

Notes

1. *A Brotherhood of Memory*, pp.15, 16.
2. According to one source only forty-one Jewish households were listed in Bangor in 1889. The Congregation Beth Israel Diamond Jubilee volume states (p.29): "in 1897, the Jewish community of Bangor numbered about fifty families of which less than five families were of the German-Jewish community."
3. *Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration: June 13, 1914*, pp.153, 155.
4. Parkhurst was succeeded by Percival Baxter, who had served in both houses of the Legislature and was known as a reformer and conservationist. After two terms he was succeeded by State Senator Ralph Owen Brewster who was elected despite charges that he was supported by the Ku Klux Klan.
5. The first history of Congregation Beth Israel (published 1963), which is the most comprehensive guide available about the Jewish community of early Bangor, was quite candid about the religious standards expected of its members: "Dissenters and nonconformists are bound to appear in any religious community and Beth Israel was no exception. In the early days the founding fathers were without doubt scrupulous in religious observance. But as the community became larger religious laxity continued to crop up. It is difficult to discover the extent of dissent in the formative years for the sources are meager, but we do have reference to religious laxity and the appeal by Rabbi Seltzer to the board of directors to institute a series of fines and penalties for these offenses. The threat of non-burial, excommunication, and loss of membership were no longer effective measures in democratic America of the twentieth century. Perhaps among the non-observing Jews were some who were kith and kin of members of the boards of directors; one sometimes hesitates to pass sanctions against near relations." (*Congregation Beth Israel 1888-1963*, p.49) Despite her apostasy, Ann was buried in the Beth Israel cemetery along with all of the other Alpert and Cohens.
A lasting effect of the Anderson marriage, as far as the compilation of this history is concerned, is that no trace of Ann's descendants could be found. None of their cousins knew Natalie or Madelaine's current whereabouts or even if they were alive. One relative mentioned that Natalie married Clark Thurston, had a son, David, and perhaps lived in Rochester, New York; but nothing turned up there.
6. The pulp mill, located in South Brewer, employed about four hundred people at the turn of the century; wages averaged \$2.00 a day.
7. *Bangor Daily News*, June 28, 1984, p.E-1.
8. The Workmen's Circle, an offshoot of the Bund, was as much a fraternal organization as it was a political one. Medical insurance and other benefits were provided that were otherwise difficult for members to secure at low cost. Sol Costrell helped establish a branch of the Workmen's Circle in Bangor and was a charter member of his branch in Detroit.
9. Bangor fell in line with the rest of the state. The Bangor Board of Trade reported in 1899 that of the city's five newspapers, "The *Whig and Courier* is a morning paper, Republican in politics, issued daily and weekly; The *Bangor Daily News* is a Republican morning paper, issued daily and with a semi-weekly edition; *The Commercial* is a Democratic evening daily, and with a weekly edition..." The others were special interest journals, but all eventually folded except the *Bangor Daily*.
10. Ada Gleszer, "A Biographical Sketch of Max Cohen" in *Congregation Beth Israel Diamond Jubilee 1888-1963*.
11. The political resume of Max Cohen cited by his daughter was difficult to confirm. Ada's mention of these offices does not state specifically where they were held, but the chapter "Bangor Fire Destroys Synagogue" in the Beth Israel book, which was apparently not written by Ada, states that "Max Cohen was the first to enter politics

and prior to World War I was elected to the Board of Aldermen." The implication is that he was an alderman in Bangor, but his name does not appear as an alderman or councilman from 1895 to the 1930's according to the Bangor City Clerk's Office. His tenure as a State Detective, which began as early as 1916 and lasted until his death in 1930, was listed along with six other men in each Bangor city directory under the heading "Licensed State Detectives." It is unclear what this position encompassed - there is no record of Max being a licensed state detective in the appropriate files in Augusta, Maine - yet he recorded this as his occupation when he stood as the naturalization witness for Max Alpert in 1916. His law enforcement positions also included being both a constable in 1905, an office that sixteen other men held in Bangor, and Justice of the Peace, of which there were 141 in 1916 including Myer Epstein and Samuel Cohen, Jr. It seems that his power base gradually evolved from his rural connections - the network of bootleggers, smugglers and local elected officials that worked together in the "arrangement" of county politics in and around Brownville - and these relationships remained intact throughout his life. When Max took his grandsons out for a Sunday drive they were interrupted by frequent stops in country lanes to visit various homesteads where he had friends from his days as a peddler.

12. Membership in fraternal societies was very popular in the early 1900's with some 1,500 Masons and 1,100 Odd Fellows in Bangor alone. Assuming 50 percent of the city's population was male and 75 percent of those were old enough to qualify for membership, the number of Masons alone would include nearly one-sixth of Bangor's men.

13. *Bangor Daily News*, December 17, 1930.

14. The decline of the Eastern Eating House from one of the city's better dining rooms to an establishment with a reputation that at best could be called unsavory, mirrored the rise and fall of Exchange Street - and Bangor itself. The Mercantile Publishing Company's 1888 guide to the city's businesses described the Eastern Eating House, then located at 23-27 Exchange Street (the great fire of 1911 caused a rebuilding and renumbering of most of the street), as "one of the most popular first-class Eating Houses in Bangor." Under the direction of its proprietor, Frank McGuire, who established the place in 1880, patrons were "politely served by the five attentive assistants who are constantly at hand. The table is kept in the best manner possible, and an excellent bill of fare is served at popular prices." Room and board was also available by the day or week on the second floor.

A few years later (1896), the business was listed in the city directory under the category of restaurants and saloons, and was managed by John T. McGuire (Frank's son?) and Frank O'Leary. By 1916 another proprietor, Edmund Tardif, was advertising: "This House Newly Repaired and Remodelled. We Solicit Your Patronage. Just a few steps from the new Union Station." By the 1921 directory the business was listed under the category of boarding and lodging houses; and by 1926 it had apparently folded, for there was no listing at all. The Eastern Eating House was then resurrected by Nathan Kern after a split with his partner, Harry Snyder.

The Eastern Eating House gained some notoriety several years after the Kerns sold it when it was the scene of the capture of one of the participants in Bangor's most gruesome murder. The bludgeoned bodies of eighty-four year old Edward Morris, and that of his fifty-two year old bachelor son were discovered on Sunday morning, October 18, 1964 in their ransacked home on Center Street. A massive dragnet was launched for clues about the killings.

According to the *Bangor Daily News*. "The Saturday night shift had been more or less routine for Patrolman William 'Tug' Foley on the Exchange Street beat. There had been the usual number of drunks and one or two minor fights along the two-block area that comprised Bangor's honky-tonk district.

"During a routine check of the Eastern Eating House, a hotel and bar in the area, Foley noticed that a local character by the name of Stanley Corey seemed to be en-

joying a rare state of prosperity. Not only was Corey paying for his own drinks, something of a rarity, but he was also buying rounds for several companions.

"Several hours later, while police were grasping for the first solid lead in the double murder, Corey's name came to mind. Foley knew the 49-year-old erstwhile woodsmen as a convicted forger with a record of petty theft. There was nothing in his record to indicate he might be capable of robbery and murder, but it was good as any lead the police had at the time...

"Police Sgt. James Scripture, on nothing more than a hunch, conducted a painstaking, low-tide search of the Penobscot River at its closest point to lower Exchange Street. He found a portion of a shotgun barrel that later was identified as a part of the murder weapon...

"Corey showed up Tuesday evening at the Eastern Eating House and was promptly 'invited' to police headquarters for 'a few questions.'" (*Bangor Daily News*, June 28, 1984.)

15. The allies provided the Russians with tanks, planes and other supplies via convoys that became sitting ducks for German U boats. PQ17, one of the earliest convoys in 1942, lost 22 of 33 ships. The following convoy, PQ18, fared only slightly better when 20 of the 33 ships made it to Murmansk.