

Shoulder Arms

[Illustration]

[At right]

Remarks on page 115

[Sideways]

The First Volunteer a Bangor Man.

In the speech of Hon. Lewis Barker, Speaker of the House, made upon assuming the chair, he referred in glowing terms to the prompt action of Maine in support of the General Government, even before the rebellion broke out in arms, and related the following interesting fact, honorable alike to our city and the State. Mr. Barker's speech is of considerable length, and we cannot to day give it in full. He said:

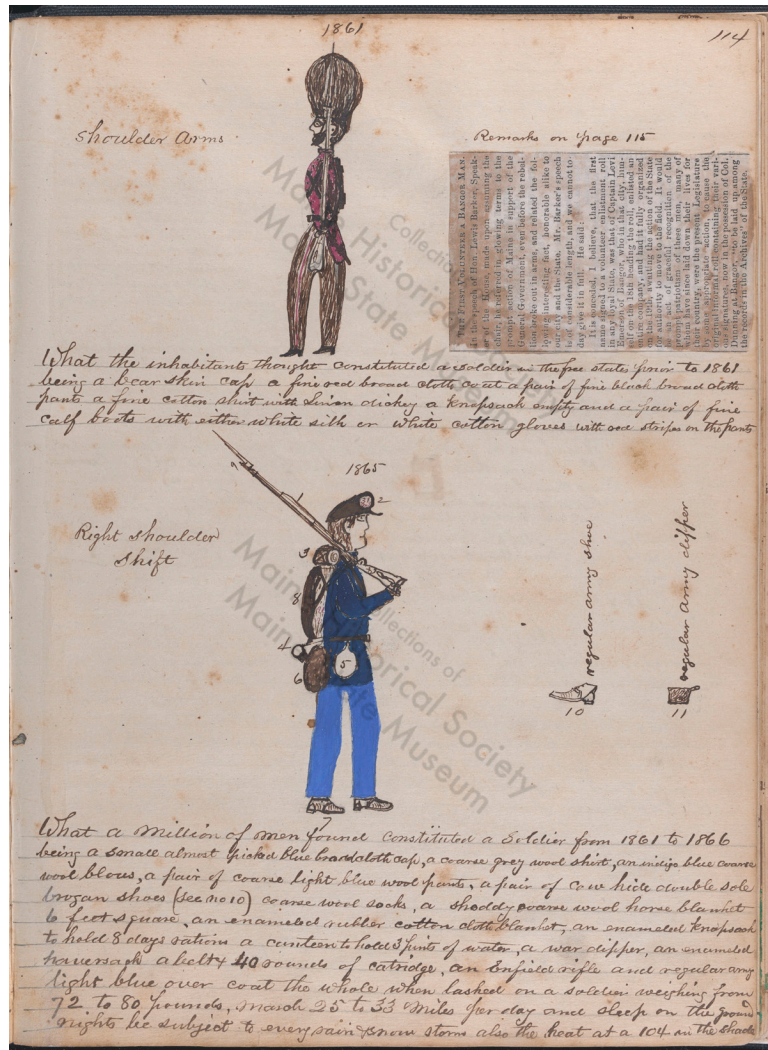
It is conceded, I believe, that the first name assigned to a volunteer enlistment roll in any loyal State, was that of Captain Levi Emerson of Bangor, who in that city, himself on the 18th heading the roll, enlisted an entire company, and had it fully organized on the 19th, awaiting the action of the State for authority to move to the field. It would be an act of graceful recognition of the prompt patriotism of these men, many of whom have since laid down their lives for their country, were the present Legislature by some appropriate action, to cause the original informal role containing their various signatures, now in the possession of Col. Dunning at Bangor, "to be laid up among the records in the Archives" of the State.

What the inhabitants thought constituted a soldier in the free states prior to 1861

being a bear skin cap a fine red broad cloth coat a pair of fine black broad cloth pants a fine cotton shirt with Linen dickey a knapsack empty and a pair of fine calf boots with either white silk or white cotton gloves with stripes on the pants

[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]



1865

Right shoulder  
Shift

[Illustration]

[sideways at right]

[Illustration]

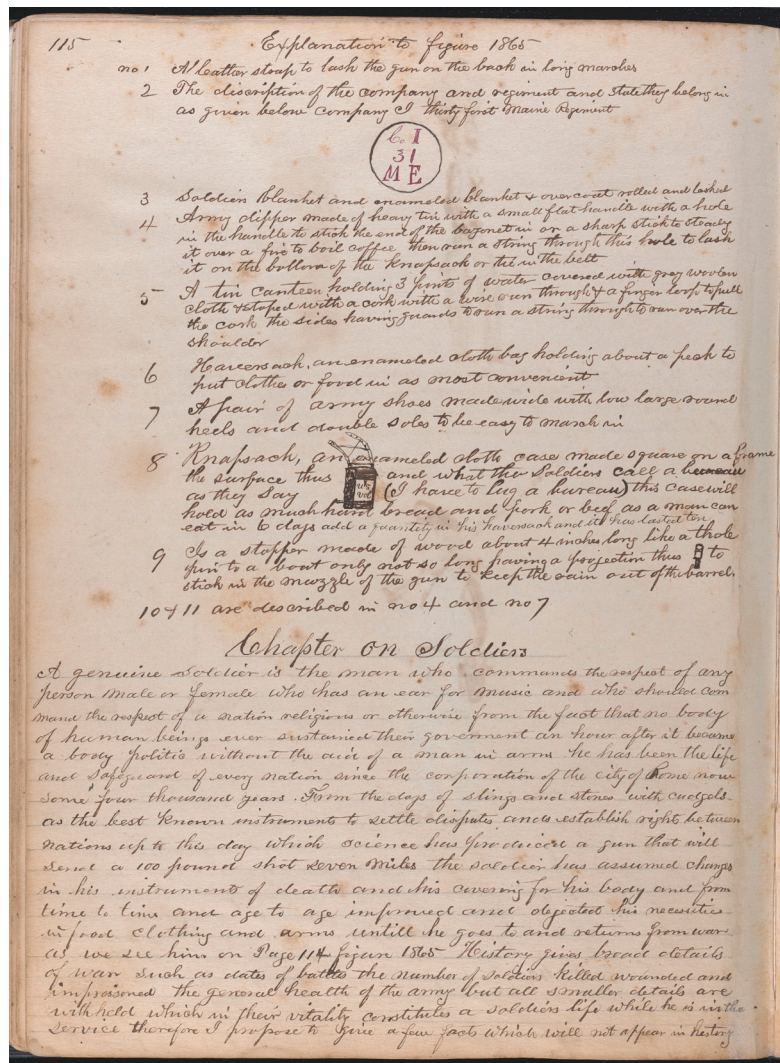
regular army shoe

[Illustration]

regular army dipper

What a million of men found constituted a soldier from 1861 to 1866  
 being a small almost picked blue broadcloth cap, a coarse grey wool shirt, an  
 indigo blue coarse  
 wool blouse, a pair of coarse light blue wool pants, a pair of cow hide double sole  
 brogan shoes (See no 10) coarse wool socks, a shoddy coarse wool horse blanket  
 6 feet square, an enameled rubber cotton cloth blanket, an enameled knapsack  
 to hold 8 days rations a canteen to hold 3 pints of water, a war dipper, an  
 enameled  
 haversack a belt & 40 rounds of catridge, an Engield rifle and regular army  
 light blue over coat the whole when lashed on a soldier weighing from  
 72 to 80 pounds, march 25 to 33 miles per day and sleep on the ground  
 nights be subject to every rain & snow storms also the heat at 104 in the shade





115

# Explanation to figure 1865

- no 1 A leather strap to lash the gun on the back in long marches
- 2 The description of the company and regiment and state they belong in as given below company I thirty first Maine Regiment  
[Illustration]
- 3 Soldiers blanket and enameled blanket & over coat rolled and lashed
- 4 Army dipper made of heavy tin with a small flat handle with a hole in the handle to stick the end of the bayonet in or a sharp stick to steady it over a fire to boil coffee then run a string through this hole to lash it on the bottom of the knapsack or tie in the belt
- 5 A tin canteen holding 3 pints of water covered with grey woolen cloth & stoped with a cork with a wire run through & a finger loop to pull the cork the sides having guards to run a string through to run over the shoulder
- 6 Haversack, an enameled cloth bag holding about a peck to put clothes or food in as most convenient
- 7 A pair of army shoes made wide with low large round heels and double soles to be easy to march in
- 8 Knapsack, an enameled cloth case made square on a frame the surface thus [illustration] and what the soldiers call a bureau as they say (I have to lug a bureau) this case will hold as much hard bread and pork or beef as a man can eat in 6 days add a quantity in his haversack and it has lasted ten
- 9 Is a stopper made of wood about 4 inches long like a thole pin to a boat only not so long having a projection thus [illustration] to stick in the muzzle of the gun to keep the rain out of the barrel.
- 10 & 11 are described in no 4 and no 7

## Chapter on Soldiers

A genuine Soldier is the man who command the respect of any person male or female who has an ear for music and who should command the respect of a nation religious or otherwise from the fact that no body of human beings ever sustained their government an hour after it became a body politic without the aid of a man in arms he has been the life and safeguard of every nation since the corporation of the city of Rome now some four thousand years. From the days of slings and stones with cudgels as the best known instruments to settle disputes and establish rights between nations up to this day which science has produced a gun that will send a 100 pound shot seven miles the soldier has assumed changes in his instruments of death and his covering for his body and from time to time and age to age improved and objected his necessities in food clothing and arms until he goes to and returns from war as we see him on Page 114 figure 1865 History gives broad details of war such as dates of birth the number of soldiers killed wounded and imprisoned the general health of the army but all smaller details are withheld which in their vitality constitutes a soldiers life while he is in the service therefore I propose to give a few facts which will not appear in history

In the dates from 1840 to 1861 Several States Maine being one considered our nation in such perfect safety that an organisation of military was needles and unnecessary and therefore abandoned the duty of training as formerly three times a year

and mustering in the fall. During the space above mentioned those who had a military tact about them and did not feel willing to give up all military display volunteered in independent companies purchased their own uniforms and drilled in halls paying as it were every expence while in some cases the state would furnish arms as a loan. In the good old days when musters were in vogue every fall the country was in its happiest days and when they were abolished society became

in the highest state of danger and secession availed themselves immediately of this golden

opportunity and moved the northern arms Southward untill they had nearly stripped new

England of every cannon and many small arms. At this date religious men were decidedly opposed to general Musters and went in for its anihilation and the thing went down and those few men such as Rinaldo B. Wiggin Levi Murch James Dean Edward Getchell and others who laboured long to sustain an independent company were a laughfing stock because they embraced the idea that training was worth their labour. The thing became so much run out that when a celebration was meditated or any body of Men were expected to visit Bangor this Solitary Light Infrantry was the only company that could turn out to escort to and from the boats and cars or escort a procession in our political campaign or enliven any picnic or social festivity and at times the firemen filled their place. the science became so near run out that a man dressed in uniform and pass

ing through the street would create a sneer and perhaps a laugh by lookers on unless he was in his company in full ranks.

When the rebellion opened and fired on fort sumpter april 12 1861 maj Anderson

with some 60 to 70 soldiers were all that noble structure had to defend its authority.

the news reached the state of Maine in a few days and who were the first men to enlist & risk their lives to save the capitol. (answer) the very same men which I have

named were the first who made their appearance on the arsenal grounds to protect our religious institutions. men rushed from their counting rooms and stores. Mechanics

[Continued on next page]

In the dates from 1840 to 1861 Several States Maine being one considered our nation in such perfect safety that an organization of military was needles and unnecessary and therefore abandoned the duty of training as formerly three times a year and mustering in the fall. During the space above mentioned those who had a military tact about them and did not feel willing to give up all military display volunteered in independent companies purchased their own uniforms and drilled in halls paying as it were every expence while in some cases the state would furnish arms as a loan. In the good old days when musters were in vogue every fall the country was in its happiest days and when they were abolished society became in the highest state of danger and secession availed themselves immediately of this golden opportunity and moved the northern arms Southward untill they had nearly stripped new England of every cannon and many small arms. At this date religious men were decidedly opposed to general Musters and went in for its anihilation and the thing went down and those few men such as Rinaldo B. Wiggin Levi Murch James Dean Edward Getchell and others who laboured long to sustain an independent company were a laughfing stock because they embraced the idea that training was worth their labour. The thing became so much run out that when a celebration was meditated or any body of Men were expected to visit Bangor this Solitary Light Infrantry was the only company that could turn out to escort to and from the boats and cars or escort a procession in our political campaign or enliven any picnic or social festivity and at times the firemen filled their place. the science became so near run out that a man dressed in uniform and pass ing through the street would create a sneer and perhaps a laugh by lookers on unless he was in his company in full ranks. When the rebellion opened and fired on fort sumpter april 12 1861 maj Anderson with some 60 to 70 soldiers were all that noble structure had to defend its authority. The news reached the state of Maine in a few days and who were the first men to enlist & risk their lives to save the capitol. (answer) the very same men which I have named were the first who made their appearance on the arsenal grounds to protect our religious institutions. men rushed from their counting rooms and stores. Mechanics



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necessary and therefore abandoned the duty of training as formerly three times a year  
and meetings in the fact, leaving the place alone unprotected. Those who had  
a military look about them could not feel willing to give up all military display  
volunteers in independent companies purchased their own uniforms and drilled  
in shells paying as it were every expense while in some cases the State would  
furnish arms as a loan. In the good old days when musters were in vogue every  
year the county was in its happiest days and when they were abolished society became  
in the highest state of change and seclusion. Availed themselves immediately of this golden  
opportunity and moved the northern arm northward until they had nearly stopped near  
England. Every cannon and many service arms. At this date religious men  
were decidedly opposed to general musters and went into it with hesitation and  
the thing went down and therefore men such as Daniel B. Wiggins Levi Munk  
James Dean Edmund Estelle and others who labored long to sustain  
an independent company were a laughing stock to some. They were not the  
idea that training was worth their labor. The thing became so much run out  
that when a celebration was instituted or any body of men were expected to visit  
Bangs this fall day light company was the only company that could turn out to  
escort to and from the boats and cars on escort a procession in our political com-  
munion or on any picnic or social festivity and at times the women filled their  
place. The scene became so near run out that a man dressed in uniform and had  
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unless he was in his company at full rank.  
When the rebellion opened and fired on Fort Sumter April 12 1861 Maj Anderson  
with some 60 to 70 soldiers were all that noble devotion had to defend its authority.  
The news reached the State of Maine in a few days and who were the first men to  
enlist with their lives to save the Capital (concord) they were some men which have  
named were the first who made their appearance on the several grounds to protect our  
religious institutions. Men rushed from their counting rooms and stores and homes  
dropped their tools and aprons clerks left their salaries and shouldered muskets  
began to eat hard bread & beef on tables out doors and sleep in rough barracks  
on a blanket system in sight of their own houses and feather beds. The religious  
men, such as J S Wheelwright Rev Mr A K Small E F Duren O H Ingalls being  
men who had never allowed any blacking boots on Sunday were among the foremost  
to urge men to enlist never mind whether such swore or ever went to their  
meeting and when the men took the field these same religious men went thither to see  
them drill on Sundays and O H Ingalls was as fast for Sunday training now as he had  
been better opposed to general musters previous. Dancing men were the first  
best soldiers in the field and the second Maine Regiment embraced over four  
hundred young men of this class of volunteers for three months while about  
one religious man to a hundred made up the remainder. This regiment was  
raised 970 strong drilled for the field clothed armed and equipped in about 30  
days. The whole equipment except the guns were made during this short time and  
the regiment were drilled in Hardee tactics to double quick, change on the run  
fall back and counter march—march in two lines four companies march by two  
lines by file right & left and the whole tactics was a revolution from first to last  
felt feelings we had to contend with for 970 families had at least one of its mem-  
bers on the field and in all probability the chances were more than even that  
perhaps all these friends were to enter perhaps in the future world and every parade  
foretold that the future was a mystery not yet unfolded, therefore every loyal heart was

[Continued from previous page]

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on scotts drill therefore we had neither a soldier drilled or a suit of clothes a  
knapsack canteen, dipper or gun or a shoe or blanket ready made for the  
present

service. The sound of music and the excitement of such a body of men drilling  
called thousands from their daily pursuits to witness the then singular  
manouvers

and these marchings and dress parades were among the most touching and  
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117 stood with arms wide extended to contribute every comfort and an encouragement to the brave young men who volunteered not for what they could earn for this empty day but to establish and defend the rights which were on the very brink of being pushed from us by a host of traitor scoundrels. In the arms beat about the streets and officers rode to and fro Henry Holden, W. Lawrence, Thomas Day, J. C. Satchel, W. H. Lawrence, Daniel Whipple, John Adams, Charles Roberts, Charles Dimes, Fuller Orff, John Clary and a host of others as in their unimpaired spirit within them as they could not work duty called and they must not go and they entered for three months. Many thought they were going to see Washington city and the country and in three months they would be at home and their companies was so large that some really thought that one might see about three Southern men and it has since been demonstrated that in an hour this was true.

The duties of a soldier and his necessary avocations soon as little known at that day as was the magnitude of the rebellion to the cabinet at Washington for when the first regiment made their first march having their knapsacks smashed and their caps split not a person in a hundred knew the least idea what they were doing. The first regiment (for instance Company A Second Maine Regiment) on the caps as on page 116 was engaged of every soldier nothing was known even by the officers of Stars and stripes designating Divisions and Corps (Corps) and a few found a piece of the stripes on sergeants and corporals arms stars on captains' shoulders and chevrons because when this regiment left Bangor every man in it was dressable officers and all but when they were mustered into the U.S. service. The Colonel Major captains, lieutenants and lieutenants that on dark blue frock coats took a set of pants while you are had them ever since a suit as I have given in page 116's paper. Daniel Whipple (see page 111) took an ensign position in a hole of a boat from Bangor to New York ship Chandler Star over at 3 White Birch Street at 9 one morning at 12 the next day he enlisted a 110 men and marched them to the Arsenal in 1861. On the 8 and each company drilled in the Park now John W. Wagoner's field sports only on the 15th of June did I see these companies contained young and middle aged men who I had been acquainted with well. I spent much time seeing them drill and my soul and body was braced up in their welfare. On the night before the regiment left for Washington I walked up Harlow St with W. Lawrence and at the foot of High School hill he and I halted and conversed about one hour. I found he did not know the first principle about fighting an army. He thought his regiment was going into the field and then to be set free every man to fight for himself and use his own discretion perhaps he had to hand some as a street rowe but I told him he would be subject to orders and perhaps have to stand in line a half or even all day without moving this he thought queer. The regiment went on its mission and when passing through Broadway New York the splendor of its band and soldierly bearing of the whole regiment created the highest applause and wonder of any regiment ever sent from New England. It entirely surprised the New Yorkers they imagined as did the South that down east Yankees had horns but when they came to the test at Bull Run New York had not a regiment even their zouaves who had any comparison to the 2<sup>d</sup> Maine. The officers had never Mustered regiments in service and passing from state to U.S. service from 3 months to 3 years any quantity of mistakes were made in the papers of the 2<sup>d</sup> Maine some were properly made some were not. The regiment was pushed from place to place and in a short time were head over heels in the ill fated battle of Bull Run. Rinaldo B. Wiggan when he left carried a frock coat a pair of thin boots some white shirts and white pants supposing that the might be times when they might go to a party or be invited to a persons house and supposing that white pants would be wanted in hot weather in the southern states others who could do the same and had the same view but they had not been there long before they commenced writing to their friends send me some woolen stocking some drawers for we are suffering nights and some tobacco some writing paper and post stamps we cant get them here at any price this regiment in the battle of Bull Run showed valor which drew tears from the higher officers and Fuller Orff was shot through the abdomen & his bowels let out & he died. Henry Holden had a grape shot pass through his thigh

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bone and smash it to pieces he stuck it together & came at it & found it a pig sty for days 175  
 when it was set & grew together leaving his leg two inches shorter than before & in camp he  
 danced a Quadrille on a charge in a ditch Co H was running bent over to screen  
 them and Bill Seaverance supposing he had his head and shoulders below the  
 edge  
 of it was above and a cannon ball took off the top of his right shoulder to which  
 he jumped out to see how he was hurt & was grabbed by the Johnnies & carried to  
 prison where he had to eat a small piece of saney[?] pork and a little thin strip of  
 sour bread 7 months and came very near starving and perishing. on his return  
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 his soldier & prison life which was enough to make a person turn inside out at  
 the brutality he and thousands of others experienced in those cursed prisons  
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 night in the Irish 69 new york quarters where every man in 12 hours was comple  
 tely covered with lice and sowders at best and once on a person to get ride of  
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 lice and it will tickle ^ almost to death although every one has suffered every  
 thing with the pest of the earth, nothing will dampen a mans pride and make  
 him feel so miserable as these vermin. In the four years past every camp every  
 Steamboat ever car and every Hotell has been subject to those vermin  
 every prison every receiving ship, gun boat and transport in the navy and  
 the return soldiers have strewn them over evy home they have visited. When the  
 22  
 & 26 regiments returd to Bangor they hardly had time to lay off their knapsacks  
 at  
 the barracks even while many ladies were present sit down & pulled up  
 their trowser legs and began to hunt vermin the suffering in warm weath  
 or cold from this insect has been more than all the hunger thirst or marche  
 except where prisoners have been starved to death by southern scoundrels  
 on the call for the second three hundred thousand portions of this district  
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[Continued on next page]

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[Continued from previous page]

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when it was set & ran together leaving his leg two inches shorter than before he was caught & I have  
cleaved a Quabbin on a charge in a ditch. Co. #2 was running out over to Doreen  
them and Bill Seavonner suffering he had his head and shoulders below the edge  
of it was above and a cannon ball took off the top of his right shoulder to which  
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four bread 7 months could come very dear during and pinching on his skin.  
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lie and it will teach them almost to death although every one has suffered every  
thing with the best of the earth nothing will dampen a mans pride and make  
him feel so miserable as these vermin for the four years past every camp every  
steamer boat every car and every Hotel has been subject to these vermin  
every prison every seaming ship, even to at present transported in the navy and  
the action soldiers have shown them over anywhere they have visited. When the 22  
the 26 regiments arrived at Bangor they found the time to lay off their knapsacks at  
the barracks even while many ladies were present at dinner & put down  
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or cold from this insect has been more than all the hunger thirst or snoring  
except where prisoners have been starved to death by southern scoundrels  
on the coast for the 2d and 3rd regiments thousands of this district  
from the Scotch privates were compelled to draft and every town deficient  
had to fill its quota this deficiency came up in the down east towns where  
men were ignorant fishermen and in aroostook county in small towns & planta-  
tions. A barrack was built on the Willington farm on the Glenburn road about  
a mile & 3/4 from the custom house and 30 buildings one for each company a  
cook house officers quarters guard house hospital commissary department  
&c and several sutler buildings were attached making in all 108 buildings  
or accommodations for three thousand men the little quotas began to come in from  
each town all the way from 4 to 50 or even a hundred and as they came in each  
son was accompanied by his father some fathers & mothes others sisters &  
brothers and all along the roads & when they entered Bangor they kept up a perfect  
whorah at all the windows where girls & women were seeing them pass and they thought  
that the world was made of fools and they had permission to take the  
lead. As these county carriages left the barrack and returned day by day for  
a long time it appeared as though a mammoth funeral had been going  
on and these return carriages were the veicles of mourners the scene as  
they passed my store was day after day most impressive in consideration that  
50 per cent of these boys and men were to all intense burried to the persons  
who had thus made as it were their last and best gift This draft included  
some very fine young & middle aged men but as a majority were the last to  
volunteer or be drafted and a large portion taken as substitutes it made one of the most  
singular collections of men ever before drawn together as fast as received  
they were passed under guard and in the onset they knew nothing about  
what a guard meant they had not even an idea that they could not go  
and come at pleasure Six long weeks commencing in august 1862  
was occupied in accumulating clothing drilling &c 27 hundred men during  
this time centre street was the main thoroughfare for the whole body and all  
their friends and a host of visitors this street became the theatre of noise  
hooting and all such night and day sundays & all fences were torn down bee hives  
robbed trees pulled up and such brave business but nothing of a noble chara-

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singular collections of men ever before drawn together as fast as received  
they were passed under guard and in the onset they knew nothing about  
what a guard meant they had not even an idea that they could not go  
and come at pleasure Six long weeks commencing in august 1862

was occupied in accumulating clothing drilling &c 27 hundred men during  
this time centre street was the main thoroughfare for the whole body and all  
their friends and a host of visitors this street became the theatre of noise  
hooting

and all such night and day sundays & all fences were torn down bee hives  
robbed trees pulled up and such brave business but nothing of a noble chara-

119 cter had been exhibited as had in other regiments while here They would steel onions potatoes fruit &c pass bad postamps cheat omnibus men of their fare tare down sutlers buildings because they charged more in proportion for a tumbler of milk than they did by the quart & gallon and all such low dirty transactions till they began to fight among themselves and a double guard had to be placed between each regiment they demolished A L & R C Boyds building John A Wallis and Fred McLaughlins and stole from my store more than I made from them notwithstanding I was crowded with their custom.

In due season they were equipped and ordered away and when they left the sympathy for them was small but they were ordered to ship Island and from there to new Orleans. from there to Baton rough where they were stationed three months and suffered every thing and many a man died on account of heat & bad water from there they fought at Islands no 10 from there they were camped & marched to Vicksburg & Port Hudson and there they were under fire 42 days digging enfilades and breast works and after the surrender of vicksburg they took the up river route to Cairo where they took the cars and for 14 long days and nights never eat or slept only what they could in the cars and on the side walks from there to Bangor and when they arrived back we had a sight of war in its natural element, these men were nine months men and were gone about a year. the duties they performed were miraculous and owing to being discharged in so short a time they had but two sets of clothing one when they left here the other before the seige at Island no 10 consequently they were in a most deplorable condition both dirty and ragged The 26<sup>th</sup> had better officers and of the two this regiment was in the best condition they entered this city a regiment at a time the 22<sup>d</sup> was breakfasted at the barracks the 26<sup>th</sup> at norombega Hall The 22 was received by the Mayor T H Dale on Broadway on a Sunday. When the regiment halted it made it made many an eye wet, the packs on their backs the war worn clothes the dirt the poor health and feeble condition of many a man as seen in his very countenance, caused a reaction in the very persons who when they left were so bitter against them were now their warmest sympathisers and best friends

On the return of the 18 Maine another soldier left presented itself, this regiment left Bangor in August 1862 with nearly 1100 men embracing mostly men from 25 to 35 and 40 years old who had families of small children and who had farms and homelands all their days. Many of them were well educated men embracing lawyers and business men who went under the influence of that system with the determination of putting down rebellion. Some of my dear high borns say Mr Shaw Mr Grosvenor Charles John Prescott and others - Daniel Chipman who was in the same store with me two years was appointed Colonel and the regiment was presented with a flag by the ladies on Central Park August 1862

cter had been exhibited as had in other regiments while here They would steel onions potatoes fruit &c pass bad postamps cheat omnibus men of their fare tare down sutlers buildings because they charged more in proportion for a tumbler of milk than they did by the quart & gallon and all such low dirty transactions till they began to fight among themselves and a double guard had to be placed between each regiment they demolished A L & R C Boyds building John A Wallis and Fred McLaughlins and stole from my store more than I made from them notwithstanding I was crowded with their custom.

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and breast works and after the surrender of vicksburg they took the up river route to

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In this regiment some had no hats others had no stockings some had no blouses others had no shirts on some had no shoes and almost every man more or less either had then or had previous the chronic diarrhea which had thined his body and face many of them had to be removed from the cars to the Soldier's rest in carriages & one man sit in the cars after all was gone unable to tell his name

[Continued on next page]



119 etc had been isolated as had all other regiments while here. They would steel onions potatoes fruit &c. & thus had had enough chest on which men of their force laid down. Soldiers building because they charged more in proportion for a tumbler of molasses than they did for the sugar & rather once all dark cloudy from actions till they began to fight among themselves and a double force had to be placed between each regiment they demolished Robert C. Taylor's building John A. Wallis and Fred M. Douglas could state from my store more than I made from them notwithstanding I was crowded with their action. In due season they were equipped and ordered away and when they left they were fully for them very small but they were ordered to ship Island and further to New Orleans. From there to Baton Rouge where they were stationed three months and supposed very thing and many a march on account of heat & back water. Then they fought at Chalons so to from there they were camped & marched to Vicksburg & Port Hudson and there they were under fire 42 days digging trenches and breast works and after the surrendering Vicksburg they took the of some out to Cache when they took the cars and for 14 long days and nights never set or slept only what they could in the cars and on the side walks further to Vicksburg and when they arrived back we had a sight of war in its natural elements these men were mere months men and were gone about a year the duties they performed were miraculous and owing to being discharged in so short a time they had but two sets of clothing one when they left here the other before the siege at Island and so consequently they were in a most deplorable condition both dirty and ragged. The 26<sup>th</sup> of March latter officers arrived at the time the regiment was in the best condition they entered this city a regiment at a time the 2<sup>d</sup> was discharged at the barracks the 26<sup>th</sup> of November shall the 2<sup>d</sup> was received by the Mayor & 16<sup>th</sup> of December on a Sunday. When the regiment had been made it made many an eye wet, the packs on their backs the war worn clothes the dirt the poor health and feeble conditions of many a man as seen in his dog counterpane caused a sensation in the very persons who when they left were so better against them sure now their warmest sympathies and best friends. In this regiment some had no hats others had no stockings some had no breeches others had no shirts or some had no shoes and almost every man more or less either had then or had previous the chronic diarrhea which had thinned his body and face many of them had to be removed from the cars to hospital just as changes of one man set in the cars after all was gone unable to tell his name I fear real assistance that in the small town of Palmyra 8 men died after arriving here from this regiment & complaint. One of them was in my store who represented a skeleton his cheeks had amaciated so that he said he had actually pulled the skin off from the jaws at times to see whether it had grown on or not for he had not force enough in tongue to press his cheeks off as usual. He knew if he staid behind his regiment he would surly die and if he came with them he could do no more, he said he had dug trenches before Vicksburg 42 days and every night drove down four stakes & tied his blanket to them as the bottom of a cot bedstead & slept on it to keep out of the bugs snakes & worms and during that whole time he had never seen a well day. The men who lived to return in this regiment on their return were so gentlemanly that instead of trying to cheat they would put themselves out to make the quantities and change come out even 5 cents to accomodate a store keeper and they traveled up & down the same road that they day a year since as peaceable as a number of persons would go to church. In conversing with them they stated that the men who made the confusion while here were the first to be left in their graves, for they eat and drunk themselves to death in hot climates without discretion.

On the return of the 18 Maine another solelm sight presented itself. This regiment left Bangor in August 1862 with nearly 1100 men embracing mostly men from 25 to 35 and 40 years old who had families of small children and who had farmed and lumbered all their days. Many of them were well educated men embracing lawyers and business men who went under the influence of patriotism with the determination of putting down rebellion some of my own neigh bours Lawyer Shaw Mr Crosman Charly Small John Prescott and others-- Daniel Chaplin who was in the same store with me two years was appointed colonel and the regiment was presented with a flag by the ladies on central Park before they left

[Continued from previous page]

I learned afterwards that in the small town of Palmyra 8 men died after arriving home

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[Continued from previous page]

with war worn clothes their knapsacks haversacks canteens dippers overcoats guns cartridges  
&c and was in fine health They had participated in the battle of the wilderness spotsylvania deep bottom Repiadan Railroad and a host of others and been expressed to the virginia and Maryland sun been without food at times from four to six days and never run or deserted. This Regiment was comprised of a large portion of boys and middle aged men the boys some of them not over 14 years old when they enlisted and which out were the  
six footers and were the first in the field and last off. While the cars came in I was on the west market about 6 A M at 7 Junior & Elmer & I went to central park to see them march up harlow st. They march around Harlows cornr at right shoulder shift with fixed bayonets as figure 1865 page 114 and such a sight perhaps I nor my family will never again see (a soldier as he is) God bless every man drunk or sober. They were well behaved although when discharged not so civil as the 18<sup>th</sup> was They marched to the high school yard & stacked arms and laid off their knapsacks & then marched to the tables und a broad banner suspended between two maple trees thus.

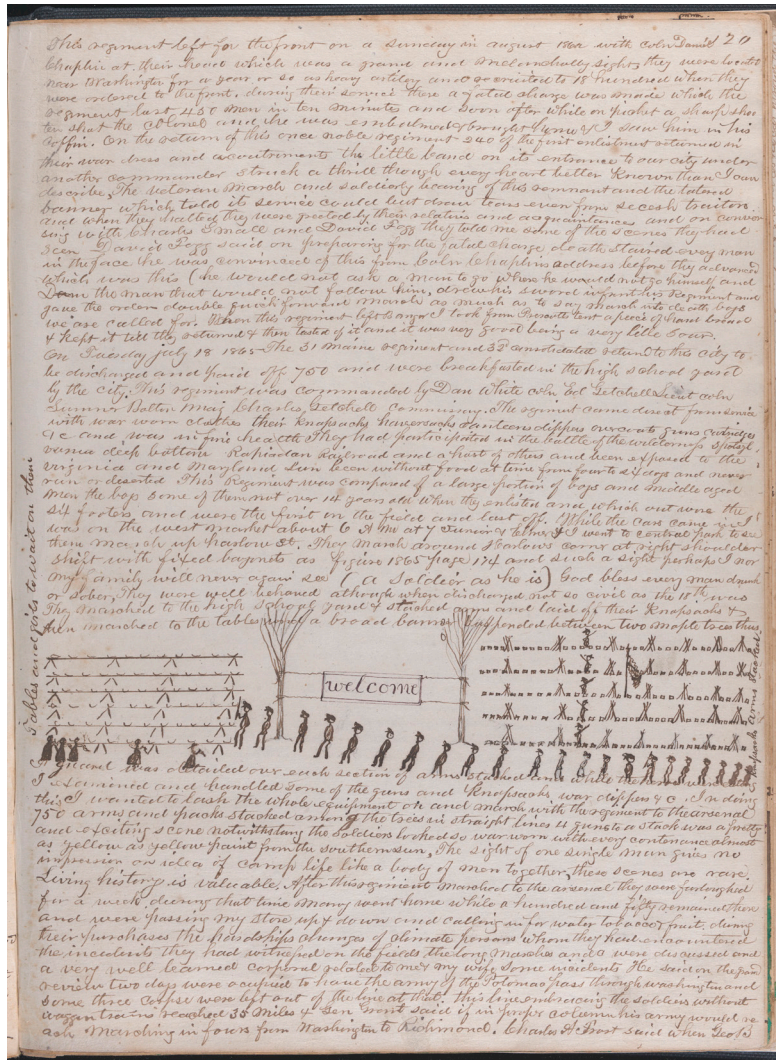
[Illustration.]  
welcome

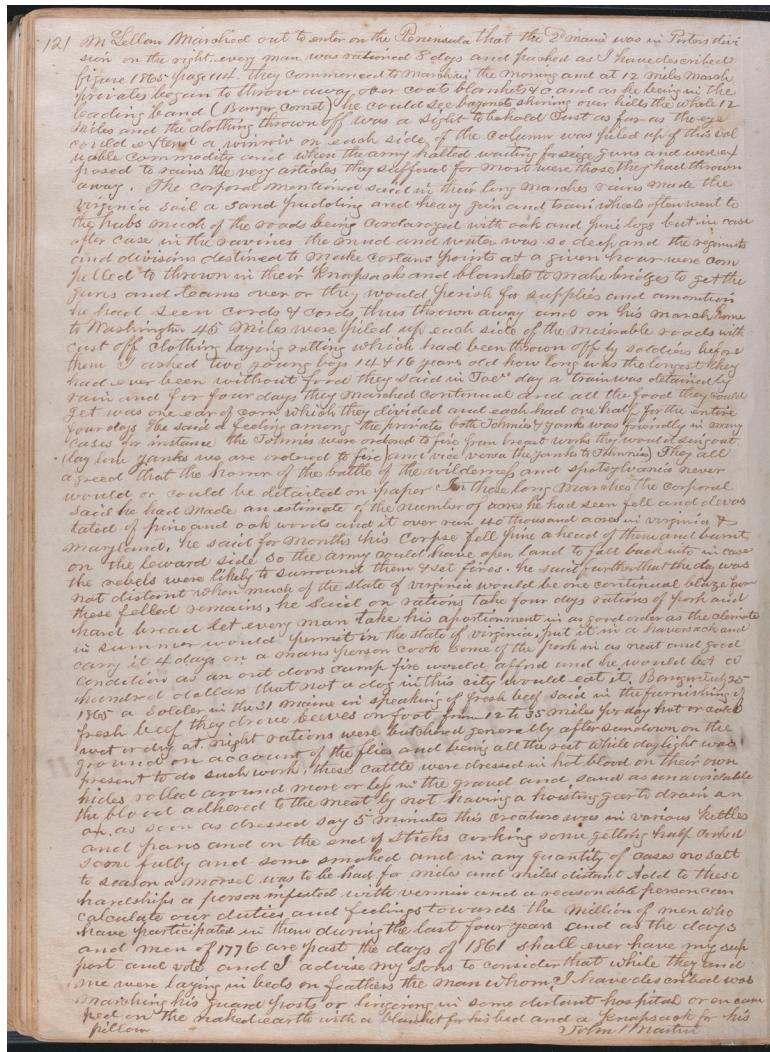
A guard was detailed over each section of arms stacked and while the heroes were eating I examined and handled some of the guns and knapsacks war dippers &c. In doing this I wanted to lash the whole equipment on and march with the regiment to the arsenal 750 arms and packs stacked among the trees in straight lines 4 guns to a stack was a pretty and exciting scene notwithstanding the soldiers looked so war worn with every countenance almost

as yellow as yellow paint from the southern sun. The sight of one single man gives no impression or idea of camp life like a body of men together. these scenes are rare. Living history is valuable. After this regiment marched to the arsenal they were furloughed

for a week during that time many went home while a hundred and fifty remained there and were passing my store up & down and calling in for water tobacco & fruit during their purchases the hardships changes of climate persons whom they had encountered the incidents they had witnessed on the fields the long marches and c were discussed and a very well learned corporal related to me & my wife some incidents He said on the grand review two days were occupied to have the army of the Potomac pass through washington and

some three corpse were left out of the line at that. this line embracing the soldiers without waggon trains reached 35 miles & Gen Grant said if in proper column his army would reach Marching in fours from Washington to Richmond. Charles A Frost said when Geo B





121

McLellan marched out to enter on the Peninsula that the 2<sup>d</sup> Maine was in Porters divi

sion on the right every man was rationed 8 days and packed as I have described figure 1865 page 114. they commenced to march in the morning and at 12 miles march

privates began to throw away over coats blankets &c and as he being in the leading band (Bangor Cornet) he could see bayonets shining over hills the whole 12

miles and the clothing thrown off was a sight to behold Just as far as the eye could extend a winnow on each side of the column was piled up of this vol uable commodity and when the army halted waiting for siege guns and were ex posed to rains the very articles they suffered for most were those they had thrown

away. The corporal mentioned said in their long marches rains made the virginia soil a sand pudding and heavy gun and train wheels often went to the hubs much of the roads being cordaroyed with oak and pine logs but in case after case in the ravines the mud and water was so deep and the regimets and divisions destined to make certain points at a given hour were com pelled to thrown in their knapsacks and blankets to make bridges to get the guns and teams over or they would perish for supplies and amonition he had seen cords & cords thus thrown away and on his march home to Washington 45 miles were piled up each side of the miserable roads with cast off clothing laying rotting which had been thrown off by soldiers before them I asked two young boys 14 & 16 years old how long was the longest they had ever been without food they said in Joe's day a train was detained by rain and for four days they marched continual and all the food they could get was one ear of corn which they divided and each had one half for the entire four days He said feeling among the privates both Johnnies & yanks was friendly in many cases for instance the Johnnies were ordered to fire from breast works they would sing out

(lay low yanks we are ordered to fire) and vice versa the yanks to Johnnies They all

a greed that the horror of the battle of the wilderness and spotsylvania never

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

[illegible]

would or could be detailed on paper. In these long marches the corporal said he had made an estimate of the number of acres he had seen fall and devastated of pine and oak woods and it over ran 40 thousand acres in virginia & maryland. he said for months his Corpse fell pine a head of them and burnt on the leward side so the army could have open land to fall back into in case the rebels were likely to surround them & set fires. he said further that the day was

not distant when much of the state of virginia would be one continual blaze from

these felled remains. he said on rations take four days rations of pork and hard bread let every man take his apportionment in as good order as the climate in summer would permit in the state of virginia, put it in a haversack and carry it 4 days on a mans person cook some of the pork in as neat and good condition as an out doors camp fire would afford and he would bet a hundred dollars that not a dog in this city would eat it. Bangor July 25 1865 a Solder in the 31 Maine in speaking of fresh beef said in the furnishing of fresh beef they drove beeves on foot from 12 to 35 miles per day hot or cold wet or dry at night rations were butchered generally after sundown on the ground on account of the flies and being all the rest while daylight was present to do such work. these cattle were dressed in hot blood on their own hides rolled around more or less in the ground and sand as unavoidable the blood adhered to the meat by not having a hoisting geer to drain an on as soon as dressed say 5 minutes this creature was in various kettles and pans and on the end of sticks cooking some getting half cooked some fully and some smoked and in any quantity of cases no salt to season a morsel was to be had for miles and miles distant Add to these hardships a person infested with vermin and a reasonable person can calculate our duties and feeling towards the million of men who have participated in them during the last four years and as the days and men of 1776 are past the days of 1861 shall ever have my sup port and vote and I advise my Sons to consider that while they and me were laying in beds on feathers the man whom I have described was marching his guard posts or lingering in some distant hospital or encamped on the naked earth with a blanket for his bed and a knapsack for his pillow.

John Martin

Fort Pownal  
102 years old  
1865

[illustrations covering much of page]

[At left]

- 1 Fort Point Light
- 2 Swing
- 3 Pendleton & Ross dance hall
- 4 Clam chowder house
- 5 Dinner building
- 6 Ross flag pole
- 7 Steamer Terror
- 8 Barge Fairy of the wave
- 9 Excursion wharf entrance
- 10 walk from wharf to shore
- 11 three flights stairs up the bank

Picnic groupe

- 12 Clara Martin, slicing bread & cake
- 13 John Martin dealing hot tea
- 14 Ada Martin
- 15 Annie Martin
- 16 Junior Martin
- 17 Howard L Sampson
- 18 Elmer E Martin
- 19 Mary Chalmers
- 20 Dea Sumner Chalmers
- 21 Carrie Everton
- 22 Mrs Everton
- 23 Florence Everton
- 24 Mr Everton
- 25 the line of the  
Sea Shore

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

[At right]

Description on page 123

Tuesday July 22, 1873 The Third Parish

made another excursion to this same place

by

accompanied ^ many unitarian and Episcopals and the following persons built a fire on the north shore of the Steamers wharf made coffee and eat their dinner

John Martin Mrs Clara Martin

Howard L. Sampson Ada Martin

and Annie Martin and all registered

their names on the cupola of the Wassasunscott

House same day

[Sideways to left]

See Telescopic on

Stereoscopic view of

House with place of

encampment marked

[At bottom of page]

Third parish excursion from Bangor to Fort point

Joined by the first parish Thursday August 10th 1865







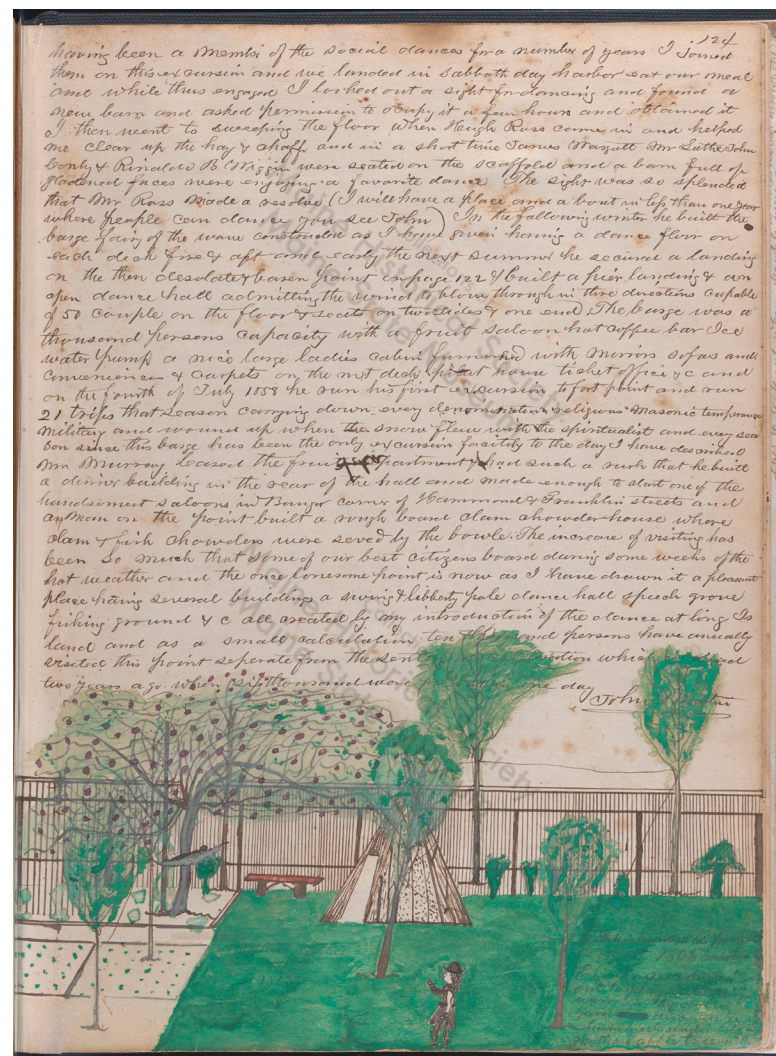
[Continued from previous page]

123 On Thursday August 10 1865 with a head tide about a half an hour  
flood the third Spanish arrived by a few members of the first Spanish started for  
steamerboat which on board the barge Jany of the same towed by the steamer Terror  
with about four hundred men women and children at 1/2 past 7 I did for the first  
The weather was hot and dry at the city and coast as we dropped down river. My family  
as a whole had never been down river before and I concluded to give the  
day to the whole family so we prepared a table of other articles and all started accom-  
panied by Howard & Sampson who was flying as a visit from Barron Manna  
we had no band of music as is usual on such occasions but the occasion was civil  
and sweet the weather fine and owing to a long wet growing season the banks of  
the steamerboat never looked finer since I was a boy every thing and grass fresh and  
as though the Sun of nature had painted them a clear green. Our progress down was  
slow and I showed my children several localities where I lived when I was a boy  
and Junior & Elmer saw cornucopias as we passed along in ships steamboats and  
made little children eyes enlarge to a normal size. The clear little fellow was full of  
wonder although he made no noise or emotion. Junior on the opposite was finding  
his fingers at every object. After passing many pleasant points such as Crosby Long  
Wharf, Smiths Landing, Bartlett Cove, Small Creek Ball Mill Cove Frankfort Manna &c  
we have in sight of the beautiful fort Knox with its fortifications of landing on our return  
and passed through Bushport narrow which brought us in view of Fort Hunt light.  
we now had a salt breeze and arrived at Barron Manna about noon with a good sweet  
appetite. Our tickets cost 30 cents for adults and 25 for children. we landed at 1/2 past 9  
page 122 and ascended the steps described and on the north side of the hill in a group  
of five brooks and alone selected a round spot containing some 8 or 10 round  
granite stones lying about half their size out of ground surrounded by large boulders  
& natural greenish benches many of them full of the fruit each one resembling a  
stone we grouped as represented on page 122. we took with us our own tea & bread  
two baskets full of baked bread cakes baked lamb butter, salt, a paper of dried salmon tea  
and a half gallon tin tea pot. Junior & Elmer took a few papers of dried salmon tea  
spread on the grass. As soon as I placed on ground I deposited a fruit basket of apples  
in the center (John & Elmer) set back and when we arrived it was again hot when we selected  
our dinner grounds. Mr. Elmer & daughter Mary Mrs. Mrs. Eastman two daughters  
took seats near us and when they spread their meals together had very strong  
took seats and I invited them to sit in our group and they took seats but the  
order given on page 122 and we located them to hot tea which made our meal  
more social. Each one had a good appetite and Howard Sampson concluded  
that he never enjoyed a meal more. Finally we distributed three quarts of tea  
and the singularity of my whole family being together in a natural arbor  
impressed me as seldom for the occasion as I thought to myself we may not all picnic  
together again and it called the thoughts of our soldiers who have mealed years on  
the naked ground and slept the same. After dinner my wife and all except  
Junior went over to Fort Pownal and the light and down on the beach where How-  
ard took a view of the ocean Junior & I went down on a point no 25 page  
122 & procured wherry when I rowed about the little cove cross handed to  
see if I had lost the art of handling a boat but found I could do it well.  
At about 3 P M the bell rang and we started for Bangor and arrived in sight  
of the city at half past eight and the tide was so low and the Terror drawing  
10 feet of water Capt Snow could not run the boat up for an hour and he  
landed us at high head at Paulks dock and we were compelled to foot  
it home my wife experiencing so much confusion as usual was sick all  
the afternoon with sick head ache & was compelled to vomit until after we  
reached home this made the last end wind up bad for there was no  
carriages in waiting and we had to travel nearly two miles Elmer was  
so tired that he wanted to sit down when we reached the Baptist hill  
but we all reached home safe and enjoyed a good nights sleep  
Description of the first excursions  
It is now about 8 years since the universalist as a body attended annually  
a social dance of 12 evenings at James G Wasgatts hall and in the summer of  
1857 they chartered the Steamr Terror and a schooner for one day to go on an excursion  
to Long Island and also a band of music and Mr Wasgatts quartett orchestra

took seats near us and when they spread their meal neither had any drink  
my wife and I invited them to sit in our groupe and they took seats in the  
order given on page 122 and we treated them to hot tea which made our meal  
more social. Each one had a good appetite and Howard Sampson concluded  
that he never enjoyed a meal more fully. we distributed three quarts of tea  
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#### Description of the first excursions

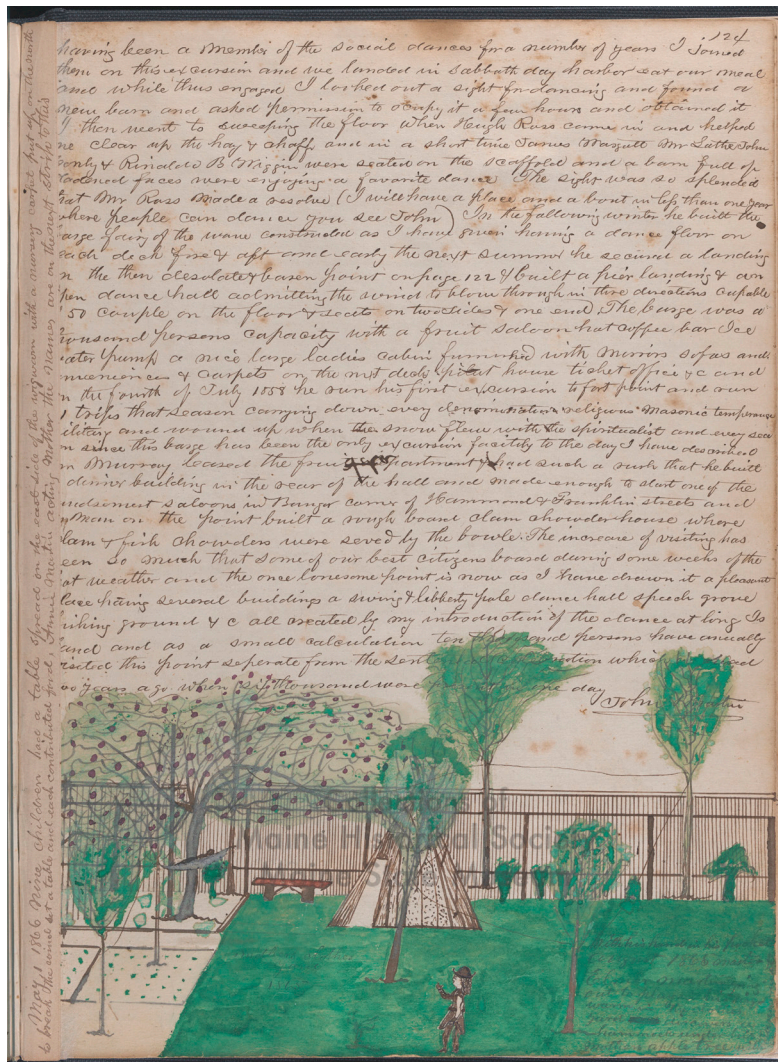
It is now about 8 years since the universalist as a body attended annually  
a social dance of 12 evenings at James G Wasgatts hall and in the summer of  
1857 they chartered the Steamr Terror and a schooner for one day to go on an excursion  
to Long Island and also a band of music and Mr Wasgatts quartett orchestra



having been a member of the social dances for a number of years I joined them on this excursion and we landed in Sabbath day harbor eat our meal and while thus engaged I looked out a sight for dancing and found a new barn and asked permission to occupy it a few hours and obtained it I then went to sweeping the floor when Hugh Ross came in and helped me clear up the hay & chaff and in a short time James Wasgatt Mr. Luther Conly & Rinaldo B Wiggin were seated on the scaffold and a barn full of glad faces were enjoying a favorite dance. The sight was so splendid that Mr Ross made a resolve (I will have a place and a boat in less than one year where people can dance you see John) In the following winter he built the barge fair of the wave constructed as I have given having a dance floor on each deck fore & aft and early the next summer he secured a landing on the then desolate & barren point on page 122 & built a pier landing & an open dance hall admitting the wind to blow through in three directions capable of 50 couple on the floor & seats in two sides & one end. The barge was a thousand persons capacity with a fruit saloon hot coffee bar Ice water pump a nice large ladies cabin furnished with mirrors sofas and conveniences & carpets on the next deck pilot house ticket office &c and on the fourth of July 1858 he ran his first excursion to fort point and run 21 trips that season carrying down every denomination religious Masonic temperance military and wound up when the snow flew with the spiritualist and every sea son since this barge has been the only excursion facility to the day I have described Mr Murray leased the fruit department & had such a rush that he built a dinner building in the rear of the hall and made enough to start one of the handsomest saloons in Bangor corner of Hammond & Franklin streets and an man on the point built a rough board clam chowder house where clam & fish chowders were served by the bowl. The increase of visiting has been so much that some of our best citizens board during some weeks of the hot weather and the once lonesome point is now as I have drawn it a pleasant place having several buildings a swing & liberty pole dance hall speech grove fishing ground &c all created by my introduction of the dance at long Is land and as a small calculation ten thousand persons have annually visited this point separate from the sentential celebration which ocured two years ago when six thousand were present in one day John Martin

[Illustration]  
 Mothers clothes  
 yard  
 1865  
 [At right]  
 With his hand in his pocket  
 August 1865 master  
 Elmer martin going  
 out to play in his wig-  
 warm in the clothes  
 yard [cross out] discovers a  
 hammock under his  
 Mothers apple tree with  
 [Sideways at right]  
 with Junior in it





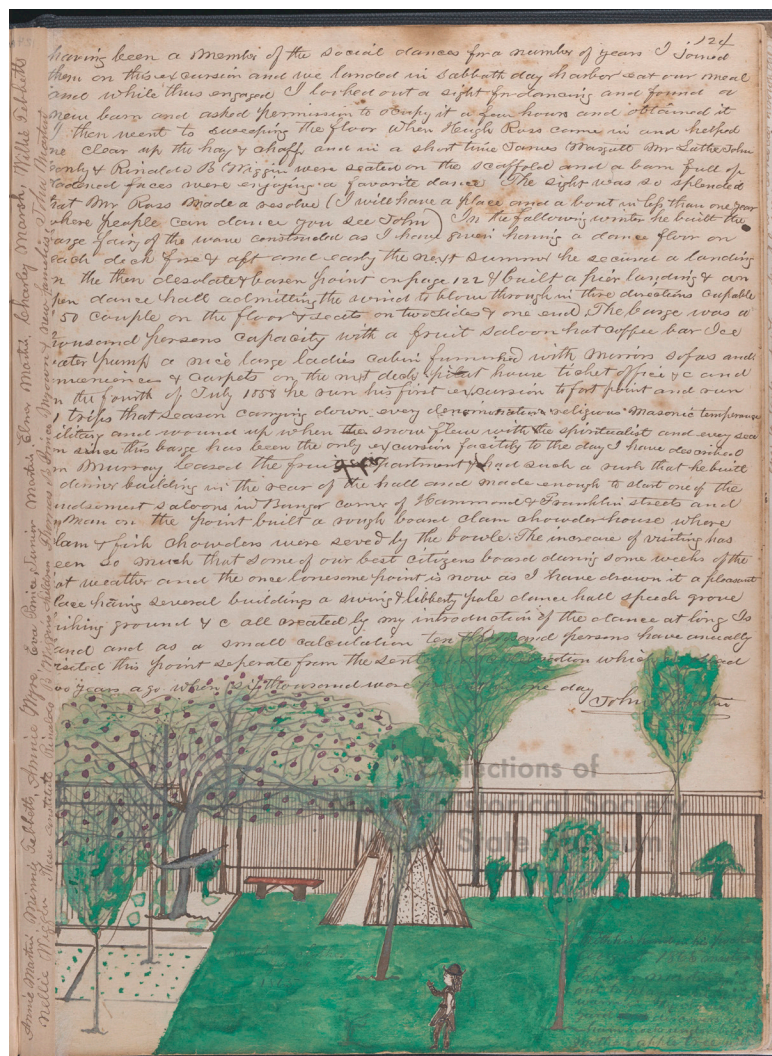
124a

[Strip at left overlapping page]

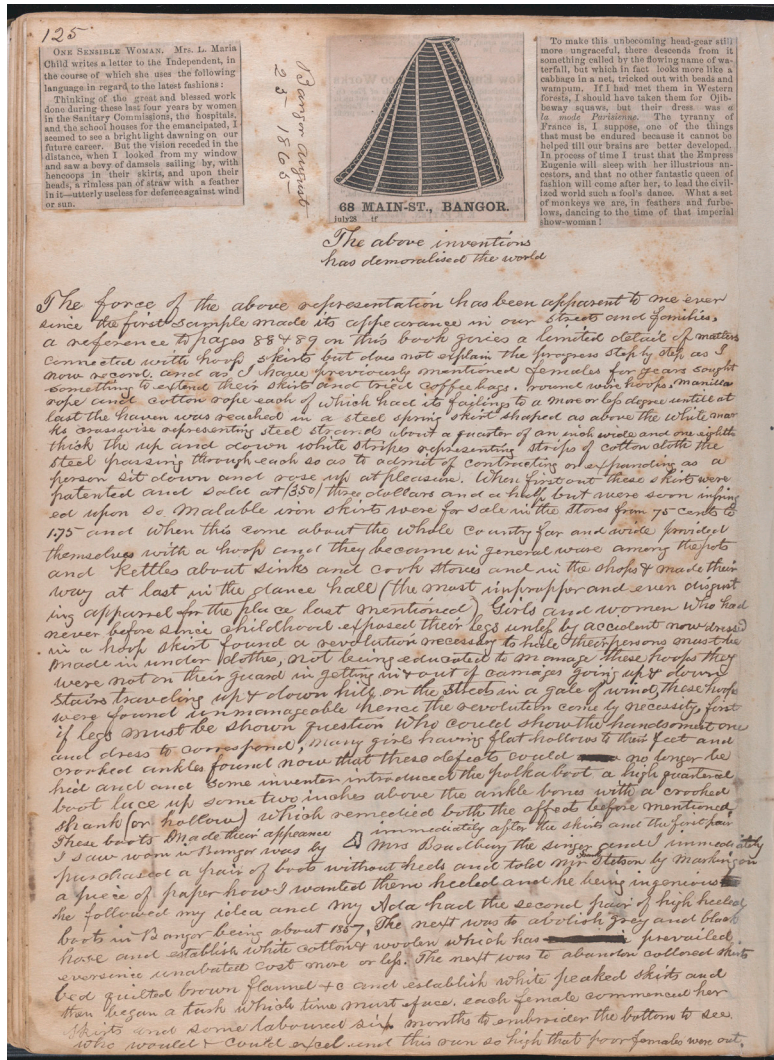
May 1 1866 nine children had a table spread on the east side of the  
 wigwam with a nursery carpet put up on the north  
 to break the wind set a table and each contributed food, Annie Martin  
 acting Mother the names are on the next strip to this

[Strip at left overlapping page]

Annie Martin, Minnie Tebbetts, Annie Wyse, Eva Prince, Junior Martin, Elmer Martin, Charley Marsh, Willie Tebbetts, Nellie Wiggin These constitute Rinaldo B Wiggins children Thomas B Prince My own & new families. John Martin







[Left column]

One Sensible Woman. Mrs. L. Maria Child writes a letter to the Independent, in the course of which she uses the following language in regard to the latest fashions:

*Thinking of the great and blessed work done during these last four years by women in the Sanitary Commissions, the hospitals, and the school houses for the emancipated, I seemed to see a bright light dawning on our future career. But the vision receded in the distance, when I looked from my window and saw a bevy of damsels sailing by, with hencoops in their skirts, and upon their heads, a rimless pan of straw with a feather in it—utterly useless for defence against wind or sun.*

[Written sideways]

Bangor August

25 1865

[Center column]

[Printed illustration]

68 Main-St., Bangor.

July 28 - 1865

The above inventions

has demoralised the world

[Right Column]

To make this unbecoming head-gear still more ungraceful, there descends from it something called by the flowing name of waterfall, but which in fact looks more like a cabbage in a net, tricked out with beads and wampum. If I had met them in Western forests, I should have taken them for Ojib-beway squaws, but their dress was a la mode Parisienne. The tyranny of France is, I suppose, one of the things that must be endured because it cannot be helped till our brains are better developed. In process of time I trust that the Empress Eugenie will sleep with her illustrious an-cestors, and that no other fantastic queen of fashion will come after her, to lead the civil-ized world such a fool's dance. What a set of monkeys we are, in feathers and furbel-

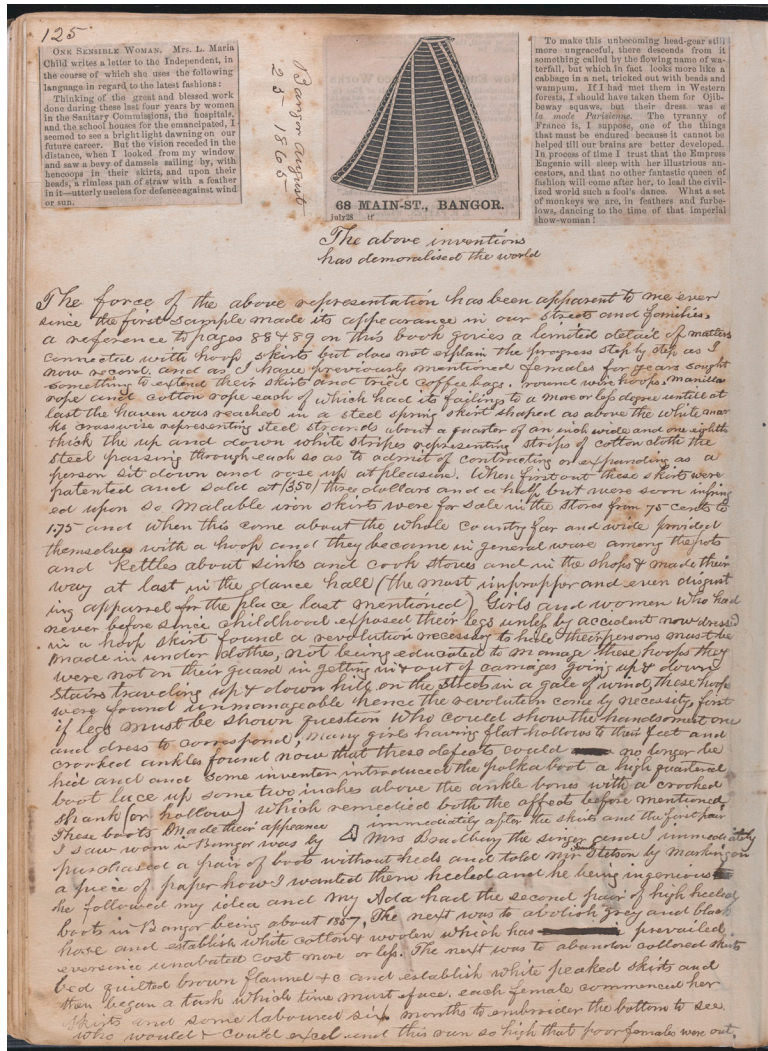
[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]  
 lows, dancing to the time of that imperial  
 show-woman!

The force of the above representation has been apparent to me ever since the first sample made its appearance in our streets and families, a reference to pages 88 & 89 on this book gives a limited detail of matters connected with hoop skirts but does not explain the progress step by step as I now record. and as I have previously mentioned females for years sought something to extend their skirts and tried coffee bags, round wire hoops, manilla rope and cotton rope each of which had its failings to a more or less degree until at last the haven was reached in a steel spring skirt shaped as above the white marks cross wise representing steel strands about a quarter of an inch wide and one eighth thick the up and down white stripes representing strips of cotton cloth the steel passing through each so as to admit of contracting or expanding as a person sit down and rose up at pleasure. When first out these skirts were patented and sold at (3.50) three dollars and a half but were soon infringed upon so malable iron skirts were for sale in the stores from 75 cents to 1.75 and when this came about the whole country far and wide provided themselves with a hoop and they became in general ware among the pots and kettles about sinks and cook stoves and in the shops & made their way at last in the dance hall (the most improper and even disgusting apparel for the place last mentioned) Girls and women who had never before since childhood exposed their legs unless by accident now dressed in a hoop skirt found a revolution necessary to hide their persons must be made in under clothes, not being educated to manage these hoops they were not on their guard in getting in & out of carriages going up & down stairs traveling up & down hill on the streets in a gale of wind, these hoops were found unmanageable hence the revolution came by necessity, first if legs must be shown question who could show the handsomest one and dress to correspond, many girls having flat hollows to their feet and crooked ankles found now that these defects could ~~now~~ no longer be hid and and some inventer introduced the polka boot a high quartered boot lace up some two inches above the ankle bones with a crooked shank (or hollow) which remedied both the affects before mentioned These boots made their appeance [illustration] immediately after the skirts and the first pair

I saw worn in Bangor was by Mrs Bradbury the singer and I immediately Frank

purchased a pair of boots without heels and told Mr ^ Stetson by marking on a piece of paper how I wanted them heeled and he being ingenious he followed my idea and my Ada had the second pair of high heeled boots in Bangor being about 1857. The next was to abolish grey and black hose and establish white cotton & woolen has [cross out] prevailed eversince unabated cost more or less. The next was to abandon collared shirts bed quilted brown flannel &c and establish white peaked skirts and then began a task which time must efface. each female commenced her skirts and some laboured six months to embroider the bottom to see who would & could excel and this ran so high that poor females were out.





when some other inventor came to the rescue by Manufacturing a 126  
 a balmaral skirts which was a plain piece of cotton and wool cloth the proper  
 width to come down to a respectable width for a wide facing which in every  
 case was black and red stripes sometimes blue this completed the suit  
 for cold weather and is a standard. This revolution in female clothing  
 has cost every father dollars and dollars and mothers hours days  
 and nights work and many pinching hunger to keep pace with the demands  
 for the uncontrollable passions which have been forced on a quiet public  
 by a set of licentious women who have been the first to show these figures  
 in our midst. These polka boots started at a dollar and a half a pair before  
 the war and the material from which they were made were well tanned and well  
 made, now three dollars is low and the material last on our common side  
 walks but six weeks. Hence women & girls who had but two pair of 50 cent  
 shoes a year and a pair of winter shoes at a dollar now require at least  
 from 4 to 9 pair of these expensive boots because the moment they promenade the street  
 their feet are exposed by hoop skirts. These boots are so common that the  
 graceful  
 and soft slipper which for years adorned and constituted a part of female  
 modesty and beauty has been changed to high heeled polka boots in the dance  
 hall and the science has lost the charm which it has ever been entitled  
 to wear such a thing prior to 1857 as female legs was a rare sight in a  
 dance hall since that day underclothes and legs are as common in a dance  
 hall and about the streets as trees in a forest no fear or pride  
 is shown below the knee and it not uncommon to see a whole outline  
 of a female to her hips. This mode of dress with the addition of a cake or  
 bottle of red carmine paint has destroyed the modesty and charms of female  
 character which can never be reclaimed during this generation aged mothers  
 at first remonstrated and demurred but the pressure was so great  
 by the younger class that the more able at first fell in and when the  
 war broke out mothers daughters small 6 year old girls and all  
 dressed alike and fathers and sons smoked pipes and smoked ale  
 and whiskey together & women learned to drink ale who never be  
 and in their maiden days that they would ever touch in  
 such a debased way they have now acknowledged to be their determined  
 god head and hobby. A reader in perusing these remarks might be  
 inclined to think they are one sided and radical but my boys if ever they  
 live to be my age 42 years will see at once that from this day 10 years back  
 include the revolution in male and female character in the United States  
 and the figures which I have sketched will give them the base and  
 ground work to draw their their conclusions from a retrograde movement  
 came on a land prospering as ours was prior to the stand which  
 the Irish emigrants took when the elections of French Louis and James Des  
 Monum proposed to rebel and secede the southern states. It all  
 goes to show how old countries have lost their former Political dis  
 tinctness a nation in every war in every age depraves both  
 male and female depravity strikes races and fashions reign in  
 such horrid supreme we have now four thousand years to define  
 and demonstrate proofs of this history behind us women's modesty  
 govern the whole male race and when women seek a fashion to weaken  
 and debase their own position a nation loses strength in its  
 moral and political life and it has ever been a fixed rule that a  
 females modesty consists in keeping her person from her shoulders to her feet out of  
 the reach of observation.

when some other inventor came to the rescue by Manufacturing a 126  
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 character which can never be reclaimed during this generation aged mothers

[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

at first remonstrated and demured but the pressure was so great by the younger class that the more able at first fell in and when the war broke out mothers daughters small 6 year old girls and all dressed alike and fathers and sons smoked pipes and drank ale and whiskey together & women learned to drink ale who never dre

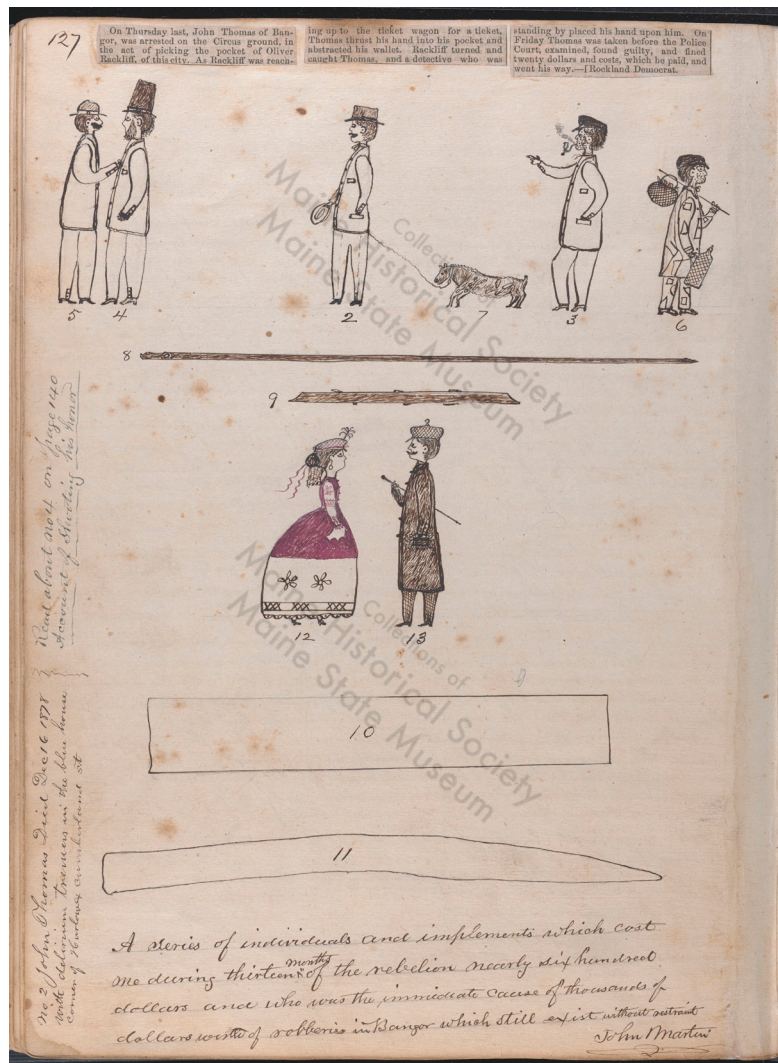
amed in their maiden days that they would ever travel in such a debased road as they have now acknowledged to be their determined god head and hobby. A reader in perusing these remarks might be inclined to think they are one sided and radical but my boys if ever they live to be my age 42 years will see at once that from this day 10 years back include the revolution in male and female character in the united states and the figures which I have drawn will give them the base and ground work to draw their conclusions how a retrograde movement came on a land prospering as ours was prior to the stand which the Irish emigrants took when the electors of Frank Pearse and James Buchanan proposed to rebel and secede the southern states. It all goes to show how old countries have lost their power. Political disputes throw a nation in war. war in every age depraves both male and female depravity mixes races and fashions reign in such periods supreme. we have now four thousand years to define and demonstrate proofs of this in history behind us womens modesty govern the whole male race and when women seek a fashion to weaken and debase their own position a nation looses strength in its moral and political life and it has ever been a fixed rule that a females modesty consists in keeping her person from her shoulders to her feet out of

the gaze of mankind.

John Martin

When some other inventor came to the rescue by manufacturing a  
a balsam shirt which was a piece of cotton wool cloth the proper  
width to come down to a respectable width for a waistcoat which in every  
case was black and red stripes sometimes blue this completed the suit  
for cold weather and is a standard. The revolution in female clothing  
has cost every father dollars and dollars since another hour day  
and night work and many spinning hanger to keep pace with the demands  
for the insatiable passions which have been forced on a quiet people  
by a set of licentious women who have been the first to show these fancies  
in our midst. These gutha boots started at a dollar and a half a pair before  
the war and the material from which they were made were well tanned and well  
made, now these dollars is low and the material lost on our common side  
watts but not much. Rags are worn by men & boys who have but two pairs of 50 cent  
shoes a pair and a pair of winter shoes at a dollar and a quarter at least  
from 4 to 9 pair of these expensive boots because the moment they permeate the street  
they set one opposed by high shirts, these boots are so common that the price fell  
and soft slipper which for years adorned and constituted a part of female  
modesty and beauty has been changed to high heeled gutha boots in the dance  
hall and the society has lost the elegance which it has ever been entitled  
to wear such a thing prior to 1857 as female legs was a rare sight in a  
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is shown before the knee and it not uncommon to see a whole outline  
of a female to her hips. This mode of dress with the addition of a cake or  
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war broke out mothers daughters small 6 year old girls came all  
dressed alike and fathers and sons smoked pipes and drank ale  
and whiskey together & women learned to drink ale who never  
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females modesty consists in keeping her person from her shoulders to her feet  
out of the gaze of mankind.





127

[Left column]

On Thursday last, John Thomas of Bangor, was arrested on the Circus ground, in the act of picking the pocket of Oliver Rackliff, of this city. As Rackliff was reach-

[Center column]

ing up to the ticket wagon for a ticket, Thomas thrust his hand into his pocket and abstracted his wallet. Rackliff turned and caught Thomas, and a detective who was

[Right column]

standing by placed his hand upon him. On Friday Thomas was taken before the Police Court, examined, found guilty, and fined twenty dollars and costs, which he paid, and went his way.--[Rockland Democrat.

[Illustrations]

[Sideways at left]

No 2 John Thomas Died Dec 16 1878  
with delirium tremens in the blue house  
corner of Harlow & Cumberland St.

Read about No 4 on page 140  
Account of Shooting his honor

[Bottom of page]

A series of individuals and implements which cost  
months

me during thirteen ^ of the rebellion nearly six hundred  
dollars and who was the immediate cause of thousands of  
dollars worth of robberies in Bangor which still exist without restraint

John Martin

Explanation and remarks  
on the characters on page 127

The rebellion having now ceased and the loyal portion of the community having suffered so much to sustain our society and Government. I for one have been so imposed upon and suffered so much in my political faith that my sleep is troubled nights and I am compelled to travel to and from my daily pursuits armed to keep what little money I have in my pockets safe that I have made it my daily study and business for some months to ferret out a band of thieves who have robbed every place where any possible chance was available to gain even a few copper cents. On page 108 I have given the commencement of the demoralisation of our once peaceable city and on page 97 may be seen the commencement of the adopted bunch of rags and ignorance which now constitutes a mixed race called Irish yankee I have by diligence traced out the source and established in my own mind points which I have demonstrated in the outlines on page 127.

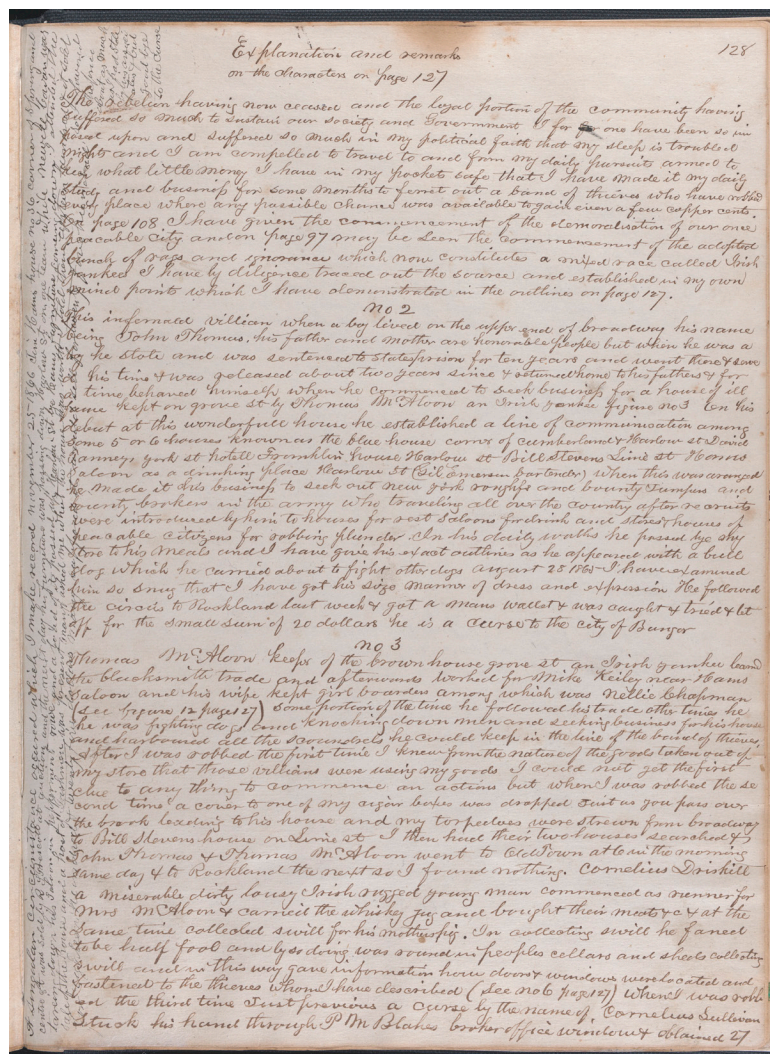
no 2

This infernal villain when a boy lived on the upper end of Broadway his name being John Thomas, his father and mother are honorable people but when he was a boy he stole and was sentenced to States prison for ten years and went there & served his time & was released about two years since & returned home to his fathers & for a time behaved himself when he commenced to seek business for a house of ill fame kept on grove st by Thomas M'Aloon an Irish yankee figure no 3 On his debut at this wonderful house he established a line of communication among some 5 or 6 houses known as the blue house corner of Cumberland & Harlow st David Tanney York st hotel Franklin house Harlow st Bill Stevens Lime st Hamms Saloon as a drinking place Harlow St (Gil Emerson bartender) when this was arranged he made it his business to seek out new York roughs and bounty jumpers and bounty brokers in the army who traveling all over the country after recruits were introduced by him to houses for rest Saloons for drink and stores & houses of peaceable citizens for robbing plunder. In his daily walks he passed by my store to his meals and I have give his exact outlines as he appeared with a bull dog which he carried about to fight other dogs August 25 1865 I have examined him so snug that I have got his size manner of dress and expression. He followed the circus to Rockland last week & got a mans wallet & was caught & tried & let off for the Small Sum of 20 dollars he is a curse to the city of Bangor

no 3

Thomas M'Aloon keeper of the brown house grove st an Irish yankee learned the blacksmith trade and afterwards worked for Mike Keiley near Hams Saloon and his wife kept girl boarders among which was Nellie Chapman (See figure 12 page 27) Some portion of the time he followed his trade other times he

[Continued on next page]



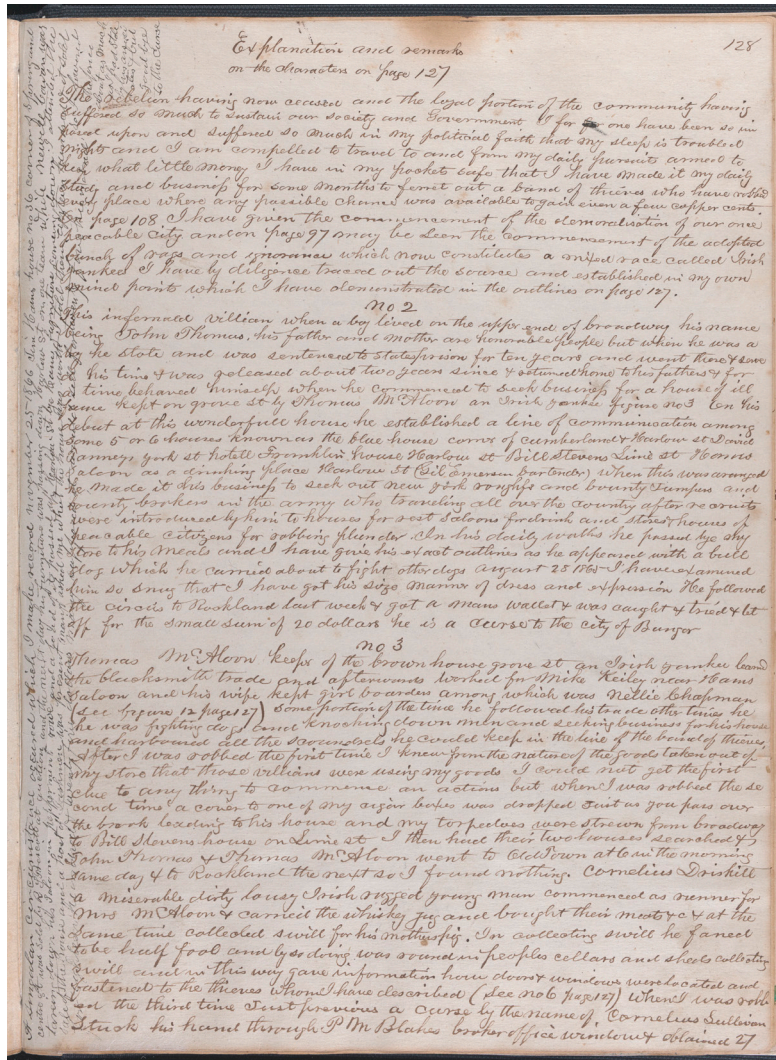


[Continued from previous page]

he was fighting dogs and knocking down men and seeking business for his house and harboured all the scoundrels he could keep in the line of the band of thieves. After I was robbed the first time I knew from the nature of the goods taken out of my store that those villains were using my goods I could not get the first clue to any thing to commence an actions but when I was robbed the second time a cover to me of my cigars boxes was dropped Just as you pass over the brook leading to his house and my torpedoes were strewn from broadway to Bill Stevens house on Lime st I then had their two houses searched & John Thomas & Thomas M'Aloon went to Old Town at 6 in the morning same day & to Rockland the next so I found nothing. Cornelius Driskill a miserable dirty lousy Irish rugged young man commenced as runner for Mrs M'Aloon & carried the whisky jug and bought their meats &c & at the same time collected swill for his mothers pig. In collecting swill he fanned to be half fool and by so doing was round in peoples cellars and sheds collecting swill and in this way gave information how doors & windows were located and fastened to the thieves whom I have described (See no 6 page 127) when I was robbed the third time Just previous a curse by the name of Cornelius Sullivan Stuck his hand through P M Blakes broker office window & obtained 27

[Sideways at left]

A singular circumstance occurred which I make record November 25 1866 Jim Hains house no 36 corner of Spring and centre St was sold by R. L. Prescott at auction and the next day his furniture was passing down Harlow St on one team while newell Cowan was taring down his Saloon in peppermint rowe and a load of it passed up Harlow St by Hanes furniture coming down I attended the sale of the house and a host of Irishmen was present many asked me what the house was worth I told them eighteen hundred & it sold for eighteen hundred twenty-five dollars many supposed it would sell for twenty-five hundred So I lowered the price about as much as I had Stole by his associates & bid good bye to the curse



hundred dollars in US bonds Blake & his clerk both being there and run through Norombega Market & up the stream and over across to Thomas McAloons house & evaded capture and left with nellie chapman and he & she have ever since been missing. Soon after this the Police in searching Driskills barn for Sullivan at midnight found in the hay a barrel of stolen goods among them 10 pounds 6 ounces of my tobacco. they then arrested cornelius Driskill no 6 page 127 & his brother michael and tried them before the Police court and the case drew in several families among them Mrs Hervey Reed as making Driskell valentine presents old marm Corson and others and the court gave me the tobacco & let the scoundrels go The had skates belonging to girls a bunch of 50 keys and a large brass store key ladies lace counterfeit money ends of 5 & 10 dollar bills ladies dress buttons rubber belting and a general assortment of mahogany writing desks &c. On digging out circumstances I found Driskill & Frnk Reed had slept in this barn 5 months and Driskill swore he never had been in the barn but twice for 6 months. Thomas McAloon conducted this house 3 years and had at times 13 female boarders and has started a three thousand dollar house the next lot south of W<sup>m</sup> Stevens on lime st which has been made in the way described and in the face & eyes of six thousand 5 hundred dollars worth yearly of police & marshalls

no 4

Bill Stevens A man who some 8 years ago leased a tenement in Baldwins building on four st and kept a noisy rowdy disgracefull hole and was procecuted & had to run away. In due time he reappeared and opened a shipping office on the same st and kept a worse place than before and then went to farming on Stillwater avenue and his old traits followed him and while he was on this farm a Mr Lowell purchased a well built new one & a half Story house on Lime st & furnished it with carpets stuffed furniture Piano Forte & c & was patronised by Lawyers Judges & people of rank when all at once he was prosecuted and his fine was so heavy that he vamoused and Bill Stevens purchased his premises and filled the house with girls among them was nelly Chapman figure 12 page 127 Since his occupation of the house he has been the leading scoundrel of infamy and to day aug 19 1864 he was convicted in the supreme court 250 dollars which he paid as may be Seen with other scoundrels who refuge in such places (see \* below)

[Left column]

Local And Other Items.

Supreme Judicial Court.--Criminal Term.

Appleton, C.J., Presiding

C.P. Stetson, Esq., Co. Attorney.

Tuesday, Aug. 29.

State vs. Robert Dunton and Benjamin Hurd. *Scire facias*. Damages \$50 and costs.

State vs. Thos. Murphy. Highway robbery. Twenty years State Prison.

[Continued on next page]

129  
 hundred dollars in US bonds Blake & his clerk both being there and run through Norombega Market & up the stream and over across to Thomas McAloons house & evaded capture and left with nellie chapman and he & she have ever since been missing. Soon after this the Police in searching Driskills barn for Sullivan at midnight found in the hay a barrel of stolen goods among them 10 pounds 6 ounces of my tobacco. they then arrested cornelius Driskill no 6 page 127 & his brother michael and tried them before the Police court and the case drew in several families among them Mrs Hervey Reed as making Driskell valentine presents old marm Corson and others and the court gave me the tobacco & let the scoundrels go The had skates belonging to girls a bunch of 50 keys and a large brass store key ladies lace counterfeit money ends of 5 & 10 dollar bills ladies dress buttons rubber belting and a general assortment of mahogany writing desks &c. On digging out circumstances I found Driskill & Frnk Reed had slept in this barn 5 months and Driskill swore he never had been in the barn but twice for 6 months. Thomas McAloon conducted this house 3 years and had at times 13 female boarders and has started a three thousand dollar house the next lot south of W<sup>m</sup> Stevens on lime st which has been made in the way described and in the face & eyes of six thousand 5 hundred dollars worth yearly of police & marshalls  
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**LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.**  
 Supreme Judicial Court.--Criminal Term.  
 APPLETON, C.J., Presiding.  
 C. P. STETSON, Esq., Co. Attorney.

Tuesday, Aug. 29.  
 State vs. Robert Dunton and Benjamin Hurd. *Scire facias*. Damages \$50 and costs.  
 State vs. Thos. Murphy. Highway robbery. Twenty years State Prison.  
 State vs. Thos. Powers. Assault and battery. Thirty days County Jail.  
 State vs. George H. Dority. Willfully taking horse and wagon. Fined \$20.

State vs. Daniel Goshen. Assault and battery. Sixty days County Jail.  
 State vs. Charles Bolcher. Larceny. One year State Prison. *Fined*  
 State vs. Elias Emery. Drunkenness. Thirty days County Jail.  
 State vs. Wm. L. Stevens. Keeping house of ill-fame. Fined \$250. Paid.  
 State vs. Elbridge G. Parkhurst. Common idler. Second conviction--\$200 and costs. Paid.  
 State vs. Benj. B. Blake and ab. *Scire facias* against bail. Defe. defaulted. Damages assessed at \$100 and costs.  
 Sleton Co. Atty. Known.

State vs. Frank McKimick for assault and battery upon Ira D. Glover. Fined \$25.  
 EVENING JUSTICE. We are glad to see that Chief Justice Appleton has pronounced some exemplary sentences upon criminals convicted at the recent term of Court. In one case of highway robbery twenty years in State Prison--equivalent to a life sentence--was adjudged. This is right. Crime has become so bold of commission and so defiant of the courts, that severe sentences alone--and sentences carried fully into execution, will convince evil disposed persons that severe punishment cannot be escaped. The Massachusetts courts are pursuing the same course.

no 5  
 John Thomas companion and immediate associate  
 an Irish yomke dresses just the same as John Thomas day for day month for month generally traveling with him and usually has a bull dog on his out every few day took him Addie Aikin a young girl on Broadway down my street, found her a wide bears the looks of a polished thief and a scoundrel



me 4

**LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.**  
**Supreme Judicial Court.—Criminal Term.**  
**APPLETON, C. J., Presiding.**  
**C. P. STETSON, Esq., Co. Attorney.**

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Stato vs. Daniel Golden. Assault and battery. Sixty days County Jail.  
Stato vs. Charles Belcher. Larceny. One year State Prison. *Forced*  
Stato vs. Eliza Emery. Drunkenness. Thirty days County Jail.  
Stato vs. Wm. L. Stevens. Keeping house of ill-fame. Fined \$250. Paid.  
Stato vs. Elbridge G. Parkhurst. Common seller. Second conviction—\$200 and costs. Paid.  
Stato vs. Benj. B. Blako and alc. *Seize facins* against hall. Defs. defaulted. Damages assessed at \$100 and costs.  
Staton Co. Atty. Knowl.

State v. Frank McKusick for assault and battery upon Ira D. Glover. Fined \$25.

**EXEMPLARY JUSTICE.** We are glad to see that Chief Justice Appleton has pronounced some exemplary sentences upon criminals convicted at the recent term of Court.—In one case of highway robbery twenty years in State Prison—equivalent to a life sentence—was adjudged. This is right. Crime has become so bold of commission and so defiant of the courts, that severe sentences alone—and sentences carried fully into execution, will convince evil disposed persons that severe punishment cannot be escaped.—The Massachusetts courts are pursuing the same course.

John Thomas companion and immediate associate  
an Irish gomer dresses just the same as John Thomas day for day & month  
for month generally traveling with him and usually has a bull dog with out  
every few day took in Adelle taken a young girl on Broadway between 5th &  
7th near a Picole bears the looks of a polished thief and a scoundrel.

John Thomas companion and immediate associate  
an Irish yankee dresses Just the same as John Thomas day for day & month  
for month generally traveling with him and usually has a bull dog rides out  
every few day took in Addie Aikin a young girl on Broadway before my store &  
gave her a ride bears the looks of a polished thief and a scoundrell

no 6

Cornelius Driskill a dirty ragged full blooded Irish scoundrel carries a whiskey Jug for Thomas McAloon does the marketing and runs as a messenger from house to house of his character with billets picks up up swill play on an Acordeon sings in a womans voice, receives presents from women who formerly have born good character but employ him to initiate them in the road to Hell,

no 7

A cut of John Thomas dog which represent the character of his owner

no 8

A spruce binding pole which I have preserved and now hangs before me 11 feet 2 inches long 3 and 1/4 inches through bark shaved off which was used to force the bars on my windows when I was robbed the last time in april

no 9

A poplar cord wood stick taken from a pile of wood at the Depot to set up endwise for a bait to the hay pole on the same occasion

no 10

A piece of a steel Sleigh shoe which I found broke on my awning where the thieves run it under the window to hoist it up & it broke it is one inch wide 1/4 inch thick and 5 & 3/8 inches long I have laid it on the book and encircled it with a pencil so as to represent it full size

no 11

An Iron ship spike 6 & 1/2 inches long and a half inch square old and rusty and a little crooked dimentions given the same as the piece of sleigh shoe

no 12

Nellie Chapman, I have drawn this person as true as life her size character of dress and general appearance, and also her associate gent Cornelius Sullivan This specimen of the female race came on the stage of action as follows, In about the year 1848 Emerson Chapman a Joiner hired of my wifes mother the westerly half of house represented in my history page as my wifes home and at that time Nellie was from 3 to 4 years old a well proportioned smart handsome little girl and was a pet of my wifes brother Luther, he used to play with her horses and she was as bright as a dollar during his residence thus described Chapman became poor and moved away and his wife died leaving Nellie without a guide. Soon after Chapman married a woman at the old bridge on another that Nellie should be put out and I saw no more of Nellie until a little small fat girl was promenading our streets gayly dressed talking with men and creating sensations by the name of Chapman While standing on Main st one day she passed while Col. Litchell and I was conversing he asked me if I knew who that girl was. I told him no he said that was Nel Chapman. it then came to me in a moment that she was the little girl I have described. She made her home at Furbels horses. Nov 4 in 1861 I opened my store a R R Bridge and from that date 1865 she was at Wm Stevens and Thomas McAloons until figure no 13 page 27 robbed PM Blake when she disappeared with Sullivan She was also with him when he jumped out of the car window on the Waterville road and a near last 6 hundred dollars while in Stevens house after which she had many fine clothes in

no 6

Cornelius Driskill a dirty ragged full blooded Irish scoundrel carries a whiskey Jug for Thomas McAloon does the marketing and runs as a messenger from house to house of his character with billets picks up up swill play on an Acordeon dings in a womans voice, receives presents from women who formerly have born good character but employ him to initiate them in the road to Hell.

no 7

A cut of John Thomas dog which represent the character of his owner

no 8

A spruce binding pole which I have preserved and now hangs before me 11 feet 2 inches long 3 and 1/4 inches through bark shaved off which was used to force the bars on my windows when I was robbed the last time in april

no 9

A poplar cord wood stick taken from a pile of wood at the Depot to set up endwise for a bait to the hay pole on the same occasion.

no 10

A piece of a steel Sleigh shoe which I found broke on my awning where the thieves ran it under the window to hoist it up & it broke it is one inch wide 1/4 inch thick and 5 & 3/8 inches long I have laid it on the book and encircled it with a

pencil so as to represent it full size

no 11

An Iron ship spike 6 & 1/2 inches long and a half inch square old and rusty and a little crooked dimentions given the same as the piece of sleigh shoe

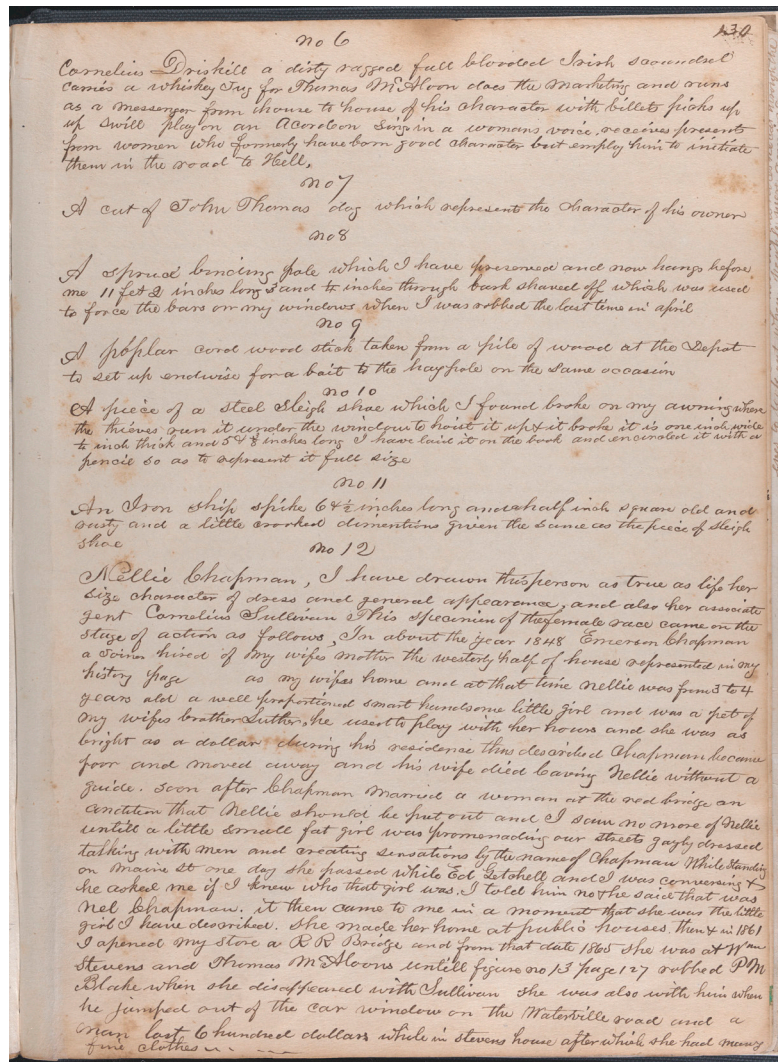
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[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]



my wifes brother Luther. he used to play with her hours and she was as bright as a dollar during his residence thus described Chapman became poor and moved away and his wife died leaving Nellie without a guide. soon after Chapman married a woman at the red bridge on condition that Nellie should be put out and I saw no more of Nellie untill a little small fat girl was promenading our streets gayly dressed talking with men and creating sensations by the name of Chapman While Standing on maine st one day she passed while Ed Getchell and I was conversing & he asked me if I knew who that girl was. I told him no & he said that was nel Chapman. it then came to me in a moment that she was the little girl I have described. She made her home at public houses then & in 1861 I opened My store a R R Bridge and from that date 1865 she was at W<sup>m</sup> Stevens and Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Aloons untill figure no 13 page 127 robbed P M Blake when she disappeared with Sullivan she was also with him when he jumped out of the car window on the Waterville road and a man lost 6 hundred dollars while in Stevens house after which she had many fine clothes.

Cornelius Sullivan the most daring and desperate shaved head ever in Bangor This young man in the neighbourhood of 21 years old is one of our yankee educated Irish boys and his father is a poor man & lives at present on the foot of Exchange st in veazie's store This boy was extra smart and was employed by N C Ayer in a shingle shed & lumber office and was considered by him to be an extraordinary honorable & smart young man. He committed some robbery or unlawfull act and vamoused with Nellie Chapman he was arrested by Dept Marshall Emerson and was under his care in the Waterville cars when he was permitted to go in the private room & in a minute jumped out of the car window while they were going full speed in the snow & they were stoped but the bird had flown. The next and finale feat was committed in April soon after My Store was robbed. Mr P M Blake opened a broker office in Central st and had a large show of gold and United States bonds in his window. In open day while the street was full and a number of ragged tailed boys were looking in his window Mr Blake & his clerk both being behind the counter and a pistol in the money draw Sullivan came along with a crooked stick thus covered with a daily paper and stuck it through the latch handle out side so to those across the st it looked as though the paper boy had left his paper as usual and Sullivan punched his fist through a large pane of glass & grabed 27 hundred dollars in U S Bonds and run for Norombega market. Mr. Blake rushed for the door but could not make any one outside understand how he was situated so as to unfasten the door untill Sullivan had gained the market house. Sullivan ran through the entire length of the market. John M Leonards son in Geo Vincents stall & Thomas Trichey in his own were all the persons present. Mr Trichey made an attempt to stop him but Sullivan pointed a pistol at him and went on passing over Franklin bridge he rushed through Doynes cooper shop & Jumped down over the bank near the s w corner of the girls high school yard and followed up the kenduskeag stream to the Stone bridge and run in through that & up the brook by George Reynolds tanery behind Humphreys tanery & out in Jefferson st by Jerre

Cornelius Sullivan the most daring and desperate shaved head ever in Bangor This young man in the neighbourhood of 21 years old is one of our yankee educated Irish boys and his father is a poor man & lives at present on the foot of Exchange st in veazie's store This boy was extra smart and was employed by N C Ayer in a shingle shed & lumber office and was considered by him to be an extraordinary honorable & smart young man. He committed some robbery or unlawfull act and vamoused with Nellie Chapman he was arrested by Dept Marshall Emerson and was under his care in the Waterville cars when he was permitted to go in the private room & in a minute jumped out of the car window while they were going full speed in the snow & they were stoped but the bird had flown. The next and finale feat was committed in April soon after My Store was robbed. Mr P M Blake opened a broker office in Central st and had a large show of gold and United States bonds in his window. In open day while the street was full and a number of ragged tailed boys were looking in his window Mr Blake & his clerk both being behind the counter and a pistol in the money draw Sullivan came along with a crooked stick thus [illustration] covered with a daily paper and stuck it through the latch handle out side so to those across the st it looked as though the paper boy had left his paper as usual and sullivan punched his fist through a large pane of glass & grabed 27 hundred dollars in U S Bonds and run for Norombega market. Mr. Blake rushed for the door but could not make any one outside understand how he was situated so as to unfasten the door untill Sullivan had gained the market house. Sullivan ran through the entire length of the market. John M Leonards son in Geo Vincents stall & Thomas Trichey in his own were all the persons present. Mr Trichey made an attempt to stop him but Sullivan pointed a pistol at him and went on passing over Franklin bridge he rushed through Doynes cooper shop & Jumped down over the bank near the s w corner of the girls high school yard and followed up the kenduskeag stream to the Stone bridge and run in through that & up the brook by George Reynolds tanery behind Humphreys tanery & out in Jefferson st by Jerre

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

131  
No 13  
Cornelius Sullivan the most daring and desperate of men  
ever met by me. I was young men in the neighborhood of 21 years old  
to one of your father educated Irish boys and his father is a poor man  
& lives at present on the foot of Exchange st. in a wretched store. This boy was a  
sonnet and was employed by M. C. Spier in a shingle, sheet & lumber office and  
was considered by him to be an extraordinary honorable & smart young man. He  
committed some robbery on unlawful act and was arrested with Dr. Chapman  
he was arrested by Deft. Marshall Brown and even under his care in the  
Materielle care when he was permitted to go in the private room in a minute  
jumped out of the car window while they were going full speed in the snow  
& they were stopped but the bird had flown. The only and private part was  
arrested in April soon after my son was arrested. Mr. J. M. Blake showed a book  
office in Central st. and had a large show of gold and silver plates  
in his window. In open day while the street was full and a crowd  
of orange haired boys were looking in his window Mr. Blake's book  
both being behind the counter and a pistol in the money drawer. Sullivan  
came along with a crooked stick this covered with a daily paper  
and stuck it through the latch handle and side so to throw across the st. it  
looked as though the paper boy had left his paper as usual and Sullivan  
jumped through a large pane of glass & grabbed 27 hundred dollars  
in U.S. Bonds and ran for. December 1861. Mr. Blake wished to  
close but could not make any one outside understand how he was situated so as  
to explain the door until Sullivan had jumped the window. Sullivan ran  
through the entire length of the market. John McLeonards son in law Vincent  
Stall of Phoenix Bridge. His own were all the persons present. Mr. Blake made  
an attempt to stop him but Sullivan pointed a pistol at him and went on  
passing over the bridge. He ran through the school yard and followed up the  
Kenduskeag stream to the stone bridge and ran in through that & left the book by  
George Reynolds tannery behind. Accompanying tannery & out on Jefferson st. by some  
Howards & crossed centre st. by Annies school house & up the Rail Road track when  
he was confronted by two Police in a wagon & he kept the track & they being in  
a wagon the had to leave it & he out run them & was secreted in one of the  
hells on grove or Lime st. Both he & Miss Nellie disappeared & have not yet  
been seen here. A while after this the Police employed a hack to make Mr.  
McAloon a call at midnight as was the custom with some of his patrons &  
surrounded the premises & Driskills barn. In searching his barn they  
found the goods which I have before described which demonstrated to  
my mind that these houses had feasted on my goods, my best  
tobacco & best cigars for over a year and I have devoted a long  
space in this book and sometime to impress upon my childrens minds  
in after years some of the perplexities we as parents were compelled to  
pass through during this infernal and shamefull rebellion. This age  
is the turning point in the American history from morality to infamy. every  
morning the daily papers announces a new robbery and I will mention a  
few for the last 6 months.

Phineas Pendleton Searsport 200.00  
Gold watch 200.00  
5000  
4 silk Dresses 400.00  
cash 15000  
Wm M Gilroy Searsport 4000.00  
Coupons 100.00  
cash 2000.00  
60.00  
P M Blake Bangor 10000  
U S Coupons 2700.00

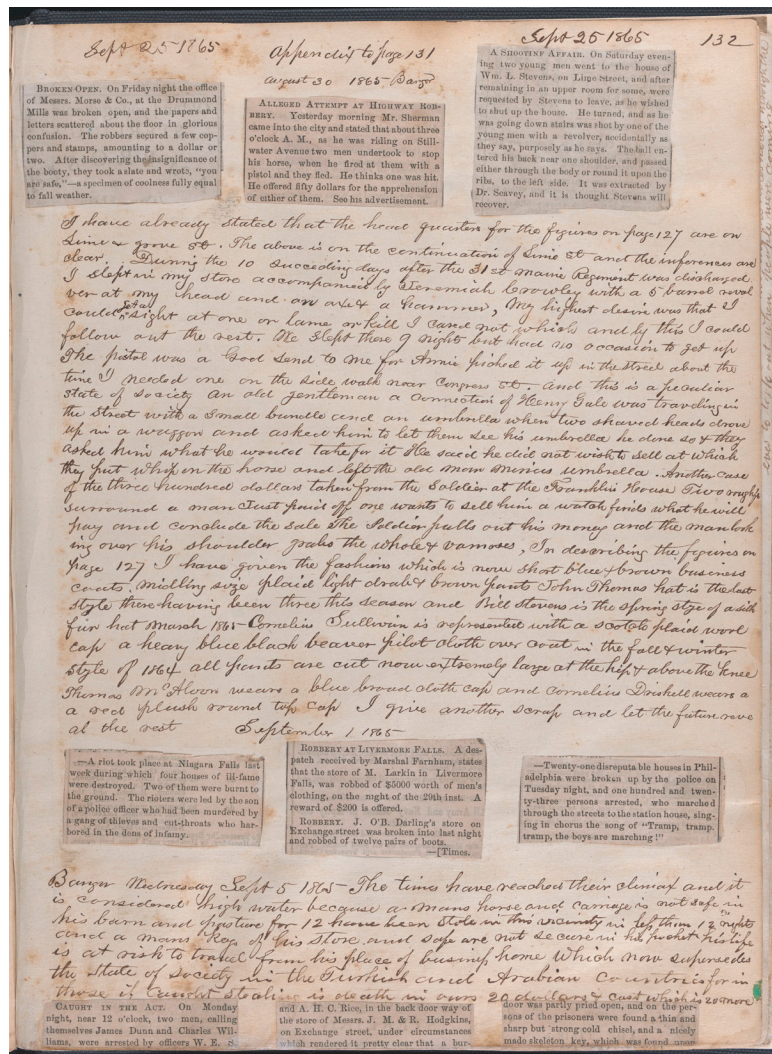
Holyoke Brewer 300.00  
Railroad Bangor 300.00  
Charles sweet " 400.00  
John Martin " 55000  
A Ash " 8800  
N Whitman " 15000  
Ed Patton " 58.00  
D R Stockwell " 5000  
Soldier at the Franklin house 300.00  
G W Gorham 1000  
I D Glover 2000

Mutual Store 1500  
Greenough & Dummer 1500  
Sawtelle & Dickey  
Bacon & Ames 200  
Josiah Towle 50  
Gibbs & Phillips  
J O B Darling  
Morse & Co Safe damage

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Ed Patton " 58.00  
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Soldier at the Franklin house 300.00  
G W Gorham 1000  
I D Glover 2000

Howards & crossed centre st by Annies school house & up the Rail Road track when  
he was confronted by two Police in a wagon & he kept the track & they being in  
a wagon the had to leave it & he out run them & was secreted in one of the  
hells on grove or Lime st. Both he & Miss Nellie disappeared & have not yet  
been seen here. A while after this the Police employed a hack to make mr  
McAloon a call at midnight as was the custom with some of his patrons &  
surrounded the premises & Driskills barn. In searching his barn they  
found the goods which I have before described which demonstrated to  
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in after years some of the perplexities we as parents were compeled to  
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is the turning point in the american history from morality to infamy. every  
morning the daily papers announces a new robbery and I will mention a  
few for the last 6 months.

Phineas Pendleton Searsport	200.00	Holyoke Brewer	300.00	Mutual Store	1500
Gold watch	200.00	Railroad Bangor	300.00	Greenough & Dummer	1500
5000		Charles sweet "	400.00	Sawtelle & Dickey	
4 silk Dresses	400.00	John Martin "	55000	Bacon & Ames	200
cash	15000	A Ash "	8800	Josiah Towle	50
Wm M Gilroy Searsport	4000.00	N Whitman "	15000	Gibbs & Phillips	
Coupons	100.00	Ed Patton "	58.00	J O B Darling	
cash	2000.00	D R Stockwell "	5000	Morse & Co Safe damage	
60.00		Soldier at the Franklin house	300.00		
P M Blake Bangor	10000	G W Gorham	1000		
U S Coupons	2700.00	I D Glover	2000		



[Left Column]  
Sept 25 1865

132

Broken Open. On Friday night the office of Messrs. Morse & Co. at the Drummond Mills was broken open, and the papers and letters scattered about the floor in glorious confusion. The robbers secured a few coppers and stamps, amounting to a dollar or two. After discovering the insignificance of the booty, they took a slate and wrote, "you are safe,"—a specimen of coolness fully equal to fall weather.

[Center column]

Appendix to page 131

August 30 1865 Bangor

Alleged Attempt At Highway Robbery. Yesterday morning Mr. Sherman came into the city and stated that about three o'clock A. M. as he was riding on Stillwater Avenue two men undertook to stop his horse, when he fired at them with a pistol and they fled. He thinks one was hit. He offered fifty dollars for the apprehension of either of them. See his advertisement.

[Right column]

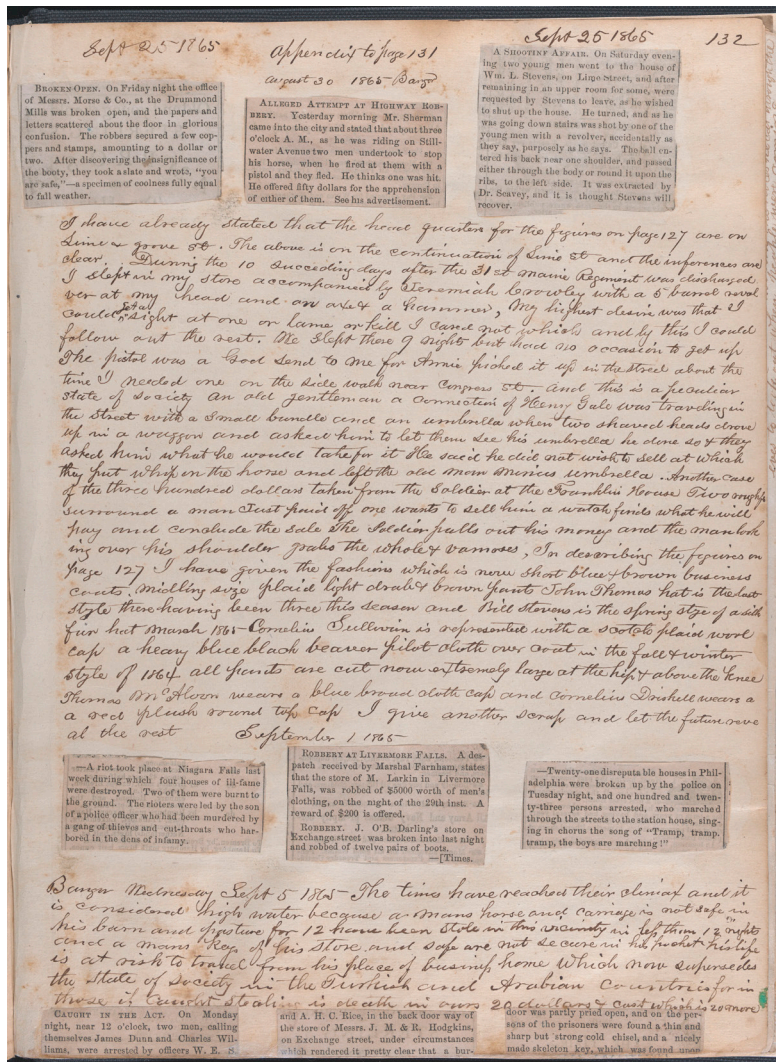
Sept. 25 1865

A Shooting Affair. On Saturday evening two young men went to the house of Wm L. Stevens, on Lime Street, and after remaining in an upper room for some, were requested by Stevens to leave, as he wished to shut up the house. He turned, and as he was going down stairs was shot by one of the young men with a revolver, accidentally as they say, purposely as he says. The ball entered his back near one shoulder, and passed either through the body or round it upon the ribs, to the left side. It was extracted by Dr. Seavey, and it is thought Stevens will recover.

I have already stated that the head quarters for the figures on page 127 are on Lime & grove st. The above is on the continuation of Lime st and the inferences are clear. During the 10 succeeding days after the 31st Maine Regiment was discharged I slept in my store accompanied by Jeremiah Crowley with a 5 barrel revolver at my head and an axe & a hammer. My highest desire was that I

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

get a  
could ^ sight at one or lame or kill I cared not which and by this I could follow out the rest. We slept there 9 nights but had no occasion to get up The pistol was a God send to me for Annie picked it up in the street about the time I needed one on the side walk near Congress st. and this is a peculiar state of society an old gentleman a connection of Henry Gale was traveling in the street with a small bundle and an umbrella when two shaved heads drove up in a waggon and asked him to let them see his umbrella he done so & they asked him what he would take for it He said he did not wish to sell at which they put whip on the horse and left the old man minus umbrella. Another case of the three hundred dollars taken from the Soldier at the Franklin House Two roughs surround a man Just paid off one wants to sell him a watch finds what he will pay and conclude the sale The Soldier pulls out his money and the man look ing over his shoulder grabs the whole & vamesos. In describing the figures on page 127 I have given the fashions which is now short blue & brown business coats, midling size plaid light drab & brown pants. John Thomas hat is the last style there having been three this season and Bill Stevens is the spring style of a silk fur hat March 1865 Cornelius Sullivan is represented with a scotch plaid wool cap a heavy blue black beaver pilot cloth over coat in the fall & winter style of 1864 all pants are cut now extremely large at the hip & above the knee Thomas M'Aloon wears a blue broad cloth cap and Cornelius Driskell wears a red plush round top cap. I give another scrap and let the future reve al the rest September 1 1865

[Left column]

--A riot took place at Niagara Falls last week during which four houses of ill-fame were destroyed. Two of them were burnt to the ground. The rioters were led by the son of a police officer who had been murdered by a gang of thieves and cut-throats who har-bored in the dens of infamy.

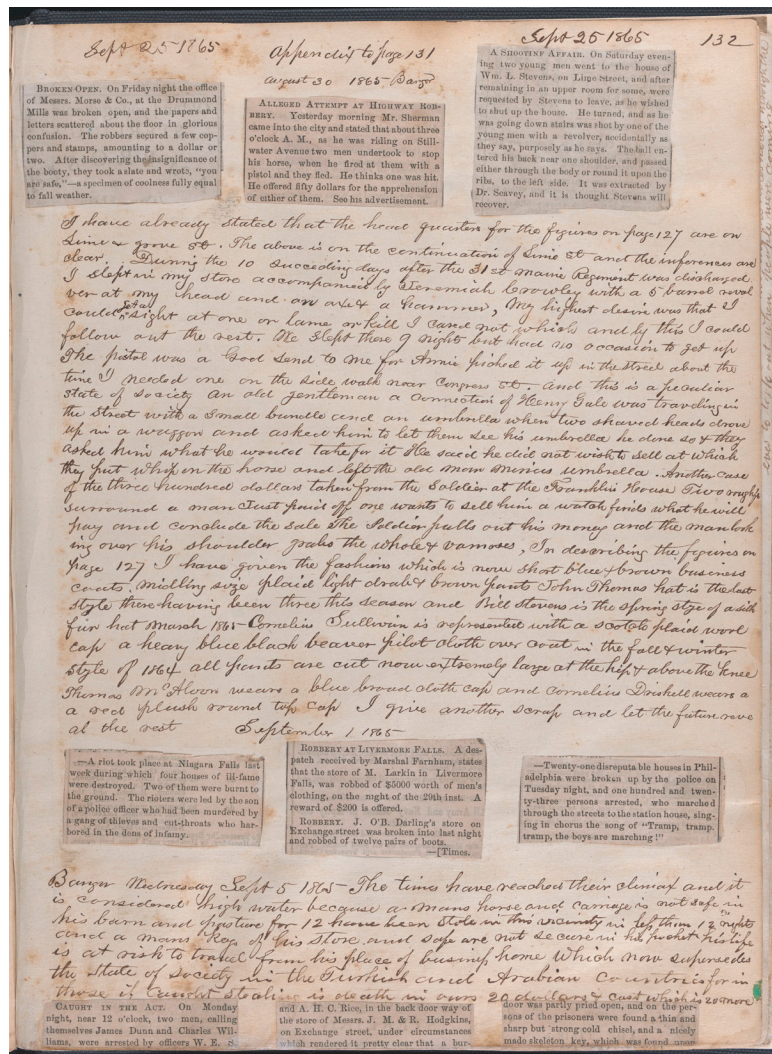
[Center column]

Robbery at Livermore Falls. A des-patch received by Marshal Farnham, states that the store of M. Larkin in Livermore Falls, was robbed of \$5000 worth of men's clothing, on the night of the 29th inst. A reward of \$200 is offered.

Robbery. J. O'B. Darlings's store on Exchange street was broken into last night and robbed of twelve pairs of boots.

--[Times.

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

[Right column]

--Twenty-one disreputable houses in Philadelphia were broken up by the police on Tuesday night and one hundred and twenty-three persons arrested, who marched through the streets to the station house, singing in chorus the song of "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching!"

Bangor Wednesday, Sept 5 1865 The times have reached their climax and it is considered high water because a mans horse and carriage is not safe in his barn and pasture for 12 have been stole in this vicinity in less than 12 nights and a mans keys of his store and safe are not secure in his pocket his life is at risk to travel from his place of business home which now supersedes the state of society in the Turkish and Arabian countries for in those if caught stealing is death in ours 20 dollars & cost which is 20 more

[Left column]

Caught In The Act. On Monday night, near 12 o'clock, two men, calling themselves James Dunn and Charles Williams, were arrested by officers W. E. S.

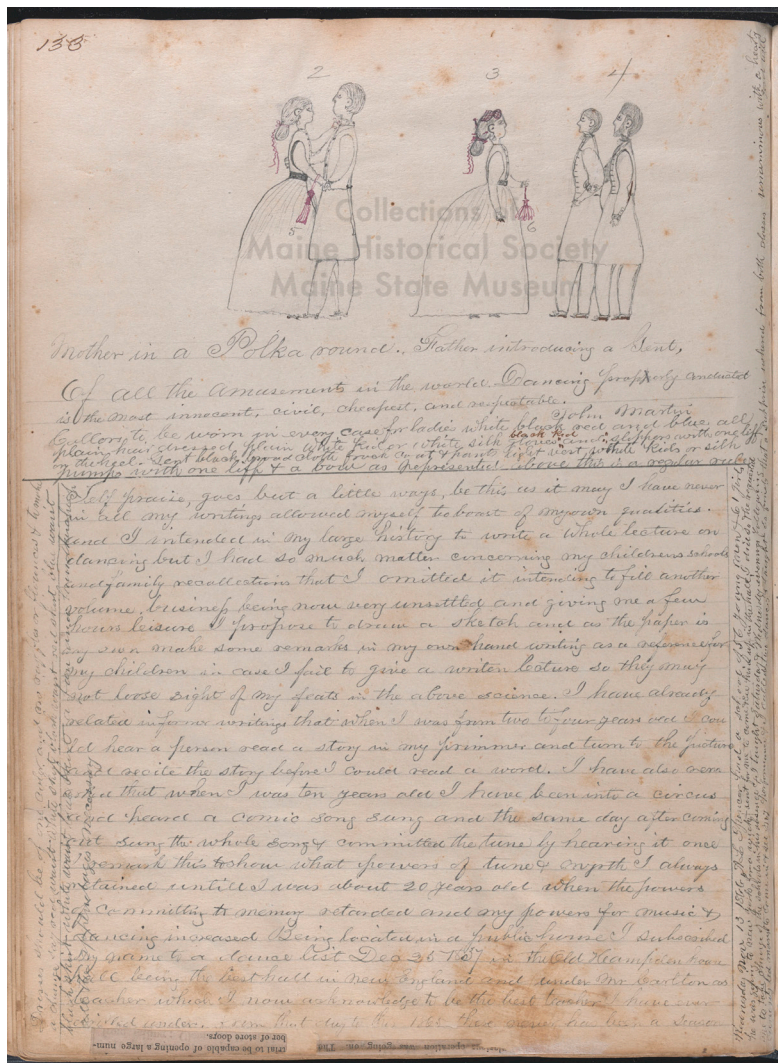
[Center column]

and A. H. C. Rice, in the back door way of the store of Messrs. J. M. & R. Hodgkins, on Exchange street, under circumstances which rendered it pretty clear that a bur-

[Right column]

door was partly pried open, and on the persons of the prisoners were found a thin and sharp but strong cold chisel, and a nicely made skeleton key, which was found upon





Mother in a Polka round. Father introducing a Gent,  
Of all the amusements in the world Dancing properly conducted  
is the most innocent, civil, cheapest, and respectable.

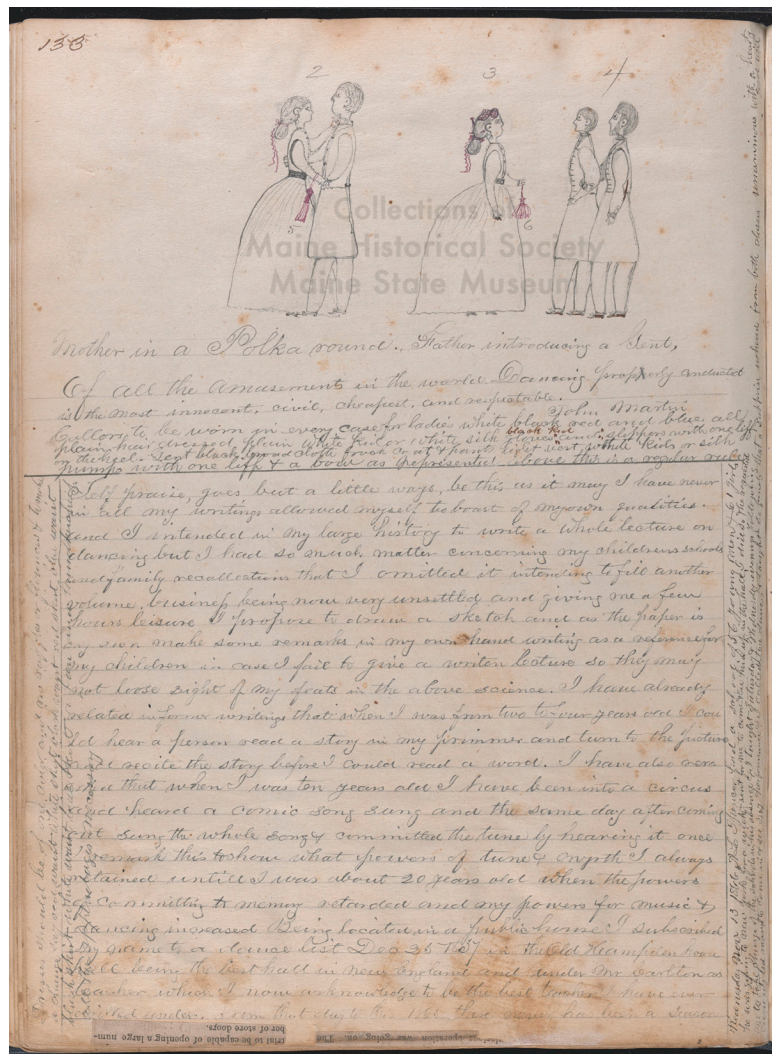
John Martin

Collors to be worn in every case for ladies white black red and blue, all  
black red

plain hair dressed plain white kid or white silk gloves ^ and slippers with one liff  
on the heel. Gent black broad cloth frock coat & pant light vest white kids or silk  
pumps with one liff & a bow as represented above this in a regular rule

Self praise, goes but a little ways, be this as it may I have never  
in all my writings allowed myself to boast of my own qualities.  
and I intended in my large history to write a whole lecture on  
dancing but I had so much matter concerning my childrens schools  
and family recollections that I omitted it intending to fill another  
volume, business being now very unsettled and giving me a few  
hours leisure I propose to draw a sketch and as the paper is  
my own make some remarks in my own hand writing as a reference for  
my children in case I fail to give a written lecture so they may  
not loose sight of my feats in the above science. I have already  
related in former writings that when I was from two to four years old I cou  
ld hear a person read a story in my primmer and turn to the picture  
and recite the story before I could read a word. I have also rem  
arked that when I was ten years old I have been into a circus  
and heard a comic song sung and the same day after coming  
out sung the whole song & committed the tune by hearing it once  
I remark this to show what powers of tune & myrth I always  
retained untill I was about 20 years old when the powers  
of committing to memory retarded and my powers for music &  
dancing increased Being located in a public house I subscribed  
my name to a dance list Dec 25 1837 in the Old Hampden house  
hall being the best hall in New England and under Mr Carlton as  
teacher which I now acknowledge to be the best teacher I have ever  
drilled under. from that day to this 1865 there never has been a season

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

[Upside down at bottom]

[At right]

[?] operation was going on The

[At right]

trial to be capable of opening a large number of store doors.

[Sideways at left]

Dress should be of one color and no ruffles or flounces & to make a change say red waist white skirt black waist red skirt blue waist black skirt white waist blue skirt a fan and handkerchief all the appendages necessary

[Sideways at right]

Wednesday Nov 13 1866 A L Spencer had a school of 56 young men & 61 girls he was going to new York for a week & sent for me to come & see him up in the hall, I did so & he requested me to take charge of the schools in his absence & I taught Saturday & Wednesday evenings following curiosity led many to come in & see my performance & I called two dances & taught so fine that a surprise ushered from both classes unanimous with a hearty good will



but it hat I have practised more or less constituting now (134)  
8 years. After passing through Mr Carltons terms I found I could  
excell in correctness any pupil in his class but my strength was not  
sufficient to execute my will and knowledge of the science untill I was  
about 25 years old then my strength hardened and my tune from sing  
ing in choirs became well balanced so I could execute steps and figures  
in three parts harmoniously, first ease, science, and harmony.  
In 1844 I removed from Hampden to Bangor and at that period W<sup>m</sup> Cobb  
was the leading master in this city. having danced under him several terms  
in Hampden whenever he had a term in Bangor I felt somewhat at home  
but the accomodations were inferior halls to my former ones and the audience  
much more inferior than the halls so as a science it lost ground untill Vinton  
& Portor built Arcadian hall about 1848 on broad st square. Mr Cobb  
becoming dissipated Acadian Hall was opened by Daniel Morris with  
a class of 55 couples and I was one of the first subscribers and danced  
on his floor when each Quadrille was allotted out with blue lines on the  
floor. A rum saloon was opened under this hall and proved a nuicence  
on the patronisers of the dance floor & for a few years dancing was comparatively  
in the shade and the hall was used for a billiard room. During this space I never  
ceased practising my favorite theme and I visited the suburban districts and  
kept myself in practice untill a list of the dances resolved to dance in synosure  
hall on Ingrahams corner central st when this course of assemblies was  
full I was the first man that signed my name for a hack to carry my wife  
to the hall and we again revived our social amusement and danced  
two or sets in this hall when James G Wasgatt took up dancing & was started  
by a school the subscribers almost wholly collected by myself & George Yeaton.  
this school produced an aristocratic set called the Charles Roberts set & we  
danced as a social dance independent of the Roberts set 7 years making 10  
courses of assemblies the last of which Heartwell Amsden & I were the only two  
couples out of 45 original couples present. During the whole 8 years of  
mr Wasgatts teaching having 600 pupils a year I was in his first & last classes  
and he says (not me) that the never was a male or female on his floor  
that was my equal for science and endurance in the art and mirth in  
the social and gentlemanly bearing. I made an estimate on his  
introductions a year and John Wellington held his watch on a wager  
that I could not fill 48 couples on a quadrille in five minutes to which  
I did in less than four and a half 20 couples being a green school  
with no assistance. On speed I could always excell and correctness

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it that I have finalized more or less, constituting now 134 years. After passing through Mrs. Conlins terms I found I could call in correctness any pupil in his class but my strength was not sufficient to execute any well and knowledge of the science untill I was about 25 years old when my strength hardened and my tone forming in chords became well balanced so I could execute steps and figures in three parts harmoniously, first class, science, and harmony. In 1841 I removed from Hampton to Bangor and at that period Mr. Cobb was the leading dancer in this city, having cleared under him several terms in Bangor when he had a term in Bangor I felt determined to come but the accommodations were inferior halls to my former ones and the audience though more numerous than the halls so as a science it lost ground untill Boston built the Acadia Hall about 1845 on Broad St square. Mr. Cobb becoming dissatisfied Acadia Hall was opened by Daniel Morris with a class of 50 couples and I was one of the first subscribers and dancers. In this hall when each quadrille was allotted out with blue lines on the floor. A sum of money was opened under this hall and formed a nucleus to the future success of the dance floor for a few years dancing was comparatively in the shade and the hall was used for a billiard room. During this space of time I practiced my favorite theme some I resisted the subscription district and kept myself in private untill a lot of the dancers resolved to dance in a private hall over Ingrahams corner and at which this course of assemblies was held. I was the first man that signed my name for a book to carry my list to the hall and we again revived our social amusement and danced there in 45 in this hall when James J. Waggatt took up dancing it was started by a school the subscribers almost wholly collected by myself, George Foster, the school produced an antiochic set called the Schottische set of 16 dances as a social dance independent of the Schottische set of 7 dances making 10 couples out of 45 original couples present. During the whole 8 years of Mr. Waggatt teaching having 600 pupils a year I was in his first last class and he says (not me) that the never was a male or female in his floor that was my equal for science and influence in the art and mostly in wit dancing and gentlemanly bearing. I made an estimate on his introduction a year and John Wellington held his watch on a wager that I could not fill 48 couples on a quadrille in five minutes to which I did in less than four and a half 26 couples being a green school with no assistance. In speed I could always excel and certainly I never see the day for 28 years but what I could take a lesson in the first of the evening and teach it the rest of my dancing days. I could always introduce two couples to any other manager one. I could & can to day dance on a polka or schottische or circular waltz around the hall once & a half to any other couple once. My presence in the hall when I managed always created a glow and pleasant sensation and many a dollar has been deposited in J G Waggatts pocket by my influence untill A L Spencer bought him out in 1863 when Mr. Spencer gave me a pass to his schools & when he left he proposed to sell all his fixtures to me and during the winter he said to me & to his most intimate friends that it was no use to argue the fact was that John Martin was the best manager & dancer that ever entered his hall and that his Monday night school exceeded his nicest assemblies managed by Reynolds Charles Marsten Cole & others John Martin

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[Sideways at left]

There is a fact that I never found but two females who could dance a full tune out with me and schottische & Polka & one was Mrs Chase the other a sister to John Carlisle these females lungs were perfectly sound and their tune as similar to mine. My wife was always a fine dancer but grew tired before the music was out.