

Teaching with Primary Sources: Maine State Archives



Heather Moran,
Archivist



WHAT WE HOLD

- Executive
 - Governor's Office
 - Executive Council
- Legislative
 - Enacted Laws of Maine
 - Legislative Graveyard
 - Committee Files
- Judicial
- Other State Agencies



HOW CAN OUR COLLECTIONS HELP YOUR STUDENTS?

- European exploration
 - Baxter Rare Maps
- Colonization / Revolution
 - Early statehood
 - Land Office surveys
- Expansion (1800-1861)
 - Wabanaki documents
 - African-American history in Maine
 - County Atlases
- Civil War & Reconstruction
- Industrialization & Immigration
 - Alien Registrations 1940
 - Vital Records, Census
- Native American policy
 - Indian Affairs & Land Claims
- Emergence of Modern America
 - Suffrage
 - World War I
 - Legislation on current topics

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

Baxter
Rare Map
Collection

1684

NOUVELLE



FRANCE



COLONIZATION & REVOLUTION

Charter of the Province of Mayne

Charles by the grace of god King of England, Scotland, France
 and Ireland Defender of the faith, To all to whom these
 presents shall come greeting: Whereas Ferdinando Gorges
 hath bin an humble Petitioner unto us to graunte and confirme
 unto him and his heirs a parte and portion of the Country of
 America, more commonly called or knowne by the name of new England
 America, in these presents hereafter described by the name and
 bound thereof with Divers and sundry priviledges and franchises
 for the welfare and good of the State by those Colonies to be
 Governed therein, and for the better government of the people that
 shall inhabit within the limits and precinct thereof, We have given and
 granted unto the said Ferdinando Gorges, his heirs and assigns
 that we our heires and Successors take into our actual and sole
 possession, and in default of us, actual and sole possession
 thereof, We do by these presents for us our heires and Successors
 take the same into our actual and sole possession, have the
 therefore to be of our speciall grace, certain knowledge and
 Macion, We have given, graunted and confirmed, and by these presents
 for us our heires and Successors, do give, graunte and confirm
 unto the said Ferdinando Gorges, his heirs and assigns
 that parte, parts and portion of the maine land of new England
 aforesaid, beginninge at the mouth of the River of Passataway
 Harle, and so to goe up the same into the river Newshamock and through
 the same into the farthest head thereof, and from thence northward
 unto our hundred and twentieth mile be finished, and from
 Passataway Harle northward along the
 coast to Casco Bay and up the river thereof to
 the head thereof and through the same to the head thereof and unto the
 land northward unto our hundred and twentieth mile be in
 being accounted from the Mouth of Casco Bay and from
 toward of our hundred and twentieth mile aforesaid to our
 lower land to the hundred and twentieth mile
 formerly
 returned up into the land from Passataway Harle
 Newshamock River, and also the north halfe of the
 of Scholes together with the parts of Newshamock and
 Narragansett now required us after all the Island and parts
 lying within the bounds of the Maine all alonge the
 said coast between the said rivers of Passataway
 Casco Bay, with all the Coast Harles and
 Townes belonginge

1637 charter from Charles I of England to Ferdinando Gorges giving him the Province of Mayne

NORTH AMERICA, CIRCA 1722



FORTS, LAKES, & TOWNS OF THE PROVINCE OF MAINE, 1794



REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Soldiers at Valley Forge

1

Soldiers at Valley Forge.

Col. William Shepard's regt.

Capt. Caleb Keefe's co.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Residences</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
James Matthews	Georgetown	Private	

Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Residences</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
George Lessner	Broad Bay	Private	

Capt. Moses Knapp's co.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Residences</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Joseph Brown	Damariscotta	Private	
William Nash	Sheeps cut	"	

Capt. Reuben Blayton's co.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Residences</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
James McCaffrey	Pemaquid	Private	Dead.

389 words
I Richard Hine, now resident in the Town of Sumner in the County of Oxford do testify and say, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five in the month of May I enlisted into the Army of the United States of America for the term of Eight months during which term I served as a Sergeant and at the expiration thereof received my discharge and returned to my home in Lohams. In the year seventeen hundred and seventy seven in the month of April I think I again enlisted into the Army of the United States for the term of Three years, as a Sergeant in the Company Commanded by Captain Silas Bembank of the Regiment whereof Samuel Brewer was Colonel, the number of the Regt I do not recollect in which Company I served a little more than two years when by request of Jeremiah Wadsworth Commissary Genl made to the General George Washington I was transferred into the Staff Dept as under the Command of the Commissary General wherein I served to the end of the three years for which I enlisted, when I received my discharge from said Commissary Genl and again returned home in the year seventeen hundred and eighty one in the month of September I again enlisted into the Army of the United States as a Sergeant for three years and so served a while in the Company Commanded by Captain Adam Bailey of the 2^d Massachusetts Regt whereof Ebenezer Sproat was Colonel, by whom I was transferred into the Company of Genadius Commanded by Captain Silas Brewer, in which Company I served to the close of the War when I received my discharge from Col. Ebenezer Sproat and returned home. And I further testify and say that I am seventy one years of age, wanting fifteen days, and that by reason of various misfortunes I am reduced to indigence and stand in need of assistance from my Country for support.

(signed) Richard Hine

United States of America District of N. H. it Reminded, that on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen personally came Richard Hine, the applicant named in the papers herewith annexed, and after being duly sworn and examined, made oath that

revolutionary war - that he served as a sergeant in Captain Silas Bembank's Company, for a considerable time period, the

then or the last of it. (signed) Moses Brown.

Before me April 6, 1818. Then the above mentioned Moses Brown

4 he continued in the service until June 1788 at which time I obtained my discharge & left Richard Hine in the service

Prova office, War Department the second day of October 1805-

J. L. Edwards
Commissary of Pension

85
Richard Hine
Sergeant
1st Enlistment
May 1775 - 8 Months
2^d Enlistment
Col. Brewer's Regt.
Massachusetts Line
From 1 Jan'y 1777 to
Decemb 1778 then trans-
ferred to Commissary's Dept
3^d Enlistment
Col. Sproat's Regt
Mass. Line -
From Sept 1781
to Close of the War
1835 words

Affidavit of
Revolutionary War
Service of Richard
Hine

WAR OF 1812

Lists of Maine soldiers in Massachusetts regiments

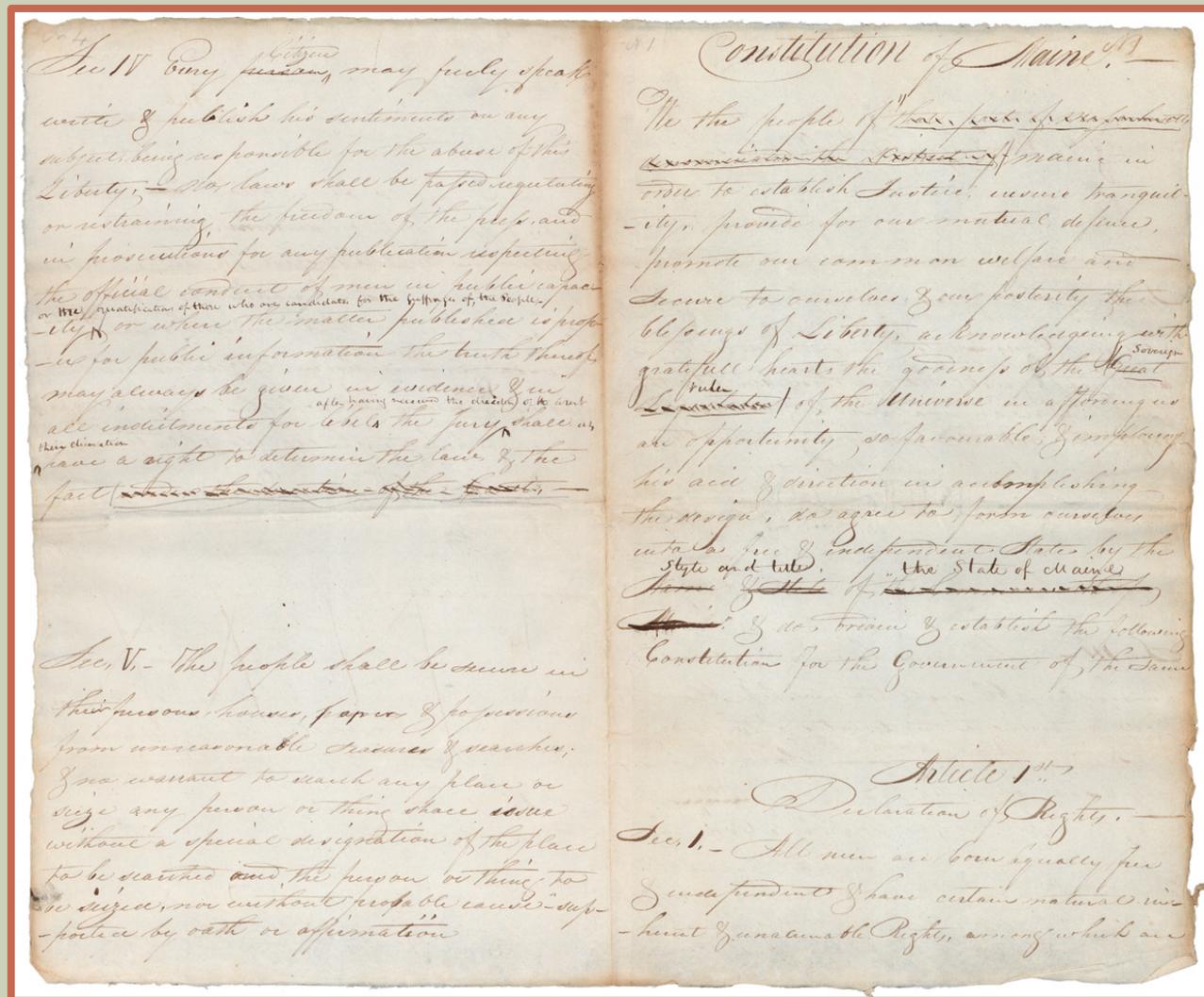
Muster Rolls
of the
9th 21st 33^d 34th 40th and 45th Regiments
of U. S. Infantry.
Raised in Massachusetts and Maine
War of 1812-15.
Also Capts. Rufus McIntire's, Thomas
Pitts and John P. Bartlett's Companies
of U. S. Artillery.
and
Capt. Alexander Parri's Co. of U. S.
Artificers.
Compiled by M. Harmon of Portland Me.
By order of John Selden Connor, Governor
of Maine, and his Council, for the use
of the State, and for preservation.

Roll of Captain James Curry's Company 33^d
Regiment U. S. Infantry - June 1813 to June 1814

James Curry		Captain
Sergeants.		
Libbus Colman	William Hammons	Jonathan Hunt
Timothy Chace		Arthur Sandall
Corporals		
John Folsom		Benjamin Parker
James Mason		James Sawyer
Musicians		
James Coffin		David S. Good
Paul Cummings		Thomas Hefford
James Courtin		Elihu Williams
Privates		
Benjamin Josiah	Nutts Richard	Vijus Saml. S.
Deering Thomas	Nedgshin's Jacob	Nes Jetham
Dutch Nelly W.	Nasty Wack	Sime Thomas
Blood Jephth	Nedgdon Thomas	Benjamin George
Graffam John	Naley Abraham	Straus John
Gray Carvatered	Npus Ebenezer	Smart Robert
Wing Joseph	Queman David	Whitten Henry
Wiles James	Morrison Tony	Whitman Ebenezer
From September 1813 to December 1813. The following were supernumeraries of the 33 ^d Regt. U. S. A.		
Sergeant	John Weston	
Musician	Joseph Wheeler	
Private	Ebenzer Barrett	Jonathan Gifford
		Monnick Robinson

EARLY STATEHOOD & EXPANSION

DRAFT COPY OF 1819 CONSTITUTION



Choosing Survival:

Wabanaki Documents at the Maine State Archives

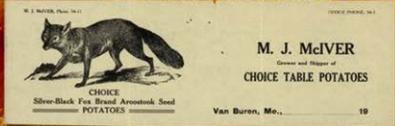
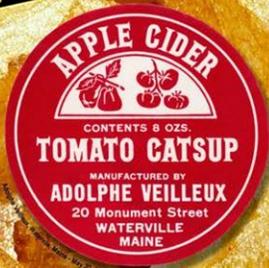
"And what do white people suppose we must think when we see they wish to take from us one piece of land after another, till we have no place to stand on, unless it is to drive us, our wives, and our little children away?

But if so great and so free a country as this would exterminate us, we have no chance anywhere else; we or our children must sooner or later be driven into the salt water and perish."

John Neptune, Nov. 1829

food

SELECTIONS FROM THE TRADEMARK COLLECTION

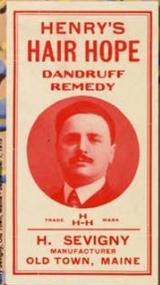
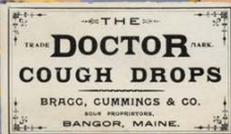


MAINE STATE ARCHIVES
AUGUSTA, MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Cure Ails

SELECTIONS FROM THE TRADEMARK COLLECTION



MAINE STATE ARCHIVES
AUGUSTA, MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Unique
Collections

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

By His Excellency George A. Gilmer
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this
State, and of the Militia thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:
KNOW YE, That

Robert W. Pooler whose
certificate and attestation is given
and made to the within document,
was, at the time of making the same,
holding and exercising the office of
Clerk of the Superior Court of
Chatham County in said State of
Georgia and that his certificate
is in due form.

THEREFORE, all due faith, credit and authority are, and ought
to be had and given to his attestation as such.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand,
and caused the Great Seal of this State to be put and affixed.

DONE at the State-House, in Milledgeville, this
day of May in the year of
our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty eight
and of the Independence of the United States of America the
thirty second.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
W. A. Smith
Secretary of State.

year 1838

Entered in the Court

W. A. Smith

W. A. Smith

Certified to as signed this second of May 1838

W. A. Smith Secy. St. Dept

Georgia,
Chatham County,

The Grand Jurors sworn chosen and selected
for the County of Chatham to wit, L. P. Henry foreman,
W. Bee, Les. Black, Geo. C. Bau, Amos Scudder, C. Stephens,
H. Haupt, S. B. Parkman, W. Mead, R. H. Fordwin,
J. Philbrick, Geo. A. Pacy, Geo. Lewis, Geo. Haupt Jr.,
Edw. Bourquin, M. C. Daniell, J. W. Morrett, Sol. Shoptell,
A. J. C. Shaw in the name and behalf of the Citizens
of Georgia, charge and accuse Daniel Philbrick and Edward
Kilmeron of the County and State aforesaid with the offence of
Simple Larceny. For that the said Daniel Philbrick and
Edward Kilmeron in the County and State aforesaid on the
eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand
eight hundred and thirty seven a certain negro man
slave named Atticus of the value of Six hundred dollars
the property of James Sagors and Henry Sagors of the
County and State aforesaid then and there being found
wrongfully, fraudulently and feloniously did steal take
and carry away contrary to the Law of said State the
good order peace and dignity thereof -
2nd Count,

And the Jurors aforesaid in the name and behalf
of the Citizens of Georgia further charge and accuse the
said Daniel Philbrick and Edward Kilmeron with having
committed the offence of Simple Larceny. For that the
said Daniel Philbrick and Edward Kilmeron in the
County and State aforesaid on the eighth day of May
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and thirty seven by artifice, fraud and by other means
feloniously, wrongfully and fraudulently did induce
a certain negro man slave named Atticus of the
value of Six hundred dollars the property of James
Sagors and Henry Sagors of the County and State
aforesaid then and there being to run away from his
Owners the said James Sagors and Henry Sagors with
intention to sell the said negro man slave named
Atticus and otherwise to appropriate the said negro
man slave named Atticus to their (Daniel Philbrick
and Edward Kilmeron) own use and to the use of their
heirs and thereby to deprive the said James Sagors

Case of Atticus the Slave, 1838

Extradition request from Georgia

I N
C O N G R E S S,
J U L Y 4, 1776.
A D E C L A R A T I O N
B Y T H E
R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S
O F T H E
U N I T E D S T A T E S O F A M E R I C A,
I N G E N E R A L C O N G R E S S A S S E M B L E D.

W H E N in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation until his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to TYRANNY only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly FIRMNESS his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and TYRANNY, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our Fellow Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country; to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited Domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress, in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury!—A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a TYRANT, is unfit to be the Ruler of a FREE PEOPLE!

Nor have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War; in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the SUPREME JUDGE of the World for the Rectitude of our Intention, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political Connexion between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our LIVES, our FORTUNES, and our SACRED HONOR.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.
ATTEST, CHARLES THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

I N C O U N C I L, J U L Y 17th, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Declaration of Independence be printed; and a Copy sent to the Ministers of each Parish, of every Denomination, within this STATE; and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective Congregations, as soon as divine Service is ended, in the Afternoon, on the first Lord's-Day after they shall have received it:—And after such Publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns, or Districts; who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town, or District Books, there to remain as a perpetual MEMORIAL thereof.

In the Name, and by Order of the COUNCIL, R. DERBY, Jun. President.
A true Copy Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

S A L E M, M A S S A C H U S E T T S - B A Y : Printed by E. RUSSELL, by Order of AUTHORITY.

Declaration of Independence



Civil War Collection

One of the most comprehensive collections, including:

More than 3000 photographs online

180,000 + pieces of correspondence

14,700 muster rolls

Head Quarters 20th Maine Vols.
Field near Gettysburg, Pa.
July 6th 1863

Sir,

In compliance with orders from Brigade & D. Co. I have the honor to submit the following Report of the part taken by the 20th Regt. Maine Vols, in the action of July 2^d and 3^d near Gettysburg, Pa.

On reaching the field at about 4 P.M. July 2^d, Col. Vincent commanding the Brigade, placing me on the left of the Brigade and consequently on the extreme left of our entire line of battle, instructed me that the enemy were expected shortly to make a desperate attempt to turn our left flank, and that the position assigned to me must be held at every hazard.

I established my line on the crest of a small spur of a rocky and wooded hill, and sent out at once a company of skirmishers on my left to guard against surprise on that unprotected flank.

These dispositions were scarcely made when the attack commenced, and the right of the Regt. found itself at once hotly engaged. Almost at the same moment, from a high rock which gave me a

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TWO DATABASES TO EXPLORE OUR COLLECTIONS

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As Maine's service hub for the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), the DigitalMaine Repository is working to make digital collections from all Maine cultural institutions freely accessible to the world.

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- Browse
- Keyword
- Names
- Dates

Use quotes around phrases

Use asterisk - slave* vs. slavery

Boolean searching (AND, OR, NOT)

- Try Advanced Search!
 - All fields
 - Subject (example: Maps)
 - 1/1/1630 - 12/31/1850

GIVE IT A TRY!

Using Digital Maine <https://digitalmaine.com/archives/>

1. What is the name of a trademarked patent medicine for jaundice?
2. What is the date of the earliest map by William Godsoe?

Using Archives Space <https://archives.maine.gov/>

1. How many database items do you find for smallpox?
2. Can you find a source referencing the death of George Washington?

HINT: QUOTATION MARKS AROUND KEYWORD PHRASES ARE HELPFUL!

HEATHER MORAN

ARCHIVIST

MAINE STATE ARCHIVES

207-287-5789

HEATHER.MORAN@MAINE.GOV

Questions?