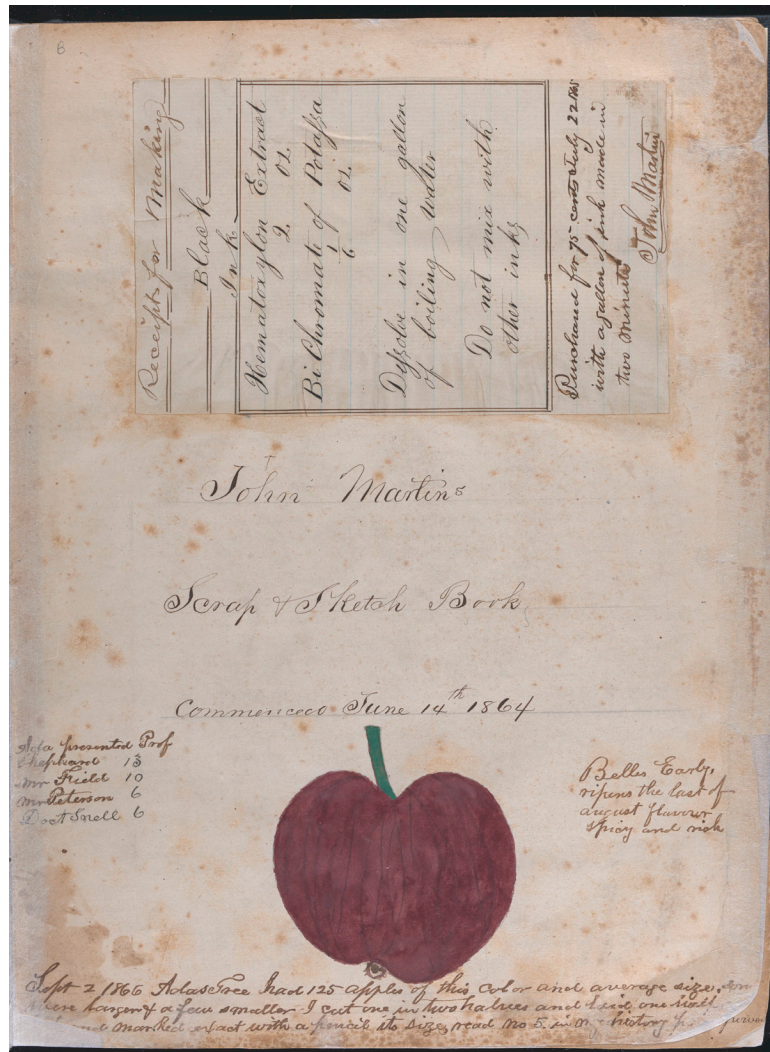


000

[Illustration]

Coppy of one of Mr Downings
homestead lots 9 the house 10 the gate



00

[Sideways at top]

Receipt for making

----- Black -----

Ink

Hematoxylon Extract

2 oz

Bi Chromate of Potassa

1/6 oz

Dissolve in one gallon

of boiling water

Do not mix with

other inks

Purchased for 75 cents July 22, 1865

with a gallon of ink made in

two minutes

John Martin

John Martin's

Scrap & Sketch Book

Commenced June 14th 1864

[illustration]

[Left side]

Ada presented Prof

Shephard 13

Mr Field 10

Mr Peterson 6

Doct Snell 6

[At right]

Belles Early,

ripens the last of

August flavour

spicy and rich

Sept 2 1866 Adas Tree had 125 apples of this color and average size some

were larger & a few smaller I cut one in two halves and laid one half

[page torn] marked exact with a pencil its size, read No 5 in my history

[page torn]

on page 52 this book august 15 1866 a rainy day I made my first attempt to give a residence, as I would build supposing I had two thousand dollars in money and a small portion of time each growing season for ten years. In my outline I have selected a point on the Penobscot River 9 miles south of Bangor on the East side of the river known as Ball hill. In 1833 this point was covered with heavy pine growth and as nature colors itself and seeks its own beauties the native Indians spent a portions of their summers on this delightful spot, also camp meetings were held here until 15 acres which I have painted green was fell and cleared into a mowing field in 1833 George Snow & I Sit many hours on the opposite points admiring its beauties and wishing that some day we might live there. Since that day the face of this whole country has changed its social, business, and moral qualities. George is dead and I am yet left to imagine what I would do supposing I could. The level field in front of the hill contains about 15 acres of as handsome soil as a person could wish and at present it is occupied by a small house and cuts not more than 5 hundred pounds of hay to an acre being entirely run out. Nature has formed every thing I have painted except the buildings and those I have imagined as though I were going to build. The house is one and three quarter story high with 9 foot rooms posts below and 7 above, the L is one and a half story and should have a piazza in front. The barn if I was a going to build on a small lot or farm is my own model shop with a stand on the top. & on the hill a rustic observatory having nothing at hand but Annie's little water paints I cannot with her coarse brushes represent fir and other trees which should be in the rear of the buildings neither have I any color to represent water for the river in drawing this picture I have done the whole in four hours and proportioned the buildings and land from my natural ideas. The windows are designed to be cottage with long narrow glass and a centre bar of wood running up and down the centre which makes them look wide. In drawing a house two inches long nothing can be shown but an outline. There are points all up & down the Penobscot where such a residence could be erected but of all points to my eye this surpasses all. Let a young man purchase this point who loves the water as I do. Draw a young girl who was born and brought up close to the hills so she can't help being a native neighbourhood, and contented. Then build a small house & live in it until earnings and industry will build a house as I have given one when the children grow up they will admire the sacred point hill. I have given and a ten thousand cottage & lot on the Penobscot river would have no more charms than our own Penobscot which now looks so rough & neglected. It is not well which makes a home but it is taste, energy and time.

no 2 work shop stand not Ball hill creek
no 3 observatory
no 4 barn
no 5 house without porch

no trees are introduced in the pass because the opposite banks are not wholly level
foundations are naturally level

0

on page 52 this book august 15 1866 a rainy day I made my first attempt to give a residence as I would build supposing I had two thousand dollars in money and a small portion of time each growing season for ten years. In my outline I have selected a point on the Penobscot River 9 miles south of Bangor on the East side of the river known as Ball hill. In 1833 this point was covered with heavy pine growth and as nature colors itself and seeks its own beauties the native Indians spent a portions of their summers on this delightful spot, also camp meetings were held here until 15 acres which I have painted green was fell and cleared into a mowing field in 1833 George Snow & I Sit many hours on the opposite points admiring its beauties and wishing that some day we might live there. Since that day the face of this whole country has changed its social, business, and moral qualities. George is dead and I am yet left to imagine what I would do supposing I could. The level field in front of the hill contains about 15 acres of as handsome soil as a person could wish and at present it is occupied by a small house and cuts not more than 5 hundred pounds of hay to an acre being entirely run out. Nature has formed every thing I have painted except the buildings and those I have imagined as though I were going to build. The house is one and three quarter story high with 9 foot rooms posts below and 7 above, the L is one and a half story and should have a piazza in front. The barn if I was a going to build on a small lot or farm is my own model shop with a stand on the top. & on the hill a rustic observatory having nothing at hand but Annie's little water paints I cannot with her coarse brushes represent fir and other trees which should be in the rear of the buildings neither have I any color to represent water for the river in drawing this picture I have done the whole in four hours and proportioned

[Continued on next page]

on page 52 this book August 15 1866 a rainy day I made my first attempt to give a residence as I would build supposing I had ten thousand dollars in money once a small portion of time each growing season for ten years. In my outline I have selected a point on the Penobscot River 9 miles south of Bangor on the east side of the river known as Ball Hill. In 1838 this point was owned with Henry Jones & Co. as native owners each owned a share in it. The Native Indians spent a portion of their summer on this delightful spot, also some settlements were held here in 1838 across which I have planted green was felt and cleared into a growing field in 1838 George Jones & Co. bought on the opposite point admiring its beauty and wishing that some day we might live there. Since that day the face of this whole country has changed its social business and moral relations. George Jones and I can yet get lost to imagine what I should be supposing I could. The level field in front of the hill contains about 10 acres of good land soil as a person could work and at present it is occupied by a small house and cuts out more than 5 hundred pounds of hay to cut a cow could entirely run out. Gratitude has formed every thing I have painted of. I kept the buildings as I have imagined as though I were going to build. The house is one and two stories story high with 9 feet of space below and 7 above. The H is one and a half story and should have a piazza in front. The barn is 12 feet long and should be on a small lot or farm is my own model. I give a small orchard a set of grape vines, flag poles a work shop with a stand on the top of the hill a bridge observation having nothing at hand but carries little water plants. I do not with her coarse bushes represent for other trees which should be in the rear of the buildings neither have any color to represent water for the river. In drawing this picture I have done the whole in four hours and I suppose the buildings and land from my natural ideas. The windows are designed to be cottage with long narrow glass and a centre bar of wood running up and down the centre which makes the look wide. In drawing a house two inches long nothing can be shown but an outline. There are points all up & down the Penobscot where such a residence could be erected but of all points to my eye this surpasses all. Let a young man purchase this point who loves the water as I do. Marry a young girl who was born and brought up close to the hill so she cant help being in her native neighborhood, and contented. Then build a small log house & live in it until earnings and industry will build a house as I have given one and when the children grow up they will admire the sacred point & hill. I have given one and a ten thousand cottage & lot on the Hudson river would have no more charms than our own Penobscot which now looks so rough & neglected. It is not wealth which makes a home but it is taste energy and time.

no 2 work shop & stand no 7 Ball hill rock
no 3 orchard no trees are interspersed in the grass
no 4 Grapevines because the opposite banks and whole [torn]
no 5 wigwam & boat & wharf surroundings are naturally bordered

[Continued from previous page]

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m

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[sideways at left]

on foot

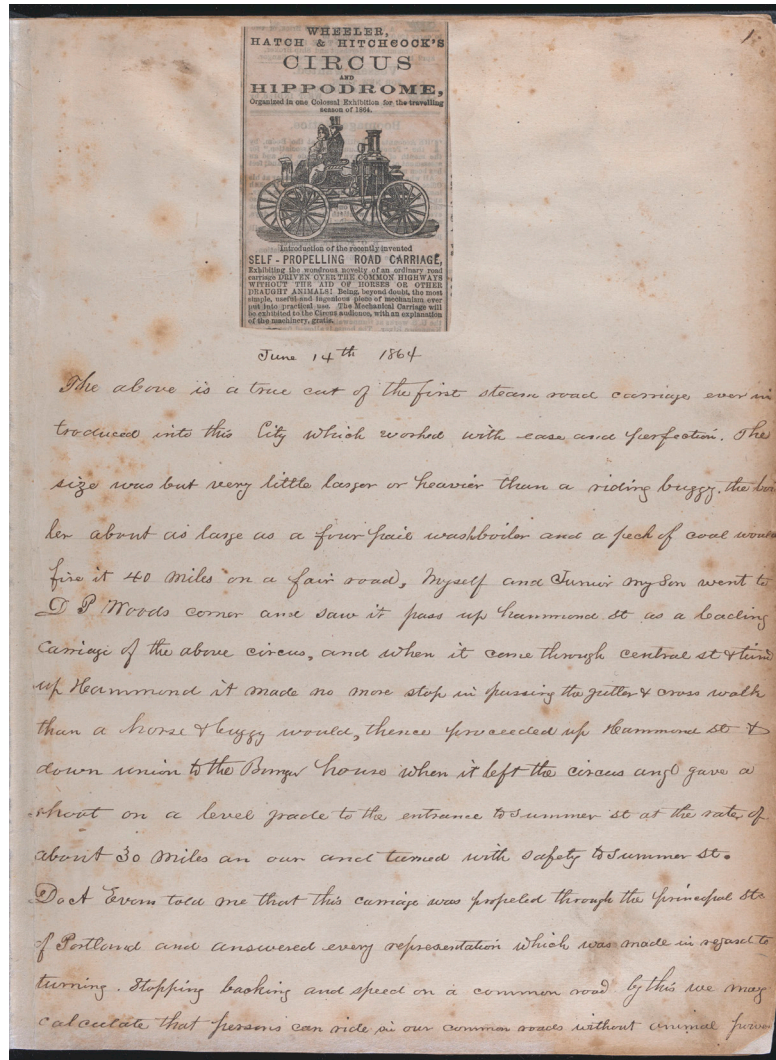
[torn]gust 19 1866 I [torn] to this place ^ and brought home some of the soil I found

that a large [?]

[torn] circles a large portion of the eastern side of the hill large enough to carry two saw mills & has fish in it the shore stops drift wood enough to keep several families in wood the year round, the soil is sandy Loam & may be seen by referring to my cabinet. I also saw an eagle fly from the heights, passed very low down. the sight down the Mill creek reach is admirable

but lonesome except when vesels are passing as a

grave yard.



[clipping]

Wheeler,
Hatch & Hitchcock's
Circus
And
Hippodrome,
Organized in one Colossal Exhibition for the travelling
Season of 1864.

[Printed illustration]

Introduction of the recently invented
Self- Propelling Road Carriage,
Exhibiting the wondrous novelty of an ordinary road
carriage Driven Over The Common Highways
Without The Aid Of Horses Or Other
Draught Animals! Being beyond doubt, the most
simple, useful and ingenious piece of mechanism ever
put into practical use. The Mechanical Carriage will
be exhibited to the Circus audience, with an explanation
of the machinery, gratis.

June 14th 1864

The above is a true cut of the first steam road carriage ever in-
troduced into this City which worked with ease and perfection. The
size was but very little larger or heavier than a riding buggy the boi-
ler about as large as a four pail washboiler and a peck of coal would
fire it 40 miles on a fair road. Myself and Junior my Son went to
D P Woods corner and saw it pass up hammond st as a leading
carriage of the above circus, and when it came through central st & turned
up Hammond it made no more stop in passing the gutter & cross walk
than a horse & buggy would, thence proceeded up Hammond st &
down union to the Bangor house when it left the circus and gave a
shout on a level grade to the entrance to summer st at the rate of
about 30 miles an our and turned with safety to summer st.
Doct Evans told me that this carriage was propelled through the principal sts
of Portland and answered every representation which was made in regard to
turning. Stopping backing and speed on a common road by this we may
calculate that persons can ride in our common roads without animal power



The Council Tree.

Near Charleston South Carolina

The reverence and admiration which I have ever cherished for a noble tree has prompted me to sketch the above from B J Lossing's field book and remark at the same time for shame on the man that had so little patriotism as to cut it down. The above was a splendid magnolia under which General Lincoln and his officers held a council in 1778 upon which rested the fate of our Union. The young man who came in possession of it by the descent from his Grand father was so shiftless that he got out of wood and cut it down for fire wood, when Lossing sketched it and appended the following verses which every person ought to commit to memory.

John Martin

Woodman spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it protected me
And I'll protect it now.
Twas my Fore Fathers hand
That placed it near his cot
There woodman let it stand
Thy axe shall harm it not! _ (morris)

[Illustration]

The Council Tree.

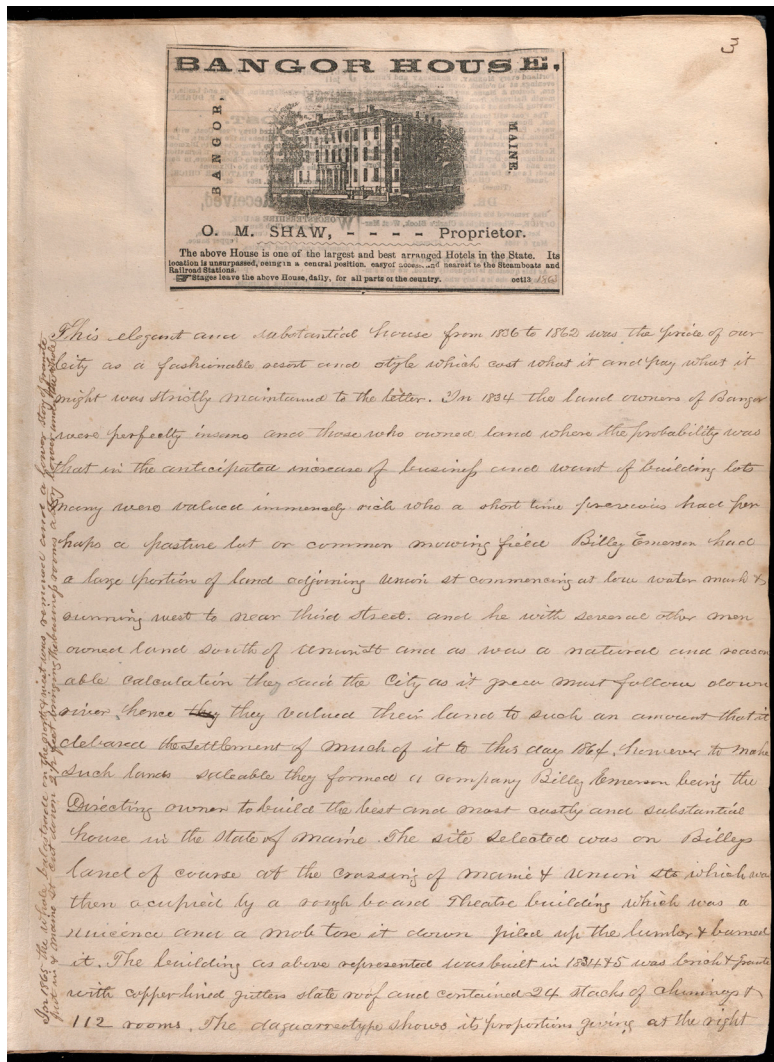
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BANGOR HOUSE,

[Printed illustration]

[sideways at left] Bangor,

[sideways at right] Maine.

O. M. Shaw, - - - Proprietor.

The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad Stations.

Stages leave the above House daily for all parts of the country. oct13 1863

This elegant and substantial house from 1836 to 1862 was the pride of our City as a fashionable resort and style which cost what it and pay what it might was strictly maintained to the letter. In 1834 the land owners of Bangor were perfectly insane and those who owned land where the probability was that in the anticipated increase of business and want of building lots Many were valued immensely rich who a short time previous had per haps a pasture lot or common mowing field Billey Emerson had a large portion of land adjoining Union st commencing at low water mark & running west to near third street and he with several other men owned land south of union st and as was a natural and reason able calculation they said the City as it grew must follow down river, hence they they valued their land to such an amount that it debased the settlement of much of it to this day 1864. however to make such lands saleable they formed a company Billey Emerson being the Directing owner to build the best and most costly and substantial house in the State of Maine. The site selected was on Billeys land of course at the crossing of maine & union sts which was then occupied by a rough board Theatre building which was a nuisance and a mob tore it down piled up the lumber & burned it. The building as above represented was built in 1834 & 5 was brick & granite with copper lined gutters slate roof and contained 24 stacks of chimneys & 112 rooms. The daguarreotype shows its proportions giving at the right

4

Second the western front and the left hand the north front which faces
union st. The entrance is over a high wall about 8 feet from the side
walk and like a simple bay was built so as to take about half of it in
maine st so to the view of maine st either north or south it is a nuisance
and has been ordered to be removed on petition of Charles Hayward Esq.
This wall is a solid granite face from 3 1/2 to 8 feet high according to the
grade of the ground on top of which is a nice iron fence every
appointment as regards the finish inside is of the best material and work,
marble fire places have wood & hard pine floors Attached to the house is
a long L bowling saloon a brick stable and two two story wooden
houses as supernumeraries in case the maine house was crowded
It cost when finished and furnished (which was done by the Co
138 thousand dollars and was opened by Moses Woodman
a first class New York hotel keeper at a rent of 3 thousand dollars
a year After counting ware & tare of furniture &c it paid a half per
cent interest the first year and as business went down it was
supported almost entirely by fashionable travel and such parties
and big suppers and dances as I have described in my book
of history page 104 as associating at the Hampden House) and such
men as Thomas Dennis Leonard March David Bughee Henry A
Wood and the proprietors. Their regular board with two rooms was for
many years man & wife 28 dollars for week or a dollar a sin
gle meal. Mr Woodman failed and left the place when Moses
Woodard rented it and married a daughter of Solomon Myrick
of Hampden whose sister Clara was a small girl then in Doct I
S Sangers family the same as myself Abram Woodard his brother
who now owns the exchange which is worth some 50 thousand
dollars and he has made the same in selling rum was clerk
Moses gave up the house in a few years & kept a house in Portland
and Abram run the Bangor house & also hired the Exchange

4

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5

and put Israel B Norcross in as landlord he (woodard) kept it
 about 2 years when he removed to the Exchange and in a few years
 he built an addition to the Exchange which for beauty and con-
 venience excels all the other Hotells. When he left the Bangor house John
 W Garnsey rented it at 15 hundred dollars a year and kept up the
 style for two years or so when he died it was then rented to L
 Larabee a brother of Samuel Larabee who (admits himself that he
 (Sam) is a d--d rascal & has got something to show for it) whose
 notions were so mean that he would ride around the street in
 person sticking his nose in Market mens butter firkins and discounting
 papers of broken coffee because he could save a cent and from
 this moment the ^{House} began to fall from its renowned reputation which
 it held for 28 years. Last year it was rented by O M Shaw a young
 man who was barkeeper for (W^m McLaughlin an Irishman) and
 finally married McLaughlin's daughter and I saw by the style
 of help around the house all paddies and the common
 coaches and second class boarders around it that like
 a Queen in the decline the house had lost its bloom and
 I bid it good bye and set it down as a common Hotell.
 Many of the Country Stages make it their head quarters now
 and on entering the first thing you meet is a bull headed
 Irishman to do your bidding. The house in former times always
 had a 500 dollar hack and a match span with a yanke driver
 dressed nice. Now a common Coach & an Irish driver.
 In former years the first Salmon and the first Peas and the
 first lettuce cucumbers strawberries & Lamb was notted on the
 Bangor House table but the exchange is as likely to have
 them first and more so hence like a broken down merch-
 ant the house has had its day and I glory in the style
 of its founders and for shame on the man who for a few
 cents lowered the standing and reputation of this beautiful house.

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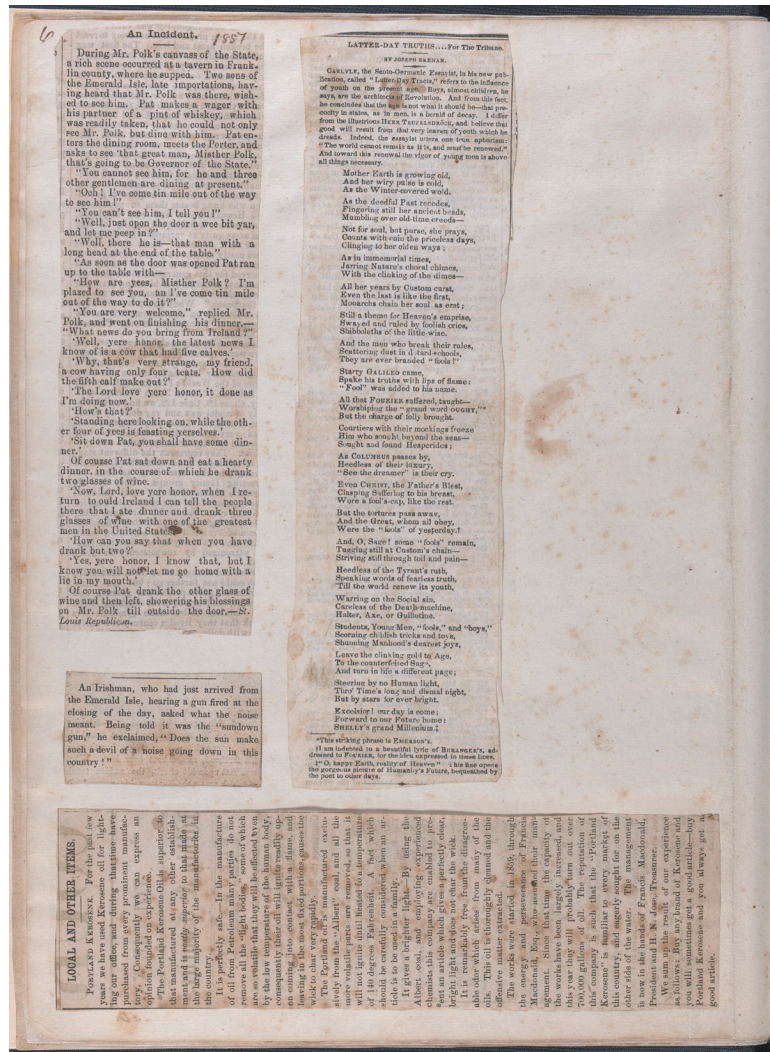
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[Left column]

An Incident. 1857

During Mr. Polk's canvass of the State, a rich scene occurred at a tavern in Franklin county, where he supped. Two sons of the Emerald Isle, late importations, having heard that Mr. Polk was there, wished to see him. Pat makes a wager with his partner of a pint of whiskey, which was readily taken, that he could not only see Mr. Polk, but dine with him. Pat enters the dining room, meets the Porter, and asks to see 'that great man, Mishther Polk, that's going to be Governor of the State.'

"You cannot see him for he and three other gentlemen are dining at present."

"Och! I've come tin mile out of the way to see him!"

"You can't see him, I tell you!"

"Well, just open the door a wee bit yar, and let me peep in?"

"Well, there he is--that man with a long head at the end of the table."

"As soon as the door was opened Pat ran up to the table with--

"How are yees, Mishther Polk? I'm plazed to see you, an I've come tin mile out of the way to do it?"

"You are very welcome," replied Mr.

Polk, and went on finishing his dinner.--

"What news do you bring from Ireland?"

"Well yere honor, the latest news I know of is a cow that had five calves."

"Why, that's very strange, my friend, a cow having only four teats. How did the fifth calf make out?"

"The Lord love yere honor, it done as I'm doing now."

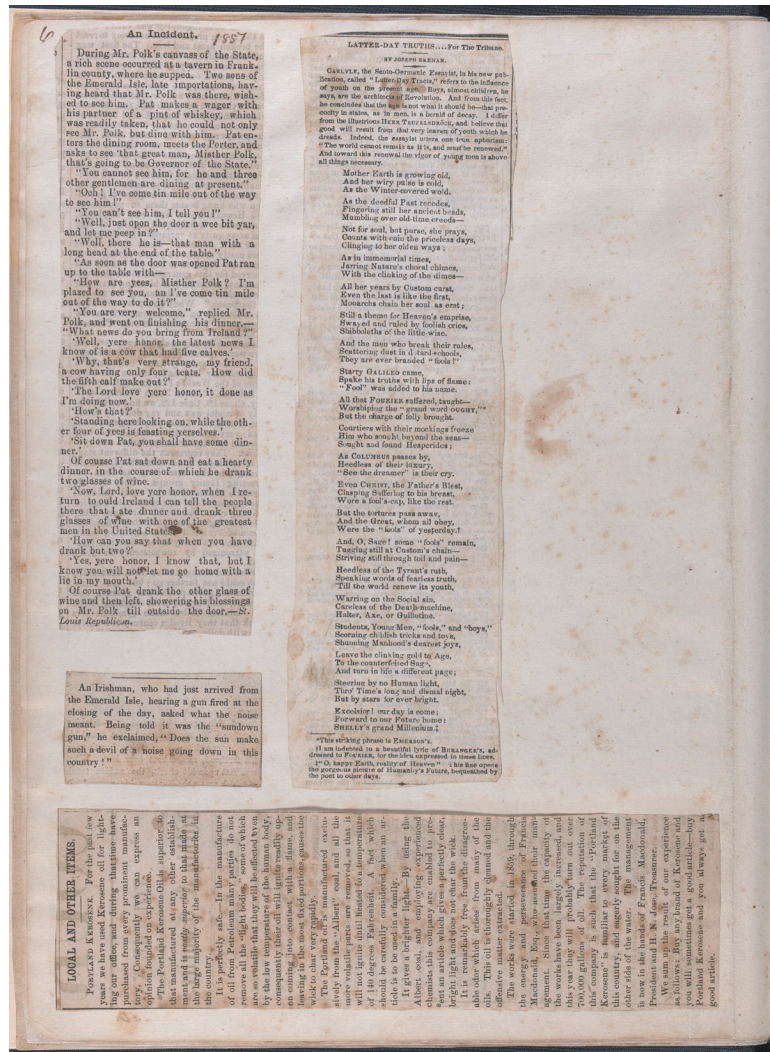
"How's that?"

"Standing here looking on, while the other four of ye'es is feasting yerselves."

"Sit down Pat, you shall have some dinner." Of course Pat sat down and eat a hearty dinner, in the course of which he drank two glasses of wine.

"Now, Lord, love yere honor, when I return to ould Ireland I can tell the people

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

As in immemorial times,
Jarring Nature's choral chimes,
With the clinking of the dimes--

All her years by Custom curst,
Even the last is like the first,
Monarchs chain her soul as erst;

Still a theme for Heaven's emprise,
Swayed and ruled by foolish cries,
Shibboleths of the little wise.

And the men who break their rules,
Scattering dust in dotard-schools,
They are ever branded "fools!"

Starry Galileo came,
Spake his truths with lips of flame:
"Fool" was added to his name.

All that Fourier suffered, taught--
Worshipping the "grand word Ought,"
But the charge of folly brought.

Courtiers with their mockings freeze
Him who sought beyond the seas--
Sought and found Hesperides;

As Columbus passes by,
Heedless of their luxury,
"See the dreamer" is their cry.

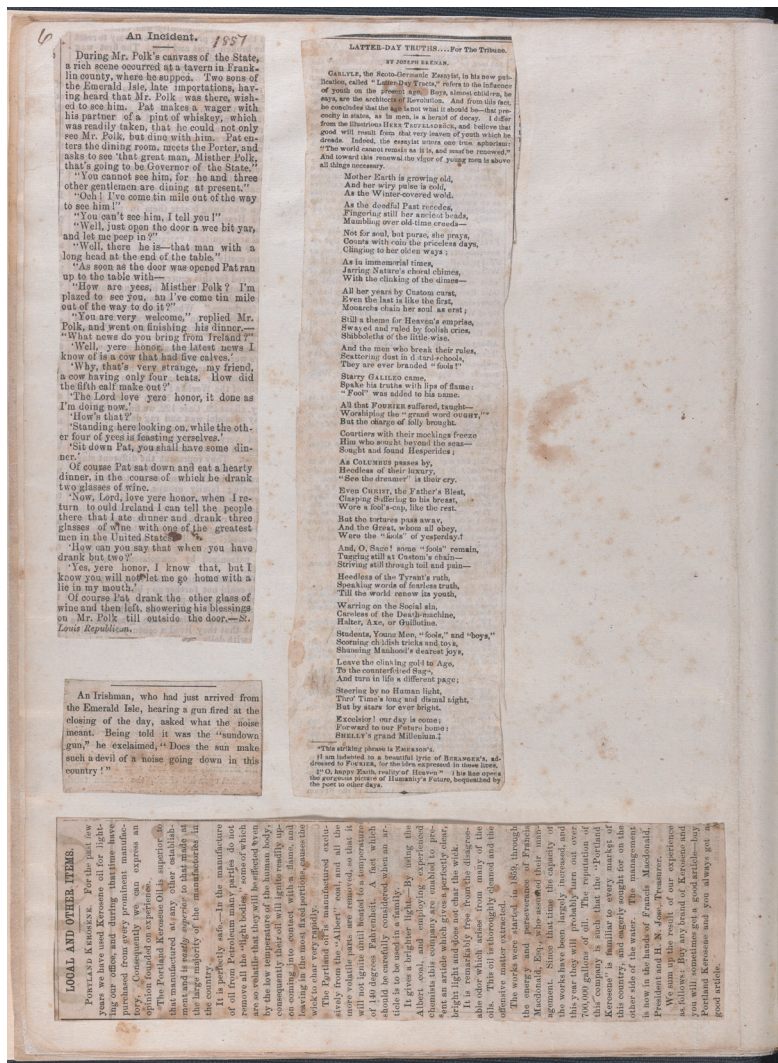
Even Christ, the Father's Blest,
Clasping Suffering to his breast,
Wore a fool's-cap, like the rest.

But the tortures pass away,
And the Great, whom all obey,
Were the "fools" of yesterday.†

And, O, Sage! some "fools" remain,
Tugging still at Custom's chain--
Striving still through toil and pain--

Heedless of the Tyrant's ruth,
Speaking words of fearless truth,
"Till the world renew its youth,

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

Warring on the Social sin,
Careless of the Death-machine,
Halter, Axe, or Guillotine.

Students, Young Men, "fools," and "boys,"
Scorning childish tricks and toys,
Shunning Manhood's dearest joys,

Leave the clinking gold to Age,
To the counterfeited Sage,
And turn in life a different page;

Steering by no Human light,
Thro' Time's long dismal night,
But by stars for ever bright.

Excelsior! our day is come;
Forward to our Future home:
Shelly's grand Millenium.‡

*This striking phrase is Emerson's.

†I am indebted to a beautiful lyric of Beranger's, addressed to Fourier, for the idea expressed in these lines.

‡"O, happy Earth, reality of Heaven" This line opens the gorgeous picture of Humanity's Future, bequeathed by the poet to other days.

[Sideways at bottom]

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Portland Kerosene. For the past few years we have used Kerosene oil for lighting our office, and during that time have purchased from every prominent manufactory. Consequently we can express an opinion founded on experience. The Portland Kerosene Oil is superior to that manufactured at any other establishment and is *vastly superior* to that made at the majority of the manufactories in the country.

It is perfectly sage.--In the manufacture of oil from Petroleum many parties do not remove all the "light bodies," some of which are so volatile that they will be effected even by the low temperature of the human body, consequently their oil will ignite readily upon coming into contact with a flame, and

[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

leaving in the most fixed portions, causes the wick to char very rapidly.

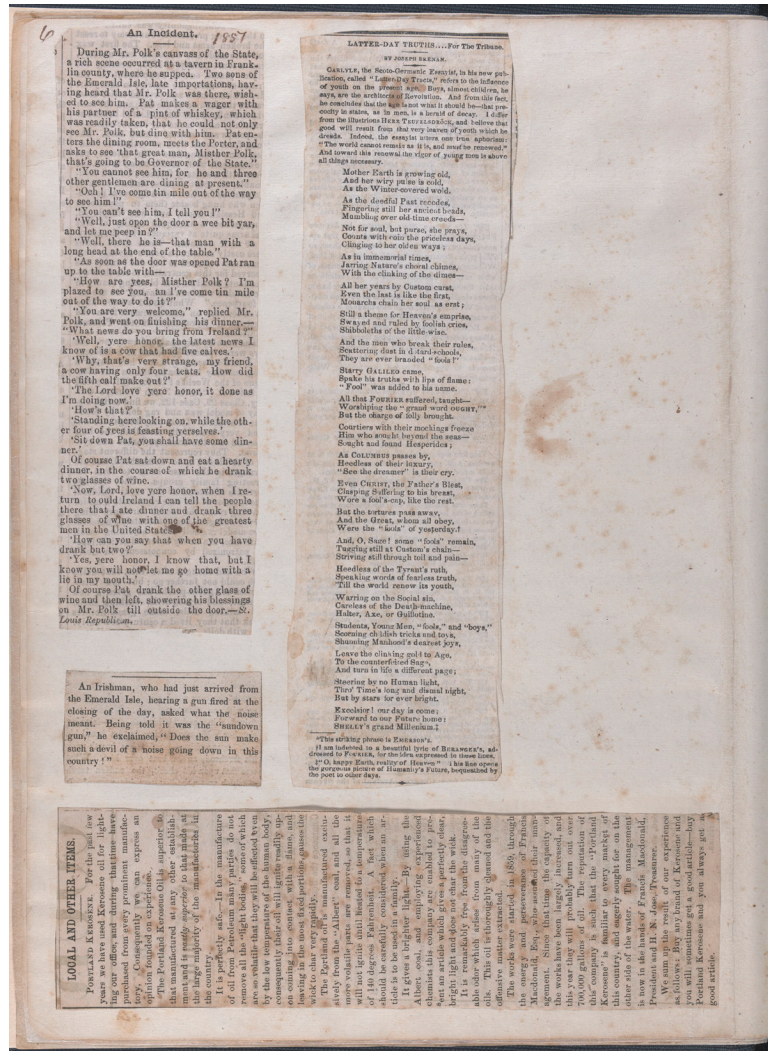
The Portland oil is manufactured exclusively from the "Albert" coal, and all the more volatile parts are removed, so that it will not ignite until heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A fact which should be carefully considered when an article is to be used in a family.

It gives a brighter light.--By using the Albert coal, and employing experienced chemists this company are enabled to present an article which gives a perfectly clear, bright light and does not char the wick.

It is remarkably free from the disagreeable odor which arises from many of the oils. This oil is thoroughly cleaned and the offensive matter extracted.

The works were started in 1859, through the energy and perseverance of Francis Macdonald, Esq., who assumed the management. Since that time the capacity of the works have been largely increased, and this year they will probably turn out over, 7000,000 gallons of oil. The reputation of this company is such that the "Portland Kerosene" is familiar to every market of this country, and eagerly sought for on the other side of the water. The management is now in the hands of Francis Macdonald, President and H. N. Jose, Treasurer.

We sum up the result of our experience as follows: Buy any brand of Kerosene and you will sometimes get a good article--buy Portland Kerosene and you always get a good article.



An Incident, 1887

During Mr. Polk's canvass of the State, a rich scene occurred at a tavern in Franklin county, where he stopped. Two sons of the Emerald Isle, late importations, having heard that Mr. Polk was there, wished to see him. Pat makes a wager with his partner of a pint of whiskey, which was readily taken, that he could not only see Mr. Polk, but dine with him. Pat enters the dining room, meets the Porter, and asks to see that great man, Mithier Polk, that's going to be Governor of the State. "You cannot see him, for he and three other gentlemen are dining at present." "Oh! I've come in mile out of the way to see him!" "You can't see him, I tell you!" "Well, just upon the door a wee bit yet, and let me peep in?" "Well, there he is--that man with a long head at the end of the table." "As soon as the door was opened Pat ran up to the table with--" "How are yees, Mithier Polk? I'm piazed to see you, an' I've come tin mile out of the way to do it?" "You are very welcome," replied Mr. Polk, and went on finishing his dinner. "What some do you bring from Frickland?" "Well, yere honoo, the latest news I know of a cow that had five milkes." "Why, that's very strange, my friend, a cow having only four teats. How did the fifth one make out?" "The Lord love yere honor, it dose as I'm doing now!" "How's that?" "Standing here looking on, while the other four of yere is feasting yerselves." "Sit down Pat, you shall have some dinner." Of course Pat sat down and eat a hearty dinner, in the course of which he drank two glasses of wine. "Now, Lord, love yere honor, when I return to old Ireland I can tell the people there that I ate dinner and drank three glasses of wine with one of the greatest men in the United States." "How can you say that when you have drank but two?" "Yes, yere honor, I know that, but I know you will no let me go home with a lie in my mouth." (Of course Pat drank the other glass of wine and then left, showering his blessings on Mr. Polk till outside the door.--St. Louis Republic.)

An Irishman, who had just arrived from the Emerald Isle, hearing a gun fired at the closing of the day, asked what the noise meant. Being told it was the "sundown gun," he exclaimed, "Does the sun make such a devil of a noise going down in this country?"

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS
New to Keweenaw. For the last few years we have used Kerosene oil for lighting our office and during that time have purchased from every prominent manufacturer in the country. We have formed an opinion founded on experience.
The Portland Kerosene Oil is superior to that manufactured at any other establishment in the country. It is the only one that has the large majority of the manufacturers in this country.
It is perfectly safe. It does not smoke, it does not give off a bad odor, it does not remove all the "light bodies," some of which are so volatile that they will be affected even by the heat of the sun. It is the only one consequently that will give really good lighting in the most fixed portions of the country.
The Portland oil is manufactured exclusively from the "Albert" coal and all the volatile parts are removed, so that it will not ignite until heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A fact which should be carefully considered when an article is to be used in a family.

LATTER-DAY TRUTHS...FOR THE THIRDS

BY JAMES GILLESPIE.
GILLESPIE, the Non-Committal Knight, in his new publication, called "Latter-Day Truths," refers to the influence of youth on the present and future. Says, among children, he concludes that the age to come will be a world of peace and love, and that the age to come will be a world of peace and love. And from this fact, youth will result from the very nature of youth which is peace. Indeed, the world cannot remain as it is, and must be renewed, and toward the renewal the spirit of youth turns its above all things necessary.
Mother Earth is growing old,
And her wily joys are cold;
As the Winter-covered world,
At the deadful Past recedes,
Flinging still her ancient loads,
Munching over old-time weeds--
Not for soul, but purse, she prays,
Gone with vain the precious days,
Clinging to her olden ways:
As in immemorial times,
Lying Nature's chosen slimes,
Vile the clanking of the chains--
All her years by Custom cost,
Even the last is like the first,
Monarchs chain her soul, as erst;
Still a theme for Heaven's empires,
Swayed and ruled by foolish cries,
Subsidiaries of the little wars,
And the men who break their rules,
Scuttling from it in their schools,
They are ever branded "foes!"
Stern GALLIES came,
Rake his trails with tye of flame;
"Fool" was added to his name.
All the Powers refused, created,
Worshipper the "great word occult,"
But the shape of folly, bowdler,
Courtiers with their mocking faces
Him who smelt beyond the seas--
Smith and found Harpington!
As Columbus passed by,
Headline of their treaty,
"See the dresser" is their cry.
Even Christ, the Father's Right,
Clapping suffering to his breast,
Wore a fair's-esp, like the rest.
But the tatters pass away,
And the Great, whom all obey,
Were the "foes" of yesterday.
And O, Sane! some "foes" remain,
Twisting still at Custom's chain--
Serving still through toil and pain--
Headless of the Tyrant's rash,
Speaking words of needless truth,
Till the world, new in youth,
Warring on the Social sin,
Curses of the Death-march,
Haber, Axe, or Galloway,
Shedding, Young Men, "foes" and "boys,"
Sometime of alien trails and laws,
Shining Mahoon's dearest joys,
Leave the chain by and by to go,
To the counterfeited flag,
And turn to life a different page;
Steering by no Human light,
Thro' Time's fog and dawn night,
But by stars he ever light,
Exclaim! our day is come;
Forward to our Father's home!
SHELLY'S grand Millennium!

"This striking phrase is EXHAUSTIVE."
It is indeed, in a beautiful type of BEAUMONT'S, addressed to FREDERICK, for the idea expressed in many lines, is to be a new form, nature of life.-- The last verse is the perfect picture of Humanity's Future, heightened by the poet to other days.

The works were started in 1859, through the energy and perseverance of Francis Macdonald, Esq., who assumed the management. Since that time the capacity of the works have been largely increased, and this year they will probably turn out over, 7000,000 gallons of oil. The reputation of this company is such that the "Portland Kerosene" is familiar to every market of this country, and eagerly sought for on the other side of the water. The management is now in the hands of Francis Macdonald, President and H. N. Jose, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

[Printed illustration]

[Sideways at left] Harlow Street, opposite Dale Park,

[Sideways at right] Bangor, Maine.

McLAUGHLIN & SON, Proprietors,

This well and favorably known Hotel, having recently been enlarged, remodeled, and re-furnished, has now all the appointments of a first-class Hotel.

The subscribers, having had several years experience in the business, flatter themselves,

by strict and personal attention, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

In location this house has no superior, being in a central position, and on one of the

pleasanteest streets in the city, nearly opposite the beautiful new Park.

In connection is a large and commodious Stable in the care of attentive Ostlers. Also

a Livery Stable, which will always be supplied with first-class teams.

Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the country.

Coaching to and from the Cars and Boats, *free*.

McLaughlin & SON {Wm. D. McLaughlin,

{Henry McLaughlin

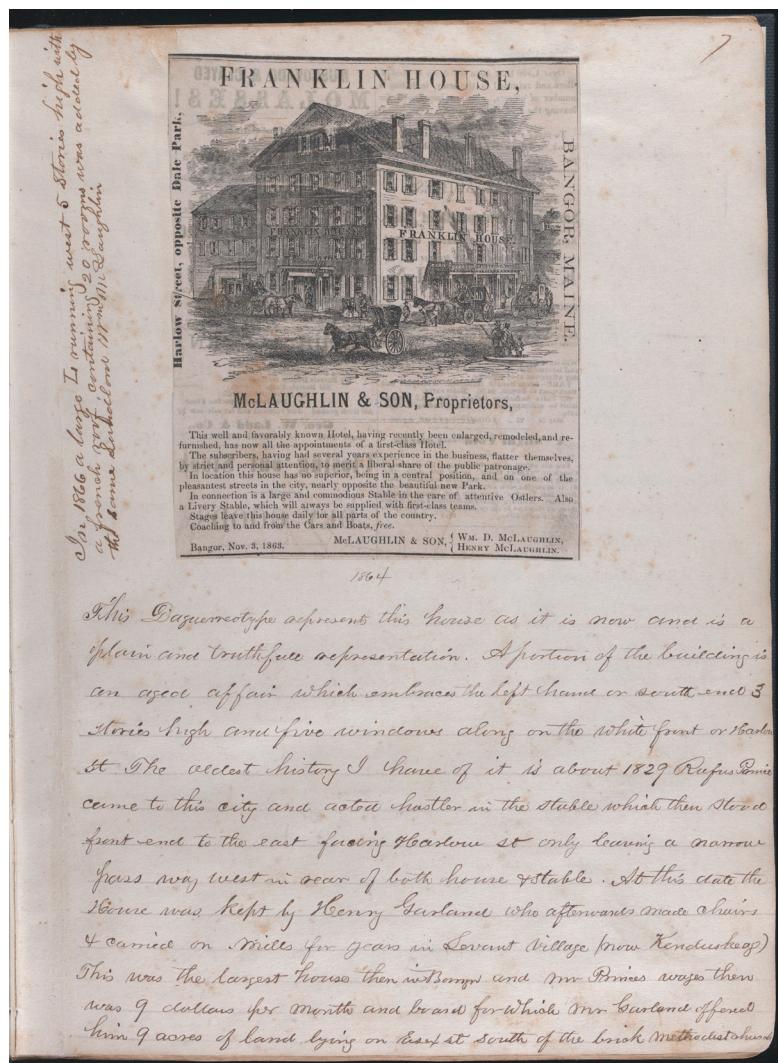
Bangor Nov 3, 1863.

[Sideways at left]

In 1866 a large L running west 5 stories high with a french roof containing 20 rooms was added by the same Landlord W^m McLaughlin

1864

This Daguerreotype represents this house as it is now and is a plain and truthfull representation. A portion of the building is an aged affair which embraces the left hand or south end 3 stories high and five windows along on the white front on Harlow St The oldest history I have of it is about 1829 Rufus Prince came to this city and acted hostler in the stable which then stood front end to the east facing Harlow st only leaving a narrow pass way west in rear of both house & stable. At this date the House was kept by Henry Garland who afterwards made chairs & carried on Mills for years in Levant Village (now Kenduskeag) This was the largest house then in Bangor and mr Princes wages then was 9 dollars per month and board for which mr Garland offered him 9 acres of land lying on Essex st south of the brick methodist church



18th
for 9 months work equal to 9 dollar per acre. Mr Prince
examined it and thought it a fair trade but instead of
purchasing it he engaged in the Post Office under Deacon Royal
B Clark and this land came into use so that the last lots
sold in 1856 for 15 hundred dollars 65x100 feet or four
thousand five hundred dollars per acre. When I came to Ban
gor last in 1844 Ira D. Glover had just left the house and to
show how poor business was then I will say that Hollis Bow
man collected the city tax and he dunned & dunned
Glover until he finally paid the tax to which Mr Bowman
began to write a receipt when Glover said it was of no conse
quence about a receipt he never would ask him again for it.
Mess Record & Courrier leased it about this spring (Charles O Record
from Oxford county now dead & I W Courrier now in Portland).
They kept the house some two or three years when its present
landlord & owner W^m McLaughlin came down from Cornish or
some of those towns where was a blacksmith farmer & tavern keeper
and bought the original house & lot. Coming from the country as
he did he drew all the old carts and vehicles which had formerly
put up at the Hatch house and also made it a deposture for many
of the country stages. disregarding all law he sold liquor and soon
his house was thronged. he then set up a cheap boarding system
whereby clerks & families could board there as cheap as they could
keep house and he began to flourish like a green bay tree.
He moved two large stables to the rear of the L running west & pur
chased the shore land all west of his lot then bout 75 acres of
land of various parties (R D Grindle & Fred Drew for two) paying
from 100 to 125 for acre and enriched it in a high state of cultivation

8

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During the Weaver & Dow temperance times it became rather dangerous selling liquor in an open bar upon which he made alterations in the house and encased a bar room in rear of the South stairs which admitted no light and fitted up a nice bar and put the liquor at 12 cents a drink to pay risk In this way he soon made money enough to enlarge the house about one third and the City permitted to sell so that he built on the fourth story and the addition in length also purchase land and made a stable out to central bridge & set up a hayscale which when completed made a valuable and handsome piece of property. Since Mr McLaughlin opened this house there has been a regular line of paddy boys & men working in it from time to time until the entire help consists of the cheapest and most desperate fellows the city affords. his farm lying on the Glenburn road keeps centre st in a whorl from April to November with Bull dogs and dog fights as well as a disgraceful scene of the kind about the Franklin house some two or three times a week, O M Shaw marrying his daughter the connection in the business has spread the same disorder more or less to the Bangor House which has done much to demoralise the reputation of that once splendid House, McLaughlin's political sentiments being Copperhead he advertised the previous cut in the Bangor Democrat a paper utterly opposed to law and order having when printed under the head of the Daily Union been throwed out of the window and the press destroyed by Union men Bangor August 15 1866 during the war ale became a common beverage among the soldiers and also many religious people embraced it under the pretense of being good for the health In the Spring of 1866 A G Wakefield was elected mayor & he took steps to suppress ale in all fruit shops & such places and caused the following notice to be issued which gave a double chance the law was exercised

NOTICE
TO SELLERS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by an act of the Maine and distant, passed March 1854, and amended by an act of the Maine Legislature, passed March 1858, and also additional thereto. In obedience to said act, the undersigned will proceed to take measures to enforce the provisions of said act in all cases of violation thereof in this city, from and after Monday next.
H. B. PARSONS,
Mayor.

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[left of clipping]
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the priviledge to rise
from 5 to 10 cents

[Continued on next page]

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 enough to enlarge the house about one third and the City permitted
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 and most desperate fellows the city affords. His farm boys on the
 Glenham road keeps control in a whole from about 6 o'clock
 with bull dogs and dog fights as well as a disgraceful
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 three times a week. O. M. Shaw managing his daughter the connec-
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NOTICE
 TO SELLERS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by an or-
 der of the Mayor and Aldermen, passed May
 14, 1866, the City Marshal is directed to enforce the
 Act entitled an Act for the suppression of Drinking
 Houses and Tippling Shops, approved March 25th,
 1858, and acts additional thereto. In obedience to
 said orders, the undersigned will proceed to take
 measures to enforce the provisions of said act in all
 cases of violation thereof in this city, from and
 after Monday next.
 H. B. FARNHAM,
 May 16 City Marshal.

[Continued from previous page]

[right of clipping]
 a tumbler & increase their
 wealth and damaged my
 business the profits a dollar
 a day. The penobscot Exchan-
 ge sells a barrel a day
 at 15 cents a tumbler While
 A L & R C Boyd has been seized
 24 bbls of ale worth 374 dollars.

[clipping at center]

NOTICE

To Sellers of Intoxicating Liquors.
 Notice Is Hereby Given, That by an or-
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10

[printed illustration]

He could do it
for I see him.

[Printed illustration sideways on page]

Interior View Of The New York Hippodrome - Opening Night.

The largest Circus in America

Remarks on next page



Remarks on the large Circus.

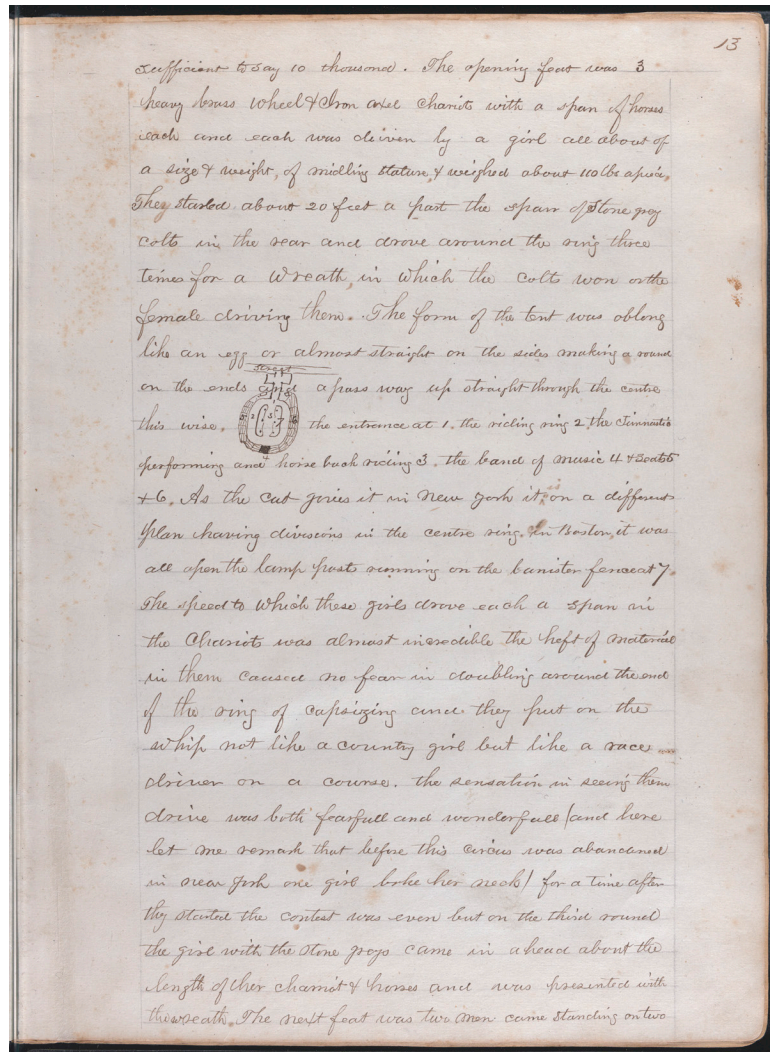
In 1853 the previous representation was exhibited in N York
 on the 4th of July at the time the great fire works
 were displayed on Boston Common it was exhibited there
 during the day 32 independent companies paraded and
 32 bands of music the best of which was the
 Roxbury in playing Money Musk on brass instruments
 this band was applauded by 40 thousand persons a
 bove all others the most curious band was the Scotch
 Bagpipe band from N York their instruments looked
 very much like gertapercha water pipes and their
 music sounded very much like a herd of various
 sized and hungry pigs. I went to the afternoon per-
 formance with Watson Plummer and when we entered we
 passed through a building erected for a ticket office say 40
 foot square and after securing a ticket we entered the
 grand canvas which was constructed inside as
 represented the seats running on an angle say 20 feet
 high leaving a space for chairrots &c to pass between the
 seats and the inner ring sufficiently wide for 3 spans
 of horses to pass each other a breast. This outer ring
 was in circumference Just a third of a mile long so
 in passing around the inner ring 3 times made Just
 one mile heat. on the left were board seats circus style
 at 25 cts, on the right settees sit upon risers like stairs
 embracing nearly the whole of one side at 50 cents
 a seat - the no it would seat I do not remember.

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sufficient to say 10 thousand. The opening feat was 3 heavy brass wheel & Iron axel chariots with a span of horses each and each was driven by a girl all about of a size & weight of midling stature & weighed about 110 lbs apiece. They started about 20 feet apart the span of Stone grey colts in the rear and drove around the ring three times for a wreath, in which the colts won or the female driving them. The form of the tent was oblong like an egg or almost straight on the sides making a round on the ends and a pass way up straight through the centre this wise. [Illustration] the entrance at 1 the riding ring 2 the Jimnastic performing and horse back riding 3 the band of music 4 & seats 5 is

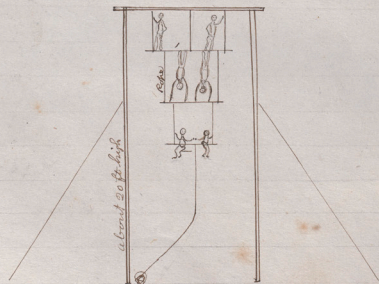
& 6 As the cut gives it in New York it is on a different plan having divisions in the centre ring. In Boston, it was all open the lamp post running on the banister fence at 7. The speed to which these girls drove each a span in the Chariots was almost incredible the heft of material in them caused no fear in doubling around the end of the ring of capsizing and they put on the whip not like a country girl but like a race driver on a course. the sensation in seeing them drive was both fearfull and wonderfull (and here let me remark that before this circus was abandoned in new York one girl broke her neck) for a time after they started the contest was even but on the third round the girl with the stone greys came in ahead about the length of her charriot & horses and was presented with the wreath. The next feat was two men came standing on two



14.

horses each and they rode the ring and came up through the Centre which was perfectly smooth and splendid. The next was a Gent and Lady in an open buggy. After they rode around once some poles were laid down say 50 feet a part and they drove over these poles showing that to ride in a waggon was a science that notwithstanding all the riding is little known. They would ride over these poles and not bounce up from the seat but keep perfect motion with the body of the buggy.

The other performances consisted of feats on a car drawn by horses in the Centre ring by boys turning & pitching and the feat on a pole as given two pages back. The introduction of swing exercises on a rope as below commenced in this Circus which was as wonderful as any feats were conducted with taste and pride.



In this exercise a boy hung one leg over the lower cross piece at figure 2 and another Jumped down from figure 1 and came astride of the boys leg at 2 say 7 feet the boy at 2 sustaining him without breaking his leg

14

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[Illustration]

[sideways] rope
about 20 ft high

In this exercise a boy hung one leg over the lower cross piece at figure 2 and another Jumped down from figure 1 and came astride of the boys leg at 2 say 7 feet the boy at 2 sustaining him without breaking his leg



15

[printed illustration, sideways on page]

Present Appearance of the Crystal Palace -- Remarks on Next Page 16
London 1853

The Crystal Palace as represented on the previous page from accounts by those who visited ^{it} was one of the most wonderful and gigantic undertakings ever entered into since the days of the ancient Kings. It was projected and carried through by the leading factories and mechanic interests from all parts of the world. As America & Europe were rivals in manufactures a mammoth house was built at London to exhibit a sample of manufactures from all kinds of mechanism who presented the same and entered it according to the rules of the committee. The building was built of glass and Iron and covered five acres of land and for beauty and convenience never was excelled. Several people attended it from this part of the country Thomas Drew of Harlow st for one. he said it cost him five hundred dollars to go, come & witness things of interest, during the construction and progress of the building and exhibition the papers were more or less taken up with its praise. Among the things exhibited from this section was a scribe rule by Darling & Schwartz (Mr Darling being my neighbour now) which was an inch long and when examined with a microscope it showed a thousand lines being divided in a thousand parts and with a naked eye was perfectly smooth. articles which drew a premium and actually merited

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 be found all over America. Duryeas Maizena, Bonds
 Boston cracker, which no man can get his receipt,
 Balls Pilot Bread of Salem the best bread for
 Explorers houses, and Seamen ever made. All the
 attractions that could be brought out in all the
 stores & Saloons in London were displayed on the
 occasion & Mr Drew as did Horace Greely of
 New York said London at midnight may well be
 styled the wonder of the world. The success was
 so great that an imitation was afterwards got up
 in New York and a Palace built but with
 what success is not known for the new
 had already worn off in the worlds Fair.
 The London fair was the means of some very good
 things one of which was a Gent met Horace
 Greely and he (Greely) had on a clean shirt &
 a decent suit of clothes such as he never was
 known to wear at home, another was to
 show old John Bull that America had
 talent that could defy the world both in
 education, fine arts, Mechanism, Political
 sentiments and religion furthermore people
 meeting from all nations made acquaintances with
 such and could witness costumes and manners
 in a day which would require years of travel to do.
 Mr Drew said as he gazed on the scene
 that his strongest impressions were that a
 lifetime was condensed in a day.

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 Mr Drew said as he gazed on the scene
 that his strongest impressions were that a
 lifetime was condensed in a day.



18

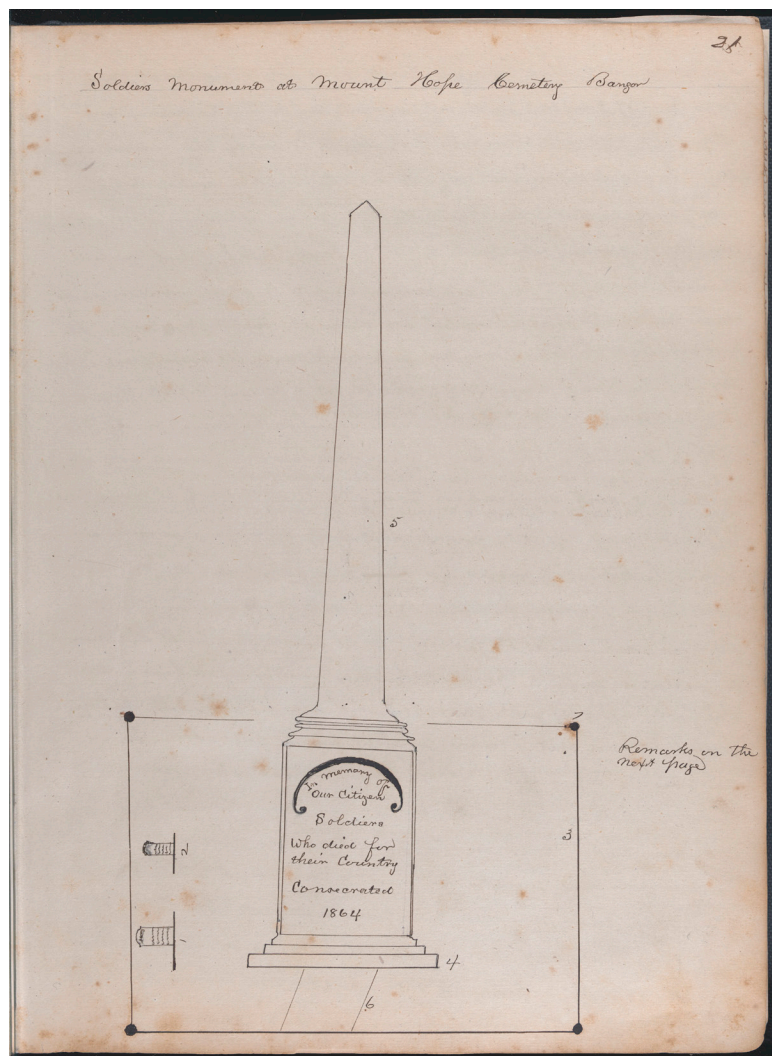
[printed illustration]
Railroad Accident Near Chicago. 1853

The Most heart reding Rail Road Accident
 which ever occurred in this country up to this date
 1864 is given on page In making these remarks at
 this date I have to do so from my recollections. as
 the accounts are in papers which are laid away and
 Some time would be required to look them up.
 This scene was caused by a draw being hoisted
 in a bridge either out of time or the cares being out
 of their time In the evidence on investigation the signals
 were right but the speed was so great and no appr
 ehentions of the draw being up the engineer was run
 ning at full speed when he discovered the draw
 hoisted but too late to brake down and the engine
 and some two or three cars were precipitated down
 some 30 feet drowning many in them and demolishing
 and piling up some forty cars in all in a minute.
 Professor Shephard of this city preached a sermon
 on the occasion in the vestry of the third Parish (the
 body of the house not being completed) on the un
 certainty of life and the necessity of being prep
 ared to depart this life at any moment. There pro
 bably never was a train which held the same
 number of persons that were inhabitants of
 so many different towns and states hence
 it spread for a time a general calamity
 all over the country. Several hundred were killed
 and wounded. Some of which lay under the wrecked
 cars for hours untill the cars could be cut to
 pieces before they could be removed. Considering this
 the one of the greatest magnitude. I will state one other case

19
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which happened in Bangor in 1849 on the Old Town Road while I was boarding in the Wilson house where Wilson did himself the engineer and Nedo the fireman. The Road purchased a 11 Ton engine which was nearly double the heft of the original engines and the road was then laid with thin bar iron spiked on a rail. instead of the chair & T rails they now use. Henry Sawyer was road master and putting the road as he supposed in order for the heavy engine thought he would ride over it as he had not done so for a long time. He got on the engine with Wilson & Nedo & ran in the vicinity of the Harthorn meadow when the track spread and capsized the engine down a steep bank and it remained bottom up in a bog with Sawyer under a steam faucet which became turned so it let out hot steam on his shoulder & back untill the faucet could be cut off with a cold chissel, the passengers brought water in their hats to condence what steam they could. Just after nearly 30 minutes in this humble position he was releived but the flesh was cooked to the bone. he was brought to the Bangor Depot and carried in the house which Ada was born in and died in about two hours. he had his sences till he died and when he was brought down on a lumber car he gave Wilson minute directions about his family affairs, his son then a babe (Eugene) was clerk for me six weeks this Spring

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Soldiers Monument at Mount Hope Cemetery Bangor

[illustration]

In Memory of
Our Citizen
Soldiers
Who died for
their Country
Consecrated
1864

[At right]
Remarks on the
next page

22

The previous outline represents the monument consecrated at Mount Hope June 17 Friday 1864, on the 16th the weather was dry and the mercury stood at from 100 to 103 in the shade on the 17 it was 89 at mid day The monument was built by a subscription and was intended to be erected in central Park but was finally erected where it is on the level ground which was in 1839 a flower and seed garden carried on by W^m B Harlow the son of Doct Bradford Harlow. The eager to be the first ones in Bangor to erect a benevolent monument makes this transaction somewhat premature, The cost I have been unable to learn but its dimensions are inferior to many which supposed it would be much larger & higher The object of Mount Hope Co to have it placed on the low land was to increase the value & quicken the sale of these lots which were a slow sale. The four panels are nearly all covered with names and those who die in the war from Bangor here after must have their names subscribed on the upper pyramid or be un noticed, the base above ground is a ~~square~~ stone 7 feet square the others in proportion, the pannel portion is 3 feet 8 wide 8 ft 1 inch long the whole structure as a mairie 28 feet high or 30 from the first bank The mound is enclosed with a granite barrier instead of a fence about one foot above the grade and about 8 inches thick with the top rounded and set against a short granite post at the four corners as represented at 7 The barrier 3 The pyramid 5 base 4 entrance 6 Carpenters grave & head stones 1 & 2. At an early hour on the 17th Thousands congregated from the surrounding country to Maine & other streets while our own citizens in large numbers went up to Mount Hope before the heat was intense & carried their dinner as all the coaches charged 50 cents a person up & down At one o'clock the streets were alive with veicles jiggers two horse mud waggons

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buggy do people on foot and every conceivable way to go to witness the consecration The Bangor light Infantry A Portion of the Cavalry one gun & 18 men of the Brewer Artillery Company B State guards and the Knight Templars and the Bangor Cornet Band formed on maine st when I went to L T Hills saloon & 21 persons piled into Oren Tylers stage waggon with a span of light sorrel horses at 25 cents each Junior my Son took my Store waggon about the 14th and slid down hill run against M^cGintys post Store in the head board & brought up with his foot & ankle between them so he could not step on that foot for 5 days consequently my wife could not go to witness the consecration but she went to Mechanic st & saw the procession pass. I went before the procession and mounted the fence just above the red bridge & counted in one little square field 257 carriages the ground was covered and both sides of the road lined with carriages as far up & down as the eye could extend I then went on to the ground and measured & sketched the monument and the scene presented a dream more than real life the tall trees on the hill west of the monument and the tops of the tombs and many lots were covered with females seated on the ground interspersed among the trees and the side of the hill gave a picture which no painter could facimile Mr Sawyer Photographed the scene setting his machine on the west but if he had sit it in the road at the east the grandest picture would have been taken ever seen in Bangor I then went to see the procession march up and the dust was a perfect sheet so much so that the Knights rode to near the ground and the L Infantry broke ranks and came out of order on the rail track at the east of the maine road The order was carried out as is printed on the next page and I judged that 10 thousand persons were on the road and ground There was nothing

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to be seen or heard but people dust and a street perfectly full of carriages sometimes 3 abreast and both sides of the road full of people on foot it was impossible for but a small portion of the audience to hear the Speakers and I came down on foot and to show how the dust blew I will say that many times while I was on the side of the road I could not tell who was passing in the middle let me take either side of the road I chose, Lemonade sold on the ground for 5 cents a tumbler made of about a half a spoon full of sugar and a sixteenth of a Lemon to a glass perfect imposition. As the Bangor Cornet Band was in the service when many a brave man fell whose name is inscribed on the monument I give their names and occupation as a record some having already left the Band who were then members and my intimate acquaintances.

[Left column]

The Solders Monument. The monument is now completed and the grounds prepared with the exception of a very small portion of turfing which will be furnished today.

It is a very handsome structure and adds materially to the attractions at Mount Hope. It is set in a square, surrounded by a solid stone wall, with corner posts handsomely worked

The arrangements for the consecration are now nearly completed and the committee of arrangements are prepared to announce the following programme:

Order Of Procession

17th of June 1964 1864

Company A of Cavalry, Capt Mansel.

Artillery, Capt J N Downe.

Band.

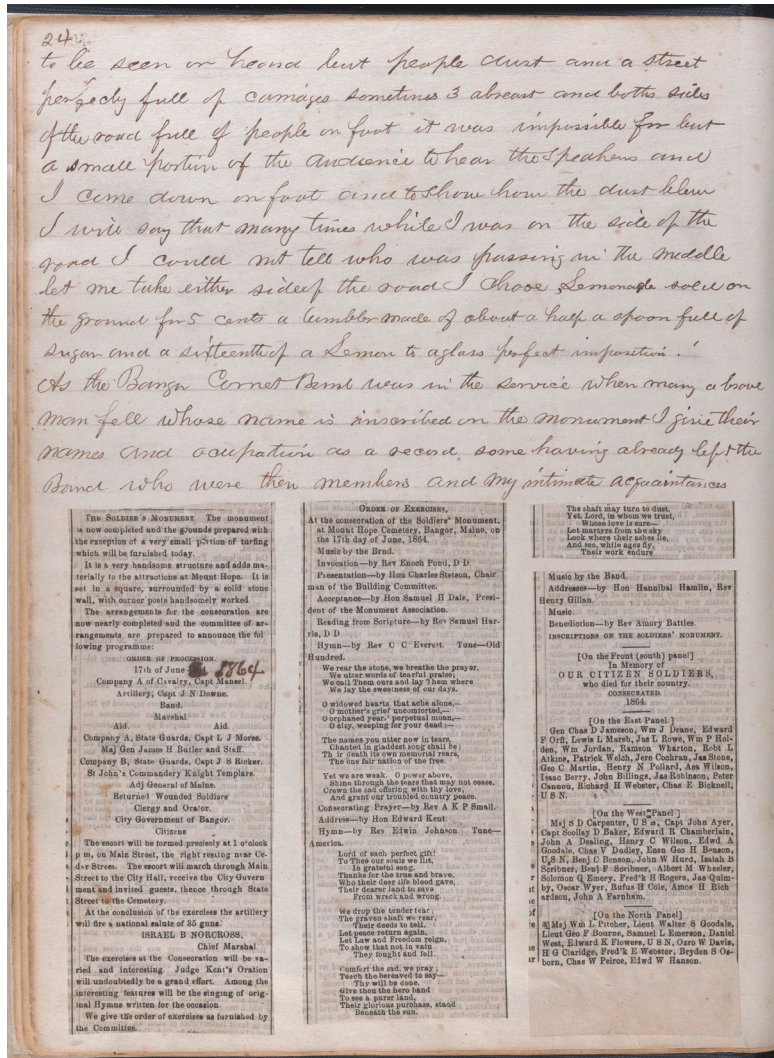
Marshal.

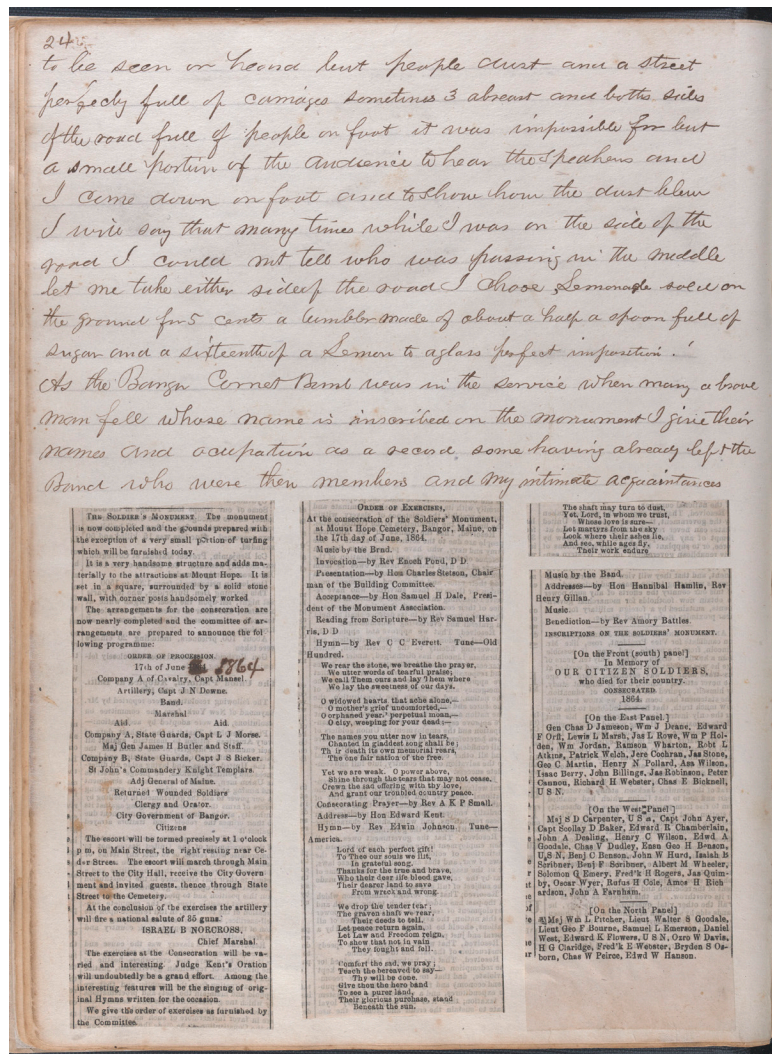
Aid. Aid.

Company A, State Guards, Capt L J Morse.

Maj Gen James H Butler and Staff.

Company B, State Guards, Capt J S Ricker. [Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

St John's Commandery Knight Templars.

Adj General of Maine.

Returned Wounded Soldiers

Clergy and Orator.

City Government of Bangor.

Citizens

The escort will be formed precisely at 1 o'clock p m, in Main Street, the right resting near Cedar Street. The escort will march through Main Street to the City Hall, receive the City Government and invited guests, thence through State Street to the Cemetery.

At the conclusion of the exercises the artillery will fire a national salute of 35 guns.

Israel B Norcross,

Chief Marshal.

The exercises at the Consecration will be varied and interesting. Judge Kent's Oration will undoubtedly be a grand effort. Among the interesting features will be the singing of original Hymns written for the occasion.

We give the order of exercises as furnished by the Committee.

[Center column]

Order Of Exercises

At the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, at Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Maine, on the 15th day of June, 1864.

Music by the Band.

Invocation--by Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D.

Presentation--by Hon Charles Stetson, Chair man of the Building Committee.

Acceptance--by Hon Samuel H Dale, President of the Monument Association.

Reading from Scripture--by Rev Samuel Harris, D.D.

Hymn--by Rev C C Everett. Tune--Old Hundred.

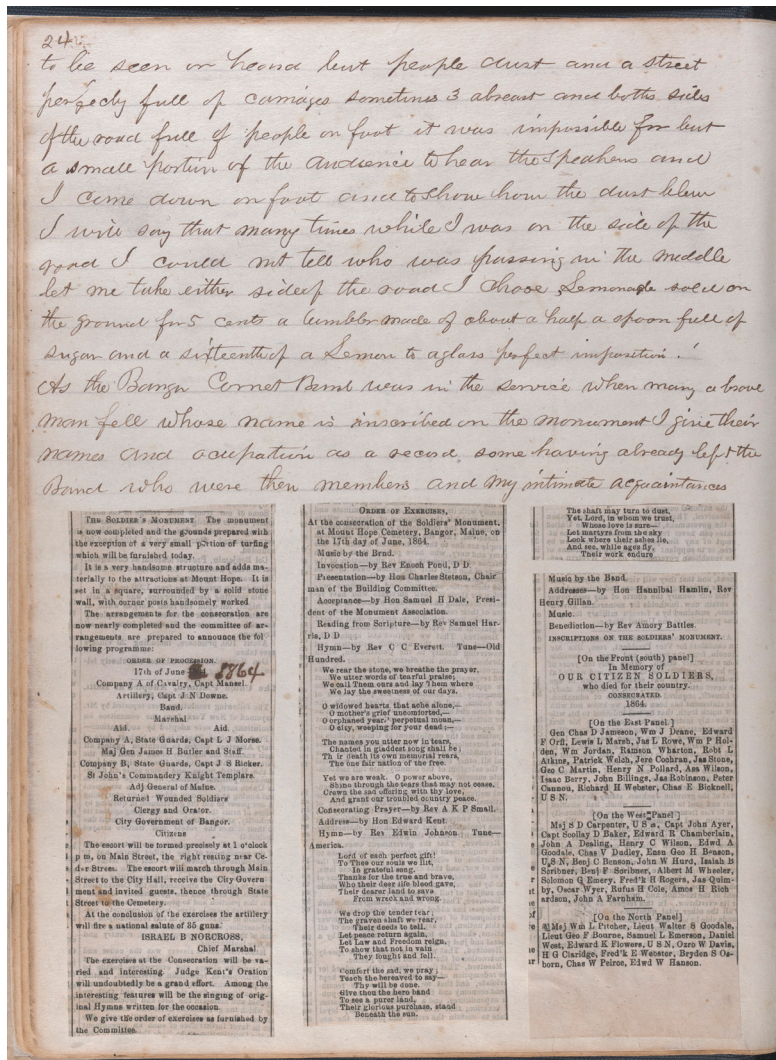
We rear the stone, we breathe the prayer,

We utter words of tearful praise

We call them ours and lay them where

We lay the sweetness of our days.

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]
O widowed hearts that ache alone—
O mother's grief uncomforted,—
O orphaned year.' perpetual moan,—
O city, weeping for your dead;—

The names you utter now in tears,
Chanted in gladdest song shall be;
Their death its own memorial rears,
The one fair nation of the free.

Yet we are weak. O power above,
Shine through the tears that may not cease.
Crown the sad offering with thy love,
And grant our troubled country peace.
Consecrating Prayer—by Rev A K P Small.
Address—by Hon Edward Kent.
Hymn—by Rev Edwin Johnson. Tune—
America.

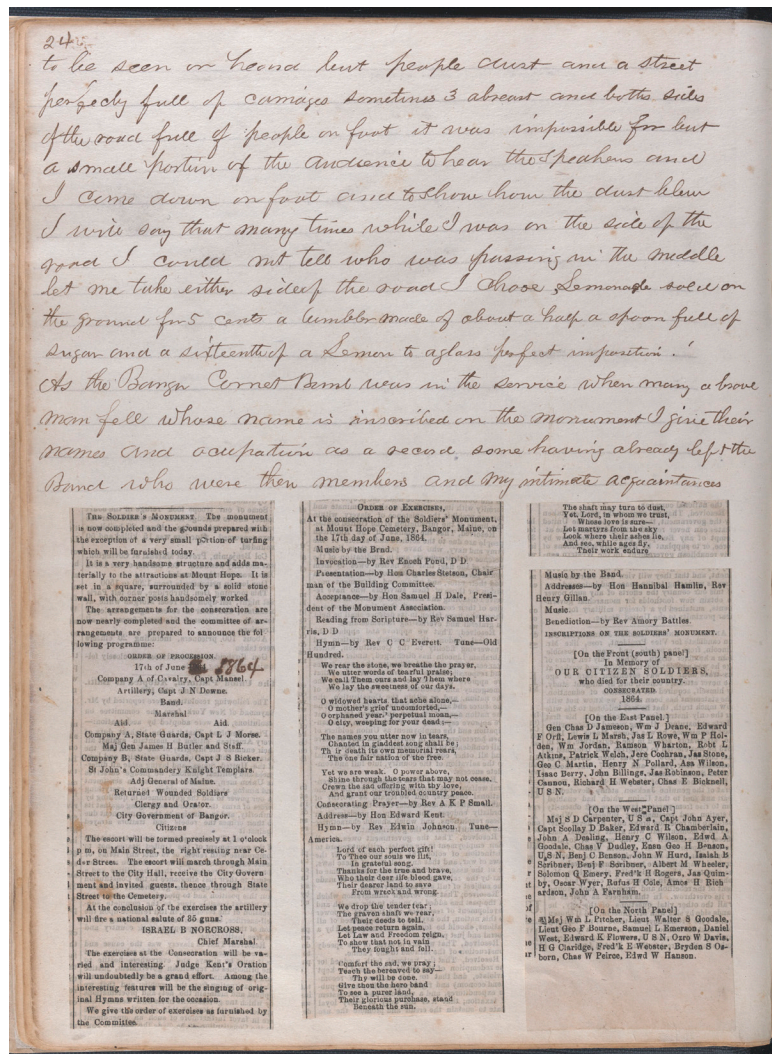
Lord of each perfect gift!
To Thee our souls we lift,

In grateful song.
Thanks for the true and brave,
Who their dear life blood gave,
Their dearer land to save
From wreck and wrong.

We drop the tender tear;
The graven shaft we rear,
Their deeds to tell.
Let peace return again,
Let Law and Freedom reign,
To show that not in vain
They fought and fell.

Comfort the sad, we pray;
Teach the bereaved to say--
Thy will be done.
Give thou the hero band
To see a purer land,
Their glorious purchase, stand
Beneath the sun.

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

[right column]

The shaft may turn to dust,
Yet, Lord, in whom we trust,

Whose love is sure--

Let martyrs from the sky
Look where their ashes lie,
And see, while ages fly,

Their work endure

Music by the Band.

Addresses--by Hon Hannibal Hamlin, Rev
Henry Gillan.

Music.

Benediction--by Rev Amory Battles.

Inscriptions On The Soldiers' Monument.

(On the Front (south) panel)

In Memory of

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

who died for their country.

Consecrated

1864.

(On the East Panel.)

Gen Chas D Jameson, Wm J Deane, Edward
F Orft, Lewis L Marsh, Jas L Rowe, Wm P Hol-
den, Wm Jordan, Ramson Wharton, Robt L
Atkins, Patrick Welch, Jere Cochran, Jas Stone,
Geo C Martin, Henry N Pollard, Asa Wilson,
Isaac Berry, John Billings, Jas Robinson, Peter
Cannou, Richard H Webster, Chas E Bicknell,
USN.

(On the West Panel)

Maj SD Carpenter, USA, Capt John Ayer,
Capt Scollay D Baker, Edward R Chamberlain,
John A Dealing, Henry C Wilson, Edwd A
Goodale, Chas V Dudley, Ensn Geo H Benson,
USN, Benj C Benson, John W Hurd, Isaiah B
Scribner, Benj F Scribner, Albert M Wheeler,
Solomon G Emery, Fred'k H Rogers, Jas Quim-
by, Oscar Wyer, Rufus H Cole, Amos H Rich-
ardson, John A Farnham.

(On the North Panel)

Maj Wm L Pitcher, Lieut Walter S Goodale,
Lieut Geo F Bourne, Samuel L Emerson, Daniel
West, Edward K Flowers, USN, Ozro W Davis,
H G Claridge, Fred'k E Webster, Bryden S Os-
born, Chas W Peirce, Edwd Hanson.

1864 June 17
Bangor Cornet Band. (Terms 3 dollars)

[sideways at right]

4 envelopes

for a dollar

Instruments Bell Back & German Silver.

Uniforms Blue broad cloth long frock coat & pants
cap about half way between a navy and a fighting man,
pants trimmed with gold cord on the seems The coat of arms
on the front of the cap a circle with two instruments crossed.

E H Goodale Leader, Cornet, & Piston Jeweler

A D Harlow former do do do Jeweler

Willard B Peakes do do Joiner

Charles A Frost (I suppose so) do do Morocco Dresser

E M Smith E Flat Alto Sailmaker

William L Seavey do do do Carver

Albert L Spencer B Flat do Dancing Master

H F Woods E Bass Tuber Painter (what are you
saying

James Percival B Flat Bass Painter

Wm Henry Pinchard B Flat Baritone (Tin Worker)

Albion Morris Side Drummer (Carpenter)

John Morris boy Symballs

E G Townsend Bass Drum Wool puller

[illustration at left top]

Band

uniform

[illustration at right top]

Knight

Templars

uniform

[illustration at left bottom]

Co B State

guard

uniform

[illustration at right bottom]

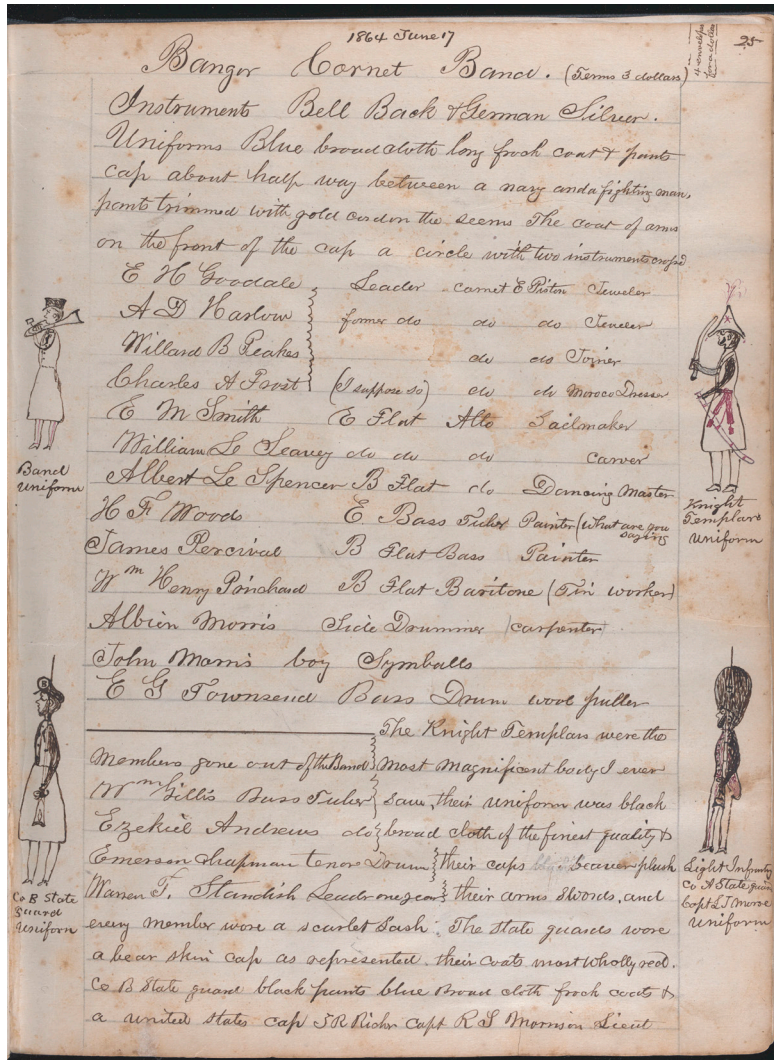
Light Infantry

co A State guard

Capt L J Morse

uniform

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

1864 June 17

Banger Cornet Band. (Dinner 3 dollars)

Instruments Bell Back German Silver.

Uniforms Blue broad cloth long frock coat & pants cap about half way between a navy and a fighting man, pants trimmed with gold cord on the seams. The coat of arms on the front of the cap a circle with two instruments crossed.

E H Goodale	Leader	Cornet & Boston	Jeweler
A D Haslow	former do	do	do
William B Peakes	do	do	do
Charles A Frost	(Saxophone do)	do	do
E M Smith	E Flut	Alto	Sackmaker
William Le Seauy	do	do	do
Albert Le Spencer	B Flut	do	Deming Master
H F Woods	E Bass	Sidel	Painter (what are you doing?)
James Percival	B Flut	Bass	Painter
Wm Henry Panchaud	B Flut	Baritone	(Singer worker)
Alvin Morris	Side	Drum	Carpenter
John Morris	boy	Cymbals	
E G Townsend	Bass	Drum	wool fuller

The Knight Templars were the most magnificent body I ever saw, their uniform was black broad cloth of the finest quality & their caps black beaver plush their arms swords, and every member wore a scarlet sash. The state guards wore a bear skin cap as represented their coats most wholly red. Co B State guard black pants blue Broad cloth frock coats & a united states cap J R Ricker Capt R L Morrison Lieut.

Co B State Guard Uniform

Co A State Guard Uniform

[left column]

Members gone out of the Band
Wm Gillis Bass Tuber
Ezekiel Andrews do
Emerson Chapman Tenor Drum
Warren F. Standish Leadr one year

[right column]

The Knight Templars were the most magnificent body I ever saw, their uniform was black broad cloth of the finest quality & their caps black beaver plush their arms swords, and every member wore a scarlet sash. The state guards wore a bear skin cap as represented their coats most wholly red. Co B State guard black pants blue Broad cloth frock coats & a united states cap J R Ricker Capt R L Morrison Lieut.

1864

Jesse Fremonts secesh letter to the copper heads of the United States.

A man who but a few years ago was the apple and pride of the give them Jesse & free territory union people of the whole country. How vain are all things here below how false & yet how fair.

[Top left column]

Letter of Acceptance of Gen. Fremont.

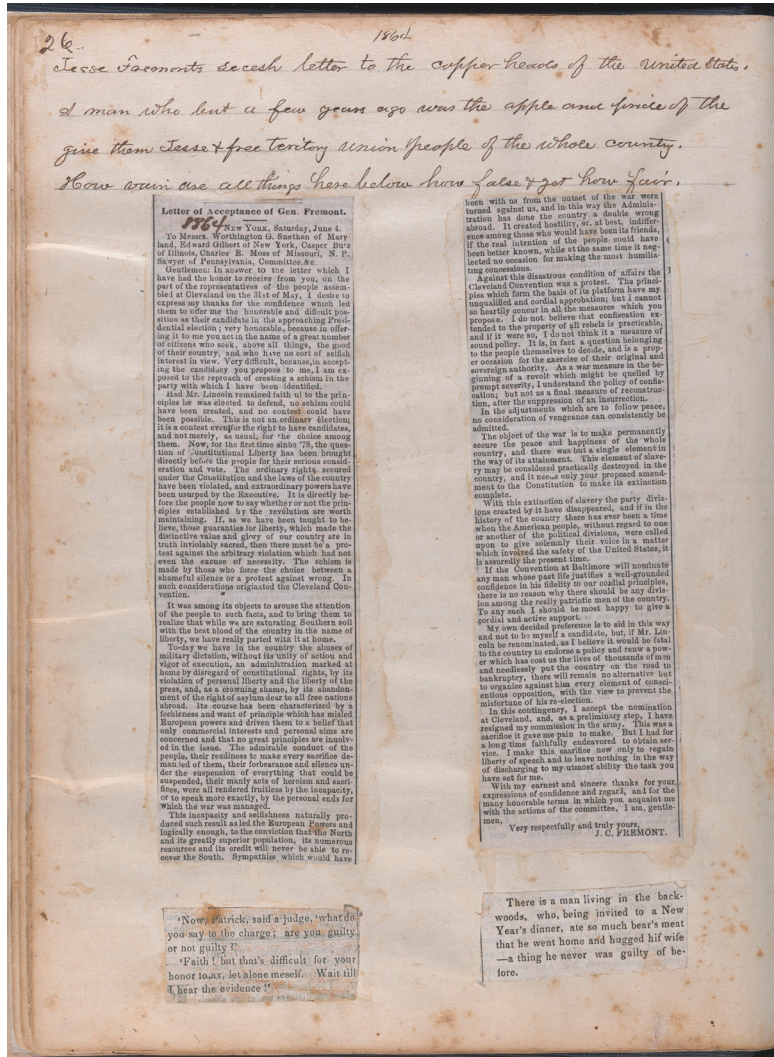
1864 New York, Saturday, June 4.

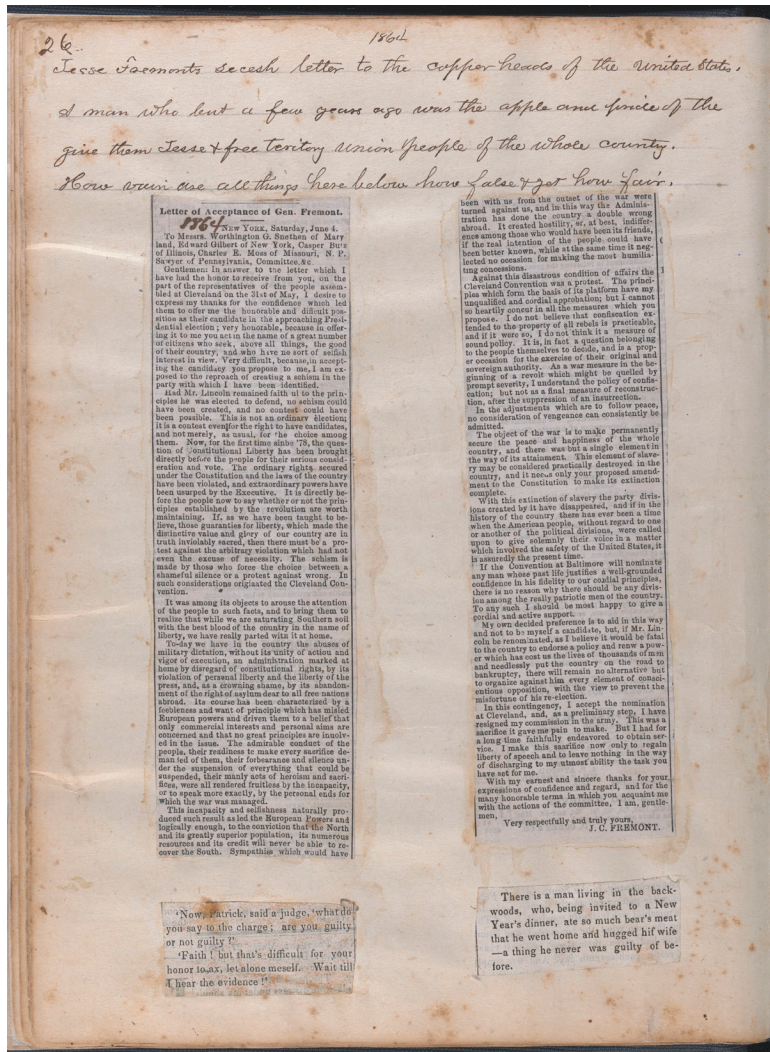
To Messrs. Worthington G. Snethen of Maryland, Edward Gilbert of New York, Casper Butz of Illinois, Charles E. Moss of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer of Pennsylvania, Committee &c.

Gentlemen: In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer the honorable and difficult position as their candidate in the approaching Presidential election; very honorable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek, above all things, the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because, in accepting the candidacy you propose to me I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election; it is a contest even for the right to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now, for the first time since '78, the question of Constitutional Liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the revolution are worth maintaining. If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees for liberty, which made the distinctive value and glory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]
even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such consideration origiaated the Cleveland Convention.

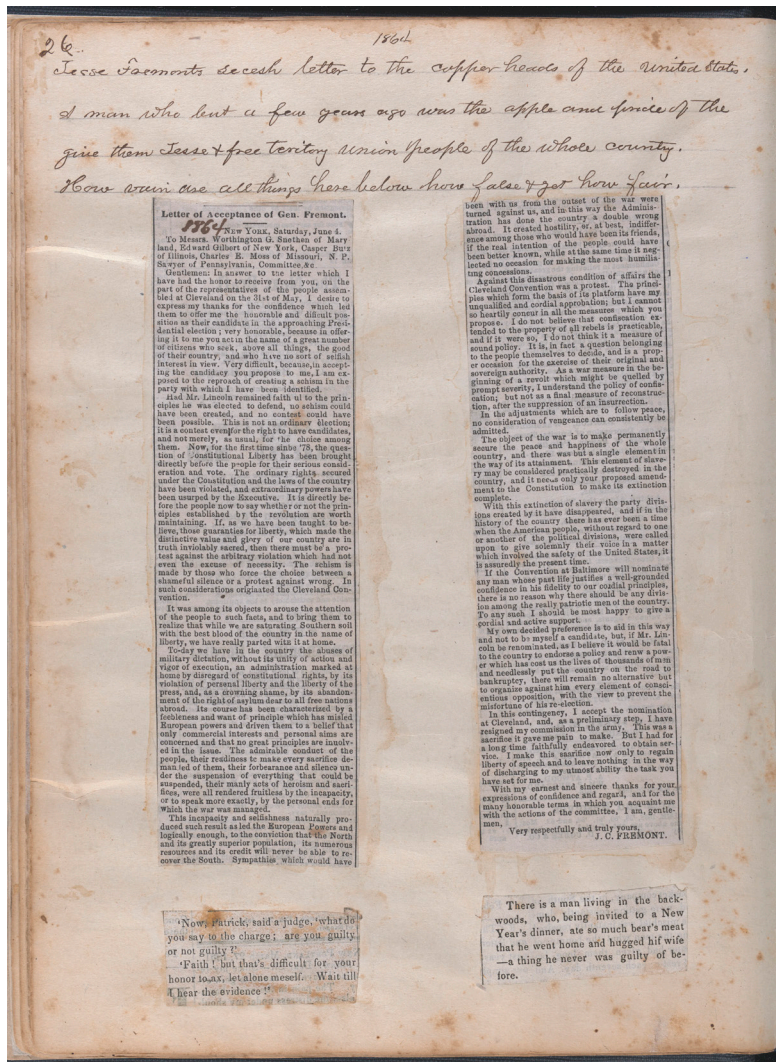
It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted wite it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of military dictation, without the unity of actiou and and vigor of execution, an administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned and that no great principles are inuolved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness tc make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their manly acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed.

This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such result as led the European Powers and logically enough, to the conviction that the North and its greatly superior population, its numerous resources and its credit will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies which would have

[Top Right Column]
been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the Administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or, at best, indifference among those who would have been its friends, if the real intention of the people could have been better known, while at the same time it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels is practicable, and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure in the beginning of a revolt which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction, after the suppression of an insurrection.

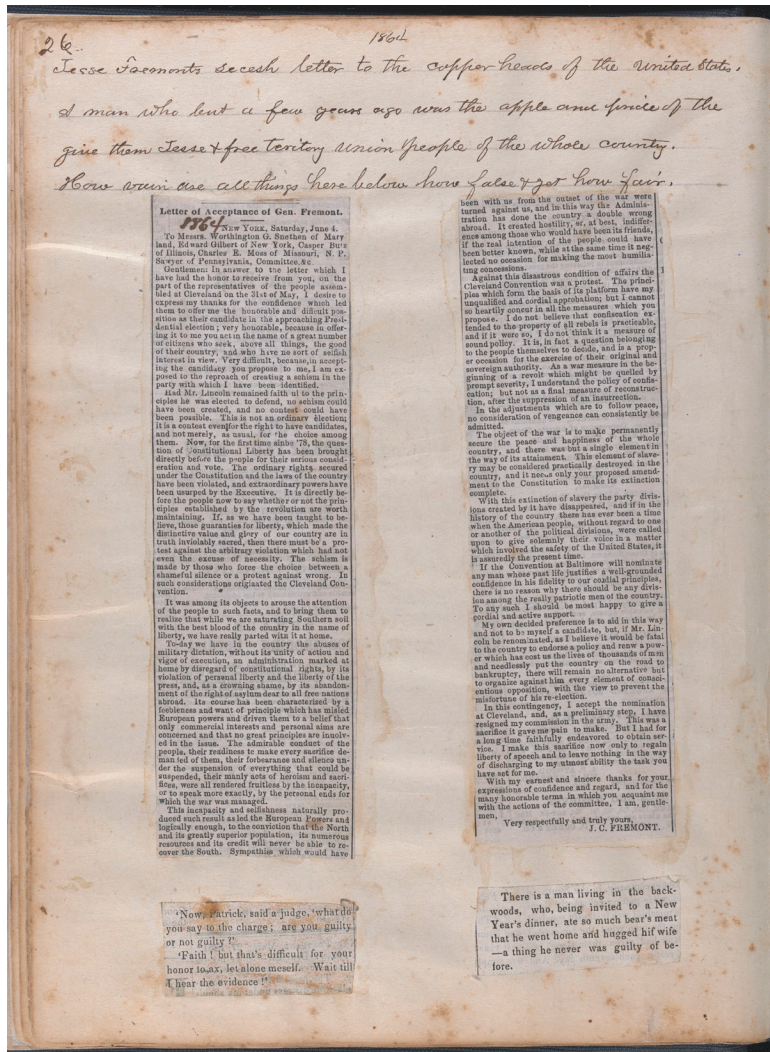
In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment to the Constitution to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have disappeared, and if in the history of the country there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cordial principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I should be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

My own decided preference is to aid in this way and not be myself a candidate, but, if Mr. Lincoln be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time faithfully endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the committee. I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

[Bottom left]

'Now, Patrick, said a judge, 'what do you say to the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?'

'Faith! but that's difficult for your honor to ax, let alone meself. Wait till I hear the evidence!'

[Bottom right]

There is a man living in the backwoods, who, being invited to a New Year's dinner, ate so much bear's meat that he went home and hugged his wife—a thing he never was guilty of before.