes \$3.17.

There are a number of other gentlemen who have been written to and called on frequently. We would inform them that we are in earnest, and unless we hear from them very soon, their names, with the amount due, will appear.

City Railroad Terminal For More Than Century

Had One of First Lines In the Country; Visit of
President Grant Opening the
E. & N. A. Big Event

If the Bangor, Old Town and Milford R. R. was running now it would be at the century mark, as it was chartered in 1832 but was not in operation until about 1835. This is said to have been the second railroad in the country and started on the bluff at Harlow and Curve streets and ran in almost a direct line to Milford. The right of way can still be traced, out Milford street and to Stillwater the grade making the old bicycle path.

The embankment is plainly seen at Stillwater and in to Old Town. The rails were strap-iron upon wooden stringers and the locomotives could be placed bodily upon the tenders of the present engines.

The Bangor station, used later for a residence then for years as a cooper-shop, then for storage was razed a few months ago—and without a requiem, by the Bangor Historical society, but the Lion, the first locomotive is preserved at the University of Maine.

The Penobscot River Railroad, chartered in 1836, from Bucksport to Milford on the East side of the river with branches to Orono and Old Town, was partially financed but never built as the panic of 1837 "busted" about everybody interested.

The first railroad to the west was the Penobscot and Kennebec, built from Waterville to Bangor, arriving in August, 1855, with prolonged cheers and a great celebration.

When the Androscoggin and Kennebec R. R. was built from Danville Junction to Waterville in 1849, this gave Bangor the first western connections, the A. & K. now being the "back road" from Waterville to Portland. In 1862 the P. & K. and the A. & K. were consolidated as the Maine Central in 1862.

PRESIDENT GRANT HERE

The European & North American R. R. began financing in 1855 and in 1868 had built from Bangor to Old Town and in Oct. 17, 1871 was open-

ed to Vanceboro with great eclat, President U. S. Grant appearing here in person, also Lord Lingard, Governor-General of Canada, Governor Sidney Perham of Maine and many other dignitaries. That was one of the well-known red-letter days in Bangor.

In the same year the European & North American Railroad of New Brunswick was completed to the international line at Vanceboro, making through connection with St. John, N. B.—so that Bangoreans could go almost anywhere on the railroad.

Then followed the fairly rapid development of Eastern Maine railroads, the leasing of the E. & N. A. to the Maine Central; the building of the Bangor & Aroostook which took over the old Bangor & Piscataquis to Moosehead lake and steel rails reached Down-east with the building of the Washington county railroad to Calais, the Bar Harbor branch and the Bucksport railroad which was opened to traffic in 1874.

Early railroad financing was much involved and had its vicissitudes but all eventually led to the two railroads which now give Bangor service East, North and West—The Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook.

POSTAGE BY MILEAGE

One hundred years ago in Bangor the rates of postage for letters consisting of a single sheet of paper were as follows:

For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, six cents.

Over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents.

Over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents.

Over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, 13½ cents.

Over 400 miles, 25 cents.

SPEED IN 1834

Evidence that there was a need of courts in Bangor in 1834 is seen in the fact that Charles Stetson was judge of the municipal court, and Reuben S. Prescott was recorder. Chief offenses: Speeding through the streets and guzzling rum.

UNUSUAL AT LEAST

Wed., July 12, 1837. The following eccentric return was made by Sampson Wood, deputy sheriff of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1807: "By virtue of this precept, I have attached a garter, the property of the within-named Abigail Lawrence, and at the same time tacked a summons in her bosom for her appearance at court."—Daily Whig and Courier.

We have as yet seen no confirmation of the report stated by the Elizabethtown, Ten., Republican, of June 30 that the steamboat Knoxville, in descending the Tennessee with Cherokee Indians, collapsed her boilers, and that 500 Indians were killed. If it were true we could hardly have failed to receive the intelligence through other sources by this time, since the first report was in town three days ago.

Whig and Courier, July 1838.

ADS CULLED FROM OLD FILES

WEBSTER'S SECOND SPEECH

On the Sub-Treasury Bill, just published in pamphlet, may be obtained at the office of the Whig & Courier. Price 17 cents.

NOTICE

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will be at home at Owl's Head, for this season at least—where he will be happy to wait on all who will favor him with their company. Fresh Fish, Lobsters, and a refreshing sea breeze, he hopes will be an inducement for his friends and the public to try him again.

H. PADELFORD

Owl's Head, June 15, 1838.

BATHING

THE BATHS (warm and cold) at the Bangor House will be open during the summer on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons and evenings.

BANGOR NAMED FOR OLD HYMN BY MINISTER

Rev. Seth Noble's Fondness for Tune Seen Responsible

History records that Bangor was named such by Rev. Seth Noble, the first clergyman to come to this town in its early days. He was fond of music, had a good tenor voice and taught a singing school as well as doing the preaching.

His favorite hymn was said to be one entitled "Bangor." It was a very solemn hymn, but no doubt suited to the times, when life was a very serious thing. It appears in the ancient psalm books, some of which are now owned in Bangor.

It starts with an ominous and lugubrious line and does not alter its tone until the last stanza, which is of an appealing nature in a prayer for rising above the sky—"when we drop this dying flesh."

The hymn follows:

BANGOR

AMERICAN ARENA OR CIRCUS COMPANY

By Messrs. A. TURNER, SONS & CO. The proprietors of this establishment have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Bangor and vicinity, that their CIRCUS will be open in this city, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of July, on a lot near the Penobscot Exchange FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY, with their extensive and beautiful Stud of Horses, and Company of first rate Equestrian Performers.

The scenes in the Circle will present an assemblage of talent and manly activity, unsurpassed by any other establishment. The arena is fitted up with every comfort and convenience. In fact the Managers flatter themselves that with their personal exertions and the succession of novelties they will produce, constitute one of the most varied, animated and interesting Equestrian Entertainments ever presented to American public.

Doors open at 7. Performance

will commence at ½ past 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age half price.

On the 4th of July, doors open at 1½ P. M. Performance will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hark! From the tomb a doleful sound;

My ears attend the cry.

"Ye living men, come view the ground

Where you must shortly lie."

Princes, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all your towers;

The tall, the wise, the reverend head,

Must lie as low as ours.

Great God! Is this our certain doom?

And are we still secure?

Still walking downward to the tomb,
And yet prepare no more.

Grant us the power of quickening grace

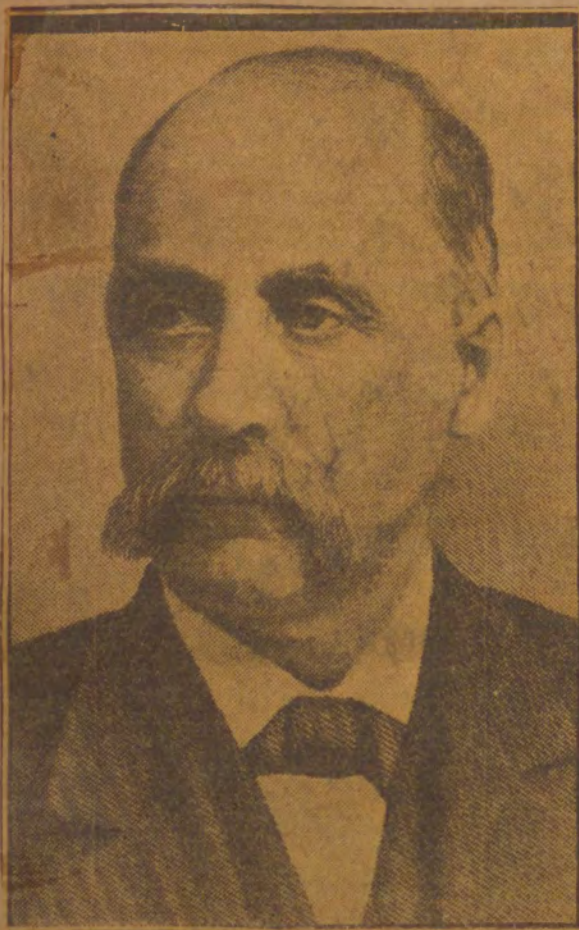
To fit our souls to fly;

Then, when we drop this dying flesh,

We'll rise above the sky.

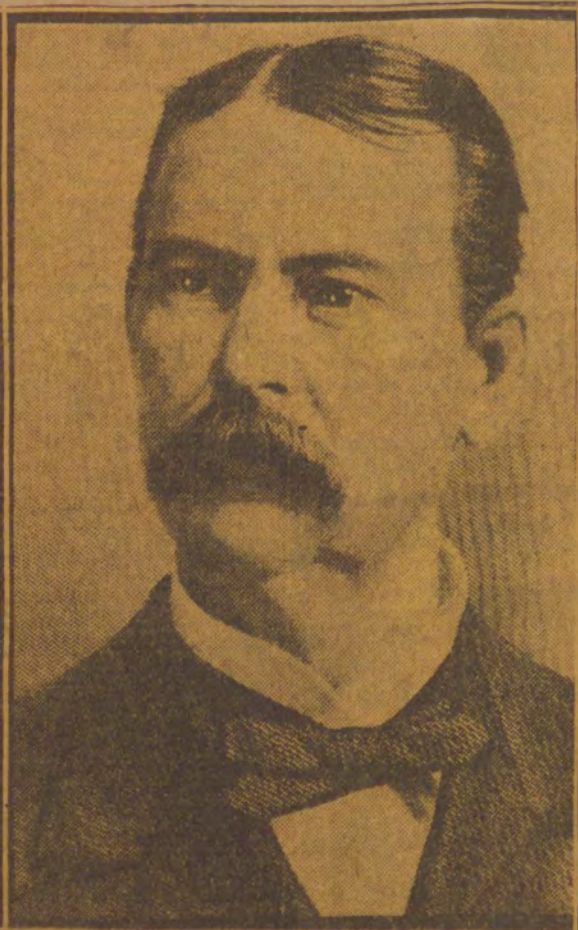
Parson Noble is believed to have lived in a log cabin near the Penobscot river in a grove of magnificent oaks not far from what is now the intersection of Oak and Washington streets. He was installed as minister in 1788, being 43 years of age then. He was a patriot and for services as chaplain under Col. John Allen in the Revolution he was given a tract of 300 acres of land in what is now known as Eddington. He came here in 1788, Bangor being then called Condeskeag. He left Bangor in 1797, going to New Hampshire and Massachusetts and later to Ohio, where he died in 1807.

NOTABLE BANGOREANS OF THE PAST WHO LIVE IN HONORED MEMORY



JOHN P. WEBBER
Lumberman, Merchant

New Portland, Maine

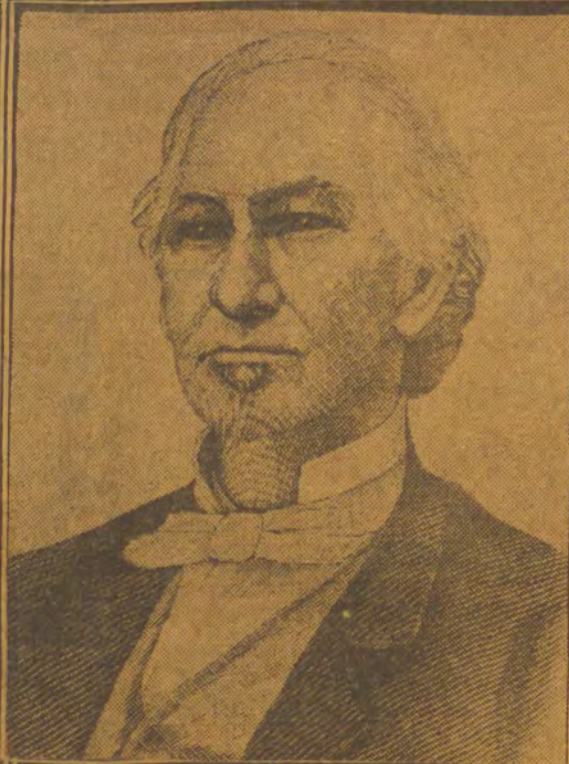


FRANK D. PULLEN
Merchant and Customs Official

West Waterville, Me.

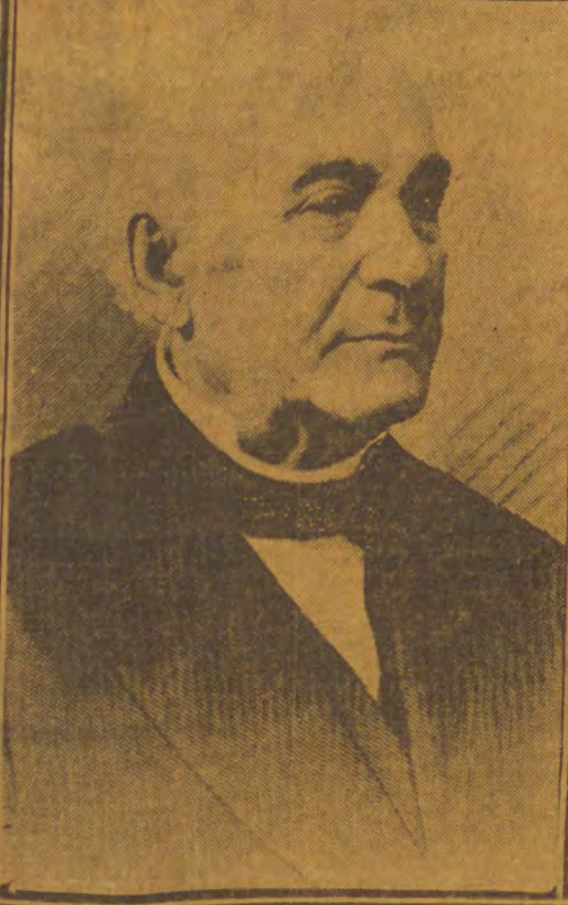
GEORGE W. LADD
Merchant, Shipowner, Congressman

D. R. S. 1873, Me.



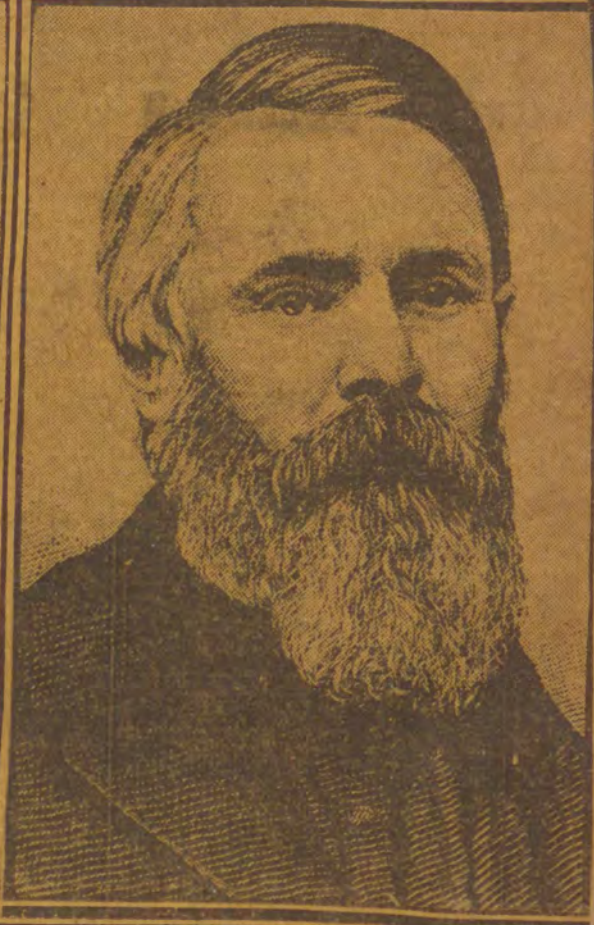
LEWIS BARKER
Legislator, Lawyer

D. Exeter, N.H.



THOMAS N. EGERY
Famous Ironmaster

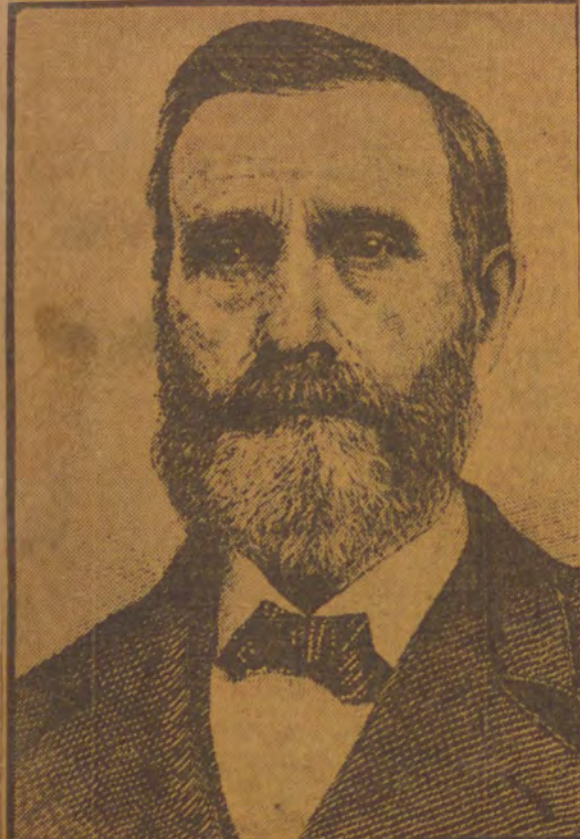
D. Haverhill, Mass.



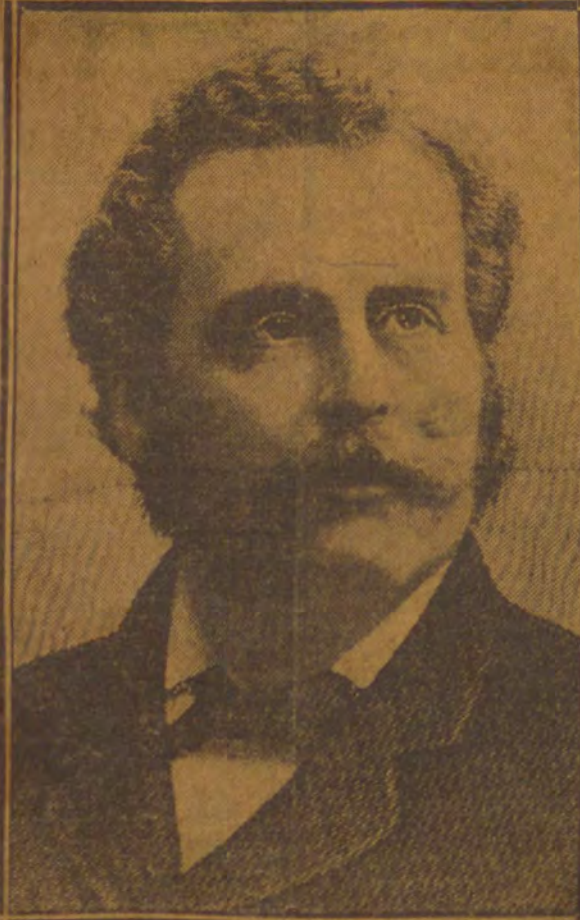
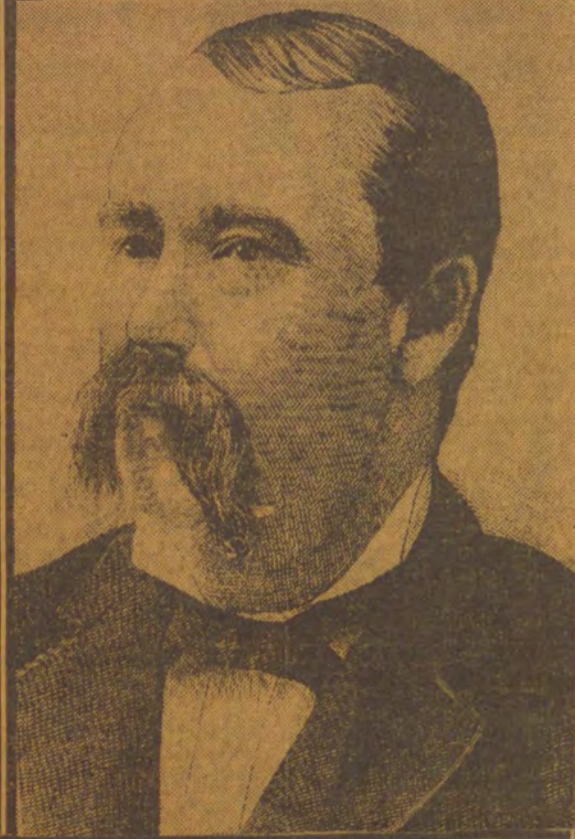
JONES P. VEAZIE
Merchant and Lumber Manufacturer

D. Topsham, Me.

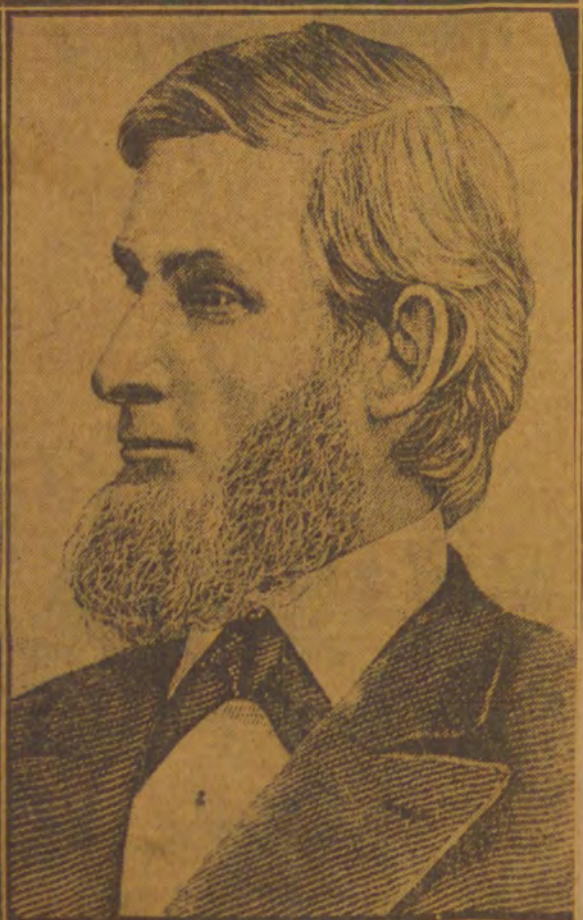
1184
LEMUEL NICHOLS
Who Operated Many Stagelines



FLAVIUS O. BEAL
Railroad Man, Hotel Owner, Mayor of Bangor

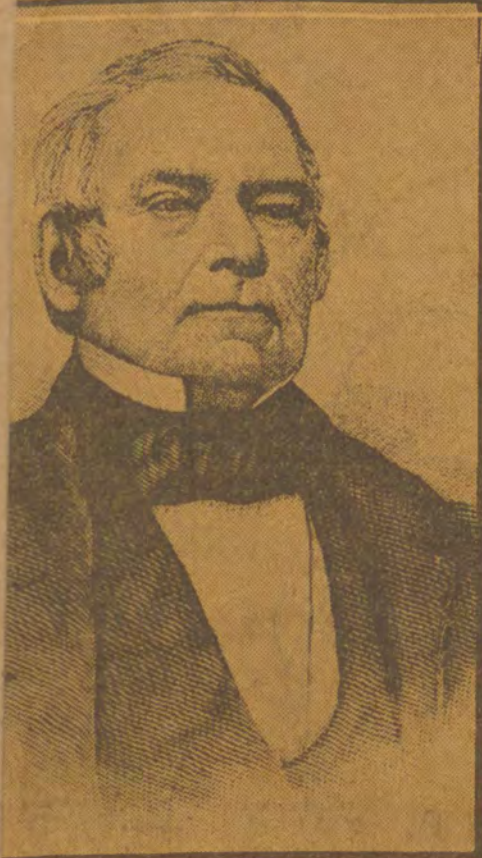


FREDERICK M. LAUGHTON
Lawyer and Promoter of Bangor's First Street Railway

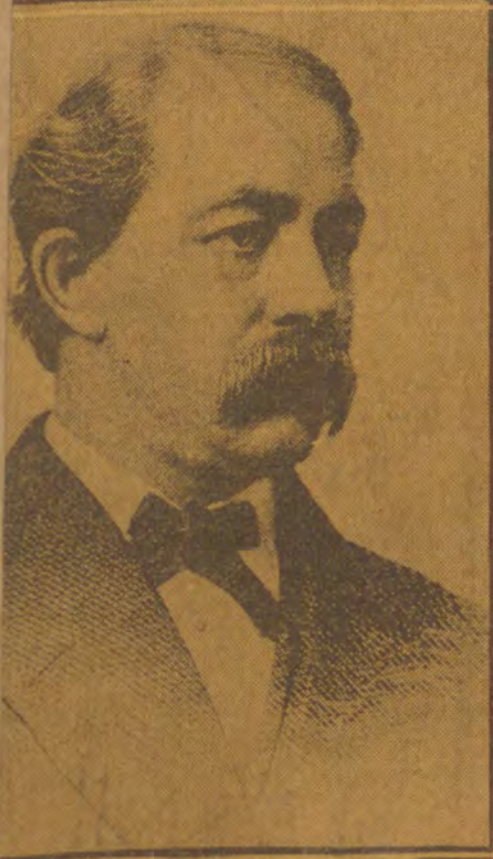
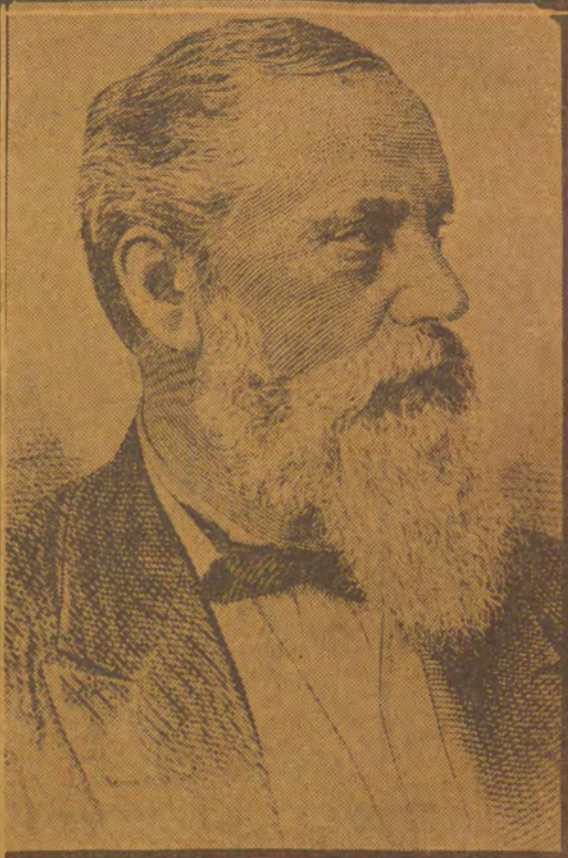


HENRY LORD
Shipowner, Broker and Legislator

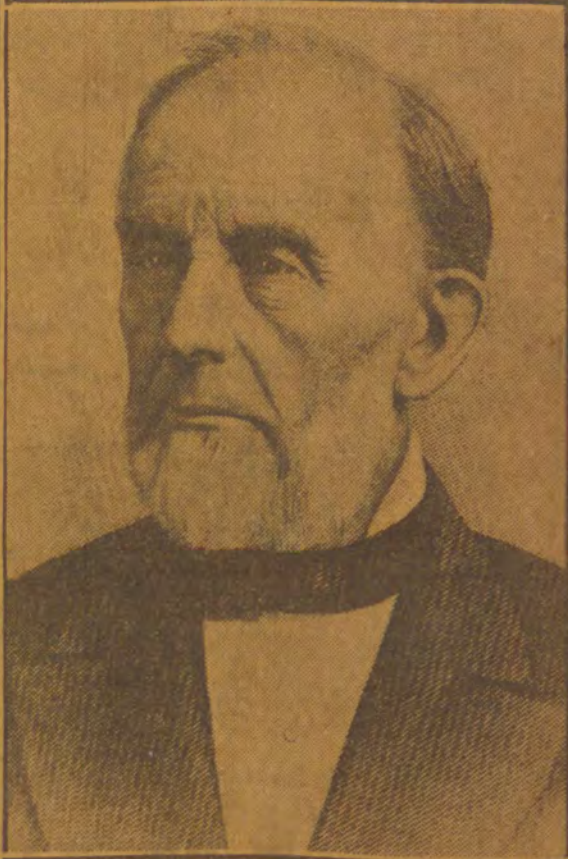
GEN. SAMUEL VEAZIE
Merchant, Banker and Railroad Pioneer



GEN. HARRIS M. PLAISTED
Lawyer, Legislator and Governor of Maine

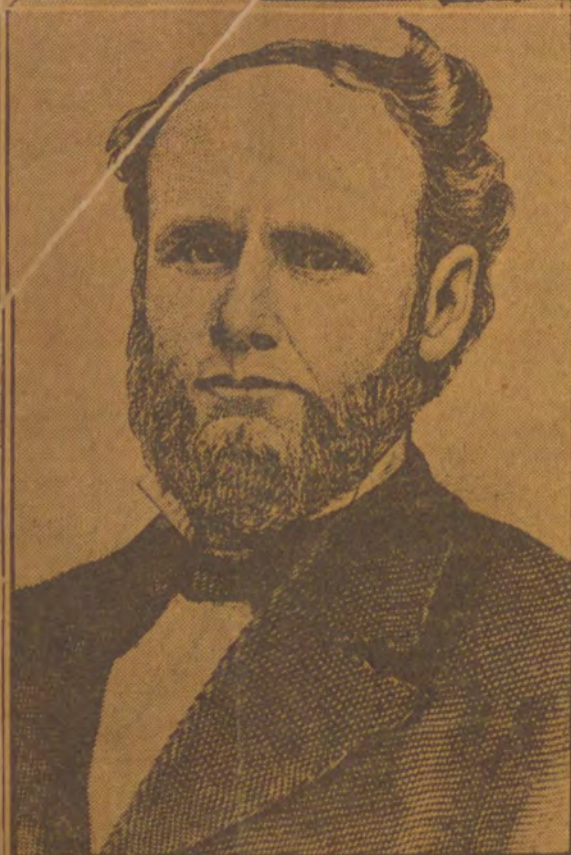


CHARLES A. BOUTELLE
Commander in Civil War, Editor and Congressman

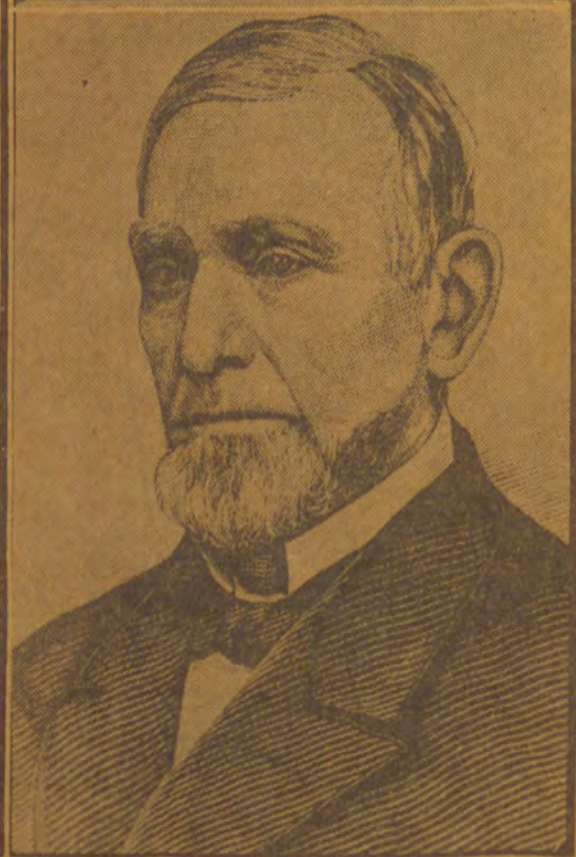
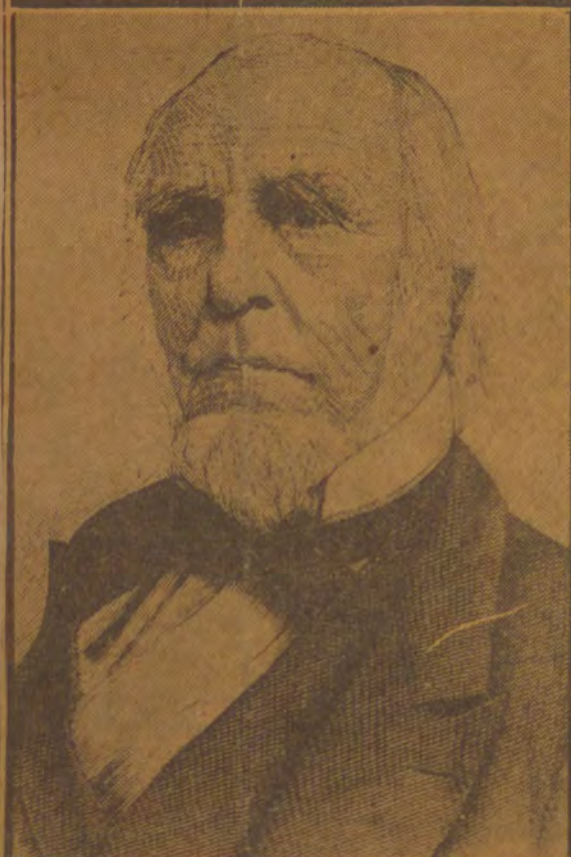
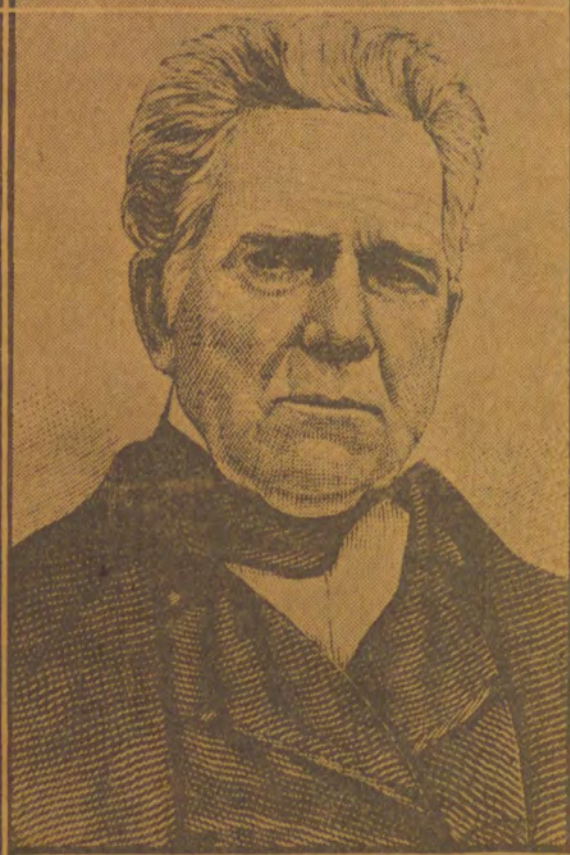


NOAH WOODS
Banker and Railroad Official

DANIEL F. DAVIS
 er, Lawyer, Legislator and Governor of Maine



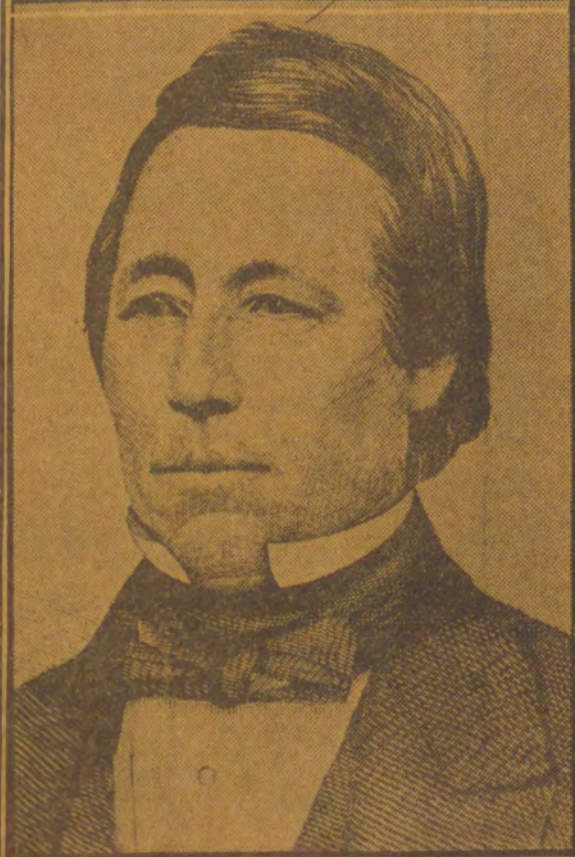
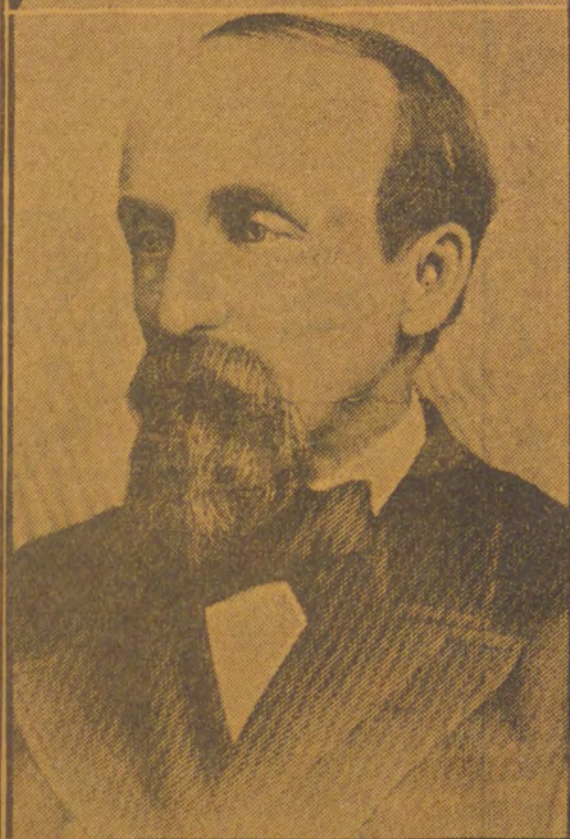
GEN. ISAAC HODSDON
 Soldier and Lawyer



W. Ipswich, N.H.
JOHN APPLETON
 Chief Justice of Maine Supreme Court

JOHN E. GODFREY
 Lawyer, Jurist, Historian

B. Winterville, Me. DR. E. F. SANGER
Famous Physician and Brigade Surgeon in the Civil War



COL. JONATHAN EDDY
Revolutionary Hero, Maine Pioneer, Bangor's First Magistrate

OLD NIBEN CLUB DAYS RECALLED

Country Club That Flourished in Bicycle Days

Among the pleasantest recollections of "the gay nineties" are those which cluster about the Niben Club at Pushaw lake. It was promoted by Col. I. B. Stetson and was a distinct success for many years, falling into disuse, however, when the bicycle craze died out and other matters came along in the way of natural progression to change tastes in sports.

It was Bangor's second country club, the first being the Woodland Club, started in 1888 by Harry M. Prentiss and Ned Ayer. It was named after the Woodland House at Phillips lake, a three story hotel which was destroyed by fire after some years of success by the club. A toboggan slide was built on the easterly slope of a mountain not far from the north end of the lake, and winter sports were enjoyed as well as summer outings.

The Niben Club was given its name from an Indian word meaning "summer." It is not generally known that Rev. Michael O'Brien, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, gave it its name. He was an authority on the Indian lan-

guage and, in reply to Col. Stetson's inquiry, gave him the word for summer.

The club was organized July 13, 1897, with the following officers: President, I. K. Stetson; Vice President, E. P. Boutelle; Secretary, John R. Mason; Treasurer, Percy A. Hubbard; Directors, Edward Stetson, H. H. Fogg, E. H. Dakin, Gen. George Varney, Charles A. Crosby and Charles E. Woodward.

House committee, Edward Stetson, C. D. Crosby and H. H. Fogg.

A construction company was organized with these officers: President, F. W. Ayer; Secretary, John R. Mason; Treasurer, I. K. Stetson; Directors, M. H. Andrews, T. R. Savage, Edward Stetson, F. W. Ayer, I. K. Stetson.

A lot of land at the south end of Pushaw lake was purchased from William Engel and a large club house was built. A roadway was constructed from the county road to the club after great difficulties, as several bridges were required through the swamp land. A boat house, stable and ice house were also built.

A bicycle path was constructed, utilizing the old roadbed of the long defunct Veazie railroad. During the work some of the ancient rails and spikes of that railroad were unearthed. Rustic houses were built at the entrance to path from Milford street, near Essex street, and along the path, one up in the line being known as Boffin's Bower and another Saints' Rest. The path was about six miles long and where it met the county road running toward the club a plank

bicycle path was built at the side of the road.

Jan. 10, 1898, but had been in use

The club was formally opened before that. W. E. Mansur was architect of the club house and E. T. Hartwell of Old Town was the contractor. Fond memories are cherished of good times while the club lasted.

Of the original officers there are now living Col. I. K. Stetson, P. A. Hubbard, E. H. Dakin, F. W. Ayer, C. D. Crosby and C. E. Woodward.

STOCKS, DICKEYS, BOSOMS

Gentlemen in want of either will find an excellent assortment at No. 8 Main street.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER BANGOR

RUSSIAN DYE, for changing of red or grey hair to a permanent brown or jet black without staining the flesh or linen; Pearl Powder, for cleaning the skin or softening the complexion; Milk of Roses for removing pimples from the skin; Floating Soap and Sossmetic Wash Balls, superior to all other Soaps for washing and keeping the skin soft and smooth. For sale by

T. G. BROWN & CO.

No. 6 Main Street