

John Martin's

Scrap Book

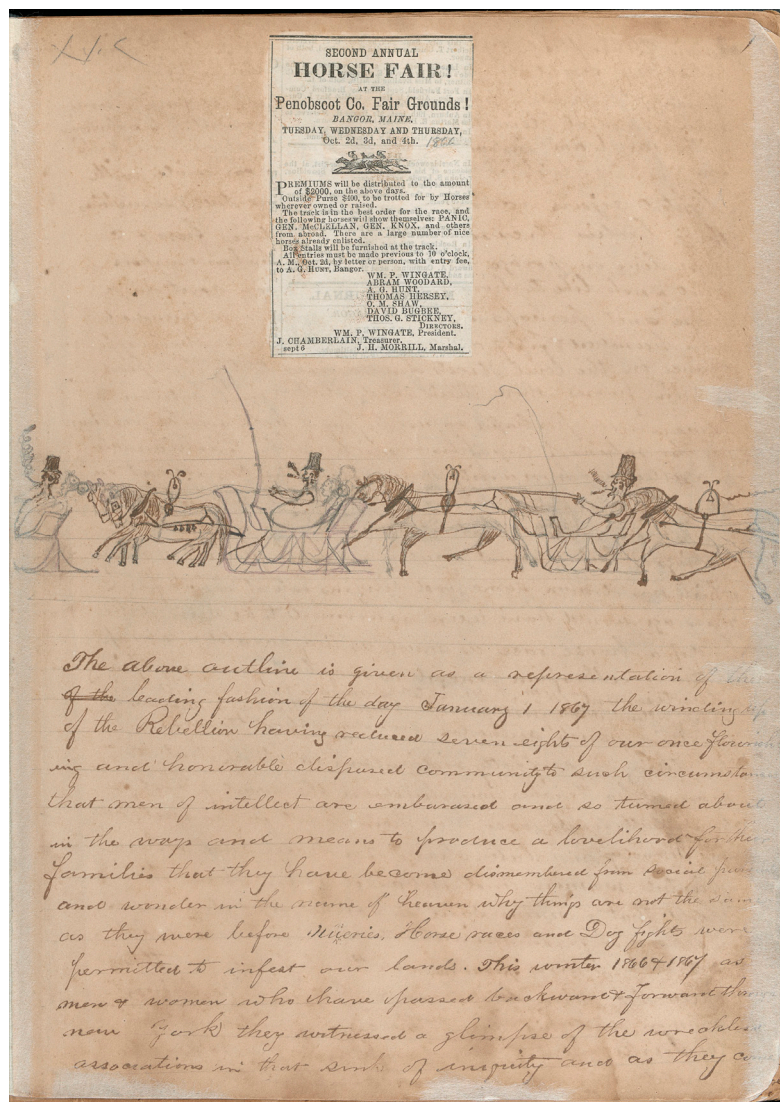
No 3

1867

Contributed by Maine Historical Society and Maine State Museum

Date: 1867-

Description: John Martin's Scrapbook No. 3, pages 00-29



Second Annual
Horse Fair!
At The
Penobscot Co. Fair Grounds!
Bangor, Maine.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
Oct. 2d, 3d, and 4th. 1866

[printed illustration]

Premiums will be distributed to the amount
of \$2,000, on the above days.

Outside Purse \$400, to be trotted for by Horses
wherever owned or raised.

The track is in the best order for the race, and
the following horses will show themselves: Panic,
Gen. McClellan, Gen. Knox, and others
from abroad. There are a large number of nice
horses already enlisted.

Box Stalls will be furnished at the track.

All entries must be made previous to 10 o'clock,
A.M., Oct. 2d, by letter or person, with entry fee,
to A. G. Hunt, Bangor.

Wm. P. Wingate,
Abram Woodard,
A. G. Hunt
Thomas Hersey,
O. M. Shaw,
David Bugbee,
Thos. G. Stickney,
Directors.

Wm. P. Wingate, President.

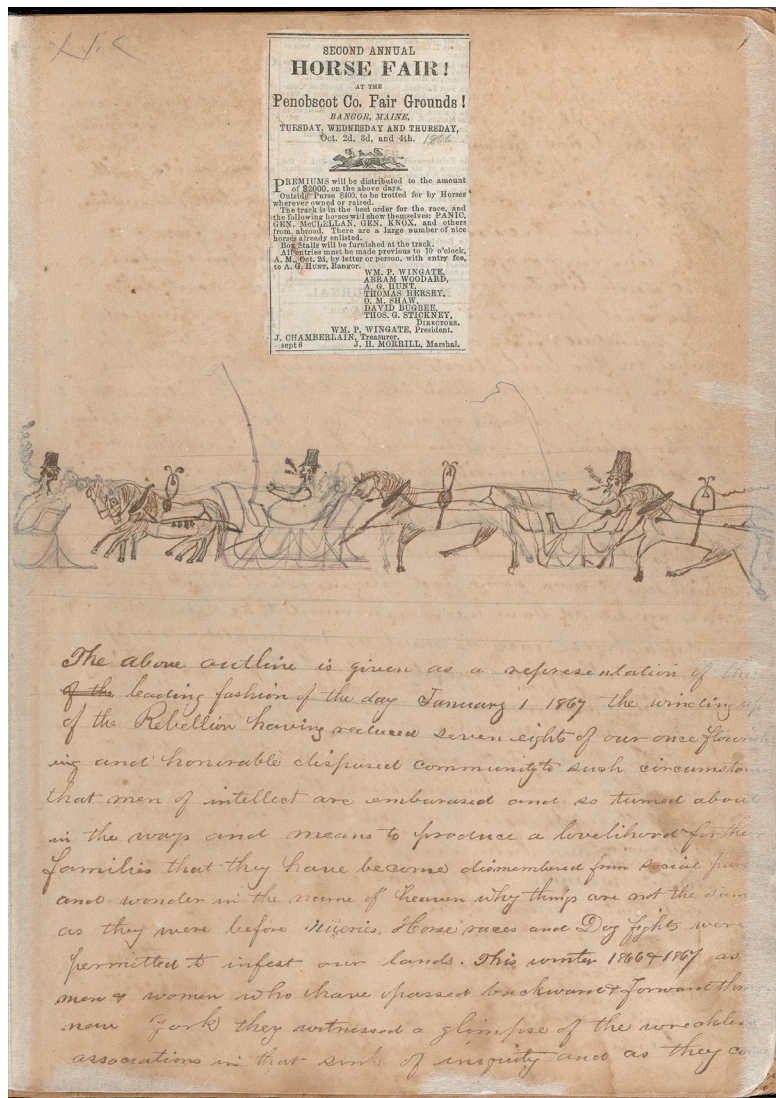
J. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

sept 6

J. H. Morrill, Marshal.

[illustration]

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[Continued from previous page]

The above outline is given as a representation of the leading fashion of the day January 1 1867 the winding up of the Rebellion having reduced seven eights of our once flourishing and honorable disposed community to such circumstances that men of intellect are embarrassed and so turned about in the ways and means to produce a livelihood for their families that they have become dismembered from social pursuits

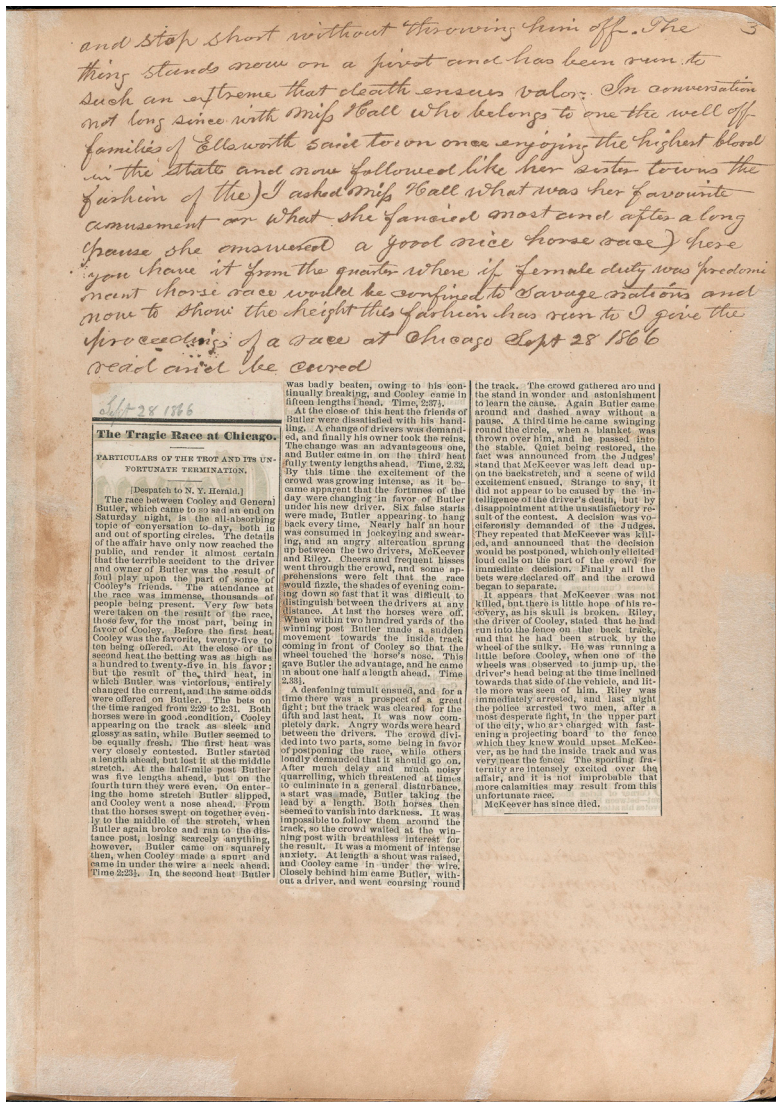
and wonder in the name of heaven why things are not the same

m

as they were before nu^eries, Horse races and Dog fights were permitted to infest our lands. This winter 1866 & 1867 as men & women who have passed backward & forward through new York they witnessed a glimpse of the wreckless associations in that sink of iniquity and as they come

2 home those that are able show their fellow citizens what they call the fashions in our Queen City Bangor. Horses & carriages have changed their names & are now called teams. (I am going to turn out this afternoon with my team instead of, I am going to take a ride with my horse & sleigh or horse & waggon. men ride with lighted cigars accompanied by one two & sometimes three ladies dressed in silks & satins furs &c and live on porage hasty pudding bakers crackers and such like to home but invest every cent in a horse and perhaps a beech waggon or a hundred or a hundred & fifty dollar sleigh & make their appearance on the level streets for courses to try the speed of their horses show their good clothes and return home and perhaps refuse to pay a bill for the previous weeks rations of crackers & milk. This fashionable so called community have set themselves afloat on the wind up of the war as (a I don't care for you) to such an extent that it has already concentrated feelings of hate disgust and a general panic of misery which has drawn some good citizens into it who a few years ago would have been ashamed to be seen at the head of a horse race as much as they would a cheap theatre or Ethiopian concert as may be seen in my opening advertisement from P Wingate a man who always with his family attended the first parish Thomas G Stickney a member of our third parish orthodox Sunday school teacher. The thing is perfectly ridiculous in itself that a man who teaches my children the word of God on the Sabbath and gives them their chart for the week goes on Monday and takes charge of a horse race where painted women and debased men show the world that a mans soul is bound up & depends on a second or quarter minutes time in a horses speed or that a mans personal worth depends on the value set upon his horse & buggy, this brings a man and his kin to the days of old when the Turks gave their daughters to the man who could ride a horse the nearest to a stone wall

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and stop short without throwing him off. The thing stands now on a pivot and has been run to such an extreme that death ensues valor. In conversation not long since with Miss Hall who belongs to one the well off families of Ellsworth said town once enjoying the highest blood in the state and now followed like her sister towns the fashion of the) I asked Miss Hall what was her favourite amusement or what she fancied most and after a long pause she answered a good nice horse race) here you have it from the quarter where if female duty was predominant horse race would be confined to Savage nations and now to show the height this fashion has run to I give the proceedings of a race at Chicago Sept 28 1866 read and be cured [left column] Sept 28 1866 The Tragic Race at Chicago. Particulars Of The Trot And Its Un-Fortunate Termination. [Despatch to N. Y. Herald.] The race between Cooley and General Butler, which came to so sad an end on Saturday night, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation to-day, both in and out of sporting circles. The details of the affair have only now reached the public, and render it almost certain that the terrible accident to the driver and owner of Butler was the result of foul play upon the part of some of Cooley's friends. The attendance at the race was immense, thousands of people being present. Very few bets were taken on the result of the race, those few, for the most part, being in favor of Cooley. Before the first heat Cooley was the favorite, twenty-five to ten being offered. At the close of the second heat the betting was as high as

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Sept 28 1866

The Tragic Race at Chicago. PARTICULARS OF THE TRIP AND ITS UN- FORTUNATE TERMINATION.

(Special to N. Y. Herald.)

The race between Cooley and General Butler, which came to so sad an end on Saturday night, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation to-day, both in and out of sporting circles. The details of the affair have only now reached the public, and render it almost certain that the terrible accident to the driver and owner of Butler was the result of foul play upon the part of some of Cooley's friends. The attendance at the race was immense, thousands of people being present. Very few bets were taken on the result of the race, those few, for the most part, being in favor of Cooley. Before the first heat Cooley was the favorite, twenty-five to ten being offered. At the close of the second heat the betting was as high as a hundred to twenty-five in his favor, but the result of the third heat, in which Butler was victorious, entirely changed the current, and the same odds were offered on Butler. The bets on the time ranged from 2:29 to 2:31. Both horses were in good condition, Cooley appearing on the track as sleek and glossy as satin, while Butler seemed to be equally fresh. The first heat was very closely contested. Butler started a length ahead, but lost it at the middle stretch. At the half-mile post Butler was five lengths ahead, but on the fourth turn they were even. On entering the home stretch Butler slipped, and Cooley went a nose ahead. From the middle of the stretch, when Butler again broke and ran to the distance post, losing scarcely anything, however, Butler came on squarely then, when Cooley made a spurt and came in under the wire a neck ahead. Time 2:23 1/2. In the second heat Butler

was badly beaten, owing to his continually breaking, and Cooley came in fifteen lengths ahead. Time, 2:27 1/2.

At the close of this heat the friends of Butler were dissatisfied with his handling, and finally his owner took the reins. The change was an advantageous one, and Butler came in on the third heat fully twenty lengths ahead. Time, 2:32. By this time the excitement of the crowd was growing intense, as it became apparent that the fortunes of the day were changing in favor of Butler under his new driver. Six false starts were made, Butler appearing to hang back every time. Nearly half an hour was consumed in jockeying and swearing, and an angry altercation sprung up between the two drivers, McKeever and Riley. Cheers and frequent hisses went through the crowd, and some apprehensions were felt that the race would fizzle, the shades of evening coming down so fast that it was difficult to distinguish between the drivers at any distance. At last the horses were off. When within two hundred yards of the winning post Butler made a sudden movement towards the inside track coming in front of Cooley so that the wheel touched the horse's nose. This gave Butler the advantage, and he came in about one half a length ahead. Time 2:33.

A deafening tumult ensued, and, for a time, there was a prospect of a great fight; but the track was cleared for the fifth and last heat. It was now completely dark. Angry words were heard between the drivers. The crowd divided into two parts, some being in favor of postponing the race, while others loudly demanded that it should go on. After much delay and much noisy quarrelling, which threatened at times to culminate in a general disturbance, a start was made, Butler taking the lead by a length. Both horses then seemed to vanish into darkness. It was impossible to follow them around the track, so the crowd waited at the winning post with breathless interest for the result. It was a moment of intense anxiety. At length a shout was raised, and Cooley came in under the wire, closely behind him came Butler, with out a driver, and went coursing round

the track. The crowd gathered around the stand in wonder and astonishment to learn the cause. Again Butler came around and dashed away without a pause. A third time he came swinging round the circle, when a blanket was thrown over him and he passed into the stable. Quiet being restored, the fact was announced from the Judge's stand that McKeever was left dead upon the backstretch, and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Strange to say, it did not appear to be caused by the intelligence of the driver's death, but by disappointment at the unsatisfactory result of the contest. A decision was vigorously demanded of the Judge. They reported that McKeever was killed, and announced that the decision would be postponed, which only elicited loud calls on the part of the crowd for immediate decision. Finally all the bets were declared off and the crowd began to separate.

It appears that McKeever was not killed, but there is little hope of his recovery, as his skull is broken. Riley, the driver of Cooley, stated that he had run into the fence on the back track, and that he had been struck by the wheel of the sulky. He was running a little before Cooley, when one of the wheels was observed to jump up, the driver's head being at the time inclined towards that side of the vehicle, and little more was seen of him. Riley was immediately arrested, and last night the police arrested two men, after a most desperate fight, in the upper part of the city, who are charged with fastening a projecting board to the fence which they knew would upset McKeever, as he had the inside track and was very near the fence. The sporting fraternity are intensely excited over the affair, and it is not improbable that more calamities may result from this unfortunate race.

McKeever has since died.

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At the close of this heat the friends of Butler were dissatisfied with his handling. A change of drivers was demanded, and finally his owner took the reins. The change was an advantageous one, and Butler came in on the third heat fully twenty lengths ahead. Time, 2:32. By this time the excitement of the crowd was growing intense, as it became apparent that the fortunes of the day were changing in favor of Butler under his new driver. Six false starts were made, Butler appearing to hang back every time. Nearly half an hour was consumed in jockeying and swearing, and an angry altercation sprung up between the two drivers, McKeever

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Sept 28 1866

The Tragic Race at Chicago.

PARTICULARS OF THE TROTT AND ITS UN-
FORTUNATE TERMINATION.

[Despatch to N. Y. Herald.]

The race between Cooley and General Butler, which came to a sad and end on Saturday night, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation to-day, both in and out of sporting circles. The details of the affair have only now reached the public, and render it almost certain that the terrible accident to the driver and owner of Butler was the result of Cooley's friends. The attendance at the race was immense, thousands of people being present. Very few bets were taken on the result of the race, those few, for the most part, being in favor of Cooley. Before the first heat, Cooley was the favorite, twenty-five to ten being offered. At the close of the second heat the betting was as high as a hundred to twenty-five in his favor. But the result of the third heat, in which Butler was victorious, entirely changed the current, and the same odds were offered on Butler. The bets on the time ranged from 225 to 231. Both horses were in good condition, Cooley appearing on the track as sleek and glossy as satin, while Butler seemed to be equally fresh. The first heat was very closely contested. Butler started a length ahead, but lost it at the middle stretch. At the half-mile post Butler was five lengths ahead, but on the turning the home stretch Butler slipped, and Cooley went a nose ahead. From that the horses swept on together evenly to the middle of the stretch, when Butler again broke and ran to the distance post, losing scarcely anything, however. Butler came on vigorously then, when Cooley made a smart and came in under the wire a neck ahead. Time 2:23. In the second heat Butler

was badly beaten, owing to his own blundering, and Cooley came in fifteen lengths ahead. Time 2:27.

At the close of his heat the friends of Butler were dissatisfied with his handling. A change of drivers was demanded, and finally his owner took the reins. The change was an advantageous one, and Butler came in on the third heat fully twenty lengths ahead. Time 2:22. By this time the excitement of the crowd was growing intense, as it became apparent that the fortunes of the race were changing in favor of Butler. Under his new driver, six false starts were made, Butler appearing to hang back every time. Nearly half an hour was consumed in jockeying and swearing, and an angry altercation sprang up between the two drivers, McKeever and Riley. Cheers and frequent hisses went through the crowd, and some apprehensions were felt that the race would fizzle, the shades of evening coming down so fast that it was difficult to distinguish between the drivers at any distance. At last the horses were off. When within two hundred yards of the winning post Butler made a sudden movement towards the inside track coming in front of Cooley so that the wheel touched the horse's nose. This gave Butler the advantage, and he came in about one half a length ahead. Time 2:33.

A deafening tumult ensued, and for a time there was a prospect of a great fight; but the track was cleared for the fifth and last heat. It was now completely dark. Angry words were heard between the drivers. The crowd divided into two parts, some being in favor of postponing the race, while others loudly demanded that it should go on. After much delay and much noisy quarrelling, which threatened at times to culminate in a general disturbance, a start was made, Butler taking the lead by a length. Both horses then seemed to vanish into darkness. It was impossible to follow them around the track, so the crowd waited at the winning post with breathless interest for the result. At length a shout was raised, and Cooley came in under the wire. Closely behind him came Butler, without a driver, and went coursing round

the track. The crowd gathered around the stand in wonder and astonishment to learn the cause. Again Butler came around and dashed away without a pause. A third time he came swinging round the circle, when a blanket was thrown over him, and he passed into the stable. Quiet being restored, the fact was announced from the Judges' stand that McKeever was left dead upon the backstretch, and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Strange to say, it did not appear to be caused by the intelligence of the driver's death, but by disappointment at the unsatisfactory result of the contest. A decision was vociferously demanded of the Judges. They repeated that McKeever was killed, and announced that the decision would be postponed, which only elicited loud calls on his part of the crowd for immediate decision. Finally all the bets were declared off and the crowd began to separate.

It appears that McKeever was not killed, but there is little hope of his recovery, as his skull is broken. Riley, the driver of Cooley, stated that he had run into the fence on the back track, and that he had been struck by the wheel of the sulky. He was running a little before Cooley, when one of the wheels was observed to jump up, the driver's head being at the time inclined towards that side of the vehicle, and little more was seen of him. Riley was immediately arrested, and last night the police arrested two men, after a most desperate fight, in the upper part of the city, who are charged with fastening a projecting board to the fence which they knew would upset McKeever, as he had the inside track and was very near the fence. The sporting fraternity are intensely excited over the affair, and it is not improbable that more calamities may result from this unfortunate race.

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was badly beaten, owing to his continually breaking, and Cooley came in fifteen lengths ahead. Time, 227½.

At the close of this heat the friends of Butler were dissatisfied with his handling, and finally his owner took the reins. The change was an advantageous one, and Butler came in on the third heat fully twenty lengths ahead. Time, 232. By this time the excitement of the crowd was growing intense, as it became apparent that the fortunes of the day were changing in favor of Butler under his new driver. Six false starts were made, Butler appearing to hang back every time. Nearly half an hour was consumed in jockeying and sweating, and an angry altercation sprang up between the two drivers, McKeever and Riley. Cheers and frequent hisses went through the crowd, and some apprehensions were felt that the race would degenerate into a riot. The crowd began to break up, the shades of evening coming down so fast that it was difficult to distinguish between the drivers at any distance. At last the horses were off. When within two hundred yards of the winning post Butler made a sudden movement towards the inside track, coming in front of Cooley so that the wheel touched the horse's nose. This gave Butler the advantage, and he came in about one half a length ahead. Time 233.

A deafening tumult ensued, and, for a time, there was a prospect of a great fight; but the track was cleared for the fifth and last heat. It was now completely dark. Angry words were heard between the drivers. The crowd divided into two parts, some being in favor of postponing the race, while others loudly demanded that it should go on. After much delay and much noisy quarrelling, which threatened at times to culminate in a general disturbance, a start was made, Butler taking the lead by a length. Both horses then seemed to vanish into darkness. It was impossible to follow them around the track, so the crowd waited at the winning post with breathless interest for the result. It was a moment of intense anxiety. At length a shout was raised, and Cooley came in under the wire, closely behind him came Butler, with out a driver, and went coursing round

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It appears that McKeever was not killed, but there is little hope of his recovery, as his skull is broken. Riley, the driver of Cooley, stated that he had run into the fence on the back track, and that he had been struck by the wheel of the sulky. He was running a little before Cooley, when one of the wheels was observed to jump up, the driver's head being at the time inclined towards that side of the vehicle, and little more was seen of him. Riley was immediately arrested, and last night the police arrested two men, after a most desperate fight, in the upper part of the city, who are charged with fastening a projecting board to the fence which they knew would upset McKeever, as he had the inside track and was very near the fence. The sporting fraternity are intensely excited over the affair, and it is not improbable that more calamities may result from this unfortunate race.

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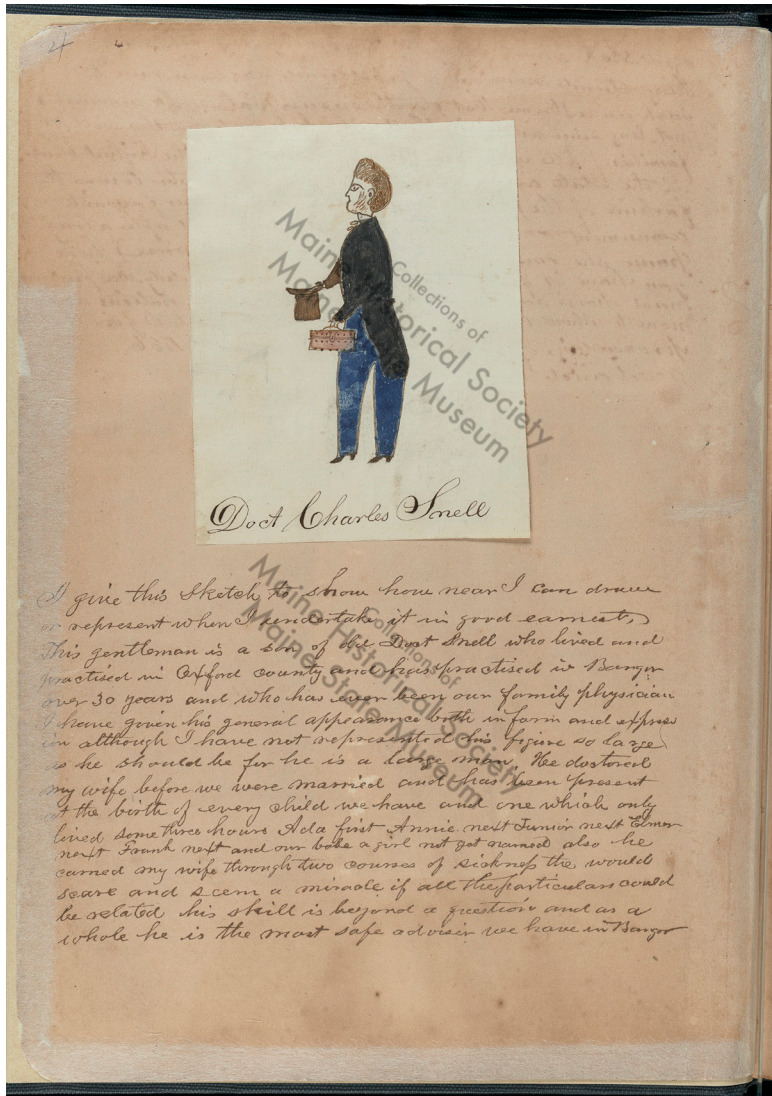
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[illustration]

Doct. Charles Snell

I give this sketch to show how near I can draw or represent when I undertake it in good earnest. This gentleman is a son of old Doct Snell who lived and practised in Oxford county and has practised in Bangor over 30 years and who has ever been our family physician I have given his general appearance both in form and expression although I have not represented his figure so large as he should be for he is a large man. He doctored my wife before we were married and has been present at the birth of every child we have and one which only lived some three hours Ada first Annie next Junior next Elmer next Frank next and our babe a girl not yet named also he carried my wife through two courses of sickness the would scare and seem a miracle if all the particulars could be related his skill is beyond a question and as a whole he is the most safe adviser we have in Bangor



[illustration]

My Cone Cedar Tree
transplanted Oct 25 1866

[sideways at right]

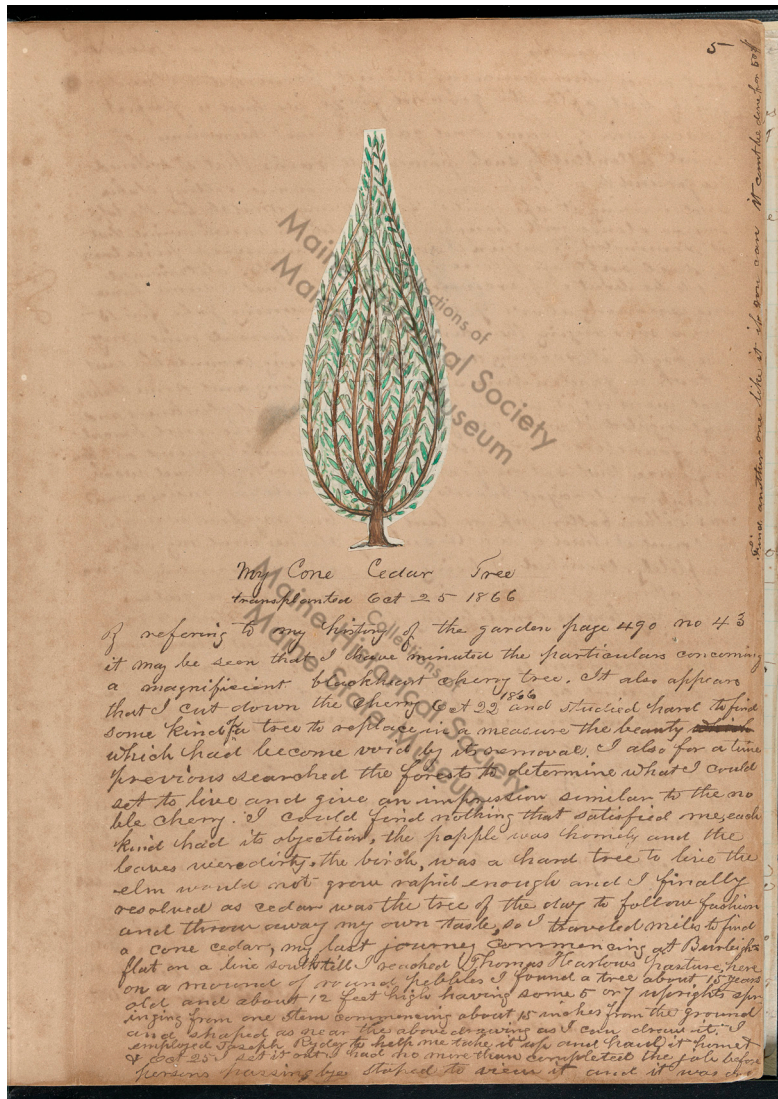
Find another one like it if you can it can't be done for 50\$

By refering to my history of the garden page 490 no 43
it may be seen that I have minuted the particulars concerning
a magnificint blackheart cherry tree. It also appears

1866

that I cut down the cherry Oct 22 ^ and studied hard to find
of

some kind ^ a tree to replace in a measure the beauty which
which had become void by its removal. I also for a time
previous searched the forests to determine what I could
set to live and give an impression similar to the no
ble cherry. I could find nothing that satisfied me, each
kind had its objection, the popple was homely and the
leaves were dirty. the birch, was a hard tree to live the
elm would not grow rapid enough and I finally
resolved as cedar was the tree of the day to follow fashion
and throw away my own taste, so I traveled miles to find
a cone cedar, my last journey commencing at Burleigh's
flat on a line south till I reached Thomas Harlows pasture, here
on a mound of round pebbles I found a tree about 15 years
old and about 12 feet high having some 5 or 7 upright spr
inging from one stem commencing about 15 inches from the ground
and shaped as near the above drawing as I can draw it. I
employed Joseph Ryder to help me take it up and haul it home &
& Oct 25 I set it out. I had no more than completed the job before
persons passing by stoped to view it and it was one



6 of the curiosities with my others, It had a splendid root and abundance of it and promised to stand finely but after the ground froze we had a perfect succession of thaws and gales almost hurricanes of wind attended by such powerfull rains that it softened the ground to a paste and I commenced setting stakes and loading it up and I found my match for the top was so dense with boughs they held so much wind that it reminded ^{me} of when I was a boy we used pine trees to sail rafts in place of canvas sails. determined not to be beat I percivered and the last I came home one evening about 9 and the crowning gale for 15 years was raging the rain falling in torrents and my tree broke its mooring and was swaying towards the west I took a garden line some 100 feet long and some stakes and went at it in the height of rain and darkness and and righted it with one good lift of my wife and braced it in four directions and the next morning I found all the fence that set on feet or weak posts or had weak tenants or decayed boards joint or rails for miles around was either bottom up or laid flat but my tree was up right and I had a whole suit of clothes and my skin completely drenched it being over 25 years according to mine and other recollection since we had such a gale. I let my braces constituting spruce poles stakes & ropes remain on it all winter and along about Christmas I was miserably out of wood I opened the gate to haul in some and as though fate followed my most choice transactions an infernal cow belonging to Groves came up and made a charge on the tree when the twigs were frozen and in less than two minutes spoiled the beauty forever, she run her horns in on the east side which comes next to the lawn and road and as high up as her shoulders demolished the twigs to the trunk spoiling its symmetry and making it almost worthless, this being done I left the gate open all winter and no more cows troubled spring came and when the ground thawed all the cedars about the city were crisped on the east side even in J W Carrs Nursery where they were shielded by forest trees and mine with the rest it now may 25 1867 promises to live but I leave this space to record its future progress (It is now fall 1867 the tree has lived and some of the branches have extended four inches in length and it is fast resuming its forest green)

6

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When I build my barn it will be like
this if it comes under the head of a possibility

[illustration]

Model for a barn supposing the site
is an elevation on a main thoroughfare
or connected with a house where room can
be obtained on lots conspicuous. John Martin

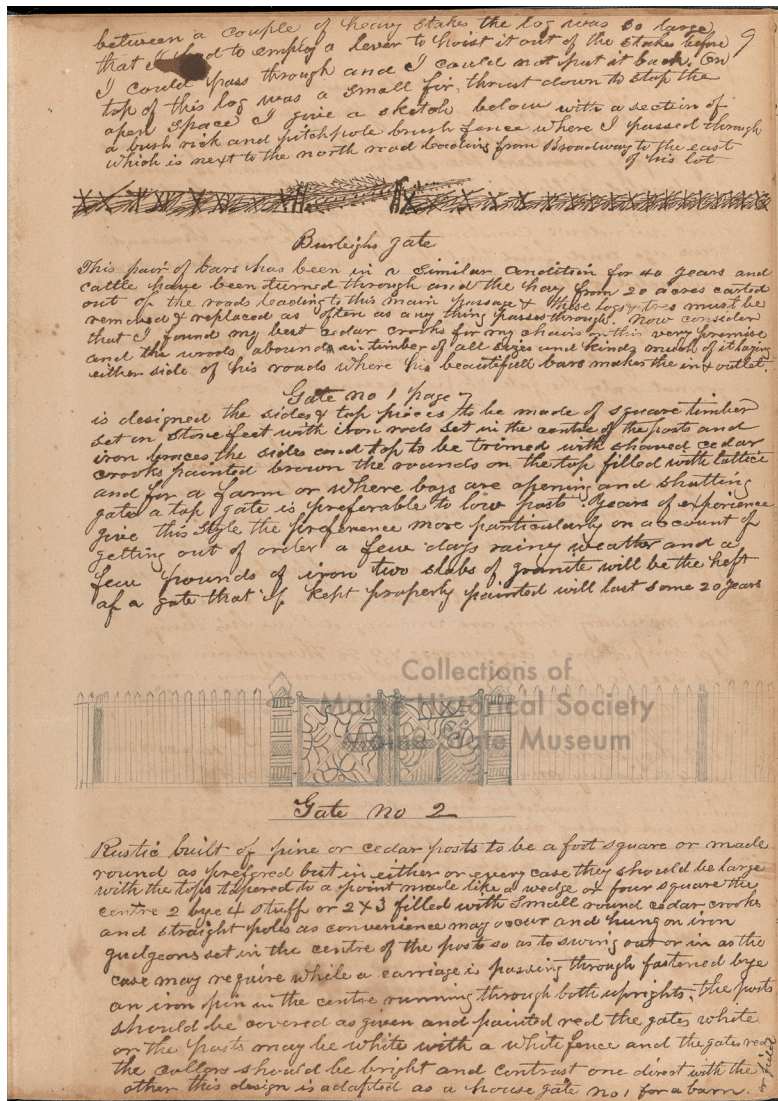
[illustration]

Gate No 1 and two patterns for rustic fence.
of all the things beautiful and convenient a
mans house barn and gates should constitute
three, well the fourth, his cellar the fifth his
grounds the sixth, the passage to a house barn garden
field or pasture is one continual pleasure or
source of vexation. It matters not about a fence
either side of a passage It may be a row of stumps
but a convenient and easy accessible gate handsom
ly constructed is a daily and hourly source of
beauty and pleasure I have read that a
thing of beauty is a joy forever this is not true



8
From the fact that handsome things or persons
often carry with them a bitterness which overrules the
powers of beauty, hence anything that is handsome
and good (which means of service and pleasure
easy to ply renders the design for which it was
constructed fills the application to the satisfaction of
a sensible mind. We read about gates doors
and windows constructed by people four thousand
years ago and find that the richest men in those days
constructed gates to homesteads and cities to vie each
other and a man was heralded from country and
city to city about the splendor of his gate (for instance
Solomon's gate) the gates of Jerusalem (Christ saying ye
cannot enter the gate &c). It seems that men even to
this day in those countries are estimated by those not
intimately acquainted by the splendor of their gates, a
persons first impressions are & always have been the
strongest therefore if we bring this sentiment down to
our own day and go to visit a man or have business
with him and enter his premises through an old rick-
ety gate hung on one hinge and supported on the fasten-
ing with a string the sentiment arises at once if his
most necessary things are managed thus his things of
less importance are worse &c go through our country
and see the pairs of bars about mens farms some of
them made of poles so long and so heavy that man or
women cannot open them without injuring their health
still they straddle over these obstructions 10=25 & 50
years and say my father done so why not I & mine.
I know of many extremes on passways and they occur
as a rule among men who either live where wood is plenty
or among those who are abundantly able to build gates
to their liking. In 1860 I went up a mile & a half from this
city (Bangor) to take a horse from N. R. Burleighs pasture on
entering his grounds I cruiced through various fields be-
longing to him for he owned five hundred acres say one
third cleared in 20 acre fields intervened by spots of woods
and small growth and I noticed that not a gate or
a pair of bars was to be seen except one which was a
rude pair of bars on the east side of his barn yard. I found
the horse and on coming out one of his maine hay
roads I came to Broad way and the bars (so
called consisted in a log laid the smallest and

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roads I came to Broad way and the bars (so
called consisted in a log laid the smallest and



between a couple of heavy stakes the log was so large 9
that I had to employ a lever to hoist it out of the stakes before
I could pass through and I could not put it back. On
top of this log was a small fir, thrust down to stop the
open space I give a sketch below with a section of
a bush rick and pitchpole brush fence where I passed through
which is next to the north road leading from Broadway to the east
of his lot

[illustration]

Burleighs gate

This pair of bars has been in or similar condition for 40 years and
cattle have been turned through and the hay from 20 acres carted
out of the roads leading to this main passage & these logs & trees must be
removed & replaced as often as any thing passes through. Now consider
that I found my best cedar crooks for my chairs on this very premise
and the woods abounds in timber of all sizes and kinds much of it laying
either side of his roads where his beautiful bars makes the in & outlet.

Gate no 1 page 7

is designed the sides & top pieces to be made of square timber
set on stone feet with iron rods set in the centre of the posts and
iron braces the sides and top to be trimmed with shaved cedar
crooks painted brown the rounds on the top filled with lattice
and for a farm or where boys are opening and shutting
gates a top gate is preferable to low posts. Years of experience
give this style the preference more particularly on account of
getting out of order a few days rainy weather and a
few pounds of iron two slabs of granite will be the heft
of a gate that if kept properly painted will last some 20 years

[illustration]

Gate No 2

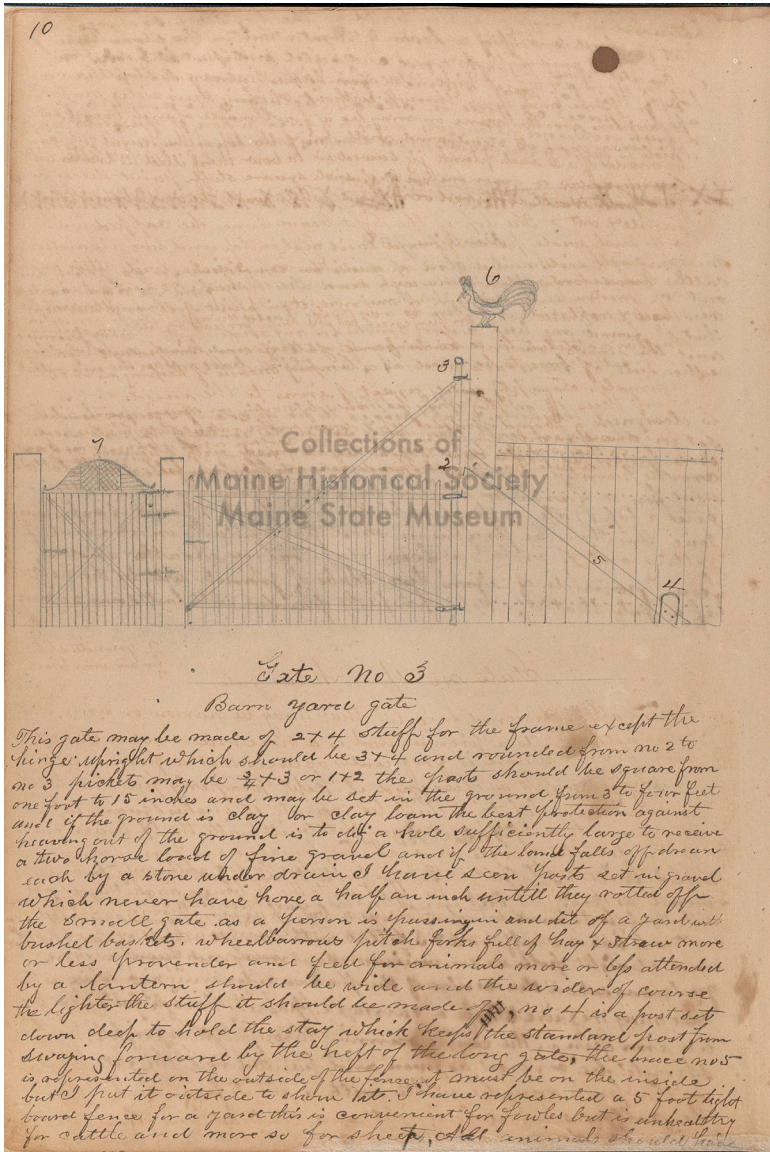
Rustic built of pine or cedar posts to be a foot square or made
round as preferred but in either or every case they should be large
with the tops tapered to a point made like a wedge or four square the
center 2 by 4 stuff or 2 x 3 filled with small round cedar crooks
and straight poles as convenience may occur and hung on iron
gudgeons set in the centre of the posts so as to swing out or in as the
case may require while a carriage is passing through fastened by
an iron pin in the centre running through both uprights, the posts
should be covered as given and painted red the gates white
or the posts may be white with a white fence and the gates red
the collors should be bright and contrast one direct with the
other this design is adapted as a house gate No 1 for a barn

[sideways at right]

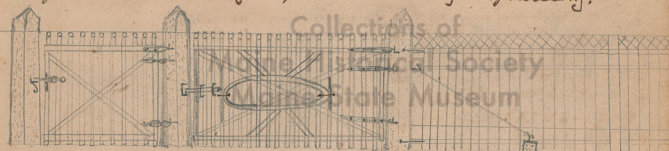
or field

[illustration]

Gate no 3
Barn yard gate



air but this style of fence might be used with the best advantage on the north and ^ of the west side of the yard then follow around the rest of the yard with stone feet and 5 foot pickets making the gates either 4 or 4 & 1/4 feet high. In making the hand gate wide a cow or horse may pass through without chafing their sides, no 6 is a wooden weather vane or may be a fowl made of inch board set stationary or in its stead ^ wind mill. no 7 the top of the hand gate can be made of a 2 inch plank jig sawed in a bow then filled in trellis with round cedar or one or one & a half inch square stuff paint the whole gate posts & all with red ocre and white wash the rough board fence inside & out. The top of the tight board fence be capped with a 4 inch wide piece of board laid flat on top and two ribbands one on each side nailed close up under the cap 3 inches wide this makes the handsomest rail I have ever seen, and I have 80 feet of it in my own garden being a design of my own. it in point of strength is nearly equal to a third rail on the fence. let the cap project 1/2 inch on each side. Another addition to a barn gate of very important convenience is a set of bars to be used as a temporary means of keeping in or out animals. Simply add a set of irons to the inside of the posts thus [illustration] or they may be made by nailing on square pieces 2 inches thick and a board strip set up & down on the outside to make the holes the same then rift some straight grained cedar and shave some bars 2 x 4 so they may be light & open the gate & put in one or two as may be required while hauling in produce or taking away dressing.



Gate no 4 - horse gate

This gate is designed for a lot that may be narrow or wide, it is more adapted to a premise that is a nice one and a 50 or 75 foot front where it frequently occurs that a person erects a fancy fence. It is designed if kept properly painted to last a common lifetime the 15 inch square tapered 4 square to a point it may be built with the X braces only or add the circle and centre braces as a person chooses, the whole height of 10 or 12 feet is liable to sag with only 2 braces, jig saw a circle and 1/2 add it in to the X braces, make the oblong ends fast to the short uprights by a bolt passing through set up tight with a nut & screw, put on three hinges and leave good space between the granite & gate frame so it may swing either way, remove the hinges on the hand gate so a person coming in can always pull a gate forward then coming in & push it out with the left hand out. A gate to be handsome should always be from 6 inches to a foot lower than the fence either side. The posts should never have long tops above the fence, it looks bad especially if it is a waste of material and labour. The frames should be 2 x 4 with pickets 1/2 inch thick 2 x 4 wide and the tops rounded. The frame painted red the pickets white suspend a chain & weight as in no 5 page 12

air but this style of fence might be used with the best advantage half

on the north and ^ of the west side of the yard then follow around the rest of the yard with stone feet and 5 foot pickets making the gates either 4 or 4 & 1/4 feet high. In making the hand gate wide a cow ox or horse may pass through without chafing their sides, no 6 is a wooden weather vane or may be a fowl made of inch board set

a

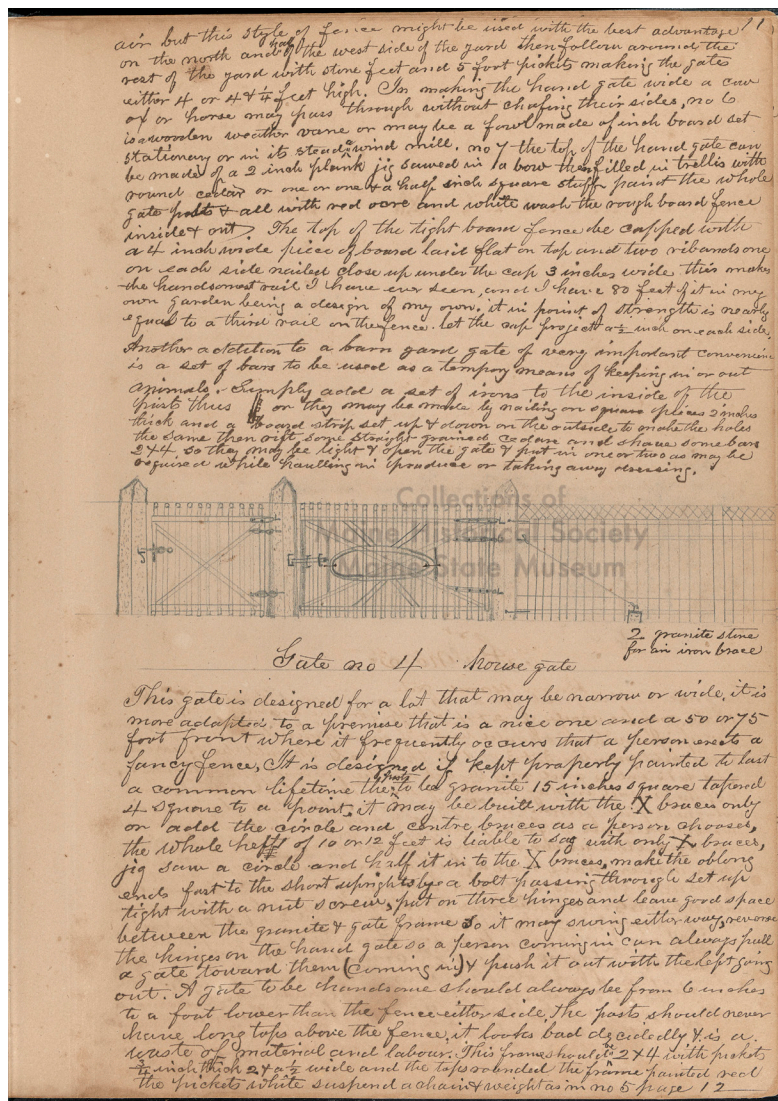
stationary or in its stead ^ wind mill. no 7 the top of the hand gate can be made of a 2 inch plank jig sawed in a bow then filled in trellis with round cedar or one or one & a half inch square stuff paint the whole gate posts & all with red ocre and white wash the rough board fence inside & out. The top of the tight board fence be capped with a 4 inch wide piece of board laid flat on top and two ribbands one on each side nailed close up under the cap 3 inches wide this makes the handsomest rail I have ever seen, and I have 80 feet of it in my own garden being a design of my own. it in point of strength is nearly equal to a third rail on the fence. let the cap project 1/2 inch on each side.

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required while hauling in produce or taking away dressing.

[continued on next page]



[continued from previous page]

[illustration]

2 granite stone
for an iron brace

Gate no 4 house gate

This gate is designed for a lot that may be narrow or wide, it is more adapted to a premise that is a nice one and a 50 or 75 foot front where it frequently occurs that a person erects a fancy fence, It is designed if kept properly painted to last

posts

a common lifetime the ^ to be granite 15 inches square tapered 4 square to a point. it may be built with the X braces only or add the circle and centre braces as a person chooses, the whole height of 10 or 12 feet is liable to sag with only X braces, jig saw a circle and half it in to the X braces, make the oblong ends fast to the short uprights by a bolt passing through set up tight with a nut screw, put on three hinges and leave good space between the granite & gate frame so it may swing either way, reverse the hinges on the hand gate so a person coming in can always pull a gate toward them (coming in) & push it out with the left going out. A gate to be handsome should always be from 6 inches to a foot lower than the fence either side, the posts should never have long tops above the fence, it looks bad decidedly & is a waste of material and labour. This frame should be 2x4 with pickets 3/4 inch thick 2 & 1/2 wide and the tops rounded the frame painted red the pickets white suspend a chain & weight as in no 5 page 12 —

[illustration]

Gate no 5

is

This gate is designed for a residence where it ^{is} passed through daily and perhaps hourly, where a the house is located some distance from the road and it becomes necessary to pass through with a carriage or cart so a boy or girl can open and shut it with ease,

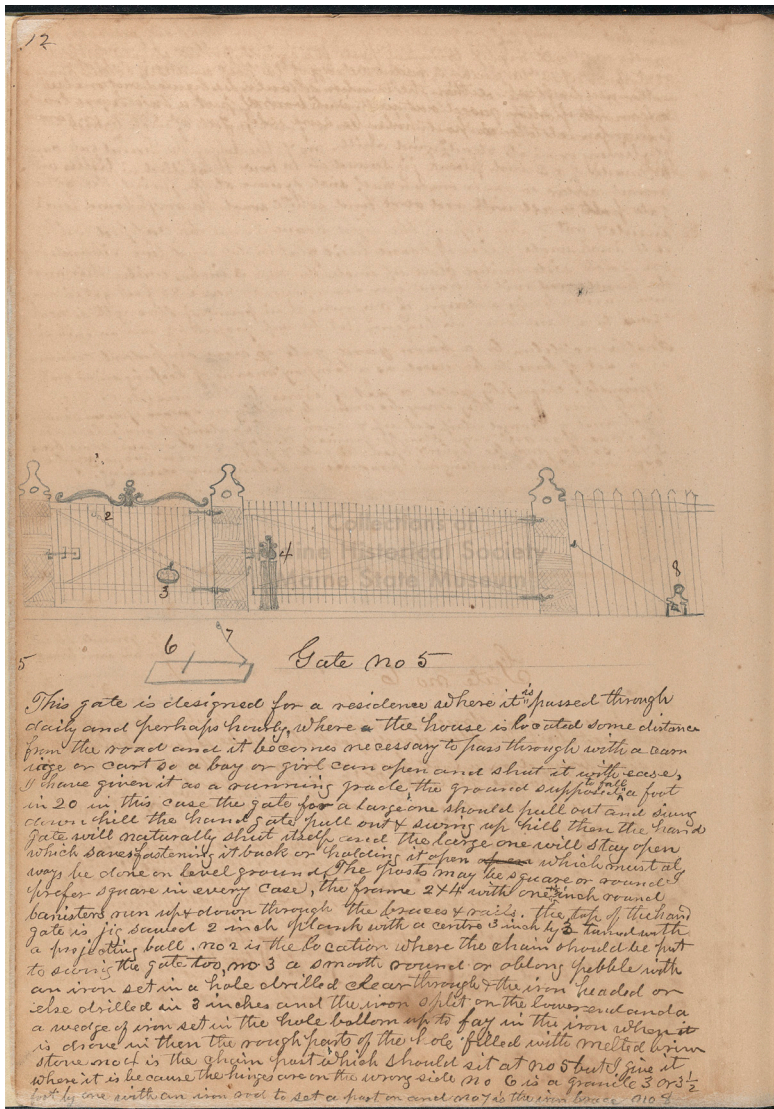
to fall

I have given it as a running grade, the ground supposed ^{to be} a foot in 20 in this case the gate for a large one should pull out and swing down hill the hand gate pull out & swing up hill then the hand gate will naturally shut itself and the large one will stay open which saves fastening it back or holding it open ~~open~~ which must always be done on level ground. The posts may be square or round I

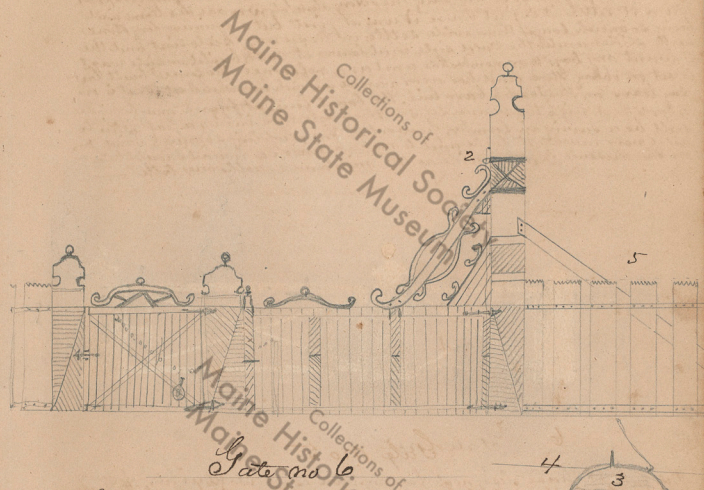
x 1/2


prefer square in every case. the frame 2x4 with one ¹/₂ inch round banisters run up & down through the braces & rails. the top of the hand gate is jig sawed 2 inch plank with a centre 3 inch by 3 turned with a projecting ball. no 2 is the location where the chain should be put to swing the gate too, no 3 a smooth round or oblong pebble with an iron set in a hole drilled clear through & the iron headed or else drilled in 3 inches and the iron split on the lower end and a wedge of iron set in the hole bottom up to fasten the iron when it is drove in then the rough parts of the hole filled with melted brim stone no 4 is the chain post which should sit at no 5 but I give it where it is because the hinges are on the wrong side no 6 is a granite 3

or 3 1/2 foot by one with an iron rod to set a post on and no 7 is the iron brace no 8



is a short post set in gravel as the large ones must be to support to standard post. In all rustic trimmed posts the smooth portion should project an inch so when the cedar is nailed the edge of the post and the cedar may & should be flush either the timber should be hewed out or else the smooth portion rased out with inch board put a two horse load of fine gravel to each post hole be sure unless you are setting on gravel soil



This is a wooden structure entire. The short post might be set on stone feet but the standard post should be set in a hole and the sides braced on a foot piece under ground the same as a sign or or martin house pole is. This gate is designed not to be located too near a house and is made for service and show. it is not so costly as no 4 but will last for a great number of years. it shows more work than it contains. The bows are 2 inch plank jig sawed as brackets are now sawed. the posts extremely large and if square the heads can be made with tools but if round they can be turned at a lathe the same should be 2 & 3 the rustic portions, hewed and shaved out the thickness of the cedar and to make corners the cedar should be mitred on  thus, an iron band makes one hinge at no 2 and there should be two below. If the gate is hung on gudgeons it will swing out or in and there is no gate in the world open & shuts any easier the hand gate should swing as I have described no 4 & 5 this is one of my best for a field or house and would be a splendid gate on maine thoroughfare where you wind round a hill and the house stood one side & not on a line to draw attention before the house was much seen

is a short post set in gravel as the large ones must be to support to standard post In all rustic trimmed posts the smooth portion should project 13 an inch so when the cedar is nailed the edge of the post and the cedar may & should be flush either the timber should be hewed out or else the smooth portion rased out with inch board put a two horse load of fine gravel to each post hole be sure unless you are setting on gravel soil

[illustration]

Gate no 6

This is a wooden structure entire. The short posts might be set on stone feet but the standard post should be set in a hole and the sides braced on a foot piece under ground the same as a sign or or martin house pole is. This gate is designed not to be located and

too near a house and is made for service and show. it is not so costly as no 4 but will last for a great number of years. it shows more work than it contains. The bows are 2 inch plank jig sawed as brackets are now sawed. the posts extremely large and if square the heads can be made with tools but if round they can be turned

be

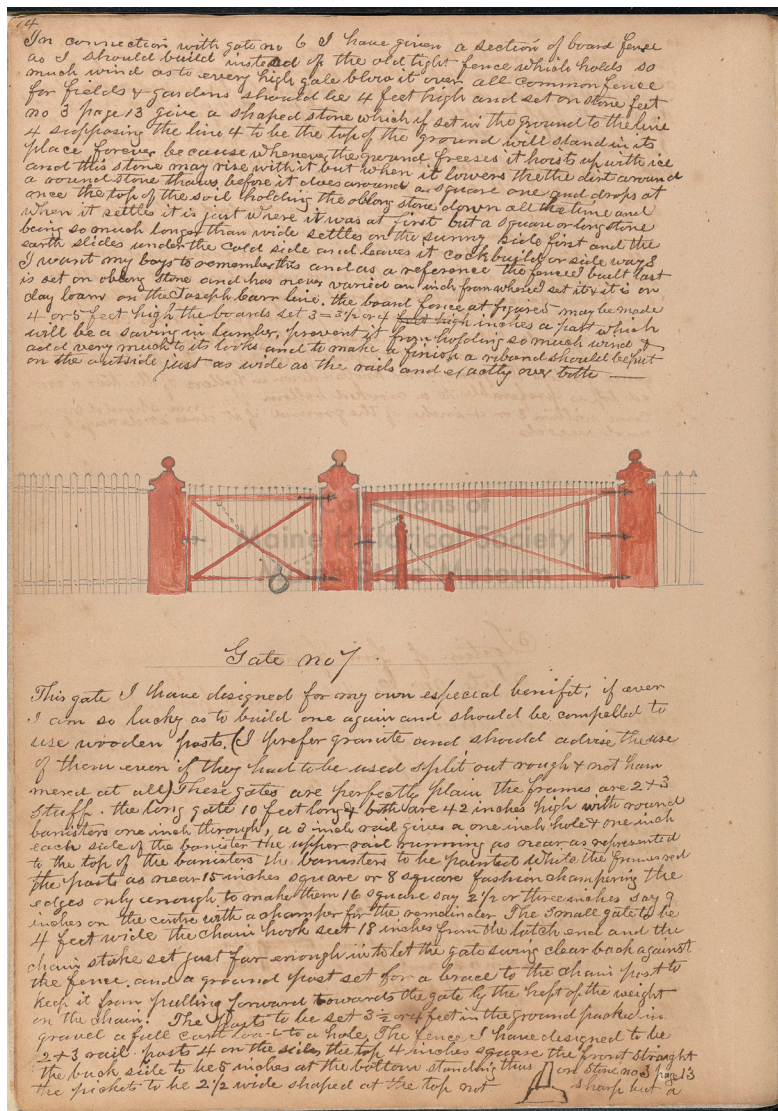
at a lathe the frame should be 2 1/2 x 3 the rustic portions hewed and shaved out the thickness of the cedar and to make corners the cedar should be mitred on [illustration] thus, an iron band makes one hinge at no 2 and there should be two below. If the gate is

be

hung on gudgeons it will swing out or in and there is no gate in the world open & shuts any easier the hand gate should swing as I have described no 4 & 5 this is one of my best for a field or

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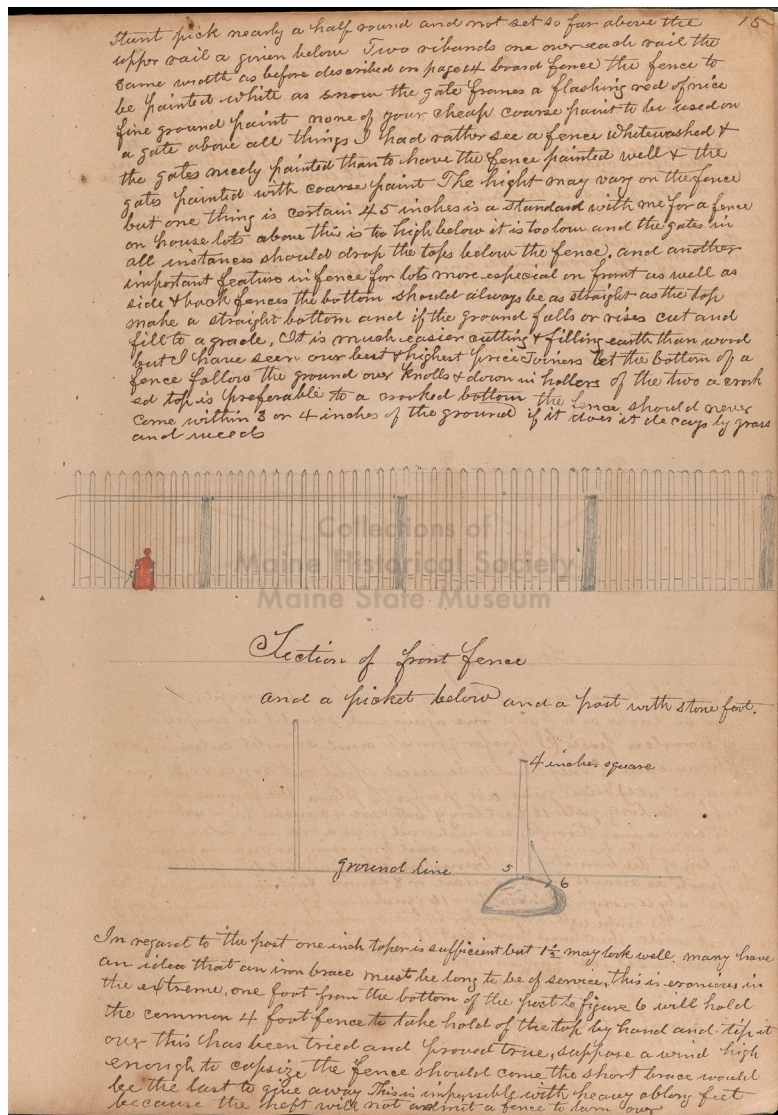


14 In connection with gate no 6 I have given a section of board fence as I should build instead of the old tight fence which holds so much wind as to every high gale blow it over all common fence for fields & gardens should be 4 feet high and set on stone feet no 3 page 13 give a shaped stone which if set in the ground to the line 4 supposing the line 4 to be the top of the ground will stand in its place forever because whenever the ground freezes it hoists up with ice and this stone may rise with it but when it lowers the dirt around a round stone thaws before it does around a square one and drops at once the top of the soil holding the oblong stone down all the time and when it settles it is just where it was at first but a square or long stone being so much longer than wide settles on the sunny side first and the earth slides under the cold side and leaves it cock built or side ways I want my boys to remember this and as a reference the fence I built last is set on oblong stone and has never varied an inch from where I set it & it is on clay loam on the Joseph Carr line. the board fence at figure 5 may be made 4 or 5 feet high the boards set 3 = 3 1/2 or 4 feet high inches a post which will be a saving in lumber, prevent it from holding so much wind & add very much to its looks and to make a finish a riband should be put on the outside just as wide as the rails and exactly over both —

[illustration]

Gate no 7

This gate I have designed for my own special benefit, if ever I am so lucky as to build one again and should be compelled to use wooden posts. (I prefer granite and should advise the use of them even if they had to be used split out rough & not hewn mixed at all) These gates are perfectly plain the frames are 2 x 3 stuff. the long gates 10 feet long & both are 42 inches high with round banisters one inch through, a 3 inch rail gives a one inch hole & one inch each side of the banister the upper rail running as near as represented to the top of the banisters the banisters to be painted white the frames red the posts as near 15 inches square or 8 square fashion chamfering the edges only enough to make them 16 square say 2 1/2 or three inches say 9 inches on the centre with a chamfer for the remainder The small gate to be 4 feet wide the chain hook set 18 inches from the latch end and the chain stake set just far enough in to let the gate swing clear back against the fence and a ground post set for a brace to the chain post to keep it from pulling forward towards the gate by the heft of the weight on the chain. The posts to be set 3 1/2 or 4 feet in the ground packed in gravel a full cart load to a hole. The fence I have designed to be 2 x 3 rail post 4 on the sides, the top 4 inches square the front straight the back side to be 5 inches at the bottom standing thus on stone No 3 page 13 the pickets to be 2 1/2 wide shaped at the top not sharp but a



stunt pick nearly a half round and not set so far above the upper rail a given below Two ribands one over each rail the same width as before described on page 14 board fence the fence to be painted white as snow the gate frames a flashing red of nice fine ground paint none of your cheap coarse paint to be used on a gate above all things I had rather see a fence whitewashed & the gates nicely painted than to have the fence painted well & the gates painted with coarse paint. The hight may vary on the fence but one thing is certain 45 inches is a standard with me for a fence on house lots above this is too high below it is too low and the gates in all instances should drop the tops below the fence. and another important feature in fence for lots more especial on front as well as side & back fences the bottom should always be as straight as the top make a straight bottom and if the ground falls or rises cut and fill to a grade. It is much easier cutting & filling earth than wood fence follow the ground over knolls & down in hollers of the two a crook

ed top is preferable to a crooked bottom the fence should never come within 3 or 4 inches of the ground if it does it decays by grass and weeds.

[illustration]

Section of front fence

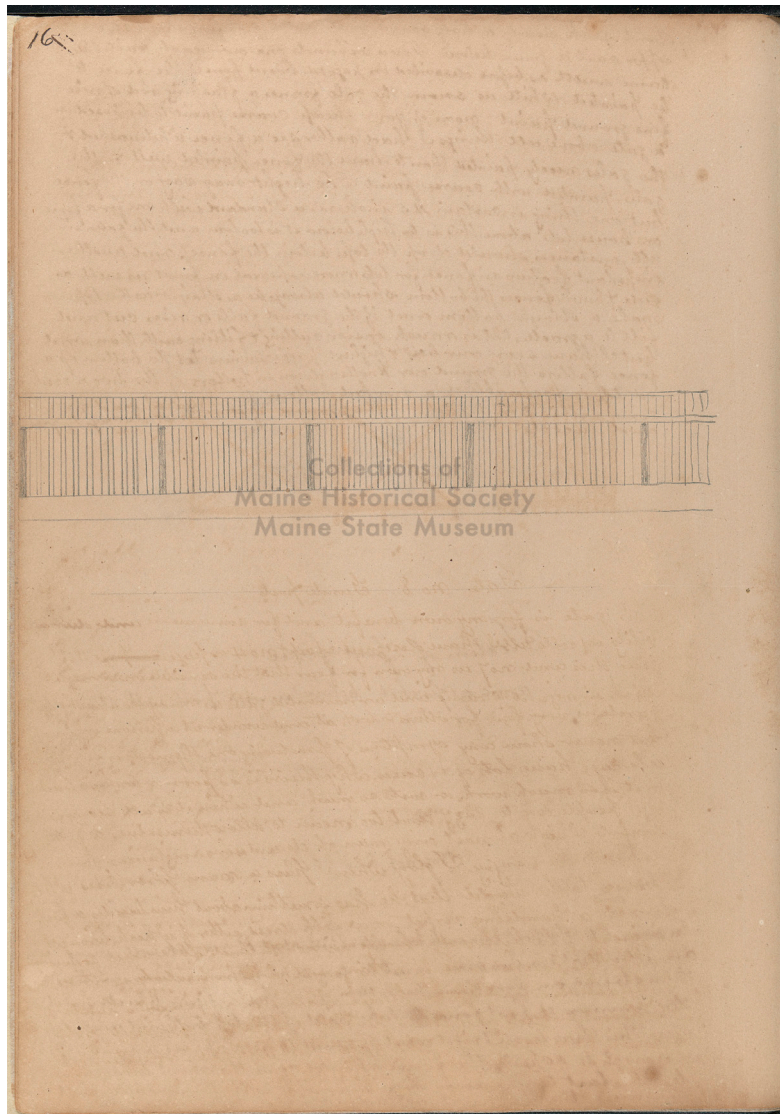
and a picket below and a post with stone foot

[illustration]

In regard to the post one inch toper is sufficient but 1 1/2 may look well many have

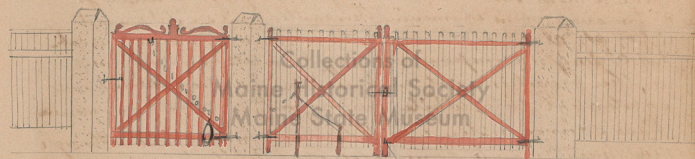
an idea that an iron brace must be long to be of service, this is eronious in

the extreme. one foot from the bottom of the post to figure 6 will hold the common 4 foot fence to take hold of the top by hand and tip it over this has been tried and proved true, suppose a wind high enough to capsize the fence should come the short brace would be the last to give away This is impossible with heavy oblong feet because the heft will not admit a fence to turn over



[illustration]

[illustration]
Gate no 8 Granite posts



Gate no 8 Granite posts

This gate is for my own benefit and for convenience and durability excels all I have designed except no 4 on page 11. I give this and no 7 as my own for fear that the sensible ones might think in regard to rustic and ornamented gates as many do about flower gardens, very fine for others to look at and wonder at a persons ingenuity but never show any symptoms of producing one themselves so they always have lots of excuses why theirs is so poor or looks so bad, or it is so much work, or costs so much and when it is all summed up people are too lazy and too mean to allow themselves a few comforts which almost any man of decent circumstances can embrace and enjoy. I glory when I pass a mans premises who shows to the world that he has something about him besides a fast horse a handsome carpet or a silk dress, either of which brings misery of the bitterest kind to his hearth and table and genuine comfort is found in simple things and more particularly in the substantial. Read if you please a hundred novels on a hundred different subjects and take a pencil & a piece of paper and note down how many times the gate and a tree is mentioned in those subjects. then read a hundred more novels on a hundred

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John Martin

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John Martin

POLITICAL ITEMS

During the winding up of the rebellion
and their consequence on a well disposed people
[left column]

Telegraphic
to the
Whig & Courier.
News from Washington
Presentation of the Proceedings
of the Philadelphia Conven-

tion to the President.
Speech of the Hon. Reverdy
Johnson.

The President's Reply.
War Vessels Being sent to Pacific
to Protect U. S. Interests.

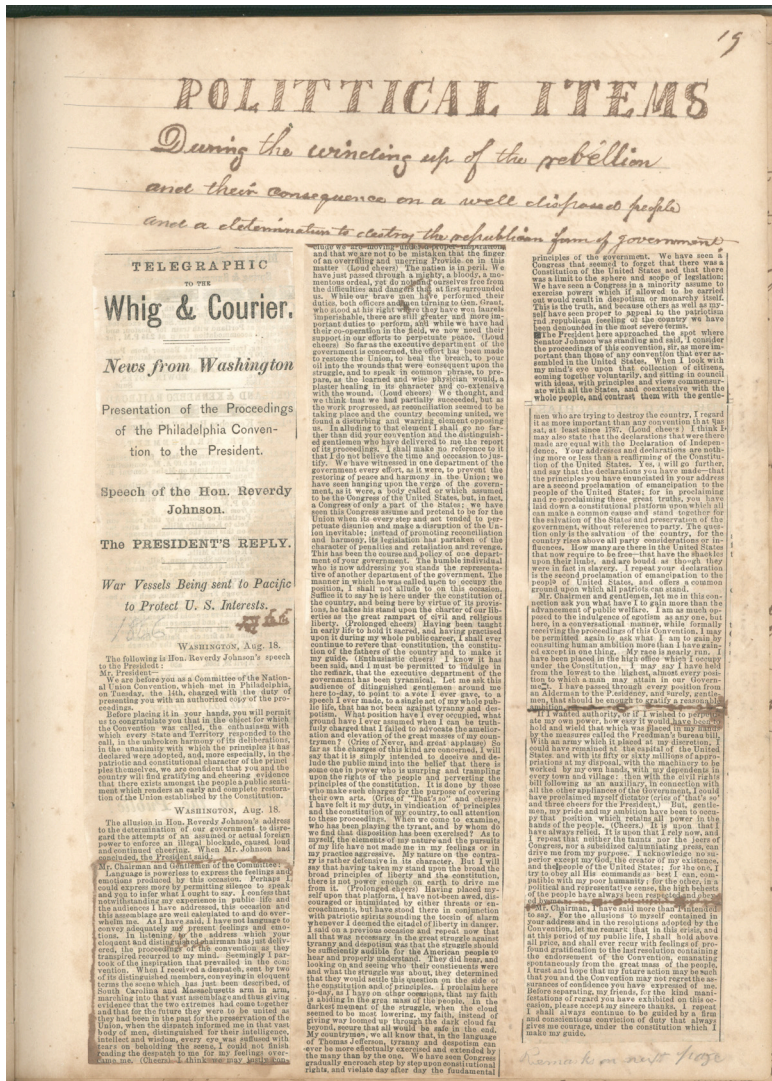
1866
WASHINGTON, Aug 18.

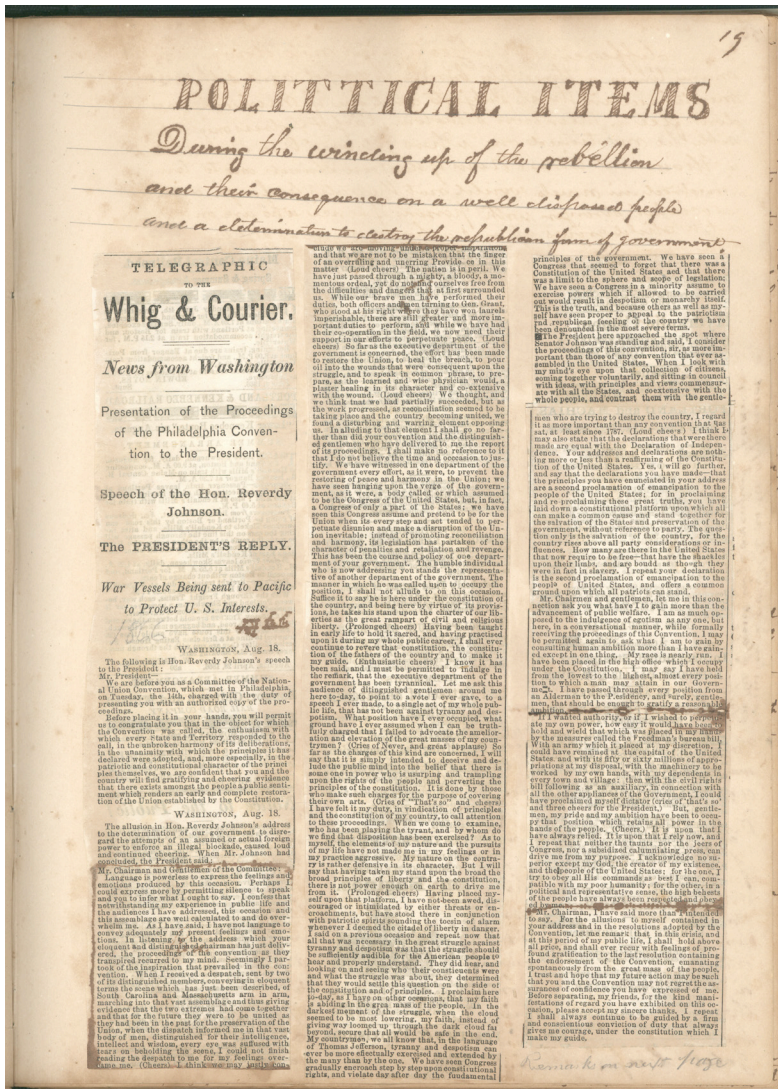
The following is Hon. Reverdy Johnsons speech
to the President:
Mr. President—

We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authorized copy of the proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and, more especially, in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists amongst the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union established by the Constitution.

[continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

WASHINGTON, Aug 18.

The allusion in Hon. Reverdy Johnson's address to the determination of our government to disregard the attempts of an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade, caused loud and continued cheering. When Mr. Johnson had concluded, the President said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

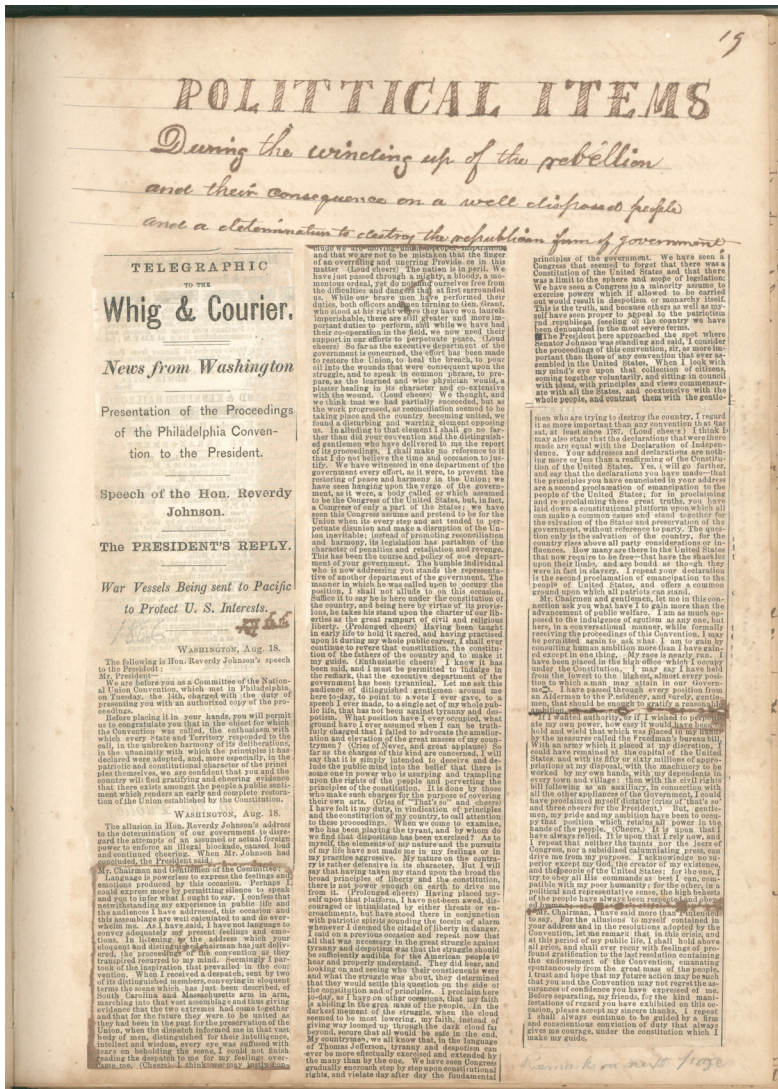
Language is powerless to express the feelings and emotions produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak and you to infer what I ought to say. I confess that notwithstanding my experience in public life and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to and do overwhelm me. As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the convention as they transpired recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the convention. When I received a despatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in eloquent terms the scene which has just been described, of South Carolina and Massachusetts arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together and that for the future they were to be united as they had been in the past for the preservation of the Union, when the dispatch informed me in that vast body of men, distinguished for their intelligence, intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to me for my feelings overcame me. (Cheers) I think we may just con-

[center column]

clude we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we are not to be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence in this matter (Loud cheers) The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a might, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men turning to Gen. Grant, who stood at his right where they have won laurels

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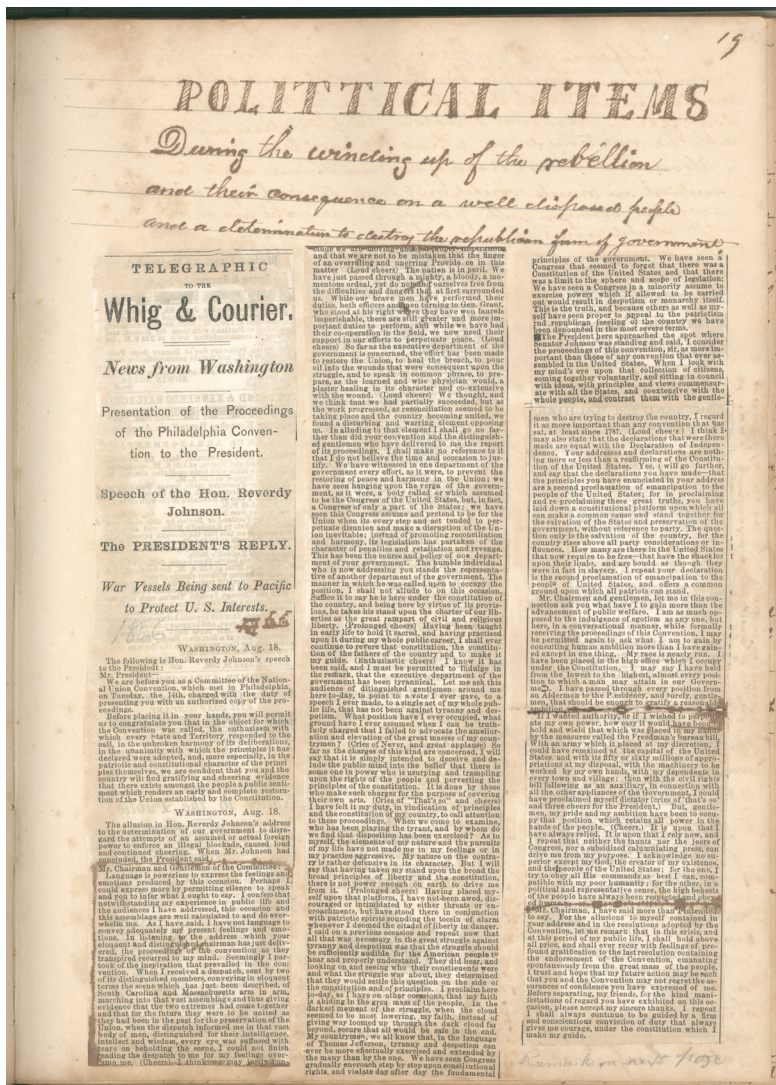


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continue to revere that constitution, the constitution of the father of the country and to make it my guide. (Enthusiastic cheers) I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the executive department of the government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day, to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed when I can be truthfully charge that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of my countrymen? (Cries of never, and great applause) So far as the charges of this kind are concerned, I will say that it is simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the people and perverting the principles of the constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own arts. (Cries of "That's so" and cheers)

I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principles and the constitution of my country, to call attention to these proceedings. When we come to examine, who has been playing the tyrant, and by whom do we find that disposition has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature and the pursuits of my life have not made me in my feelings or in my practice aggressive. My nature on the contrary is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad the broad principles of liberty and the constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Prolonged cheers) Having placed myself upon that platform, I have not been awed, discouraged or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. I said on a previous occasion and repeat now that all that was necessary in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who their constituents were and what the struggle was about, they determined

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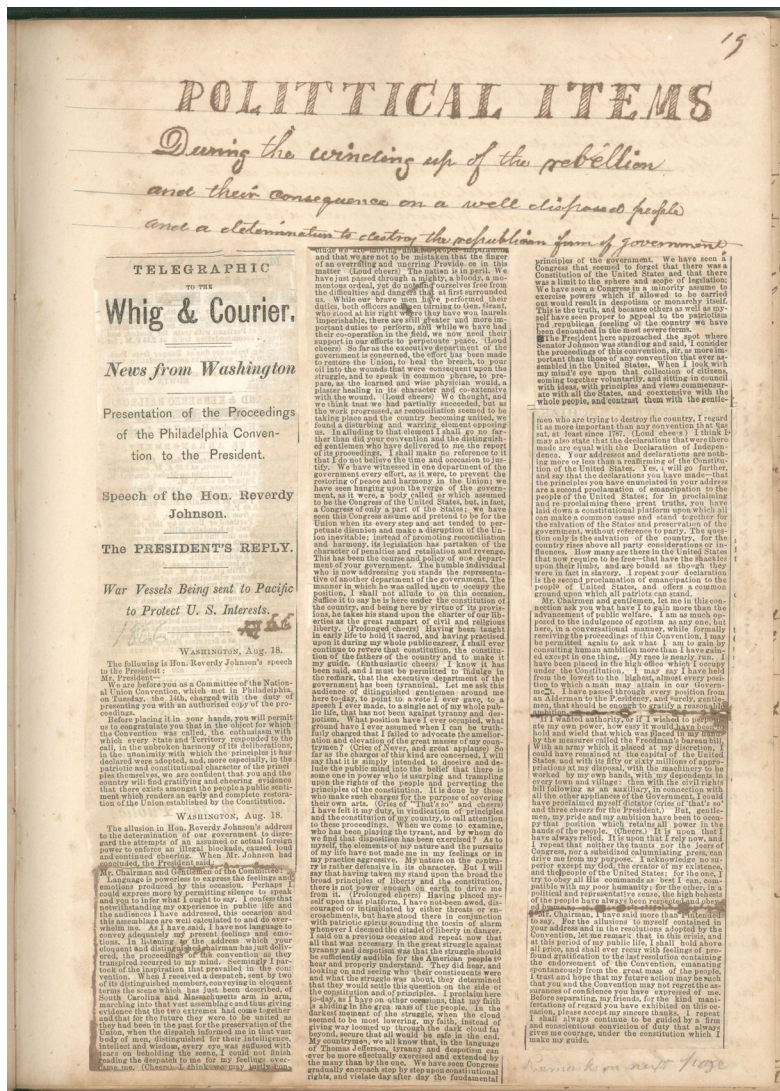
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that they would settle this question on the side of the constitution and of principles. I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the grea mass of the people. In the darkest moment of the struggle, when the cloud seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, secure that all would be safe in the end. My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism can ever be more effectually exercised and extended by the many than by the one. We have seen Congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate day after day the fuudamental [right column]

principles of the government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States aed that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation; We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which if allowed to be carried out would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is the truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism rnd republican feeling of the country we have been denounced in the most severe terms.

The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing and said, I consider the proceedings of this convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the united States. When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast them with the gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least since 1787. (Loud cheers) I think I may also state that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence. Your addresses and declarations are nothing more or less than a reaffirming of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made—that the principles you have enunciated in your address are a second proclamation of emancipation to the

[Continued on next page]



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people of the United States; for in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make a common cause and stand together for the salvation of the States and preservation of the government, without reference to party. The question only is the salvation of the country, for the country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free—that have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairmen and gentlemen, let me in the connection ask you what have I to gain more than the advancement of public welfare. I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask what I am to gain by consulting human ambition more than I have fained except in one thing. My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution. I may say I have held from the lowest to the highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position from an Alderman to the Presidency, and surely gentlemen, that should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measures called the Freedman's bureau bill. With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the United States and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my dependent in every town and village: then with the civil rights bill following as an auxiliary, in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator (cries of 'that's so

[Continued on next page]

Remarks on next page

Prior to the great Democratic convention a Philadelphia the democracy of Penobscot County held a convention on Davenport square Main street because the Republicans refused them the use of norombega Hall. I attended the convention and drew a picture of the ground, the speakers stand and followed their meetings around and took cuts of their leading men and minuted their principles taking the heads of their sentiments and Geo W. Ladd was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention I went to the City Hall to hear his account of the convention on his return I save these scraps for my boys so they may shape their political belief, without being deceived as regards the principals by which their fathers voted and to show the men we had to deal with.

[illustration]
Senator Doolittle
August 1866

[sideways at left]


Senator Doolittle as he appeared on the stand in Davenport Square, dress in black broad cloth, feature: turn up nose, hogs eyes, and hair

n
grew down on the forehead to the centre of the meridian.

The first in order comes Senator Doolittle. This gentleman was a bosom friend of Andrew Johnson vice president and no doubt advised & concocted the shameful betrayal of our republican party. Mr Doolittle framed the campaign for 1866 and took the general supervision of all the northern states was boss of the Philadelphia Convention and prior to it took the stump and canvassed every principal city north of new York in person he was here at the County Convention in Bangor and after the convention was called to order produced a book of extracts from democratic papers now & then mixed with squibs from the new York tribune bound in high finish black moroc & edged with gold leaf. After introducing the wrongs to which

20

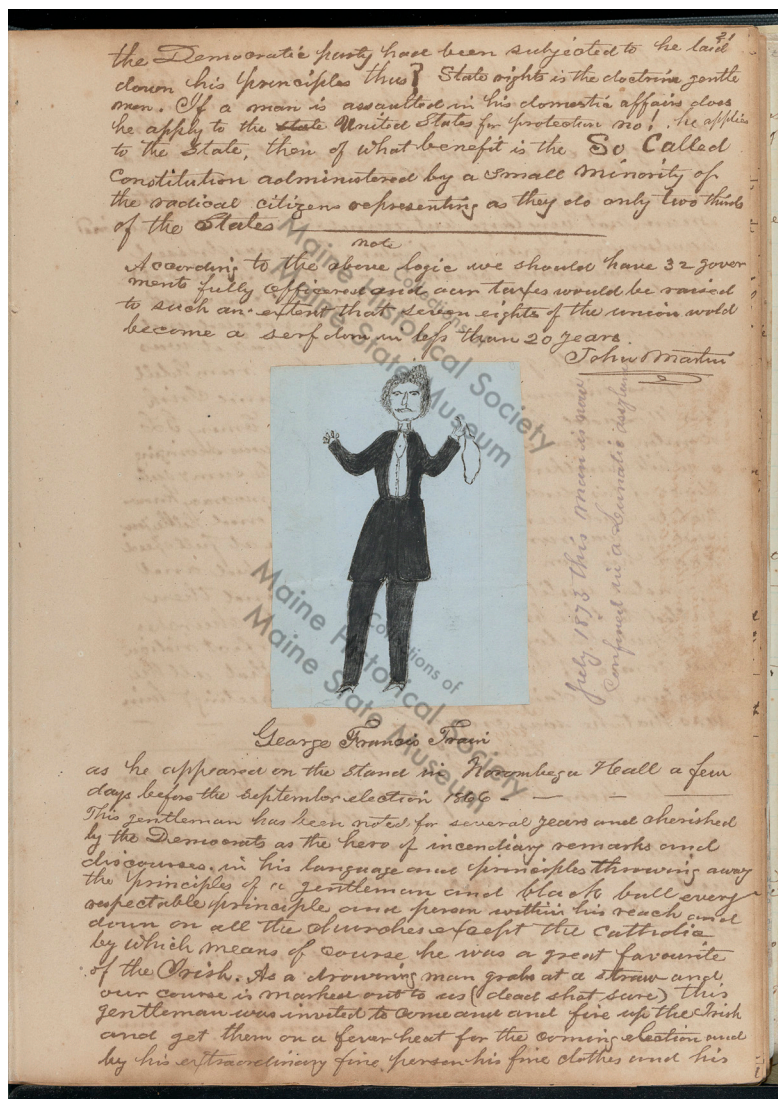
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the Democratic party have been subjected to he laid down his principles thus? State right is the doctrine gentle men. If a man is assaulted in his domestic affairs does he apply to the state United States for protection no! he applies to the State. then of what benefit is the So Called Constitution administered by a small minority of the radical citizens representing as they do only two thirds of the states

note

According to the above logic we should have 32 governments fully officered and our taxes would be raised to such an extent that seven eights of the union would become a serfdom in less than 20 years.

John Martin

[illustration]

[sideways at right]

July 1873 this man is now
confined in a Lunatic asylum

George Francis Train

as he appeared on the stand in Norombega Hall a few days before the September election 1866 — — — — —
This gentleman has been noted for several years and cherished by the Democrats as the hero of incendiary remarks and discourses in his language and principles throwing away the principles of a gentleman and black ball every respectable principle and person within his reach and down on all the churches except the Catholic by which means of course he was a great favourite of the Irish. As a drowning man grabs at a straw and our course is marked out to us (dead shot sure) this gentleman was invited to come and fire up the Irish and get them on a fever heat for the coming election and by his extraordinary fine person his fine clothes and his

death to peace and harmony as exhibited in his gymnastic speech he no doubt helped fire up the sons of Erin to be ready for whatever order Gorham L Boynton & Geo W Ladd might promulgate. As a matter of curiosity I attended the meeting at Norumbega Hall. Mr Train was a man perhaps 38 years of age a perfect form of a genteel man not very large but round & slim built proportioned handsomely in every particular. He was dressed in extreme dandy black broad cloth frock coat & pants, white vest, his hair long and fine smooth original & black but on this occasion frizzled and well soaped. When I entered the hall it was packed with grove street yankees rum hotel keepers infamous house landlords and Irish. Geo W Ladd Chairman Marcellus Emery G L Boynton & others supernumeraries, he was swinging a white handkerchief in the air and the sum & substance of his discourse was to let the democracy know that he had been to London great I and little you and he was running across the stage at full speed knock his own hat off the desk stamped and pounded untill he blew a blast and then halted to take breath defied all the churches to dispute his logic and made a perfect ridiculous comic of himself, so much so that all the mention the daily whig made of the meeting & him was that he was crazy — — — — —

Extract of his speech

Hark! I hear the cry of fire: fire: fire. Who set your nursery on fire in Massachusetts? Answer the radicals, who rode father Bapts on a rail? the radicals. Who built all the wharves in new England? The Irish, who cultivate your beautiful fields? the Irish. This gives a view of his whole discourse and now I answer three questions at my own risk as I own this book pen and ink my own right to vote and an undisputed right to exhibit a sentiments to protect my own family from an enemy to my and their welfare. First the burning of the nursery occurred 30 years ago

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in Boston by democrats and whigs in conjunction
as it was considered a curse upon the face of our
free soil and has proved so far at that day the citizens
of this country were decidedly Yankee and the idea of
an Irish nursery forced upon them was preposterous
& is to day and if I had my way I would blow the
timbers out of every one that exists in the US before a month.

Second

The riding of father Babts on a rail occurred at Ellsworth
he was a miserable licentious scoundrel that had
charge of the Catholic Church in Bangor and went over
to Ellsworth for certain duties and the rowdies in a mob
democrat & republican rotten egged him as he deser-
ved and the Ellsworth boys know to take care of
such fellows and attend to their duty without
fear or expense I was born there I know their
pedigree the boys grew up from the most noted
and respectable families in the Union and as a
body are highly educated and know what a drunk
Ken Irishman deserves

Third

The wharves in all the states north of New York were
built before an Irishman ever set american soil
an Irishman is not nor never was a proper man
to ride logs he never was trained to it and he would
drown himself the first day working on a log and
further they are no broad or narrow axe men we
always have to get heavy Yankees & sober ones too to
hew and score logs in the water but when a wharf
is completed you will see the Irish sneaking about
them picking up fragments of bark and fuel to keep
their miserable cow houses somewhat warm

Fourth

The cultivation of our beautiful fields is done by Mr
Yanke & his sons Irish labour on a new England farm
costs two dollars for one returned they are now men
with a plow or scythe or narrow axe they
can neither clear plow or mow land but after
the land is cleared & becomes a beautiful field & still
further settled in cities Mr Irishman will seek employ
in such cities and settle down as near the rivers as
he can get resume his Cork fashions and use his spade
if needed to drean & clean said cities this constitutes their political
enterprise & if Amos M Roberts tells them to vote democrat they will do it.

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John Martin

Collections of
Maine Historical Society
Maine State Museum



Gorham L. Boynton

The hero and superintendant of the
democracy of the whole of eastern Maine

This gentleman is a citizen of Bangor and appears
as I have given him very large not very tall wears
usually a low crowned straw hat drab or yellow pants
& vest sometimes a black coat & sometimes dark or
brown most generally cut frock coat and as a rule
smokes a cigar while in the streets his business since
I have known him has been lumber and several
years ago he was surveyor general of this port his
associations in this business kept him among a
club of risky and reckless men such as Ephraim
Paulk, Dudley F Seavill, G W Ladd & others so that
he is capable of transacting large items. In his so

[illustration]

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cell capacities there is no more of, or a finer gentleman²³⁻
in Bangor, his wife although long in years attended the
dances even last winter 1867 I danced with her - her
age not being less than 55 to 60 she is not very handsome
but very quiet and admires amusement - he on the
opposite never attends any such place but his daily routine
is the corners of the streets, hotels, apothecary shops, the Bangor
Democrat newspaper office and the Democratic wigwam
or head quarters of which Sim Rollins & Doct Jordan has
the clerkship, his particular friend Marcellus Emery the
editor of the Democrat I have given in another scrap book
page and his peculiarities Mr Boyntons peculiar style of
dress I have given a very good imitation also the form of his
person but the expression does not answer his so well as it
does Amos M Roberts who is more genteel in appearance
fresher and livelier in his motions &c Mr Boynton is
a man of his word about his business and has a han-
dsome property has a fine modern shaped house on Ohio
st and grounds to correspond he is a man who always
bows his head to every body he knows whether he is
democrat or republican and why or how he is so
tangled up in the principles of reducing our enter-
prising yankees to a serfdom is more than any man
can solve. he is determined, square outright in the
belief that southern principles must & shall rule
and for that purpose has contributed the highest
amount of funds and spent the most time
to bring about democratic ends of any man in
Penobscot County. he has charge of all the
movements in the democratic ranks in eastern
maine and worked all through the rebellion as
though he was doing Gods service to keep the
collared man in bondage and to build up nun-
eries to extend Popery and sooner or later to bring
into the fold old Erin with his rags and swill
on a level with our mechanics & business
men, I put this upon him because he is a member
of the secret society who knows the design of the
inner souls of Suratts and Booths who blow out
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cial capacities there is no more of, or a finer gentleman
in Bangor, his wife although long in years attended the
dances even last winter 1867 I danced with her - her
age not being less than 55 to 60 she is not very handsome
but very quiet and admires amusement he on the
opposite never attends any such place but his daily routine
is the corners of the streets, hotels, apothecary shops, the Bangor
Democrat newspaper office and the Democratic wigwam
or head quarters of which Sim Rollins & Doct Jordan has
the clerkship, his particular friend Marcellus Emery the
editor of the Democrat I have given in another scrap book
page and his peculiarities Mr Boyntons peculiar style of
dress I have given a very good imitation also the form of his
person but the expression does not answer his so well as it
does Amos M Roberts who is more genteel in appearance
fresher and livelier in his motions &c Mr Boynton is
a man of his word about his business and has a han-
dsome property has a fine modern shaped house on Ohio
st and grounds to correspond he is a man who always
bows his head to every body he knows whether he is
democrat or republican and why or how he is so
tangled up in the principles of reducing our enter-
prising yankees to a serfdom is more than any man
can solve. he is determined, square outright in the
belief that southern principles must & shall rule
and for that purpose has contributed the highest
amount of funds and spent the most time
to bring about democratic ends of any man in
Penobscot County. he has charge of all the
movements in the democratic ranks in eastern
maine and worked all through the rebellion as
though he was doing Gods service to keep the
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I have just returned as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. I had but one impression while attending that convention when I saw three hundred delegates embracing the talent of the country I made up my mind that the Johnson Union was as successful (tremendous cheers) on which ground I make three points First we have the president on our side. Second he has the appointing and pardoning power. Third he is commander in chief of the forces of the United States and if the radicals refuse to admit our representatives to Congress he will place them there by arms (tremendous shouting among swill pails & Erins) on my return home I stopped at the corn exchange New York 500 principal merchants were there and every one but one was a Johnson man, we will show the Nigger man that taxation without representation is a delusion — — —

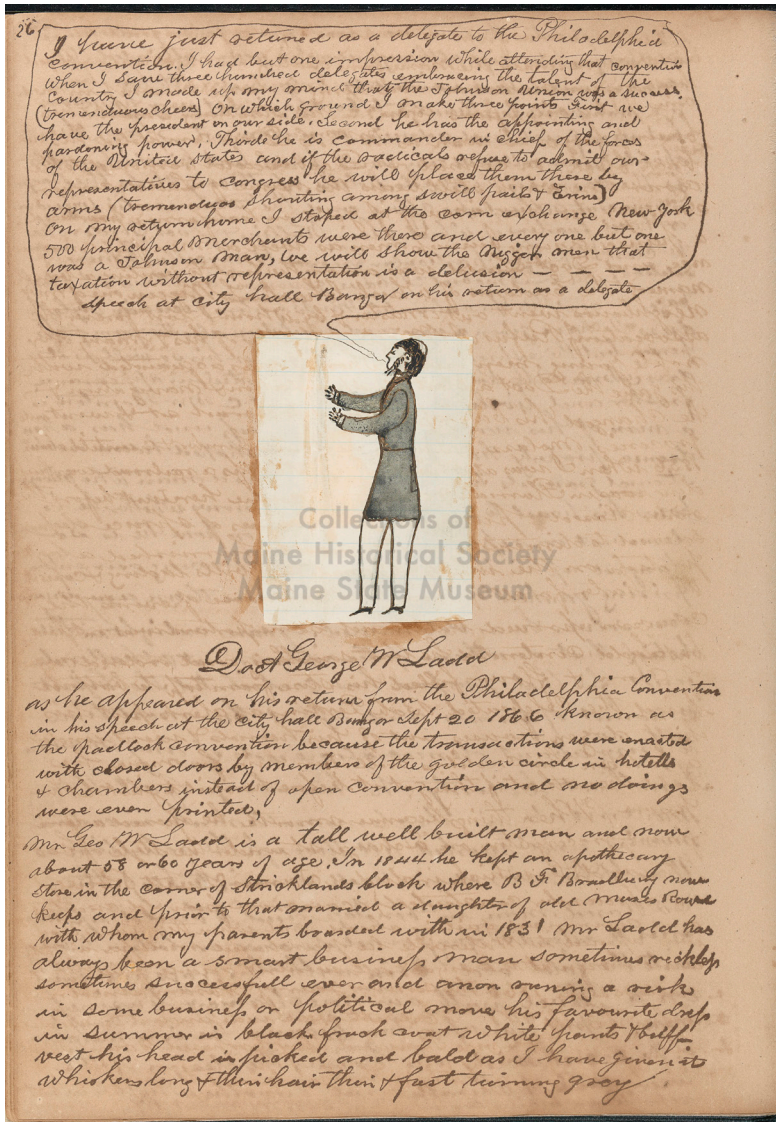
Speech at city hall Bangor on his return as a delegate

[illustration]

Doct George W. Ladd

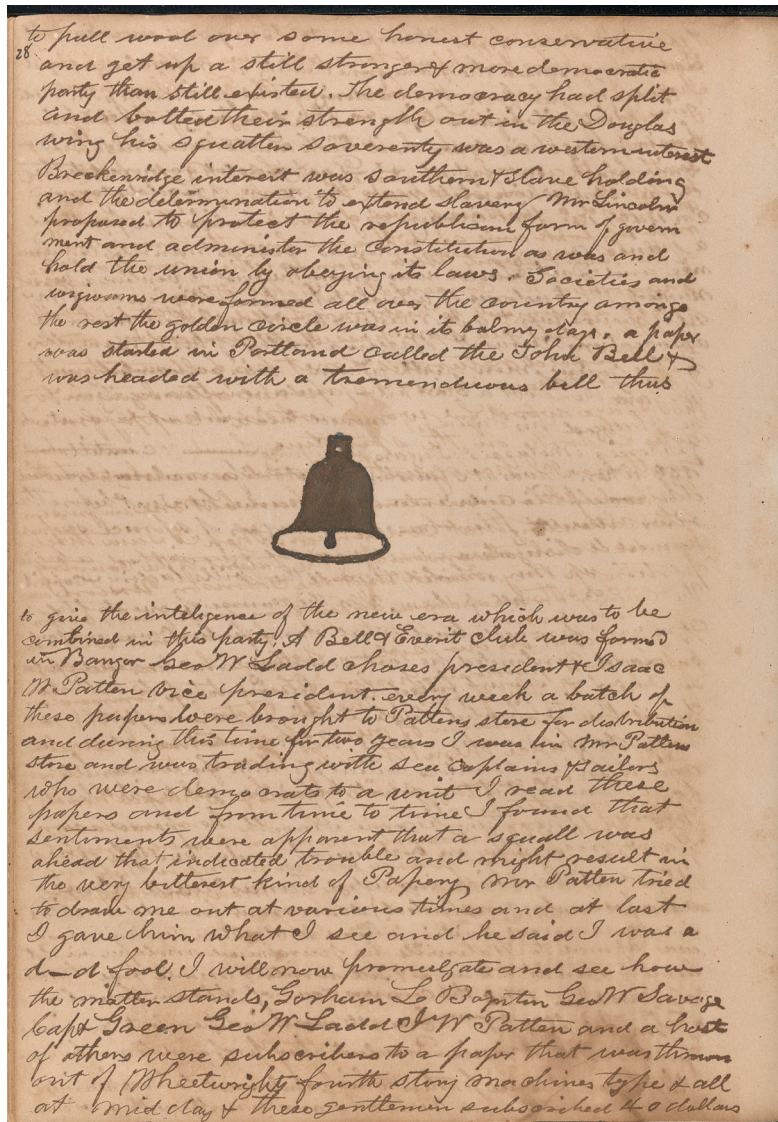
as he appeared on his return from the Philadelphia Convention in his speech at the city hall Bangor Sept 20 1866 known as the padlock convention because the transactions were enacted with closed doors by members of the golden circle in hotels & chambers instead of open convention and no doings were ever printed.

Mr Geo W Ladd is a tall well built man and now about 58 or 60 years of age. In 1844 he kept an apothecary Store in the corner of Stricklands block where B F Bradbury now keeps and prior to that married a daughter of old Moses Rowe with whom my parents boarded with in 1831 Mr Ladd has always been a smart business man sometimes reckless sometimes successful ever and anon running a risk in some business or political move his favourite dress in summer is black frock coat white pants & buff vest his head is picked and bald as I have given it whiskers long & thin hair thin & fast turning gray



When I came from Hampden to Bangor in 1844 Doct Ladd
 Ladd who assumed the name from dealing in medicine employed
 three or four clerks and was doing a large business in medi-
 cines paints oils liquors cigars &c his store being small & his
 business large as soon as W^m H. Dow completed his new
 brick block on central st Doct Ladd removed to the
 corner store which still bears the name of Ladd's corner.
 In 1849 & 1850 the discovery of gold in California produced
 a panic among business men as well as men of less conse-
 quence and Doct Ladd was among the first to venture a vessel
 named the Eudorus of which Charles L Wiggin one of my
 neighbours went out master & by whom I lost forever the
 association of Rufus A Wiggin a brother of his & many other
 noble young men with whom I was acquainted with
 this gave the Doct a start in speculation & navigation &
 he changed his business & moved to Broad st & went into
 groceries molasses & sugars shipping Lumber &c until about
 1856 when I was at Thurston & Metcalfs a railroad was build-
 ing across Florida & an agent came here just before the
 river closed & purchased 12 cargoes of spruce sleepers
 sawed to dimension and Ladd furnished a large
 portion on the whole & I made the bills lading & copied
 the charter for all of them. In the course of events the
 concern proved bad and some portion was not paid
 but Ladd contended he lost something and ordered cargoes
 of corn & flour filled his store from top to bottom
 hired the celebrated Bob Perkins as clerk put his
 half dozen houses out of his hands & went under
 and when his creditors called on him for money he
 told them that if they got it before he did to just let him
 know. When things became smooth he opened a corn
 flour & grocery store on Exchange st under the style of Geo
 W Ladd & Co which included James Swett Rowe
 as a (number concluded) scare crow from old creditors
 and commenced sailing ahead and when the Rail Road
 was opened to Waterville he purchased molasses in Port
 land & run it to Bangor & all winter & made five thousand
 dollars. In 1860 the canvas year of Abram Lincoln
 John Bell & W^m Everett were independent candidates
 for President & vice President they proposed to run between
 the two extreme parties which embraced to Breckenridge
 party south and the Buchananites north with a view

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to pull wool over some honest conservative and get up a still stronger & more democratic party than still existed. The democracy had split and bolted their strength out in the Douglas wing his squatter sovereignty was a western interest Breckenridge interest was southern & slave holding and the determination to extend slavery mr Lincoln proposed to protect the republican form of government and administer the constitution as was and hold the union by obeying its laws Societies and wigwams were formed all over the country among the rest the golden circle was in its balmy days. a paper was started in Portland called the John Bell & was headed with a tremendous bell thus

[illustration]

to give the intelligence of the new era which was to be combined in this party. A Bell & Everit club was formed in Bangor Geo W Ladd choses president & Isaac W Patten vice president. every week a batch of these papers were brought to Pattens store for distribution and during this time for two years I was in mr Pattens store and was trading with sea captains & sailors who were democrats to a unit I read these papers and from time to time I found that sentiments were apparent that a squall was ahead that indicated trouble and might result in the very bitterest kind of Popery mr Patten tried to draw me out at various times and at last I gave him what I see and he said I was a d—d fool. I will now promulgate and see how the matter stands. Gorham L Boynton Geo W Savage Capt Green Geo W Ladd I W Patten and a host of others were subscribers to a paper that was thrown out of Wheelwrights fourth story machines type & all at mid day & these gentlemen subscribed 40 dollars

a price to that very same paper. When Lee surrendered²⁹
his army before breakfast the editor was called upon
to step himself on the balcony of the Franklin house
& with a face as white as a sheet begged of the pressmen
to not harm him as he had been mistaken in his former
sentiments and his sentiments. John Bells both came
to divide the prison & make two or five separate govern-
ments and a pack ass of every decent man in the country
now let look and see where we find the pressmen
of the Bell & event Club Bangs. When our Doctile
inangerated the conservative to that it embraced the
act, sentiments which our Laod did then & when
the Philadelphia had passed its proceedings and
Lee & Laod returned & met his fellow citizens
I went to hear him & opened after being on to
the stage word for word which I copy from
notes I took on the spot thus

Gentlemen I have just returned as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. I feared but one impression while attending that Convention. When I saw those hybrid delegates embracing the talent of the country I made up my mind that the Johnson Convention was a success (tremendous cheers from swill & spail & beer) on which ground I make three points. First we have the president on our side. Second he has the opposing power and parlor power. Third he is Commander in chief of the forces of the U. States and if the odds call refuse admission of our representatives to Congress he will place them there by arms (tremendous convulsions among swill spail & shaved heads) On my return I stopped at the Corn Exchange New York. 500 principal merchants were present every one but one was a Johnson man. (Tup. Whore) we will show the Nigger man that lay at our feet.

a piece to that very same paper. When Lee surrendered his army & before breakfast the editor was called upon & shew himself on the balcony of the Franklin house & with a face as white as a sheet begged of the procession to not harm him as he had been mistaken in his former sentiments and his sentiments & John Bells both were to divide the union & make two or five separate governments and a jackass of every decent man in the country now less look and see where we find the president of the Bell & event club Bangor. When mr Doolittle inaugurated the conservative ticket it embraced the exact sentiments which mr Ladd did then & when the Philadelphia had passed its proceedings and Geo W Ladd returned & met his fellow citizens I went to hear him & he opened after being on to the stage word for word which I copy from notes I took on the spot thus ———— ————

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[Continued on next page]

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his army before breakfast the editor was called upon
& threw himself on the balcony of the Franklin house
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to not treat him as he had been mistaken in his former
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hundred priests, over whose deliberations
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—The Roman Catholic Council at Balti-
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In the concluding sermon Archbishop Pur-
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Rome upon a population, the great majority
of whom are opposed to that Church, but in
a quiet way the clergy are to set about their
work of proselytism with energy, persever-
ence and industry. The freedmen of the
South form the field to be first entered upon.
This work was to have been done quietly,
before Protestant sects had caught the idea,
and much indignation has been expressed at
the publication of Cardinal Barnabo's letter
upon the subject. That letter was received
by Archbishop Spaulding, who for the con-
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should be nothing said about it outside the
Council. Nov 4 1866

[Continued from previous page]
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