

SIR WILLIAM PHIPS

*Copied by Gertrude Hill
Original Portrait by Thomas Child*



The youngest of 26 children, William Phips was born February 2, 1650, at Phips Point in Woolwich, Maine. A young shepherd in the frontier, he spent much of his time with Abenaki natives until he moved to Boston and found work as a ship's carpenter. There he married Mary Spencer Hull, a widow of a prosperous Boston merchant and became a sea captain in 1673. His interests lay in sunken treasure and in 1683 he traveled to London to appeal for funding for an expedition. Treasure was found in the Caribbean amounting to 210,000 English pounds. After paying the investors and the royal crown, Phips had a sizable sum to return home with, but not before being knighted by King James II in 1687.

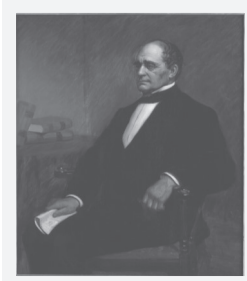
After some failed naval battles in Acadia and Quebec, Phips became the first Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts in 1691. At this time the Salem witch hysteria was at its peak. Phips returned to Massachusetts from London to find dozens of innocent people jailed based on "spectral evidence," even his own wife was accused of witchcraft. In 1692 Phips put an end to the accusations and released the majority of the accused. While on business in London, he contracted a fever and died in 1695.

Maine's Governor William Tudor Gardiner owned the original Child portrait and had the Hill copy made in 1933. The portrait was presented to the State in February, 1934.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN

by Alfred E. Smith

Born in Paris Hill, Maine in 1809, Hannibal Hamlin studied at Hebron Academy. He helped manage the family farm, worked as a schoolmaster, and ran the local Paris newspaper. Clearly politics was in Hamlin's blood for in 1836 he began a long and sensational political career. Starting in Maine's House of Representatives he soon moved into the U.S. Congress beginning in 1843, then the U.S. Senate in 1848. In Congress he was a passionate opponent to the extension of slavery. In 1856 he broke with his



party over pro-slavery Democratic policies and joined the Republicans. "This caused a national sensation."

After serving only two months as Governor, he resigned to return to the U.S. Senate in 1857. In 1860 he was chosen for Vice President on the Republican ticket. While Vice

President he was a close advisor to President Abraham Lincoln, urging forcefully for the Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of African-Americans. Dubbed a Radical Republican, he was dropped from the ticket in 1864. Never deterred, Hamlin served in the U.S. Senate from 1869 to 1881, then minister to Spain from 1881 to 1882. He died in Bangor in 1891.

This portrait was painted in 1901 by Alfred E. Smith of Boston. It replaced an earlier full length portrait offered in 1882, to hang in the Senate chamber.

SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL

by Henry Cheever Pratt

The portrait by H.C. Pratt of Oxford, New Hampshire was given to the State in 1863 by G. Brannen Esquire of San Francisco, California in remembrance of his native state of Maine.

Sir William Pepperrell began his life on Kittery Point in 1696. He worked with his father at the family store and shipyard. Much of the education he was to receive before becoming a Justice of the Peace at age 21, he got by working as a young tradesman. "Any man whose dealings extended from the lumber camp and the fisheries to the transportation and exchange of their products in the markets of the world, a man of wealth and of position, must possess great influence in any community, the people of which are largely dependent on his activities."

At age 29 Pepperrell was made a full judge despite no legal training, though records do indicate that he did have an extensive legal library. He went on to serve in the provincial Legislature representing Kittery point for 32 years until his death at age 62 in 1759.



In addition, Pepperrell served as a colonel; in 1745 he commanded a New England army of 4,000 and captured the French fortress of Louisburg. For his achievements, Pepperrell was made a baronet. Also of note, it is said that Pepperrell designed his own military uniform, a sharp number that included a bright scarlet tunic.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX

*Original Portrait by Gilbert Stuart
Copied by Charles Henry Granger*



The story of Henry Knox is one of the earliest examples of the American dream. Born of Irish immigrants, Knox's father died when he was only 12. Henry was the seventh of ten children and left school to support his mother by becoming a clerk in a Boston bookstore. He later opened his own bookstore, the London Book Store in Boston.

Self-educated and an avid reader, Knox soon found his calling in the study of artillery. In 1775 Knox volunteered at the Battle of Bunker Hill. There he met George Washington and began a lifelong friendship. Washington solicited Knox for advice; Knox suggested retrieving the cannon from the captured Fort at Crown Point and Fort Ticonderoga. Commissioned as a colonel, and placed in charge of artillery, Knox succeeded by way of oxen sleds to bring the fifty cannon over 300 miles of snow to the city. He was only 25 and this began 20 years of service to Washington and his country.

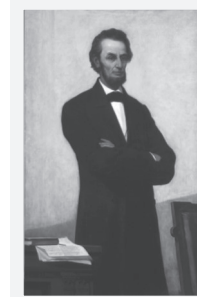
Henry Knox was made secretary of war under the Articles of Confederation in 1785. Four years later he became Secretary of War in Washington's first cabinet. As Secretary he wrote Indian policy, much of which still stands to this day. He also presided over the first regular Navy, devised a plan for a national militia, and developed a series of coastal fortifications. Finally, in 1794, Knox resigned from his duties to return home and care for his large family. Before joining the revolution, Knox had married Lucy Flucker and despite constant separation they had thirteen children. They settled at Montpelier, the family home in Thomaston. Knox spent his remaining days in a variety of pursuits; cattle farming, ship building, brick making, and serving in the Massachusetts General Assembly.

In 1806 Knox swallowed a chicken bone which punctured his intestine. He died of peritonitis three days later and is buried in Thomaston.

Charles Henry Granger, who worked as an artist in Saco, Maine and Boston, copied the portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Granger was paid \$100 by the Maine Legislature in 1862 for the painting.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

by Albion Harris Bicknell



Abraham Lincoln, with Hannibal Hamlin of Maine as his running mate, became the 16th U.S. President in 1860. Lincoln is remembered for his role during the Civil War, for beginning the process that led to the end of slavery in the U.S., and his assassination on Good Friday, April 14, 1865, at the Ford Theatre. He is also remembered

for his character, speeches and letters. He was a man of humble origins who, through determination and perseverance rose to the nation's highest office.

This portrait of Abraham Lincoln is said to be one of only three Bicknell painted featuring Lincoln standing. Albion Bicknell was selected by Governor Joshua Chamberlain and the Legislative Council to paint the full length portrait of President Lincoln. The portrait was presented to the State in 1867. Another full length portrait of Lincoln, also done by Bicknell, hangs in the Massachusetts State House.

Born in March 1836, Albion Bicknell spent his early boyhood in Turner, Maine. At age fourteen, the family moved outside of Boston where his father had some success as a grocer. He first studied art at Boston's Lowell Institute in 1855, and then traveled to Paris to study for the next two years. In 1864 he established his studio in Boston and began regularly exhibiting his work. In 1875 he moved to Malden where he was house-ridden by illness for 12 years. During this time he married Elizabeth Peobody.

Bicknell also operated a summer sketching school in an old farmhouse between the towns of Stoneham and Woburn, Massachusetts. During this period he painted Gardner Colby and Governor Abner Coburn for Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

JOHN NEPTUNE

by Obadiah Dickinson



John Neptune served the Penobscot Nation for fifty years as their Lieutenant Governor. Born in 1767, Neptune lived a full life to the age of 97 when he died in 1865. He had three wives and many children. He was also known as a shaman or "m'teoulino" in Penobscot.

Fannie Hardy

Eckstorm, an author from Brewer whose family was close to the Neptunes wrote this in her 1945 book: "I still regard Governor John Neptune as the strong man of the tribe, who stood for independence in thought and action. Unyielding and selfish he might be in seeking his own ends, but he did not waver in his larger aims, in his friendship for the whites, his loyalty to the Union, his advocacy of education for his people. He channeled their thoughts and action into broader than tribal ways and indirectly saved them from extinction by producing a break with their historic past."

John Neptune sat for the original portrait, signed by O. Dickinson "New York, January '36" (1836). It hung for many years in the Blaine House.

Dickinson also painted portraits found in the Connecticut Historical Society, Princeton University and private collections in Texas and California.

The original portrait was in possession of Arthur Neptune, a direct descendent of John Neptune. In 1962, at the suggestion of the Division of Indian Affairs it was purchased for \$200 by the Maine Arts Commission. This portrait is painted on wood and cannot withstand natural light for long periods of time.

As of 2001, for the sake of its preservation, a framed print now hangs in the Senate chamber.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN

By Joseph B. Kahill

Joseph B. Kahill was born in Alexandria, Egypt in 1882. He studied art in Portland. He went abroad and studied in Paris for a period of time. In 1909 some of his portraits were exhibited in the Paris Salon. Many of Kahill's portraits hang in Maine's public buildings as well as the Walker Art Gallery at Bowdoin College in Brunswick.

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was born in 1828 in Brewer. He worked on his father's farm and spent time at the Whittings Military and Classical Academy in Ellsworth. After teaching himself Greek, he was accepted into Bowdoin College in 1848. After obtaining his degree he went on to study at the Bangor Theological Seminary until 1855. In that same year he married Fannie Adams with whom he had a loving marriage until her death in 1905.

Chamberlain came from a long line of war heroes and felt compelled to volunteer his military skills to the Governor in 1862. He became lieutenant colonel of the 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment, saw 24 battles and was wounded numerous times. His most famous battles are Little Round Top on the second day of Gettysburg in 1863 and the surrender at Appomattox in 1865, where Chamberlain accepted Lee's sword.

Upon returning to Maine from the Civil War, Chamberlain was warmly received and elected Governor for four terms. He spent his time in office helping establish what would eventually become the University of Maine in Orono, attracting investors to Maine's declining economy, and encouraging Scandinavian immigrants to develop agricultural settlements in communities such as New Sweden. After his governorship he returned to Bowdoin College, serving as president from 1871 to 1883. In 1893 he was given the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service at Gettysburg. He died in 1914.



WOODLAND STREAM

by Seth Steward

(Picture on the front cover) If State Museum Conservator, Steve Brooke, hadn't been perusing the catalogue of Oliver's "High Rollers Auction of Fine Fishing Tackle and Accessories" one day in the late 1980's, visitors and legislators alike wouldn't know Seth Steward (1844-1934) and his work.

Seth Wyman Steward, was the 9th of 10 children, born in Monson. He grew up on the family farm built by his father. When he got older, he traveled to Illinois where he enlisted in the army during the Civil War. At the end of the war he returned to Maine where he advertised himself as a "painter, decorator and artist in oil." According to his niece, Eloise Steward Stevens of Monson, the site of this oil painting done in 1895 is Little Wilson Stream in Ellitsville Township.

Regarding the painting's acquisition, Brooke said, "I just chanced upon the painting, and thought, wouldn't it be marvelous to return this wonderful rendition of Maine's unique character back to the environment from which it came." Once installed in the Senate chamber, "Woodland Stream" soon found another admirer, 114th Legislature's Senate President, Charles P. Pray of Millinocket. Pray, also a sporting camp operator, said, "When the action in here gets too frenetic, I can gaze over the Senate heads to the painting in the back of the room and re-establish contact with a little piece of reality."

Learn More About the
Maine Legislature and Senate
at

www.maine.gov/legis/senate

Thank you to Senate Staff and Deanna Bonner-Ganter (Curator of Photography, Art & Archives of the Maine State Museum) for their help in researching information for this brochure.

About the Senate Chamber Art

Interesting Facts About
the Art on Display in the
Maine Senate Chamber



Woodland Stream by Seth Steward

Distributed by

Darek M. Grant, Secretary of the Senate

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Rev. 1/13