THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, PORTLAND-GORHAM
PORTLAND CAMPUS

THE LOG:
RECORD OF A VOYAGE

WITH
TEXT, ILLUSTRATIONS, GRAPHICS
COMMENTARY, AND PERSONAL
HISTORY

"The history of our times is written in the works of each citizen."

UMPIRE PRODUCTIONS
JOHN M. DAY, EDITOR
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Preface

It was the purpose of the present yearbook staff to accomplish a two-fold objective in producing this book. Our foremost obligation was to produce an adequate review of the events at the University of Maine, Portland Campus in the year 1960-1971. Additionally, we felt that with the merger of Gorham and Portland, an era for our campus had come to a close. Drawing upon Portland's nautical heritage, we pictured the scope of our University in that of a ship recorded in its logs. Therefore, Empire Productions presents: The Log: A Record of a Voyage — the only log of the academic year 1970-1971, but also a history of our University, as it was conceived here at Portland.

In spite, the book follows prevailing trends prevalent in the late 19th century. Whatever available period material has been included to add to the book's authenticity. In covering campus events, yearbook staffs are always asked to include events, even though not included. The only content we can be certain that the pictures and text in this book will stimulate your memory — is shore. This Log is a catalyst which will aid you in reconstructing the year 1970-1971.

John McDay, Editor
Student Union, Portland
March 18, 1971

On September 1, 1689 a party of Indians canoed up a backwater in the early morning fog and attacked the Brackett clearing, the musket fire that rattleed in the orchard was the first major battle of the Second Indian War (1689-1697). Captain Anthony Brackett was wounded, and died shortly thereafter; Anthony Brackett, Jr. was taken prisoner; their farmstead was destroyed. Pompous and round Major Benjamin Church from Boston managed to repel the invasion, but the victory was brief and subsequent attacks brought about the complete abandonment of Falmouth and the coast. This section was to see no further white colonization until 1715.

Zachariah Brackett, one of the surviving sons of Anthony Brackett, Sr., returned in that year to reclaim the farm which had become deserted and overgrown after twenty-six years of disuse. With simultaneous resettlement close by, and a treaty ending the hostilities in 1698, the fields were again sown and a dwelling house erected near the spot on which later was constructed a crude colonial farmhouse.

The Back Cove farm, as the plot became known, remained Zachariah's property for twenty-five relatively quiet and prosperous years, while the young seaport approached its adolescence. One son, Zachariah's namesake, was born on the property in 1716 and lived to a venerable eighty-four, a rare age considering the common dispositions of the time. In 1740, the Brackett farm and outlying fields were sold to Joseph Noyes. Noyes served, in 1776, as a representative from the area, and in 1779 he was a member of a committee formed to author a "constitution for the Province" which determined what form of government this province of Massachusetts and Plymouth Bay would assume after the Declaration of Independence. By the following spring, public opinion underwent a change on the subject and so had Noyes.

Noyes retired from his appointment and enjoyed the reputation of being an honored townsman. Upon his death, he bequeathed the Back Cove farm to his eldest son, Josiah. Josiah had married Mary Lunt of Newbury in 1727; their youngest child, Sarah, married Moses Lunt in 1773 and to that family was bequeathed his 300 acres on the Neck, as the large peninsula was then of tradition called. Their son, Amos Lunt, who was without heir, sold the acreage to James Deering, the son of a prosperous and enterprising merchant, in 1802.

The land now entered its most respected and colorful period under the care of this honored and wealthy speculator. The farm was transformed from a series of hard-silled fields and orchards into a businessman's expansive country estate. Skilled labor was hired to cultivate and tend the land for the purpose of rededicating co appearance alone the acreage that had long been bloodied farmland. The boundaries of the renewed area included most of the land between the present boundaries of Forest and Deering Avenues, containing Deering Oaks Park and an area which extended a considerable distance to the west.
On the grassy knoll, Deering plotted and laid out designs for a rambling Mansion of the Federalist era. While directing the construction himself, he moved his family into the prerevolutionary farmhouse at the junction of Brighton Avenue and Falmouth Street. The substantial two-story wooden structure was conspicuous even though it was of a style common to the period, it dominated the area where Luther Boonie Hall now stands. The main house was broad and consisted of a few spacious, high-ceilinged and heavily decorated rooms; behind it extended a large ell from which a covered walkway led to a wing which housed the kitchen and servants' quarters. Scattered on the perimeter of the knoll were sheep barns, a carriage house, and a semi-buried ice house for the preservation of that expensive necessity. An immense galleried barn was parallel to but separated from the Mansion by a sweeping pebbled carriage drive which curved from the dusty street to the very doors of the great structure and was generously shaded by vase-like elms and aged maples. The commodious home was completed in 1804. Deering was delighted with this pleasant green-shrubbed estate properly befitting his own benevolent nature, and here he lavishly entertained his numerous social connections.

Situated far enough from the sea, the Mansion avoided damage when the British thoroughly shelled and burned Falmouth in the War of 1812. However, the site which had seen enough conflict in its early history played a new role in the violence of this hostility. Tradition holds that British prisoners were quartered in one section of a rear wing. Some forty privateers were registered out of Portland in those years, claiming and bringing so port fifty prize vessels. It is plausible that the Mansion was considered adequate and proper board for captured British officers until an exchange was provided.

Deering did not advocate separation from Massachusetts until the act became eminent in 1819. Portland, as the most populous and prosperous city in the new state, was to many the logical selection as state capital; the expansive, dominating hilltop was strongly favored as a suitable location for the new State Capitol Building once statehood was attained in 1820. After the signing of the state's constitution in the First Parish Church, the legislature met at Portland from 1820 to 1832.

The commodious Deering Mansion now fell into its finest and most celebrated days. James Deering was at the height of pros-
perity. His social connections were agreeable, and the affable host extended hospitality to celebrity and plebian alike—an era can be read in their names alone; untold sadness and immeasurable fame in their final reputations. Deering’s sister, Sarah, married Commodore Edward Preble, the renowned subduer of the Barbary Pirates and Father of the United States Navy. By marriage, he was affiliated with Lincoln’s Secretary of the Treasury and former United States Senator, William Pitt Fessenden. Daniel Webster walked the Mansion’s halls; swarthy Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, danced in its glittering parlors; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, resident of Portland, read poetry on the green lawn beneath the elm trees. Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, personally inspected the construction of brooding Fore Gorges in the harbor, solemnly indicative of the storms then gathering. In the corps attending the lean and dignified Secretary was Robert E. Lee of Virginia.

The War of Rebellion, while dearly expending the lives of thousands of Maine soldiers in celebrated and infamous battles alike, left unaltered the boundaries of the state, but profoundly altered the complexion of its residents. Times were no kind to the Deering family yet they remained unwilling to sell any substantial portion of the land surrounding the Mansion for fourteen years. A common steel-plate map of 1875, “A Bird’s Eye View of Portland,” pictures a single railroad spur straggling along Forest Avenue with no other buildings lying between this track and Deering Avenue save the Mansion and extending farm buildings.

It was not until 1879 that the Deerings sold a large portion of Deering Oaks to the city. This confined the boundaries of the family estate solely within the limits of the municipal borders of the town of Deering, named for the landowner. James Deering, Western Falmouth was ruled off as Westbrook in 1814, and a portion of that municipality, Deering, was incorporated in 1871; it was later re-annexed by Portland in 1899.

The Great Portland Fire of 1866 forced many prominent burned-out and homeless families onto the remaining Deering land, and the family sold much of the satellite areas of the now fallow farmland for house lots. In 1946, when Portland Junior College was itself seeking a new home, the Deering acreage had been diminished from three hundred to eighteen acres.

Portland Junior College was conceived during the hard times of the thirties. In the early years of the Great Depression, several local men became concerned with providing an effective advanced education for the aggregation of high school graduates who found themselves unable to afford, or to attend, colleges in other areas. By cooperation with the trustees and the staff of the Portland Young Men’s Christian Association, which shared the concern for higher education, the group evolved a plan whereby college courses would be offered inexpensively in Portland through the use of the facilities and rooms of the YMCA building on Forest Avenue. In 1933, the legislature granted the assembly the right to award degrees and four reputable Maine colleges, as well as Boston University, promised their aid.

Two freshman programs were announced for that initial year: one in Liberal Arts, acceptable to Maine colleges; and a second in Business Administration, identical with that offered by the well known Boston University College of Business Administration. The Dean of that Branch, Everett W. Lord, directed five full-time instructors and several professors who engaged in the planning and development of the institution. Seventy students comprised the complete enrollment of the first year. Seven years later, Portland Junior College was accorded two distinct honors: it was recognized by the United States Office of Education as an accredited Junior College; and secondly, it was approved as a unit of the Civilian Pilot Training Program by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The former event is notable for its own sake; the latter is of significance because it marks the beginning of a deep involvement of a very singular man.

Luther I. Bonney was one of the original group of concerned men who had provided the germ for the institution, and he was appointed a Dean of the college. A graduate of Bates College, a scholar of Latin and Greek, he re-entered the world of education from the world of business in 1933.

The student body was reduced to a minimum of fourteen in 1943 when, with the necessities of the broadening War, Peen-
The college then suspended all further scholastic activities for the duration of the great conflict, and many students served in the Second World War were never to return. The veterans who did return in 1945 made it clear that they would eagerly endeavor to complete an interrupted education or begin study for a degree. All were well provided for under the clauses of the GI Bill, and the attraction of an education basically financed by the government drew large numbers of ex-GIs who had never finished high school or who lacked the proper basic courses necessary for admission. The college's initial enrollment of seventy swelled to two hundred and fifty before alarm curtailed further enrollment. The original quarters at the Lee Memorial Building on the corner of India and Congress Street proved woefully inadequate before the end of the first six week term. The classes were then moved to the Mountain View Recreational Center in South Portland. They remained in the Federal project which was intended for the service of shipyard workers until, in July of 1949, the search for a permanent home turned desperately to the Deering Estate.

Six acres were purchased from the estate in September of 1946, including the now decrepit Mansion, outlying barns and sheds, and the ancient Cape Cod on Brighton Avenue. The proud Mansion had fallen into immeasurable disrepair when the college assumed ownership from Deering Noyes. The gates were tumbled and askew; grass and weeds had grown through the cracked pavements and rotted floorboards; and the great paneled federalist door had long before been broken down and now hung away. Inside, destruction by vandals was beyond repair. Where once poets, prisoners, Vice Presidents, generals and rebels had walked in carpeted halls and danced in plush, crystal-lit parlors, there now remained only decayed walls, bare and broken floors, shattered windows and overturned bannisters. The sad assembly of monumental disrepair was torn down a few years later, in 1952.

The great gabled barn, built in 1804, was of a firmer construction and still basically sound; the aged Cape Cod was converted into comfortable office space adequate for the college's small administration. The barn was restructured inside into a spacious auditorium, and redesigned outside into a handsome, white, multi-windowed landmark, carefully preserving the radial, leaded-glass windows that had flashed in the sun of many a faded summer. The basement was transformed into a knotty pine student lounge, and a section was converted into showers; the assembly hall above could accommodate four
hundred, adequate at this time. The hand-hewn timbers of a cen­
tury past were preserved exactly as they had been pegged into
place in 1804, and on the outside, the original stable door
window was incorporated into the design, dominating the front
door of a campus building that was the focus of campus life for
many years. This remarkable example of colonial architecture
was razed in 1965 to make room for the construction of the
present Science Building. Several buildings of prefabricated
construction, donated by the Federal Government, replaced the
sheds and served as classrooms, offices and the present bookstore.

The merger between the University of Maine and Portland
Junior College was enacted in 1957, and by it the university
system acquired a rare plot of colonial history. Luther Bonney
remained as local administrator during the period of transition.
Then on December 2, 1958, he received the honor of being
appointed Dean Emeritus by the University of Maine trustees.
The new Dean of the Portland Campus was William L. Irvine.
The campus began to grow rapidly; it began to reach into the
community, the community from whose concern came its seed.
Payson Smith Hall was constructed in 1960 destroying with its
appearance an elm tree which was said to have been brought by
ship to America from Fontainebleau, France and planted long
before the accompanying great elms and maples which have
shaded the knoll since the days of James Deering. In 1961 the
merger of Portland College was approved by the 100th Maine
Legislature, it was soon after this that the School of Law, now
housed in the former Portland College buildings on High Street,
was also incorporated into the university system. In 1962 the
University reached still further into the community with the
establishment of the Continuing Education Division.

William L. Whiting served as the administrative head of the
Portland Campus from 1961 to 1965. During his administration
Luther Bonney Hall and the attached library wing were
constructed on the site where once had stood the impressive
Deering Mansion. In the fall of 1965, Dr. David R. Fink, Jr.
became the new Dean. In 1968 he was promoted as Provost and
in 1970 he was moved to the Chancellor's staff. During his term
on the Portland Campus the Gymnasium and Science Building
with the Southworth Planetarium and Computer Center were
built. Large parking areas were constructed and several build-
ings on the Campus perimeter were purchased, including those which now house the Student Union and various faculty offices. After Dean Fink’s promotion, he was replaced by Dean Edward S. Godfrey of the School of Law for one semester. In the summer of 1970 the merger between the Portland Campus of the University of Maine and Gorham State Teachers College was approved and enacted; thus beginning another era in the history of the University, the pages of which are yet to be written.

The reed-choked backwaters which the Indians once canoed to attack the Brackett farm have long since been replaced by the tennis courts in the Oaks. For Gorges still broods grey and overgrown in the harbor that has not seen sails for fifty years.

This land which common men of the soil cleared with axe; to which exceptional men brought education during a depression and war; and on which a student body, as varied as its history, now walks, holds silently a history all its own. A student body, that is not insensitive to the lessons of the past, here strives for knowledge and understanding.
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