The PINE CONE
A Panorama of Maine

25 CENTS

AUTUMN 1952

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School of the Master

Hancock, in downeast Maine, is a far cry from Pierre Monteux's native France but his unique school for conductors is sought out by students of serious music from the world over. Famed as the foremost contemporary interpretist of our time, the master brings great music to his beloved "Domain of the Great Pine."

By Katherine Graffam

The summer season finds Maine playing host to famous musicians the world over who find this vacation-land region an ideal place in which to work and play—speaking both figuratively and professionally. Among a virtual maze of summer musical activities, including artists' colonies and schools and camps, the Domain School for Conductors is outstanding. It has just completed its tenth annual four-week session at Hancock, a quiet little town located on Route One, some nine miles east of Ellsworth.

This unique and internationally known conducting school is operated under the personal supervision of Pierre Monteux, who for almost half a century now has been held in the highest musical esteem as one of the world's truly great conductors, and a foster citizen to whom this state may well point with pride. The school derived its rather unusual name from the title of the summer residence of the Monteuxs, located on the rugged shores of Frenchman's Bay with scenic Mt. Desert Island not far in the distance. Upon this estate stands an ancient pine tree reputed to be over three hundred years old. Monteux, who had previously spent many summers at different Maine resorts, decided ten years ago to have his own summer place. He happened on this site where the majestic tree stands, and upon hearing of its great age, remarked, "If a tree can live here so long, that's where I want to live." He proceeded to name his new home "The Domain of the Great Pine."

The school was formerly established fifteen years ago in the conductor's native France. Monteux gives credit to his wife, the former Doris Hogkins, herself a Hancock native, for originating the idea.

More than a decade ago she decided that the musical traditions exemplified by her beloved husband (who is now a healthy 77 years old) should not pass away. "Why don't you start a school here in France?" she inquired of Monteux. It was an idea that appealed strongly to him, and he soon found himself imparting his knowledge to others in Paris. "But the French pupils did not come," she
recollects ruefully. "All other nationalities, yes, but no Frenchmen!"

After five years in Europe they decided to bring the school to Hancock, Maine. They now also maintain a winter home here, although the energetic conductor is seldom around long enough to occupy it during the busy winter concert season.

From the beginning, the new locale proved a great success. Here fifty gifted batonists, carefully screened from some five hundred applicants from all over the world, gather to study for four intensive weeks under the inspiring guidance of this great master.

Registrations of hopeful applicants come from all over America, Canada and seven foreign nations. The fortunate fifty who survive the screening process are in no sense amateurs. Members of leading symphony orchestras throughout this country and Europe are represented—some who already conduct their own orchestras, and others who have their sights on orchestras of great importance.

MAINE WAS represented this past summer in this impressive gathering of musicians by Clinton W. Graffam of Portland, assistant conductor of the Portland Symphony Orchestra, conductor and organizer of the Portland Student Philharmonic Orchestra, and several other prominent civic organizations, and a Director of Instrumental Music in the Portland public schools. Graffam has been active in music for more than fifteen years both as a teacher, performer and conductor. He was selected to play first oboe in the fifty-piece orchestra which, incidentally, is probably the only full-fledged symphony in the world made up entirely of conductors.

In the ten years the Domain School has been located in this state, only one other Maine man, Wilfrid Tremblay of Gray, has been a full-fledged student. Tremblay is a prominent organist and has been heard in recitals throughout the state and Massachusetts, where he has played with the Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler.

Among the prominent musicians from the New England area this season were two gifted members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Harris Ellis Dickson, first violinist, and Willis Page, one of the country's leading string bass artists. Both are excellent conductors in their own right and were among a select group in the advanced conducting classes.

Other students were from the New
York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Minneapolis Symphony, more than a dozen from the San Francisco Symphony, and several music department heads from leading Universities and music schools throughout the country. A flute player travelled all the way from Holland to attend this year's session at Domain.

The orchestra is carefully chosen for balance and instrumentation, and from such a large list of applicants it is possible to achieve this each year. It is here that the students get their actual conducting experience, stepping up from the ranks to take their place on the podium and then going back to make a place for another.

Monteux sits in attendance at all times during these rehearsals, constantly making suggestions and comments as to interpretation, technique and tempi in a kindly manner and with such tact and understanding that the trembling new aspirant is at once put at ease.

The orchestra gives regular public concerts on Sunday afternoons. People come from many miles around to the concert hall which seats about four hundred persons. Dr. Joseph Barone of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, Director of the Domain School, and Monteux's able assistant, conducts these concerts. Admission is charged, but the money is all turned over to charity—the church, or some worthy local project or fund.

Every Wednesday night there are public chamber music concerts. Here whatever money that is taken in goes to the performers, helping them to defray their tuition and living expenses.

The final orchestra concert takes place on the last Thursday evening of the session. This year's program was an outstanding success with a full attendance on hand to hear the ten most advanced students who are selected to conduct the entire program. Assisting soloist with the orchestra was lovely Jean Madeira, Metropolitan Opera contralto, whose husband was attending the school.

The regular four-week schedule is strenuous and utilizes a seven-day week. Morning classes are from 9 to 12:30, being devoted to actual conducting sessions in which the pupils rotate in playing and conducting the orchestra. Afternoon classes are from 2:30 to 5:30 and are devoted to score analysis. Daily classes are also held in reviewing such basic subjects as solfeggio, score-reading, baton technique and instrumentation. These are under the supervision of Dr. Barone. In addition there are classes in choral technique under Wilbur Crist of Columbus, Ohio, in order that students may also acquire experience in this field.

Living quarters are arranged for students with the townspeople in Hancock and other neighboring towns, and meals are served at the Domain Restaurant, which is run by Monteux's daughter-in-law and her husband. It is a somewhat startling experience for the uninitiated motorist passing through the sleepy little village to hear a cacophony of scales, arpeggios, and, in fact, every conceivable form of technique played on every known instrument—issuing from otherwise sedate farm houses along the main thoroughfare.

Although he is affectionately known far and wide in the music world as "Papa" Monteux, the name having originated in San Francisco during his long and brilliant tenure with that city symphony, he is better known in Hancock and to his Domain students as "Maitre," the French for master. Mrs. Monteux is "Mom" to those who know her best.

Monteux gives no private lessons here, nor is it his aim to impart the ABC's of baton technique. His students already know the basic essentials. "What I stress," he said, "is the style of the various composers. When I discuss a score with one pupil, all the rest mark by observations in their own scores."

Monteux, who has absolute pitch himself, does not expect it of his students. "Such a thing is very rare," he says, pointing out that not many musicians—even great ones—have it. He does, however, demand secure relative pitch.

Nor does the distinguished conductor demand a knowledge of the piano. He does not play it at all himself. His original instrument was the...
violin, but he changed to the viola at the age of eighteen, and became solo violist of the Concerts Colonne in Paris.

Although the list of music these fifty men play during this four-week training period is an impressive one, Monteux demands that they really play it, and play it well. And for these skilled musicians, the task of emerging as a first class orchestra in so short a time is no chore under such inspirational surroundings, both atmospheric and musical. Monteux sums it up when he says emphatically, “Of course they play well. I don’t allow them not to play well!”

A few of the major works studied and played this summer were Haydn’s Symphonies No. 88 and “Drum Roll”; Bach’s Suites in B Minor and D Major; Beethoven’s Fourth and Sixth Symphonies, Leonore Overture No. 2, Piano Concerto No. 4 and Violin Concerto; Debussy’s “Le Mere”; and Elgar’s “Enigma Variations.”

Although he was born in Paris, France, Monteux became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1942. At the Paris Conservatory, from which he was awarded the school’s first prize at the age of fifteen, he was a classmate of Fritz Kreisler.

Some time later he was a member of a string quartet, one member of that group being the noted violinist, Eugene Ysaye. On one occasion the quartet played for a private concert of Brahms’ music for the composer at his home at Hamburg. Brahms told them that “for the first time I have heard my music played as I intended it should be played.”

There is still nothing Monteux enjoys better than tucking his viola under his chin and joining his conducting students in an evening of chamber music.

In 1910 Monteux conducted the orchestra of the original Ballet Russes under the direction of Serge Diaghileff. This company presented the world premiere of the Stravinski “Firebird,” “Petrouchka” and “Rite of Spring.”

He spent six weeks learning score of the “Rite of Spring” from memory; the next six weeks he devoted to rehearsing his orchestra. Monteux is believed to be the o
man alive who can conduct this music from the original edition.

Debussy and Saint-Saëns, both famous composers, were present when the premiere of this work was played in Paris. This music, which is extremely tempestuous, caused a riot among the audience.

He came to this country in 1916 with the Ballet Russe company. The next year he conducted the French repertoire at the Metropolitan Opera Company. The following year he started with an engagement as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which lasted until 1924. In 1919 Monteux brought his orchestra to Portland for a concert in the City Hall Auditorium, an event which was repeated four successive years.

Monteux has a record of conducting more than 60 symphony orchestras and has appeared in all of the major cities in Europe and America. He knows from memory every piece of music he conducts.

His final assignment was the reorganization of the San Francisco Symphony, with which he remained as permanent conductor until his retirement last season. Commenting on his brilliant seventeen-year record with that organization, the San Francisco Chronicle published a special supplement which said in part . . . . "We have heard him in every aspect of his strength as a conductor, and he leaves us a towering heritage which few others can hope to equal."

Since his retirement he has filled numerous guest conducting engagements, including a European tour last Spring with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and several appearances with them at Tanglewood this summer.

He anticipates a busy winter ahead. Present plans call for appearances as guest conductor with several leading symphonies, concerts with the San Francisco Symphony, and a transcontinental tour with the Boston Symphony.

But his kindly face lights up and his eyes twinkle as he speaks of the plans nearest to his heart—when he returns next summer to the Domain of the Great Pine, his beloved conducting students, and to his peaceful Hancock in Maine.

And well he may feel justifiable pride for this important work of his, for this is his way of building a monument to permanent musical posterity. Wherever there is great music, the fine hand and time-honored traditions of Pierre Monteux will be perpetuated as his growing band of disciples go forth throughout the world making music in the Monteux manner.

The Portland Rossini Club, organized in 1869, is said to be the oldest musical club in America and possibly in the world.

In 1873 the Hayden Association of Portland made American musical history by presenting the first performance of Portland composer John Knowles Paine’s "St. Peter." This was the first sacred oratorio written by an American composer on American soil and is rated as the greatest musical composition by an American up to that time. Paine has been called "The Father of American Music" and the "Dean of American Composers."

The Kotzschmar Memorial Organ in Portland is known to many music lovers as the gift to the City of Portland by Cyrus H. K. Curtis in memory of his father's oldest friend. This organ, one of the greatest in the world, combines eight separate organs in one. It has 177 speaking stops and couplers and more than 6,500 pipes all controlled from a four keyboard console.

Autumn, 1952
PERFECT CONDITIONS were the order of the day as Maine's upland bird and small game season opened on the first of October. Well pleased, too, were the migratory waterfowl hunters who found native birds in plentiful supply and tidal heights along the coast ideal.

Maine greeted outdoor lovers in full Autumnal dress. Mother nature's paint brush had been working overtime. Breathtaking splashes of yellow, red, orange and gold stood out against the dark green of the pines. The refreshing smell of woodsmoke mingled in the morning air with aromas of hot coffee and sizzling bacon at many a lakeside camp and cabin. Brown coated figures wearing long visored caps... big pockets bulging with shells... boots reeking of neatsfoot oil, emerged from within and gun under arm, followed the eager dogs afield. The hunt was on!

Along both fresh and salt water shores an early morning mist formed little jewel-like drops on many a freshly oiled gun barrel. Drab colored boats and floats, bows heaped high in a tangle of decoys, line and shell boxes were eased through the tall marsh grass by rubber booted nimrods. Now and then the guttural quack of a feeding "black" broke the stillness. For the duck hunters the actual shooting hour did not arrive until noon... but the trek to reach and "stake out" favorite shooting grounds started for many with the coming of the first daylight hours.

At Merrymeeting Bay alone that first day, an estimated 5,000 birds were bagged in less than four and one-half hours of shooting time. Black ducks were in the majority although a great many teal were taken. When the smoke had cleared away that first afternoon the only casualties other than birds, reported on the bay, was a stranded hunter. His double barreled shotgun, fired accidentally, removed a portion of the bottom of his float nearly half the size of a dinner plate.

Upland bird hunters in most instances hit the jackpot too. From Madawaska to Kittery and from Eastport to Wilson's Mills, the "bruisers" found plenty of partridge and woodcock covers that produced most of the Woodcock located were native birds. However, about the time you read this the annual migration of the "Timberdoodles" from Canadian Provinces into Maine should be on in full swing. Pheasant hunters also reported good shooting over the dogs in those coastal and central areas where these birds have been most successfully introduced. October first in Maine also marked the statewide opening of the annual hunting season for gray squirrels and rabbits.

IN TWO of The Pine Tree State counties, Franklin and Somerset, a special 15-day open season for hunting deer with bow and arrow began on this same day. This is the second year that archery privileges have...
been available to both resident and non-resident hunters during a separate and earlier period in advance of the usual all-out deer season with firearms.

The special bow and arrow license costs $4.25 for residents and $10.25 for non-residents. In the event that a deer is killed by bow and arrow, the hunter is, of course, not permitted to hunt deer again during the firearms season of the same year.

Incidentally, this year a Maine woman, Mrs. Walter Omar of Belfast had the honor of tagging the first deer of the season to be taken by bow and arrow. Mrs. Omar, a guest of the Flagstaff Lake Camps at Eustis, got her deer on the second day of the season.

With no intent to belittle, it can be fairly said that all of the hunting activity up to this point is but a prelude to Maine's big event . . . the annual opening of deer season! Hunting for the big white tails with either rifle or shotgun becomes legal in five northern counties October 21 and elsewhere in the state November 1, continuing through November 30 in all counties.

It seems a fact that the heaviest "white tails" in the nation today are found in Maine. Last year, a 358-pound 11-point buck shot by a Black-
stone, Mass, man at Jonesboro rated as one of the heaviest taken in the country. The previous year’s national record white tail, a 403-pound buck was taken in Maine. Still unbeaten from the standpoint of the greatest antler curve in North America, is the splendid head bagged by E. M. Stuart of Waban, Mass, here in Maine during the 1949 season. Stuart topped a British Columbia record by dropping a buck that had a right antler curve of 31 inches and a left antler curve of 30 inches, against 30 3/4 and 27 1/2 inches respectively for the Canadian deer... which was shot incidentally, way back in the year 1905.

In 1941, Maine’s entire deer kill totalled only slightly over 19,000. Last year, in spite of increased hunting pressure over the ten intervening years... 1,730 deer were tagged... and the herd is STILL growing!

Representatives of both The State Of Maine and The Rangeley Lakes Region were tickled pink with the opportunity to act as hosts to The New England Outdoor Writers’ Association recently. (See Photo)

“Operation Rangeley,” as Bill Ridings, secretary-treasurer of the group, characterized the September 13-14 week-end meeting was the first fall gathering staged by the N.E.O.W.A. for the entire membership. Fourteen members and eight guests made the journey from various sections of New England.

Bill Riviere, executive secretary of the Rangeley Lakes Publicity Bureau and a member of the association handled arrangements in cooperation with Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Settle, proprietors of the Mt. View Hotel and Cottages at Oquossoc, headquarters for the event. Inland Fish & Game Commissioner Roland Cobb assigned Flying Warden George Townsend to Oquossoc on Saturday and several members of the group were flown to nearby spots for fishing. Other highlights of the two-day session included a business meeting Saturday evening and a steak cookout, Maine Guide Style, on the shore of Rangeley Lake Sunday at noon. A cordial invitation was extended the association to visit Rangeley again.

* * *

The drawings reproduced on the opposite page are something rather new and novel in game and forest conservation promotion. This is a sheet of stamps that are now being distributed under the sponsorship of the Maine Fish and Game Association.

According to Lew Colomy, president of the club, the sale of the stamps serve a dual purpose: to further the cause of conservation and sportsmanship and to help to defray printing costs of the Association’s excellent little monthly magazine, “The Maine Sportsman’s Guide.” Dedicated toward furthering the sportsman’s interests in the State of Maine, the Guide is now going into its fourth year of publication and is sent to subscribers in 24 states and Canada.

The stamps measure 8 by 12 inches and are “Maine art on Maine-made paper, printed in Maine.” The artists: Vaughn M. Heffren and Robert C. Tyler; the paper, S. D. Warren “Silkote”; the printer, Harold M. Karlos, associate editor of the “Guide” and owner of the Wilton Printing Service in Wilton. The stamps are attractively printed in green with gummed surface on the back side. They may be obtained from The Maine Sportsman’s Guide, P. O. Box 446, Farmington, Maine.

* * *

The sports-minded Old Town叫sees are busy planning an even bigger time for hunters at this year’s Hunters’ Breakfast than last. Those who were lucky enough to be on hand for
Sponsored By The MAINE FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION
ARTISTS: VAUGHN M. HEFFREN & STAFF AND C. ROBERT TYLER
PUBLISHED BY THE MAINE SPORTSMEN'S GUIDE

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last season's opening wing-ding seem to be of the opinion that nothing the boys could do would make for a better time than was had at Old Town in '51; however, we have been assured that with a full year's preparation behind them, the Jaycees will really put on a show, starting about 3:30 A.M., October 21, at this popular hunting center of Maine. Better not miss this one.

"Treasure hunting in Maine," Jean Blakemore's recently published book on Maine Gems and minerals is fascinating as well as informative reading. Mrs. Blakemore, proprietor of The Smiling Cow at Boothbay Harbor has spent more than eighteen years studying Maine minerals and traveling the length and breadth of the state gathering specimens and rough stock to make jewelry.

At the outset, the Boothbay Harbor woman reminds us that Prof. Joseph Trefethen, State Geologist, has said: "Maine has a greater variety of minerals than any other state in the nation and Oxford county (in Maine) has a greater variety than any area of its size in the world"! She further emphasizes the wealth of interesting possibilities by quoting Stanley Perham, well-known gemologist of West Paris, Maine: "In southwestern Maine as in few areas of similar size in the world are found some two hundred varieties of minerals and gem-stones. Collectors come here from every part of the world to explore the beautiful Maine hills for what they know lies beneath them."

The avowed purpose of this book is to tell you where in Maine to go, what has been found in each locality, how you can recognize what you find and exactly how to go about it. May we say that she's done it well... in fact, we can't tell you any more about it now... we've got to grab our geologist's pick and rush back to the hills!

ONE of the most interesting and amazing wildlife records this writer has ever seen is the true life story of "Diana," a white-tail doe deer. It all began over eighteen years ago on the wooded shores of Tomhegan Point at Moosehead Lake... and it is still unfolding:

1934 "Early in June, Game Warden Bert Tupper brought to Tomhegan camps, near Rockwood and located on a State Game Preserve, a white-tail doe fawn. Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Spinney and their daughter Marjorie who then ran the camps, named the little fawn Diana. She was fed by bottle for a few weeks and then given complete freedom. Diana was soon adopted by a wild doe that for some years had frequented Tomhegan Camps with her fawns and had become quite tame. This wild doe was known to the Spinneys as "Mother" and in 1934 had one buck fawn which was named "Pan." For two years Diana and Pan were inseparable and the Tomhegan people looked forward hopefully to the day when these two pets might raise their own family.

1935 Diana 1 year old, and still growing with Mother and Pan.

1936 June 7th Diana had her first fawn, a buck, Pan, Jr. From that day on Mother was never seen again.

1937 May 24th Diana had her first set of twins, White Socks and Brown Socks.

1938 June 5th Diana had her second set of twins, Dandy and Bambi.

1939 May 25th Diana had her third set of twins, Sixes and Sevens.

1940 May 28th Diana had her first set of triplets, Tom, Dick and Harriet—her first doe fawn.

1941 June 8th Diana had her second set of triplets, Gin, Whiskey and Soda.

1942 May 29th Diana had her fourth set of twins, Hale and Hearty; and on May 21st Harriet, Diana's...
only daughter born 1940, had her first fawn.

1943 June 5th Diana had her fifth set of twins, 1 buck and 1 doe: Don and Dee.

1944 June 3rd Diana had her third set of triplets, all does: June, Jean and Jane.

1945 June 11th Diana had her fourth set of triplets, 2 bucks and 1 doe: Mike, Skidoo and Skid.

1946 June 10th Diana fawned. She had at least twins, but only one doe fawn, Trudy, survived. Around June 6th—June, Jean and Jane, Diana's 1944 triplets also fawned. Only June's and Jean's buck fawns survived.

1947 June 9th Diana fawned. It is not known whether Diana had more than one fawn as none survived. Between June 8th and 10th—June, Jean and Jane also fawned. Only June's doe fawn and Jane's buck fawn survived. Diana reached her teens in June when she celebrated her thirteenth birthday.

1948 June 1st Diana had her seventh set of twins, 2 does, Pomona and Paula. Between June 6th and 10th, June, Jane and Trudy fawned. It was Trudy's first fawn and was born on her own birthday—June 10th.

1949 May 31st Diana had her fifth set of triplets, only Ralph and Eunice survived, and alas, both turned out to be bucks! June and Jean fawned the first 10 days of June, each had 1 fawn.

1950 Diana had twin does, Muffin and Pretzel. Pomona had her first, a buck.

1951 In July, Diana had twins, sex unknown as neither survived. Pomona had another buck, and Jean had twin bucks.

1952 On June 20th, the latest date your reporter has information covering Diana, she was expected to fawn at any time... Pomona has her third fawn and Jean has twins.

Diana is now 18 years old. Her record to date is: 11 does and 19 bucks, plus at least 5 fawns of unknown sex that failed to survive. Making a total of at least 35 fawns plus an unknown number of grandchildren in 16 years. As far as we know, Diana is the first Whitetail doe, on which there is an authentic record, to have had as many as 5 sets of triplets—Diana may hold a world record in that respect.

These statistics were carefully kept by the Spinney family over the years between 1934 and 1952. Marjorie Spinney MacBernie who with her husband Keith is now operating Tomhegan Camps is now faithfully keeping the record.

HUNTERS! Whether you hunt in Maine or in some other locality this year, PLAY IT SAFE... FOR YOURSELF AND THE OTHER FELLOW. We printed this list... The Ten Commandments Of Hunting Safety in PINE CONE last year. These rules are recommended by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute and are still the best we've seen.

PLEASE READ AND REMEMBER

1. Treat EVERY gun with the respect due to a LOADED gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.

2. Carry only EMPTY guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp and home.

3. Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.

4. Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.

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5. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.

6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.

7. Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.

8. Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun.

9. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.

10. Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

No genuine sportsman EVER will point a gun at another person, nor engage in horseplay with anybody holding a gun—loaded or not.

Accidents often happen because a hunter has just shot at a deer or other game and seeing the bushes move he pulls the trigger before positively identifying his target. ALWAYS be certain that it is game you're shooting at—even when you're in the heat of the chase. One man's life is far more valuable than all the game that might get away.

Maine is one of the safest places in which to hunt because of its vast expanse of wide open spaces. Hunters need never be concentrated in a small area here. This makes Maine a safe State—and LET'S KEEP IT SO!

A “GRAND-DADDY” of Maine Pines was felled in East Baldwin recently. The giant king pine, estimated to be 250 years old, measured twenty-two and a half feet around the butt. Scalers expect over 5,000 board feet will be milled from this 150 foot tree.

FREEMASONRY is the oldest fraternal organization in Maine. It was established in 1769 when Maine was a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—six years before the American Revolution.

Almost everyone—except the younger generation—has at least a speaking acquaintance with “The Youth's Companion.” What most do not know, however, is that this well known magazine was founded in Boston in 1827 by Nathaniel Willis, a former editor of Portland's “The Eastern Argus.” Most of the editors of “The Youth’s Companion” were Maine men, and Maine writers appeared frequently in its one hundred year existence.

Preliminary post-season figures compiled by the State of Maine Publicity Bureau on the 1952 vacation-travel business indicates that Maine without a doubt had the greatest influx of visitors than in any year of the history of the State.
The Pine Cone Goes
To The Northern Maine Fair

Fall and Fairs are synonymous in the State of Maine. This pictorial record of the 1952 Presque Isle Fair is the third in a series presented by the Pine Cone. (Autumn, 1946 — Skowhegan and Autumn, 1947—Fryeburg)

The Aroostook Fair starts with a mammoth parade jamming the main Street of Presque Isle. After the bands and pretty girls have marched to the Fair Grounds, business houses close and people from all over the county flock to the fair.
No Maine fair would be complete without the keen rivalry of the husky teams pulling weights against time and distance. Here inside the racing oval, spectators cheer on their favorite teams.

In the exhibition hall the flower display is popular (left) and (right) here in the center of Maine’s Potato County, Aroostook spuds are very much in evidence.
One of the highlights of the Fair is when fifteen frisky young calves and fourteen equally frisky young 4-H boys and girls are turned loose for the calf scramble. Each one that ropes and leads a calf to the judges keeps the animal for a year.

Girls and greased pigs make for plenty of action. The messy Miss at the right snarees one slippery, squealy piggy.
An eye-catching feature of this year's fair was the selection of "Miss Aroostook" from a field of nineteen of Aroostook's prettiest, representing different towns about the county. Above, left, seven of the hopeful, apprehensive girls await their turn to appear on stage while, right, three little drum majorettes watch the big girls with mixed feelings about the whole thing.
The contestants line up on stage and spell out "Queen Aroostook, 1952" with potato picking baskets. The winner of the contest was 19-year-old Jean Levasseur, who entered the Northern Maine Fair contest representing her home town of Fort Fairfield. Jean is a junior at Regis College in Massachusetts. She is being crowned (right) by Lewis D. Bearce, president of the fair association. She will retain the title for one year and at the end of that time another Aroostook lass will be crowned on opening day of the Northern Maine Fair in 1953 at Presque Isle, the heart of the Potato Empire.

A SPANKING new signboard on the outskirts of East New Portland greets the motorist with this message: "Entering East New Portland, Our Telephone Poles Hit Cars Only In Self Defense." The sign, prompted by numerous accidents in the area, was erected by the Village Improvement Society.
From a humble beginning of twelve students and two instructors, the University of Maine in Orono, in the relatively short span of eighty-four years, has risen to its present position as one of the leading universities in the country today.

By Howard A. Keyo

The University of Maine

The University of Maine, hailed the world around through its famous Stein Song as "the college of our hearts always," opened this fall for its 85th academic year.

Approximately 3,000 students registered for classes—a far cry from the 12 students who enrolled when the University first opened in the fall of 1868.

Maine citizens may well be proud of their State University. From its humble beginning more than four score years ago, it has grown to be one of the nation's great land-grant universities, noted for its accomplishments in the fields of research, service, and teaching.

A perusal of the early history of the University indicates that the institution was made possible by the Federal Land-Grant Act which President Lincoln signed in 1862. Through this act, the State received from the Federal government about 200,000 acres of western lands which were sold by the State to secure funds to help establish the University. Similar grants of land were also made to other states.

It is interesting to note that there was considerable discussion during this formative period whether the proposed university (then referred to as the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts) should be made a part of Bowdoin, Bates, or Colby Colleges. It was finally decided the institution should be separate from the existing Maine colleges and should be located in Orono and not in Topsham, the latter site having been strongly advocated by some supporters. Other locations suggested were Togus and Fairfield.

The Federal Land-Grant Act also set forth guiding principles which have stood as beacon lights for the University of Maine and other land-grant institutions across the nation during more than three-quarters of a century. Perhaps the following excerpt from the act best expresses these principles:

...the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes...
in the several pursuits and professions in life...

The first catalog for the institution was issued in December 1868, about four months after the opening of the college. A catalog statement headed "Design of the Institution" gave the following information:

"The State College proposes to give to young men of the State who may desire it, at a moderate cost, the advantages of a thorough, liberal, and practical education. It proposes to do this by means of the most approved methods of instruction, by giving to every young man who pursues the course of study, an opportunity practically to apply the lessons learned in the classroom, and by furnishing him facilities for defraying a portion of his expenses by his own labor.

"By the Act of Congress donating public lands for the endowment and maintenance of such colleges, it is provided that the leading object of such an institution shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

"While the course of study fully meets this requirement, and is especially adapted to prepare the student for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, it is designed that it shall be also sufficiently comprehensive and of such a character as to secure to the student the discipline of mind and practical experience necessary for entering upon other callings or professions."

Present-day students might look with some dismay on the statement (in the same first catalog) that "students in this institution are required to labor a certain portion of each day, not exceeding three hours, for five days in the week." The average amount paid was about twenty-five cents for three hours of work. It was pointed out quite seriously that the labor was designed to be educational!

Under the heading "Expenses and Means of Defraying Them" one finds that no tuition was charged Maine students. Here's the way the good news was presented:

"Tuition is free to students from all parts of the State. Those from other states will be charged twelve dollars per term. Room rent is free, and each room is furnished with a bedstead, mattress, table, sink, and four chairs. All other bedding and furniture must be supplied by the students, who will also furnish their own lights.

"Three dollars per week will be charged for board and fifty cents per week for washing and fuel."

As the years passed, the newly established college grew from its original two sets of farm buildings into the beautiful present-day campus of over 200 acres; the original faculty of two members gradually increased to the present staff of approximately 200; and the original student body of 12 multiplied to the present enrollment of 3,000.

Today the University is comprised of the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, and Technology, School of Education, and the division of Graduate Study. Other units of the institution are the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Maine Technology Experiment Station, Maine Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Industrial Cooperation, General Extension Division, Audio-Visual Service, Maine Cooperative Wildlife

Estabrook Hall is a dormitory for women students.
Stevens Hall—This building supplies accommodations for the larger part of the College of Arts and Sciences and also the School of Education. Built in 1924, this structure had two wings added in 1933.

Alumni Memorial is the Gymnasium and Field House. It was erected as a memorial to the Maine men who died in the service of their country in the Spanish-American War and World War I. The indoor field is one of the largest in the country.
The College of Agriculture offers an opportunity for students to major in agricultural economics and farm management, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, bacteriology, biochemistry, botany, dairy husbandry, dairy technology, entomology, forestry, general agriculture, home economics, horticulture, poultry husbandry, and wildlife conservation. It also offers a Two-year Course in Agriculture, Short Courses in Agriculture, and annually holds Farm and Home Week.

The resident instruction program is strengthened by the fact that teaching and research are combined in the duties of staff members of the College of Agriculture and the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. This means that the students have contact with many specialists who are active in research work.

A new Animal Pathology Laboratory, dedicated in 1950, enlarges the university’s services to Maine’s raisers of poultry and livestock. The laboratory has facilities for work on pullorum, mastitis, Bang’s disease, and many other animal disorders.

Students in the College of Arts and Sciences may major in business administration, chemistry, economics, English, geology, government (option in public management), history, journalism, mathematics, music, philosophy, physics, psychology, romance languages, sociology, speech, theatre, and zoology. The college also offers, in cooperation with the Maine General Hospital, Central Maine General Hospital, and the Eastern Maine General Hospital, a five-year program for nurses. A three-year course in nursing is offered in cooperation with the Eastern Maine General Hospital.

The curriculum in public management has been widely recognized as a significant advance in planned preparation for public service. A major program in the department of history and government, it enables qualified students in government to follow one of several options designed to prepare them for careers in city and town management or state and federal administration.

The work in journalism has met with wide approval among editors and publishers. Maine Newspaper Day, sponsored by the journalism department, annually brings the newspaper people of the state to the campus for discussion sessions on current professional problems.

Programs in art and music have shown steady development, and outstanding musical performances and art exhibits are often enjoyed by appreciative groups.

The College of Technology offers curricula in chemical engineering, with options in pulp and paper technology and pulp and paper management; chemistry; civil engineering, with options in highway engineering, sanitary engineering, light building construction, and city management; electrical engineering, with elective groups of studies in communication and power; engineering physics; general engineering; and mechanical engineering.

A technological curriculum cannot remain static but must in every sense of the word be a product of the times. The faculty of the College of Technology is well aware of the urgent need for a proportionate emphasis on the social-humanistic studies, and has devoted thoughtful consideration to the manner in which these studies should be integrated in a technological curriculum.

Equipped with the latest types of engineering apparatus, Maine’s laboratories are set up to provide students with up-to-the-minute technological information designed to be of practical value when graduates take jobs with industry or public agencies.

A new University of Maine Pulp and Paper Foundation, which came into existence in 1950, is one of the more recent developments in this college. Expanding requirements of the pulp and paper industry for students...
prepared through college training for positions of eventual responsibility have far exceeded the available supply. Industry leaders, recognizing the seriousness of this problem, have cooperated with the University in establishing the Foundation. Its broad objectives are to interest more students in preparing for careers in the industry, to assist in providing a full curriculum with capable faculty members, to provide scholarship assistance, and to advance both fundamental and applied research. A program of tuition scholarships is now available through the Foundation for qualified junior and senior engineering and forestry students who plan to enter the pulp and paper and allied industries.

The School of Education offers, during the academic year and its Summer Session program, professional training for prospective elementary and secondary school teachers, principals, guidance counselors, and school supervisors. Students ordinarily enter this school with junior standing, having had the first two years of work in either a liberal arts college, normal school, or teachers college. An Audio-Visual Service is operated by the School of Education.

The Summer Session provides a wide variety of academic and educational courses on both the elementary and secondary level. College students by enrolling in selected subjects can accelerate graduation. For teachers and school administrators there are workshops in elementary and secondary education as well as numerous other courses and conferences especially designed for those engaged in the teaching profession.

The University arranges numerous extension courses throughout the college year. These courses are administered by the General Extension Office as an additional program of the School of Education. Four general types of courses are offered as follows: correspondence courses which are handled entirely by mail on an individual basis; extension classes, which may be organized in any community where sufficient demand exists; Saturday class extension courses which are offered on the campus; and evening courses which are offered on the campus.

Students in the Division of Graduate Study may take programs leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Master of Education. The professional degrees of Chemical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Forest Engineer, and Mechanical Engineer are granted upon completion of appropriate requirements.

Headquarters for the Agricultural Extension Service is the University of Maine campus. The Extension Service conducts extension work in agriculture, forestry, and home economics in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the County Extension Associations. Personnel is made up of two groups of agents. One group, serving at the county level, consists of agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and club agents. The other group is the State agent force, which consists of specialists with headquarters at Orono, but who work with the county extension agents.

The research program of the Agricultural Experiment Station covers all important sectors of the agriculture of the State including apples, blueberries, dairy, forage crops, potatoes, poultry, canning and garden crops, forestry, and home economics. The station maintains offices and principal laboratories at Orono and experimental farms at Monmouth, Presque Isle, Caribou, Chapman, and Jonesboro. Research carried on by the station has been instrumental in advancing agriculture in this State.

The Maine Technology Experiment Station is a research and testing agency. The station carries out testing programs for State boards and municipal authorities, and undertakes research and investigation in several branches of engineering. To accomplish these objectives, the staff of the station makes use of the mechanical, electrical, civil, chemical, physical, geological, and soil mechanics laboratories. With the cooperation and support of the State Highway Commission, the station has for a number of years maintained a testing laboratory.
University Library was erected and furnished with the aid of a fund raising campaign by alumni, faculty, students and friends of the University. In this building are located the Louis Oakes Room, designed for exhibits and to serve the needs of small group meetings and the Joseph P. Bass Room, comfortably furnished for recreational reading.

This new Engineering Building, completed in 1949, houses the department of civil engineering, including geology and sanitary engineering, department of mechanical engineering and the Technology Experiment Station laboratories.
for concrete and road materials. Problems related to the properties and behavior of soils are included in this work.

Organized in 1945, the Department of Industrial Cooperation co-ordinates the academic and research facilities of the University for the prosecution of industrial research. The principal objective of the department is to make research staff and facilities available to Maine industry. Investigations by this department have included studies of limestone, wood flour plastic, plant air pollution, the optical properties of atmospheric gases, certain organic sulphur compounds, and various aspects of pulp and paper technology. Testing work for the Fire Prevention Division of the State Insurance Department has been carried out.

The Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit is one of 17 in the United States. Its objectives are student training, research, and extension service in the wildlife field. Men trained through this unit have established excellent records throughout the country. In research, the Maine unit has undertaken a wide variety of long-term projects, with its work on woodcock, waterfowl, and snowshoe hare attracting national attention.

Under a cooperative agreement with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, the University conducts a fishery research program. Among the results have been many surveys of Maine lakes, books on the fishes of Maine, and other publications of a scientific nature.

In addition to Farm and Home Week and numerous other agricultural conferences, the campus is used by many Maine organizations for annual meetings, institutes, and conventions. Represented at these meetings are civic and governmental organizations, engineering societies, editors and publishers of Maine newspapers, and various educational and scientific groups. Scarcely a week goes by that the University does not have some group using its facilities.

ENDEAVORING to tell the story of a great University with all its many activities within the limitations of a

The Plant Science Building contains the Department of agronomy, botany, and entomology, forestry and horticulture. It contains also part of the facilities for the Agricultural Experiment Station. It was completed in 1949.
few pages is something like trying to condense the news of the day within a few newspaper columns. Only the highlights can be covered; sometimes important and essential material can get only passing mention. Often a vital matter is buried in the midst of what seems less pressing news. In this brief account of the University, effort has been made to touch on some of its noteworthy activities, but many of its accomplishments must go unheralded.

Perhaps the goals and “enduring values” of the University are best expressed in the words of Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, the University’s president, who wrote as follows in his last biennial report:

“A university is much more than a collection of buildings and a set of operational statistics. The figures and other data set forth here do reveal much concerning the University of Maine and its meaning to the people of this State. For the whole story, however, one must look beyond the listing of current facts.

“The true measure of an institution’s role in human society can be taken only in terms of the purpose that is served. Training young men and women for livelihood is a worthy activity, and yet a university has a higher function than that. Besides being a training place for the minds and hands that are to shape our future, an institution like ours must be a conservator of the best that is in our civilization. It must be a guardian of values that endure.

“In times like these, when so many of our values are being severely tested, this function of the university is surely more vital than ever. Much is going to depend on how well we safeguard our American heritage, on how well we preserve the untrammeled search for truth, and on how well we exemplify the things our youth are going to be called upon to defend.

“We know that young Americans are now confronted with grave responsibilities, that their country’s demands upon them will be heavy. We know, too, of the exactions that this decade has already made upon them and of the high faith with which great sacrifice has been made. When we continue to expect so much of our youth, we are more than ever obligated to help them recognize and comprehend the values that we cherish as members of a free society.

“To imbue its students with the virtues of the good citizen, to help them maintain the reverence that freedom-loving people have for the dignity of the individual, to school them in self-discipline, industry, and integrity—these are a primary concern of a college or university. These services of higher education were never more compellingly needed than now. Their value to our nation must be taken into account in any appraisal of a university and its needs at this time.”
It's Autumn in Maine. The sky is blue blue with fleecy trimmings... the air has a zing that lifts summer-weary spirits... round about are trees of scarlet and gold with evergreen backdrops... underfoot the fallen leaves crunch and crackle like breakfast cereal and from overhead the acorns drop to the ground with a soft plunk.

It's apple cider and doughnut time again, time for country fairs and the harvest moon. Time too for clubs and organizations everywhere to be swinging into activity once more.

State Societies

We would like nothing better than to report on Maine State Societies the country over. Not only do we (and we hope, our readers) like to hear about Maine people abroad in the land, but there must be many a Pine Cone reader, new and alone in a strange city, who would appreciate contact with someone from "home." So if you have such a group in your city, why not drop us a line and tell us what you're doing—even if you have just informal occasional get-togethers.

If there's no Maine club in your area, why not start one? All it takes is two or three friends, and before you know it, you'll have a really active group. Somehow, when away from home, we Maine-iacs experience a close kinship with another "Downeaster"—whether he's from Abbot or Zircon, or from any one of the four hundred odd towns and plantations in between!

We're happy to be able to tell you about a few of the State groups who have written us lately. The Maine Women's Club of New York City sent an announcement of its opening meeting on October 4—a picnic at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Giuffra, Montclair, New Jersey. President of this organization is Miss Florence D. Pinkham, 99-A Belmont Ave., Jersey City 4, New Jersey, and the corresponding secretary is Effie Inez Wing, 7612 Park Ave., Woodcliff-on-Hudson, New Jersey.

Earlier this Fall we had a very pleasant phone conversation with Mrs. James M. Thornton, who is an active member of the Club and who was then visiting in Portland. We have not yet received formal notification of time and place, but during that conversation, Mrs. Thornton told us that Dr. Charles Phillips, president of...
Bates College, would be the speaker at their November meeting. She also said that the Maine Society of New York has been invited to join with them for this special occasion.

We were very glad to receive the September News Bulletin of the Maine State Society of Washington a short time ago. September 14 was the date of their annual Fall picnic get-together with the traditional Maine-style baked beans and brown bread. Looks like a jam-packed schedule ahead for the Washingtonians. Included is a Hallowe'en party in October, square dancing, a bean supper in November, a reception for Maine's new Senator and Governor next January around inaugural time, the annual lobster dinner and showing of Maine films and other functions President Don Larrabee plans to pull out of his hat as the season progresses.

Another very active Maine group, the Maine Club of Providence, is already mapping out its program for the coming year. Miss Esther G. Spratt, who is connected with the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, writes us that their annual picnic was held September 20 at the home of Lulie Kennedy and Cassie Williams. November 20th will find this same group gathering at the Washington Park Methodist Church in Providence for a supper meeting.

MAINE PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

In the Maine Publicity Bureau a few weeks ago, we were saying one day, "This is warmer than all the warm yesterdays put together. Just how hot can it get?" In a few minutes we learned—Portland was a very comfortable spot compared to the heat and humidity in our nation's Capital. This positive bit of information came to us direct from Mr. and Mrs. Nils Lennartson, formerly of Maine and now living in Washington. They stopped in to see us while on a vacation in Falmouth Foreside. Mrs. Lennartson is the former Emily Weston, a school chum of ours from the early days of Dr. Proctor's Westbrook Junior College. Nils, who will be remembered by Portlanders as a news reporter in the city some years ago, was recently appointed the first Director of Public Information for the United States Department of Commerce in Washington. The Lennartsons tell us they live the country life outside Washington—even to having chickens.

While talking with us, Nils brought up an interesting sidelight concerning his "boss," Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, and on his return to Washington, he wrote as follows:

"Charles Sawyer, the Secretary of Commerce in Washington, D. C. for the past four and one-half years, has his roots in the State of Maine.

"While Mr. Sawyer is now a legal resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a successful lawyer and businessman before becoming Ohio's lieutenant governor and later Ambassador to Belgium, his grandparents moved to Ohio from Maine many years ago.

"The Secretary's grandfather, Amos Knight Sawyer, was born in Auburn and worked as a cabinet maker in both Auburn and Portland. Mr. Sawyer's father, Edward Milton Sawyer, went from Portland to Cincinnati. The Secretary's father was born in a house in Auburn, Maine, that according to legend, Secretary Sawyer says, was bought with money won in the Great Louisiana lottery. The Secretary's grandmother was from Eastport, Maine, before she married and came to Auburn.

"As a boy Secretary Sawyer spent some summer months on a farm at East Denmark, Maine, and he has been back to Maine on several occasions for 'short summer visits.'

"Mr. Sawyer's memory of Maine is better than some of the people who have left Maine much more recently. A former Portland, Maine newsmen, who now is Director of Public Information for the Department of Commerce, was recently telling the Secretary that he planned to go back to Portland for a short vacation. Secretary Sawyer said, 'Tip your hat to the Standish Apartments where a cousin of mine, Miss Emma Sawyer, lives.'

"'Oh yes, I'll be glad to,' said Mr. Lennartson. 'That's located on Casco Street near where I used to live at the Ambassador Hotel.'

"'No, it's not Casco Street,' the
Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, descendant of Maine stock, congratulates Nils A. Lennartson after taking oath of office as the first Director of Public Information for the Department of Commerce. At the right is Mrs. Lennartson, while at the left is Mrs. Eula Weston of Falmouth Foreside, Maine, mother of Mrs. Lennartson.

Secretary said. 'It's Shepley Street—unless I'm mistaken.'

(The Secretary wasn't mistaken.) "Secretary Sawyer turned down a speaking request to come to Maine recently with great reluctance, saying, 'I always like to go to Maine, not only because my people came from there, but because I think it happens to be one of the nicest states in the Union.'"

MAINE IN THE MAGAZINES

The State of Maine has received a full quota of recognition these past few months in many topflight national magazines. Of course, in election year, the State of Maine comes in for more than its share of national "ribbing" because of that time-worn myth, "As Maine goes, so goes the Nation (or Vermont)." It's quite possible that some of our Maine publicity-minded executives keep that one going as an aid to maintaining Maine's position in the limelight! Be that as it may, the Pine Tree State is always good news copy. Much thanks for this to our many good friends far and wide.

In the June issue of "Family Circle," a publication of the First National Stores, four million readers followed the trip of summer visitor and writer Jean Hersey along Maine's 2500 mile coastline. The author describes the State of Maine as "full of engaging activities, dramatic scenery, and friendly individualists who extend a warm welcome to visitors."

Also in the June issues of "Holiday," "Field & Stream," and "Outdoor Life" was a full page advertisement of the United Aircraft Corp. spotlighting outstanding fishing regions in the country. The Fish River
Chain in Aroostook County is described in this ad as one of the best fishing spots in the world, and the accompanying photograph was obtained through the cooperation of the Maine Department of Inland Fish and Game and the Maine Publicity Bureau.

"Sports Afield," in its August issue, featured an article, "How to Prepare a Fish in 90 Seconds," by Earle Doucette, publicity director for the Maine Development Commission, who is well known as a fisherman-writer. The article is illustrated by sports photographer George Woodruff of Boston.

Pemaquid Light stands proudly, with its reflection in the sea below, in a full color photograph on the July cover of "Chrysler Events." Inside, Leavitt F. Morris, Travel Editor for the Christian Science Monitor, proceeds to tell why and how Maine is "basically...a family vacation state." Chrysler families everywhere must have packed up and rushed off to Maine after reading this super brand of travel lure with its wealth of color pictures to back up the writer's claims.

Five full pages of color photographs of Maine's rugged pine-studded shoreline dominated the August 4th issue of "Life" Magazine. The pictures were unusual in that Photographer Lawrence Lowrey took them all from the air. One in particular caused considerable public discussion because of its identification only as Brave Boat Harbor showing the remains of an old streetcar bridge, one connecting link in the street railway system that once ran from Portland to Boston. (N. B. Brave Boat Harbor is between York Harbor and Kittery Point).

"First Road of the Land" in August "Holiday" was the first in a series of four articles on U. S. Route One which is devoted entirely to the 556 miles of road in Maine running from Fort Kent on the Canadian border down to the coast at Perry and on to Kittery. Author Phil Stong and his wife covered U. S. Route One in its entirety last year, and his reporting of the trip is lively and accurate as to what he saw along the way.

"Cosmopolitan" Magazine in August ran a feature entitled "Seven Art Wonders of America," as selected by Professor Oliver W. Larkin, an outstanding art critic. One of these seven "wonders" is John Marin's water color of Marin Island, Maine, which is part of the A. E. Gallatin Collection in the Philadelphia Art Museum. Marin's conception of Maine may not be that of each one of us—but it's one man's point of view and noteworthy because of its national prominence.

The Maine craftsmen of Lincoln County are featured in the September 20th "Saturday Evening Post." In "They Do as They Please—and Get Paid," Charles Rawlings of Bunker Hill traces the history of the knife and chisel artists from the early days of clipper ship figureheads and scrolls to present day artisans working at what they like best for sale to vacationers. The article is profusely illustrated in color with seven photographs of these craftsmen at work taken by Gus Pasquarella of the "Post" staff.

It always intrigues us—while reading these articles on Maine—that visitors to the State find so many interesting points of interest that completely escape our attention here at home. We can promise you that, if you missed any of these stories, you won't regret the trouble of hunting them down. Reading them brings to us an awareness of our great State that nothing else could do—other than a return home to Maine after a prolonged absence!

MAY WE say that this is a new adventure to us, talking to several thousand readers through the medium of a printed page. Why not drop us a note with news about Maine people both here at home and throughout the world. And if you're not a Mainiac yourself, write just the same and tell us what you think of our State and her people!
Poems, to be eligible for consideration for this Department, should be about Maine or of particular interest to lovers of Maine. While at least minimum standards of craftsmanship will be required, selections will be made on the basis of reader interest, rather than critical perfection. Only previously unpublished poems should be submitted. All submissions should be sent directly to Dan Kelly, Editor, Minstrelsy of Maine Department, 48 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine; and should be accompanied by the usual stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of the material if not found available.

marginalia

The artist, the work, the audience, the interpretation. Which is more important? Or are they equal?

Certainly we can't hope to answer the question fully here, but we can ponder it and contemplate the tangential inquiries to which it gives rise. What is the duty of the artist and wherein does it lie? To his audience or to himself? Must the artist communicate? And if so, when? Today, tomorrow or centuries hence? Should the artist consider his audience and communication first or should he reply to the inner voice within himself? Wherein lies his responsibility? Wherein lies his integrity? And what of meaning? The artist's or the onlooker's interpretation?

Artist, work, audience, interpretation. Four important aspects of art to consider and reconsider, to evaluate and reevaluate. Four aspects that have been considered and evaluated over and again since man first gazed upon cave wall sketchings. For it is the one clear duty, the one clear right, and the one clear privilege of each generation, each new artist to consider and evaluate these and other aspects and to contemplate the questions which must inevitably follow.

The artist, writer, painter, sculptor, musician, whatever he may be, assumes the weight of questions which rests upon the shoulders of mankind. Questions of life, death and meaning. Each man seeks his own peace with these questions. For the artist there can be no peace. Each question leads to an answer and each answer demands another question.

Of Questions And Answers

The inner eye
blinded by
the answer
forgets
the question.

Dan Kelly
Book End
Augusta, Maine
Maine Motifs

The countryside of Maine that morn
Was washed with glistening dew.
Each scene a pastoral harmony—
A tranquil Classic view.

The cattle, sheep, the peaceful land,
A Millet well might paint;
And Constable a motif find
In field and cottage quaint.

But Wind, capricious as an elf,
Like Modernists the best,
And fashioned several of the clouds
In patterns Dali-esque!

Natalie S. Butler

Once In Childhood

I stood alone upon a hill
Before sun-up. The world was still.
And I felt then surrounding me
And circling out uncannily—
Where fields were mute doxologies,
And hills communed upon their knees,
Where like a psalm the river ran
Inscribed in words unknown to man,
Where wind was hymn to grass and stone—
Aloneness that was not alone.

Catherine Cates

Morning Song

I think that I will do a symphony
Of the morning song of birds,
A lazy apprehension
Of a beauty not in words—
A goldfinch theme, weaving melody
Up where first light softly gleams
Through leaves, with strings and trumpets
Muted to the sighing dreams,
Until slow light from hidden day
Turns gray trees to song
And shadows creep to shelter
From that brazen sunrise gong.

Manfred A. Carter

Poet's Gold

One moment just a road,
The next, an Autumn vein
Of gold, a new found lode:
Prospector's strike in Maine!

Michael Scripture

Last Laugh

That was his favorite lobster pot of twenty
He'd ranged from Tupper's Ledge to Brady's Shore:
The critters seemed to favor it . . . a-plenty
He'd captured with it to augment the store
Of green-black, scrubbling cocks with twitching feelers,
Desperate-flapping tails and crushing claws
He'd gathered to supply the city dealers . . .
That crate's luck always tickled him, because
He'd named its red-striped buoy for a neighbor
Who often galled his fierce New England pride
By gibing at his unremitting labor
Which reaped such scant returns . . . As overside
That day he pushed the heavy trap,
Fresh-baited,
Scraped of its prickly urchins and winkles brown,
Whipped by the slat cage waterlogged and weighted,
Its rope, out-sithering, noosed his knee; and down,
Down through the chill green water swiftly numbing
Snared legs and useless arms, one strangling breath
He plunged . . . A grim thought flashed: "How damned becoming
'Seth Jones' should get the credit for my death!"

Harold Willard Gleason

Autumn, 1952
Day's Cove

The shining tide flows slowly in,
Filling the cove to its grassy rim.
Great, white gulls drift close to see
Blue jays bicker in wild plum tree.

Grim, gray rocks are fondly seen.
The distant shore is softest green.
A stand of pine trees, reaching high,
Waves responses to the sky.

Here, lying at the water's edge,
A broken, rusty smithy's sledge;
Still relic of resounding pace
When ships were built upon this place.

It may have been on such a day
A ship was launched and sailed away.
Or here my forebears watched
Impressed,
This moving, breathing loveliness.

Alice D. Leavitt

Maine's Hillside Ledge

The ledge on the hillside
Is here smooth and rounding,
Maine's sharp and jutting;
Exposed for analysis.

Donald E. Bowden

Outlander

Bare saplings incline
Where a midland wind sweeps;
No traces of pine
And a Maine heart weeps...

Jane Gerow Olson

Furrows

Great-grandfather plowed by hand.
Grandfather used a horse,
Father rides a machine
To turn a springtime course.

Now dad stands gazing upward
When zooming planes go by.
His son is flying jet planes,
Furrowing the sky.

Louise Darcy

Tears

You are the young rainbow
On my face,
The distance I have to live
Until I find
My sorrow dead and dry.

Marion Schoeberlein

Autumnal

By Don Boek

Each golden leaf
A molten bell
To toll the hour
Invisible.
Each silver note
To softly tell
The multitude
A parable.
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The Autumn Tree

By N. Kay Dell

The Autumn tree stands gold
Against the hill and sky,
Exponent of the old,
Old magic, quicker than the eye.
The Autumn tree stands gold
With newly minted leaves.
Living proof of the old,
Old saying, “It grows on trees.”