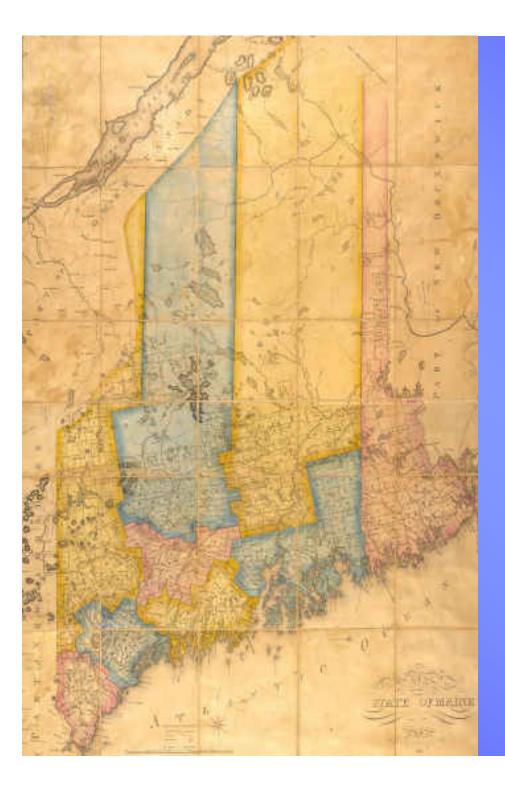
Bicentennial Boot Camp!



Liam Riordan

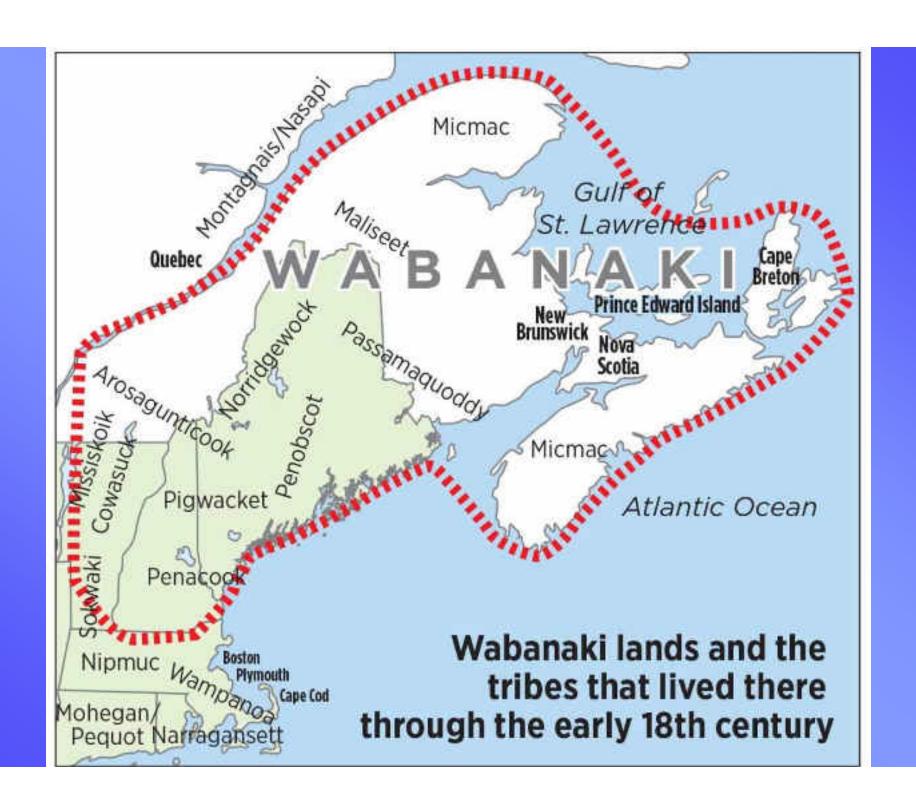
Department of History, University of Maine

MAM Annual Meeting November 10, 2017



Maine became the 23rd U.S. state March 15, 1820

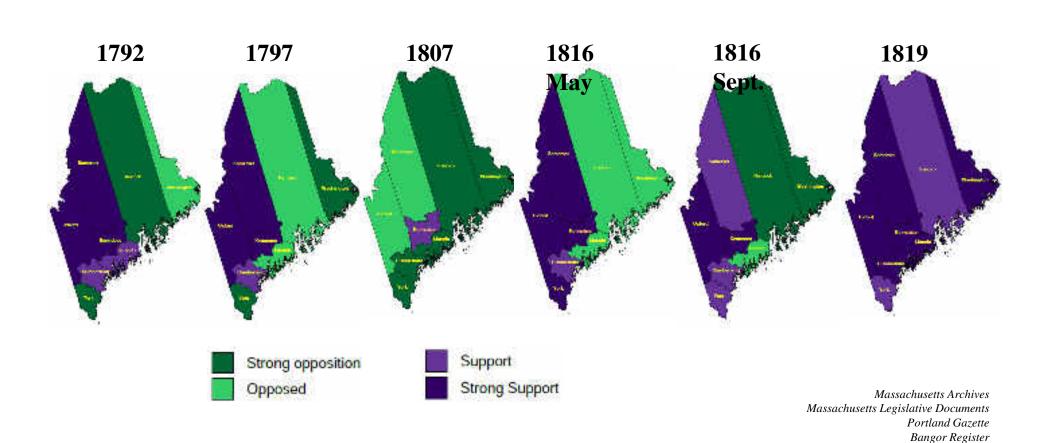
Moses Greenleaf, map (1820)
Online exhibit,
"Maine's Greatest Mapmaker,"
Osher Map Library, USM

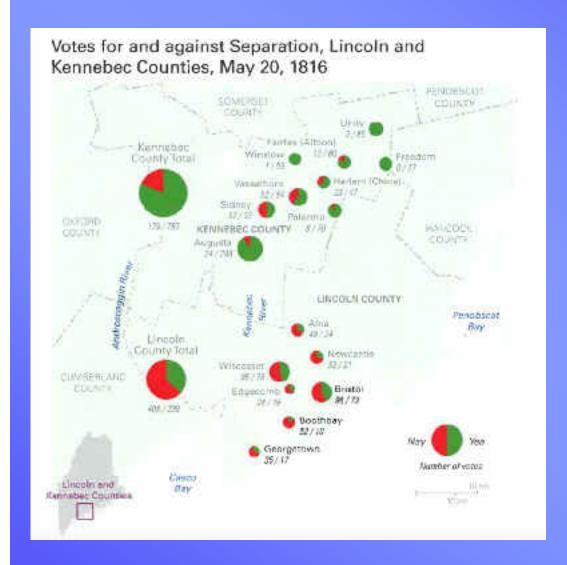


1) Were there "two Maines" even before statehood?



Six Maine Separation Elections, 1792-1819 County-Level Voting Data

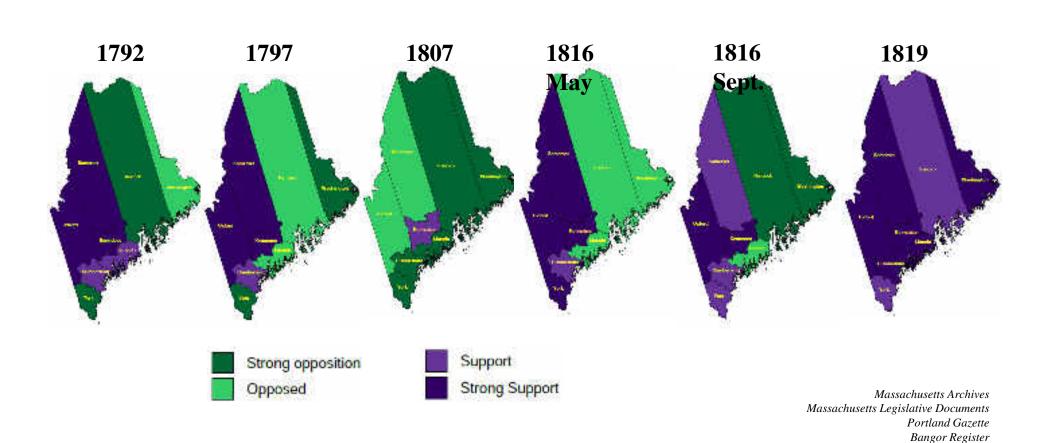




May 1816 Vote Lincoln and Kennebec Counties

Historical Atlas of Maine, plate 20 (detail)

Six Maine Separation Elections, 1792-1819 County-Level Voting Data



Maine State Constitution, 1819-20

STATE OF MAINE.

House or Respensarious, June 1st, 1820.

On mann, That two hundred copies of the Construction of the United States, together with the Constitution of this State, and the act untitled "An Art relating to the Separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and Independent State," be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Attest.

J. LORING CHILD, Clest.

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE.

We the people of Maine, in order to establish justice, immre tranquility, provide for our mutual defence, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of Liberty, acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in affording as an epiperanity, so favorable to the design; and, implering his aid and direction in its accomplishment, do agree to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the style and title of the State of Maine, and do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the government of the same.

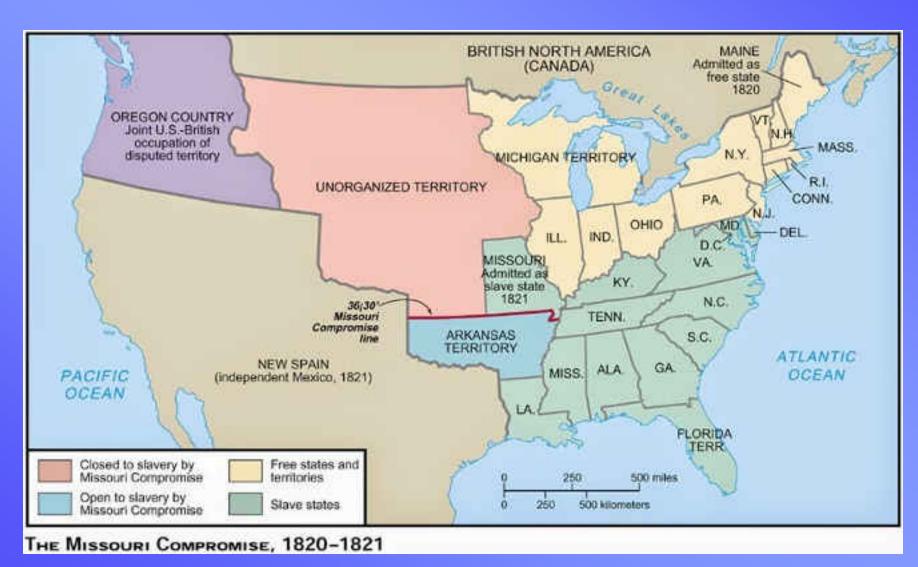
ARTICLE L

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Sccr. 1. All mentare born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unallenable Rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, protecting and protecting property, and of pursaing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SECT. 2. All power is inherent in the people; all first governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their henefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.

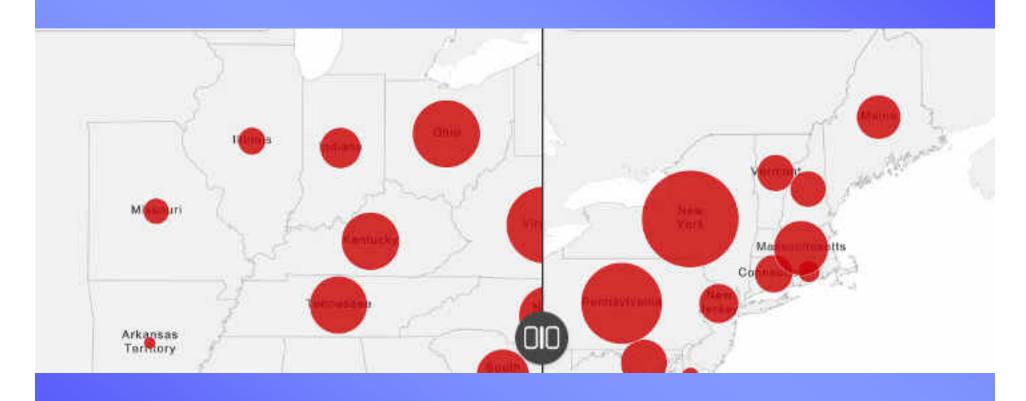
2) Slavery and Maine? National Crisis, 1819-1821



Thomas Jefferson to US Congressman John Holmes of Alfred, Maine, April 22, 1820 montacello apro as so

I thank you Dear Six for the copy you have been sa lound as to send me of the latter to exour constituents on the Misson question , it is appropriate grackfination to them. I have for a long time scare i to not newspapers or gray any attention to proble affairs, confident they were end and hande and content to be a gracery in our back to the charles which iam not distant. but this momentus question like a fire butting the right, awalened and filled or with terror. A commissioned it at once a the will of the line it is hashed indeed for the moment but there is a required only, not a final continue as gargraphical him, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once concinced and hold up to the enjoy previous of man, will never be oblivered and every in a time will marked deeper and deeper I can say with mounts truth that there is not a man on earth who would rample some than I would to relieve in I on this heavy represent, in any practically way therefore of that hims of me - party for so it is mismamed, is a bagatable which would not not me . second thought, if in that way a general emencipation and expelliation could be effections and gradually and with durs acrifices. Which it might be but, in it is me have the wolf by the ear, and we can neither hold him nor sepala let him so, justice is in one scale and self prosestation in the athere of one thing I am certain, that as the parrage of claves from one state to and has would not make a clave of a single human being who would not be so without it so their diffusion over a greater surface would to be the mindered ty happing and proportionally facilitate the accompliance of their evancipation by dividing the burther on a greater number of co-adjutors an alphon too from this act of prouse would remove the jealous, oxided by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of mon in - prairy a state. This certainly is the exclusive right of every state thick nothing 18168 John Holow erg

Comparing Maine & Missouri: State Populations in 1830



3) Where to Draw the Border?

Mitchell Map (4th ed, 1775) Treaty of Paris 1783

International Uncertainty & Local Turmoil

Boundary Claimed by the United States, 1821–1842



Boundary Claimed by Great Britain, 1821–1842



Boundary Proposed by King of Netherlands, 1831



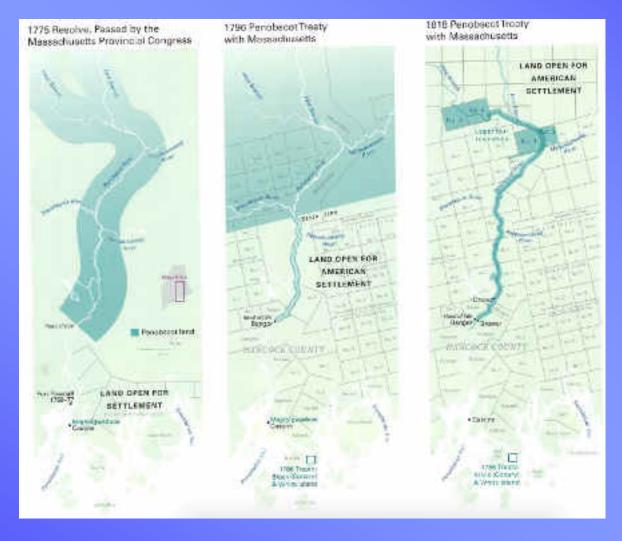
Boundary of Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842



4) What did statehood mean for Wabanaki sovereignty?



Tribal Diplomacy and Politics



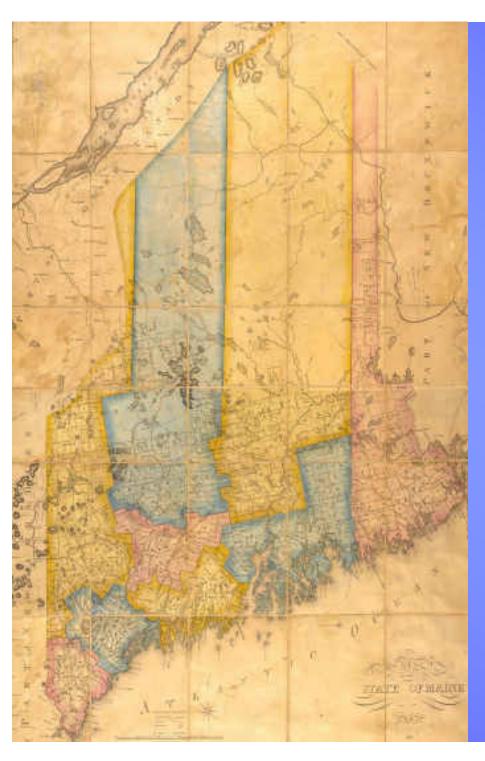
Historical Atlas of Maine, plate 23 (detail)

Wabanaki Political Rights



- •Tribal representatives, 1820-2015
- •federal voting rights, 1924
- Maine implementation, 1953-1967

Lucy Nicolar: first Penobscot to vote in a federal election (1954)



How should we commemorate the state bicentennial in 2019-20?

Download bicentennial resources at the UMaine Humanities Center website: umaine.edu/mhc/me-bicentennial

email Liam riordan@maine.edu