

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Report to the
Joint Standing Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs
on

LD 261, "Resolve, Directing the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum Commission To Study the Replacement of Statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection"

Maine Arts Commission
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
Maine State Museum

January 15, 2016

This report is made in response to LD 261, "Resolve, Directing the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum Commission To Study the Replacement of Statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection" which contained the following stipulations :

Sec. 1. Maine Arts Commission, Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Maine State Museum Commission to study replacement of statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection. Resolved: That the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum Commission, referred to in this resolve as "the cultural commissions," shall study and develop recommendations regarding the potential replacement of one or both statues currently in the National Statuary Hall Collection in the United States Capitol, including the following:

1. The public's interest in replacing one or both statues contributed by Maine currently in the National Statuary Hall Collection;
2. The public's interest in installing the statue of Governor William King, which is currently in the National Statuary Hall, in the Maine State House for Maine's bicentennial in 2020;
3. The public's interest in reinstalling the statue of Governor William King in the National Statuary Hall after Maine's bicentennial if the statue is installed in the Maine State House for Maine's bicentennial;
4. The necessary procedures for accomplishing the replacement of the statues in the National Statuary Hall;
5. The necessary procedures for accomplishing installation of the statue of Governor William King in the Maine State House and reinstallation of the statue in the National Statuary Hall after Maine's bicentennial; and
6. The feasibility of accomplishing the tasks recommended by the cultural commissions study as a result of this resolve, including potential costs and sources of outside funding.

Introduction

Two statues represent Maine in the National Statuary Hall Collection. The older one depicts William King (1768-1852), a passionate advocate for independent Maine statehood and Maine's first governor. It was carved in marble by Franklin Simmons, perhaps the foremost sculptor Maine has produced, and was presented to the federal government in 1878. The other is of Hannibal Hamlin (1809-1891), who served as a US congressman and US senator, a Maine governor, and as vice-president during Abraham Lincoln's first term. His statue, which was sculpted by Charles Tefft, is of bronze and was installed in 1935.



Hannibal Hamlin

In furtherance of this project, Bernard Fishman, Director of the Maine State Museum, and Julie Richard, Executive Director of the Maine Arts Commission, travelled to Washington. They examined the Maine statues and saw the hundred or so other statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection. They also met with officials representing the office of the Architect of the Capitol, and met with Maine Senator Susan Collins and the staff of Maine Congressional Representative Bruce Poliquin to acquaint them with the statuary project and to inform them about some of the work of their agencies.



William King



View of one section of Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol



Bernard Fishman and Julie Richard in front of William King statue

Findings

A. Public Interest

The legislature called upon the study to determine the public's interest in replacing one or both Maine statues, and to gauge the public's interest in re-installing the statue of Governor William King in the Maine State House for Maine's bicentennial in 2020 and in returning the King statue to the National Statuary Hall after the bicentennial.

To determine levels of public interest, a public survey was devised and then distributed to some 6,000 contacts in the databases of the Maine Arts Commission. The survey asked respondents to consider whether either or both of the present statues should be replaced. The survey went on to provide two lists of five possible replacement candidates each, one list of women and one of men, with a provision for write-in suggestions as well. Participants were asked to select one candidate from each list, including any write-ins. The survey and its results may be viewed in Attachment A. In addition, a press release was issued, and articles in the Portland Press Herald, the Bangor Daily News, the Kennebec Journal, Keep Me Current and WCSH6 reported on the study and the availability of the survey (see Attachment B).

The survey was structured to prevent participants from completing it more than once. Over 1,200 responses were tabulated. Approximately 63% of the respondents wanted the King statue replaced, and 53% wanted the Hamlin statue replaced.

Of the historical figures suggested to replace the existing statues, the clear favorite was Margaret Chase Smith, who secured 47% of the votes cast. On the male side, Joshua Chamberlain was the most favored, getting 39% of the votes. In each case the preferred figures were significantly ahead of their competitors, the number three choice being Henry Wadsworth Longfellow with 18% of the votes.

The federal officials contacted in Washington discouraged the possibility of moving the King statue to Maine only to move it back again to Washington, and so this matter was not addressed in the survey.

Procedures

A. Guidelines for Accomplishing Changes in Statues

The study was asked to identify the procedures necessary to accomplish the replacement of statues in the Statuary Hall. Those requirements are conveniently described in Attachment C, 'Procedure and Guidelines for Replacement of Statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection.'

The process is a fairly complex and carefully regulated one, being under the supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol. The most salient summary points are:

1. The state resolution requesting the replacement of a statue must be adopted by the legislature and be approved by the governor.
2. All relevant costs must be paid by the state.
3. Designated entities associated with the US Capitol or related agencies must approve virtually every step of the process, including the design of the new statue and where the statue to be replaced will be put by the receiving state.

Feasibility

A. Issues of Feasibility, including Costs

The study was asked to examine the general feasibility of accomplishing the tasks related to replacing one or more of the statues, including costs. Concerning expenses, the representative of the Architect of the Capitol stated that a rough measure might be the cost of the bronze statue of Barry Goldwater which Arizona recently completed (2015) and gave to the Statuary Collection in replacement of a statue of John Campbell Greenway. The cost of Arizona's statue of Barry Goldwater was about \$ 200,000. That figure was supposed to include transportation expenses but did not apparently include any special activities, such as having engineering studies done (see below), and may not have included the costs of ceremonies, etc. We estimate the preliminary cost of replacing a statue to be in the \$ 250,000 range or higher.

B. Special Considerations

The representative of the Architect of the Capitol reminded us that commemoration by monumental statue is a traditional and archaic practice no longer relatively easy to accomplish. Good representational sculptors who can work in marble or other stones are now rare, and so most new statues are executed in bronze. Indeed, good representational sculptors in any medium are scarce. If this project goes forward in Maine it would be appropriate to consider having a national or even international search for an appropriate sculptor.

It has been suggested that, if the statue of William King were to return to Maine, it might be placed in the State House or in the Atrium of the nearby Cultural Building. Engineering studies would have to be undertaken to determine if the floor loading capacity is adequate at either proposed location to support such a weight. In addition, if the floor loading capacity required

enhancement at either place, the cost of doing so might be high and result in considerable dislocation of public services during construction.

It would be much easier from a physical point of view to consider putting a returned statue outside, perhaps on the grounds of the State House or the Cultural Building. From a curatorial standpoint, installing the William King statue in an outside location is not recommended for the long term preservation of this art work. However, the Hannibal Hamlin statue is of bronze, and might well be a good candidate for outside emplacement: bronze is quite durable and for that reason has since antiquity been favored for outside sculpture.

Conclusions

- Based on the survey, the public expressed a desire to replace both statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection. Margaret Chase Smith was the preferred historical figure to replace any superseded statue, with Joshua Chamberlain as the next most favored.
- The cost would be substantial but not in itself absolutely prohibitive, coming in at perhaps \$ 250,000 per statue, including paying the sculptor, fabricating the statue and pedestal, transporting the statue to the US Capitol, moving and erecting the replaced statue, paying for the unveiling ceremony, and any other related expenses.
- The State of Maine would be responsible for raising all the necessary funds, though the money could come from non-state sources.
- Every aspect of the process would have to be approved by a federal agency.
- Careful thought, perhaps accompanied by engineering studies and even some construction, would have to be provided to determine how returned statues might best and most safely be displayed.

Our three agencies stand ready to assist the legislature and the executive in any further capacity regarding this effort.

Bernard Fishman, Director of the Maine State Museum
 Kirk F. Mohny, Director of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission
 Julie A. Richard, Executive Director of the Maine Arts Commission
 Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr., State Historian



MAINE ARTS COMMISSION

Constant Contact Survey Results

Survey Name: Statue Replacement Survey_Nov 2015

Response Status: Partial & Completed

Filter: None

12/15/2015 3:30 PM EST



TextBlock:

Please complete this four-question survey to help us to determine whether one or both of the Maine statues in the U.S. Capitol National Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. should be replaced--and if so, by which historic Maine figure. Presently, Maine's statues in the collection depict William King, our state's first governor, and Hannibal Hamlin, a Maine governor and Abraham Lincoln's Vice-President.

Do you think that Maine's

*statue of William King, now

representing Maine in the National Statuary Hall Collection in Washington, D.C.,
should be replaced?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			818	67.3 %
No			396	32.5 %
No Response(s)			1	<1 %
		Totals	1215	100%

Do you think that Maine's
*statue of Hannibal Hamlin, now
representing Maine in the Statuary Hall Collection in Washington, D.C., should
be replaced?

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes			646	53.1 %
No			566	46.5 %
No Response(s)			3	<1 %
		Totals	1215	100%

TextBlock:

If either of these statues is replaced, which Maine
historical figure would you choose as a replacement? Below are ten
names, five men and five women. Please choose one name in each group, or submit a write-in for consideration.

MEN

Joshua Chamberlain (1828-1914), born in Brewer, was an outstanding Union field officer in the Civil War, especially noteworthy for

his command of the 20th Maine Regiment at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Chamberlain also served as governor of Maine and president of Bowdoin College.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), born in Portland, was the most important American poet of the 19th century, celebrated nationally and abroad. He was also a professor at Bowdoin College and at Harvard.

Percival B. Baxter (1876-1969), born in Portland, was a highly-respected governor of Maine from 1921-25, noteworthy among many other things for opposing the Ku Klux Klan. He donated lands to the state which today constitute Baxter State Park.

Winslow Homer (1836-1910), born in Boston, was one of the most celebrated American illustrators and painters of all time.

After 1882, he lived primarily in Prouts Neck, Maine, where he painted some of his greatest maritime scenes.

L.L. Bean (Leon Leonwood Bean) (1872-1967), born in Greenwood, Maine, was an inventor and the founder and long-term president of L.L.Bean, a company supplying camping, hunting and outdoor gear that has become almost synonymous with Maine itself. He insisted on a truly remarkable level of customer service and business integrity.

Answer	0%	100%	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Joshua Chamberlain			472	38.8 %
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow			223	18.3 %
Percival B. Baxter			131	10.7 %
Winslow Homer			69	5.6 %
L.L. Bean (Leon Leonwood Bean)			85	6.9 %
Other			52	4.2 %
No Response(s)			183	15.0 %
Totals			1215	100%

WOMEN

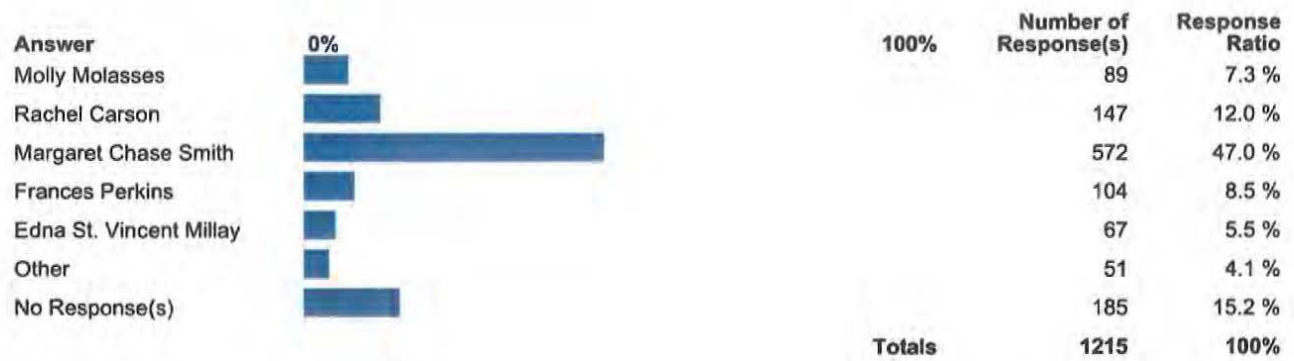
Molly Molasses (1775-1867), born as Mary Pelagie in the Penobscot River Valley, was a Penobscot who through her long life fearlessly defended the rights of her people, and established for herself a life remarkable for its independence from convention and fierce self-determination.

Rachel Carson (1907-1964), born in Springdale, Pennsylvania, also lived in Southport Island, Maine. She achieved recognition as a marine biologist, and fame through two of her books, *The Sea Around Us* (1951) and *The Silent Spring* (1962). She is considered an essential founder of the modern environmental movement.

Margaret Chase Smith (1897-1995), born in Skowhegan, was the first woman to represent Maine in the US Congress and the US Senate. Her long senate career (Republican, 1949-1973) was marked by thoughtful moderation and fierce opposition to the demagoguery and hysteria of the 'red'-baiting McCarthy period. She was the first woman to be proposed by a major party for nomination as a candidate for President of the United States.

Frances Perkins (1880-1965), born in Boston, always considered Maine her home and is buried in Newcastle, Maine. A determined advocate for workers' rights and improved labor conditions, she was appointed Secretary of Labor by Franklin Roosevelt and participated in the development of much New Deal Legislation, particularly the Social Security Act of 1935.

Edna St. Vincent Millay (1892-1950), born in Rockland, Maine, was among the finest American poets of the 20th century, receiving the Pulitzer Prize in 1923. Much of her work explored feminist themes and her unconventional personal life was in step with her habits of self-assurance and personal freedom.



Survey asks who should stand for Maine in National Statuary Hall

📄 www.pressherald.com/2015/11/25/survey-asks-who-should-stand-for-maine-in-national-statuary-hall/

By Kevin Miller Staff Writer | @KevinMillerPPH | 207-791-6312

It's not Election Day, but Mainers are nonetheless being asked to help decide who represents the state in the U.S. Capitol.

Three of the state's cultural institutions are [conducting an online survey](#) about whether Maine should replace one or both of the two statues – depicting Gov. William King and Vice President Hannibal Hamlin – that are now part of the National Statuary Hall Collection in Washington, D.C. Each state has two statues in the collection, which lines the hallways of the Capitol building as well as the Capitol Rotunda and National Statuary Hall.

Photo of Gen. Joshua Chamberlain taken in 1864. Courtesy of the Maine State Archives.

The survey was prompted by [discussion in the Legislature last session](#) about whether to swap out the statue for King, Maine's first governor, with one honoring Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, the Civil War hero who would later serve as governor and president of Bowdoin College. The sponsor of a bill to begin the exchange process, Senate Republican Leader Garrett Mason of Lisbon Falls argued that Chamberlain's feats at the pivotal Battle of Gettysburg and throughout the Civil War made him more of a national figure than King, who led the push for Maine to break away from Massachusetts.

Lawmakers balked at a bill to send Chamberlain to Washington and bring King back to Augusta, but instead [passed a resolve](#) directing the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum Commission to study the issue.

The online survey will be active through Dec. 15 and is available through a link on the Maine Arts Commission's website, mainearts.maine.gov. The cultural agencies will also examine the costs, process and general feasibility of replacing one or both of the statues.

In addition to asking whether the statues should be replaced, the survey polls respondents on 10 potential successors – five men and five women – with the option of suggesting alternatives.

The five male choices are: Chamberlain, poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, former Gov. Percival P. Baxter, painter Winslow Homer and Leon Leonwood Bean. The five female choices are: Molly Molasses of the Penobscot Nation, naturalist and author Rachel Carson, former U.S. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, former Labor Secretary Frances Perkins and poet Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Congress allows states to request to exchange statues through a process laid out in law. The process begins with a resolve from the state legislature identifying the new person to be honored and his or her qualifications as well as creating a commission to select a sculptor and to raise funds for the replacement. The Joint Committee on the Library of Congress must approve the swap, as well as the design of the new statue.

King's statue has been part of the national collection in the Capitol since 1878. Before serving one year as Maine's first governor, King was a successful entrepreneur who represented the Topsham-Bath area in the Massachusetts General Court and was a central figure in Maine's gaining full statehood in 1820. Hamlin served as Abraham Lincoln's vice president during Lincoln's first term, a period dominated by the Civil War. Hamlin also represented Maine in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives.

BANGOR DAILY NEWS (<http://bangordailynews.com/>)

Should Maine's statues in DC be replaced with L.L. Bean and Margaret Chase Smith? Take this survey (<https://bangordailynews.com/2015/11/28/news/state/should-maines-statues-in-dc-be-replaced-with-l-l-bean-and-margaret-chase-smith-take-this-survey/>)

By Dan MacLeod (<https://bangordailynews.com/author/dmacleod/>), BDN Staff
Posted Nov. 28, 2015, at 7:05 a.m.

Note: The survey is not currently working. We apologize for the inconvenience.

Back in February, a state senator introduced a bill that aimed to replace a statue of Maine's first governor, William King, in the U.S. Congress' National Statuary Hall (<http://www.google.com/url?q=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.aoc.gov%2Fcapitol-hill%2Fnational-statuary-hall-collection%2Fabout-national-statuary-hall-collection&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AFQjCNGKRArTropSZcyNnr2oKVuY4FVTrQ>).

Garrett Mason, R-Lisbon, wanted to see Civil War hero Joshua Chamberlain take King's place in the hall, which features statues from two famous people from each of the 50 states.

The legislature ended up funding a study (http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/bills_127th/billtexts/SPO09902.asp) to examine this issue — like it does — to the tune of \$3,000.

Basically, the question is: Does anybody want to replace one — or both — of these statues? And if so, with whom should we replace them?

Which brings us to this week, when the Maine Arts Commission sent out a survey (<http://survey.constantcontact.com/survey/a07ebv8xkavih6i34zm/a01kaihj8px7t/questions>) asking people exactly those questions.

The group, along with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum, has 10 possible replacements on a survey, but you can write in your own if you want.

Here's the list:

- » Joshua Chamberlain
- » Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- » Percival B. Baxter
- » Winslow Homer
- » Leon Leonwood Bean
- » Molly Molasses
- » Rachel Carson
- » Margaret Chase Smith
- » Frances Perkins
- » Edna St. Vincent Millay

Who do you think deserves to be immortalized in the museum? Take the survey here (<http://survey.constantcontact.com/survey/a07ebv8xkavih6i34zm/a01kaihj8px7t/questions>).

<https://bangordailynews.com/2015/11/28/news/state/should-maines-statues-in-dc-be-replaced-with-l-l-bean-and-margaret-chase-smith-take-this-survey/> (<https://bangordailynews.com/2015/11/28/news/state/should-maines-statues-in-dc-be-replaced-with-l-l-bean-and-margaret-chase-smith-take-this-survey/>) printed on November 30, 2015

DOWN THE ROAD APIECE: Hunt is on for some model Mainers

John McDonald | Posted: Wednesday, December 2, 2015 4:02 pm

All 50 states are allowed two statues of famous persons in Statuary Hall in the U. S. Capital building in Washington, D.C. Can you name Maine's two famous persons? I bet you can't. I wasn't sure, so I looked it up. Maine's two famous persons are William King, Maine's first governor, and Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's vice president.

But they might not be there long. That's because last February, a state senator introduced a bill that aimed to evict at least one of the statues – the one of William King – with another famous native son or daughter deemed more worthy of the space.

Sen. Garrett Mason, R-Lisbon, wants to see Civil War hero Joshua Chamberlain take King's place in the hall, and he thinks Gov. King's time is up.

It's not known if King's statue will be returned to Maine or if a suitable place will be found for it. Hopefully, it won't suffer further indignities by being posted for sale on Craig's List or eBay.

Mason's bill asks the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine State Museum and the Maine Preservation Commission to study the whole question and do a survey and let legislators know what they recommend. Fortunately, Gov. King won't be offended by his possible eviction because he's dead. In fact, one of the main requirements for getting your statue into Statuary Hall is that you be deader than a doornail.

The free-spending Legislature ended up funding a study to examine this whole issue – like it does – to the tune of \$3,000.

Basically, the question is: Does anybody want to replace one or both of these statues? And if so, with whom should we replace them?

So, Maine Arts Commission has sent out a survey asking people those exact questions. They even came up with a list of 10 possible replacements, which are on the survey. You can write in your own suggestions, if you want.

What if the Maine Arts Commission survey produces so many great replacement suggestions that the Legislature decides to ask the Statuary Hall people if we could have a "Mainer of the Week" on display in the hall? Then everyone would be satisfied that their favorite historic Maine figure is getting the recognition he or she deserves.

If the other 50 states adopted the same plan, they'd have dozens of different statues coming and going

every week. All that activity would sure make statuary hall a much more attractive destination. Here's the list of favorites so far:

- Joshua Chamberlain
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- Percival B. Baxter
- Winslow Homer
- Leon Leonwood Bean
- Molly Molasses
- Rachel Carson
- Margaret Chase Smith
- Frances Perkins
- Edna St. Vincent Millay

If you have a favorite Mainer you think should be cast in bronze or carved in stone and placed on display in Statuary Hall, make sure you let the arts commission know – www.mainearts.com.

Who knows where all this will lead?

John McDonald is the author of five books on Maine, including “John McDonald’s Maine Trivia: A User’s Guide to Useless Information.” Contact him at mainestoryteller@yahoo.com.

Representing Maine in National Statuary Hall



Swapping statues in National Statuary Hall. WLBS

Justin Shrair 7:40 p.m. EST December 13, 2015



(Photo: NEWS CENTER)

BANGOR, Maine (NEWS CENTER) -- Every state in the U.S. has two statues of historical figures that line the hallways of the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. Two statues meant to represent the culture and lifestyle of that state.

Now, several cultural agencies are assessing whether Maine's should be replaced and are asking for the public's help with the decision. NEWS CENTER's headed into downtown Bangor to see what Mainers knew about those two figures.

Hannibal Hamlin and William King; two former statesmen represented in Washington D.C. King was Maine's First Governor. Hamlin was Abraham Lincoln's Vice President, and Maine's 26th governor. But are their statues the best representations of our state? That is the main question.

"This is just an opportunity to potentially change out one of the statues, because of the bicentennial coming up" said Julie Richard, the Executive Director of the Maine Arts Commission.

"Offering an opportunity for others to represent Maine, is a good way to realize that history isn't stagnant, and that what it means to represent a state is different to different generations" said Jamie Rice of the Maine Historical Society.

The assessment is being done by Maine's Arts and Historic Preservation Commissions and the State Museum. There are 10 names on the list, 5 men and 5 women.

Their job is to look at the big picture weighing the cost to replace the figures with public opinion along with other factors. NEWS CENTER decided to do some asking, ourselves. Some were opinionated.

"I think they should stay but if they are to be replaced, I could suggest probably Joshua Chamberlain as a replacement, a prominent Maine figure..." said Colby Darling an Area Resident.

"I think they should stay in Washington, I mean I don't have any problem, with historical people representing our state" said Marion Syversen an Area Resident.

While others need a little more time to think.

"You know I really don't know that much about them to be able to say but, I mean if they've been there, they should stay" said Lacey Cargnino an Area Resident.

"I don't know enough about William King to have an opinion about that, Hannibal Hamlin he represents Maine, so I think it should stay...I'm up to seeing who else they have for options" said Kate Mitchell an Area Resident.

Whatever your view, everyone is welcome to share their option via the survey which closes on December 15th. To check out the full survey you can visit the [Maine Arts Commission website \(http://mainearts.maine.gov/Postings/Blogs/Detail/Maine-s-Statues-in-Washington-D-C-to-Replace-or-Not-to-Replace-\)](http://mainearts.maine.gov/Postings/Blogs/Detail/Maine-s-Statues-in-Washington-D-C-to-Replace-or-Not-to-Replace-).

Read or Share this story: <http://on.wcsh6.com/1QFqq4E>

Students weigh in on which historical Maine figures are the most statuesque

cm www.centralmaine.com / 2015/12/21/students-weigh-in-on-which-historical-maine-figures-are-the-most-statuesque

By Tom McCord

If you ever took a school trip or vacation to Washington, D.C., you probably visited National Statuary Hall on the main floor of the U.S. Capitol. For nearly 150 years, visitors have strolled by statues depicting two prominent people from each state.

The two Mainers standing guard are William King, the state's first governor, and Hannibal Hamlin, Abraham Lincoln's first vice president. King's statue was added to the collection in 1878; Hamlin's in 1935.



KENNEBEC JOURNAL
Morning Sentinel
Maine Compass

Do they best represent Maine? As Maine nears its bicentennial in 2020, the Legislature has raised that question. Earlier this year, it told the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum Commission to study the replacement of either or both statues in Statuary Hall. Their report to the Legislature is due on Jan. 15.

This fall at the University of Maine at Augusta, I asked my students in an upper-level course called History of Maine to consider the issue carefully. After weeks of reading and writing about Maine's lively past (and compiling a weekly list of possible choices for Statuary Hall), 36 students voted on their final recommendations. Each student nominated two people.

Their top two choices: U.S. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (1897-1995) and Joshua Chamberlain (1828-1914), a Civil War hero and four-term Maine governor. Smith received 16 nominations; Chamberlain, nine. The three runners-up were mental health reformer Dorothea Dix (1802-1887), eight nominations; child peace activist Samantha Smith (1972-1985), five nominations; and pioneer Maine guide Cornelia T. "Fly Rod" Crosby (1854-1946), five nominations. Hamlin won three; King, two.

The class was the ultimate focus group on this issue. The course is entirely Web-based, so my students this semester live in Westbrook, Holden, Monticello, Boothbay Harbor, Augusta, Freeport, Farmington, Bangor, Belfast, Calais, Waterville, Portland, Lee, and elsewhere. Their ages (self-disclosed, not required) range from 20 to 40-plus. Most have jobs: Maine Air Guard, office cleaning, health care, a community librarian, a former bank branch manager, ed tech, intern at Old Fort Western in Augusta, counselor at an outdoors camp, soccer coach, police officer. In many cases, the students are parents.

There are rules for Statuary Hall. You have to be dead to be considered. Each statue must depict a real person. And each statue is the gift of a state. The students did not assess cost or sculptors, just historical merit.

My UMA students nominated a range of characters, including Portland's prohibitionist Mayor Neal Dow; Down East Revolutionary War hero Jeremiah O'Brien; Gov. Percival Baxter (of state park fame); railroad promoter John A. Poor; and Molly Spotted Elk, Penobscot Nation actress and dancer.

Some prominent Maine people did not do well in the voting. Nobody nominated L.L. Bean. The late Sen. Edmund S. Muskie received just one nomination. But there are consolations: James G. Blaine (zero nominations) and Thomas B. Reed (one nomination) were House speakers from Maine who live on in the Capitol via portraits in the Speaker's Lobby. And since vice presidents are presidents of the U.S. Senate, a bust of Hamlin is on display in the Senate wing.

Many students favored a statue that would celebrate a group or a Maine type: fisherman, woodsman, all Wabanaki peoples; the people of Millinocket, the children who worked in Eastport's sardine canneries. Statuary Hall doesn't allow that.

One of my students pointed out the irony in her nomination statement: "Although Maine celebrates the common folk, they get ignored when it comes to recognition for the development, growth and resources Maine has seen."

I was not surprised by the interest in both Margaret Chase Smith and Chamberlain, and to some extent in "Fly Rod" Crosby. But Dix and Samantha Smith did surprise me. Dix was born in Hampden, but spent most of her career away from Maine, serving as a mental health reformer and Civil War-era superintendent of nurses. Smith won lots of attention when she wrote in support of peace to the Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in 1982, then wound up invited to visit Moscow. She was killed in a plane crash in 1985.

Still, I detected a common thread in these top choices: pride in Maine people who reached beyond the parochial, the local: Chamberlain at Gettysburg; Margaret Chase Smith delivering her "Declaration of Conscience" speech on the Senate floor; "Fly Rod" Crosby promoting the Maine woods nationwide; and Samantha Smith, a Maine child seeking peace on an international stage.

Pretty good choices, it seems to me.

Tom McCord teaches American history at the University of Maine at Augusta.

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[Send questions/comments to the editors.](#)

If you ever took a school trip or vacation to Washington, D.C., you probably visited National Statuary Hall on the main floor of the U.S. Capitol. For nearly 150 years, visitors have strolled by statues depicting two prominent people from each state.

The two Mainers standing guard are William King, the state's first governor, and Hannibal Hamlin, Abraham Lincoln's first vice president.

Do they best represent Maine? As Maine nears its bicentennial in 2020, the Legislature has raised that question. Earlier this year, it told the Maine Arts Commission, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine State Museum Commission to study the replacement of either or both statues in Statuary Hall. Their report to the Legislature is due Jan. 15, 2016.

So this fall at the University of Maine at Augusta, I asked my students in an upper-level course called History of Maine to consider the issue carefully. After weeks of reading and writing about Maine's lively past (and compiling a weekly list of possible choices for Statuary Hall), 36 students voted on their final recommendations. Each student nominated two people.

Their top two choices: U.S. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (1897-1995) and Joshua Chamberlain (1828-1914), a Civil War hero and four-term Maine governor. Smith received 16 nominations; Chamberlain, nine. The three runners-up were mental health reformer Dorothea Dix (1802-1887), eight nominations; child peace activist Samantha Smith (1972-1985), five nominations; and pioneer Maine guide Cornelia T. "Fly Rod" Crosby (1854-1946), five nominations. Hamlin won three; King, two.

The class was the ultimate focus group on this issue. The course is entirely Web-based, so my students this semester live in Westbrook, Holden, Monticello, Boothbay Harbor, Augusta, Freeport, Farmington, Bangor, Belfast, Calais, Waterville, Portland, Lee, and elsewhere. Their ages (self-disclosed, not required!) range from 20 to 40-plus. Most have jobs: Maine Air Guard, office cleaning, health care, a community librarian, a former bank branch manager, ed tech, intern at Old Fort Western in Augusta, counselor at an outdoors camp, soccer coach, police officer. In many cases, the students are parents.

There are rules for Statuary Hall. You have to be dead to be considered. Each statue must depict a real person. And each statue is the gift of a state. The students did not assess cost or sculptors, just historical merit.

My UMA students nominated a range of characters. Portland's prohibitionist Mayor Neal Dow; Down East Revolutionary War hero Jeremiah O'Brien; Gov. Percival Baxter (of state park fame); railroad promoter John A. Poor; and Molly

Spotted Elk, Penobscot Nation actress and dancer, were among the nominees.

Some prominent Maine people did not do well in the voting. Nobody nominated L.L. Bean. The late Sen. Edmund S. Muskie received just one nomination. But there are consolations: James G. Blaine (zero nominations) and Thomas B. Reed (one nomination) were House speakers from Maine who live on in the Capitol via portraits in the Speaker's Lobby. And since vice presidents are presidents of the U.S. Senate, a bust of Hamlin is on display in the Senate wing.

Many students favored a statue that would celebrate a group or a Maine type: fisherman, woodsman, all Wabanaki peoples, the people of Millinocket, the children who worked in Eastport's sardine canneries. Statuary Hall doesn't allow that. One of my students pointed out the irony in her nomination statement: "Although Maine celebrates the common folk, they get ignored when it comes to recognition for the development, growth and resources Maine has seen."

I was not surprised by the interest in both Margaret Chase Smith and Chamberlain, and to some extent in "Fly Rod" Crosby. But Dix and Samantha Smith *did* surprise me. Dix was born in Hampden but spent most of her career away from Maine, serving as a mental health reformer and Civil War-era superintendent of nurses. Smith won lots of attention when she wrote in support of peace to the Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in 1982, then wound up invited to visit Moscow. She was killed in a plane crash in 1985.

Still, I detected a common thread in these top choices: pride in Maine people who reached beyond the parochial, the local: Chamberlain at Gettysburg; Margaret Chase Smith delivering her "Declaration of Conscience" speech on the Senate floor; "Fly Rod" Crosby promoting the Maine woods nationwide; and Samantha Smith, a Maine child seeking peace on an international stage.

Pretty good choices, it seems to me.

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Procedure and Guidelines for Replacement of Statues in the National Statuary Hall Collection

United States Capitol

THE CREATION OF the National Statuary Hall collection was authorized by the United States Congress in 1864 to allow each State to provide two statues of notable citizens for display in the United States Capitol. The Joint Committee on the Library of Congress has oversight of the collection, and, under the committee's direction, the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for the reception, placement, and care of the statues.

In accordance with legislation enacted in 2000, "Any State may request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the replacement of a statue the State has provided for display in Statuary Hall" under two conditions:

- (A) the request has been approved by a resolution adopted by the legislature of the State and the request has been approved by the Governor of the State, and
- (B) the statue to be replaced has been displayed in the Capitol of the United States for at least 10 years as of the time the request is made, except that the Joint Committee may waive this requirement for cause at the request of a State.

Steps in the Procedure

1. **Responsibilities of the State.** The State legislature enacts a resolution that identifies the statue to be replaced, names the individual to be newly commemorated and cites his or her qualifications, selects a committee or commission to represent the State in selecting the sculptor, and directs the method of obtaining the necessary funds to carry the resolution into effect. Expenditures for which the State is responsible include the cost of paying the sculptor for designing and carving or casting the statue; designing and fabricating the pedestal; transporting the statue and pedestal to the United States Capitol; removing and transporting the replaced statue; temporarily erecting the new statue on its pedestal in the location approved for the unveiling ceremony; certain expenses related to the unveiling ceremony; and any other expenses that the State commission may find it necessary to incur.
2. **Request to Replace a Statue.** A duly authorized State official, typically the governor, shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol a written request to provide a new statue, a description of the location in the State where the replaced statue will be displayed after it is transferred, and a copy of the applicable enacted State legislation authorizing the replacement. The Architect of the Capitol will review the request for completeness and will forward it to the Joint Committee on the Library.
3. **Joint Committee on the Library Action.** The Joint Committee on the Library will approve or deny the request.
4. **Agreement Regarding Replacement.** If the request is approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, the Architect of the Capitol will formalize an agreement with the State to guide the process. The agreement consists of the State's commitment to follow the guidelines for the design and fabrication of statues (see below) and to take responsibility for any cost related to the design, construction, transportation, and placement of the new statue; the removal and transportation of the statue being replaced; and any unveiling ceremony. The agreement is between the Architect of the Capitol and the State. If the State authorizes a commission, foundation, or other entity to act upon its behalf in subsequent parts of the process, the governor must so notify the Architect of the Capitol in writing.
5. **Approval of Maquette.** The State or its representative shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol, for review and final approval by the Joint Committee on the Library, photographs of the maquette from all four sides and the proposed dimensions of the completed statue.
6. **Approval of Full-Size Clay Model and Pedestal Design, Including Proposed Inscription.** The State shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol, for review and final approval by the Joint Committee on

the Library, photographs of the model from all four sides, dimensions, engineering drawings of the pedestal, the anticipated weight of the completed statue and pedestal, and the text of any proposed inscriptions. Any structural, safety, and design concerns will need to be addressed before final approval.

7. **Approval of Completed Statue, Cast in Bronze or Carved in Marble, and Completed Pedestal.** The State shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol, for review and final approval by the Joint Committee on the Library, photographs of the completed statue and pedestal from all four sides, dimensions, the final weight, and the text of any inscriptions.
8. **Ceremony and Program.** The holding of an unveiling ceremony is optional. Permission to use the Rotunda or Emancipation Hall must be granted by concurrent resolution of the Congress, and legislation by the Congress is required to authorize printing of the proceedings at government expense. The State may contact its delegation in Congress for assistance and for introduction of the required legislation.

Although no law requires the Congress to accept statues by formal resolution, it is recommended that acceptance of the statue by the Congress be included in the legislation introduced for the use of the Rotunda or Emancipation Hall for the unveiling ceremony.

The State must arrange the program for the ceremony with the Speaker of the House, who will ensure that congressional participation is bipartisan and bicameral and that the program concludes in a reasonable time. The Architect of the Capitol provides support for any unveiling ceremony.

9. **Statue Removal/Installation and Ownership Transfer.** The State must arrange for a rigger approved by the Architect of the Capitol to remove the replaced statue and install the replacement statue in the location of its unveiling. This work must be coordinated with the Architect of the Capitol.
The replaced statue must be removed shortly before the new statue is brought into the Capitol. Before the replaced statue is removed, a document transferring ownership of that statue from the federal government to the State will be signed by the designated State official.
10. **Permanent Location.** The permanent location for the replacement statue will be approved by the Joint

Committee on the Library. The National Statuary Hall collection is located in several areas of the Capitol: National Statuary Hall (the Old Hall of the House), the Rotunda, the second-floor House and Senate corridors, the Hall of Columns, the Crypt, and the Capitol Visitor Center.

The Architect of the Capitol will make recommendations for placement of the new statue with the least possible disruption to previously placed statues while maintaining a harmonious arrangement. To assist in developing this recommendation, the agency's structural engineer will determine whether the floor in any proposed location can safely support the weight of the statue. If the replacement statue is suitable in weight and dimensions, it will normally take the place of the replaced statue. If not, the Architect of the Capitol will, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library and with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as requested, relocate statues within the Capitol.

If necessary, after the statue has been unveiled, the Architect of the Capitol will be responsible for moving it to the permanent location approved by the Joint Committee on the Library.

Guidelines for Replacement Statues

The guidelines below are provided for reference only; they may be modified in particular cases by the Joint Committee on the Library. Images of the one hundred statues now in the collection are available at the Architect of the Capitol website (www.aoc.gov).

Subject. The subject of the statue must be a deceased person who was a citizen of the United States and is illustrious for historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services. Statues may represent only one individual (ruling adopted by the Joint Committee on the Library at meeting of March 13, 1950). Statues should represent the full length.

Material. The statue must be made of marble or bronze. Replacement statues made of the same material as the replaced statue are preferred. Materials from domestic sources, including, as applicable, sources in the territories and possessions of the United States, are preferred.

Pedestal. To reduce weight, the Architect of the Capitol recommends that the pedestal be made of a hollow steel frame faced in granite or other stone or be made of bronze. It is recommended that the pedestal be

designed and constructed with a removable panel (usually in the back) to allow access to attachment bolts. The pedestal design, dimensions, and weight must be submitted to the Architect of the Capitol for review.

Inscriptions. Inscriptions on the pedestal should include the name of the State and of the individual represented. The preferred option is that inscriptions be carved. Alternatively, they can be raised or cast on a bronze plaque. It is traditional and preferred that inscriptions be simple and that they appear only on the front of the pedestal. The proposed inscription should be submitted for review and approval by the Joint Committee on the Library as part of the pedestal design.

Size and Weight. In general, the figure in the replacement statue should be over life size, with a height between seven and eight feet, and the total height, including the pedestal, no greater than eleven feet. Within that size range, the combined weight of a bronze statue and its pedestal should not exceed 5,000 pounds; a marble statue and its pedestal should weigh no more than 10,000 pounds.

Patina and Coating. For bronze statues, the selected patina and coating must be easily maintained and repaired. Formulas for the patinating and coating materials must be provided to the Architect of the Capitol for use during future maintenance.

Other Considerations. The statue and pedestal should not be a potential source of safety hazards. They should not have any protruding or sharp element that could cause harm or be an obstacle for persons in the building.

Relevant Legislation

The law creating National Statuary Hall is the act of July 2, 1864 (2 U.S.C. §2131) (formerly 40 U.S.C. 187), which established that each State had the right to donate "statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services . . ."

This law was modified in 2000 by Sec. 311 of H.R. 5657 (included by reference in H.R. 4577) and established as law by P.L. 106-554, which provides that "Any state may request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the replacement of a statue the State has provided for display in Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States . . ." 2 U.S.C. §2132.

Supervision and direction of the collection are assigned to the Architect of the Capitol by the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147), 2 U.S.C. §2131.

With the approval of the congressional Joint Committee on the Library, the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the reception and location of the statues in this collection, first established by H. Con. Res. 47, agreed to February 24, 1933, and included in P.L. 106-554. 2 U.S.C. §2132.

Excerpt From Public Law 106-554

SEC. 311. (a)(1) Any State may request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the replacement of a statue the State has provided for display in Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187).

(2) A request shall be considered under paragraph (1) only if—

(A) the request has been approved by a resolution adopted by the legislature of the State and the request has been approved by the Governor of the State, and

(B) the statue to be replaced has been displayed in the Capitol of the United States for at least 10 years as of the time the request is made, except that the Joint Committee may waive this requirement for cause at the request of a State.

(b) If the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress approves a request under subsection (a), the Architect of the Capitol shall enter into an agreement with the State to carry out the replacement in accordance with the request and any conditions the Joint Committee may require for its approval. Such agreement shall provide that—

(1) the new statue shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as apply to any statue provided by a State under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187), and

(2) the State shall pay any costs related to the replacement, including costs in connection with the design, construction, transportation, and placement of the new statue, the removal and transportation of the statue being replaced, and any unveiling ceremony.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit a State to have more than two statues on display in the Capitol of the United States.

(d) (1) Subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, ownership of any statue replaced under this section shall be transferred to the State.

(2) If any statue is removed from the Capitol of the United States as part of a transfer of ownership under paragraph (1), then it may not be returned to the Capitol for display unless such display is specifically authorized by Federal law.

(e) The Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library and with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as requested, is authorized and directed to relocate within the United States Capitol any of the statues received from the States under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187) prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, and to provide for the reception, location, and relocation of the statues received hereafter from the States under such section.

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