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# History and Change

I have been thinking a great deal about the relationship between history and change lately.

There is an important aspect of our work, the historical endeavor, that focuses on preservation. Saving certain things is vital to maintaining the historical record, documenting the experiences of Maine people, and ensuring robust study, examination, and discussion of Maine’s rich and unique history and what it means to us today.

But embracing change and forward motion is essential, too.

So often in public discourse you get the sense that history and change are incompatible. I don’t buy it. In fact, Maine history has been shaped by risk-taking, forward-thinking people. Think about Shepard Cary, John Poor, Dorothea Dix, Leon Leonwood Bean, Marsden Hartley, David Shaw, and countless others. Mainers have always looked for opportunity and seized it. That mindset has shaped every aspect of the state that we love so much.

As we look to Maine’s future, history needs to play a vital role.

Economic development is one area that is clearly essential to Maine’s future. Throughout the state, we struggle to develop businesses and industries that will provide jobs and support vibrant communities. Maine has incredible assets, ranging from our landscape and natural resources to the creativity and entrepreneurship of our people—regardless of whether their endeavor is business, the arts, education, social service, or otherwise.

Maine’s history provides a critical resource for exploring and defining what we love and feel is essential about our state, for understanding why, when, and how certain industries rise and fall, and for defining the principles and opportunities we want to embrace as we move forward.

On a closely related note, I want to acknowledge the passing of an important figure at MHS. Trustee Paul Wescott, Chair of our Finance & Investment committee, died on Tuesday, August 13th, after a brief illness. Paul was a beloved friend to MHS (and to me personally). He embodied what I see as essential characteristics of Maine’s business heritage, including this spirit of forward motion.

For thirty-four years, Paul led Howell Laboratories in Bridgton, a company that produces radio equipment and other products for industry and the U.S. Navy. He built Howell into an internationally-recognized company and was particularly proud of the company’s contributions to Maine’s economy and the jobs that it provides. Paul was equally committed to community, and made major contributions to numerous boards and organizations. In all of his endeavors, Paul, a history buff, encouraged everyone around him to think about and invest in the future.

Paul urged MHS forward. As we gear up for and focus on the vast opportunities ahead of us, that’s a spirit we’ll carry with us. Here’s to you Paul. Thanks for everything.

*Steve Bromage  
Executive Director*

**ABOUT THE COVER:** Image of the Battle of Port Hudson, Louisiana, created by J.O. Davidson, 1863. It resides in the collections of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. The facsimile print was created about 1887. The 48-day siege of Port Hudson by Union Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks lasted from May 22 to July 9, 1863. Ulysses S. Grant attacked Vicksburg at the same time and after his victory there, Port Hudson surrendered, giving the Union control of the Mississippi River.

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# This Rebellion: A Family Divided



A Confederate raid on a Calais bank—intended to garner a large amount of gold and leave much of the coastal Washington County city in ashes—failed in large part because of the bragging of a Confederate raider and the actions of his Union-sympathizing sister and brother.

William Collins, the leader of the raiders, left behind a physical reminder of the incident, a 46-by-61-inch blue flag with the phrase “The Confederacy Forever, From Home and Friends We’ll Sever, To Defend Her Rights” applied in gold letters. His brother, the Rev. John Collins of York, recovered the flag and gave it to Maine Historical Society in 1910. It is on display in *This Rebellion, Maine and the Civil War*.

The Collins family emigrated from County Tyrone in Northern Ireland in 1843 to a farm near St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. Son John, born in 1832, came to Maine as a young man to study at the Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. He became a well-known Methodist minister.

Brother William, born in 1834, went to New York to study in the 1850s. He met a man from Holmes County, Mississippi, who offered him a job on his family’s plantation. William had joined a militia unit in New York and was therefore well prepared to help train Co. C of the 15th Mississippi Infantry, which he joined when the Civil War broke out.

William Collins left the infantry and became a raider—one of many official and unofficial sailors acting to promote the Confederate cause by disrupting Northern commerce and hurting Northern morale.

The raid on the Calais bank on July 18, 1864, was part of a larger scheme to attack many Northern cities, according to Mason Philip Smith, author of *Confederates Downeast*.

To prepare for the raid, William went home to the farm in New Brunswick. There, he talked enough about his plans to alarm his older sister, Mary Anne, who informed brother John in Maine, who alerted local authorities.

The bank raid was foiled and treated as a criminal act, rather than an act of war. Collins, sentenced to three years at the Maine State Prison, escaped after 36 days. He made his way back to St. John where Mary Anne, who did not support the Confederate cause or her brother’s actions, sheltered him overnight. He then returned to the South.

➤ *William Collins carried this flag, from his former 15th Mississippi Regiment, when he raided and attempted to rob the Calais Bank in 1864. He left the flag behind in a prison cell in Thomaston. His brother, the Rev. John Collins of York, recovered it.*

The December before the Calais raid, another Collins brother, David, joined Confederate raiders. Operating under what was likely a false Confederate commission, he participated in the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake* that was en route from New York to Maine. Union ships chased the pirates, angered Great Britain by entering Canadian waters, and caught some of the raiders. David Collins and several others were tried for piracy, since they were not on official business of the Confederacy.

Four Irish natives from one family, two on each side of the American war, played roles in events that brought that war to Maine shores.

*Candace Kanes  
Curator/Historian, Maine Memory Network  
Curator This Rebellion: Maine and the Civil War*



THIS REBELLION: MAINE IN THE CIVIL WAR WILL BE ON DISPLAY THROUGH MAY 26, 2014. ADMISSION IS \$8 FOR ADULTS, \$7 AAA/SENIORS/COLLEGE STUDENTS, AND \$2 AGES 6-17. FALL EXHIBIT HOURS ARE SEPTEMBER THROUGH OCTOBER, MONDAY TO SATURDAY 10-5, SUNDAY 12-5. STARTING IN NOVEMBER THE HOURS ARE MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY 10-5. WE HOPE YOU WILL COME BY AND SEE US!

## Two Pieces of Needlework Add New Stories to the Collections

There have been many donations to the museum collections since the last newsletter. All of us at Maine Historical Society are grateful for the generous support of the many families who contribute historical artifacts to MHS. Working with donors to fully document incoming material is an important part of the collecting process. Each acquisition is worthy of a newsletter story.

The two pieces of needlework pictured further develop the important historic narrative of one of the existing MHS collections.

The Eunice Purinton sampler, below, was donated by Hadley Cameron Kaynor Rakowski—seven generations removed from the young girl who made the sampler. Eunice Purinton (1799 – 1877) was twelve years old and a student of Temperance P. Jackson who probably ran a small school in Harpswell, Maine.



*The Eunice Purinton needlework sampler, made in 1811 when Eunice was a student in studied with Temperance Jackson in a small school in Harpswell. The sampler is about 18 x 24 inches. MHS Collections*

The sampler shows Eunice's handwork. She stitched five alphabets using different styles of stitching. She also included a family genealogy with dates of the marriage of her parents and birth and death dates of her siblings. The bottom has an interesting assortment of decorative elements—flowers, birds, animals, and people—with a phrase probably drawn from a primer she read in school, "As runs the glass, our lives do pass."

Samplers like this are colorful records of family history and document the nature of education for young women in Maine. This sampler provides new material to the collection relating to a school and teacher that were previously un-documented.

The second addition to the collection is a ca. 1760 needlework made in London by Elizabeth Galpine (1739 – 1829), above right. While this piece is English, it is an important and rare example of how needlework traditions came to Maine and represents a

nice comparison of the training received in English schools. Our appreciation goes to Laura Sprague for directing our attention to this piece.

The needlework is made with wool yarn and embroidered on a canvas base. There are at least eighteen colors that Elizabeth used to stitch her design composed of a bulbous footed vase of flowers on a red ground. The vase is white Chinese export porcelain or delftware with blue decoration. At least nine different species of flowers are represented: yellow tulips, carnations or in pink, white star-shaped flowers, red sweet William, pink clustered blossoms, blue forget-me-nots, white rose, blue star flower, and blue trumpet-shaped flowers.

Elizabeth married William Martin (1733 - 1814) in 1762. The Martins had six (or seven) children before leaving England in 1783 and eventually settling in North Yarmouth, Maine.



*The Elizabeth Galpine needlework, made in 1760 when Elizabeth was a student in a London school. Elizabeth married William Martin and came to Maine in the 1780s, where her daughters ran the Misses Martin School. The needlework is about 16 x 20 inches. MHS Collections*

*Nathaniel Plimer (England, 1751–1822). Miniature (Probably Mrs. William Martin, nee Elizabeth Galpine), circa 1795, watercolor, ivory, and gold mount, 3 3/8 x 2 1/4 inches Portland Museum of Art, Maine. Bequest of William Martin Payson in memory of the Martin family, 1921.19.4*

In 1803, the family opened the Misses Martin's School with two daughters—Penelope (1773 – 1859) and Elizabeth (1778 – 1844)—involved as instructors. The school moved to Portland in 1805 and operated until 1832. Over that time, more than 600 girls were educated in the Misses Martin School.

The Galpine needlework illustrates the skill and aesthetic of the mother of Penelope and Elizabeth, who no doubt directly influenced the teaching interests of her daughters. MHS has several documented needlework pieces made by students who attended Misses Martin's School. The Galpine needlework provides a wonderful comparison for these objects.

The needlework descended through the Galpine / Martin / Payson family and was sold from the estate of a family member.

*John Mayer  
Museum Curator*

# Bangor Theological Society Collection Given to Maine Historical Society

MHS is thrilled to announce that an agreement has been reached with Bangor Theological Seminary to bring BTS's institutional archive to MHS. It is a large and vitally important collection.

The collection presents MHS with an opportunity to preserve the records of an iconic Maine institution that is nearly 200 years old. BTS has been responsible for providing a diverse education for some of Maine's most noted figures, including Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, Samuel Fessenden, Cyrus Hamlin, and many notable missionaries and ministers. The collection consists of student, administrative, financial, and other records, correspondence, photographs and slides, maps, portraits, and publications, spanning 1814 to the present. The collection is significant not only to Maine history, but to the history of theological education, missionary and social organizations, and political and religious history in the United States.

Bangor Theological Seminary will provide funds to move, process, and re-house the collection. Cataloging will begin in the new year, and the collection should be available to researchers at the Brown Research Library in approximately two years.

BTS is currently winding down its degree program and shifting focus. The establishment of the BTS collection at MHS will play a significant role in preserving and honoring BTS's institutional legacy.



*Cyrus Hamlin (1811-1900) of Waterford graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1837. He founded Robert College in Istanbul, was a professor at the Seminary, and served as president of Middlebury College from 1880-1885*

## Mystery Union Colonel



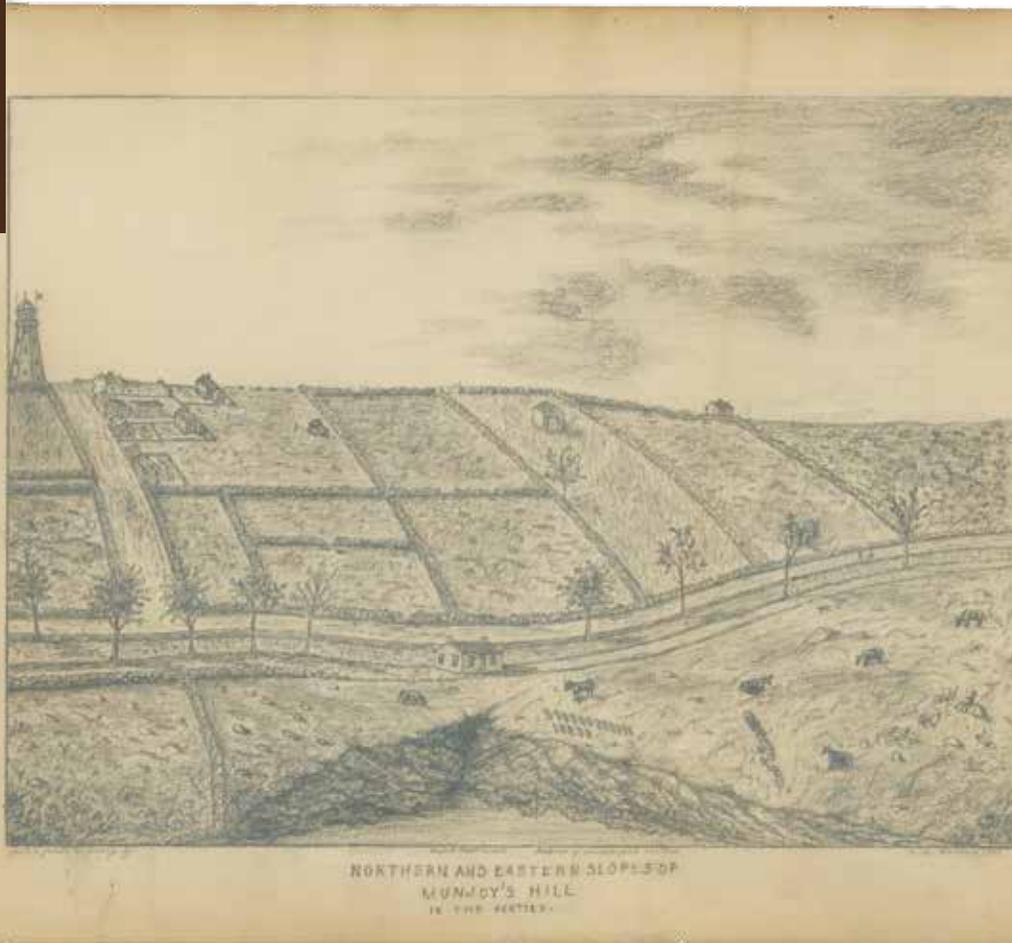
The MHS Brown Research Library staff is busy processing a collection belonging to John Marshall Brown, the library's namesake, who served in the 20th ME and 32nd ME Infantries during the Civil War. Gen. Brown's papers included this image of a Union Officer.

Ken Thompson, MHS' go-to military historian, identified the rank as that of Colonel. Initial thoughts that the pictured man is O.O. Howard have been disproven. If you have further information or know which Union Colonel this might be, please email the research library at [research@mainehistory.org](mailto:research@mainehistory.org) or call 207-774-1822.

Thank you for your help!

IN THE WINTER 2012 NEWSLETTER, MHS SHOWCASED THE E. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY MAINE IMPRINT LIBRARY AS A NEW ACQUISITION IN THE MIDST OF THE CATALOGING PROCESS. WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE COLLECTION IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH! IT COMPRISES APPROXIMATELY 657 TITLES DATING FROM 1772 TO 1845. TO SEARCH FOR THESE IMPRINTS ON MINERVA, YOU CAN EITHER DO A (DEWEY) CALL NUMBER SEARCH FOR ECL, OR DO AN AUTHOR SEARCH FOR MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. E. CHRISTOPHER LIVESAY MAINE IMPRINT LIBRARY. OUR LIBRARY MAY BE VISITED IN PERSON TUESDAY – SATURDAY, 10AM – 4 PM. PLEASE CALL FOR HOLIDAY HOURS.

# Smallpox in Portland



Charles Quincy Goodhue, in about 1910, sketched the northern and eastern slopes of Munjoy Hill as they looked in the 1840s. In the foreground is the City Hospital that was built in 1824, largely to serve people with smallpox and other infectious diseases.

At a town meeting on May 3, 1824, Portland residents voted to form a committee to determine “the place, plan and expense of a building suitable for a hospital.” Lemuel Moody, who built the Portland Observatory in 1807, chaired the committee. Other members were merchants Joshua Richardson and Charles Fox, physician Dr. John Merrill, and housewright John Crockett.

The report on the vote does not mention the word “smallpox,” but the hospital’s ultimate location and discussion in newspapers suggest that it was to serve those with infectious diseases. In weeks leading up to the 1824 vote, the *Eastern Argus* and other newspapers reported on smallpox cases, naming people with the disease, listing those who had died, and those who recovered.

On April 6, 1824, the *Argus* reported a case of the disease on

King Street and wrote, “Measures were promptly taken by the proper authorities of the town for a removal of the person infected to the hospital, and also to prevent any danger from communication with the person and place in which the disorder first appeared.”

On April 27, 1824, the *Argus* reported, “We understand that no new case of Small Pox has occurred since the 21st, and it is believed that the measures adopted to prevent the disorder from spreading, have been perfectly successful.”

On the same day, the *Portland Gazette* wrote, “Small Pox: We continue to publish statements of the Selectmen and the Physicians concerning the extent to which this disease exists in this town; and as we shall strictly adhere to our determination to give the facts without any colouring or diminution, and from authority which must be conclusive, we trust that no unnecessary alarm will be excited by groundless or exaggerated reports, when the whole truth will be laid fairly before the public from facts, not surmises.”

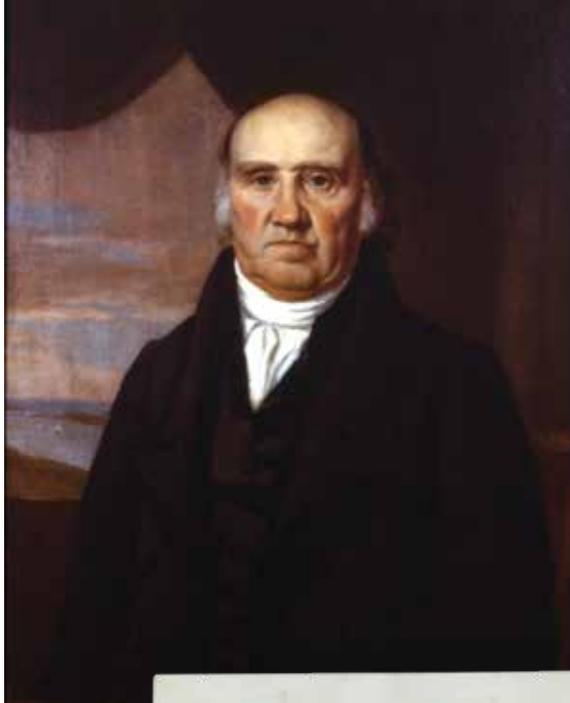
The statement was followed by reports signed by Isaac Adams, chairman of the Selectmen, including one that all vessels from New York and Philadelphia were being quarantined.

Portland did not experience widespread epidemics of the disease. Still, smallpox is a frightening disease. There is no known cure, the death rate is high, and survivors are left with disfiguring pockmarks, often on their faces. The disease killed huge numbers of the native populations of the Americas, who had no immunity.

A controversial vaccine made from cow or kine pox was effective against smallpox and had been used since the late eighteenth century. According to William Willis, who wrote a history of Portland in 1865, another Portland smallpox facility at Bang’s (Cushing) Island in the late 1790s was the site of inoculations.

Before the vote on the new hospital, fear of an epidemic spread through the city and surrounding areas. The April 27 *Gazette* quoted physician Albus Rea’s report of April 24 to the Portland Selectmen, “I have not been able to discover the smallest appearance of any new case, and apprehend not the

# Land



smallest danger to our friends in the country, in their communicating with any part of the town."

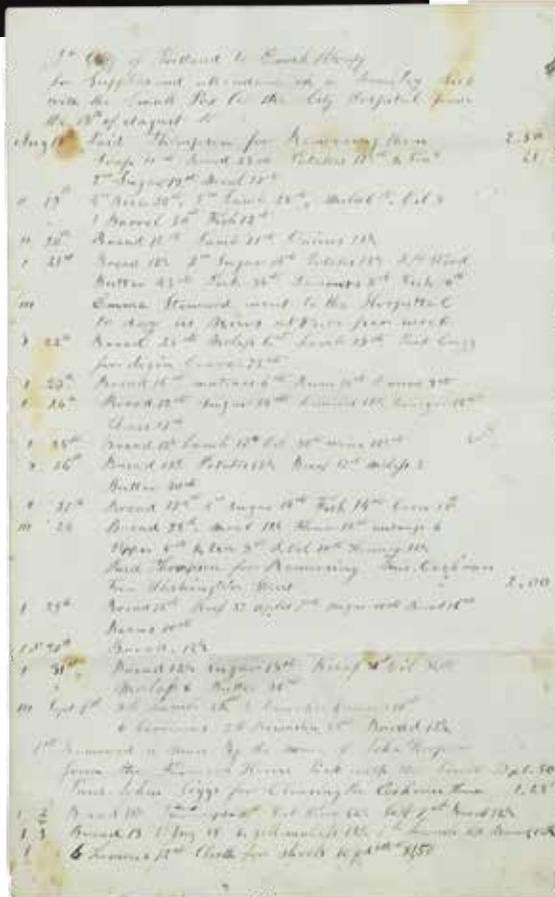
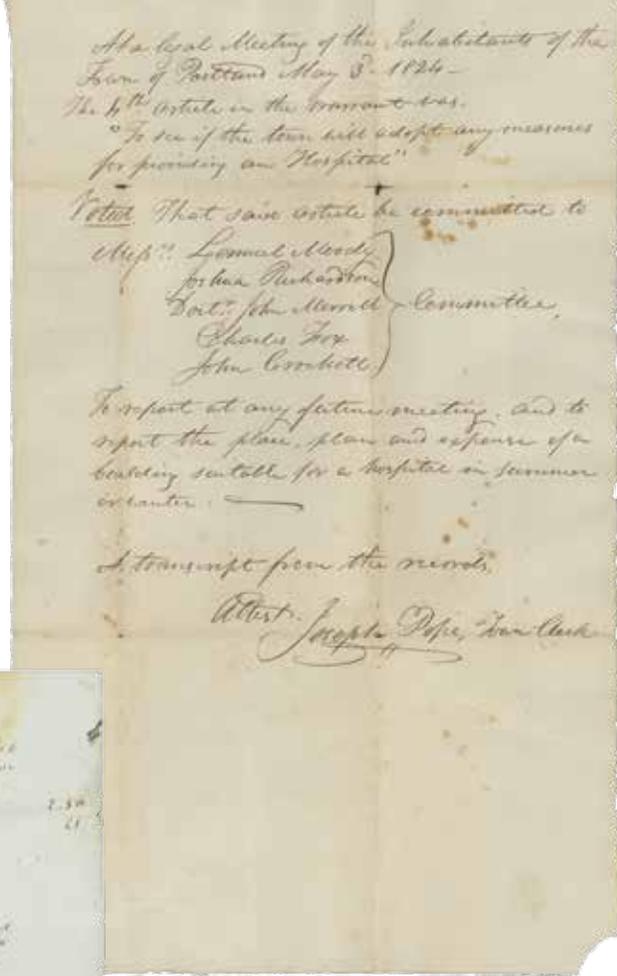
A commentary from "Neptune Junior," that is part of a collection of Moody family materials at Maine Historical Society, appears to be a reply to comments from a writer calling himself "Neptune." It defends the hospital proposal as important to seamen. Using many mythological references, he concludes that "Neptune" should be told "that the very day the corner stone for the hospital is laid he will be presented with the tail of the most splendid sea serpent on the coast for a paddle, by Neptune Junior."

Sailors had paid a hospital tax since about 1800. "Neptune Junior" noted that the sailors were being treated at the inadequate Alms House and House of Correction and that they did not want charity, but wanted to assert their rights to adequate care.

Debate over and votes counted, the new hospital was built. George Pearson signed an agreement on June 15, 1824 to build a road "from the North West part of Doct. Coffins stone wall on Mount Joys Neck to the place where the hospital is to be built." He also agreed to haul rocks for the foundation to the site.

On June 24, 1824, Henry Dyer and Joseph Bond, masons, signed an agreement to build, for \$610 on "Mountjoys Neck, a certain brick house for an Hospital." It was to be 36 feet long, 30 feet wide and one-story high, with a stone foundation two feet beneath and one foot above ground level. The brick walls were to be eight inches thick and eight feet high. The contract called for four rooms of equal dimensions and a chimney at each end of the house, with two fireplaces in each chimney. Each room was to have two windows.

Such a brick structure is clearly visible in Charles Quincy Goodhue's 1901 drawing of the northern and eastern slopes of Munjoy Hill as they looked in the 1840s. Goodhue (1835-1910) spent twenty years sketching views of Portland as it looked before the 1866 fire. He wrote beneath the sketch, "Brick Pest House" and "Graves of small-pox victims." The graves were



↑ Portland Town Clerk Joseph Pope certified that voters approved five members of a committee that would research building a city hospital in 1824.

↖ Lemuel Moody, who built the Portland Observatory in 1807, headed the committee that found a site, planned, and built the City Hospital on Munjoy Hill in 1824. Henry Cheever Pratt painted this portrait of Moody in 1826.

← Grocer Enoch Moody submitted his bill to the City of Portland in about 1825 for supplying and transporting smallpox sufferers at the City Hospital on Munjoy Hill.

those of soldiers captured by the British in Quebec in 1812—and some residents who had died of smallpox.

The hospital was not the first such institution in the city. A "pest house" opened on Munjoy Hill in the 1790s. As illustrations of Munjoy Hill—or Mount Joy's Neck—suggest, the area was sparsely populated, making it ideal for a hospital that served patients with diseases like smallpox.

The Portland Alms House on what is now Park Avenue was built in about 1803 and included several rooms where ill seamen and others were treated. In 1874 Greeley Hospital was added and served those with "ship fever" and other contagious diseases. The brick hospital on Munjoy Hill remained in use until at least 1850.

**FOUNDED:** The Museum was founded in 1938 and opened in 1939, built by the City of Caribou and the federal Works Progress Administration.

**FACILITIES:** The Nylander collection is still housed in the original Nylander Building. The Museum is unique in that it is a department of the City of Caribou and has been funded by the city throughout its 75-year history. It no longer has its own director-curator, but is under the care of the Caribou Area Chamber of Commerce.

**COLLECTIONS:** Olof Nylander's collections of mollusks, crustaceans, fossils, rocks and minerals of Maine, Aroostook County bedrock, Paleo Indian stone tools, and supplementary collections of insects, flowering plants, butterflies, and specimens of birds and mammals; also photographs of people and locations, and natural history resources.

**VISITING:** The Caribou Chamber of Commerce occupies a portion of the Nylander Museum. The museum is open 9-12 and 1-5, Monday through Friday. Admission is free.

**CONTACT:** The Nylander Museum of Natural History, 657 Main Street, Caribou, ME 04736; 207-498-6156.

↓ *Samlat #5, which Olof Nylander prepared as part of a display at the industrial exhibition and 300th anniversary celebration of Gothenburg, Sweden, features scenes from Perham.*

SPOTLIGHT ON MAINE MEMORY NETWORK CONTRIBUTING PARTNER:  
**NYLANDER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY:**  
*Natural and Social History*

Olof O. Nylander, a native of Sweden, is best known for his work on the geology and paleontology of Aroostook County and the adjacent Canadian provinces. He studied and wrote about everything natural: fresh-water mollusks, aquatic flora, orchids, geologic formations, and graptolites. He found the only fossil starfish in Maine.



↑ *Olof Nylander is shown inspecting a section of Presque Isle Stream, where he was doing geological research in 1924.*

Nylander (1864-1943) did not have formal education in science, but he pursued his interest in fossils, shells, and everything around him and consulted with numerous scientists. The introduction to an article by Nylander in the *University of Maine Studies* series notes, "He was not as widely known as many of lesser achievements who careers as scientists followed a more conventional pattern."

Yet, Nylander's collections and knowledge did receive attention. In 1938, the City of Caribou joined with the federal Depression-era Works Progress Administration to build the Nylander Museum of Natural History in Caribou, that features his collections. Olof Nylander was its first curator-director. Various museums, including the Smithsonian and the National Museum of Canada, have sought to acquire Nylander's extensive collections, but it remains intact in Caribou.

Nylander's interests included social history. He documented the people and landscape of Aroostook County, especially the Swedish communities in Caribou, New Sweden, Woodland, and Perham.

In 1922, Nylander prepared 18 samlats—poster presentations of photographs of the Aroostook County Swedish communities—to be displayed at the 300th anniversary of the founding of Gothenburg, Sweden. The samlats added the human dimension to the scientist's study of his physical surroundings and provide a snapshot of life in the region in the early 20th century.

ALL IMAGES COURTESY OF THE NYLANDER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



↑ *A group photograph of the Carl J. Peterson family is taken in front of their home in New Sweden. It is one of the photographs that traveled to Gothenburg, Sweden, for that city's 300th anniversary and the accompanying industrial exhibition.*

# Thank you

to everyone who submitted essays to the "Maine in the Civil War: Family Legends" contest! MHS received a substantial number of essays from nine states and two countries. The judges looked for relevance to Maine, clarity of writing, and the overall nature of the story. We are very pleased to announce that Kristen Lenfest of Belmont, New Hampshire, won the contest for her essay on her ancestor John Gove Lenfest, *...the hardships are hard*. The judges were impressed with the essay's wealth of details, its use of archival material, and felt it presented an accurate portrait of soldiers' trials during the war.

Second and third place are awarded to Jeffrey Larsen from Barrington, Rhode Island, and Brett Harvey from Brooklyn, New York, respectively. Honorable mentions go to Elva Mathiesen from Providence, Rhode Island, and Ann Worster from Portland, Maine. Congratulations to all. Please visit our blog September 9 - 13 to see the winning essays: [www.mainehistory.wordpress.com](http://www.mainehistory.wordpress.com).



*Portrait of John Grove Lenfest courtesy of Kristen Lenfest of Belmont, New Hampshire.*

## *"...the hardships are hard"*

John Gove Lenfest enlisted in Company E of the 20th Maine Volunteers on July 24, 1862. He was a 40 year old farmer from Union, Maine. He and his wife, Lavinia, wrote letters to each other throughout his time at war. Lavinia would write on one side of the paper and John would reply on the other side. Lavinia kept him apprised of the news at home with accounts of the wellbeing of their seven children, the town, and the running of the farm.

John gave descriptions to Lavinia about what his life was like as a soldier. Much of his time during the war was spent going on long, arduous marches in Maryland and Virginia. When Lavinia asked John to write a long letter about the dangers and hardships, his response was, "You wanted to know the dangers and hardship I underwent. The dangers are not bad but the hardships are hard. We have to march so much." He would send Lavinia newspapers with accounts of the battles his regiment was involved in.

In one of his letters, John gave an account of picket duty. "We are dewing picking duty here now we clost to the Raphanack River. The Rebels on one side and we the other. We go in swimming and the Rebels com in and shake hands with us. Talk with us clever as can be."

Despite the hardships, John seemed to remain optimistic. Many times he expressed his belief that the Union would prevail and the war would end soon. "I expext Old Abe Lincoln will send men a nough to close this rebellion up in a short time now he has gut the power." Though there were bouts of illness in his regiment and an outbreak of small pox, he remained healthy.

One of the ways he passed the time was to make bone rings and pipes for his family and friends. In one letter he mentioned a pipe he had made of laurel wood that he was going to send home for an acquaintance of the family. Lavinia's response when she received the rings was, "We got those rings you sent. They suited nicely. Lizzie Hills wants you to make one for her. Make it like Matilda and paint a heart on it. Cora's ring was real cunning. It pleased her verry much."

The last letter from John is dated July 9, 1863, the day before he was captured by the Confederates on the Sharpsburg Pike in Maryland. "I am well but tired of marching. We have ben on the march fer six weaks. We have ben after the rebbels over in Pensilvana and had a three days battle with them in Gettersburge and drove them."

For many years after the war John's fate would be unclear. He remained listed as missing in action. He was finally found listed on a Confederate casualty list as J. Glenfish, Pvt., E, 20th Maine Vols. He had been admitted on January 21, 1864, to No. 21 (Rebel) General Hospital in Richmond, Virginia after being held a prisoner of war and died on the same day from dysentery.

*Kristen Lenfest  
Belmont, New Hampshire*

*Example of a bone ring, ca. 1861. This bone ring was carved by John Colby Rich of Bangor while he was a prisoner of war during the Civil War. Image courtesy of the Bangor Museum and Center for History.*



# Summer in the Garden: New Public Programs

In July and August, Maine Historical Society expanded its public programs into the Longfellow Garden. There are few places as beautiful and peaceful as the garden on a late summer afternoon.

Making creative use of spaces in and around the MHS campus is a goal of the organization. The garden and the pathways around the Wadsworth-Longfellow House provide an aesthetically pleasing setting to host programs that lend themselves to lighter and more intimate atmosphere.

Kicking off the series, on July 17th, was the six-piece Serenade Band of Portland's Centennial Brass Band. Led by bandmaster Jon Hall (and featuring former MHS staff member Dana Twiss), the group played Civil War era music in front of the Brown Library to a crowd of about 50 seated both in front of the Children's Gate and along the pathway back toward the main gate. Despite the warm temperatures, everyone thoroughly enjoyed the period music and historical interpretation provided by Hall.

The following week, poet Annie Finch read her work, and those of her favorite poets—including Longfellow and Millay—down in the garden proper. The summer series wound up with a talk by Maine's *Favorite Birds* authors, Jeffrey Well and Allison Childs Wells, and a hands-on historic gardening workshop conducted by O'Donal's Nursery owner, Jeff O'Donal.

Look for more of this kind of programming in the year to come!



↑ Annie Finch reads poems in the Longfellow Garden.



↑ The six-piece Serenade Band of Portland's Centennial



↑ Curator Eleanor Jones Harvey in "The Civil War and American Art" exhibition at the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

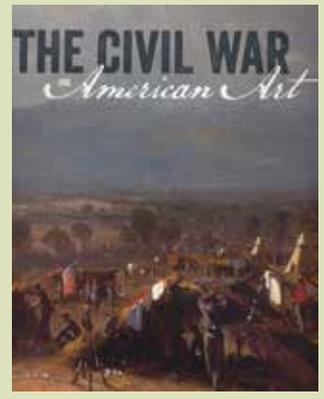
→ Eleanor Jones Harvey's book may be purchased at the MHS Museum Store or the Museum Store Online at [www.mainehistorystore.com](http://www.mainehistorystore.com).

## MHS and Bowdoin College Museum of Art Co-sponsor Lecture by Smithsonian Curator

Mark your calendars for Wednesday, October 2nd! Eleanor Jones Harvey, Senior Curator of the Smithsonian American Art Museum will be at Bowdoin College's Kresge Auditorium that afternoon at 4:30pm, to speak about her acclaimed exhibition, "The Civil War and American Art." The event is co-sponsored by Bowdoin College and Maine Historical Society.

The exhibition opened in late 2012 at the Smithsonian and is now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It examines how America's artists—such as Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson, and Frederic Church—represented the impact of the Civil War and its aftermath. The New York Times calls it a "gripping show... that sheds light on how the nation experienced its fratricidal conflict."

For a list of all upcoming fall programs—including the War of 1812 Historians' Roundtable (September 4th), a lecture on Civil War photography (October 10th), a beer tasting and talk (November 21st), and much more—please visit [www.mainehistory.org/programs](http://www.mainehistory.org/programs).



## Business and Pleasure Mix at Annual Meeting

On June 8th MHS held its 191st Annual Meeting in the vast Pepperell Mill Campus in Biddeford. It was a terrific event that reaffirmed the mission of MHS and highlighted many of the organization's accomplishments over the past year. Approximately 75 members participated in the vote to approve the revised and restated MHS bylaws and the election of new trustees. They also enjoyed a keynote talk by Maine journalist and historian Colin Woodard and had the opportunity to tour the former mill. The Pepperell Campus, more than 1 million square feet, sprawls alongside the Saco River and is currently being transformed into apartments, restaurants, businesses, and much more.

At each annual meeting we take the opportunity to celebrate four individuals who have made invaluable contributions to Maine history.



The **Elizabeth Ring Service Award** recognizes outstanding volunteer service. In remembering the exemplary contributions of Elizabeth Ring, it honors exceptional dedication, commitment, and effectiveness. This year we had great pleasure in presenting the award to Fran Pollitt who has made major contributions through the Brown Research Library. Her work on the map collections has been especially important.



Stan Howe received the **Neal Woodside Allen Jr., History Award**, which recognize and honor his outstanding contributions to the field of Maine history, in memory of Neal W. Allen, distinguished historian, teacher, administrator, and president of the Society. Stan served as long-time director of the Bethel Historical Society and as a member of the *Maine History* journal editorial board.



The **James Phinney Baxter Award** is a cash prize given each year for the best article published in *Maine History*. This year we presented the award in absentia to Christopher Bilodeau for his article "Creating an Indian Enemy in the Borderlands: King Philip's War in Maine, 1675-1678," which was published in Volume 47 of the journal, January 2013. Bilodeau is an Assistant Professor of History at Dickinson College.



MHS honored Fred Thompson with the trustee **Distinguished Service Award**. Fred has been a member and a Trustee since 2005 and served on numerous committees during his tenure. Fred currently serves as Chair of the Library and Publications Committee.



➤ The annual meeting was held at the Pepperell Mill Campus, which runs along the Saco River in downtown Biddeford, Maine.

↓ New MHS trustee, Meredith Strang Burgess, gets recognized at the annual meeting.





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# Can We Count On You?

We need your help to reach our Annual Fund goal of \$260,000 by September 30th.

There is a tremendous amount happening here—important collections being saved and made accessible, lectures, education programs, tours, outreach to local communities, and much, much more. Your Annual Fund support makes it all possible.

Please help us make Maine history accessible and meaningful to all. Make your gift today at [www.mainehistory.org/support](http://www.mainehistory.org/support)



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Visit the Museum Store and see our new Vintage Maine Images iPad kiosk! Browse more than 21,000 historical images of Maine and more than 650 images of towns throughout New England. Available as digital files or prints, shopping for the perfect gift is easy: login...browse...purchase! As always, MHS members receive a 10% discount on orders.

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