

Contributed by Maine Historical Society and Maine State Museum

Date: 1867-

Description: John Martin's Scrap Book no. 3, pages 65-83

65

A document which should be preserved and bound in gold. giving the issue exactly as every Republican (not abolitionist) stood at the commencement of the rebellion I preserve this instrument for my boys and wish them to consider well the points and principles I enclose in it with my pen and also in Jefferson Davis address – Monday Evening, March 4, 1861.

[left column]

President Lincoln's Inaugural Address. He urges a Faithful Adherence to the Constitution.

Denounces Invasion Of States.

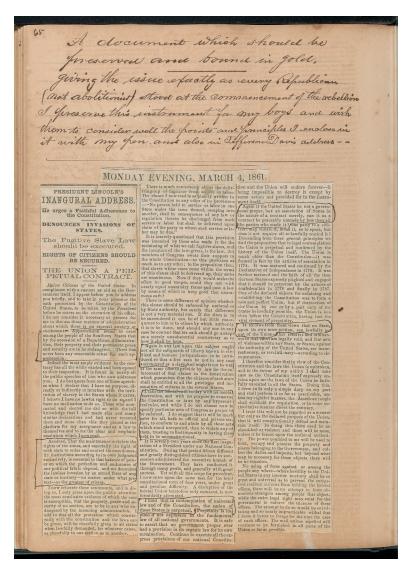
The Fugitive Slave Law should be executed. Rights Of Citizens Should

Be Secured.

The Union A Perpetual Contract.

Flelow Citizens of the United States; In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no especial anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republication Administration, their property and their permanent peace and security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension.

Indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been opened to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full



[Continued from previous page] knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them and more than this they placed in the platform for my acceptance and as a law to themselves and to me the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

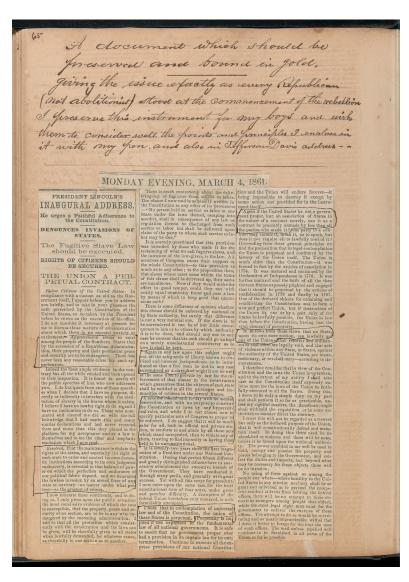
Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any state or territory—no matter under what pretext—as the greatest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is acceptable, that the property, peace and security of no section, are to be in any wise endangered by the incoming administration. I add to that all the protection which consistently with the constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all states when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

#### [center column]

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is so plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions —"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-givers, is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other; to the proposition then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms



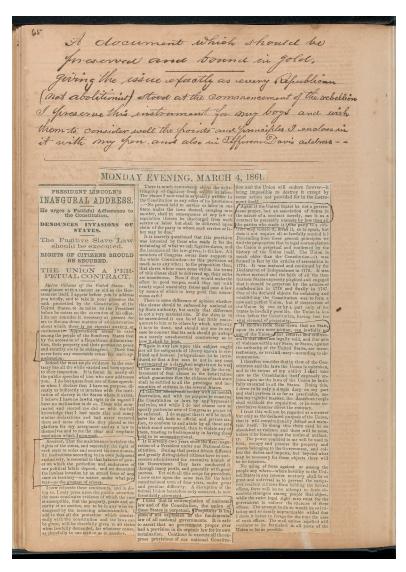
[Continued from previous page] of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is to be done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath should go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept.

Again in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave, and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private station, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inaguration of a president under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great



[Continued from previous page] and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

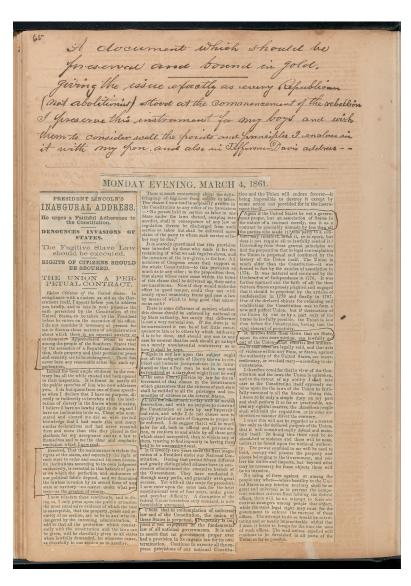
I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitu-

#### [right column]

tion and the Union will endure forever—it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? one party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principals we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual and confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution--it was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778 and finally in 1787. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a new and perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that so State, upon its own mere notion, can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts



[Continued from previous page] of violence within any State, or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary, or revolutionary—according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care as the Constitution itseif expressly enjoins upon me the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people shall withhold the requisition or in some authoritative manner direct the country.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence and there will be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and posses the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion.

No using of force against or among the people any where—where hostility to the United States in any interior territory shall be so great and universal as to prevent the competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people that object, while the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices. The attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable with all that I deem it better to forgo for the time the uses of such offices. The mail unless repelled will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible.

The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view of a hope to a peaceful solution of the national trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such, I need address no word to them, to these however, who really love the Union may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then that all right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constitutional that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution-certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly secured to them by affirmations and negatives, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies

66

the people svery where shall have that sense preference with which is most favorable to preference with the state of the s

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such, I need address no word to them, to those however, who really love the Union may,

Before existing upon to grave, smarry as the destruction of our national fairth's situal its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it? "Will you hanned so desperate a step while its? "Will you hanned so desperate a step while its?" will you have no real cuttencies? Will you, while the certain ills you dit from? "Will you, while the certain ills you dit from? "Will you have not any compared to the compared

constituted that no party can reach the andative of coing this. Think, if you can, of an a single instance in which a plainty written ean single instance in which a plainty written edenied. If by the mere force of numbers a familiar way of the constitutional right, it might excertainty whould deprive a minority of any of certainty would if such right were a vital for certainty would if such right were a vital for certainty would if such right were a vital for certainty would if such right were a vital for certainty would if such right were a vital for the constitution of the provision of the constitution of the constitution of the continuation of the constitution of the constitution of the induced of the constitution of the constitution of the induced of the constitution of the constitution of the induced of the constitution of the constitution of the specifically applicable to every question a specifically applicable to every question as which may occur in practical administration.

Fishal flugitives from Baber fits surrendered, ye national or distact anthority. The Conye national or distact anthority of the Constitution does not expressly says. From the constitution does not expressly says. From the constitution does not expressly says. From the constitution of the constitution of

the government must clear. Here we may be more than the most factor of the other than the factor of the other factor of the ot

present Union now claims to secole from it.
All who cherish disunion sentiments are now
being educated to the exact temper of this
Is there such perfect indentity of interests
among the States to compose a new Union
as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

newed secession?

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. Amajority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and

aestiments, is the only true overegen of whether the control of th

uses, and the evil effect following at being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, on the better be borne than could the evils of a different practice, at the same time the candid citizen must confess questions affecting the whole people, is to be irreveably fixed by dewhole people, is to be irreveably fixed by de-

The instant they are made in ordinal litigation between parties in personal action the people will have ceased to be their own unless sharing to that extent, presticably resigned their government into the hands of that entire though North Laboratory and the property of the property of

One section of our country helieve shavey which and ought to be extended, while the which we have the section of the section o

That think cause the pricely core's and it would be worn in the media. The Farperior is the world bear the series of the core of the series than before. The Farperior is the series of the series

and a list possible then to made that Intercourse more activated by a flat more activate good or more as sitted to y a flat more activate good or more as sitted to y a flat great g

Constitution, which amendment I have not ascen, has passed Courges, to the effect that the Federal Government shall arree interfect the Federal Government shall arree interfect to the Federal Government shall arree shall be a shall

in the terms for the separation of the State. The people themselves can do his about if the people themselves can do the about if the people themselves can do the separation of the separation of the separation of the separation confidence in the ultimate purise a selection confidence in the ultimate jurice of the separation confidence in the separation of the

windows or fally an eye return of over whether or fally an eye stoody in the that space of four geam.

The thort space of four geam.

The third space of four geam.

The third country man, one and well the forthing walcable come by the work of the whole during of the wind walcable come by the work of the work of the survey of the whole government of the work of the

Ohr your hounds ony disatisfied fellow Country men and out in mine of civil war. The government will not assail you, you can have you can have yourselves the aggress or your have no outh organism in Ceaum

to destroy the government

chalce the right side in the clispate there still is no

precipitale action

t controversies [Continued on next page]

never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time, but on good object com be frustrated by it such of you as one dissutiofied stell have the old Constitution unim

under it, while the new administration have no immediate opower of

Chalet the right side in the clispate there still is no Single good reason for precipitate action

> Ohn your hands any is the momentuous issue of Civil war. The governm you can have no conflict without being gourselves the aggressors . Bore have no oath regestered in Heaven to destroy the foremment

[Continued from previous page] never arise concerning them; but no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate any document of reasonable length which contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national of State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our controversies and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minorities will not acquiesce the majorities must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government, acquesance on one side or the other. If a minority, in such a case, will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitarially secede again, precisely as a portion of the present Union now claims to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. Amajority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the will of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmisable, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy

never take deliberately object can be frustrated dissatisfied Stell have the no immediate of over of hald the right side in the clispate there still is no Single good reason for precipitale action of Civil war. The governm ent will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being gourselves the aggressors . Bore have no oath regestered in Heaven

to destroy the government

[Continued from previous page] or despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given [center column]

case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice, at the same time the candid citizen must confess questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court.

The instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own unless having to that extent, practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought them. And it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political purposes.

One section of our country believe slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it wrong and not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each.

This I think cannot be perfectly cured and it would be worse in both cases after the sep-

never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time, but on good object com be frustrated by it such of you as one dissitisfied stell have the old Constitution unim no immediate oporcer of Chalet the right side in the dispute these still is no Single govel reason for precipitate action Ohn your hands any dissatisfied fellow Country of Civil war. The governm you can have no conflict without being gourselves the aggressors . Bore have no oath regestered in Heaven to destray the government [Continued from previous page] aration of the sections than before. The Foreign Slave Trade now imperfectly suppressed would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all, by the other. Physically speaking we cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this, they could but remain face to face and intercourse, either amicably or hostile relations must continue between them.

Is it possible then to made that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?--Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?--Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical queston as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its instittutions belonging to the people who inhabit it whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending or overthrow it. It cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended, while I make no recommendation of amendment. I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument, and I should under existing circumstances. favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take a proposition originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to

never take deliberately object can be frustrated dissatisfied Stell have the no immediate of over of chalce the right side in the cliphate there still is no Single govel reason for precipitale action of Civil war. The governm ent will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being gourselves the aggressors . Bore have no oath regestered in Recover to destroy the government

#### [Continued from previous page]

either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service; to avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied by constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred non upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this alone if they choose, but the Executive as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world in our present differences is either partly without faith of being in the right of the Almighty ruler of nations, will with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South?

#### [right column]

That truth and that justice will surely prevail by judgment of this great tribunal the American people. By the frame of the government under which we live the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain virtue and viglance, no administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

that object will be fruittrated by taking time, but on good Ald Constitution unim no immediate of overno Chalet the right side in the you can have no conflict without being gourselves the aggressors . Bore have no oath regestered in Recount to destroy the foremment

## [Continued from previous page]

My countrymen, one and all think calmly and well upon the whole subject nothing valuable can be lost by taking time If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it such of you as are dissatisfied still have the old Constitution union paired and on the sensi tive point the laws of your own framing under it. While the new administration have no immediate power if it would to change either If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute there still is no Single good reason for precipitate action. ----In your hands my dissatisfied fellow Country men and not in mine is the momentuous issue of Civil war. The governm ent will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath regestered in Heaven to destroy the government.

Twhile I shall have the most solomn one to preserve, protect and defould it are lette to close Me are not ememies, but friends the must not be conomies, through passion may have strained it it must not broke our bonds of affection the mystis call of memory this Notes from cereary battlefield and patriot grown to every hims heart and hearth stone all over this brough land will get small the choods of the union when a sum to what as durily they will by the better angels of our nature. In Lincoln left his frome as died on Hamlin see fore this broke with a sigh and as it were a forewell to all his friends as though concious of a sudden and sooner on latin and when he came his the vecenty of Machington a respectable and strong grand was mirrorli ness to accompany him to the capital under command of Least bean south small ording in the centre of platooned bayonets was one of the most magnificent sights even beheld in aminain soil -In my two scrap books I have now given my shildren the leading features of the breaking out and closing who of the rebellion and in my firmily chistory I have given some of the direct affects of the war on me und others who stood by the gover mment as a land mark to gather points which they can refer to not only form my fen but from printed documents which have ever licen as choice to one as the gaspel, They may wead history as much as they please which may give dates and trusactions and it will not impress the natual truth like the original sketches I have given. I chave devoted a large portion of this book to politiches because our food and raimout depends on the issue of the day as much as the question closs who there we shall be governed by forcin releas and Policies or whether we are and rolled be capable of government of the capable of governing ownelves. The canflet is now the has been for 26 years innepressible! I have seen the dompwhen for home women attempted to their daily business with cheerful hearts and another homes word safely death with one and another homesty labour over so acts delet with one and another homesty and I am new turing in the days when one nearly and the most firmed to the series of the series with the any when one and the through the series is the carry when one and the transport that any counselved institution lass down as more and one 67 while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies, though passion may have strained it. it must not brake our bonds of affection the mystic call of memory stre tches from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chords of the Union when again touched as surely they will by the better angels of our nature. -mr Lincoln left his home as did mr Hamlin see page this book with a sigh and as it were a farewell to all his friends as though concious of a sudden end sooner or later and when he came in the vicinity of Washington a respectable and strong guard was in readi ness to accompany him to the capitol under command of Lieut Gen Scott Mr Lincol riding in the centre of platooned bayonets was one of the most magnificent sights ever beheld on american soil. --- ---In my two scrap books I have now given my children the leading features of the breaking out and closing up of the rebellion and in my family history I have given some of the direct affects of the war on me and others who stood by the gover nment as a land mark to gather points which they can refer to not only from my pen but from printed documents which have ever been a choice to me as the gospel. They may read history as much as they please which may give dates and transactions and it will not impress the naked truth like the original sketches I have given. I have devoted a large portion of this book to politicks because our food and raiment depends on the issue of the day as much as the question does whe ther we shall be governed by foreign ideas and Policies or whether we are and will be capable of gover ning ourselves. The conflict is now & has been for 25 years irrepresssible I have seen the days when our homes were safe and quiet. Men and women attended to their daily business with cheerful hearts and enjoyed both labour and society dealt with one and another honestly and I am now living in the days when men and women steal, fight, lie, swear, and disobey every law that any evangelical institution lays down on moral and right



Jefferson Davis
Inaugural Address
February 18th 1861
[left column]
Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis.
MONTGOMERY, 18th.

The inauguration ceremony to-day formed the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South.—There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, composed of citizens and the military.

Mr Davis delivered his inaugural, which is substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederated States of America -- Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of my duties with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the difficulties which will arise from conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of our career as a confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment and separate existence in the independence which we have asserted, and with the aid of Divine Providence intend to maintain. Our present condition has been achieved in a matter unprecedented in the history of nations, and illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the people--rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments wherever they become destructive in the ends for which they were established. The compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and



[Continued from previous page] when in the judgement of the sovereign States now composing this confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the government created by the compact should cease to exist. In this they have asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 devised to be inalienable.--Of the time and occasion of the execution of this right they, as sovereigns, were the trial judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the government of our fa thers in its spirit. The rights of the States solemly proclaimed at the birth of the United States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted to the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this confederacy, and it is by an abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolutionary; they have formed a new alliance, not within each of the States its government has remained; the rights of persons and property have not been disturbed; the agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their relations. Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard ou our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform any constitutional duty; moved by no interests or passions to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations--If we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having uselessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and whatever aggression on the part of others there can be no cause for doubt that the



# [Continued from previous page] [right column]

courage and patriotism of the confederate States will be found equal to any measurers of defence which soon their security may require. An agricultural pebple, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required by every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. There can be but little rivalry between us and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the North Eastern States of the American Union.

It must therefore follow that mutual interests would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust for decision should cloud the judgement or influence the condition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain by final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States. We have merely endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled as a matter of necessity and not choice. We have resorted to the remedy of a separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to conduct our own affairs, and promote the perpetuity of the confederacy we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit as peacefully to pursue our separate political careers, my earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence upon a just cause. As a consequence of our new condition and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide for the speedy and efficient organization of the branch es of the Executive departments, having special charge of foreign intercourse--Finance, Military affairs and Postal service. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable under the present



#### [Continued from previous page]

condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army more numerous than would usually be required in a peace establishment.

I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors, and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to those object is requisite.

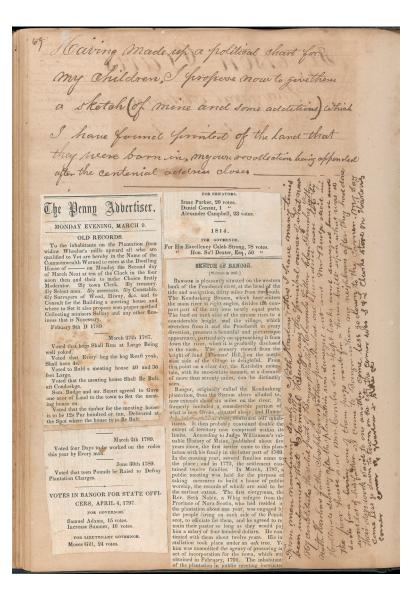
These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a constitution differing only from that of our fathers as far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, and freed from the sectional conflicts which interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unnatural to expect that States from which we have recently parted may seed to unite their fortunes with ours, under the government which we have instituted; for this your constitution makes adequate provision.

Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the confederated States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and has been followed by no domestic convulsions; our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and even should we be involved in a war, there would be no considerable diminution of the staples which constitute our exports, and in which the commercial world have an interest scarcely less than our own.

Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide, provide for, and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles, which, by His blessings, they will be able to vindicate, establish and transmit their posterity; and with the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, peace and prosperity.

ALBANY, 18th.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at twenty minutes past two o'clock this afternoon. He was welcomed by the largest assemblage ever seen in this city.



[left column]
The Penny Advertiser.
MONDAY EVENING MARCH 9
OLD RECORDS.

To the inhabitants on the Plantation from widow Wheeler's mills upward all who are qualified to Vot are hereby in the Name of the Commonwealth Worned to meet at the Dwelling House of \_\_\_\_\_\_ on Monday the Second day of March Next at ten of the Clock in the four noon then and their to make Choice firstly Moderator. 2ly town Clerk. 3ly treasury. 4ly Select men. 5ly assessors. 5ly Constable. 6ly Survayers of Wood, Hiway. &c. and to Consult for the Building a meeting house and where to Set it also propose som proper method collecting ministers Sallery and any other Business that is Necessary.

Febuary 9th D 1789

March 27th 1787.

Voted that hogs Shall Run at Large Being \ well yoked.

Voted that Every hog the hog Reaft yoak, Shall have 4s.

Voted to Buld a meating house 40 and 36 feet Large.

Voted that the meating house Shall Be Bult att Condoskge.

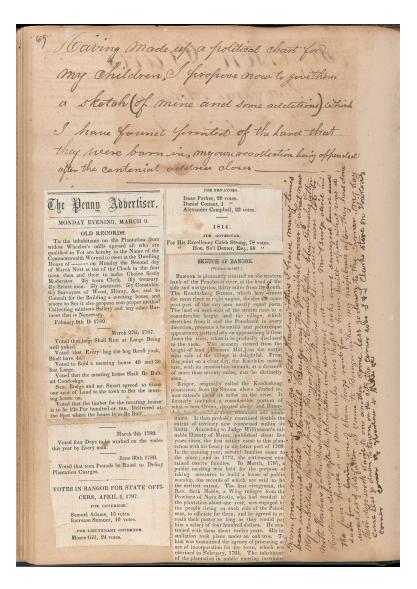
Sam. Budge and mr. Smart agreed to Gave one acor of Land to the town to Set the meating house on.

Voted that the timber for the meating house is to be 12s Pur hundred or tun, Delivered at the Spot where the house is to Be Bult.

March 2th 1789.

Voted four Days to be worked on the rodes this year by Every man.

Voted that teen Pounds be Raisd to Defray Plantation Charges.



[Continued from previous page] VOTES IN BANGOR FOR STATE OFFI-

CERS, APRIL 4, 1797. For Governor. Samuel Adams, 15 votes. Increase Sumner, 10 votes.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Moses Gill, 24 votes.

[right column]

For Senators.

Isaac Parker, 20 votes.

Daniel Conant, 1 Vote

Alexander Campbell, 23 votes.

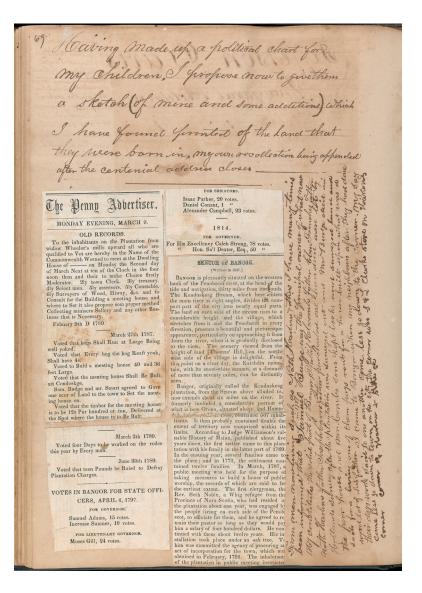
1814.

For Governor
For His Excellency Caleb Strong, 78 votes
" Hon Sa'l Dexter, Esq. 50 votes

SKETCH OF BANGOR. (Written in 1837.)

Bangor is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Penobscot river, at the head of the tide and navigation, thirty miles from its mouth. The Kenduskeag Stream, which here enters the main river at right angles, divides the compact part of the city into nearly equal parts. The land on each side of the stream rises to a considerable height, and the village, which stretches from it and the Penobscot in every direction, presents a beautiful and picturesque appearence, particularly on approaching it from down the river, when it is gradually disclosed to the view. The scenery viewed from the height of land (Thomas' Hill,) on the northwest side of the village is delightful. From this point on a clear day, the Katahdin mountain, with its snow-white summit, at a distance of more than seventy miles, can be distinctly

Bangor, originally called the Kenduskeag plantation, from the Stream above alluded to, now extends about six miles on the river. It formerly included a considerable portion of what is now Orono, situated above, and Hampden below, [?], contained 567 inhabitants. It then probably contained double the extent of territory now comprised within its



[Continued from previous page] limits. According to Judge Williamson's valuable History of Maine, published about five years since, the first settler came to this plantation with his family in the latter part of 1769. In the coming year, several families came to the place; and in 1772, the settlement contained twelve families. In March, 1787, a public meeting was held for the purpose of taking measures to build a house of public worship, the records of which are said to be the earliest extant. The first clergyman, the Rev. Seth Noble, a Whig refugee from the Province of Nova Scotia, who had resided in the plantation about one year, was engaged by the people living on each side of the Penobscot, to officiate for them, and he agreed to remain their pastor so long as they would pay him a salary of four hundred dollars. He continued with them about twelve years. His installation took place under an oak tree. To him was committed the agency of procuring an act of incorporation for the town, which was obtained in February, 1791. The inhabitants of the plantation in public meetings instructed

[sideways at right]

From men now living such as Nath Harlow & others I have many times in 1787

been informed that  $^{\land}$  Samuel Budge was the principal owner of what now 1867 constitutes the Solid part of Bangor, Phillip H Coombs father Eben Frenches father

Nath Harlows father Joseph Carrs father purchased one hundred acre lots by Hollands Survey after the plantation was surveyed out and Mr Budge died in the poor house and mr Combs sons kept books and surveyed land and such for a living one of them pays rent for a house built upon what was a woodlot of his father I came to Bangor when my neighbours after they had done

their days work Said to one another come less go down to the corner. My Say come less go down to town on the city, the corner was S & L Clarks store on Harlows

corner of Harlow & State st



MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this de-parture from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constit-

of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are tree bridges across the Kenduskeng Stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobscot.

The first printing office was cutibilished in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after and absence of a few years, has returned to Bunger of the Comment of the be caused the same to be placed in the set of incorporation. We do not learn that this departure from democrate usage occasioned any many than the parture from democrate usage occasioned any many than the parture from democrate usage occasioned any many than the parture from democrate usage occasioned any many than the parture of the contribution of the year, but were present and for Court Hones, now the City Hall, was created in 1812, and occupied by the courts, and for During the last cry var, the first meeting-house was built for the only religious society then existing in Bangor, over which the Rev. Harvey Lounts was estiled, who was ordinated in man preached to this Society and January 24. 1823, when he duel auddenly in his pair before the commencement of the foremon serior vices. But his took the following passage of scripture—Fith year the shall sturyl define the contribution of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1823, and contributions. The Unitarium, Reptits, and Methodist houser of worship were commenced in 1828, and contributions of worship were commenced in 1828, and contributions of worship were commenced in 1828, and contributions of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the last season, but has not yet been occupied. At the same term, a large brick church for the Methodist society, was completed in 1824, and the several County distinct of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the several County distinct of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the several County distinct of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the charter being a complete of the property of the coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the charter being a complete of the property of the coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the charter being a contribution of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the charter being a contribution of the Coltimities society, was completed in 1824, and the charter being a contribution of the coltimities soc

him to have it called Sunbury, which name was probably suggested by the pleasant appearance of the place. Perhaps the reverend gentleman did not coincide with his constituents as regards the doctrines of instruction, and no manifesting a disposition to 'obey or resign, he assumed the responsibility of substituting the name of Bangor. Some supposed the name might have escaped his recollection, and having [sideways at right]

continued

below

[left edge missing]Penny Adve ams' Power Press at the Mechanics' Levee, Maine, Monday Evening, Ma

strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this departure from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constituents towards him.

The first public building in Bangor, the Court House, now the City Hall, was erected in 1812, and occupied by the courts, and for religious and other public meetings till 1822. During the latter year, the first meeting-house was built for the only religious society then existing in Bangor, over which the Rev. Harvey Loomis was settled, who was ordained in 1811. This excellent and universally beloved man preached to this Society till January 2d, 1825, when he died suddenly in his pulpit before the commencement of the forenoon services. Singular as the fact may appear, he had selected for his text the following passage of scripture--'This year thou shalt surely die.'--This meeting-house was consumed by fire five years afterwards, and in 1831 its place was supplied by a very handsome edifice of brick. The Unitarian, Baptist, and Methodist houses of worship were commenced in 1828, and completed in that and the succeding year. The Hammond-street Church, built by a portion of the Calvinistic society, was completed in 1834. St. John's Church, a beautiful edifice intended for the Episcopalian order, was erected during

MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

etrong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this de-parture from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constit-

The first printing office was established in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest prince in the Union, who, after an above the control of the peter has returned to Bangor, to the chief when the intendity of one of the peter has returned to Bangor, to the chief weekly prevaper. At the present time, there are five printing offices, from which are issued five weekly proper, to which nonher another monthly periodical in the size, and the only monthly periodical in the size of the peter was incorporated in 1818. There are now mine, whose aggregate capital is 8000,000.
These do not fully supply the wants of the waste of the control of the peter with the control of the peter was a single printing of the peter with the control of the peter was a large amount of other leadings. Intimately consecred without the peter was the peter with the control of the peter was the peter with the control of the peter was the peter with the control of the peter was the peter with the peter was the peter with the peter with the peter was the pete see annot be must us be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this departure from democratic usage oceasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constituent.

The first public building in Banger, the Court House, nor the City Hall, was creeded in 1812, and occupied by the courts, and for a building the second of the court of th

[Continued from previous page] the last season, but has not yet been occupied. At the same time, a large brick church for the Methodist society, and a small one of wood for the Catholics, were commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season. The whole number of churches will then be eight. A large and commodious Court House of brick, containing the several County offices, and a stone jail were erected in 1832. The Maine Charity School or Theological Seminary, incorporated in 1814, and opened in Hampden in 1816, was afterwards removed to Bangor, and a classical school connected with it. The principal building of brick, four stories high and similar to the usual college edifices, is situated on a commanding eminence, or a tract of seven acres, the donation of the last Isaac Davenport, of Milton, Massachusetts. Another of the same size is in contemplation, as also a large and elegant chapel, and residences for the professors connected with the seminary. There are four professorships, and the funds of the institution amount to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is under the direction of trustees of the Calvinistic denomination. The Bangor House, a more particular description of which, may be given hereafter is a large and splendid hotel, very similar to the Tremont House, in Boston. It was first opened for the reception of company, on the first day of January, 1835. It is a building which reflects great credit upon the enterprise of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kenduskeag Stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobscot.

#### [center column]

The first printing office was established in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after an absence of a few years, has returned to Bangor, to pass the ere of life in the family of one of his children. He immediately established a

him to have it called Sunbury, which name war probably suggested by the plessant appearanc of the place. Perhaps the reverend gentlema, did not coincide with his constituents as re gards the doctrines of instruction, and no manifesting a disposition to 'obey or resign', he assumed the responsibility of substitunit, the name of Bungor. Some apposed the name might have excepted his recollection, and having.

MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this de-parture from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constit-

of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kenduskeag Stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobecot.

beings they have not in up owing to been unmundful of their presularly been unmunolful of challent boothing those who have passed for the purpose of and are continually milling and man

The first printing office was cutabilished in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after and absence of a few years, has returned to Bangor, the contraction of the printing offices, from the state of the banks, the contract of the state o be caused the same to be placed in the set of incorporation. We do not learn that the parture from democratic usage occasioned any incorporation. We do not learn that the operative from democratic usage occasioned any tent towards the same of the constituent of the constituent of the constituent of the constituent of the parture of the parture

[Continued from previous page] weekly newspaper. At the present time, there are five printing offices, from which are issued five weekly papers, to which number another is soon to be added, two dailies, and the only monthly periodical in the state. The first bank was incorporated in 1818. There are now nine, whose aggregate capital is \$900,000. These do not fully supply the wants of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat to show the extent of the business operations. The chief business is the traffic in lumber, which gives rise to a large mount of other business. Intimately connected with it is aid of navigation, in which many are extensively engaged. This would have been more extended, did not the severity of the winter season occasion obstruction by the ice, between four and five months of the year. During this portion of the year, however, vessels can reach Frankfort, twelve miles below, with perfect safety. A remedy for this interruption is being sought out by means of a rail-road between the two places, which will greatly facilitate operations. In this matter of rail-roads, the Bangoreans have outdone other citizens of their State. The first rail-road in Maine, from Bangor to Oldtown in Orono, about twelve miles in length, built at an expense of about \$150,000, was opened in November last, and has not been obstructed but for a single day during the interim. It reflects great credit

Bangor was incorporated as a city in the winter of 1833-4, and the charter being accepted in the spring of the latter year, Allen Gilman, Esq., who had resided in the town about thirty-five years, was elected Mayor, and held the office for the term of two years. He was succeeded by Edward Kent, Esq., the present incumbent. Both of these gentlemen are natives of New Hampshire, and members of the legal profession. The want of a City form of government had been sensibly felt, and the result has shown that its adoption has been a very

upon the enterprise and public spirit of Messrs. Edward and Samuel Smith, its projectors, who have in several other instances done much to

benefit the city.

MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

strong partiality for the good old peals many concerning the strong partiality for the good old peals and compared in the strong partiality for the good old peals and concerning the strong partiality for the good old peals and concerning the strong partiality for the good old peals many concerning the strong partiality for the good old peals and concerning the strong partiality for the good old peals and concerning the strong partiality for the good occasion obstacle to the strong the strong partiality for the good occasion obstacle to the strong occasion obstacle to the strong the strong partiality for the good occasion obstacle to the strong the strong partiality for the good occasion obstacle to the strong the strong partiality for the contract and for religious and other public meeting thill 1922, and occupied by the courts, and for religious and other public meeting thill 1922, was built for the only religious society the existing in Bangor, over which the Rev. Harvey Doomis was estiled, who was ordained in any proceed to this Society till Junuary 20, 1925, when he died anddenly in his pulpit before the commencement of the formoon services. Singular as the fact may appear, he ladd services are strong to the strong the stron

The first printing office was established in the autumn of 1855. In Pater Edes, now the oldest printer in the Institute of an and the autumn of 1855. In Pater Edes, now the oldest printer in the Institute of an and the oldest printer in the Institute of a new types period of the Edes of the Institute of the State of the Institute of Inst

of is projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kenduskeag Stream, two of which are the result of individual energyies. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobscot.

There are the control of the contro

[Continued from previous page] of public improvement. Its march has been onward, and it appears to have been the watchward of every citizen. A city market of ample dimentions has been commenced and will probably be completed in the coming year. It will be an ornament to the city and another strong proof of the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens While their attention has been so strongly fixed upon the welfare and interests of their fellow beings they have not been unmindful of those who have passed and are continually [right column] passing away. A public cemetary at Mount Hope on the plan of Mount Auburn was cons ecrated in July last (1837) in the usual manner. The grou nds comprise 30 acres 20 of which belong to the city and the remainder to individuals having been put into lots & Sold. The location is very fine about two miles from the compact part of the the care of gentle

man who devotes

him to have it called Sunbury, which name was probably suggested by the pleasant appearance of the place. Perhaps the reverend gentlema did not coincide with his constituents as re gards the doctrines of instruction, and no manifesting a disposition to obey or resign, the assumed the responsibility of the name of Bangor, might have coaceped his recollection, and having.

MAINE, MONDAY EVENING, MAI

strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this de-parture from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constit-

of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kendaskeag Stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobseco.

being they have not ing up owing to been unmundful of their peculiarly

The first printing office was established in the automn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after as a saccess of a few years, has returned to Bagor, and the same of a few years, has returned to Bagor, and the same of the printing offices, from which are issued five weekly papers, to which number another is called the addition, and the only control of the weekly papers, to which number another is called the desired of the same of the printing offices, from which are issued five weekly papers, to which number another is called the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat the same of the s be caused the same to be placed in the act of incorposton. We do not learn that the operature from democratic usage occasioned and the partner from the most the first partner from the most the partner from the most the partner from the partner from the most the partner from the most the partner from th

[Continued from previous page]

his whole time to it and whose labors already have done much to beautify and adorn the place. It will be made one of the most beautifull spots on the Penobscot and is likely to become a place of quite as much resort as Mount Auburn --On the outskirts of the city and within its limits two or three villages are rapidly springing up owing to their peculiarly excellent location for the purpose of milling and man

befactioning they have fuller into the hands of capitalists who here a few prospect y occasing a orah reverse further extension who have a faw proposed is the bollage of north of anger of new 1867. The firmainful one of these is the bollage of north of anger on new 1867 called because y some farmands and like an according to the common mile Dam Company Thorty Saws tensive reverse flees may be come in opposition and their charter allowed of great increased giving as it does the principle of execution their worth for a correspondent distance on the banks and folls of the Pen obsect. This village is about four miles from the centre of business on the muin oracl to orans and three from Lower stillwater village eithere very attoriere of positions of a come lever character are contemplated. The tenderscap attracem on which one of these Villages is extended thou comple actionalages for membraturing purposes to further which a company has recently been incorporated, Bengo within the last few years has increased with raprolity. In 1800 the whole number of inhabitants was 277. Seven years prior the rateable polls were 45 met sitteen gears afformands 252. On 1810 the whole Grapulation amounted to \$30. In 1820 1221 In 1830 (this about I John Moutin same here and I was deven gears all) the population was 2 828 (at the present time 1867 it numbers been about twenty thousand) It was estimated in 1839 at 9,500 this astounding instease is almost without a gundell in this country Whether it will continue to grove in a corresponding ratio is difficult to determine so fluctuating is the general state of busines. One thing is certain I Songer will invariably go alread with a strong hand and if it does not increase for the same length of time to come in a like vatio its advance forthe some length of time to come in a like value its advanced will be obtained and steady - the following comprehensive extract may well conclude this sketch of the funting and frozens of Bonger The output and sketch of the funting and frozens of the city in wellth and population and investment in the state of three power, its facilities and business inthin the state further investment as worned as in Suring and as one distant further of time it is destined to become one of the first cities in the Union, the local structure is a consistent of the first cities in the Union the act the based of move is at one of the first cities in the Union of the lack of move is at one of the tenting of absoint, decreased to go of the tenting of albains, the recentled by a superior observatory or proposed improving and communicating all the occurrency of the tenting from the break waters of the Rende of all the occurrency or proposed in proceedings and communicating all the occurrency of the tenting of the beauty of the such an energy must be furnished to the trademiss it forces to a perhaps, cannot be farmers, mechanics and marchants as perhaps count be found in any other place, In the centre of a boson of moorly 10.000 square miles of soil unsurposed in firthly which 10.000 square miles of soil mulicipat of its produce and must eventacy become the great clapat of its produce and the great mostly explanate grater existing the state. The immerce track of timber levels and the field settling to completelages of the interior to say nothing of our commence and resource the interior to say nothing of our commence and resources through our could be applyed fractures upon which our centerforces may work to also possibles 71

ufacturing they have fallen into the hands of capitalists who have a fair prospect of reaping a rich reward for their interests. The principal one of these is the Village of North Bangor (now 1867 called Veazie & was formerly ward 7) where are situated the extensive works of the Penobscot Mill Dam Company. Thirty saws have already been in opperation and their charter allows of great increase giving as it does the privilege of erecting their works for a considerable distance on the banks and falls of the Penobscot. This village is about four miles from the centre of business on the Main road to Orono and three from Lower Stillwater village where very extensive opperations of a similar character are contemplated. The Kenduskeag Stream on which one of these village is situated has ample advantages for manufacturing purposes to further which a company has recently been incorporated.

The population of Bangor within the last few years has increased with rapidity. In 1800 the whole number of inhabitants was 277. Seven years prior the rateable polls were 45 (and sixteen years afterwards 252. In 1810 the whole population amounted to 850. In 1820 1221 In 1830

(this about ^ I John Martin came here and I was seven years old) the population was 2,828 (at the present time 1867 it num bers about twenty thousand) It was estimated in 1837 at 9,500 this astounding increase is almost without a paralell in this country whether it will continue to grow in a corresponding ratio is difficult to determine so fluctuating is the general state of business. One thing is certain Bangor will inevitably go ahead with a strong hand and if it does not increase for the same length of time to come in a like ratio its advance

will be strong and steady --

The factioning they have fullow into the hunds of Sufficients who have a few prospect of scoping a oral, several full him interests who have a few prospect of head in the bellace of month Dangon new 1864 the yearnay was farmough weared of bother are attacted the extension wearth of the Paraboast mill Dam be confused, then of heart of the results and beautiful and beautiful and beautiful and beautiful allowed of great increased giving as it does not have president from a cornectionable distance on the branks and followed their work for a cornectionable distance on the branks and follow of the Per absort of his triblege, in about form rich from the center of the Per absort of his triblege, in about former miles from the center of the Per absort of his triblege, in about former former from consumptions on the his triblege of persons from the promotion of a Camin to the persons for a Camin to the persons from the persons of a Camin to the persons the persons of a Camin to the persons of a Camin to the persons and the persons of a Camin to the persons of a Camin to the persons of the persons of a Camin to the persons of the persons o Itillurator village where very attorious of parations of a limit less character are contemplated. The tenderstage attracem on which one of these Willages is situated that cample advantages for membraturing furfuses to further which a company has recently been incorporated, Burgar within the last few gears has The propulation of Burgar within the last few gears has increased with outsity. In 1800 the whole number of inhabitants were 277. Senon Jean from the rateable holls were 45 met sitteen Jeans afterwards 252. On 1810 the words by pupulation amounted to 350. On 1820 1.221 On 1830. (this about I Talm martin same here and I was seven years ale) the proportation was 2.828 (at the present time 1867 it news been about twenty thousand) It was estimated in 1839 at 9,500 this astounding instease is almost without a gundlell in this country Whether it will continue to grove in a converposation ratio is difficult to determine so fluctuating is the general state of business. One thing is certain Bongor will invitably go ahead with a strong hand and if it does not increase for the same length of time to come in a like ratio its advance forthe some length of time to come in a like value at advance with he strong and steady.

The following combinehousine extract may well conclude this the following combinehousine extract may well conclude this sketch of the history and fragges of Donger. The ordered and sketch of the history and fragges of the caty in wealth and print action and business within the strong himse of three peaces, it is calleties and one distinct furious fundaments are normal as in Saying that at one distinct furious of time it is distinct to become once of the first calles in the Union, the local attraction is another and the first calles in the Union the act to know to have a surrounded in the new indianal states at the back of move is also one of the first of Wearing in the United States near its centre of the tentory of Wearing, during and commanding all the occurrency of elember from the head waters of the Penuls all the occurrency of Lember from the head waters of the Penuls all the occurrency of Lember from the head waters of the Penuls se ot and its tribularies it presents such encouragement to James, mechanics and marchants as perhaps count be found in any other place, In the centre of a beauty of moorly 10,000 square miles of sail unsurpossed in firthity which nest eventually become the great defort of its produce and the great eventually becomes the great defort of its produce and the great marty expohence forthe extent which of the states the immerce trusts of timeter leaves and the fast settling town whileless of the interior to day nothing of our commercial reserves thromise an exaculties despite of material upon which our centerprise may work to the pinitally as

### [Continued from previous page]

The following comprehensive extract may well conclude this sketch of the history and progress of Bangor. The rapid and unexampled increases of the city in wealth and population and business within the short space of three years, its facilities and resources for still further increase warrant as in Saying that at one distinct period of time it is destined to become one of the first cities in the Union. Its local situation is unrivaled in the new England states at the head of nav igation on one of the finest rivers in the United States near the centre of the teritory of Maine. Surrounded by a superior country rapidly improving and commanding all the resources of lumber from the head waters of the Penob scot and its tributaries it presents such encouragement to farmers, Mechanics and merchants as perhaps cannot be found in any other place. In the centre of a basin of nearly 10,000 square miles of soil unsurpassed in fertility which must eventually become the great depot of its produce and the great mart of exchange for the eastern portion of the states The immence tracts of timber lands and the fast settling town & village of the interior to say nothing of our commer cial resources promise an exaustless supply of material upon which our enterprise may work Water priviledges

to the eye of the experience a absencer presents gorms of many manufactioning establishment and to be means of employment of at with these a towntages what shall but us back let the stample a few past years and the well known and acknowledged interfine American magazine our citizens answer, The winter extention above was firmled on the appointe side of the paper I parted in and I captured it with pen to give the whole while Remarks and recallections of my own on the foregoing sketch I entered into Bonger when it was a town and will go in left 1831 the perfection has then it was a town and will go in left 1831 the perfect and twenty eight souls and as I have remarked in Some forms armiting money was very scarce and many know of product they's I towning as the country was never haid the trailest amount in income of any bronch of breakly was never haid the trailest amount of the same of any bronch of breakly was never haid the orallest amount of the same of any bronch of treasure flowing plenty and close at the country was the flower and the same of the same of the flower the princips and same or and the same of the all up of down the river to receive immediates relief from Clothin succelening medicine or any of the necessation of life a man only schemes was to yoke up his a Leu (not homes) take a good sharp are and chead for the words which surrounded this whole region cut either a load of wovel for Bosten Market get out some Thingle stuff, split some cedar rails hew some cedar yusto cut Annua hosp spales the serve jumper Knees here a stick of shiftends, any of all of which sorroully lay within a mile of his own doors if he does not own the land he could hay the stumpers to any spreprietor on whom he whose to enter. The traders such as Albrertiagles Johny Barker Tohn Ham Toseph learn Phillip Lecombs Billey Comerson them made themselves orch selling lands furnishing from tea new own Coal firly molasses to men who head the bush and cleared the Steemps for this now magnificent City to spread it mous city homes upon, many a man yearshaute land made a payment worked house himself wife and shillson cleared burnes field freed and over started a home and then had to give up his carning to this old there will be to be such mon for 33 contrained alle still find the made and (33 contrained to the forest such and cultivated from the lowest sum cultistates) from 1831 to 1866 proper money was sistened freely untill Andrew Gackson returned the Montres state Bank, during this time Bongar frew as it were in a day and from out as the writer he for me has henced all sort of money to limb a great rose in him her henced all sort of money to limb a great rose in him a transminduaus populated city by which we have a disally got every fee clity he mentions and that lety hus grown but not in the lays or by a single item except one which has been laid down that is lernben. Our water facilities are as dormant to day 1861 as they levere in 1884 In 1884 Banger reached its Juniade of fame withe to of land it reached be kinds of lot from 35 yearful to acres farms townships described and fall arrows put the price of all ocal catallaw To arrow less

unrivaled in power & extent are within reach of the city & 72 to the eye of the experienced observer presents germs of many a manufacturing establishment and to the Means of employment of thousands

wherever we look we find something to aid us in our advance to prosperity

and with these advantages what shall put us back. let the example of a few past years and the well known and acknowledged enterprise of our citizens answer.

American magazine

The writen extension above was printed on the opposite side of the paper I pasted in and I coppied it with pen to give the whole article Remarks and recollections of my own on the foregoing sketch.

I entered into Bangor when it was a town and village in Sept 1831 the population was then in the six miles square two thousand eight hundred and twenty eight souls and as I have remarked in some form writings money was very scarce and many kinds of production

high. Farming as the country was new paid the smallest amount of income of any branch of business lumber being plenty and close at hand it was the most available source the pioneers in Bangor and all up & down the river to receive immediate relief from of any & all value on the river. If a family was out of corn flour pork clothing sweetening medicine or any of the necessities of life a man only source was to yoke up his oxen (not horses) take a good sharp axe and head for the woods which surrounded this whole region cut either a load of wood for Boston Market get out some shingle stuff, split some cedar rails hew some cedar posts cut some hoop poles, dig some jumper knees hew a stick of ship timber, any & all of which generally lay within a mile of his own door & if he

curricaled in hower of Extent are within reach of the city + 12 to the eye of the experience a observer present gorms of many w The winten extention above was firmted on the appoint side of the paper I practed in and I captured it with pen to give the whole article Remarks and recallections of my own on the foregoin sketch I entered with Bornor when it was a town and village in left 1831 the propulation was then it was the sty with spran two thousand eight cheen dred and twenty eight Souls and as I have remarked in eightchemotred and wenty eight souls and as I have somewhere some forms writing money was very scarce and commy kind of produce they to scarmen as the country was never fraced the dradlest amount of consome of any bromen of treating better heing plenty and close at the and it was the most available source the provings withough and all ufor down the rever to receive immediate read from of any that where the rever to be green immediate read from of any that where the rever to be green immediate read from of any that where the reverse of a family was out of commission of the production of the source of the reverse of the source all tradece on the view. If a formily were out of com flower frok clithin investment medicine or any of the accessition of life, a man only actioned when it yet is a fail lout between these a prival sharp are and chead for the words which survounded this whole oregin act soften a love of words for thouse the per stooten thanks got not deme thingle shape, split some actor rails for the worne color pasts out themse there are color funts out the some color funts out them the short you be did some privale lay within a mile of his own down if he did not own the land he could fay within a mile of his own down if he when he chose to entire they for the suph as otherwhyle to my proportion on when he chose to entire. In trader suph as otherwhyle to they thank to the whom I oseph learn Philly, become I selley Come more of thus small of arms of the newsour the sound fish of the molesses to men who heat the beest and cleaned one one Steenshes for this now may refuseat City to spread it menerins and city home upon, many a man operatuable land made a payment worked hard hundly wife and shelten cleared burned field fracel and over started a home and then had to give up his earning to these and were started a trome and then had to gove up his earning to this old twisters who seed more and 33 cent and called hell hell made cast (33 cent was the house of any combitation) from 138 to 1765 peper amount was since freely until Andrew Tackson vetweet the United states Bank, deeping this teme Bongs pow as it were in a day and springed as the worth legar me has proved all sort of morningations a great rise in land a tremandraces proportial cets by other we have account or in the day on by a single storm except one title left, he mentions and title left, has reven but not in the day or by a single storm except one which has been land down that is been by a surface. The western will be the less than the day of the street are as doormant to day 146 as they been land of the 1534 to denote the levere in 1837 In 1834 Banger reached its funded of fame in the open to of land it occasion but kinds of let them 3 it year but to a one forms townships a broader game of for some the state of let the price of all real establish it is any market to be former toutes and the consequences was the former toutes and the consequences was also former to the some one was the former toutes and the consequences was also better to the some time of the former toutes and the consequences was also better to the source of the consequences and the consequences are the source of the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences and the consequences are the consequen

### [Continued from previous page]

did not own the land he could pay the stumpage to any proprietor on whom he chose to enter. The tenders such as Abner Taylor Johny Barker John Ham Joseph Carr Phillip Coombs Billey Emerson & others made themselves rich selling lands furnishing poor tea new rum codfish & molasses to men who beat the bush and cleared the stumps for this now magnificient City to spread its mansions and city homes upon. Many a man purchased land made a payment worked hard himself wife and children cleared burned piled fenced and even started a home and then had to give up his earnings to these old twisters who sued men for 33 cents and collected bill & made cost (33 cents was the lowest sum collectable) from 1831 to 1835 paper money was issued freely untill Andrew Jackson vetoed the United States Bank, during this time Bangor grew as it were in a day and promised as the writer before me has pened all sorts of manufacturies a great rise in land a tremendous populated city by which we have actually got every facility he mentions and the City has grown but not in the days or by a single item except one which has been laid down & that is lumber. Our water facilities are as dormant to day 1869 as they were in 1837 In 1837 Bangor reached its pinacle of fame in the speculation of lots of land it reached all kinds of lots from 35 by 100 feet to acres farms & townships.

The breaking down of paper money put the price of all real estate in Bangor less than three years to one fourth and one eighth of its former value and the conseque

nce was nine tenths of our smartest men failed & became bankrupt and

73 before they conded begin to do business again either hart to have the shown through bunkerupey as anothers to law or bases the state This throw the loading potion of our buildings of lund note the hands of Boston and he loading from more with held it untill the city are corpetated and New york more who held it untill the city area copputated and New york more and they made inough to purchase those way some Brews When the first parish was beganed which 1832 material 9183 for the first parish was beganed which 1832 material 9183 for theme I went to themplan Townships of war in Judich now four four theme I went to the only as often as very week claiming all it fast clay in Grogrees to 1844 march 11 when I came here formamenty cated on centre at 4 am hore to day Soft 18 18 of, When I come to Banger first we domice a cross Benobs out in a gundaloul at the all ferry the notify as 1882 a horse bout was fut on the ferry So about 1835 the ville Birdge was built conce the Danger House Hartest on a shot where a rough board theatre was located also Sume year Isaa Farrer Commenced his 50 thousand dollar brick momen on coney of second and union sty shut it up 4 it stood so for to years tills levent and Unear at & some in up for since me the Unearsalit time mere impressed before he finished it since me the Memorsalit built a wooden meeting house saled it Abuild a broken 13 building have been learnt in one day on what is now central park the whole of Stricklands worden block burnt frebuilt Uniterian Church bur of about Hemmond St List Baptart fint pairle shus has all semodeled Thirt fairly second methodist but remodeled Third parish to excell saplist & second mithodist built anew City Hall removed and extended & remodeled 3103347 6 anew City Hall removed and extended & removed 3103347 6 hours learner briefs anew two new there we include and hours learner than all the high school bewilding, and almost every sahool browner with at, but the morning a morket and the custom house The R Royal form how to morked and the up ovier road built, the limboart and that up ovier road built, the limboart and change and formally it is Change and Franklin house Enlarged our one half the During and Standlen house enlarged our me hay, the Durine house somered of attended with new half stables.

a more antile alibrary established all the telegraph lines built cover there one attem boots put on the rout, all the cover there one of the formy anthereunt blooks of these from think & Dales and to the formy anthereunt blooks of stone from Firste & Dakes and to the fory on the east side of breast at built or again corner built area Ingrahams side of breast at built or again corner built area Ingrahams ever Town Down blook of noges reve Dempoths stood the corner Down blook of noges reve Dempoths stood meles of activities to the stood of the stood or the stood of the or the stood of the or the stood of the or the suffect of the stood third fourth fifth and codes at adding bank Lincoln and the trans that has been entirely remodeled out durin widered and quoted from and the bank of the Reares thank against attom mills (Mis used to be contained and the Reares thank against tensor for my State of the banks but on who have stated to be the bank of the banks of the the subundance grainers Interior Albert a roger behavior Hermanum tim Dunning Met William token to took for Junior Hermanum tim Dunning Met William token to took for Junior Dunning Met William token to took for Junior Hermanum time to the the day of the Dunior State of the the Market herman to the form the the Market herman to the the Market Wester Washe in 1839 which were Hours Borrow herman mean the trake Moment of the Mount of the Mo

73

before they could begin to do business again either had to pass through bankrupsy according to law or leave the state This threw the leading portion of our buildings & land into the hands of Boston and New York men who held it untill the city was repopulated by new men and they made enough to purchase those very same estates back again so they were taxable in their own city I lived in Brewer when the first parish was burned which 1832 instead of 1831 from thence I went to Hampden Frankfort, was in publick houses from 1836 to 1842 & came to the city as often as every week during all its fast days in progress to 1844 March 11 when I came here permanent & located on Centre st & am here to day Sept 18, 1867. When I came to Bangor first we ferried across Penobscot in a gundolow at the old ferry the next year 1832 a horse boat was put on the ferry. In about 1835 the Tole Bridge was built and the Bangor House started on a spot where a rough board theatre was located also same year Isaac Farmer commenced his 50 thousand dollar brick mansion on corner of second and union st & shut it up & it stood so for 10 years tills times were improved before he finished it Since 1844 the Universalist built a wooden meeting house sold it & build a brick one 13 buildings have been burnt in one day on what is now central park the whole of Stricklands wooden block burnt & rebuilt Unitarian church burnt & rebuilt Hammond st First Baptist & first parish churches all remodeled Third parish Freewill Baptist & second Methodist built anew City Hall removed and extended & remodeled no 324 & 6 Brick engine houses and built a new two new steam engines & their

73 before they corded begin to do busing again either hand to pass through bunkrupey as anothing to leave or basis the date. This throw the loading protion of our building y lune note the hours of Soutian the loading protion of our buildings y lune note they are repetited and New york more who held it untill the city were repetited and New york more word they made enough to purchase those way some by new men and they made to pale in their own sety I lived in whats back again so they were taxable in their own sety I lived in Event whom the first pains was begined which 1822 motived in 1 fint we domid across Lenchsout in a gundalow of the old fory the and you 1832 a horse bout was put on the form In about 1835 the ville Birdge was built come the Bongon House darked on a good where a rough board theatre was boated also some year Isaad Farrage a vough board theatre was too deed also come for or come of Commerced his 50 thousand dollar brick monaion or come of descent and series and series the first of the true series the University times were improved before he friends it come must be under the University times were improved before he friends it while a brick one Belleddings built a wooden meeting house salled it should a brick one Belleddings have been beent in one day on what is now central park the whole of tricklands worden block brand of rebuilt Unitionan charch bunt sebuilt Commond It first Baptiet of first parish shows all remodeled Third fairle Forewill Baptist & second methodist but somodeled Trend parish to exceed a squart become methods tout anew City Hall ormered and extended a remodeled or 33 47 6 look organic hours built are too new steamengins their house training more about the high school builting and almost cenery school brune in the sity built noromby a mount on the custom house The Reved from tout to mother and the custom house The Reved from tout to match and the up over road built the Benobest of change and Franklin house onlared any one hulf the Methoritle and the up over over built, the devident and change and Franklin house anaryed our over new half, the Divines home removed to attended with new half, stables. I winted have removed to attended with the helpought lines built a more antile allowing established all the helpought lines built and three ones of the bout of the fory on the east blooks of the form Finhe & Dales and to the fory on the east blooks of three forms Finhe & Dales and to the fory on the east blooks of broad at built of agins rove Dempuths Blook the corn. Down black of noges rove Dempuths Blook the corn addition to the Bottle house made are a over 40 miles of addition to the Bottle house made a feetled produced he can be seen laid out graded Rettled produced he was addition to the Routah house made anew over the miles of the et house been had out graded destled prolewalker was area stock to the first several process on oth of Barlane st from knowledge out to the Orise place and main about one third of the will, east statem to the Orise place and main about one third of the will, east statem to the Orise place and thought to the thiological Somerany built have been received of the Shopfel to the thiological Somerany built have been received of the Shopfel to the opening alluming Armen the made my wife of them in Faill West Thomas are way and busherville dealers wear of Them in Faill Nest Thomas begins in builting including sation west of thomas tail Nest-Torrad way and thestorical sation west of the South on sentencing are a thousand bruiding including the South man seathern sent country of such sincete and such thing the and could grant thing of the said the country of the said the said the said the said of posts of the said the said to prove the said the said to prove the said to be said to prove the said to be said to be said to be said to said the said to said the said to said the said the said the said to said the said the said to said the said the said to said the said monument close by the grotte for deat on the Mound near

#### [Continued from previous page]

st

house Harlow ^ made anew all the high school buildings and almost every School house in the city built Norombega market and the custom house The R Road from here to Waterville and the up river road built. the Penobscot Ex change and Franklin house Enlarged over one half the Dwinel house removed & extended with new half & stables a mercantile Library established all the telegraph lines built and three new steam boats put on the rout, all the blocks of stores from Fiske & Dales arch to the ferry on the east side of broad st built Taylors corner built anew Ingrahams corner Dows block A Noyces rowe Danforths Block the addition to the Hatch house made anew over 40 miles of streets, have been laid out graded settled & sidewalked since 1844 Almost every house north of Garland st from Kenduskeag Stream to the Rose place embracing about one third of the north east section have been reased The chappel to the Theological Seminary built and my wife & I were present to the opening & allumni Almost the entire section west of Thomas Hill West Broadway and Barkerville the southern section embracing over a thousand buildings including third forth fifth and cedar st adding Park Lincoln and Stewarts streets Front st has been entirely remodeled cut down widened and graded (this used to be called joppa) The Pearce block, Veazie Stetson Mills Phillips & Witherlee Schwartz and Guild blocks built on exchange st all the suburbian gardens J W Carrs Albert Noyce Charles Heminway Jim Dunning Mike Gilligan John E Godfrey Jim Duffy, Nath Harlows and other gardens have been laid out and grown since 1844 I attended the third burial at Mount Hope in 1837 which was Harry Brown burrial near the Fiske Monument close by the grotto for seats on the mound near

The morth boat entrance as it was before the new section down the acted and by orchorm to any Sorah bork on 2 Place 21422 at my be deen that I was present at the consecration of the doldies onto errors at that boared places of the west and the progress of the following chouses from a field to a belie more saidling come formation of the state of the free through the board of the Semant threshouts for the Semantics of the Control of the Semantics Filmores all on Broadway & K Lewells Known as the Paulh shows all the monsions on Grove at but Sidney & hafter Filmones all on Boundary & K thewell known as the South of some all the mountains on Grove at but Irishey I hapter which in our yearns clays was the Ben, I hade known statisted in oak grove when my way was the Ben, I hade known formaly and to phonie, all the modern Brenseins on both seiles of their at The Cathrabe wooden Cheerah on Court sty Their file of brish on you at their overseen of the houses expost Och 13 I seem and the fount of the ontering on Newhary sts. It mark the enter side hill constituting york Hamanak III ashington at ome formers about three thousand york Hamanak III ashington at ome formers about the progress and done bearing, more or left with every mean Ochrest in the progress and done bearing, more or left with every mean Connected in the rearing and establishing of Saciet improvements. In 1944 Centre at from I contents known from Donates in also along the state of the order of Connected in the rearing and establishing of saciet improvements. I would content with a factor of the order to state to the former who were the former stands one of south of the order to the the sentence of the order to state of the state of the order to state the state of product to the order to the state of the order to the order the state of the order than the state of the order to the order than the state of the order to the order than the state of the order to the order of the order order or the order of the order or order order or order order or order order or order or order order or order order order or order order order order order order order or order order order order order order order order o Shreeling or trees was a very barrow and ill shaped common moduling foresty weed sweet forms mulling burdooks deline small funes fire and brakes Let the reader take this lust statement and compare it with the days of 1832 and it will require a Sound and intitlectual mind to comprehend even the ahangs I have mentioned and got I have not enumerated harbours one strail the changes which have a coured clump as pure of thirty to their pure years in my childrens with please my old words the classification or the city and expension of the strain may view this city and emorned she greater that changes observed the greater who can be changes observed the shaftly changes observed the states and say. Who set the learning the trees with grades these shaftly from a court who set this learning that the so with gradest three shaftly from a court of heatens with a state of the states of the stat in Arnale auctiones chocusing the morts of botheutten the of the shoot the worth of establishing newbushes the suggestive of the shoot shows and answer, our bather onother,

the north East entrance as it was before the new section was added and by referring to my scrap book no 2 page 21 & 22 it may be seen that I was present at the consecration of the Solders mon ument at that sacred place I have seen the progress of the following houses from a field to a villa Moses Giddings corner Broadway & State st N C Ayer John Huckins, T N Egeries Saml Stricklands Bob Lincoln Watson Plummers Pitch Stand burnt & rebuilt Phineas Bachelors Allen Marden Andrew Hersey John H Hunts Gilmors all on Broadway G K Jennetts known as the Paulk house all the mansions on Grove st but Sidney Thaxters which in our young days was the Benj Wade house situated in oak grove where my wife and John Saywards family used to picnic all the modern mansions on both sides of State st The Catholic wooden church on Court st & their pile of bricks on York st their nunery & all the houses except Coln B S Dean and the front of the nunery on Newberry sts. Almost the entire side hill constructing York Hancock & Washington sts em bracing about three thousand Irish population. All this has transpired since my day and I have witnessed the progress and done business more or less with every man connected in the rearing and establishing of said improvements In 1844 centre st from Harlows heater now Pond & Porters store to Samuel C Harlows house was a narrow 50 foot st with no side walk above the RailRoad Bridge the centre of the road embracing or consisting of two wheel ruts and two foot paths made principally by oxen the remaining portion grass I saw the first load of goods sent to the Katadin Iron & Brownville State works. I saw the first load of goods that went to Fort Knox oposite Bucksport to open that Million and a half dollar and thirty year structure The city when I came to it presented a bare naked appearance all the principle trees being set on Ohio. Harlow and state street now 1867 the trees for miles

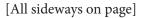
the morth board entrance as it was before the new scolor and 74 added and by acform, to my soon book on 2 yrace 21422 it must be seen that I was present at the Conscoration of the Soldier onth etward at that Sacred places I thou so can the progress of highellary chairs from a field to a ville mose "scioling comer translating to the Description of the Conscoration of the Soldier mose field to a ville Moseries Scenal threshould forces to the Same of the Conscoration of the Same Stand want to the house to the Same of th Filmeres all on Browding & K Tenetts Known as the Paulh shows all the monsions on Grove et but Sidney & Trafter which in our young day, was the Ben "Hade home schied un oak from where my wife and John Daywans formity and to priorie, all the modern Brancies on both soiles of state st. The Cathalic wooden church on court sty their fiele of bricks the charles are modern Branseins on both soiles of state at The Cathrolic acrostence the houses a topt Cathrolic devotes on Church on Court sty their field of brokes on John at their neverny of all the houses a topt Cathrolic derich on John at their neverny on Reviews at of the 13 Securic come the fourth of the neverny on Review ats. It washington at an breeze aide hile constituting york Ramanck Mushington at am breeze aide hile constituting york Ramanck Thushington at am breeze at the throughout three programs and done because my day and I have with every man Bonnot of mile store of connected with the recovery owner or lop with every man Bonnot of with every money of said implementations. In 1844 centre at from I Carlows house was a narrowe so foot state of the contract of Decembers from whether the contract of the made combinating of two wheel rate and two foot fresh made from charley by dear the remaining the court foot fresh made principally of any the remaining theorem. That I saw the stress of some the stress of the work of some the first break of some to the stress of some the stress of some that some that general to the stress of the sound of some the stress of the sound of some the sound of some the stress streng at on Charles and tracked appearance all the permaph trees streng at on Charles and tracked that stress one governed that so the stress of the sound on the count sound the acute the sound of and count the sound of sound country on the critical my first plant who was a very bourness or activated withful allowed from the critical of provide a count involved and country provides and sound from a work form much the sound with the sound of sound it shaped community for the permaph desire and the sound of and compare it with the days of 1832 and it will require a Sound and intitlestead mind to comprehend even the ahours one there is change which have a council claims as proces of thirty to thirty four peace in my childrens birth place my olde by claughter lieny made differen in Sufferen years more should she live she may view this city and enumerate still greater the changes claims her day my trops of my my may read this shipter and say. Who set the heartiful trees who graded these sheet from a rough pasture, who distanced to betteres in small builting the Amad acciones chowing the monto of bothcutton? And solvedithe with of establishing newhership the sulgests Rail Roads and answer over out anyother

## [Continued from previous page]

wave majestic above the loftiest buildings and constitute over ten thousand shade beside seven eights of the fruit trees, one year I seated myself on a rock just above my house and counted a hundred and four new buildings built that year which I could count under the section I could see Almost the entire territory on the outskirts now covered with houses or cultivated with plants shrubery or trees was a rough barren and ill shaped common producing poverty weed sweet ferns mullins burdocks alders small pine, firs and brakes. Let the reader take this last statement and compare it with the days of 1832 and it will require a sound and intellectual mind to comprehend even the changes I have mentioned and yet I have not enumerated perhaps one half the changes which have occured during a space of thirty to thirty five years in my childrens birth place my olde st daughter being now sixteen in sixteen years more should she live she may view this city and enumerate still greater changes during her day my boys & Annie may read this chapter and say Who set these beautifull trees Who graded these streets from a rough pasture. Who listened to lectures in small buildings and in small audiences discussing the amount of Horticulture the benefits of high schools the worth of establishing new churches the subjects

of new Rail Roads and answer our Father & Mother.

John Martin



Constructed entirely of wood outside except the chimneys and foundation.

Remarks and explanations on the opposite page 76 Sketched Sept  $8^{\rm th}\,1867$ 

## [illustration]

Sketch of James Emerson Cottage, residence situated at the head of the ferry on the north east corner of Main Street running south and the street running east leading east direct to the Methodist Seminary.

Bucksport Maine.



Remarks on James Emery residence page 75 On Left 8 1867 The Bosso Frain of the Wave leapther In Sorone went It Bucksport to carry persons to a camp meeting then holding on the north east side of Orphan Island, The ticket being so cents I took any cane and next hither for a trip to the old town more to travel the streets and get a glimper of the village and it surroundings than any other object, the started from Steamer on Sanfoods wharf with a might and strange people membering about one hundred and mude landings at Hampdon Hintefut and limit our recember errors to the make it one those hundred, passed on our excursion to Burdreyt to make it one those hundred, passed on our excursion to Burdreyt and landed at bornors than to have and focus on our excursion to Burdreyt the ferry was theme south about our mile them and have founded in manual altest of the village to the bordrey oversing on to the heady or than I alemed (Am Reeny miller in Company with me passed this told cannot brand it to be keeped miller in Company with me passed this told cannot be used to the head by the form and person mark the the said by a focus of the form and form and person mark allege and becauted behingto member of flave form and reserved the surrounded by a high boach them heady of laye almy butternet treast ferrounded by a high boach them heady of laye almy butternet treast ferrounded by a high boach them the more of reserved in the more than a proper to the more of the formst north said that it was a perfect freeze of Downsel it the proof of north more things of Down about it was a perfect freeze of Downsel forms and a well backenoon developed that it was a perfect the cannot proven to and on well backenoon developed to the treath these proven and a well backenoon developed. I proved to found the Camp former and a well backenoon developed to the form of my probable to the langest after and about our of the stroke of the sorte and show and should not the stroke the out of the stroked the continue of the stroked the out of the stroked the morth book and should not the stroked the one of passed in the form the form and show and the stroked the stroke of the stroked and should not be stroked to the stroke one of passed in the form the form and the stroked the stroke the stroke the sorte and the stroke of the stroke one of passed in the form the form the form the form the form the form the former of the stroke of the sold source of the stroke of the strok adding to our number enough to make it one three hundred, passed lines the front some 8 feet above the grade of the side walk fine then the dollars would be no object in a prefume for a location and setting a building like this where every point is carried out with a view to show which in this case every alephonomet whirst is cleargned for that soul purpose When I had a full seem of this building I gave in it once that went the handsmith building I a ever saw made of wood, athough I have examined buildings that count ten terms as merch got the information that checky with brilding without attaching the grounds this exhalls all I however seen. In the first place I know of no building carried out entire according to the classing any beading arotated, some change the Is some get one divigin for the house and apoil it by actaling a farmen barn some design a farmer of catalle on a kitchen and swood about others make in

Remarks on James Emerys residence page 75 On Sept 8th 1867 The Barge Fairy of the Wave Capt Geo W. Snow went to Bucksport to carry persons to a camp-meeting then holding on the north east side of Orphan Island. The tickets being 50 cents I took my cane and went thither for a trip to the old town more to travel the streets and get a glimpse of the village and its surroundings then any other object. We started from Steamer M Sanfords wharf with a mixd and strange people numbering about one hundred and made landings at Hampden & Winterport adding to our number enough to make it over three hundred. passed on our excursion to Bucksport and landed at Emerys steamboat wharf and passed up around the ferry way thence south about one mile throu gh the Maine street of the village, to the bridge crossing on to the head of orphan Island (Mr Henry Miller in company with me paced this bride and found it to be twelve hundred feet long containing a draw to let vessels pass up & down East River. As the long train of persons march ed southward I halted at the head of the ferry and viewed the village and located behind a number of large elm & butternut trees & surrounded by a high buck thorn hedge I observed the building I have given on Page 75 and the more I viewed it the more curious things I saw about it. I found on looking at the front & north side that it was a perfect piece of Downings design built in the most exquisite taste keeping in view neatness economy and a well balanced structure. I passed on to the camp ground and on my arival it commenced to rain I immediately returned to the barge & after eating a lunch I traveled to oposite the cottage and met a lady resident and asked her who owned the premises and she gave me the name James Emery. I took a bill from my pocket book and sketched the outlines of the exterior first taking the front then went around on the street to the seminary and sketched the north side & east end While I was sketching Henry Miller, Charles Collamore & Harrison Adams came along and looked over my shoulder (Capt Snow pass ing on the opposite side of the street requested me to put down all the side shows) The site on which this building is located is anything but a proper one being a side hill very abrupt and the lot so short & narrow that the Maine porthon sits upon an embankment which brings the front some 8 feet above the grade of the side walk five hundred dollars would be no object in a preference for a location in setting a building like this where every point is carried out with a view to show which in this case every clapboard & shingle is designed for that soul purpose. When I had a full view of

it

this building I gave in once that ^ was the handsomist building I ever saw made of wood, although I have examined buildings that cost ten times as much yet the ingenuity and taste directly in the building without attaching the grounds this excells all I have ever seen. In the first place I know of no building carried out entire according to the design of any leading architect, some change the L some get one design for the house and spoil it by adding a farmers barn some design a front & cobble on a kitchen and wood shed others make a

Thlende of ohow on a barn and mit in the duign of the house, many put lumber enough in a common doelling to construct a depent sized ofunch and still lack for the Comfort of life in convenient rooms, Many joiners build for Themselves and try to out do some of the same trade in solities Moments when their structure is completed enery man a tre ocupies it afterwards makes alterations till it becomes a proched and worthless fiele of lumber The men one four and for between who strike out in building a classlling with an idea to make it a thorough fiece of workman ship grounds properly selected, the same above all properly graded, the structure calculated to compare with the proprietors calling and vank and this very thing make the fluctuation in real estate one man has a mechanick, eye and build a neat plain substantial and well balanced building . There is no reason why it is not worth what it can't as long as it is kept in fragor repair and if in a growing place the increase of growth should be added, Another man commence in some much hole or on some ledge and futs the same amount or even more bumber and labour in a bustoling amount or even once humber and labour in a bushing thrown together out of all aminmen of proportion and of the stitlest and all put workman the greation some up perhaps at quotion from much is the lifeone of artise and the builting of haste brong double the latter the public cry has been forced the one is cheated who built in the much have for his house out as arresh so the other, notwethermiting all these facts a house is solden one built let the cost be what it may but when it changes hands a discount is demanded betause some rouis has been made in its I have given om Emery house so it represent a larger bridding on paper than it really is, It is as small as I Sould illeniate the outside finish and bring it down any smaller neither could I show the north side unleft gave it a parallel with the front which is not the way it tands The building is located on a let about 75 feet ognare the wing marked on a let about 75 feet ognare the wing marked on the wing the waste front Knot charging from affecting the west exactly fruit fort wing 8 4 high the south wing 14 of great and the Standard 8 feet ones the word 4 coal order 12 feet ogene marked 4 and the orth own two stong 12 feet of care marked 4 description of the others will explain its heavy fant the for a Cuttage are high wide and he would when the proportions of a perfect balance of structure which will work the world were all thatted with matched boards or cased in eighter man tiles so as to form 77 splendid show on a barn and miss in the design of the house, many put lumber enough in a common dwelling to construct a decent sized church and still lack for the comforts of life in convenient rooms. Many joiners build for themselves and try to out do some of the same trade in odities and when their structure is completed every man who ocupies it afterwards makes alterations till it becomes a packed and worthless pile of lumber. The men are few and far between who strike out in building a dwelling with an idea to make it a thorough piece of workman ship grounds properly selected, the same above all properly graded. the structure calculated to compare with the properties calling and rank and this very thing make the fluctuation in real estate one man has a mechanicks eye and builds a neat plain substantial and well balanced building. There is no reason why it is not worth what it costs as long as it is kept in proper repair and if in a growing place the increase of growth should be added. Another man commences in some mud hole or on some ledge and puts the same amount or even more lumber and labour in a building thrown together out of all manner of proportion and by the stiliest and cheapest workmen, the question comes up perhaps at auction how much is the difference in value and the building of taste brings double the latter the public cry has been forever the one is cheated who built in the mud hole for his house cost as much as the other, notwithstanding all these facts a house is seldom ever built let the cost be what it may but when it changes hands a discount is demanded because some miss has been made in its structure.

I have given mr Emerys house so it represents a larger building on paper than it really is. It is as small as I could illeniate the outside finish and bring it down any smaller neither could I show the north side unless I gave t a parralel with the front which is not the way it stands The building is located on a lot about 75 feet square the wing marked 2 being the south wing. The wing marked 3 running east & west the front facing the west & exactly oposite Fort Knox Judging from appearance without meandering the maine wing 24 x 36 the south wing 14 square and the observatory 8 feet square the wood & coal room 12 feet square marked 5 and the cook room two story 12 feet Square marked 5. A description of the exterior will explain its beauty. First the foundation is granite of good width. second the proportions for a cottage are high wide and long enough to make a perfect balanced structure. Third the walls were all sheathed with matched boards creased in eight square tiles so as to form

perfect streaks 8 different ways as I have given them and every 78 shingle on the south wing was out to a width and the ands made thus I the shingle on the least of west wing were cut three ways and thus I streak lead on plain first courses spear the second two finited to present and least and diamonaling intermediate courses. The stands only presented a gellowers brown the main shourse to y carls from hinter white on the wells sproughting was shingle with pointed shripes to another from the plans in fall the terrodress cent as I have distributed shripes to a make the plans in fall the terrodress cent as I have distributed shripes a milk the plans in fall the terrodress cent as I have vide what show some means the glass in fall the two downers way and above the order of some there are something a major the ship which the sound the street of some severe ship and the sound the short to some the sound the street of some sound the sound to some the short the plane of the short the proper ship some the order of the short the sound the short this plane is found to make the short the sound of some the sound the street of some and the short the sound the sound the street of some sound in some sound the street of some sound the sound the street of some sound in some sound the sound the sound the sound the sound so show the sound sound the sound soun herfeat streaks 8 different ways as I have given them and eveny bay window was occupying a good space with a game uniteredan occupying more space their two common one occurring to the lower window was somewed by a lattice account entwined by vines outming to the centre on three parts. The south wing recessed on the lane I have pointed green perhaps of feet and was also conserved with wines. As I could not get a view of the interior pulper that the south wing constituted the hadron and entry see from I the frent stairs pressing up the observatory, the exist west wing the sitting over y diving room, no 4 the word over more more than 5 the Ritchen mails department who train and down, I allow five hundred dollars for the observatory and two hundred for numbered would be waste of paint for the over extens the rest of the Building I should judge could be but before the war for Two thousand dellars and here is a home that owne can excell with black walnut & political and the units are storaged in fresco of every apointment is in Recling, the whole to cost 30 thou and there is more home in mr Emery, arangement for less than there there are thousand them there is in Eccisions thirty, I home is a different there is a different the control of the con institution from a tareen, Custom house or a store, the first for institution from a havem, Creation house or a show, the first for taste Convenience and comfut the taller for service and an itemia a mans crocist as a matter of clothan and conto two to the process or creation, I can now a operanted with a space to mile I prove considering Beingy the centre, I have made homes & homes & homes to home of but left than dif homes in the whole tenter, I Mingat bear has a well belanced cottage home with the tenter of Mingat bear has a well belanced cottage home and buff on an the Bose place. I Benj it I decembe has a two story cottage of demonstration, at throat the Bornstown Hamala translation a home laid out to remediate by ITM I believed corner of files. and Hammond striet, Tomes Erney has a home Bushfut coln Black has a home in Ellsworth Horace Durgin built a home in South west harbor Mount Desert, These constitute all the real finished homes now call to onind Nowel can add made

perfect streaks 8 different ways as I have given them and every 58 shingle on the south wing was cut to a width and the ends made thus [illustration] the shingles on the east & west wing were out three ways and

two streaks laid on plain first courses square the second two pointed [illustration]

and laid up diamonding intermediate courses [illustration] the who roof painted a yellowish brown the main house L & cook room painted white on the walls projections observatory and doors, the observatory from the granite to the ridge was shingled with pointed shingles to a width

the glass in all the windows and as I have sketched very near figure 8 is a grecian glass window

The chimneys ^ were set corner ways and above the ridge shew three sections the top being round & of sheet Iron the next of some substance similar to sand stone 8 square the lower section brick built square the Iron being black the stone red the brick painted white. And for fear the reader may think I admired them I will say that this portion is his fancy & not mine. I would prefer substantial sized chimneys selected from cherry red brick of an even burn & collor. At no 6 a large bay window was ocupying a good space with a gable window abov ocupying more space than two common ones generally do the lower window was screened by a lattice awning entwined by vines running to the centre on three posts. The south wing recessed on the line I have painted green perhaps 4 feet and was also cov ered with vines. As I could not get a view of the interior I judged that the south wing constituted the parlor and entry see figure 7 the front stairs passing up the observatory, the east & west wing a sitting room & dining room, no 4 the wood & coal room no 5 the

on the world free joins observatory and doors, the observatory the grante to the ridge was shingled with pointed chirips to an the Soon being black the stone red the brick painted white, and for fear the acader may think I admice them I will say that this portion to his formy wind any that this portion to his farmy and mine, I would profess dishetantial sized chimneys described from cherry over brick of an even burn & collow, At one ala bay window was occupying a good space with a gable win com was screened by a lattice awning enturned by vines uning to the centre on three parts. The south wing recessed on the line I have painted green perhaps it feet and was also an acres with wines. As I could not get a view of the interior Judged that the south wing constituted the parter and entry see from The nt stairs passing up the observatory, the east west wing setting ovom of dining room, no 4 the word & coal room no 5 the Ritchen mails department up stain and down, I allow five hundred dollars for the observatory and two himdred for mention along on and the waste of fraint for the over father the rest of the building I should judge could be built before the war for ous and dollars and here is a home that more can exact with black walnut & polished and the wells are Gresco of every apointment is in keeping, the whole to cost 30 the and there is more home in more Emery, arangement for less than three thousand them there is in Reasons thirty, I home is a different institution from a tavern, Custom house or a store, the first for taste convenience and comfut the latter for service and an in a mans credit as a matter of dollars and conto to refute trade or custom I can now acquainted with a space 40 miles a study for 30 years, I know of but less than six homes in the whol tentor of Mingate Car has a well balanced cottage home y stable a home laid out & remodled by Mithe T Stilliand come of fifth and Hammond street, James Emery has a home Coln Black has a home in Ellsworth Horace Durgen bow South west hurber Mount Desert, These constitute all the real finished homes now call to opind, Nowel can add many

## [Continued from previous page]

kitchen maids department up stairs and down, I allow five hundred dollars for the observatory and two hundred for cutting shingles and the waste & paint for the roof extra the rest of the building I should judge could be built before the war for two thousand dollars and here is a home that none can excell W<sup>m</sup> F Pearson has built a home on broadway the rooms are finished with black walnut & polished and the walls are stucoed in fresco & every apointment is in keeping. The whole to cost 30 thousand and there is more home in mr Emerys arangement for less than three thousand than there is in Pearsons thirty, A home is a different institution from a tavern, custom house or a store, the first for taste convenience and comfort the latter for service and an item in a mans credit as a matter of dollars and cents to operate trade or custom. I am now acquainted within space 40 miles square considering Bangor the centre. I have made homes & homesteads

a study for 30 years. I know of but less than six homes in the whole teritory J. Wingate Carr has a well balanced cottage home & stable on state street. B H Mace is building a stone cottage on a bluff near the Rose place. Benj F Adams has a two story cottage & surroundings at Forest hill Broadway Hannibal Hamlin has a home laid out & remodled by Wm T Hilliard corner of fifth and Hammond street, James Emery has a home Bucksport Coln Black has a home in Ellsworth Horace Durgin built a home in South west harbor Mount Desert. These constitute all the real finished homes I now call to mind, now I can add many which

I have cost enough had they been constructed and ormanous ted inthe trees to build from two to to homes a fuere and each Centains many qualities which belong to a home but more entire, Allest moyer Levent most amount oberful cuttage from a construction born it as a sea hand amount oberful cuttage from a construction who where you muse, Sam Beeney high it mice cuttage surveyed with I won fonce embelished with frees location compets the immed to their under grown of. Midpose a sile in a contract of the acres some in the stage. mishaged gilligan Cottage H & ares ground located on a bleak out of the way hill no one mem can ever add trees anought it to make it appear like nome. I D Easts cuttage Hampden road very similar This gives the leading men who have home releas mustly true from novels and what their boss joiner tells them former & chance icleas of their own and force to put themin practice, now we have perhaps dif thousand houses into angon in worth from 100 to 50 thousand dullars many which complay a man all the growing season to embelish them geon after year and every five or ten years fours through a course of asmodeling but fail to bring out what notine would do if they were only started aright and all as a sule have the one leading approximes and that is described best by one english transfer in our country, he woods to his friends that selden ever came across a home in america for every where he traveled the Continant was covered with American Tooles, called continuant news consisted night of memorian I soles called, houses, This is true althought of dent expect to make one converts my scloses or sentements be cause as people are been to bound the product of matters and my children will decthe day that when they heceme reachest of others from they will mily make many a their which constitutes him and they move enjoy smooth faths pround brought to a grade suring window many them an apple tree him there a true someth laws or a mounty them an apple tree him there a true someth laws or a mounty than an apple tree him when a true someth laws or a mounty them as a fact to a grade of the second present of the second present to a true complete of the second present to a true complete of the second present to a true complete of the second present to the second prese The habit of about so much being clone to a however piece of land to constitute a home has become so natural to american people that when one stockes out to occur an appropriate colifice small, or long that when one the grounds and surrounding in taste which well excell and put the greands and surrounding in tast which will a scell of course, a little of position that's and a continual one effect from beginning to end superfluity numbers, money waster time lost from beginning to end objections which tends to dishoute mittel of process which is not a post of objections which then to dishoute will admire a person enter for ten your how such whomely file rollth a ame about you It takes or first ten pour to be produced a home, of comes about in the host was tend how such in all the not get comes about in the host of the comes about the track to a mean should make his allestion either he has becamed his tracket. a man should make his delection again to not example it toodet, for ofession in a place when his calling will afford a lineblically, for ofession in a further when the town or city or form is determined whom and a further when the town or city or form is determined who commence with a green ahead that Certain impossion to wall come commence with a green ahead that Certain impossion to wall come about a fit he was his objection become alcle enough to realize and enough them then at this proint legins what is denominable from enough

79 have cost enough had they been constructed and ornamen ted with trees to build from two to 10 homes a piece and each contains many qualities which belongs to a home, but but none entire. Albert noyce Levant road smooth cheap cottage poorly constructed barn 4 acres land and green house no taste about the whole premise. Sam Henry high st nice cottage surrounded with Iron fence embelished with trees location compels the inmates to live under ground Michael gilligan cottage & 4 acres ground located on a bleak out of the way hill no one man can ever add trees enough to make it appear like home. Z P Eastes cottage Hampden road very similar This gives the leading men who have home ideas mostly drawn

the

from novels and what their boss joiner tells them ^ former have ideas of their own and force to put them in practise. now we have perhaps six thousand houses in Bangor ranging in worth from 100 to 50 thousand dollars many of which employ a man all the growing season to embelish them year after year and every five or ten years pass through a course of remodeling but fail to bring out what nature would do if they were only started aright and all as a rule have the one leading appearance and that is described best by an english traveler in our country.

he

he wrote to his friends that ^ seldom ever came across a home in america for every where he traveled the

have cast enough had they been constructed and orman ted with trees to build from how to to bromes a piece and each Centains many qualities which belongs to a shome but none entire, Allect onoge Levent mad smooth sheet cuttage from constructed born it asses land and green house one task about the whole greening, Sam Berney high st. a bleak out of the way hell no one mean con our actor trees anought it to make it express like nome, & D sastes Cuttage Heampden road very Similar This gives the leading onen who have home iclear mostly drawn from mercels and what their boss joiner tells them former have ideas of their own and force to put them in practice, now we have perhaps six thousand houses into anger in worth from 100 to 50 thousand dullars many of Which complay a man all the growing season to embelish then year after year and every five or ten years lass through a course of semodeling but fail to bring out what notices would do if they were only started aright and all as a vale chave the one leading appearance and that is described best by an english traveler in our country. he wrote to his friends that seldon ever came a gross a home in america for every where he traveled the Continant was covered with American Boxes, called houses, This is true although I don't expect to make one convert to my ideas or dentiments because as people are bount to my ideas or dentiments because as people are bount to bright who so they are constituted by rature and my children will desthe day that when they became residents of others from any that when they make many a though truth Constituted home and they now enjoy downth faths ground brought to a grade sure, surfacement many them an apple tree here there a run somethicems to a face of about so much leave of tank estitute a home has become so natural to american people of course a bitter opposition starts and a continual cry extends beginning to end superfluity monsones, money worth time lost, a post of objections which tends to dishouten untill of personal no for ten jeans, the same fault finders will admire a person exter forte wonder how such whom clarged really come about, so It takes at least tin grans to foroduce a home, It comes about in this vise, a man should make his selection after he has learned his trades. profession in a place where his calling will afford a brushhinest, and a profit whenthe town or city or farm is determined when Commence with a grew ahead that certain improvements will come about at the time his children become ald enough to realize and enjoy them then at this point legins what is denomination frome,

# [Continued from previous page]

continant was covered with American Boxes, called houses. This is true although I don't expect to make one convert to my ideas or sentiments because as people are born & brought up so they are constituted by nature and my children will see the day that when they become residents of others homes they will miss many a thing which constitutes home and they now enjoy smooth paths ground brought to a grade swing, wigwam now & then an apple tree here & there a vine smooth lawn &c The habit of about so much being done to a house on a piece of land to constitute a home has become so natural to american people that when one strikes out to near our appropriate edifice, small, or large, and put the grounds and surroundings in taste which will excell of course, a bitter opposition starts and a continual cry extends from beginning to end superfluity, nonsence, money wasted, time lost, and a host of objections which tends to dishearten untill if persevered on for ten years the same fault finders will admire a persons enter prise wonder how such wonderfull results came about, &c It takes at least ten years to produce a home, It come about in this wise, a man should make his selection after he has learned his trade & profession in a place where his calling will afford a livelihood &, and a profit. When the town or city or farm is determined upon commence with a view ahead that certain improvements will come about at the time his children become old enough to realise and enjoy them. then at this point begins what is denominated home.

trees set ten years if properly cared first nursed begin to show their 80 beauty with and profit, the west portion of a man or woman life is from 25 to 40 and a home houses its best day, in 25 years, because trees become too old or inequalor the building at this age are not modern the children how frown up and enjoyed their lest days at home and one now starting for to establish from a start from so when sermoned up it come under the head of the Course of nature cereing theing humans cond otherwis has its season and day, homes predominant, I have read that a thin of beauty is a joy from, I make these remarks to apply as it close to thorowands who build and rear their own homes, It makes no orders whether the location he in the wilderness or in a dence city the Same order apply in all cases, some of the hundsom in this section of country were built in Castine and Elleworth when both wore a wilderness, the feafile who record those homes brought with them the rules which I have reheared them, and a distangunation to inspire their children to value real life and congression it in its fraper age or never, He regions my own himsel had no one court to carry out my views carry faster than a set of scoundals with from I have dealt with propased to admit me to pursues, my with whom I chave cleat with proposed to astract me to pursues my naive now alway been clean on this sedgest us thave showing explicit in former sketchest writing a could shape my grounds the servicing of another my grounds the best sickness thieres and the porce of an another a categorial my propers any faith mo themes and the force of an amount to a categorial my propers any faith mo themes are antesed my promises to my knowledge but in intelling them they presented many things shouch as currious anything something through a conjugation of a shap souther or a shape had or a tree beging under a business of the appetent of a shape south or a shape had on a tree beging under a business of meet flowers problems the whole an above with the process of a few clay amount in a three is poor shoot with the proceeds of a feel day terms gained with the process of food of the feel from the feel that a her my wife or children there is a leave for the process of th palace or a home with its cooks this lengthere the expense is out of thace when a man lets every thing go to wreak because he does not paul more or life, one oming as long as he coupled the house on page to our manus althoropy those and houses in his town that cost as much again as his, why? because Whoever his great may be can and would Say they were entertained in the hundsomest house in Buchsport of glory in the arangement all through let a young man strike out his pasts for such a house as this minde don't recommende facily like it but similar) addets it my barn on have I this look add still feather one of my gates on have on 12-13-14 119 Select a forefresto including a brook or connected with the shore on the bunks of some viver live in it long enough to bring up a family of chaldren and after they leave him if they dent bless and admin his ambition and taste will surrenden all my logic and give in the tell my many and give in the tell is a continue to feet advicting the ideas

trees set ten years if properly cared for & nursed begin to show their 80 beauty worth and profit, the best portions of a man or womans life is from

25 to 40 and a home passes its best days in 25 years, because trees become

too old or irregular the buildings at this age are not modern the children have

grown up and enjoyed their best days at home and are now starting for to establish perhaps other homes so when summed up it comes under the head of the course of nature every thing human and otherwise has its season and day. homes predominant, I have read that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. I make these remarks to apply as it does to thousands who build and rear their own homes. It makes no odds whether the location be in the wilderness or in a dence city the same rules apply in all cases. Some of the handsomest homes in this section of country were built in Castine and Ellsworth when both were a wilderness. the people who reared those homes brought with them the rules which I have rehearsed here, and a determination to inspire their children to value real life and enjoy it in its proper age or never. As regards my own home I had no means to carry out my views any faster than a set of scoundrels with whom I have dealt with proposed to admit me to possess. My views have always been clear on this subject as I have shown explicit in former sketches & writings I could shape my ground & the surroundings remodel my building inside and to a certain degree outside but sickness thieves and the force of circumstances forbid my progress any further no stranger ever entered my premises to my knowledge but in watching them it was plain that something struck as curious and

beauty worth and profit, the heat horten of a man or womans life is 25 to 40 and a home peaser its best day in 25 years, he came trees become to establish perhaps other homes so when seemmed up it come under the head of the course of nature cereing thing humane come otherwise has it, season and day, homes predominant, I have read that a thine of beauty is a joy framer, I make these remarks to apply as it closes to thousand who build and rear their own homes, It makes no orders whether the location he in the wilderness or in a donce city The Same vieles apply in all cases, Some of the hunder in this section of country were built in Castine and Blowth when with wore a wilderness the feefile who recard those homes brought with them the rales which I have reheared here, and a determination to imprie their which of now returned from and a determination to imprie their abilition to value real life and congress on its proper age or never, Its organis my own himself had no means to camp out my views any feets than a set of a councile's with whem I have dealt with proposed to admit one to pursually writers shown a dealt with proposed to admit one to pursually views blown a family been clear on this subject as I have shown replicit in formal shotslest writing of acust they my ground the ferrounding connected my promote the dierrounding gamodel my bullding insels and to a certain degree ordered but deckness theeres and the force of circumstances factual my fingues any further no strange serve contract my promises to my knowledge the in watching them it was plan that something through as currious anot described in they placemed many things sensated a register that the options of a short soft or a shoulf had or a tree lighting under a burling of short fruit or a brench of arces flowers postupo the whole on shoot with the processes of a spee day time gained in a store in poor should write may might thank produced a coday armed or become thing for leasing might thank produced a coday armed or become chair hence I alway had one resolve that when my wife or children mode the remark that they were joing home they might make the Stopment without overroading the bourness or true olef nution of the word of home always continued that a house twelve feet June and a lot twenty fine whigh he conducted as for as it goes on the same plan as a palace or a home with its cooks, this hery fine the same plan as a place or the name with its cooks, this hery fine the same he law out of place when a man lets every thing go to wrech because he does not pour more or life, more or life, or to many as long as the ocupies the house on page 13 our memory of the house on page 13 our memory of the same or page 13 our handsomely entertain any man worth ever so much in a respectable manuse altograph there and houses in his towns that cost as much again as his why he cause the houses his gener may be can and would by any they he cause to hoose the pears may be can and would by they were entertained in the hemosomest house in Pauchshort of glory in the arangement all through let a young man strike out his post for such a house as this ment dend recomment all first but similar addition it my barn on page 7 this or to call still further one of my gates on hages on 12 at 2 and 1647 select a proper site including a brook or connected with the shore on the banks of some river live in it long enough to long up a family of children and after they love him if they don't bless and admin his ambition and taste will surrender all my logic and give in that am wrong

# [Continued from previous page]

singular they observed many things unusual. It might be the effects of a sharp scythe or a sharp hoe or a tree bending under burden of choice fruit or a bunch of nice flowers perhaps the whole con nected with the proceeds of a few days time gained in a store in poor times for business might have produced a cedar armed or Grecian chair hence I always had one resolve that when my wife or children made the remark that they were going home they might make the statement without overreaching the bounds or tree definition of the word

I have always contended that a house twelve feet square and a lot twenty five might be conducted as far as it goes on the same plain as a palace or a home with its acres, this being true the excuse is out of place when a man lets every thing go to wreck because he does not possess

more or less. mr Emery as long as he ocupies the home on page 75 can handsomely entertain any man worth ever so much in a respectable manner although there are houses in his town that cost as much again as his. why? because whoever his guest may be can and would say they were entertained in the handsomest house in Bucksport I glory in the arangement all through let a young man strike out his posts for such a house as this) mind I don't recomend exactly like it but

similar) add to it my barn on page 7 this book add still further one of my gates on pages on 12=13=14=15=16~&~17 Select a proper site including

a brook or connected with the shore on the banks of some river live in it long enough to bring up a family of children and after they leave him if they don't bless and admire his ambition and taste I will surrender all my logic and give in that I am wrong and every body else is right Maine is fast adopting the ideas

81 which I have here advanced prove improvements have ighich I have here acteaned prove improvements have ben made in the Queen City of the east (Bayer within ten years them had been made provious for foot, the last five fear had encouraged a set of gardiner and high present owners which both working in concert have provided a wordlower of Break work of the product of the product of the product of the product of any man who ever from Downing product the product of any man who ever from and architect 4 to be corrowned by and the fact of the product o theornigh herein ever lives, othe Mendown viver from orientally fifth miles bruck is accounted with his designs and to have been table that a majority of the homes are carried out in the somallest details accounting to his clarifus these homes were somether them while mi success without stut or fear and bruilt them while mi success without stut or fear and bruilt them while mi success without stut or fear and bruilt them where y are a or retime their homes would be in westing for them as a rotas at from the role rolble of the surf surface of the surface and some of surface that surface and some of the most of majority. The fever has spread into masse should surface to surface and some of surface and of the surface and of New york Pangurand and out of Booten that are the side of New york Pangurand the surrounding towns will some day engy a few such homes but the most of our good houses are too carly to make homes and the cheaper ones fail for went of ground to embelsh the buildings In 1835-38 feet front made a full lot in 1814 = 50 feet in 1850 = 100 feet square or now 1864. 200 feet square in considered as small a lat as 35 feet was in 1835 this shows how people change their ideas without noticing by referring back, I commenced my home in 1852 and my first business was to secure ground a hundred fout front by one hundred and sifty brook the house being to still almost in the centre My cornerado thought my isless extremely large but they did not know that if my mans had been larger my let would have fore to one acre of house now given a shottle and repleaded any faster through the which never will be regulated any faster through people which never will be regulated any faster through present become acquainted with precedent and become present of means to carry out their rews as fast as they become declicated in the point means as fast as they become colorated in the point made so little account of convolities the our political creed which becomes move this like our political creed which becomes and present a present a proposal by a pressure around which remodels by sections and fileca and filecan are filed and filed and file and file and file and file and files and files and files. and pieces and finally becomes fixed I feel often times when writing out talking on these subjects as though I wanted to leave finish stone & all & Jo into some resole place clear away and comme ence a place of above the same as No Millis diet let the trees growth while I gone shaping their tendrous legengent the sound and designing the above, John Martin

81 which I have here advanced more improvements have been made in the Queen City of the East (Bangor) within ten years than had been made previous for forty the last five years has encouraged a set of gardners and high priced Joiners which both working in concert have produced a wonderfull change in door jams cornices projections bay windows & French roofs & fences. Mr Downing produced the greatest change in homes & homesteads (although but 22 years old) of any man who ever produced architect & its surroundings on the last 50 years I have read his works and no more sensible & thorough person ever lived. The Hudson river from new york fifty miles back is adorned with his designs and I have been told that a majority of the homes are carried out in the smallest detail according to his designs. These homes were reared by men who for a season done business in new york and built them while in success without stint or fear intending when they failed or returned their homes would be in waiting for them as a retreat from the rich rabble of that sink of iniquity. The fever has spread into massa chusets, Framingham (as is said) taking the lead and some of the most magnificient abodes are located ten & 15 miles out of Boston that are this side of New York Bangor and the surrounding towns will some day enjoy a few such homes but the most of our good houses are too costly to make homes and the cheaper ones fail for want of ground to embelish the buildings In 1835 = 35 feet front made a full lot in 1844 = 50 feet in 1855 = 100 feet square & now 1867 - 200 feet square is considered a small lot as 35 feet was in 1835 this shows how people change their ideas without noticing by refering back. I commenced my home in 1852 and my first business was to secure ground a hundred foot front by one hundred and sixty back the house being located almost in the centre. My comerads thought my ideas extremely large but they did not know that if my means had been larger my lot would have gone to one acre. I have now given a sketch and extended remarks on a subject which never will be regulated any faster than people become acquainted with precedants and become possessed of means to carry out their views as fast as they become educated in the points made so little account of now It is like our political creed which becomes shaped by a pressure around which remodels by sections and pieces and finally becomes fixed. I feel often times when writing or talking on these subjects as though I wanted to leave pen ink store & all & go into some rude place clear away and comm ence a place of about the same as N P Willis did & let the trees grow while I am shaping their tendons laying out the ground and designing the abode. John Martin



82 Worthington, Warner, Smith & Williams

[newspaper illustration]

First College Hall.

83

Vol. II Sept 2, 1880 The Honest Truth.

[newspaper political cartoon]

Our artist has again yoked Solon's Steers, but they; work together even worse than they did last year. In fact, they have turned the yoke, the Greenback steer evidently objecting to the Bourbon animal having the "nigh" side. Plaisted appears to be a very good rider of a double team—better in fact than of a single one.—and Uncle Solon, after playing the role of objector to Fusion. appears to pretty good advantage as the little joker of the circus.