Celebrating 150 Years Website
Division of Marketing and Communications

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Faces behind the places

Influential people in UMaine's history and the buildings named in their honor.

Through the decades

Significant events and people of the early years at the University of Maine.

For 150 years, the University of Maine has had a leadership role in the state. Because Maine's potential is our purpose, UMaine serves as the state's major research and cultural hub, linking our resources with the needs of industries and businesses, schools, cultural institutions, Maine government and communities.

President Susan J. Hunter, 2015

Did you know?

In 1999, men's ice hockey won the program's second national title, topping the University of New Hampshire 3-2 in overtime.

Read more

A chapter in history

View UMaine postcards, learn about the historic district on campus and discover the history of Bananas the Bear.

Photos and videos

A picture, and a video, can be worth a thousand words.

Editor's note

Material compiled for this website is a selection of archival information about the university. It is not a complete history.
Athletic feats

Important moments from UMaine's athletics past
News

Eat This cites UMaine study in promoting potato milk
Socolow discusses saving the Olympics in Globe column
BDN reports on Roman’s research into cause of last glacial maximum
WABI reports on Mitchell Center food recovery project
Press Herald, WABI cite UMaine study in story about issues with unemployment claims system
WAGM reports on pruning webinar
News Center Maine interviews Dill about drop in tick samples this year
WVII interviews Dean Humphrey about Open University Day
Maine Edge interviews Tim Sample ahead of UMaine visit
1-95 previews UMaine Homecoming, Open University Day events

More
Miss a 150th anniversary event?
See event highlights below.

150 Years of American Song: A Celebration of the University of Maine
Jan. 23, 2015
Watch video

University of Maine Day in the Hall of Flags
Feb. 24, 2015
See photo gallery

Tea and Conversation with Women Student Leaders
Panel discussion, “Perspectives from UMaine Student Leaders,” moderated by Emily Haddad, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
March 25, 2015
Watch video

Installation of the University of Maine's 20th President Susan J. Hunter
With keynote address, “Leading with a Cause,” by Nancy Zimpher, Chancellor of the State University of New York System
March 26, 2015
See photo gallery
Watch the Installation Ceremony
Watch UMaine Presidents video

Women in Leadership Panel Discussion
Moderated by Carol Kim, Vice President for Research and Dean of the Graduate School
March 24, 2015
Watch video

Leadership Unplugged
Guest speaker UMaine President Susan J. Hunter on “Preparing the Next Generation of Women in Leadership”
March 25, 2015
Watch video

Celebrating Scholarship
Honoring the research and creative achievement of more than 80 faculty members
April 21, 2015
Watch video

Maine Day
Annual campus-wide spring cleanup
April 29, 2015
Watch video

213th Commencement ceremonies
May 9, 2015
Watch morning ceremony
Watch afternoon ceremony
Darling Marine Center 50th Anniversary
Aug. 6-8, 2015
Watch video

With Ties to Maine
University of Maine Museum of Art Exhibition
June 19-Sept. 19, 2015
View slide show

Open University Day
Oct. 17, 2015
View map

Homecoming, Family and Friends Weekend, and Open University Day
Oct. 16-18, 2015
View slide show
References

History of the Maine State College and the University of Maine by Merritt Caldwell Fernal (1916)

Early UMaine publications available through Fogler Library’s Digital Commons
A Letter to the University of Maine Community from University of Maine President Susan Hunter

I am very pleased to welcome you to the start of the University of Maine's 150th anniversary year. I feel very fortunate to be serving as president of the University of Maine at this particularly significant time in the institution's history.

We will spend this year celebrating our legacy in Maine and understanding how that history informs our future. We will invite the many constituents of Maine's land and sea grant university to join us in our year of reflection and celebration, including UMaine's more than 105,000-member alumni base worldwide.

The University of Maine's 150th anniversary observance will reaffirm the teaching, research and economic development, and outreach mission of a 21st-century land grant institution, and its potential to change lives.

For 150 years, the University of Maine has had a leadership role in the state. Because Maine's potential is our purpose, UMaine serves as the state's major research and cultural hub, linking our resources with the needs of industries and businesses, schools, cultural institutions, Maine government and communities. In this, our 150th year, there is more recognition than ever that the land grant university can — and must — play a key role in enhancing the quality of life for citizens all across Maine and beyond.

UMaine offers students a quality academic experience that is affordable and accessible. As the state's research and graduate university, we have the most comprehensive academic offerings, confer the greatest number of Ph.D.s, and have the largest grant and contract research expenditures in Maine. Those distinctions are key to the UMaine student experience, highlighted by research opportunities and community engagement.

Our world-class faculty are leading scholars and researchers in their fields, helping address issues globally and locally. Our institutional commitment to public service ignites passion in students, and puts research to work in communities statewide and across the globe.

This past year leading up to our 150th, some segments of the UMaine community recognized their own milestones. UMaine's Aroostook Farm in Presque Isle observed its 100th anniversary last August as the research center for Maine's potato industry. In October, the University of Maine Foundation celebrated its 80th anniversary, and statewide for 100 years — since 1914 — University of Maine Cooperative Extension has been delivering knowledge developed at UMaine to Maine citizens.

Also in 2015, the Darling Marine Center in Walpole will be celebrating 50 years of cutting-edge research in the Gulf of Maine and worldwide.

Now it's our collective turn to celebrate our leadership as the state's flagship university.

Mark your calendars for UMaine's 150th anniversary events, leading off with tonight's School of Performing Arts benefit production, "150 Years of American Song: A Celebration of the University of Maine," 7:30 p.m., at the Collins Center for the Arts.

Other 150th celebration events during our anniversary year:

- University of Maine Day at the State House in Augusta, Feb. 24 — the date 150 years ago that the Maine legislature passed the bill creating the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.
- Women in Leadership Week, March 23-27, featuring a Presidential Installation on March 26, Collins Center for the Arts.
- Commencement, May 9.

More information about UMaine's anniversary events will be on the 150th website. We hope you'll regularly visit the website for news, archival photos and historical information, and consider sharing your memories of UMaine. Throughout the coming year, we'll look forward to your participation in UMaine's 150th anniversary celebration.

Susan J. Hunter, Ph.D.
President
| Faces behind the places | Alfond Arena | Aubert Hall | Balentine Hall | Barrows Hall | Bennett Hall | Boardman Hall | Carnegie Hall | Chadbourne Hall | Clapp Greenhouses | Deering Hall | Dwight B. Demeritt University Forest | Edith Patch Hall | Estabrooke Hall | Fernald Hall | Fogler Library | Hannibal Hamlin Hall | Hart Hall | Hauck Auditorum | Hitchner Hall | Holmes Hall | Jenness Hall | Lengyel Gym | Libby Hall | Little Hall | Merrill Hall | Murray Hall |
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Neville Hall
Howard Neville

Robert Buchanan
'S4 Alumni House
Robert Buchanan

Rogers Hall
Lore Rogers

Shibles Hall
Mark Shibles

Neville Hall
Howard Neville

Nutting Hall
Albert Nutting

Stevens Hall
James Stevens

Thomson Honors Center
Robert Thomson

Wingate Hall
William Wingate

Winslow Hall
Edward Winslow
Celebrating 150 Years

Faces behind the places

Alfond Arena

Harold Alfond of Waterville, owner of Dexter Shoe Co., was a philanthropist, humanitarian and sports enthusiast who was the driving force behind the construction of both Alfond Arena and Alfond Stadium. In 2011 Alfond Arena was deemed "the best atmosphere in college hockey" and Alfond Stadium has been the proud home of Black Bear Football since 1999. A loyal supporter of the university and the state, he and his family foundation have donated more than $19 million to UMaine since 1968. Harold Alfond was awarded an honorary Doctor of Human Letters degree by the University of Maine in recognition of his many contributions to education. The Harold Alfond Foundation has continued to provide generous support for UMaine Athletics and other needs on campus since the philanthropist's death in 2007.
### Aubert Hall

**Alfred Aubert** served the University of Maine as professor of chemistry from 1874–1909. He retired from the university in 1909, three years before his death. A commemorative service held in the University Chapel on campus included a tribute from close friend and professor Allen Rogers: “For 35 years he gave the university his best endeavors, and has left upon it the impress of a personality which merits high commendation. He was a man of scholarly attainments and most genial temperament. He possessed in an unusual degree the respect and love of his students, and the friendship of his associates on the faculty.”

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Balentine Hall

Elizabeth Abbott Balentine served as the university’s secretary and registrar from 1895-1913. She was the wife of Walter Balentine, the university’s first professor of agriculture who taught until his unexpected death in 1894. Elizabeth Balentine was given a temporary job as a clerk after her husband’s death. She soon progressed to treasurer, secretary of faculty and finally registrar in 1912. As the niece of Charles Allen, the university’s president from 1871-78, Balentine’s tenure with the university began during the college’s earliest days. During the 20 years she served the faculty and president, she was well-liked on campus. When she died, the campus, along with many alumni, went into mourning. It was said that Balentine knew the first names of every student at the university from the mid-1880s to her death in 1913.
William Barrows graduated from the University of Maine in 1902, and taught electrical engineering. He received an advanced degree six years later. He served as head of the Electrical Engineering Department for 33 years, from 1912-45. According to the dedication pamphlet for the hall, Barrows is remembered "as a kind and considerate man, one who would quickly recognize the talents of others, and one ready to lend encouragement in developing a talent. Always sincerely interested in the welfare of young people, he advised them with care and thoughtfulness on all matters." He authored a textbook on illuminating engineering that had appeared in five editions. He died in 1960.
Bennett Hall

Clarence Bennett, who received a Ph.D. from Brown University in 1930, was a member of the University of Maine Physics Department for 30 years. He was instrumental in establishing the degree of engineering physics, giving UMaine one of the first such accredited degrees in the country. The author of four physics books, he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Physical Society. He died in 1990.
Harold Boardman, who graduated from UMaine with a bachelor's and master's degree in 1895 and 1898, spent more than 40 years actively associated with his alma mater. He graduated from the university in 1895 and began teaching engineering at UMaine in 1901. Two years later, he was named head of the Department of Civil Engineering and became dean of the College of Technology in 1910. He was the first alumnus to become a UMaine president, serving from 1925-34. Boardman was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Maine in engineering in 1922 — one of at least four he received from other institutions. Many of Boardman's students in the early 1900s went on to become nationally known in engineering, working on such nationally prominent projects as the Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee Dam.
Faces behind the places

Robert D. Buchanan '44 Alumni House

Robert D. Buchanan, a retired dentist and Caribou native, is a graduate of the University of Maine Class of 1944. The Alumni House was named in honor of Buchanan who made the naming gift of $1 million toward the new building. The Robert D. Buchanan '44 Alumni House opened in 2002. The UMaine Alumni Association and University of Maine Foundation spearheaded the fundraising project and are now housed in the building.
Andrew Carnegie, capitalist, manufacturer and philanthropist, gave libraries to many towns and cities in the U.S. and Great Britain. UMaine’s first library was located in Carnegie Hall from 1903 through the 1940s. This was one of only two given to educational institutions, and was given as recognition of the acceptance by the state Legislature of the institution as a full public university.
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<td>reflected her lifelong interest in the state's educational progress.</td>
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<td>quarter century in the College of Education until 1942. An excellent</td>
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Clapp Greenhouses

View map

Roger Clapp, who served the University of Maine for 40 years as a teacher and landscape designer, earned a master's degree at the university. His thesis centered on the distribution and hardiness of landscape plants in Maine and helped expand the use of less well-known plants in landscape designs throughout the state. His time was equally divided between teaching and creating the landscaping for most campus buildings built between 1940 and his retirement in 1969. After his retirement, he continued to direct the planting and maintenance of the flower beds on campus. His services to the university were recognized in 1969 by the UMaine Alumni Association with the Black Bear Award.
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<td>Paul Cloke was the dean of the College of Engineering from 1926-50, holding the longest term as dean in the college's history. He led the college through both times of challenges, such as the Great Depression and WWII, as well as times of growth, including the opening of Crosby Lab, the Machine Tool Lab, and Boardman Hall. Cloke was interested in educational training for engineers and the curricula reflected pursuits.</td>
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Paul Cloke

Cloke Plaza
Abner Coburn of Skowhegan was a trustee of the University of Maine from 1867–79. During that period, he served as president of the Board. In the president's portion of the College Report for 1885, the following reference appears: "The earnest and abiding interest manifested by Ex-Governor Coburn in this institution renders his removal by death from further participation in its affairs, a loss seriously felt by all connected with the College as the loss of a warm personal friend. The magnificent contribution which he made in his will to further endowment of the College will stand as a lasting memorial to the generosity of his nature and to his sympathetic interest in the cause of industrial education."
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Colvin Hall

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Caroline Colvin was a history professor at the University of Maine starting in 1902. She served as the department's chairperson from 1906–32 and may have been the first woman in the country to lead a major university department. She also was one of the first women in the country to have a Ph.D. When Colvin was Dean of Women from 1923–27, she worked to consolidate and strengthen the position of women on campus. After a new gym was built, women took over the former gym and a Women's Student Government was formed. She began to call for more dormitories, and President Clarence Little helped her cause. When the first of the new dorms was built, it was named Colvin Hall.
### Crosby Labs

**Oliver Crosby** graduated from the Engineering College of the university in 1876. In 1882, he opened a small machine shop in St. Paul and, three years later, saw the business incorporated as the American Hoist and Derrick Co., one of the largest engineering plants in the Northwest. His company manufactured munitions extensively during the First World War, and furnished the U.S. government with modern machinery to construct the Panama Canal.
Crossland Hall

[View map]

Charles Crossland received his B.S. from the University of Maine in 1917 and was associated with UMaine until his retirement in 1981. During that time, he served as executive secretary of the Agricultural Extension Service, Extension editor, alumni secretary of the General Alumni Association, acting business manager, director of student and public relations, assistant president, acting president of the university and vice president for administration. After his retirement from university administration in 1961, he received an honorary doctor of laws and became the executive secretary of the Pulp and Paper Foundation. He also served as president of the Class of 1917.
Dr. Lawrence Cutler received his bachelor's degree from the University of Maine in 1928 and his medical degree from Tufts University in 1932. He was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the University of Maine in 1956 and named its president in 1963. Known for his interest in education at all levels, Cutler was a delegate to the White House Conference on Education in 1955 and served as chair of a Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. He received the Alumni Career Award in 1978.
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**Deering Hall**

View map

Arthur Deering headed the University of Maine's College of Agriculture for nearly 20 years, retiring in 1957. He also directed the Extension Service of the university. In 1935, Epsilon Sigma Pi, a national honorary society, gave him a certificate for an "outstanding record of service to Maine agriculture." Born on a farm in Denmark, Maine, Deering graduated from the University of Maine in 1912, and received an honorary degree from UMaine in 1934. A former Kennebec County Extension agent, Deering was named assistant director of Extension in 1927, director in 1930 and, in 1933, became dean of the Agricultural College.
Dwight B. Demeritt University Forest

Dwight B. Demeritt began working in the university’s forestry department in 1923 at the recommendation of Clarence Cook Little, who served as University of Maine president from 1922-25. Demeritt was the head of the Forestry Department from 1934-45 and vice president and woodlands manager for the Dead River Company and Eastern Corporation of Bangor until his retirement in 1963. He died in 1972. The Dwight B. Demeritt University Forest was named for Demeritt in 1971 in recognition of his work to procure the land for the University of Maine. Four tracts of government land near UMaine — almost 2,000 acres — were acquired by lease in 1939 and then by deed in 1955, with the intention of being managed by the Forestry Department.
Faces behind the places

Alfond Arena
Alpert Hall
Balentine Hall
Barrows Hall
Bennett Hall
Boardman Hall
Carnegie Hall
Chadbourne Hall
Clapp Greenhouses
Cloke Plaza
Coburn Hall
Colvin Hall
Crosby Labs
Crossland Hall
Cutter Health Center
Deering Hall
Dwight B. Demeritt University Forest
Edith Patch Hall
Estabrooke Hall
Fernald Hall
Fogler Library
Hannibal Hamlin Hall
Harr Hall
Hauck Auditorium
Hitchiner Hall
Holmes Hall
Jenness Hall
Lengyel Gym
Libby Hall
Little Hall
Merrill Hall
Murray Hall

Estabrooke Hall

Kate "Ma" Estabrooke, the wife of English professor Horace M. Estabrooke, served for many years as house mother of Mount Vernon Hall, a women's dormitory that was built in 1898. She was awarded an honorary degree in 1926. In 1911, a dining hall was named for Horace M. Estabrooke, who served as head of the English Department from 1891 until his death in 1908, but the wooden building didn't last long. When federal funds made building a new women's dormitory possible in 1940, the name Estabrooke Hall was chosen again, this time honoring Kate Estabrooke and her service to the university.
Merritt Caldwell Fernald was the first faculty member, hired from his position at Foxcroft Academy to be a professor of mathematics. He was also the second president of the University of Maine, 1879–93, setting the tone of the university. He was a central figure during the first half of the century. When he retired in 1908, the university gave him an honorary L.L.D. He continued as an emeritus professor of philosophy until 1916.
### Faces behind the places

- Alfond Arena
- Aubert Hall
- Balentine Hall
- Barrows Hall
- Bennett Hall
- Boardman Hall
- Carnegie Hall
- Chadbourne Hall
- Clapp Greenhouses
- Clowe Plaza
- Coburn Hall
- Colvin Hall
- Crosby Labs
- Crossland Hall
- Culter Health Center
- Deering Hall
- Dwight B. Demeritt University Forest
- Edith Patch Hall
- Estabrooke Hall
- Fernald Hall
- Fogler Library
- Hannibal Hamlin Hall
- Hart Hall
- Hauck Auditorium
- Hitchner Hall
- Holmes Hall
- Jenness Hall
- Lengyel Gym
- Libby Hall
- Little Hall
- Merrill Hall
- Murray Hall

### Fogler Library

*View map*

Raymond Fogler received a bachelor's degree in biology from UMaine in 1915 and an honorary LL.D. in 1939. He began his business career as an assistant in the Agricultural Extension Service, then worked with the W.T. Grant Co., eventually becoming vice president. He then served as vice president and director, and later president, of Montgomery Ward Co. In 1940, he became president and director of the W.T. Grant Co. He was assistant secretary of the U.S. Navy, director of commerce and industry of New York, past president of the General Alumni Association, the New York Alumni, and a Trustee representative and president of the University of Maine Foundation. From 1957–63 he was president of the University of Maine Board of Trustees. His four sons and three daughters are all UMaine graduates.
Hannibal Hamlin Hall

Hannibal Hamlin of Hampden and Bangor was the vice president of the United States of America from 1861–65, serving under President Abraham Lincoln. Before that, he was the 26th governor of Maine serving from Jan. 8, 1857 until he resigned on Feb. 25, 1857 to take a seat in the U.S. Senate; an office he held until 1861, and again from 1869 to 1881. Hamlin represented Penobscot County in the university’s original Board of Trustees and served as its president from 1865–66.
James N. Hart graduated from the University of Maine in 1885. He was hired in 1887 to serve as the college’s first dean and acting president, positions he held until WWII. Hart also was a math professor from 1887 to 1937 and remained active for consultation until his death in 1957. Hart, who lived until his mid-90s, attended the dedication of Hart Hall in 1956.
Celebrating 150 Years

Faces behind the places

Hauck Auditorium

View map

Arthur Hauck, the ninth UMaine president, guided the growth of the university for 24 years, beginning in 1934. During his administration, UMaine grew in both size and status. He sought to maintain and raise academic standards; was a strong advocate of regional cooperation as a means of keeping education costs at a minimum and opening opportunities for capable and ambitious Maine students. During his term as president, 14 major buildings were erected. An auditorium was one of his long-standing dreams during this period, but expansion in other areas prevented it from becoming a reality. Hauck Auditorium was dedicated after his retirement.
Hitchner Hall

E. Reeve Hitcher joined the faculty of the University of Maine in 1922, following his graduation from Pennsylvania State College with a master's degree in bacteriology. In 1933, he was appointed head of UMaine's Department of Bacteriology and served as professor of bacteriology. He remained head of the department until his retirement in 1959. At the time of his retirement, the academic building housing bacteriology, biochemistry and poultry science was named Hitchner Hall in recognition of his leadership, scholarly activity and contributions to Maine and its people.
Holmes Hall

View map

Ezekiel Holmes, a central figure in Maine agriculture in the 19th century, strongly supported the idea of a state university. As a member of the State Board of Agriculture and editor of the Maine Farmer, Holmes put forward the idea of a separate college, geared to the "industrial classes" when a Morrill grant to establish a college in Maine was made available. Holmes maintained that, in order to fill in any reasonable degree the measure of usefulness of which it was capable, the institution must be absolutely unhampered by any connection with any existing institution.
Faces behind the places

Alfond Arena
Aubert Hall
Balentine Hall
Barrows Hall
Bennett Hall
Boardman Hall
Carnegie Hall
Chadbourne Hall
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Cloke Plaza
Coburn Hall
Colvin Hall
Crosby Labs
Crossland Hall
Cutler Health Center
Deering Hall

Dwight B. Demeritt University Forest
Edith Patch Hall
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Fernald Hall
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Hart Hall
Hauck Auditorium
Hitchner Hall
Holmes Hall
Jenness Hall
Lengyel Gym
Libby Hall
Little Hall
Merrill Hall
Murray Hall

Jenness Hall

[View map]

Lyle Jenness came to the University of Maine to teach mathematics in 1923. Three years later, he became a chemistry instructor, and eventually was named head of the Department of Chemical Engineering. In the early 1950s, he was instrumental in organizing the Pulp and Paper Foundation. He was the first director of the Summer Institute program in 1960, a position he held until his retirement from the university in 1966. Following his retirement, he was executive secretary of the foundation for 10 years. His numerous awards include the 1972 TAPPI Gold Medal in recognition of his many contributions to TAPPI and the paper industry.
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**Lengyel Gym**

*Helen Lengyel* joined the faculty at the University of Maine in 1924. At the university she earned a bachelor’s degree in 1927 and a master’s degree in 1936. Lengyel served as women’s athletic director for many years, retiring as professor emerita of physical education in 1949.
Winthrop Libby served as president of the University of Maine from 1969-73. He holds undergraduate and master's degrees from UMaine and began his UMaine career in 1934 as an assistant professor of agronomy. Nine years later he was named professor and chair of the department. In 1950, he was appointed associate dean of the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture and dean in 1957. He became director of the University Extension Service (Cooperative Extension and the Continuing Education Division) in 1963.
Leon Merrill directed the University of Maine's Agricultural Extension Service for 20 years. In 1911, he was appointed dean of UMee's College of Agriculture, a position he held until his death. Merrill formulated the policies of the Extension Service and established relationships with the farming community and the various other organizations in the agricultural field. Under his direction, the Extension Service grew to a key position in the agricultural life of Maine. In 1922, he received an honorary Sci.D. from UMaine.
Joseph Murray graduated from the University of Maine in 1925, and received a master's and Ph.D. from Michigan in 1927 and 1929. In 1934, he was appointed professor and head of UMaine's Department of Zoology. For seven years he taught during the academic year and directed the University of Maine Marine Laboratory at Lamoine in the summer. He was named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1941, where he remained until his retirement in 1966. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from UMaine in 1972. It is said that integrity and sincerity were “fundamental characteristics of all his relations.”
Neville Hall

Howard Neville served as president of the University of Maine from 1973-79. His emphasis on the quality of students was apparent through the recruitment of National Merit Scholars and establishment of the Maine Scholars Program. During his tenure, UMaine achieved Sea Grant status, funding for sponsored research was increased by several million dollars, Bangor Community College gained equal status as a college at the parent campus, and programs geared to Maine's economy in forestry, agriculture and marine resources were strengthened. Along with Neville Hall, the Alfond Arena, a Fogler Library addition, and York Village were built during his presidency.
Nutting Hall

Albert Nutting graduated from the University of Maine in 1927. He joined the UMaine Extension Service as forestry and home grounds specialist from 1931–48. In 1958, he became director of UMaine's School of Forest Resources, a position he held until 1971. As director, he helped develop forestry research legislation. During his tenure, a Ph.D. program in forestry was introduced. He received an honorary doctorate from UMaine in 1987. After retirement, Nutting received the Maine Black Bear Award from the UMaine Alumni Association for devotion and loyalty to the university.
Edith Patch Hall

Edith Patch was a major figure in entomology at UMaine from 1904–37. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1901. She was interested in both science and writing, but could not find a job in science until 1903 when Charles Woods of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station invited her to organize a Department of Entomology at UMaine. Woods offered her no salary but arranged for her to teach English for a living wage. He received criticism for appointing a woman in what was considered a man's field. Within a year, Patch established the department and earned a salaried position. She also wrote about 15 books and 78 major articles, including a three-volume work on the aphid. "Food Plant Catalogue of the Aphids of the World" is regarded as one of the most outstanding scientific contributions made by an Orono resident. Patch earned a master's degree at UMaine in 1910 and a doctorate from Cornell University in 1911. She was elected the first woman president of the Entomological Society of America in 1930, and her knowledge of the potential dangers of pesticides was ahead of others in the field. Patch bought her Orono home, Braeside, in 1913 and made its gardens, fields and woods a living laboratory. She retired from UMaine in 1937 and lived at Braeside until her death in 1954.
Rogers Hall

Lore Rogers, an alumnus of the Class of 1896 and member of UMaine's first football team, was prominent in dairy research. He served 36 years as chief of the Dairy Products Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture. His achievements included the creation of the preserving process for butter and dairy products. Author of more than 100 papers, he was presented the American Dairy Association's Distinguished Service Award in 1963. At the age of 80, he established the Lumbermen's Museum in his hometown of Patten. At age 99, he spoke at Reunion Weekend as the oldest living alumnus and only remaining member of his class. He died at age 100.
Mark Shibles served as head of the University of Maine College of Education for 24 years. Shibles served as the first chair of the School District Commission, formed under the terms of the Sinclair Act, and he was instrumental in the consolidation of small school systems into the present School Administrative Districts. He also served as director of UMaine's Summer Session. In 1971, UMaine presented him with an honorary doctorate degree.
James Stevens came to the University of Maine, then known as Maine State College, as professor of physics in 1891. Stevens established UMaine's Department of Electrical Engineering in 1893, became the first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1905, established a course in biblical history literature in 1920, and was instrumental in establishing a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on campus. He was director of UMaine's Summer School and editor of the University Catalog. He received an honorary doctorate degree from UMaine in 1922 and retired in 1932.
Robert Thomson, a graduate of Harvard Law School at age 24, was appointed instructor of government at UMaine in 1947. Thomson was appointed assistant professor in 1953 and became professor in 1968. He chaired the Department of Political Science for two years, and was the recipient of the university’s seventh Distinguished Professor Award. Thomson taught a variety of courses, from Introduction to American Law to African Government to Comparative Economics. He helped establish the UMaine Pre-Law Advising Program and became the first director of the Honors Program in 1962. He led Honors seminars and directed students in Honors theses work.
Wingate Hall

William Wingate was appointed to the Board of Trustees by Gov. Joshua Chamberlain in 1867, serving as Board president from 1879–83. Wingate was influential in establishing the University in Orono, and helped to assure the necessary buildings for its development. His connection with the university marked a period of construction of numerous buildings on campus. During his tenure, he was a prominent member of nearly every university building committee and an adviser in university policy.
## Faces behind the places

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## Winslow Hall

**Edward Winslow** of Portland was on the University of Maine Board of Trustees for 13 years, serving as its president from 1907-11. The Westbrook native lived in Portland and was identified with many commercial and financial activities in the city. At one time or another he was president of Central Wharf Towboat Co., Casco Bay Lines, Mercantile Trust Co., and Eastern Argus Publish Co., and director of such companies as Maine Central Railroad, Portland Terminal, New England Telephone and Telegraph, as well as the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and Maine School for the Deaf. He was even nominated for governor in 1896. In 1932, he received an honorary master of arts degree from UMaine.
Through the decades

1862–1874
1875–1884
1885–1894
1895–1904
1905–1914
1915–1924
1925–1934
1935–1944
1945–1954
1955–1964
1965–1974
1975–1984
1985–1994
1995–2004
2005–2014
2015

A view of campus from the air.

In the beginning, there was the Morrill Act.

Following are some of the significant events and people of the early years at the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and later, the University of Maine. Sources are “History of the Maine State College and the University of Maine” by Merritt Caldwell Fernald and “The First Century: A History of the University of Maine 1865–1965,” by David C. Smith.
Through the decades

1862–1874
- July 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Act sponsored by Vermont Congressman Justin Morrill. The act, also called the Land Grant College Act, provided each state with 30,000 acres of federal land for each member in its Congressional delegation. Maine received 210,000 acres.

1865—1874
- The sale of the 210,000 acres yielded an endowment of $118,300 to fund the Maine State College of Agriculture. The MSC was intended to promote the education of agriculture and the mechanical arts “without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.”

1866—1874
- Cornell University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology also were among the 69 colleges funded by act.

1867—1874
- In February 1865 — the same year President Lincoln was assassinated, the American Civil War ended and the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, abolish[ing slavery — Maine Gov. Samuel Cony signed a legislative act that created the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

1868—1874
- In “History of the University of Maine” Merritt Caldwell (M.C.) Fernald wrote that the Morrill Act altered the course of higher education as it “sought ... a closer correlation than hitherto had existed, between the brain and the hand, between theory and practice...”

1869—1874
- In January 1867, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted sent his Architect's Report to the college’s Board of Trustees. He described his visit to campus and his suggestions for a “village-like arrangement” for four classes of 40 students each.

1870—1874
- In 1867–68, White Hall was the first college hall built on campus. (A couple of farm buildings also existed.) The three-story wood building had six rooms per floor.

1871—1874
- Maine State College opened Sept. 21, 1868, with 12 students and two faculty members. M.C Fernald was paid $1,200 a year as professor of mathematics and physics. He later became acting president as well. Samuel Johnson was paid $900 annually to be farm superintendent and agriculture instructor.

1872—1874
- To be admitted, males had to be at least 16 years old and pass an exam that included arithmetic.
geography, English grammar, United States history and algebra as far as quadratic equations.

- In December 1868, the first college catalogue read: “The State Industrial College proposes to give to the 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 class-room, and by furnishing him facilities for defraying a portion of his expenses by his own labor.”

- Students worked as many as three hours per day five days per week. The labor was “designed to be, in the fullest sense possible, educational.”

- In 1868, the farm produced 90 tons of hay, 1,100 bushels of potatoes and 85 bushels of barley. Students dug 70 bushels of the potatoes to cut the cost of their board from $3 to $2 per week.

- During the first decade, each college year consisted of three terms. The first began in September and the third ended in August.

- First-year first-term courses were algebra, history, physical geography and rhetoric. Second-term courses were algebra, history, botany, physical geography, bookkeeping and rhetoric. Third-term courses were geometry, botany, horticulture, natural philosophy and rhetoric.

- Attendance at chapel was mandatory.

- In 1871, the Rev. Charles Frederick Allen became college president. Curricula were organized into Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electives.

- Feb. 23, 1872, a law was passed making the college coeducational. Later that year, Louise Hammond Ramsdell of Atkinson, Maine, became the first female student; she was admitted with junior standing.

- Also in 1872, six students — Benjamin Gould, George Hammond, Edwin Haskell, Heddle Hilliard, Eber Tomas and George Weston — earned diplomas at the first commencement, which was held at a church in Orono.

- In 1874, Ramsdell became the first woman to graduate from the college. Chemistry was added as a class, the first fraternity — Q.T.V. — was founded and a monthly student publication titled the College Reporter was published.
In the mid-1870s, the college year was changed from three terms to two. The first ran from August to Thanksgiving; during the 11-week break that followed some students taught in area elementary schools. The second ran from February to just before July 4. During summer break, many students hayed.

In 1876, the Elective Course was changed to a Course in Science and Literature.

C.M. Brainard, a member of the class of 1876, paid $41.51, $37.77, $45.36 and $45.46 for his final four semesters. The cost for board averaged $30 per semester. Brainard’s other expenses included fuel and washing and ironing.

In 1879, M.C. Fernald became president.

In 1879, the Legislature didn’t provide aid to the college and in 1881, students were, for the first time, required to pay tuition. Until this time, tuition had been free to students from Maine. Enrollment dropped in the incoming class from 50 to 17.

In 1880s, faculty members no longer had janitorial duties.

In 1881, the baseball team compiled a 3–3 record, beating Bangor A.A. three times and losing twice to Colby and once to Bates.

Also in 1881, college trustees ruled faculty should live on the college campus.

In 1882, trustees ruled that all students who didn’t live at home had to live on campus, unless excused.

In 1882, Percla Vinal became the first woman to earn a graduate degree at MSC.
1885–1894

- Commencement activities began Saturday and extended through Thursday in 1885. A college orchestra concert, cadet drills, a presidential reception, fraternity open houses and class day were some of the featured events, in addition to commencement, which included a dinner.

- In 1886, the entire 51-cow herd at the college was exterminated due to tuberculosis.

- In 1887, Congress passed the Hatch Act, which provided $15,000 annually which was used to fund the Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station, which was founded as a division of the university.

- The 1887–88 state appropriation to the college was $34,600. (In comparison, the 1878–79 appropriation was $6,500).

- Coburn Hall was completed in 1888. It was named in memory of Abner Coburn, the 30th Maine governor.

- President Fernald referred to 1890 as a transition between the college's pioneer period and period of development.

- In 1890, the second Morrill Act provided the college with additional funding. The Legislature suspended tuition for a time.

- White Hall burned in 1890. Wingate Hall was built on the same site; it was completed in 1891. A new dairy building and a horticulture building were also built.

- By 1892, 367 people had graduated from the college. The most-popular career choices of the 348 living graduates were civil engineer (72), mechanical engineer (26), teacher (22), drafter (18), farmer (17) and lawyer (17).

- In 1892, the football team played, and lost, two games.

- Dr. Abram Winegardner Harris became president in 1893.

- In 1894, courses were added in library economy, pharmacy and electrical engineering.
1862–1874

1875–1884

1885–1894

1895–1904

1905–1914

1915–1924

1925–1934

1935–1944

1945–1954

1955–1964

1965–1974

1975–1984

1985–1994

1995–2004

2005–2014

2015

1895–1904

- G.G. Atwood, a student from 1891–95, spent $678 to attend for four years. Board was the largest expense, at $255. Books cost $90, travel cost $77 and clothing totaled $75. Other expenses included $55 for fuel, $33 for laundry and mending, $18 for military items, $14 for room furniture and $11 for stationary.

- In 1895, the Bangor, Orono and Old Town Electric Road (trolley) ran to campus, connecting the college with area communities. While women had been admitted to the college for 13 years, there were no dorms for females. The electric road, said President Harris, “has done much to make the law (admitting women) effective, and the present year shows a noteworthy increase in the number of women.”

- In 1895, nearly 2,500 trees and shrubs were planted on campus and the first session of Summer School was held with 23 students.

- The Class of 1895 established the Prism yearbook.

- In 1896, Pi Gamma was the first sorority on campus; in 1908, it became Alpha Omicron Pi.

- In 1897, the name of the college was changed to the University of Maine. Also in 1897–98, the Legislature again imposed tuition.

- Phi Kappa Phi, the country’s oldest and most selective collegiate honor society for all academic disciplines, was founded in 1897 at UMaine to “recognize and promote academic excellence in all fields of higher education and to engage the community of scholars in service to others.” Chapters now exist on more than 300 campuses in the U.S. and Philippines.

- In the late 1890s, the College of Law was founded, headquartered in Bangor.

- In 1898, Mount Vernon House opened. It was the first campus housing for female students. It was destroyed by fire in the early 1930s.

- In 1899, the Maine Campus replaced the Cadet as a newspaper. Originally, it was published bimonthly.
• In 1900-01, net university expenses totaled $91,247.12.
• In 1901, 382 students attended the university — 366 men and 16 women. Also that year, Alumni Hall was built. It was named in honor of graduates who donated money to fund its construction.
• Dec. 23, 1901, trustees elected George Emory Fellows president.
• In 1902, student Adelbert Sprague composed the “Stein Song” melody based on the German march “Opie.” Sprague gave the music to his roommate, Lincoln Colcord, who later wrote the words to the song. Former UMaine student Rudy Vallee, a singer, bandleader and entertainer, made the song a hit in 1929.
• In 1903, Edith Patch was hired by Charles D. Woods of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station to organize a Department of Entomology at UMaine — for no salary. To earn a living, she also taught English. Patch did organize the department, eventually received a salary for her entomological work and became a sought-after agricultural, entomological, forestry and horticultural expert.
• Due to smallpox, in 1903, a small hospital was built on campus. Also in 1903, a forestry course was added.
• In 1904, Holmes and Lord halls were dedicated.
1905–1914

- In February 1905, Andrew Carnegie gifted $50,000 to the university to build a library; the cornerstone was laid in 1906. Granite for the structure came from Hallowell Granite Works.
- Also in 1905, the university's water system was connected with Orono Water Works.
- In a 1905 edition of the Maine Campus, the Class of 1907 proclaimed that first-year males must not smoke on campus, carry canes or pipes, wear a derby hat, accompany women or walk on the grass.
- In 1906, the Department of Education was added.
- In 1906, the Senior Skulls Society formed to “publicly recognize, formally reward, and continually promote outstanding leadership and scholarship, and exemplary citizenship.”
- In 1908, Ballard Freeze Keith of Old Town became the first Rhodes Scholar from the university. In September, he set sail for Oxford with other students from the United States.
- Also in 1908, Winslow Hall was built and the Alumni Advisory Council formed.
- Beginning in 1908, leaders of seven religious denominations occasionally delivered services in University Chapel.
- Harvard University Professor Bliss Perry, a pioneer teacher of American literature, was the 1909 commencement speaker. (Prior to 1909, commencement speakers were chosen from the graduating class.)
- The Department of Domestic Science was organized in 1909.
- In 1910, Robert J. Alley became president, the number of teaching faculty totaled 100 and construction began on Hannibal Hamlin Hall.
- In 1909-10, the cost of maintaining the university, not including the Experiment Station, was $196,453.89.
- Student enrollment in 1912-13 was 1,011 students; 804 were from Maine.
• The Maples was remodeled in 1913 for the Home Economics Department.

• In 1914, Aubert Hall was completed. It was named in honor of Alfred Bellamy Aubert, a physics and chemistry professor.

• In 1914, one section of Balentine Hall, which provided housing for female students, was finished. The hall was named in honor of Elizabeth Abbott Balentine, who served the university in several capacities, including secretary to the president, secretary of the university and registrar.

• The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 charged UMaine with extending its services to citizens beyond campus through farm extension, home demonstration, publication, lectures and radio and television programs. County agents provided residents with beneficial information. Leon Merrill was University of Maine Cooperative Extension's first leader.
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1915–1924

• In 1915, the men’s cross country team, coached by Arthur Smith, won the national championship — the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America (IC4A) title — in New York City. Frank Preti placed second and Roger Bell third.

• President Aley earned $6,000 a year.

• Female students were assigned to North Hall in 1915.

• In 1915–16, the Legislature appropriated approximately $333,000 for UMaine.

• In 1916, broad jumper Frank “Pat” French and hammer thrower Harold Bailey made the 1916 U.S. Olympic Track and Field Team intended to compete in Berlin, Germany. The games were canceled though, due to World War I. French held UMaine’s outdoor long jump record for 80 years. In 1916, Bailey nailed the national hammer throw championship (IC4A).

• In 1917, to save money during World War I, two faculty members were terminated and telephones, except those of administrators, were disconnected. The journalism instructor was placed on leave without pay. Summer courses in first aid, home gardening and military drill were taught and faculty members were allowed to cut wood for fuel from the college forest.

• In 1917, 913 students registered for fall classes; in 1918, 211 registered. A total of 726 men were on campus with the Students’ Army Training Corps. Campus essentially became a military barracks. Fraternity activities were suspended and the military commandeered the houses.

• World War I ended Nov. 11, 1918.

• In 1919, William Allen was the national shot put champion (IC4A).

• In 1920, 48 years after women were first admitted to UMaine, basketball became the first varsity women’s sport.

• Money appropriated during the first peacetime Legislature ran out in December 1920. Staff members weren’t paid their March 15, 1921 checks.
• Tuition was increased from $125 to $195 for the 1921–22 academic year.
• In fall 1922, 1,608 students enrolled at UMaim.
• Trustees chose Clarence Cook Little as president; the geneticist arrived on campus in 1922.
• The first Winter Carnival was celebrated in 1922. A skating exhibition, skiing contest, Maine Masque play, coronation of a queen and fraternity parties were some of the feature events.
• In 1923, the graduate program became a separate school.
• In 1923, Caroline Colvin, chair of the history department, was appointed dean of women. She was the first woman in the nation to head a major university department. Colvin Hall is named in her honor.
• The central portion of Stevens Hall was built by 1924.
1925–1934

- April 16, 1925, 80 women — faculty, alumnae and undergraduate representatives — met in Balentine Hall to pledge to a new honorary organization — All Maine Women. Induction was held six days later.

- President Little resigned in 1925 to take a position at Michigan State University. In his resignation letter he wrote: “At the present time the State of Maine is lagging woefully in its support of the State University... There is not as yet enough unprejudiced support of higher education in the State...”

- WGBX, the university’s first broadcasting station, went on air Jan. 24, 1926. Programs, including concerts, lectures and athletic events, were broadcast twice a week from the studio in Wingate Hall.

- Harold Boardman, class of 1895 and longtime dean of the technology college, became president in 1926.

- In 1926, Memorial Field House-Armory was finished. Constructed in honor of 41 UMaine graduates who died in World War I, it was funded entirely by contributions from alumni, faculty, students and administrators. It was the largest indoor field house in the United States.

- In 1928, Edmund Black ’29 won the bronze medal in the hammer throw at the Summer Olympics in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Carl Ring ’25 competed in the 110-meter hurdles.

- In 1929, Harry Richardson ’30 and Francis Lindsay ’30 were crowned co-national cross-country champions when they ran across the finish line hand-in-hand at Van Cortlandt Park in New York City.

- In 1930, a school of education was created.

- In 1931, Merrill Hall was dedicated; in 1933, Memorial Gymnasium and Armory was dedicated; and in 1934, Stevens Hall was dedicated.

- In 1932, due to the Depression, faculty volunteered a 5 percent cut in their salaries and the price of board for students was trimmed $1 a week.

- Arthur Hauck, became president in 1934. His 24-year tenure is the longest to date. In his inaugural speech, Hauck, whose specialty was international relations, promised teacher education would be a major objective of the university.
• The Faye Hyland Arboretum was created in 1934.
Through the decades

|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|

1935–1944

- The first Maine Day on May 1, 1935 was intended to lessen the rivalry between first-year and sophomore students; they planted trees and painted fences. Reginald Naugler was elected the first campus mayor.
- South Hall, formerly the University Inn, opened in 1935 in Orono. It was the first cooperative self-help dormitory for female students.
- Fire destroyed Oak Hall in January 1936.
- A wildlife conservation course began in 1936.
- In 1937, University cabins, which provided low-cost housing for students in need, were constructed. Students also could buy food and supplies at a cooperative store on campus.
- The university celebrated its 75th Founders' Day anniversary in 1940. A total of 2,100 students were enrolled at UMaine.
- At a student assembly in 1942, President Arthur Hauck said, “No words of mine are needed to remind you this (World War II) is a war for national survival.”
- In 1943, student enrollment dropped from 2,200 to 1,300 due to male students leaving to serve in World War II. By the end of 1944, 69 alumni had died in the war.
- A fire erupted in Wingate Hall in 1943. A university fire department formed, in part, because of the blaze.
- In February 1944, two soldiers died and others were injured in a fire in Hamlin Hall.
Through the decades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<td>1862–1874</td>
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<td>1945–1954</td>
<td>Nearly three-fourths of World War II veterans whose University of Maine education had been interrupted wanted to return, so, the Board of Trustees instituted a priority of acceptance. First, students in good standing; second, Maine residents who met entrance qualifications; third, out-of-state veterans; and fourth, out-of-state civilians.</td>
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<td>1946–1947</td>
<td>In 1945–46, 1,848 students were enrolled at UMaine — 928 were veterans. Of the veterans, 281 were married. Due to a housing shortage, UMaine leased 32 trailers and housed 200 students at Dow Air Force Base in Bangor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946–1949</td>
<td>In 1946, to accommodate more students, many of whom were veterans, UMaine opened a Brunswick campus at the former Brunswick Naval Air Station. It was open through spring 1949.</td>
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<td>1949–1954</td>
<td>The number of veterans registered at UMaine peaked in fall 1947, with 2,575 in Orono and 505 in Brunswick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Raymond H. Fogler Library was completed in 1947.</td>
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<td>1949–1950</td>
<td>December 1949 marked the Faculty Council’s first election.</td>
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<td>1950–1954</td>
<td>In 1950, the University of Maine Pulp &amp; Paper Foundation was founded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952–1953</td>
<td>Memorial Union was built in 1952–53 in honor of those who served in World War II.</td>
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Through the decades

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<tr>
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<td>Dining, circa 1962</td>
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1955–1964

- Lloyd Elliott became president in 1958.
- Trustees approved the awarding of doctoral degrees; in 1958, the chemistry department was the first at UMaine to offer courses toward a Ph.D.
- "Favorite professors" was the theme of the 1959 Winter Carnival snow sculpture.
- In 1962, the Maine Masque toured India.
- John Tierney, Royce Flood, Sharon Jenkins and Thomas Goodwin represented UMaine at the 1962 CBS College Bowl.
- President John F. Kennedy spoke at convocation Oct. 19, 1963. He was presented with a honorary doctor of laws degree.
- Military training was required for male students until 1963; the 101st Legislature made it optional.
- The Arthur A. Hauck Auditorium was dedicated in 1963.
- Lengyel Gymnasium was built as an athletic facility for women in 1963. It was named in honor of Helen Lengyel, longtime women's athletic director.
- UMaine won the Frank W. Keaney Trophy for achieving the most athletic success during the 1963–64 academic year in the Yankee Conference. The Black Bears won four men's league titles — in football, baseball, indoor track and outdoor track.
- In 1964, Alumni Hall housed a public television station.
- In June 1964, the baseball nine placed third in its first-ever appearance at the College World Series in Omaha, Nebraska.
- UMaine pitcher Joe Ferris was named the Most Outstanding Player and Dave Thomas made the All-CWS Team.
1965–1974

- A Centennial Convocation and Exercises were held in February 1965. Gov. John Reed delivered the main address at the Centennial Founders’ Day Luncheon. University President Lloyd Elliott remarked: “A university is the work of many hands. It is a task never complete. It is a dream never quite fulfilled.”
- Dean Emeritus Weston Evans wrote of the 100th anniversary: “The educational needs of the State are as different today from the needs of 1865 as the jet plane is different from the wood-burning steam locomotive of the Civil War era...The future of the University rests with the State; so also, the future of the State may well rest with the university.”
- Enrollment in 1965 hit 6,800, a 1,300-student increase from 1964.
- The Black Bear football team played East Carolina in the 1965 Tangerine Bowl in Orlando, Florida.
- In 1965, Ira Darling donated his 148-acre seaside estate in Walpole to the university. In 1968, he formed a trust that helped launch UMaine’s first oceanography program.
- Edwin Young became president in 1965.
- In 1968, the Maine State Legislature created the University of Maine System. The name of the University of Maine was changed, over the objection of faculty, to the University of Maine at Orono (UMO).
- In 1968, Eugene McCarthy, William Hathaway and Barry Goldwater spoke on campus.
- Winthrop Libby became president in 1969.
- In fall 1970, there were 2,976 students in arts and sciences, 1,635 in education, 1,359 in life sciences and agriculture, 799 in technology and 561 in business administration.
- Title IX, which protects people from discrimination based on gender in education programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance, became law in 1972. In ensuing years, UMaine re-instituted and added women’s intercollegiate sports programs, including volleyball, skiing, gymnastics, tennis, swimming and diving, basketball, softball, cross-country and track.
• In 1973, Howard Neville became president of the only land grant university in the nation located on an island—Marsh Island.

• Also in 1973, the UNMaine Institute for Quaternary Studies was founded; now its name is the Climate Change Institute.
Students working in a lab, circa 1983

1975–1984

- Alford Arena, named for benefactor Harold Alfond, was dedicated in 1977.
- Paul Silverman became president in 1980.
- In 1980, the federal government designated UMaine as a Sea Grant College under a program conducted with the University of New Hampshire; in 2004, UMaine received the designation for its own program.
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School spirit, circa 1987

**1985–1994**

- In 1986, Dale Lick became president.
- That same year, the name of the flagship was restored to the University of Maine.
- In 1992, Frederick Hutchinson became president.
- In 1992, Scott Pellerin won the Hobey Baker Award, given to the top NCAA men's ice hockey player.
- In 1993, the men's ice hockey team won the NCAA Division I National Championship, besting Lake Superior State 5–4. Paul Kariya won the Hobey Baker Award.
- The Black Bear Food Guild was established in 1994.
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### 1995–2004

- The University of Maine Advanced Structures and Composites Center was founded in 1996 with support from the National Science Foundation.
- Peter Hoff became president in 1997.
- The Bryand Global Sciences Center opened in 1997.
- Cindy Blodgett, a four-time Kodak All-American who became the second woman in NCAA Division I history to lead the nation in scoring four straight seasons, graduated in 1998.
- In 1999, men’s ice hockey won the program’s second national title, topping the University of New Hampshire 3–2 in overtime.
- In July 2000, the University of Maine Frederick E. Hutchinson Center opened in Belfast. The partnership between UMaine and the MBNA Foundation intended to bring high-quality education to the Midcoast.
- In 2000, UMaine researchers at the Advanced Structures and Composites Center developed Bridge-in-a-Backpack.
- In 2002, the University of Maine Museum of Art in Bangor opened, as did Buchanan Alumni House.
Through the decades

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Students on a field trip in 2014

2005–2014

- In 2007, the 87,000-square-foot University of Maine New Balance Student Recreation Center opened.
- Paul Ferguson became president in 2011.
- UMaine was listed in Princeton Review's Green Honor Roll in 2010, 2011 and 2012.
- In 2013, Maine 4-H marked its 100-year anniversary of providing enriching programs for youth in the state.
- Also in 2013, the Innovative Media, Research and Commercialization Center (IMRC Center) opened, as did the Wyeth Family Studio Art Center.
- In 2013, UMaine and partners launched the first grid-connected offshore wind turbine to be deployed off the coast of North America.
- In 2014, UMaine's Aroostook Farm in Presque Isle celebrated 100 years of service to the state and Maine's potato industry.
- First lady Michelle Obama visited UMaine in 2014.
- In 2014, the renovated New Balance Field House reopened after a $6 million renovation.
- *Ghost Brothers of Darkland County*, a Southern gothic supernatural musical written by alumnus Stephen King, took the stage at the Collins Center for the Arts in 2014.
- In 2014, Climate Change Institute director Paul Mayewski was featured in the Showtime series "Years of Living Dangerously." The series, starring Harrison Ford, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Matt Damon, shared life-and-death stories about impacts of climate change on people and the planet.
- The Harlow Museum learned in 2014 it was home to the transformation mask that inspired the
The Seattle Seahawks logo in 2003 was named after a Kwakwaka'wakw artist or artists on the Pacific Northwest Coast likely carved the cedar mask in the late 19th or early 20th century.

- Kelton Cullenberg, a 2014 graduate and standout cross-country and track and field athlete from Chesterville, Maine, was named the first America East Man of the Year.
Through the decades

1862–1874
1875–1884
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A view of campus from the air

2015

- UMaine celebrated its 150th anniversary with a number of events, including University of Maine Day at the State House. President Susan J. Hunter’s installation ceremony was held during Women in Leadership Week in March and Open University Day was combined with Homecoming in October.

- The University of Maine Darling Marine Center in Walpole celebrated 50 years of cutting-edge research in the Gulf of Maine and worldwide.

- Two former UMaine goaltenders competed for the NHL Stanley Cup. Ben Bishop started for Tampa Bay and Scott Darling was the backup for Chicago. It was the first time in Stanley Cup Final history that goalies who played at the same university contended for the coveted cup.

- When Johanna Haskell graduated in May she represented the fifth generation of her family to do so. Her great-great-grandfather Edwin Haskell was one of six men in the first graduating class in 1872.

- University of Maine graduate and former field hockey star Holly Stewart was named America East Woman of the Year.

- Habib Dagher, founding director of the Advanced Structures and Composites Center, was heralded as a 2015 White House Transportation Champion of Change.

- The Harold Alfond W² Ocean Engineering Laboratory and Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory opened.
A chapter in history

Historic District
History of Bananas
Past Presidents
Maine Day
Commencement
Phi Kappa Phi
Darling Marine Center
First Graduate School Dean
Homecoming
Arts

The cast of "As You Like It," circa 1907. "As You Like It," performed by an all male cast, was the first significant public dramatic performance.
Historic District

In 1978, the National Register of Historic Places designated a University of Maine at Orono Historic District. The historic district, framed by Munson, Sebec and Schoodic roads, includes 10 architecturally significant structures constructed from 1868 to 1913. The district represents the oldest section of campus of the land grant institution that opened Sept. 21, 1868, on the site of the former Frost and White farms. Frederick Law Olmsted, founder of American landscape architecture, conceived the original campus plan.

From 1868 to 1870, students built the first campus academic building — Fernald Hall, originally called Chemical Hall. Phi Kappa Phi, (Philosophia Kratetein Photon, "Let the love of learning rule humanity"), an honor society promoting academic excellence, was founded in 1897 in Fernald Hall.

The nine other buildings in the district are Alumni Hall, Carnegie Library, Coburn Hall, Holmes Hall, Lord Hall, the President’s House, Stock Judging Pavilion, The Maples and Winslow Hall.

Content by UMaine alumna Sara K. Martin, University of Maine Historic Master Plan

A chapter in history

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Celebrating 150 Years

A chapter in history

Alumni Hall

Built in 1901, and named in honor of university graduates who contributed to its construction, Alumni Hall originally housed a chapel, drill hall and gymnasium. Designed by the architectural firm of Newman, Woodman & Harris, today the exterior is largely unchanged, although the interior has been dramatically altered and renovated. Weekly chapel attendance was compulsory for students from the time of the university’s founding until 1925. In 1934, the chapel space became administrative offices, utility shops and the Little Theatre. University officials assigned the gym to female students after Memorial Gymnasium was built in 1933. After the construction of Lengyel Gymnasium for women, Alumni gym space was used as a public television studio, storage and offices. Part of the original gym space now houses the Division of Marketing and Communications. The remainder of the building is used as administrative office and support space for senior staff and a variety of other staff and programs.
Carnegie Hall

Carnegie Hall was constructed in 1906 as a library for the university. Built of Hallowell granite in the classical revival style and sited on a hill overlooking the Stillwater River, the library was an impressive addition to campus. Carnegie Hall was simply called “The Library” for a decade or so after it was built. It was named “Carnegie Hall” because industrialist Andrew Carnegie’s $50,000 gift funded its construction. Carnegie funded more than 1,500 libraries for small towns across the United States from 1886 to 1919. The University of Maine’s library is one of a handful of so-called Carnegie libraries on college campuses.

Brainerd and Leeds, an architectural firm from Boston, designed the structure.

Contemporary accounts of its interior note the impressive rotunda, flooded with natural light from the copper and glass dome, and the fact the entire interior was finished in Flemish oak. The stack room, which could hold 73,000 volumes, was comprised of iron stacks with glass floors. Aside from its function as a library, the new building provided space for cultural activities. The university’s art guild displayed members’ work in the upper gallery, student clubs gathered in meeting rooms and public presentations were held in the lecture hall.

Unfortunately, some of the building’s most significant architectural features were removed in the mid-20th century when it was retrofitted for other purposes. After Fogler Library was built in 1947, the stack room of Carnegie was renovated for the Music and Art departments, obscuring the iron and glass stacks. Twenty years later, the interior of the main building block was gutted to create studio and exhibit space for the Art Department. In the process, the rotunda was filled in, much of the Flemish oak was removed or painted, and the dome was removed and replaced with a new flat roof.
Coburn Hall was built in 1887-88 for the departments of Agriculture and Natural History. In addition to administrative offices and classrooms, Coburn contained the college library and a natural history museum. The building was named in honor of Abner Coburn, chairman of the Board of Trustees for many years and governor of Maine in the 1860s. Frank E. Kidder, a Boston architect and a 1879 Maine State College graduate, prepared the plans for Coburn Hall. Kidder also authored "The Architects’ and Builders’ Pocket-Book" (later "The Architects’ and Builders’ Handbook"), a technical book about building construction that has been used by several generations of builders and architects. Coburn Hall was considered a significant addition to the campus as it represented the importance of agriculture to the college and to the state.

"Coburn Hall 1887" is engraved on sandstone above the second-story windows on the façade. "Coburn" is on rough-faced stone and "Hall 1887" is engraved on smooth stone. The stones were cut and erected before it was realized they did not match. Trustees decided to leave them as they were rather than replace them.

Coburn Hall has one extant and evidence of one missing marble Ivy Day plaque. These stone plaques commemorate Ivy Day, a late 19th century University of Maine tradition. Graduating seniors planted ivy and placed ivy-shaped stone plaques engraved with their year of graduation on buildings.
Cyrus Pavilion Theatre

The Stock judging Pavilion, now called the Cyrus Pavilion Theatre, was constructed in 1908 to provide a space for viewing and selecting cattle and other farm animals for breeding. It also was likely used as a classroom for teaching livestock management. Stock judging pavilions were a common feature on land grant college campuses. William Hart Taylor of Boston designed the building. Taylor also designed Winslow Hall, just west of the pavilion, which housed offices and classrooms for the School of Agriculture. The octagonal shape of the building was suitable for viewing livestock from every angle and was relatively simple to construct.

In 1979-80, university officials converted the pavilion to a theater. William E. Nemmers of Belfast was the architect for the remodeling. Replacing the original wooden double entrance door with a pair of metal entrance doors was the lone major change to the exterior. The interior has been significantly changed with wood infill construction, creation of a stage, seating risers, backstage spaces and technical support components. The theatre was named the Cyrus Pavilion Theatre in the early 1990s after Edgar Allan Cyrus, a theatre professor. The octagonal shape is equally appropriate for a small, intimate theatre-in-the-round as it was for livestock evaluation.
Fernald Hall was the university's first academic building; construction began in 1868, the year the first students enrolled. Completed in 1870, it is the oldest building in the Historic District. Called "Chemical Hall" when it was first built, Fernald contained classrooms and chemical laboratories, as well as a small library in the basement. Alpheus C. Morse of Providence, Rhode Island, designed the building. Fernald Hall is similar to another classroom building that Morse designed for Brown University, also named Chemical Hall. The bricks used in its construction were manufactured on campus by a local contractor. Students supplied much of the labor to make the bricks and construct the building.

Chemical Hall's name was changed to Fernald Hall in 1896 in honor of Merritt C. Fernald, the first faculty member and second president of Maine State College. Fernald Hall has, at various times, housed chemical laboratories, classrooms, a bookstore, a library, a chapel and snack bar, as well as faculty offices and the Women's Resource Center.

Fernald Hall has traces of Ivy Day plaques between the windows on the first story. Ivy Day plaques commemorate Ivy Day, a late 19th century University of Maine tradition. Graduating seniors planted ivy and placed ivy-shaped stone plaques engraved with their year of graduation on buildings.

Fernald Hall has been remodeled a number of times. In 1896, the original one-story ell was destroyed by fire and replaced with a two-story ell. In 1934, two new second-story windows were added to the rear of the building (facing Munson Road), and new granite steps, taken from Lord Hall, were added to the rear entry. In 1968, the main entrance was redirected from west to east (from facing the Stillwater River to facing Munson Road). The original (west) entry door was removed and a window was installed in its place. A new stairwell and entrance were added to the south elevation, and a new service door entrance was added to the north elevation. In 1984, part of Fernald's slate roof was removed and replaced with a modern membrane roof assembly.
Holmes Hall was built after the university received funds from the Hatch Act of 1887, which provided federal money for agricultural experiment stations at land grant institutions. Frank Kidder, the architect responsible for Coburn and Wingate halls, designed the building that was initially called “Experiment Station.” At its dedication, it was renamed Holmes Hall.

Ezekiel Holmes was an important figure in the early history of the college. As editor of “The Maine Farmer,” he persuaded the public and the Maine Legislature to understand the importance of establishing an agricultural college in the state. He also supported other forms of agricultural education, years before the federal government passed the Morrill Act. It is largely due to Holmes’ influence that the legislature used the Morrill grant money to establish a separate college, rather than giving the funds to Bowdoin to establish an endowed chair.

When first constructed, Holmes Hall was a simple brick rectangle, five bays wide by two bays deep, with a one-story ell at the rear (east elevation). The main floor was built several steps above grade so the lower level windows provided ample daylight to make the basement space usable. In 1899, a slightly projecting south wing was added to the building; and in 1904, a symmetrical north wing was added. The two wings greatly enlarged the building and turned it into the most imposing building on campus. A projecting entry, carefully designed to match the materials and detailing of the original building, was added at a later date. In 1955, a utilitarian one-story addition was added to the north side of the building.

Holmes Hall became the first dedicated home of the Chemistry Department, and many reminders of that use remain in place. Since chemistry relocated to Aubert Hall in 1914, Holmes had many occupants and uses. Currently much of the building is vacant while some offices are housed in office and former classroom space.
A chapter in history

Historic District
History of Bananas
Past Presidents
Maine Day
Commencement
Phi Kappa Phi
Darling Marine Center
First Graduate School Dean
Homecoming
Arts
Tour

Lord Hall

Lord Hall was built in 1904 as a laboratory and shop building for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering departments. A forge and foundry were in a large one-story rear ell. The building was named for Henry Lord, a lumberman from Bangor and president of the Board of Trustees when the building was constructed. Thomas & Crowell, a Bangor architectural firm, designed Lord Hall. Both John F. Thomas and C. Parker Crowell were 1898 graduates of UMaine. Lord Hall was the first of many campus buildings that they and their successor firms designed.

Lord Hall has been remodeled at least four times. In 1934, the forge and foundry moved to the newly constructed Machine Tool Laboratory and a portion of the rear ell was raised to two stories to make more room for the engineering program. Later, the remainder of the ell was expanded to two stories. Thirty years later, the building was renovated for the Music Department, including the installation of recital halls and studios. In 2005, Lord Hall was extensively rehabilitated for office, instructional and gallery space for the Art Department.

The Maples
President's House

The President's House is located between Coburn and Carnegie halls. Built in 1873, it first became the home of Maine State College's second president and first faculty member, Merritt C. Fernald, and his family. It was originally built in the Federal style, with Italianate ornamentation possibly added later.

In 1893, the house was devastated by fire and it required an extensive renovation. When it was remodeled, the addition of a new wrap-around porch, a two-story projecting dormer at the north end of the façade, and a three-story corner tower at the southwest corner of the house transformed it into a stylish Queen Anne residence, although a close look still reveals the original Federal-style building underneath.

In 1931, the reception area of the main floor was greatly expanded with the addition of a new room at the north side of the first floor. The carriage house was converted to living quarters and the south portion of the wraparound porch was enclosed in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

Winslow Hall>
A chapter in history

Historic District
History of Bananas
Past Presidents
Maine Day
Commencement
Phi Kappa Phi
Darling Marine Center
First Graduate School Dean
Homecoming
Arts

Tour
Alumni Hall
Carnegie Hall
Coburn Hall
Cyrus Pavilion Theatre
Fernald Hall
Holmes Hall
Lord Hall
The Maples
President’s House
Winslow Hall

The Maples

Built in 1877 as the College Farmhouse, The Maples reflects the university’s heritage as an agricultural college. Initially the building stood on nearly 400 acres of farmland. Faculty and students raised crops for their own sustenance and for agricultural experiments. The farm superintendent originally lived in the house, which was surrounded by several barns and outbuildings into the 1930s. Early in its history, the building was known simply as the Farmhouse. Its name was changed to The Maples in the early 20th century.

Following World War I, land for agricultural experimentation was increasingly moved from campus to university-owned farms in Stillwater and Old Town. The university also acquired land in other parts of Maine for specialized farming practices. Farmland on the Orono campus gradually decreased from 370 acres in the early 1880s to 34 acres in 1950. The university administration adapted the Farmhouse for different purposes, including housing for agriculture professors, a campus hospital and a home economics practice house.

Part of the building accommodated increasing numbers of female students before Colvin Hall was built in 1930. It was called “Valentine West,” after the first women’s dormitory. Victor Hodgins, an architect from Bangor, prepared plans for the renovation of the building to serve as a women’s dormitory in 1931. In 1940, Crowell and Lancaster of Bangor renovated the building for offices and laboratories for the Agriculture Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture. The Maples currently contains faculty and administrative offices and a classroom.

President’s House

President’s House >
Winslow Hall, completed in 1909, was dedicated as the “Hall of Agriculture,” then was renamed Winslow Hall for Edward Brackett Winslow, president of the Board of Trustees at the University of Maine from 1908 to 1911. William Hart Taylor of Boston designed the building.

Winslow Hall provided administrative space for departments that formed the College of Agriculture and had classrooms and laboratories for agriculture courses. Bronze plaques honoring promoters of Maine agriculture in the 19th and early 20th century line the stairwells.

The building continues in its original use, serving as home of the College of Natural Sciences, Forestry, and Agriculture.
Celebrating 150 Years

Past Presidents

Paul W. Ferguson
July 1, 2011-July 31, 2014

Robert A. Kennedy
April 15, 2005-June 30, 2011

Peter S. Hoff
Aug. 1, 1997-Aug. 15, 2004

Frederick E. Hutchinson
April 1, 1992-June 30, 1997

Dale W. Lick

Arthur M. Johnson
July 8, 1984-Aug. 31, 1986
Paul H. Silverman  
April 25, 1980 - Aug. 31, 1984

Howard R. Neville  

Winthrop C. Libby  
April 17, 1969 - Aug. 31, 1973

Hugh Edwin Young  

Lloyd Hartman Elliott  
July 1, 1958 - Sept. 30, 1965

Arthur Andrew Hauck  
July 1, 1934 - Feb. 28, 1958

Harold Sherburne Boardman  
June 13, 1926 - June 30, 1934

Clarence Cook Little  
April 8, 1922 - Aug. 31, 1925

Robert Judson Aley  
Jan. 1, 1911 - Aug. 5, 1921

George E. Fellows  
Jan. 1, 1902 - Aug. 31, 1910

Abram Winegardner Harris  
Sept. 1, 1893 - Dec. 31, 1901

Merritt Caldwell Fernald  
March 1879 - Aug. 31, 1893

Acting Presidents
- John A. Alexander, July 1, 1997 - July 31, 1997
- Winthrop C. Libby, July 1, 1969 - April 17, 1973
Charles Frederick Allen
Sept. 1, 1871–Dec. 31, 1878

Interim Presidents

- Robert A. Kennedy, Aug. 16, 2004–April 15, 2005
Charles Frederick Allen

Took Office: Sept 1, 1871; Left Office: Dec 31, 1878

A native of Norridgewock, Allen was a career theologian who was named the first permanent president of the Maine State College. Enrollment increased from 18 students when he took office to 102 when he left. Allen is credited with building a strong administrative foundation and establishing a high-quality curriculum for the new school's engineering and agricultural programs. He also supported legislation that made the college coeducational. In addition to his administrative duties, Allen instructed students in matters of "Intellectual and moral science, English literature, rural law, etc.," according to a church publication. Allen graduated from Bowdoin College in 1839 and later earned divinity degrees from both Bowdoin College and Wesleyan University. He left the Maine State College in 1878 to return to the ministry. He died in 1899 at the age of 83.
Merritt Caldwell Fernald

Took Office: March 1879; Left Office: Aug 31, 1893

Originally named professor of mathematics and acting president in 1868 by the founders, Merritt Fernald assumed the official presidency of the Maine State College in 1879. He expanded the course offerings to include more non-technical classes and successfully lobbied lawmakers for funding to pay for buildings, furnishings and equipment. In 1887, Fernald oversaw the establishment of a federally funded experimental station for agriculture at the college farm and the construction of Coburn Hall, dedicated in 1888. The university laboratory, one of the earliest buildings on the campus, was later named Fernald Hall in his honor. A native of Levant, Fernald earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees from Bowdoin College. He died in 1916 at the age of 77.
It was in 1897, during the presidency of Abram Harris, that the former Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts was renamed the University of Maine. For the first time, the Maine Legislature assigned a fixed annual appropriation to the school and affirmed the right of the Board of Trustees to expand course offerings to include classics and professional programs. Enrollment increased from about 140 students to more than 400 and faculty grew from 24 to 54, reflecting new offerings in electrical engineering, pharmacy, law and pre-medicine. Harris oversaw the construction of Alumni Hall, as well as the remodeling of a former farm building into Mt. Vernon, the first women’s dorm on campus, which later burned. In addition, Harris led an initiative to plan new roads and walkways, and to plant nearly 2,500 trees and shrubs on the expanding campus. Harris died in 1935 at the age of 76.
Initiatives

UMS Transforms UMaine
Strategic Vision and Values
Research and Development Plan FY20-FY24

President's Biography

FY22 Budget Materials – Downloads and Feedback
Council on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
University of Maine/University of Maine at Machias Regional Campus Task Force
C.C. Little Hall Task Force
UMS Science Advisory Board
Cultural Affairs Committee
Board of Visitors
Speaking Request Form
Office hours appointments
University of Maine Presidential Fellows
2022 Honorary Degree Nomination Form
Speeches and Presentations
Resources

George E. Fellows

Took Office: Jan 1, 1902; Left Office: Aug 31, 1910

George Fellows expanded training and education at the University of Maine in the fields of agriculture, home economics and education. He established a Department of Agriculture Extension office on the campus, a precursor to UMaine Cooperative Extension. Fellows also expanded the university's administrative structure, naming a new dean to head the rapidly growing College of Arts and Sciences as well as establishing a deanship for admissions and registration. It was through Fellows' leadership that funding was obtained to build the original Andrew Carnegie Library on campus, which remained in use until the much larger Fogler Library was completed in 1941. Lord Hall and Hannibal Hamlin Hall also were completed during his presidency. A native of Wisconsin, Fellows completed his undergraduate education at Lawrence College and earned his Ph.D. at University of Berne in 1890. He died in 1942 at the age of 84.
Robert Judson Aley

Took Office: Jan 1, 1911; Left Office: Aug 5, 1921

Robert Aley led the University of Maine during the World War I years. During his administration, enrollment topped 1,000 for the first time, with female students making up much of the surge. In addition, enrollment doubled in the College of Agriculture. Aubert Hall and Balentine Hall were constructed, and a course in papermaking was established. Stuart Hall on Union Street in Bangor was purchased to house the College of Law, but was destroyed in the Bangor Fire of 1911. Aley earned his undergraduate degree from Valparaiso University, a master’s from Indiana University and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Pennsylvania. He died in 1935 at the age of 72.
Governed by Joint Committee

**Joint Committee of the Board of Trustees:**
Frederick H. Strickland, President
Hosea B. Buck
Edward B. Draper

**Committee on Administration from the faculty:**
Dean James N. Hart
Dean James S. Stevens
Dean Harold S. Boardman
Dean Leon S. Merrill
Clarence Cook Little

Took Office: Apr 8, 1922; Left Office: Aug 31, 1925

C.C. Little, a Harvard-trained scientist and researcher who went on to found the prestigious Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, is credited with elevating the status of liberal studies at the University of Maine and obtaining the funding to build Stevens Hall, and the Memorial Gym and Field House. During his administration, a Phi Beta Kappa chapter was established on campus. He appointed the university’s first dean of graduate study and its first dean of women. Under his leadership, UMaine was among the first institutions in the nation to pioneer “Freshman Week” — a planned orientation for first-year students that now is standard at schools across the nation. Little went head-to-head with the Maine legislature in an attempt to raise the university’s standing in legislative funding priorities, supporting a property tax system that would automatically direct funding each year to the university instead of relying on year-by-year appropriations. Maine adopted the mill tax system after Little moved on from UMaine in 1925 to accept the presidency of the University of Michigan. In 1929, Little returned to Maine to found the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory in Bar Harbor, now The Jackson Laboratory. In 1954, he became the director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee. Little, who completed undergraduate and graduate degrees at Harvard University, died in 1971 at the age of 83. Clarence Cook Little Hall, dedicated in 1965, is named in his honor.
Purpose and Scope of the Task Force

Partly in response to a student petition to remove the name of Clarence C. Little from UMaine’s Little Hall, a resolution passed by the UMaine Student Government in support of that petition, and a letter from the campus organization Decolonizing UMaine, President Joan Ferrini-Mundy created a task force of university stakeholders to address the issue with the following charge:

1. Recommend criteria for deciding whether an individual’s name should be removed from a physical facility named for them.
2. Recommend whether to remove Clarence C. Little’s name from the campus building bearing his name, with pros and cons, and rationale. If you recommend removal, please also suggest replacement names, if any and rationale for the naming.
3. If a name replacement is recommended, what criteria did you consider for the name replacement?

Task Force Members

Hailey Cedor, undergraduate, Class of 2021
Thomas Connolly, Assistant General Counsel-Contracting, University of Maine System
John Dieffenbacher-Krall, Assistant Director, Research, College of Natural Sciences, Forestry, and Agriculture
Stewart Harvey, Executive Director of Facilities and Capital Management Services
Jeffery Mills, President/CEO, UMaine Foundation
Liam Riordan, Professor, History
Joyce Rumery, Dean of Libraries
Kenda Scheele, Associate Vice President, Student Life
Howard Segal, Professor, History
David Townsend, Professor, School of Marine Sciences and President, Faculty Senate

Executive Summary

Clarence Cook Little (1888-1971) was the president of the University of Maine from 1922 to 1925. Little Hall was named for him in a dedication ceremony of the new building in June 1966. Major funds for the building had been raised by Maine voters via statewide referendum in the fall of 1963 and a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. The building continues its original function today with offices for the departments of Psychology and Modern Languages and Classics. It has some of the largest lecture halls on campus and has a prominent location on the mall.

Little made an enduring positive contribution to science through genetic research and as a key figure in the founding of Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine. However, two major aspects of his career are disturbing today. First, he was a notable figure in the eugenics movement in the United States, which sanctioned the identification and forced sterilization of individuals with
undesirable characteristics. Second, he was the lead expert in the tobacco industry’s attempt to hide the link between smoking tobacco and cancer. Little’s leadership in these latter two areas raise doubts about the appropriateness of having his name on a campus building. His short tenure as UMaine president (his only formal relationship to the university) raises further questions about whether or not he merits the symbolic honor of a building named after him in perpetuity.

Little left UMaine in 1925 for the University of Michigan, where he served as president to 1929. A science building was named for him on the Ann Arbor campus in 1968. The University of Michigan conducted a thorough review of the merits of his name on their Little Building, which led to its removal in early 2018. The UMaine Task Force has directly built on material produced through the review process at Michigan, and we have come to the same recommendation.¹

C. C. Little’s name should be removed from Little Hall because major areas of his professional life violate the ideals that are central to the educational mission of the University of Maine and its commitment to the public good. A new name for the building is a significant opportunity to better align the campus landscape with the values of the university, a process that should include public commemoration of Little’s career as well as information about the renaming process.

I. Task Force Recommendations for Building Name Criteria

Current Criteria for Naming a UMaine Building

The current criteria for the “Naming of Physical Facilities,” as per UMS Policy Manual Section 803 (effective 4/10/70, last revised 03/18/92), are quite general. Most relevant for the Task Force is Policy Statement 3: “Facilities may be named for any individual, living or dead, except for current employees or current members of the Board of Trustees. Other acceptable names include, but are not limited to, geographical designators, functions, or University groups.”

Building Name Criteria: General Principle

A building name is a symbolic and public statement. When a person’s name is given to a building that individual should have made an exemplary contribution to the university and/or to society more generally. This can include naming gifts by financial donors as stated in UMS Policy Manual Section 803.

The UMaine mission statement expresses the commitment of the university to “research-based knowledge” in clear terms. This includes “opportunity for all members of the University of Maine community” in “an atmosphere that honors the heritage and diversity of our state and nation.” In addition, the “integrated teaching, research, and outreach” functions of the university stress excellence that “improves the quality of life for people in Maine and around the world” via “responsible stewardship of human, natural, and financial resources.”²

¹ The University of Michigan committee report recommending removal of C.C. Little’s name from their building: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0By_BduXhL06LeUhKN2UtS1k2Rkk/view, accessed 24 April 2020.
Building Name Criteria: Specific Naming Principles

1. **Pedagogy.** As an institution with a foundational commitment to pedagogy, UMaine building names should provide opportunities for learning about our past and the purpose of the university. This can include names that recognize the distinguished lives of alumni, extraordinary acts of generosity, path breaking achievements by faculty, and important administrative leadership as well as individuals who have made notable contributions to local, state, or national life.

2. **Due Diligence.** In approaching a naming decision, the University owes it to itself and to succeeding generations to do substantial research into the name.

3. **Interpretation.** When a name is selected for a building (or portion of a building) the obligation to explain and interpret that name is not fulfilled merely by a naming ceremony. There is an affirmative obligation to continuously interpret – and if necessary reinterpret – the stories behind the names of UMaine facilities. In some cases, changing a name may be less important than providing adequate interpretation about the existing name.

4. **Commitment.** In general, the university makes a significant commitment to an individual or a family when it names a space after a person. This applies both to spaces named for donors and for others. Cases involving donors are often regulated by a binding legal agreement. Those who wish to change the formally designated names of spaces or buildings carry a heavy burden of argument to justify it. Any such discussions must take account of appropriate legal guidelines and university policies.

5. **Revision.** A crucial aspect of the study of history is that our understanding of the past changes over time. New historical discoveries and interpretations can sometimes produce controversy over space names. This is part of a meaningful engagement with the past. The naming decision by one generation may appropriately be questioned by new historical perspectives achieved by a later generation.

6. **Historical and Institutional Context.** It is easy to blame those in the past for lacking the knowledge, wisdom, and values that we seem to possess today. Keeping in mind that we will likely suffer the same fate at the hands of those who come after us, we recognize that it is impossible to hold someone accountable for failing to share our contemporary ideas and values. Instead, the question must be what ideas, values, and actions were possible in a particular historical context. As an institution committed to the creation of research-based knowledge, we acknowledge that research is often messy, and today’s shared values or reigning frameworks may be overturned through the give and take of future scholarship.
II. Should Clarence C. Little’s Name be Removed from UMaine’s Little Hall?

General Biography

Clarence Cook Little (1888-1971) was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and attended Harvard University, where he earned a D. Sci. in Zoology in 1914. Prior to his UMaine presidency, Little had been a research associate and assistant director of the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. The Station was the brainchild of Charles Davenport, a foundational member of the early American eugenics movement. Little was the director of the American Eugenics Society from 1923 to 1939 and its president in 1929.

Clarence Little assumed the position of university president on April 8, 1922. He was heralded as something of a wunderkind serving as the youngest university president in the nation. Little accepted the office of UMaine president with a reform agenda in mind relishing the prospect of implementing his ideas concerning higher education.

Though Little was recognized as possessing several outstanding qualities and talents, an ability and willingness to work with state government executive and legislative leaders was not one of his strengths. He clashed repeatedly with Governor Percival Baxter during the initial portion of his tenure as university president. He initially thought he would have a more constructive relationship with Governor Owen Brewster indicated by his submission of an ambitious ten-year plan for the university. Not long thereafter Little’s initial optimism faded to pessimism that he would realize many of the twelve items some with multiple sub-parts that he had laid out.

Little’s most enduring achievement during his term as university president involves the creation of a freshman orientation week in September 1923. He is also credited with procuring “funds for a new arts and sciences building (Stevens Hall)” and “the wherewithal to build the Memorial Gymnasium” with money “raised entirely from alumni, student, and faculty subscriptions.” In addition, “A women's dormitory building was approved, and the women's educational, athletic, and self-government programs were strengthened.”

Little was recognized during the time as an accomplished public speaker and enjoyed a degree of public prominence. He did not hesitate to make controversial statements that offended individuals and groups. Some supporters defended his right to free speech while others thought he exercised poor judgment with some of his declarations. He refused to be politically dominated. However, his insistence on speaking out on whatever topic moved him undermined his effectiveness as UMaine president.

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8 Clark, 93-97.
Little left UMaine to become president of the University of Michigan, where he served from 1925 to 1929. He then returned to Maine and was the Founding Director of what has become Jackson Laboratory. In addition, he held significant positions in the American Society for the Control of Cancer (later renamed the American Cancer Society), the American Birth Control League, and the Tobacco Industry Research Committee (later renamed the Council for Tobacco Research).

Little made significant contributions to science in the areas of mouse genetics, cancer genetics, and organ transplantation. He helped pioneer the development of strains of mice that were genetically very susceptible to cancer and others that were genetically cancer-resistant, which has proved invaluable to a wide range of scientific research. Maintaining and providing genetically defined mice to researchers remains the purpose for which Jackson Laboratory is best known.

Beatrice J. Little, President Little’s wife, was a member of the University of Maine Board of Trustees from 1951-1965 and was a 1924 graduate of the university as were two of their children: Laura (Little) Moen, Class of 1955, and Richard W. Little, Class of 1961.

Little’s Questionable Scientific Work

A. Eugenics

C. C. Little was an early supporter of the American eugenics movement and a founder of the American Eugenics Society. Many of Little’s views on eugenics were widely shared by other scientists and were adopted as public policy in the U.S. and internationally. However, in part due to the association of eugenics with Nazism, it increasingly came to be seen as a violation of human rights. The Carnegie Institution closed the Eugenics Research Office in 1939, a division at the Station for Experimental Evolution where Little had worked.

Little was a particularly visible eugenicist in two ways: he led a large number of influential organizations, and he had a flair for publicizing his views in attention-grabbing language. As the Vice President of the Immigration Restriction League Little supported the 1924 Johnson Act setting eugenically inspired ethnic quotas on immigrants to the U.S. He viewed that law as heralding a new world order where individual rights would be subordinated to eugenic progress. Little also promoted anti-miscegenation laws to prohibit inter-racial marriage. The New York Times reported the following about Little in 1925: “Warning against reckless inter-racial marriage, Clarence C. Little, eugenist and President of the University of Maine, compared the United States to a soda fountain. He represented the different races . . . as the different flavors of soda” that should not be allowed “to mix at random. . . [rather] they should be guided to blend in correct proportion the desired racial characteristics according to eugenic laws.”

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B. Tobacco

As a former head of what became the American Cancer Society, Little believed that cancer was a genetic disease and that only those with a genetic susceptibility got cancer from “carcinogens.” This was a not-implausible scientific view at the time, but the historian of science Robert Proctor (Stanford University) makes the case that Little was culpably blind to how the industry used him for its own public relations purposes. Little became the Scientific Director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee (TIRC) in 1954, later the Council for Tobacco Research, and held the position until his death in 1971. Proctor concludes that “Little was little more than a puppet for Big Tobacco.”

Proctor characterizes TIRC as an organization whose purpose was to create public doubt about the role of tobacco in cancer. It diverted attention from the campaign against deaths from smoking and became a direct model for later science skeptics to the present day. Little’s own work focused on genetics and rarely mentioned smoking. Indeed, TIRC-funded research rarely targeted tobacco at all, but sought to find other causes for cancer. As Little testified in a 1960 court case, “Your questions were: ‘Have we tried to find carcinogenic substances in tobacco smoke?’ And we have not because we do not believe that they are there.” When Little did provide expert legal testimony about smoking, he seemed to revise his views to support tobacco industry goals. In a 1944 American Cancer Society booklet Little had written that it was “unwise to fill the lungs repeatedly with the suspension of fine particles of tobacco products of which smoke consists,” but in 1960, as the well-paid Scientific Director of TIRC, he replied “no” when asked if he still believed that 1944 statement.

Arguments Against the Little Hall Name Change

1. The current name is causing little harm. Most of the campus community does not know who Little was, and few appear to find it upsetting or disturbing to attend classes in Little Hall.

2. Little made significant contributions to science in the areas of mouse genetics, cancer genetics, and organ transplantation. He advanced understanding about the role of genetic predisposition to certain types of cancer, and he made advances in uses of the mouse as a model organism for cancer research.

3. Little founded the Jackson Laboratory, which remains a premier institution for genetic research into cancer; in this capacity, he helped to set up summer training programs for high school and college students and some consider him an educational innovator in this regard.

4. An institution should honor its previous leaders even if some of their ideas were distasteful. To remove his name is to engage in “politically correct” censorship.

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5. Removing his name would sanitize the past, erasing history that, even if ugly, should not be forgotten.

6. If we rename this building, we will set a precedent of retrospective judgment that is sanctimonious and could prompt a constant cycle of renaming that would waste time and resources.

Arguments in Favor of the Little Hall Name Change

1. While Little’s eugenic legacy and career may not make certain students at UMaine uncomfortable, it can be disturbing for students, faculty, and staff who are aware of it, especially if they hold identities that were directly targeted by Little’s work. At least one faculty member in this last group refuses to have his classes scheduled in Little Hall for this reason.

2. There have been clear calls both on and off campus to rename Little Hall. In addition to the student-led petition calling for the renaming of Little Hall and the UMaine student government’s support of that petition, the issue has also been reported on by the Maine Campus and in an op-ed in the Ellsworth American. Little Hall’s name has also been reported on in the Portland Press Herald and in a strident editorial that followed, entitled “Building Named for Racist Scientist Doesn’t Reflect University of Maine's Values.”

3. That Little is best-known for his genetic research and not eugenics is merely an indicator of the selective nature of historical memory, not what he was most actively involved in or believed in during his lifetime. He is not known to have ever renounced his views on eugenics.

4. Little spent much of the last phase of his career representing the tobacco industry that sought to undercut efforts to warn the public about the dangers of smoking. He contributed to disinformation about tobacco and cancer that, even if inadvertent, helped maintain tobacco industry profits at the cost of thousands of lives and billions in healthcare.

5. It is particularly egregious to have a university building named after someone who was both an advocate of eugenics and part of an industry effort to shield the public from adverse scientific findings about their product. Playing a lead role in a campaign to create doubt about scientific research violates a fundamental tenet of the university.

6. Changing the name of Little Hall should not result in the sanitization of the past. Renaming should be accompanied by memorialization of the building’s original name and the rationale for its renaming. This could be done in an existing display case in the lobby of the building that does not appear to be currently used. The public explanation of the building’s name history should include an effective explanation of why the new name is more appropriate and would be a positive achievement.

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12 Maine Campus, 23 April 2018, 28 October 2019 and Ellsworth American, 12 December 2019.
7. President Little had a short tenure at UMaine, which does not warrant his name remaining on a building in perpetuity. Furthermore, he has no known connection with the building itself other than its ceremonial naming.

8. Universities across the nation are doing their due diligence and reassessing how the figures they commemorate demonstrate – or do not demonstrate – their institutional values. UMaine should be a leader in this movement.

**Task Force Recommendation to Change the Name of Little Hall**

A combination of the historical record about the career of C. C. Little and the goal to create and maintain a university topography representative of current institutional values compels a renaming of Little Hall. Little clearly made valuable contributions to science, particularly with regard to mouse genetics. However, his career also includes two major violations of current UMaine values. First, he promoted a scientific theory anchored in invidious judgments about the relative worth of different kinds of people. This clearly violates the UMaine mission statement “that honors the heritage and diversity of our state and nation.” Second, he had a long leadership role in a campaign orchestrated by a PR firm to discredit public health evidence about smoking in order to protect a profitable industry. This violates UMaine’s commitment to “research-based knowledge” that “improves the quality of life for people in Maine and around the world” via “responsible stewardship.” Finally, Little’s time at UMaine was relatively brief and not especially noteworthy, whether looked at in terms of his scientific accomplishments or his contributions to the university. Little Hall exemplifies the kind of university structure that should be renamed based on a careful reevaluation of a previous historical period.

In many ways Little was typical of leading eugenicists and scientists in the early twentieth century. He held positions at elite institutions and was a member of a range of organizations that advocated for various scientific and public policy positions. Little’s career needs to be understood in its historical context when eugenics, which we assess today as misguided science, was seen as valid. However, Little was more active and more vocal in his support of eugenics measures than most of his contemporaries. No mere foot soldier, Little was a Director or President of the American Eugenics Society for 18 years and president of the third Race Betterment Conference; he was also a vice president of the Immigration Restriction League and continued to advocate for eugenics well into the 1930s, after many scientists had renounced their support for eugenics.

When we turn to his work for the tobacco industry, Little’s initial doubts about the links between smoking and cancer may have been shared by a number of researchers, yet Little continued to publicly advocate for this position well after the Surgeon General’s report of 1964, when the evidence for tobacco as carcinogenic had become overwhelming. In both instances, Little’s actions eventually placed him well outside of the mainstream of the contemporary scientific community and suggest that even judged by the standards of his time, his positions are open to serious question. Renaming Little Hall would better align the UMaine campus landscape with our fundamental values of nondiscrimination, diversity, and the importance of clear and accurate communication of research to the public.

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Little’s advocacy of eugenics could understandably make many people feel unwelcome on campus; moreover, his work for the tobacco industry to amplify doubt about the harms of smoking contributed to the early deaths of many and helped to establish a pattern for industry-sponsored pseudo-science to try and obscure the deleterious effects of the industry’s products. At a moment of intense concern about truth claims in science, Little Hall is an inappropriate name for a prominent building at the University of Maine.

**Enriching the University Community’s Sense of Place and Understanding of the Past**

Renaming Little Hall provides an opportunity to promote reflection and conversations about the meaning of diversity, equity, and inclusion on our campus, and to consider how Little’s work – as university president, eugenicist, and tobacco apologist – militated against values we now hold dear. The possibility of renaming the building also raises the question of how and when to apply contemporary definitions of justice and inclusion to the past, when we have the luxury of hindsight.

A commitment to institutional history and integrity suggests the importance of interpreting and contextualizing Little’s role at UMaine and his broader career. Interpretation should be an integral part of renaming so that his relationship to the university is situated in a longer history of value setting and place names at UMaine. Building names in and of themselves generally have little pedagogical power. Little’s name has been on this building for over 50 years, and yet few in the university community know who he was, what he did, or even why there might be controversy about having a building named after him. We see it as critical that the Little Hall renaming process entail a permanent assessment of C. C. Little’s career and an explanation of the reasons for the new name chosen to replace him on the building.

**III. The Renaming Process: Beyond C. C. Little**

The charge to the Little Hall Name Task Force directing it to suggest replacement names for the building, should it recommend the removal of Little’s name, was particularly open-ended.

Colleges and universities across the United States are engaged in debates over building renaming on their campuses, especially due to legacies of slavery, racism, and discrimination. For example, after a series of vocal protests from students, Yale’s president announced that the university would change the name of Calhoun College to Hopper College. John C. Calhoun had been a proponent of slavery, a white supremacist, and the nation’s seventh Vice President, while Grace Murray Hopper was a trailblazing computer scientist and mathematician. Other institutions have faced their eugenic legacies. For example, Jordan Hall at the University of Virginia, named after a former School of Medicine Dean and prominent eugenicist Harvey E. Jordan, has been renamed for Vivian Pinn, the only African American woman to graduate from the school of medicine in the Class of 1967, who went on to receive numerous awards for her work as a physician.

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Advocates for name change argue that it is an affront to the dignity of universities and an insult to racially and socially diverse populations of students to maintain buildings named after leaders with reprehensible beliefs and actions. Opponents to renaming often assert that such leaders made important contributions, are deeply connected to proud institutional histories, and should not be judged by anachronistic standards.

Renaming a facility provides the opportunity to present a more diverse representation of the university community and Maine society. A UMaine webpage provides information about 41 buildings on campus that are named for individuals. Although not a comprehensive list, a basic tabulation of those listings finds that the individuals who have current UMaine facilities named for them have the following characteristics:

- European descent: 100%
- Male: 85%
- UM administrators: 59% (many were also faculty but are counted as administrators)
- UM degree: 39%
- UM faculty: 27%
- Businessman/Donor: 10%

Given the unlikelihood of major campus expansion in the foreseeable future, opportunities for memorializing important figures in the history of the university will become very rare if past naming decisions are held sacrosanct. If the built landscape of campus is to have any hope of reflecting the diversity of its community, UMaine should seek positive opportunities to rename existing buildings in order to bring to light the contributions of women and non-white students, staff, faculty, administrators, and community members.

**Recommendation to Rename Little Hall**

The Task Force considered several possibilities for a post-Little building name and makes the following ranked recommendations.

1. **Penobscot/Wabanaki**

   Naming the building for a person of Wabanaki descent would begin to correct the total lack of racial diversity in buildings named after individuals at the University of Maine. Because UMaine is located within Wabanaki territory and in immediate proximity to Indian Island, the seat of the tribal government of the Penobscot Nation, this is an important priority. Recognizing an individual of Penobscot heritage with a building name is long overdue and would provide the most positive outcome for the renaming process of Little Hall.

   An attempt to address the often-fraught relationship between the university and Wabanaki individuals and groups has begun with the MOU entered into by the Penobscot Nation and the University of Maine in May 2018. This relationship is also addressed in the University of Maine Land Acknowledgement statement, largely based on the MOU, which states:

The University of Maine recognizes that it is located on Marsh Island in the homeland of the Penobscot Nation, where issues of water and territorial rights, and encroachment upon sacred sites, are ongoing. Penobscot homeland is connected to the other Wabanaki Tribal Nations—the Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Micmac—through kinship, alliances, and diplomacy. The University also recognizes that the Penobscot Nation and the other Wabanaki Tribal Nations are distinct, sovereign, legal and political entities with their own powers of self-governance and self-determination.\(^\text{18}\)

It has long been the case that the largest group of students of non-European descent at the University of Maine are of Indigenous ancestry. In addition, the creation of UMaine and of public higher education in the United States, generally, via the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, was directly based on the federal government’s claim to own Indigenous lands.\(^\text{19}\)

The foundation of the Penobscot-UMaine MOU is a commitment to the collaborative development of the “management of Penobscot cultural heritage” in which the university plays a role. The MOU particularly highlights the work of the Hudson Museum, Fogler Library Special Collections, UMaine Press, and the Anthropology Department. To be consistent with the collaborative intent of the MOU, we further recommend that the selection of appropriate Penobscot (and/or Wabanaki) names for Little Hall be the charge of a joint committee of university and Wabanaki stakeholders. The renaming process should be undertaken in a transparent manner with the opportunity for public comment, such as through a campus forum to help raise attention to the importance of naming traditions and about the value of the UMaine landscape more generally.

2. African American

Given the fundamental place of slavery in U.S. history, the University of Maine should identify appropriate people of African descent to be recognized in the naming of campus buildings and locations. Given the upsurge of public concern about systemic racism and anti-black violence in U.S. society today, a priority should be made to identify a person of African descent to so honor.

3. Women

Given the low rate of female representation on building names at UMaine, correcting this shortcoming should be an important consideration for future building names.

4. Fundraising Opportunity

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\(^{18}\) The MOU and the statement both appear on the Native American Programs website of the University of Maine: [https://umaine.edu/nativeamericanprograms/](https://umaine.edu/nativeamericanprograms/), accessed 18 May 2020.

A substantial “naming rights” donor could provide needed funds to tackle deferred maintenance and even make improvements to a building that is now over fifty years old. Its prominence on the mall as well as the use of its large lecture halls by many classes from a wide range of departments and units should make this highly visible building a priority for major renovations.

The Task Force also discussed if the building should temporarily have a functional name as a transitional phase while a more permanent one is selected. This is not recommended for two main reasons. First, it would prolong the renaming process and risks lingering on the negative qualities of the change without the positive outcome to be gained from an appropriate new name. Second, given the multiple uses of the building in question, a fitting functional name is not readily apparent.

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Harold Sherburne Boardman

Took Office: June 13, 1926; Left Office: June 30, 1934

The longtime dean of the University of Maine Technology College, Harold Boardman led the University of Maine through the social and economic crisis of the Great Depression. Despite drastic cuts in funding from the state and other sources, the university was able to decrease tuition and boarding costs for students while improving efficiencies and coordination between programs and colleges. Boardman dedicated the Memorial Gym and Field House in 1933, and Stevens Hall in 1934. Boardman was the first UMaine alumnus to serve as president. He completed his bachelor's degree in civil engineering at the Maine State College, followed by graduate study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Boardman Hall, which houses engineering offices, laboratories and classrooms, is named in his honor. He died in 1969 at the age of 95.
Arthur Andrew Hauck

Took Office: July 1, 1934; Left Office: Feb 28, 1958

Arthur Hauck led the University of Maine in the aftermath of the Great Depression and the difficult years of World War II. Despite the pressures of these major world events, UMaine prospered under Hauck's leadership. Fourteen major buildings were constructed during his tenure, including Fogler Library in 1941 and the Memorial Union in 1943.

Popular among students and faculty, he is credited with boosting campus morale with his friendly, informal personal style. Hauck established student government on campus, as well as the longstanding springtime tradition of Maine Day. Hauck Auditorium in the Memorial Union is named in his honor. Hauck earned his undergraduate degree from Reed College and a Ph.D. from Columbia, as well as numerous honorary degrees. He died in 1992 at the age of 99.
Lloyd Hartman Elliott

Took Office: July 1, 1958; Left Office: Sept 30, 1965

Lloyd Elliott was known for his commitment to expanding student capacity on campus and obtaining enhanced funding from the Maine Legislature for faculty and staff. Six new classroom buildings, six dormitories, two dining halls and the Hauck Auditorium were completed during his presidency; closed-circuit television was deployed to expand state-wide access to classes; and an outdated apartment complex was razed and replaced by modern housing units at University Park. Elliott was instrumental in bringing President John F. Kennedy to the university in October 1963 — 33 days before his assassination in Dallas — to receive an honorary degree. A native of West Virginia, Elliott earned his undergraduate degree from Glenville State College, a master’s from the University of West Virginia and a Ph.D. in educational administration from the University of Colorado. Elliott became president of George Washington University in 1965.
Hugh Edwin Young

 Took Office: Oct 1, 1965; Left Office: June 30, 1968

Edwin Young was a Newfoundland native who began his career as a labor economist at UMaine. He earned his undergraduate degree in education in 1940 and a master's in economics in 1942 from UMaine, then a doctorate in economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1950. Young served with the State Department and then returned to the University of Wisconsin, where he taught economics, served as department chair and eventually was named Dean of the College of Letters and Science. In 1965, he was named president of the University of Maine, serving through some of the most controversial years of the Vietnam War and related student protests on campus.

In July 1968, Young returned to the University of Wisconsin to teach and serve as vice president. Later that year he was named Chancellor of the Madison campus and in 1977 he was named president of the University of Wisconsin System, a position he held until his retirement in 1980. Young died in 2012 at the age of 94.
Winthrop C. Libby


A native of Caribou, Libby began his UMaine career in 1934 as an assistant professor of agronomy, advancing to full professor and then chair of the department. He served as dean of the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture and director of the Cooperative Extension Service before being named president in 1969.

Libby was widely respected for his dedication to improving the learning environment at UMaine during a time when the structure and goals of higher education were under intense scrutiny in the nation.

Libby Hall, dedicated in 1990 and housing the offices of the UMaine Cooperative Extension Service, was named in his honor. Libby also laid the groundwork for the Franco-American Center on campus. For about 10 years after his retirement from UMaine, Libby contributed a regular weekly column to the Ellsworth American entitled “Thoughts While Shaving.”

Libby earned his bachelor’s and master’s degrees at UMaine and pursued additional studies in agronomy at Rutgers and Cornell. He died in 1993 at the age of 81.
Howard R. Neville


During Howard Neville's administration, the University of Maine was designated a Sea Grant institution. He initiated and completed a major fundraiser to build Harold Alfond Sports Arena, and saw the construction of an addition to Fogler Library and an academic building named in his honor to house the departments of English and mathematics. He is credited with increasing the number of National Merit Scholars studying at UMaine and establishing academic outreach programs for students. Enrollment increased substantially during his tenure. A native of Kankakee, Ill., Neville completed an undergraduate degree in business at the University of Illinois and earned his master's degree at Louisiana State University. He was awarded a Ph.D. in economics with a minor in history from Michigan State University. Neville died in 1981 at the age of 55.
Paul H. Silverman


Paul Silverman came to the University of Maine after serving as director of the Research Foundation at the State University of New York. With a strong background in scientific research, Silverman significantly expanded research capabilities at UMaine. He also advanced plans to build a regional performing arts center on the campus, breaking ground for the new Maine Center for the Arts in 1983. After leaving UMaine in 1984, Silverman relocated to California where he established the first human genome center in the U.S. and was named associate chancellor for health sciences at the University of California at Irvine.

Silverman earned a B.S. in biochemistry from Roosevelt University in Chicago, a master’s in parasitology from Northwestern University and a doctor of sciences degree from the University of Liverpool. He died in 2004 at the age of 79.
Arthur M. Johnson

Took Office: July 8, 1984; Left Office: Aug 31, 1986

Arthur Johnson started teaching history at UMaine in 1970 and was named president 14 years later. His tenure as president saw the completion of the Maine Center for the Arts (now the Collins Center for the Arts) and a major upgrade to the Department of Marine Sciences. He helped obtain funding for a research vessel and supported the establishment of the Association of Research in the Gulf of Maine. A champion of economic growth, Johnson worked with state officials to bring technology-based jobs to the northern half of Maine.

Johnson was a 1944 graduate of Harvard University and earned a Ph.D. in history from Vanderbilt University. He retired from UMaine in 1986 and died in 2004 at the age of 83.
Dale W. Lick

Took Office: Sept 1, 1986; Left Office: June 30, 1991

Dale Lick initiated a university-wide evaluation of existing programs, including graduate and undergraduate education and the University of Maine's overall effectiveness at serving the needs of Maine residents. He instituted a new student fee to raise extra revenues during a cash-strapped budget period and supported the development of athletic programs to attract more out-of-state students. Prior to his appointment to UMaine, Lick served for eight years as president of Georgia Southern College. Lick earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at Michigan State University and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of California at Riverside. He left UMaine in 1991 and was named president of Florida State University.
Frederick E. Hutchinson

Took Office: Apr 1, 1992; Left Office: June 30, 1997

Frederick Hutchinson was a native of Atkinson, Maine, in rural Piscataquis County, and the first member of his family to attend college. He earned an undergraduate degree in agronomy from the University of Maine, followed by a Ph.D. at Pennsylvania State University. He served UMaine as a professor, dean and vice president prior to being named the institution's 16th president. Hutchinson, credited with reversing a trend of sliding enrollments at the University, also was a leader in developing educational outreach for students in rural areas. The Hutchinson Center in Belfast, which brings UMaine classes and other programming to students in the mid-coast region of Maine, opened in 2000 and is named in his honor. Hutchinson retired in 1997 and died in 2010 at the age of 79.
During Peter Hoff’s administration, enrollments grew strongly every year, and they included a record 30 percent of the state’s high school valedictorians and salutatorians. State and federal research funding nearly tripled. State funding for operations increased substantially, as did private support for scholarships, endowed chairs and facilities. In 2004, UMaine had record fundraising, surpassing even the top-tier private colleges in Maine. Campus construction and renovation projects totaled about $185 million. The University was ranked among the top 20 nationally by Princeton Review in the “Best Bargain Public” category. From 1997-2000, Hoff was one of the 24 university presidents who served as the Kellogg Commission on the Future of State and Land Grant Universities, which offered a vision for the new century in seven published reports. He earned his undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin and master’s and doctoral degrees in English and humanities at Stanford University.
Robert A. Kennedy

Took Office: September 23, 2005; Left Office: June 30, 2011

Robert Kennedy arrived at the University of Maine in 2000, first serving as vice president for academic affairs and provost, followed by an eight-month term as interim president. His presidency was marked by the development of the “New Model Land-Grant University,” a collaboration with other educational and research institutions to share resources and attract research funding. The University of Maine Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences was formed under this initiative, in partnership with The Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems in Brewer and other Maine-based research institutions. Kennedy also launched “Campaign Maine,” a six-year, $150 million private fundraising initiative. It is the largest private fundraiser in the University’s history. His administration also saw the construction of the LEED-certified New Balance Student Recreation and Fitness Center. Kennedy earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Minnesota and a Ph.D. in botany from the University of California at Berkeley. Following his UMaine presidency, Kennedy was appointed interim president of Connecticut’s new Board of Regents of Higher Education.
Paul W. Ferguson

Took Office: July 1, 2011; Left Office: July 6, 2014

In 2011, Paul W. Ferguson was appointed the 19th President of the University of Maine. He led a remarkable strategic planning process known as the Blue Sky Project promoting student success, community engagement, campus planning and implementation with pathways to realistic growth and financial sustainability.

The university enjoyed success in undergraduate student recruitment, retention, and graduation rates. Renewal of the physical plant occurred through the campuswide Paint, Polish, and Plant Initiative, in addition to major facility construction/renovations that included Memorial Gym and Field House, Estabrooke Hall, Emera Astronomy Center and Stewart Commons, housing the Wyeth Family Studio Art Center and the Innovative Media Research and Commercialization (IMRC) Center.

Continued success occurred in faculty-driven research and economic development, especially in transformational National Science Foundation EPSCOR funding for the Sustainability Solutions Initiative and Aquaculture; biofuels derived from woody biomass; and launch of VolturUS, the first grid-connected offshore wind turbine to be deployed off the coast of North America in partnership with the Department of Energy and diverse corporate partners.

Increased success was demonstrated in philanthropy and giving to UMaine by the highest total endowment to date ($252 million) and greatest number of new first-time donors in 2013.

A Southern Californian native, Ferguson was a Whittier College graduate who earned a Ph.D. in pharmacology and toxicology at the University of California, Davis in 1981. He was an accomplished health scientist with a 30-year record of scholarship and an award-winning professor in the fields of toxicology and public health. During this time, Ferguson also worked as a senior toxicologist for Unocal Corporation.

Beginning in 1993, Ferguson served as Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at the University of Louisiana, Monroe. At the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, he was Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies. Prior to joining the University of Maine, Ferguson was at the Edwardsville campus of Southern Illinois University, where he was Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs.

Ferguson became the 15th President of Ball State University on Aug. 1, 2014.
A chapter in history

History of Bananas

For the past century, the black bear has been the University of Maine mascot.

According to The History of the Maine Bear, compiled by UMaine’s Sigma Xi Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega (APO) service fraternity, a small black bear cub named Jeff, born on the northeast slope of Mount Katahdin, was presented to O.B. Fernandez, a former Old Town police chief and collector of wild animals, in 1914. Fernandez loaned the bear to the university, where Jeff was introduced at a football rally. As the tiny black bear entered the auditorium, the surprised crowd applauded enthusiastically. When Jeff stood on his head, the crowd went “bananas” — giving rise to the name of all future UMaine bear mascots.

From 1915-66, Jeff was succeeded by many live bear mascots. The last was Cindy Bananas. After live mascots were outlawed in the state, UMaine adopted a “human bear.” In 1969, APO took responsibility for providing a mascot as part of the service fraternity’s community effort.

1969–76

The first Bananas suit — a paper-mache head, a pair of legs, sweater and two genuine bear paws — was made by Drapeau’s Costume Shop in Lewiston, Maine. Bananas debuted at a fall football game in 1969, where it led the band, scored a pregame touchdown and performed stunts. Student Robert Smullin, who brought Bananas to life, then worked with a member of Gamma Sigma Sigma sorority to create a one-piece mascot suit in time for Homecoming. The costume allowed Bananas to join the cheerleading squad and in 1976, Larry Reynolds received the first UMaine Varsity Letter awarded for being team mascot.

1976–83

Years of tumbling, dancing and cheering took a toll on Bananas’ paper-mache head. In 1976, APO’s Sean Maguire and Gamma Sigma Sigma member Sue Corning used fiberglass resin, polyester and Styrofoam to sculpt a new bear head. Also during this time, the public appearances by Bananas expanded beyond athletics to include community outreach activities, including parades and fundraising events. With the help of APO’s Pat Dunn, Bananas spent three years (1981-84) winning awards at national cheerleading camps and was ranked as one of the top 15 mascots in the country.

1984–
1984 —
In 1984, Bananas received a makeover in an effort to better represent UMaine pride and present a friendlier image. APO's Pat Dunn and UMaine graphic designer Mike Maradona designed a costume in one of the university's colors — light blue. The new mascot suit debuted at a UMaine hockey game, to the particular delight of small children. That academic year, Bananas also cheered on the UMaine baseball team on campus and in Omaha, Nebraska, for the Black Bears' first trip to the College World Series.

1990s—
In the early 1990s, the blue suit was replaced by a black costume and fiberglass heads designed by Stagecraft. Bananas typically sported a UMaine baseball cap, and athletics jersey and shoes. It also had the option to go "bearfoot.

2000s—2015
In the 2000s, new heads for the costume allowed Bananas to appear in different hats — and even a mortarboard for Commencement. Bananas also gained an expanded wardrobe of jerseys to reflect varied sporting events, and had a pair of skates for hockey games.

2015—
In September 2015, Bananas received his sixth makeover. He was redesigned to more accurately reflect the look of UMaine's athletics logo.
Maine Day

President Arthur Hauck first inaugurated Maine Day in 1935. It is traditionally held on the last regular Wednesday of the spring semester. Classes with three or more weekly meetings are canceled to allow students to participate in volunteerism. Other Maine Day traditions include a campuswide barbecue, parade and games, including Oozeball — mud volleyball.

The Maine Day Committee organizes the event, and funding is provided from The University of Maine President’s Office, the Division of Student Affairs, the Vice President for Administration and Finance, Facilities Management and Black Bear Dining.

Service

Food

Fun
Celebrating 150 Years

A chapter in history

**Historic District**

**History of Bananas**

**Past Presidents**

**Maine Day**

**Commencement**

**Phi Kappa Phi**

**Darting Marine Center**

**First Graduate School Dean**

**Homecoming**

**Arts**

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**Phi Kappa Phi**

Established at the University of Maine in 1897, the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi is a nationally recognized, nonprofit organization dedicated to the recognition and promotion of academic excellence and integrity in all fields of higher education.

In 1897, a small group of seniors lead by Marcus Uran proposed the formation of an honor society whose members would consist of the 10 highest-ranking seniors at the University of Maine. Following discussion with UM president A.W. Harris and several professors, Lambda Sigma Eta was created.

In 1899, the name was changed to the Morrill Society, in honor of the U.S. Sen. Justin Smith Morrill who sponsored the Morrill Act which was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and established federal funding for higher education in every state across the country.

In 1900, the society expanded to other campuses and adopted its present name, Phi Kappa Phi.

Phi Kappa Phi now has chapters on more than 300 college and university campuses across the United States, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and remains one of the oldest and most respected academic honor societies. For more information about Phi Kappa Phi at UMaine visit [umaine.edu/phikappaphi-chapter](umaine.edu/phikappaphi-chapter).

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**The Ideal Behind Phi Kappa Phi**

By Marcus L. Urann

In 1897 there was a movement in the University of Maine that was centered on the development of an honor society for the university. This movement was led by a group of seniors who were dedicated to the idea of recognizing academic excellence among their peers.

The society was established in 1897 and was originally known as the Morrill Society, in honor of Senator Justin Smith Morrill, who sponsored the Morrill Act.

In 1900, the society adopted its current name, Phi Kappa Phi, and the first chapter was established at the University of Maine.

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**Original members of Phi Kappa Phi in 1897:**

![Original members of Phi Kappa Phi in 1897](image-url)
Sheet music for the song "To Phi Kappa Phi" with music by professor A. W. Sprague and words by professor Chas. Weston. Click to enlarge.
Celebrating 150 Years

A chapter in history

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Commencement

Circa 1972

[Image of graduates from 1972]
A former gentleman farmer's estate on the Damariscotta River in Walpole, Maine, has been home to world-renowned marine researchers for 50 years.

In spring 1965, when Ira C. Darling donated his 127-acre seaside property to the University of Maine for the development of an oceanography program, the campus included a farmhouse, tractor, and cow and horse barns.

Horse stalls were transformed into offices and the hayloft into a conference room. Over the years, a fleet of boats, as well as flowing seawater laboratories, biogeochemistry and marine culture labs, and a library were added to the idyllic coastal property. The Darling Marine Center now includes a 64-bed dormitory, dining hall, conference center complex and shellfish hatchery.

The mix of stunning scenery, pristine seawater, small-community friendliness and big-picture science at Darling Marine Center is distinctive, making the year-round facility a destination — for marine researchers and students from UMaine, as well as scientists from around the world and schoolchildren from more than a 20-mile radius.

UMaine partners with fisheries stakeholders, marine industries and coastal communities to help develop solutions for the broad array of issues associated with marine resources in the Gulf of Maine.

Faculty at the Darling Marine Center are fellows in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Explorers Club, and National Geographic Society risk-takers. They solve mysteries about ships buried in lower Manhattan, and are real-life characters in Trevor Carson's book, *The Secret Life of Lobsters*. Professors and students are covered by media worldwide, from Science and National Public Radio to "The Colbert Report."

Darling Marine Center faculty members have been and are all over the map — literally and figuratively. On research vessels and in deep-dive subsmeribles they explore the Earth's oceans and inhabitants, with a priority focus on the Gulf of Maine as part of UMaine's land and sea grant mission. They lead and collaborate with international research teams, contributing to our understanding of marine habitats that make up the majority of our planet.
Half a century of research important to people and the world have roots at the marine center. A smattering of topics in which faculty and students have participated include starting oyster aquaculture in Maine, monitoring thermal effluent from Maine Yankee, predicting future lobster populations, tracing carbon dioxide movement into the deep ocean, documenting ecosystem flips and locks, studying cold-water corals and invasive species, and forecasting extreme weather and implications of climate change on seafarers' practices and coastal water quality.

Discoveries have led to better understanding of all manner of marine life, as well as ocean carbon exchange and acidification, and have resulted in comprehensive ecosystem-based ocean management strategies.

In the past half-century, UMaine faculty members have inspired next-generation scholars worldwide. And for decades, Darling Marine Center alumni have advanced marine science.

Today's undergraduate students at the center rave about the inspirational, hands-on Semester-by-the-Sea program that immerses them in marine sciences, and summer internships that provide unparalleled opportunities to join graduate students and faculty in the field, including research cruises in the North Atlantic.

The estate has retained its family feel and hospitality. Commitment to go above and beyond is routinely praised: students are holiday guests at staff members' homes and, at least once a semester, chefs prepare everyone's favorite meal. There are kayaks to paddle to explore the bay and bikes to pedal to explore the trails. And at the height of summer, there's always the opportunity for a refreshing swim off the dock.

For 50 years, the center has been home base for big discoveries. And Ira C. Darling made it possible. After the Chicago insurance executive bought the Walpole property for $12,500 in 1939, he and his family summered there for years. The family and caretakers tended to vegetable gardens and livestock. They hayed and planted a tree farm.

And in 1965, when Darling and wife, Claire, could no longer travel to the farm, he gifted the estate to the university with the expressed intent of establishing a marine laboratory. He also created one of the largest trusts in UMaine history to help maintain and improve the property, and created two chaired professorships. Darling's vision and generosity enabled the University of Maine to launch a graduate program in oceanography in 1969, and later amalgamate a larger School of Marine Sciences.

Today, the Darling Marine Center is still mostly wooded acres with nearly 3,300 feet of saltwater frontage. And the travels and accomplishments of its scientists, alumni and students span the globe.

The Darling Marine Center celebrated its 50th anniversary with three days of activities, including an Alumni Day and open house, Aug. 6-8.
Profile of the George Davis Chase, Founding Dean of the University of Maine Graduate School

By Professor Dan Sandweiss

The Higher Degree, the annual graduate newsletter of the University of Maine, 4.1 (2014)

Although the University of Maine has granted graduate degrees since 1881, the Graduate School as a separate administrative unit did not come into being until 1923. Since that time, 11 individuals have led the Graduate School — 10 deans and one director. The founding dean was George Davis Chase, a professor of classics who also taught Sanskrit and other languages as the need arose. After receiving his A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1889, 1895 and 1897, Chase spent a year at the University of Leipzig in Germany before being appointed an assistant professor at Cornell University and then associate professor at Wesleyan University. He joined the University of Maine faculty in 1905 as professor and head of the Department of Classics.

Chase’s commitment to graduate education spanned his entire career at the university.

From 1905–15, he was a member and chairman of the Committee on Advanced Degrees; from 1915–23, he chaired the Committee on Graduate Study; and in 1923, he became the first dean of the faculty of graduate study, a position he held until 1938. He retired a year later. In 1927, the university awarded Chase an LLD.

In 1939, The Maine Alumnus cited Chase’s efforts in advancing UMaine graduate work. Chase established a publication series, Maine Studies, principally to publish the best master’s theses. He also established graduate fellowships and scholarships. According to the New York Times on May 27, 1895, Chase himself benefited from a Shattuck graduate scholarship at Harvard, so he understood the importance of this support.

At UMaine, Chase helped create necessary new facilities and an endowment to support faculty and graduate student research.

The Maine Alumnus wrote the following about Chase’s role in establishing graduate studies at the University of Maine: “Realizing the importance of [graduate studies] and the responsibility of a state university to establish adequate and accredited graduate faculties, he set about instigating a complete reorganization of the work. As a result of his vision and leadership, Maine has for nearly 30 years been able to grant a fully accredited and universally recognized masters’ degree.”

The 1938 Commencement, Chase’s last as dean, included a resolution of congratulations stating that George Davis Chase “has done more than any man to develop and maintain in the University the high standard of graduate scholarship and research which chiefly entitle an institution of higher learning to be considered a university.”

George Davis Chase died May 7, 1948 and is buried in a family plot at Mount Hope Cemetery in Bangor, Maine.
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University of Maine's Libraries

A look at UMaine's libraries.

Cows in front of Carnegie Library, circa 1937

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Then and now

Views of campus as seen in both the past and present.

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Time Frames

Photos submitted by community members showing UMaine’s past and present.

USS Constitution Cannons on campus, October 2014
Submitted by William Ellis

Maine State College’s first Pennant winning baseball team (1888) on steps of Coburn Hall
Submitted by Clark Thompson

My grandfather, James A. Rush, was a University of Maine student. In his freshman year, 1922–23, he kept a memory book of pictures he took of his classmates. This picture is of the residents of Oak Hall in the fall 1922. Jim Rush is standing in the first row, the third from the left. Rush went on to become a mill manager for Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company in Wisconsin. One of his inspirations was the opaque bread wrapper so WWII troops could receive fresh bread.

ROTC George Robert Acheson, Lawrence King Casey and ROTC Joseph Charles Simon. Simon graduated from the University of Maine in 1927 with a degree in forestry. Casey studied chemical engineering and went on to be an accountant for a rubber factory in Boston. Acheson became a major general in the U.S. Air Force. More information about his military career is online.
UMaine civil engineering class of 1930, photographed in front of Wingate Hall, with graffiti on the walls reflecting UMaine's athletics rivalry with Bowdoin College. The photo is courtesy of Cliff Martin, UMaine Class of ’65, whose father, Charles Bertrand Martin, is pictured in the middle row, third from the left.
Celebrating 150 Years

Historical photos

Archival images spanning from the 1887 Commencement to the 1988 Homecoming.

1887 Commencement
Members of the class of 1887 pose prior to the ceremony.

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Did you know?

In 1999, men’s ice hockey won the program’s second national title, topping the University of New Hampshire 3–2 in overtime.

In 1992, Scott Pellerin won the Hobey Baker Award, given to the top NCAA men’s ice hockey player.

President John F. Kennedy spoke at convocation Oct. 19, 1963. He was presented with a honorary doctor of laws degree.

The Memorial Union was built in 1952-53 in honor of those who served in World War II.

WGBX, the university’s first broadcasting station, went on air Jan. 24, 1926. Programs, including concerts, lectures and athletic events, were broadcast twice a week from the studio in Wingate Hall.

In 1929, Harry Richardson ’30 and Francis Lindsay ’30 were crowned co-national cross-country champions when they ran across the finish line hand-in-hand at Van Cortlandt Park in New York City.

In February 1865, Maine Gov. Samuel Cory signed a legislative act that created the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

In January 1867, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted sent his Architect’s Report to the Board of Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture. His campus plan included suggestions for a “village-like arrangement” in an open landscape.

When the Memorial Field House-Armory was completed in 1926, it was the largest indoor field house in the nation.

In a 1905 edition of the Maine Campus, the Class of 1907 proclaimed that first-year males must not smoke on campus, carry canes or pipes, wear a derby hat, accompany women or walk on the grass.

In 1923, Caroline Colvin, chair of the history department, was appointed dean of women. She was the first woman in the nation to head a major university department. Colvin Hall is named in her honor.
Twelve men attended the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts when it opened Sept. 21, 1868. Thirteen years later, in 1881, baseball became the school's first intercollegiate team. The nine fielded a 3-3 record, besting Bangor Athletic Association three times and losing twice to Colby and once to Bates.

Following are additional achievements and historical moments from the early days.