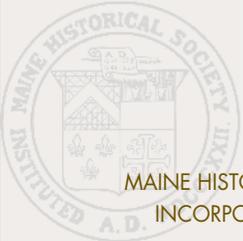




**EIGHT SITES CHOSEN
FOR MAINE COMMUNITY
HERITAGE PROJECT**



MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
INCORPORATED 1822

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Getting There From Here

Presque Isle, Lubec, Farmington, Hampden, Islesboro, Thomaston, New Portland, Bath. The names have a ring. They call up Maine's huge geography and a good deal of its history too (farming, shipbuilding, lumbering, and fishing for instance). But of course each one of these places has its own intimate geography and its own rich local history, as does every other place in Maine. These eight cities and towns happen to be the first of 16 to participate in the Maine Community Heritage Project (MHCP). The project is about using the internet to help build local community and historical awareness. There's more about it in this issue, but two points stand out for me. The first is that it is the child of collaboration. MHS collaborated with the Maine State Library in designing the project and winning the National Leadership grant that made it possible; collaboration—between local schools, libraries and historical organizations—is also at the very heart of the MCHP process. We're proud of this; institutional collaboration is a proven path to deep commitment and long-term effectiveness. The second point is perhaps dearest to my heart. The Maine Community Heritage Project is a sign that MHS is deeply committed to the entire state of Maine: to promoting and representing the full range of its history, to working directly with communities far and wide, and to using its resources and knowledge to help organizations throughout the state achieve the greater good. That is extremely satisfying. We are getting there from here.

Richard D'Abate
- Executive Director



ABOUT THE COVER: This wallpaper fragment was taken from Montpelier, the mansion Major General Henry Knox built in Thomaston in 1794. The patriotic design is sprinkled with mica chips, making the wallpaper glitter in candlelight. The paper was probably purchased from Boston merchant Moses Grant, according to Knox's financial records at the Maine Historical Society. The General Henry Knox Museum is a partner with the Thomaston team in the Maine Community Heritage Project (see next page).

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Maine Community Heritage Project

INITIAL SITES CHOSEN

After much planning and expectation, the Maine Community Heritage Project (MCHP) has been launched! The MCHP—a nationally recognized new program that grows out of the Maine Memory Network—promotes collaboration among local schools, historical societies, and public libraries through the exploration and celebration of local history. The project is a partnership with the Maine State Library and funded by a National Leadership Grant from the Institute of Museum & Library Services.



Mr. & Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Islesboro, 1937. Gibson was a famous illustrator, known especially for his idealized American woman, the Gibson girl.

MHS staff will work closely with sixteen teams around the state over the next three years to help them explore the history of their communities and share that history on websites they create that will be part of Maine Memory. The first eight communities are listed to the right.

Over 100 communities around the state expressed interest in participating in the MCHP's 2008 project year when it was first announced in February, and teams from fifty communities applied. Selection was made by a committee that included MHS staff, librarians, and educators after extensive (and not easy!) deliberation.

We are thrilled at the response to the program, and very excited to be working with these eight communities. Each brings great enthusiasm, commitment,

and ideas. It is a diverse group—geographically, economically, socially, culturally, historically. They each bring their own interests, resources, and senses of who they are as communities. These teams will help us refine our program model and develop resources that, ultimately, will be available to any community in Maine.

Between June 2008-June 2009, each local team will: (1) conduct an inventory of local historical resources; (2) digitize and upload historic documents, photographs, artifacts, etc. from local collections to Maine Memory; (3) write an illustrated online narrative about the history of their community; (4) create online exhibits; and (5) create a new website within Maine Memory that showcases and provides access to these resources.

Local teams will receive extensive support from MHS staff, including Community Partnership Coordinator Stephanie Philbrick and School Partnership Coordinator Kristie Littlefield. They will visit each community monthly and create a wide range of resources and training materials to support the project. As the MCHP progresses, these resources, project updates, and other information will be added to the MCHP website (www.mainememory.net/mchp). MCHP project staff are also chronicling their travels on a blog at www.mainechnp.wordpress.com.

Steve Bromage
— Assistant Director

Participating Communities, 2008-2009

Bath: The Bath team—a partnership between the Patten Free Library, Bath Historical Society, and Bath Middle School—will explore the history of downtown Bath and create an online map exhibit with links to highlight important events, sites, and people in Bath's history.

Farmington: The Farmington team—a partnership between Farmington Public Library, Farmington Historical Society, Mount Blue Middle School, and the Center for Community GIS (Geographic Information Systems)—will identify local resources, use technology to promote the study of history, and put their recently completed walking tour online.

Hampden: The Hampden team—a partnership between the Edythe L. Dyer Community Library, Hampden Historical Society, Reeds Brook Middle School, and the Hampden Communication Committee—will promote broad citizen involvement in presenting Hampden's history and is interested in using broadcast and web media to make local resources available to the public.

Islesboro: The Islesboro team—a partnership between the Alice L. Pendleton Library, Islesboro Historical Society and Islesboro Central School—will collaborate to preserve the island's historical resources and to create a user-friendly way to access local historical source materials about the island.

Lubec: The Lubec team—a partnership between the Lubec Memorial Library, Lubec Historical Society, Lubec Consolidated School, West Quoddy Lightkeepers Association, Association to Promote and Protect the Lubec Environment, and the Lubec Bicentennial Committee—will focus on preparing for Lubec's bicentennial in 2011 and provide new research for an updated town history.

New Portland: The New Portland team—a partnership between the New Portland Community Library, New Portland Historical Society, and MSAD #74—will document and share the town's history for the upcoming bicentennial and the 20th anniversary of its library.

Presque Isle: The Presque Isle team—a partnership between the Mark & Emily Turner Memorial Library, Presque Isle Historical Society, MSAD #1, and University of Maine at Presque Isle—will utilize the MCHP to strengthen existing partnerships and tie their work into Presque Isle's downtown revitalization, upcoming sesquicentennial, and their existing oral history project.

Thomaston: The Thomaston team—a partnership between Thomaston Public Library, Thomaston Historical Society, Georges Valley High School, and The General Henry Knox Museum—is committed to forging strong community relationships that will give student and adult researchers access to local history resources, capture local stories, and generate local interest in town history.

Art of the People: Folk Art in Maine

ON VIEW

– CHARLES QUINCY GOODHUE

The new exhibit, **Art of the People: Folk Art in Maine**, features over eighty objects from Maine Historical Society collections. Portrait paintings, samplers, toys, drawings, and many other object types – each made with passion and purpose – were selected for the exhibit because they illustrate personal stories and experiences in Maine. As a group of materials, the exhibit is a colorful and fascinating display.

Two drawings of historic Portland scenes made by Charles Quincy Goodhue (1835 – 1910) are included in the exhibit and are particularly noteworthy.

Born in Portland, Goodhue was a skilled marble cutter and worked throughout his career for Enoch Thompson, whose monument works were located on Preble Street. Goodhue also served in the local militia and as a member of the volunteer fire brigade. Based on these experiences, he knew the city well and had a keen sense of family histories.

Sometime in the 1890s, he turned his attention to local history and began to make drawings of local scenes as they might have looked in the past. Goodhue based his



Congress Street in 1800 (sketched in 1894)

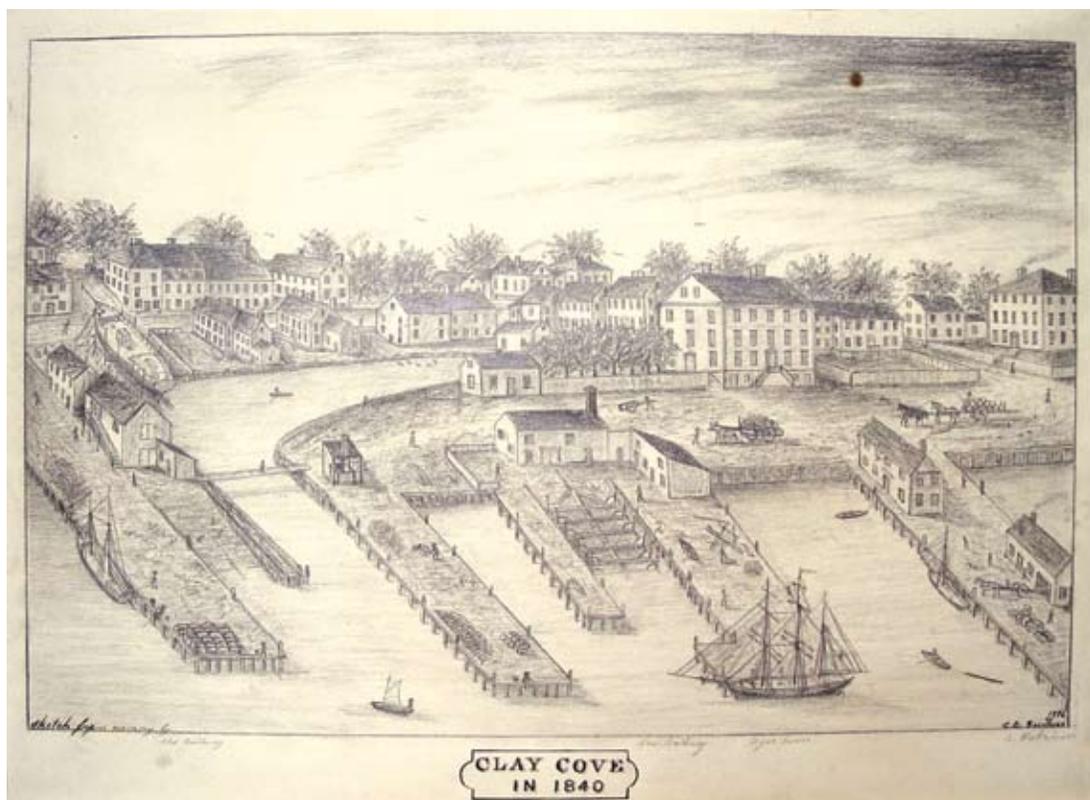
The First Parish Church would have been a dominating landmark in 18th-century Portland. At that time, house lots often included stables and farm land. This type of development would have ended long before Goodhue made this drawing of what is now the heart of the commercial city.

drawings on stories he had heard, his observations, or on photographs and other sources he collected. He drew early houses long ago demolished, the waterfront when shipbuilding thrived, and small-scale commercial districts changed by modern technology. He titled his collection *Portland Through Grandfather's Eye*, a name that clearly expressed his interest in preserving the memory and history of a Portland long since past.

Goodhue's drawings and the exhibit **Art of the People: Folk Art in Maine** will be on view through December 30, 2008.

Clay Cove in 1840 (sketched in 1896)

Now the area near the ferry terminal on Commercial Street, Clay Cove once bustled with activity associated with shipbuilding and water-borne commerce. Goodhue witnessed the emergence of the railroad and the construction of large scale terminals that completely obliterated these early landmarks.



Flattening the Coombs Collection

This summer, Maine Historical Society interns have begun a project to flatten the entire George M. Coombs Firm Collection, one of the largest collections of architectural drawings in the Maine Historical Society. The drawings represent the work of the Lewiston-based firm from 1873 to 1939. The Coombs Brothers designed everything from hotels to river dams, private cottages to Catholic schools, from as large as the Augusta State Hospital to as small as a simple stable. Coombs Brothers were the predecessors of today's Harriman Associates, who gave the drawing to MHS.

Until now, the drawings have been rolled and stored in boxes. Since early June, interns have been flattening the drawings for safer storage and preservation. The process begins with cleaning the drawings to rid them of dust and metal clips that corrode the papers before placing the rolls in a humidifying chamber. After several hours in the chamber, the drawings are laid on tables to flatten under weights. The Coombs Brothers also created watercolor drawings on paper to supplement their plans and provide clients with an image of the projected finished product. These beautiful drawings have proven tricky to flatten, as they cannot enter the humidification chamber due to the delicate color wash. Without moistening the paper at all, the drawings strongly resist flattening and must be left under weights for weeks at a time.

When flattened, all of the drawings are catalogued and placed in flat files. Despite the often stubborn paper and space constraints, interns expect that with consistent work it will be possible to flatten and catalogue all of the nearly 600 sets of Coombs drawings by January 2009.

— *Anina Hewey*
Library Intern



Anina Hewey and Greg Bailey at work on the Coombs collection.

Search and Seizure

– THE MAINE CONNECTION

Many are familiar with Maine's role in the early history of Prohibition—the fame and activities of social crusader Neal Dow and the legislation known nationally as the Maine Law prohibiting alcohol. It turns out, however, that Maine's role in prohibition may have had a much greater impact on American legal history than it had on long-term efforts to curb drinking.

That's what Wes Oliver, a law professor at Widener University who has been doing research in the MHS Library, is finding.

"The innovative laws that Maine crafted to help police clamp down on drinking created the modern probable cause standard, one of the bedrocks of modern policing."



Neal Dow, ca. 1885



John Neal, 1875

Prior to Prohibition search warrants were issued only to look for stolen goods. A victim's oath that an item could be discovered in the named location was sufficient for a warrant. There could be only so many stolen goods and theft victims could send searchers to only one location. False searches were possible but there was almost no risk of widespread groundless government searches.

Prohibition threatened to change all of this. There were no individual victims of liquor violations and alcohol is not a unique item that could be secreted in a single place.

If search warrants could be obtained for alcohol using the mechanism to locate stolen goods, anyone could obtain a search warrant to search anywhere, or worse, everywhere. A compromise search provision required those seeking search warrants to explain why they thought liquor could be discovered in the requested search, something lawyers recognize as the modern probable cause standard. That standard would quickly spread to other states that considered the Maine Law, even to those that didn't.

But let's not lose the human story: It is commonly believed that Neal Dow wrote this now-famous law. But Dow, a tanner by trade, was not a lawyer himself, and it would have been surprising if he had crafted such a creative and far-reaching legal doctrine. If not Dow, who then? A fight between Neal Dow and his cousin John Neal, over a prostitute no less, solves this historical mystery. Angry letters between the two men, filled with accusations, reveal that the search and seizure provision of the Maine Law was authored by Edward Fox, a prominent Portland lawyer who would later serve as a state supreme court justice and federal judge.

Wes Oliver will be sharing his research and this story at MHS on Thursday, October 9 at 7:00 pm. *Please join us!*

Uncomfortable History

SOME HISTORY CAN MAKE US SQUIRM.

Slavery, discrimination, treatment of Native Americans -- these are just a few of the topics that often elicit statements of horror, shock, or embarrassment. Maine, as everywhere, has its share of historical events that some people would rather not know about or might want to sweep under the rug for comfort.

For instance, in the 1850s, the Know-Nothing Party, a nativist group, was active in Maine. On June 5, 1851, Ellsworth Know-Nothings tarred and feathered Jesuit priest John Bapst and rode him out of town on a rail, in part because he objected to Catholic students having to read from a Protestant Bible. He survived the attack.

Know-Nothings in Bath burned a church used by Roman Catholics on July 6, 1854. Several paintings of the event serve as reminders.

In the early 1920s, another expression of nativism swept through Maine. The Ku Klux Klan, which had three distinct and mostly unrelated existences (Reconstruction, the 1920s, and the 1950s and forward), re-emerged in post World War I America to promote Americanism, which meant opposition to immigrants and immigration, Roman Catholics, Jews, and African-Americans. Photographs of white-robed paraders with pointed hoods on the streets of Maine surprise and upset many people who assume the Ku Klux Klan was a southern organization or that their only target was African-Americans.

How do we react?

- Ignore these subjects and deal with history that is less personal, less likely to make us wish we hadn't encountered it?
- Put the topics in context to explain why the Know-Nothings and Klan did what they did or why their messages resonated with Mainers?
- Do more research and try to find out more about what really happened in Maine, including searching for dissenting voices?
- Seek information about the targets or potential targets of the groups to try to determine what the impact of their actions was and how these "targets" counteracted the groups?

Some combination of the final three choices probably is the most useful.

What did happen in the 1920s? Post-war economic problems, along with anxiety about the Russian Revolution and anarchy spurred by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's raids on union leaders, African-Americans, and others left many native-born, white, Protestant Americans concerned for their economic



John Hilling's painting of the burning of the Old South Church, Bath, by the Know-Nothings, 1854. (Contributed by Maine Historical Society)

and social status. It was common to blame those who were at the bottom of the economic ladder or who were different for loss of jobs and a variety of changes in society.

The Klan in Maine was not extremely violent and its real interest probably was in the political arena: keeping Catholics out of office and electing sympathetic officials who would insure that Catholics would not be teachers, police officers, or hold other public service jobs. The Klan and others spread the idea that the Pope controlled



Roman Catholics, who therefore were not real Americans, and hence were a danger. The Klan in Maine claimed to have gotten Ralph Owen Brewster elected governor in 1924.

The Klan was a secret, fraternal society that held many social events and its 40,000-some members included everyone: doctors, lawyers, business people, ministers, farmers.

That said, the Klan was not just a benign fraternal group. The white robes, secret meetings, and public parades sent a particular message. Maine's many Franco-Americans, especially, were afraid of these public displays, knowing that they were the targets. Were they voiceless victims? Probably not. A number of people from various ethnic and religious groups spoke out against the Klan and,



*Seal of the Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Houlton, ca. 1924
(Contributed by Aroostook County Historical and Art Museum)*

in some communities, challenged Klan members physically. Franco-Americans confronted Klan gatherings in Fairfield and Biddeford, among other places. The presence of the Klan probably was one reason Bangor began a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1921.

This complex history – of the organizations, the social, political, and economic context, the actions, the reactions, the proponents, the opponents – all needs to be present to help us understand the many elements that have been part of our past and, hence, our present.

Brownville Junction KKK parade, 1924. (Contributed by Maine Historical Society)



Ku Klux Klan field day, Portland, 1926. (Contributed by Maine Historical Society)



Daylight KKK march, Milo, 1923. (Contributed by Island Falls Historical Society)

MAINE MEMORY NETWORK, WWW.MAINEMEMORY.NET, IS AN ONLINE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND OBJECTS FROM HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND ARCHIVES ACROSS THE STATE OF MAINE.

Spotlight on Maine Memory Network Contributing Partner

THE L. C. BATES MUSEUM AT GOOD WILL-HINCKLEY

Late 19th century America, urbanizing and industrializing, was noisy, dirty, crowded and often dehumanizing. Among the responses to this changing society was the creation of utopian communities that would provide a more ideal life.

The Rev. George Walter Hinckley (1853-1950), a native of Guilford, Connecticut, had his own utopian vision – a home to save waifs from the industrial Northeast who might otherwise be working in factories. He founded The Good Will Home (now Good Will-Hinckley) in 1889, between Fairfield and Skowhegan.

This rural “farming village” would provide a home for children and teach the “Good Will Idea,” traditional values of faith, hard work, education, recreation and self-discipline to needy children of the Industrial Age.

By the 1920s, with the passage of child labor laws and changes in thinking about the care of children, the campus began serving children whose families had died or were unable to care for them for social or economic reasons.

The 2,540-acre “utopian village” included 19 “cottages” for children, a working farm, chapel, train station, administration buildings, store, separate boys and girls schools, recreational facilities, a Carnegie Library, park lands with natural trails and monuments, a working forest and the L.C. Bates Museum. Prominent architects designed the buildings, and the layout of roads and buildings. The parkland was designed in part by the firm of Fredrick Law Olmsted.

Good Will-Hinckley today is where young people live, learn, and grow. The GWH program focuses on safety and wellbeing and nurtures strong, healthy families. For information about GWH visit www.gwh.org.

(All photos contributed by L.C. Bates Museum/Good Will-Hinckley Homes)



In the summer of 1889, the first Good Will children from Massachusetts arrived at the old farmhouse along the Kennebec River that Hinckley had purchased to start his home for children. The cottage, Good Will Cottage, was the ancestral home of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith.



G. W. Hinckley and the Good Will boys posed for this formal group portrait in 1893. The photograph was used to inform people about Good Will and its work with children.



Good Will boys shoveled coal from the coal cars parked at the campus railroad into wagons and delivered it to fire the boilers in each building on campus. The buildings had coal sheds that were filled in summer. In cool weather, the boys worked shoveling the coal into the boilers and keeping the fires going in all the campus buildings.

CONTRIBUTING PARTNER PROFILE: L. C. BATES MUSEUM AT GOOD WILL-HINCKLEY www.gwh.org

Founded: When Hinckley was 8 years old and living in Guilford, CT, the miller, who collected rocks and minerals, gave him three rocks. Young Hinckley felt like he had a museum in his pocket. This was the start of the L.C. Bates Museum. Soon after G. W. Hinckley founded Good Will Home for children in 1889, he started a museum including those three rocks and other material he collected. In 1920, L.C. Bates of West Paris donated funds to complete the museum and its lighting and as a result the museum was named for him.

Mission: To preserve, interpret and make available the historic L.C. Bates building and the exhibits, collections and archives of G. W. Hinckley and the Good Will - Hinckley Home School.

Collections: The Museum is a “cabinet of curiosities” filled with collections of natural history, Maine history, archaeology, art and world culture. The exhibits include 32 Charles D. Hubbard Maine wildlife dioramas depicting Maine animals in their natural habitats, an exhibition about the history of Good Will-Hinckley, a summer art exhibit, and rooms filled with displays of birds, mammals, and fish. Maine architect William Miller designed the 1903 Romanesque Revival museum building.

Access: The museum is open Wednesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Sundays, 1 to 4:30 p.m., and other times by appointment. Group and school programs at the museum and outreach programs are available by appointment. Picnic tables and walking trails are open to the public daily at no cost. Trails are great for birding.

Fees: Museum admission is \$2.50 – adults; \$1 – for children and students. The museum offers many natural history and Maine history programs and tours for both school groups and adults. Archives are open by appointment at no cost.

Contact: Call the L.C. Bates Museum at 207-238-4250 or email lcbates@gwh.org

When Did They Arrive? Where Did They Land?

FINDING IMMIGRANT PASSENGER LISTS AFTER 1850

Investigating when immigrant ancestors arrived and where they landed in America after the mid-1800s is relatively easy. Delving into records can be tedious, but often worth the effort.

Step 1: Federal Census Records

The federal government has required a population census every 10 years since 1790. In 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 the census taker asked questions that included what year the resident came to the U.S., and naturalization status (AL=Alien; NA=Naturalized; NR=Not Reported; PA=First Papers Filed (declaration of intention)). In 1920 they were asked for the year they became a naturalized citizen. If a relative is on one of these census forms,

(6) My last foreign residence was Cologne Germany I emigrated to the United States from Hamburg Germany My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York NY, under the name of Heinz Sommer on Sept. 6, 1930, on the vessel Milwaukee as shown by the certificate of my arrival attached hereto.

Detail from a petition for citizenship.

you're one step closer to finding arrival information. In fact, it's important to trace them through each census to see if the information changes. Federal census records can be accessed online through www.ancestry.com, www.HeritageQuestonline.com (at public libraries and MHS), and on microfilm at the National Archives branches and other repositories.

Step 2: Naturalization Records

If an ancestor has an NA or PA next to his/her name on the census record, a search for naturalization papers should follow. Naturalization records sometimes contain the date of arrival and the entry port, along with other valuable genealogical information. After 1906 (the year the Immigration and

Naturalization Service began), the records are much richer; there may even be a photograph.

For naturalizations after 1906, the National Archives should have a copy because they are federal records. Check with the branch that covers the location where the ancestor lived, www.archives.gov/locations/states.html.

Search requests can be made via email and should include the information found in the census records (name, residence in a particular year, year of immigration, possible year of naturalization). The cost is \$10-22 for a copy of the record.

If an ancestor became a citizen before 1906, the hunt is more laborious. Before 1906 one needs to check the court where the naturalization occurred or an archive where the records may now be stored. Knowing where the person lived allows one to check the various court records in that area.

An important note: women did not need to apply for citizenship before 1922 if their husbands became a citizen. If a man was granted citizenship, so were his wife and children under 21 years of age.

For more information about the U.S. naturalization process or passenger lists:

- Colletta, John P. **They Came in Ships**, Ancestry Publishing, 2002;
- Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. **Discovering Your Immigrant and Ethnic Ancestors**. Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2000;
- Szucs, Loretto Dennis. **They Became Americans: Finding Naturalization Records and Ethnic Origins**, Ancestry Publishing, 1998.

MHS 2009 TRIP

Join fellow travelers from the Maine Historical Society and explore ancient history on a cruise of the Cradle of Civilization – visit the pyramids, the Temple Mount, and the ruins of Pompeii. Join fellow history enthusiasts from our co-host, the Vermont Historical Society. For more information, call Elizabeth Nash at MHS (207) 774-1822, or Eric Baxter at Hewins Travel (800) 222-3760.

October 11-25, 2009 • From \$4,412

Athens, Greece • Alexandria, Egypt
Port Said, Egypt • Ashdod, Israel, Haifa, Israel
Limassol, Cyprus • Antalya, Turkey
Rhodes, Greece • Chios, Greece
Mykonos, Greece • Taormina, Sicily
Sorrento, Italy • Rome, Italy



Step 3: The Passenger List Records of passengers were not required until 1820. If the naturalization record lists the date and port of arrival, it can be valuable to check the passenger list. These lists are at National Archives branches around the country and more are becoming available online. The website www.ancestry.com has a large collection of passenger lists in digital form. If there's a chance the ancestor arrived in New York, check www.ellislandrecords.org or www.castlegarden.org. Also www.immigrantships.net has thousands of searchable transcribed lists.

These steps just might add to the stories of ancestors as they started a new life in America.

CITIZENSHIP.		
Year of Immigration to the United States.	Naturalized or Alien.	If Naturalized, Year of Naturalization.
18	14	15
1882	na	1917
1913	al	
1907	al	
1913	al	
1910	al	

Sample from the 1920 federal census.

MHS Honors Historians at Annual Meeting

The beautifully restored old Sanford Town Hall, now the location of the Sanford-Springvale Historical Society, was the site of the recent 186th annual meeting of the Maine Historical Society. SSHS president Harland Eastman graciously hosted the event, giving a brief history of the building and its artifacts from the rich history of the area's grand mills. MHS Executive Director Richard D'Abate, whose own history in Maine began at Nasson College in Springvale, spoke to the evolving role of higher education in York County. Emerson "Tad" Baker, professor of History at Salem State College, gave an enlightening history of the industrial revolution in York Country, with great anecdotal stories.

Always a highlight of the annual meeting is the presentation of awards, recognizing those who have made contributions to MHS – and the history of Maine.



HOWARD SOLOMON

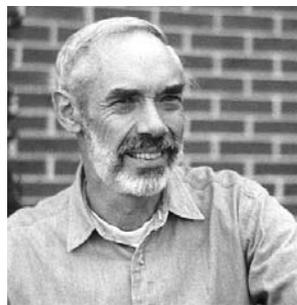
The James Phinney Baxter Award, given each year for the best article in Maine History, was awarded to Howard Solomon for his article "Combating the 'Social Evil': Masculinity and Moral Reform in Portland, 1912-1914." It is a fascinating article that illuminates, rather than

condemns, both the overt and covert preoccupations of an earlier age – referring to prostitution in this instance. Howard is Professor Emeritus of social history and the history of sexuality at Tufts University. He now teaches at the University of Southern Maine and serves as Scholar in Residence at the Jean Byers Sampson Center for Diversity.

The Distinguished Service Award, given every year to a MHS Trustee who has devoted time and energy at a level beyond expectations, went to Deborah Reed. The current Board Chair, Phil Jordan, noted Debbie's "extraordinary talents and dutifulness" as she led the society to envision – and execute – great new plans for the future of MHS. It was her leadership as prior chair of the Trustees that furthered the bold plan for renovation and expansion of the MHS Library and her current role as chair of the Capital Campaign that is helping to make it all happen.



DEBORAH REED



JAMES S. LEAMON

The Neal Woodside Allen Jr. History Award recognizes and honors committed scholars in the field of Maine History. Its recipient this year, Jim Leamon, is Professor Emeritus of History, Bates College, and author of numerous books. Most notable is Revolution Downeast: the War for American Independence in Maine – a book that enlightens and clarifies as it gives Maine, perhaps for the first time, its historical due. As noted by Richard D'Abate in his award presentation: "It is one of the finest books on Maine history we know." Jim's also been exceedingly willing to share his knowledge and serve in a wide variety of public contexts.

The Elizabeth Ring Service Award honors outstanding volunteer service to MHS; this year it went to Portland attorney Gary Libby. His interest in history led him to nine years of service on the MHS Board of Trustees, where he chaired the personnel committee. Always a regular contributor to the library collections, he created the Maine Chinese History Archive at MHS which led to the wonderful 2003 history forum, The Chinese Experience in Maine. Gary has helped enlighten public discourse and helped strengthen the Society's commitment to a broad, active, and inclusive state history.



GARY LIBBY

MHS 2008 Annual Gala

Nearly 200 MHS friends and their guests attended this year's annual Gala at The Woodlands Club in Falmouth, on May 3. Made possible through the generous donations of MHS members, trustees, and corporate sponsors, the auction raised much-needed funds to support MHS programs. *Save the Date for next year's Gala - May 2, 2009*



The Gala Committee provided creative direction for the event: Nancy Herter, Debbie Reed, Connie Robinson, and Aynne Doil. Not photographed: CC Stockly.



Trustee Jim Millinger and Pommy Hatfield dance to the tunes of the Phil Rich Big Band.

Going Up:

LIBRARY STEEL AND GIVING TOO

The project to renovate and expand the MHS Research Library is making excellent progress, with structural steel erected, exterior walls enclosed, and the roof on. In fact, things are moving so quickly that the staff has already begun to plan for the move back, which could happen by February of 2009.



Nick Noyes, Head of Library Services, holding the historic library sign

We are also pleased with the pace of the capital campaign. There is still much to do, but to date we've raised \$8 million toward meeting the Kresge Foundation challenge and our overall goal of \$9.5 million. Thanks to each of you who have made a gift in response to the appeal. The last stretch, of course, is always the hardest, but there's still time to participate before December 31st. We'll need your help to reach the goal.

The Campaign Office has been working to organize house parties for MHS, most recently in the Camden/Rockport area and on Chebeague Island. Our heartfelt thanks go to Marylee and Charlie Dodge, Barbara Anderson, Elizabeth McLellan, Ann Montgomery, Sara Montgomery, Phil

and Sheila Jordan, and to Suhail and Leila Bisharat. Thanks to our friends and campaign volunteers, the news about the library project and why MHS is an important cultural organization for the whole state is spreading.

The history of Maine is made, preserved, and treasured by individuals like you. If you can help, please call the Campaign Office at (207) 774-1822.

DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE PRIVY?

We discovered one — on the other side of the garden wall just where the Sanborn maps said it would be. It came to light during excavations for the new wing of the MHS Library. It didn't belong to the Longfellows, but it's still important. Hundreds of artifacts from about 1815 to 1850 were extracted by Lee Cranmer of the State Historic Preservation Commission's archaeology department: hand-blown bottles, Mocha-ware, shoes, crockery and more. "There's very little urban archaeology going on in Maine," said Lee, "and this is a great find." The artifacts are now being cataloged and will soon become part of the MHS collections.

New Rates for Charitable Gift Annuities:

What is a Charitable Gift Annuity? It's a contract between you and MHS in which your gift of cash or appreciated securities is transferred to the organization in return for guaranteed regular payments for life. Rates are very attractive and determined by your age (see chart at right). The minimum amount required to establish a charitable gift annuity at Maine Historical Society is \$10,000.

How does a Charitable Gift Annuity benefit MHS? Your gift works for you during your lifetime. Upon your death, these assets will help support the work of MHS — fulfilling a promise to future generations that the stories and artifacts of Maine history will always be there.

How does a Charitable Gift Annuity help me? In addition to providing future support for MHS, you receive payments for life (a portion of which may be tax-free) and an immediate tax deduction in the year the gift is made. By making a planned gift to MHS, you will also be recognized in the Anne Longfellow Pierce Society.



Left to Right: Ellen Dyer, Molly Kellogg, and Matt and Ellen Simmons at a July 8th reception for Maine Historical Society at Spite House in Rockport.



MHS Executive Director, Richard D'Abate, shows why the Declaration of Independence is an important Maine document while discussing MHS's collections and activities at the cultivation event in Rockport.

MAKE A MEANINGFUL GIFT TO MHS WHILE RECEIVING A GUARANTEED INCOME FOR YOURSELF.

Charitable Gift Annuity Rates as July 1, 2008:

Age of Beneficiary	Rate*
65	5.7%
70	6.1%
75	6.7%
80	7.6%
85	8.9%

*Rates are slightly lower when there are two beneficiaries.

If you would like more information, please contact Bonnie Vance in the Development Office at (207) 774-1822, ext. 231 or e-mail bvance@mainehistory.org.

FALL HOURS

MHS RESEARCH LIBRARY

Tues-Sat 10-4
Closed Sat Aug 30, Oct 11
Closed Thurs-Sat.
Nov 27, 28, 29

LONGFELLOW HOUSE

Mon-Sat 10-5, Sun 12-5
(Last Tour at 4:00)
Closed Mon Sept. 1 & Oct 13
Closes for Season Oct 31
Open Saturdays in Nov

MUSEUM

Sept – Oct
Same Hours as the House
Nov Mon-Sat 10-5

MUSEUM SHOP

Sept – Oct
Same Hours as the House
Nov Mon-Sat 10-5

MHS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Mon-Fri 9-5 Closed Holidays
Tel: (207) 774-1822
Fax: (207) 775-4301
E-mail sarchbald@mainehistory.org

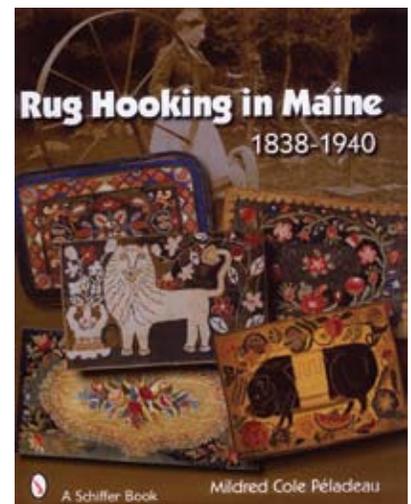
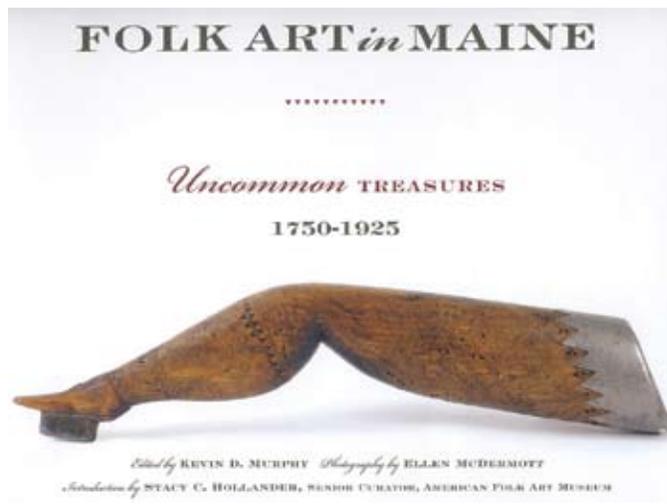
CALL AHEAD FOR HOLIDAY HOURS

MAILING ADDRESS:

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489 Congress St.
Portland, ME 04101

Websites:

www.mainehistory.org
www.mainememory.net
www.vintagemaineimages.com
www.hwlongfellow.org



Two Exciting New Books in the MHS Museum Bookshop focus on the folk art tradition in Maine

Folk Art in Maine: Uncommon Treasures, 1750-1925 has just been published to coincide with this year's Folk Art Trail involving eleven Maine museums. Over 100 of the best examples from the exhibition are illustrated and discussed. Hardcover. \$35.

Rug Hooking in Maine 1838-1940 by Maine author Mildred Cole Peladeau, gives a fresh and scholarly look at a century of rug hooking in Maine. Beautiful color plates. Hardcover. \$39.95.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MAINE ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATION ARE SPONSORING:

The Maine Book & Paper Show

Sunday, September 28, 2008 • 11am - 4pm

Appraisals 12-3pm

Wyndham Airport Hotel (Formerly The Sheraton Twin Towers),
363 Maine Mall Road, South Portland

Adult Admission is \$6, Young Collectors 12-21 are \$3, Under 12 free w/Adult

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