

Two Grants Totaling \$250,000 Boost Preservation Campaign

Woodlawn Museum has received a major anonymous donor directed grant from the Maine Community Foundation. The grant will be directed toward supporting the endowment portion of the museum's \$1 million preservation campaign.

"This is one of most significant gifts that the organization has received since George Nixon Black, Jr. bequeathed the estate to the public in 1929," said Stephen Shea, president of the Woodlawn Museum Board of Trustees. "Thanks to this grant, we are now half way toward achieving the goal of a permanent endowment for building conservation."

"This grant is an excellent example of how we work to match projects with the interests of individual MCF donors," said Henry Schmelzer, president of the Maine Community Foundation. "Woodlawn Museum is a major cultural and historical asset of the greater Ellsworth region and we are pleased to be able to play a role in helping to preserve it."

The Musuem has also received a \$50,000 grant from the prestigious 1772 Foundation. The mission of the 1772 Foundation is "To preserve and enhance American historical entities for future generations to enjoy with particular interest in farming, industrial development, transportation and unusual historical buildings." This is the second grant that Woodlawn has received from the 1772 Foundation, bringing their total support of the campaign to \$90,000. With its original gift, the Trustees were able to begin the first phase of the restoration during the summer of 2004.

Additionally this year, Woodlawn also received an anonymous gift of \$25,000, which is to be used for the newly established building conservation endowment. Ellsworth Builders Supply, Inc. has made a generous pledge of \$15,000 to restore the front columns at Woodlawn. Also,

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Games & Amusement at Woodlawn Museum

by Betsy Arntzen

On the second floor landing at Woodlawn hangs a rather unassuming sampler of letters and numbers worked in black thread on coarse linen. Information stitched into the design reads:

*Mary A Blacks Sampler
Wrought March 15 1852
Aged 12 years*

Across the landing, displayed on a table, are a few of Mary Ann's childhood toys - a doll's four-posted bedstead with mattress and bedding, a doll-sized Boston Rocker chair and a wicker doll's carriage. These objects are part of a very small group of artifacts in the Woodlawn collection

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The Director's Desk

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Research at Woodlawn

From Maine's lumbering heritage to the work of Beatrix Farrand (a consultant in the early years of the museum's history), Woodlawn's object and archival collections offer many research opportunities for scholars. Recent research by scholars, including the staff, has shed new light on Woodlawn's history. Here is a sampling of the ongoing investigations at the museum.

While re-housing archival material, a 1841 diary entry by John Black was discovered. In it he described sitting for a portrait at the Boston studio of Thomas Badger, a prominent mid-nineteenth century portrait painter. Could this be the portrait of John Black that hangs in the dining room? Only further research will tell, but the discovery of this entry provides, for the first time, a painter's name and a date to investigate.

Drifting through the museum's numerous maritime records, we discovered an amazing letter detailing the April 10, 1862 shipwreck of the *George and Mary* off the coast of Maryland. Written by Captain John Lord, this letter offers a precise account of his experience, including being held in "Secessionists" hands. This exciting document will require more research to fully understand, hopefully becoming an article for a future newsletter. It is just one example of the amazing maritime materials available for scholars to study.

Local historian and author Mark Honey, while recently researching the archives, discovered important details about the history of lumbering along the Union River (not found in other collections). More discoveries are being made as new items come into the collection. (*See Collections Corner on page 11 of this newsletter.*)

As more researchers inquire about the collections, we expect to find additional information and stories to share with you. We welcome scholars who are interested in using the collections for their research, and we would be pleased to train interested people as volunteer researchers. The materials and opportunities are vast, making Woodlawn an important place for scholarly research into Maine's, New England's, and the Nation's history.



P.O. Box 1478, Route 172
Ellsworth, Maine 04605
207-667-8671

E-mail: info@woodlawnmuseum.com

www.woodlawnmuseum.com

Preservation Campaign Update

\$690,000 raised so far!

Visit www.woodlawnmuseum.com to find out how you can help us reach our million dollar goal.



Games & Amusements... (continued from page 1)

that provide material evidence that children are a part of the Woodlawn story. Not surprisingly, evidence of children at Woodlawn before the 1840s is very sparse.

When John and Mary (Cobb) Black moved to Ellsworth in the autumn of 1809, their family consisted of four children - Mary Ann, John, Henry, and Elisabeth. Four more children - William, George, Alexander, and Charles were born by October 1818. By the time John and Mary moved into their elegant brick home ten years later the oldest children were already adults. Only Charles, Alexander and George, ages 9-13, could still be described as children, and they were soon sent off to Taunton, Boston, or Jamaica Plain, to further their educations. If there were infants and toddlers playing at Woodlawn in the 1830s and 40s, they would have been John and Mary's grandchildren.

Mary Ann Black (1839-1881), the girl who worked the sampler and played with the doll's toys mentioned above, was one of these grandchildren. She was the eldest child of George Nixon Black and Mary Elizabeth Peters Black. In 1852, the year the sampler was finished, she was living with her parents, sister, and brother on Main Street in Ellsworth. It is likely that Mary Ann and her siblings made frequent visits to Woodlawn since her father was conducting John Black's daily business for him. Receipts in the Woodlawn archives show that Mary Ann was taking lessons in monochromatic painting and colored crayon painting in 1851.



They also reveal that Mary Ann and George were receiving instruction from Ellen M. Hight in 1852 and 1853, and that the two siblings were taking dancing lessons from a Bangor dancing instructor in 1853. There are no records specifically mentioning instruction in needlework leaving the motivation for the creation of the sampler unknown.

Together the sampler and the toys suggest to the author broad questions about the recreational activities engaged in by the Black children and grandchildren. What toys and games were popular? What amusements entertained children in mid-nineteenth century Ellsworth?

While material evidence at Woodlawn is important to our understanding of games and amusements pursued by the Black family, it is also important to look outside of the Woodlawn collection for further clues. All that we can learn about the toys, games and pastimes that were available to Mary Ann Black in the 1840s and 50s is helpful. Looking at other sources, we find references to toys, games, and pastimes in schoolbooks, period publications, diaries, advertisements, reference books, and in the collections of area museums. *Juvenile Pastimes in Verse*, an American-published book circa 1820, shows woodcut illustrations of boys playing hide and seek, skipping the rope, playing trap and ball, flying the kite, swinging, shooting the bow and arrow, and playing marbles. Verses such as this one accompany the pictures:

“At Marbles, two or three can play,
At morning, noon, or close of day,
Plump goes the marble, with aim true,
Out from the ring it knocks a few.”





In Salem Town's *The Second Reader*, published in Portland in 1848, the reading lessons consist of topics interesting to children. Mention is made of toys we assume would be known by most Maine children. Toys mentioned include kites, a large steamboat that moves on wheels, a small boat having one mast and made of a bit of cork to be floated in a large bowl filled from the well pump, a sled, a glass bird, a gold music box, and a waxen doll¹. As

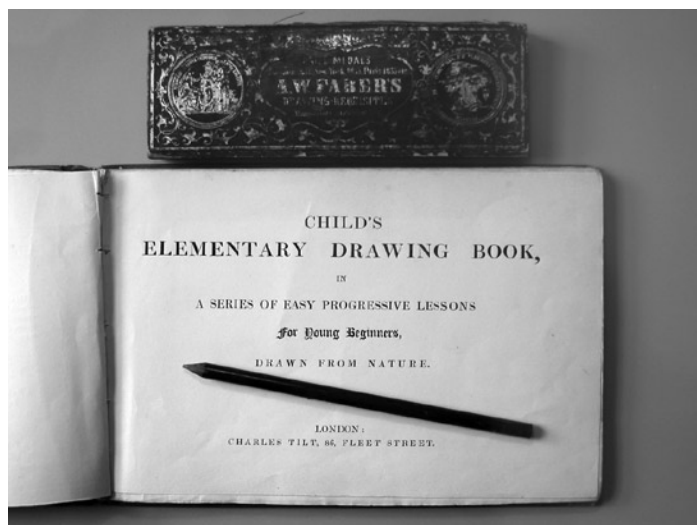
Objects found in the Woodlawn Museum collection, or listed in the 1928 estate inventory, suggest that throughout the decades the Blacks engaged in the following categories of amusements and recreations:

Industrious Endeavors including reading, painting and drawing, and needlework are evidenced by *books and atlases seen throughout the house, sketchbooks, drawings, and a paint box, as well as samplers, pin cushions, thimbles, and yarn winders*. These activities appear to have been pursued by all three generations.

Recreation including activities pursued alone or with others each having one's own equipment such as horseback riding (*saddles*), sleighing and carriage driving (*sleighs, carriages, buggy whips, carriage robes*), collecting (*seashells*), ice skating (*skates*), sledding (*toboggans*), photography (*camera and glass plate frames*) and fishing (*creel and worm box*).

Public and Private Entertainments that included attending concerts and plays (*opera glasses*), and creating musical evenings and performance events at home with others (*instruments, sheet music, printed plays*).

Play either alone or with others sharing equipment such as dolls (*doll furniture, toy horse figures*), board games (*backgammon*), cards (*card tables*), croquet (*rule book, equipment and evidence of a lawn court*), tennis (*net, racquets and balls*), and ping pong (*table, paddles, balls, and photo evidence*).



Town says in the book's Preface, "the stories are of such a description as to create interest in their perusal." Where did these toys come from?

In the first half of the 19th century, Ellsworth was a coastal village, with easy water access to other towns and the wider world. Shipping was the primary means of exchanging goods with other regions. Thus, Ellsworth was closely linked with other coastal towns and communities. Scores of ships sailed in and out of the harbors regularly. Boston was the closest port city from which many of the imported foreign manufactured goods were disbursed. The Black's commercial and mercantile businesses included trade with many Boston suppliers, as did other business owners in Ellsworth.

Toys such as the ones in *The Second Reader* may have been part of the inventory of one Ellsworth storeowner who advertised in the October 17, 1851 *Ellsworth Herald* "Watches! Spectacles! Combs! Fancy Goods,... together with a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS, all too numerous to mention." This description implies that there were many kinds of toys available to the families of Ellsworth.

By the late 1850s New England woodworkers were making doll furniture, blocks, and other small toys. For example, in 1859, in Springfield, VT, Joel Ellis established Vermont Novelty Works, a toy company producing sleds, wagons, hoops, and dozens of smaller toys.

In the early 19th century, game production was a sideline of a stationer or bookseller – an outgrowth of the printing business. Stationers produced children's books, paper dolls, paper covered blocks, rebuses, alphabet cards, and card games with geographical, biblical, or grammatical themes.



The Blue Hill Historical Society museum has several of this kind of alphabet card from the 1840s: “N is for Nurse, Who’s so kind when you’re ill” and “C is for cow, That gives us nice milk.” Stationers also produced maps, dissected and sliced puzzles, and they printed games under contract with game inventors.

Two games from the 1840s produced in Salem, MA by the W.&S.B. Ives Company are *Mansion of Happiness* and *Dr. Busby*, both designed “By a Lady”, now known to be Anne Abbott of Beverly, MA. The board game *Mansion of Happiness*, published in 1843, was the first commercially produced American board game. To play, two or more players roll dice and move pieces around the board toward eternal happiness in the center. Like the game called *Snakes and Ladders*, (later repackaged as *Chutes and Ladders*), good deeds move players forward to happiness, but vices such as cruelty and ingratitude move them backwards. The card game *Dr. Busby*, also produced about 1840, was a memory game for three or more players that is similar to the modern games of *Go Fish* and *Concentration* combined.

In addition to toys and games that could be purchased for use at home, there were also **Public Entertainments** that brought many people together at a public place. In the same year that Mary Ann Black was stitching her sampler, these attractions were advertised in the Ellsworth Herald.

“January 30, 1852, ‘Lord’s Hall. For two nights only!! Marvin’s Gigantic Panorama of CALIFORNIA! The Gold Mines, embracing splendid views of San Francisco, Sacramento City, the various Mining Districts, etc.’”

The panorama, popular in the late 18th century and throughout the 19th century, was a portable, rolled mural often accompanied by a lecture and music as it was unfurled. The



painting, much like a painted theater backdrop, was wound between two poles. During the performance, it would be slowly unrolled behind a frame creating a moving, changing scenic display. Three years after the California gold rush created a nationwide frenzy that attracted adventurers and families from towns across America, including Ellsworth, the theater-size images of California adventures were brought to the people of Hancock County. California was not the only subject for the panoramas, however. On January 23, 1852, the newspaper advertised,

“Bullard’s Panorama of NEW YORK CITY! Embracing one and a half Miles of Shipping, the Battery, Castle Garden and the Every-day Life in BROADWAY!”

Often special rates and times were advertised to accommodate children:

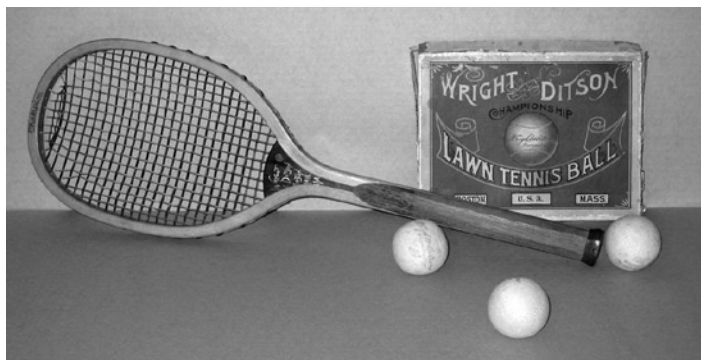
“Saturday afternoon for families and Schools, commencing at 3 o’clock”

for the California show, and for the New York display,

“Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, accompanied by one or both of their parents, FREE. If unaccompanied by their parents, 12 ½ Cents”.

Also in the paper that week was an advertisement for Singing School,

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Woodlawn Museum 20

June 19: Father's Day

Fathers welcome free of charge!

July 1, 8, 15, 22, & 29, August 5 & 12 (1 PM): Kneisel at Woodlawn

Bring a lunch and enjoy free classical concerts featuring student performers from Blue Hill's Kneisel Hall.



July 13, 20 & 27, August 10, 17 & 24 (3 PM): Afternoon Tea

Reservations required, space is limited. Call the Museum at 667-8671 for reservations.

July 24 (4 PM): "Since Rovin's Been My Ru-eye-in..."

Join Bill Clark as he explores the unique lives of sailors through the music and verse of traditional sea shanties. Sing along and learn some history at the same time. Free admission, reservations suggested.



August 3 (4 PM): Member's Reception and Lecture

Guest speaker Dr. Ronald Epp lectures on the history of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations.

August 13 (10 AM-3 PM): Living History Day

Historic reenactment day featuring craft demonstrations, horse & carriage driving, games, sheep shearing, Dr. Wilson, and more.





2005 Schedule of Events

August 19 (6-11 PM): Summer Benefit Gala

Catered by Richard Malaby. Music by Brian Catell and the Jump City Quintet. Call the Museum for details.

October (TBA): Autumn Festival

Celebrate Autumn with fun activities for all ages. Some activities ticketed, many are free.

November 5 (8 AM): Fall Clean Up

Help prepare Woodlawn for the long winter season and enjoy a free picnic lunch with other Woodlawn volunteers.



December Holiday Tours: First three weekends in December

Museum decorated by area florists. Details TBA.

December 10 (4-7 PM):

6th Annual Candlelight Evening

Horse-drawn wagon rides, a bon fire, and lots of holiday cheer add to this holiday event that features the lighting of the Ellsworth Community Christmas Tree and 500 luminaries!



Games & Amusements... (continued from page 5)

“J. H. Ilsley will commence a singing school on Wednesday Evening, Feb 4, 1852, at Lord’s Hall.”

Singing Schools were usually held in the winter for about 5 weeks and led by music instructors. At the end of the session, one or more vocal concerts were offered to the public. The music teacher typically offered his services in as many towns as he was willing to travel to where he could find subscribers. Singing School was apparently an appropriate activity for children in their mid-teens.

We do not know if Mary Ann Black and her family ever attended Singing School, or witnessed the panoramas in 1852. A few years later, not long after John Black died in 1856, George Nixon Black moved his family to Boston where many more opportunities for amusements awaited. Woodlawn continued to be occupied by John Black’s widow, Frances, until her own death in 1874. As the years passed, we can surmise that children were less and less a part of life at Woodlawn.

Mary Ann’s brother, George Nixon Black, Jr., inherited Woodlawn in 1880 at the age of 38. Neither he nor his sisters married and before the end of the decade both sisters died suddenly, leaving a childless void in the history of the estate.

Undoubtedly, it was George who introduced croquet, tennis and ping pong² to Woodlawn for his own amusement and that of his guests, a group which may have included nieces and nephews. Until we uncover more clues about the pastimes enjoyed by the Black family we must continue to extract as much information as possible from the artifacts that they left behind and relate it to what was happening in the greater Ellsworth context. What we do know is that the



children who grew up on the estate, and those who visited Woodlawn, found amusement and recreation in a variety of ways just as children do today. 🍷

1. Note about wax dolls from a diary of a 12-year old girl from Worcester, MA, “May 8th 1835... Elizabeth Paine has got a beautiful doll as large as a baby that is a fortnight old. It is most elegantly dressed and opens and shuts its eyes. It was sent to her from London.”
2. The ping-pong table at Woodlawn was probably purchased and played with in the early 1900s. The indoor paddle and ball game was very popular in England in the 1880s. An English sporting goods manufacturer registered “Ping Pong” as a trade name in 1901, and sold American rights to Parker Brothers. They produced a boxed kit including a net to clamp onto any table, sets of paddles, and directions. The game became very popular in America. To circumvent trademark issues, the game was repackaged as table tennis, and table tennis furniture became available.

* The 19th century images for this article were reproduced from a variety of sources available in the public domain. Photographs of Woodlawn Collections taken by Museum staff.

Mrs. Arntzen is a graduate of the Cooperstown Graduate Program in History Museum Studies. She contributes to Woodlawn as a museum educator and games historian.

Preservation Campaign... (continued from page 1)

Machias Savings Bank has donated \$5,000. Work still to be completed includes the restoration of the carriage barn, replacement of roof systems on the main block and wings, plus window and door restoration.

The goal of Woodlawn’s Preservation Campaign is one million dollars. To date, the project’s fundraising efforts have netted over \$690,000. Completion date of the restoration is summer of 2006, depending upon availability

of funding and qualified contractors. For more information, go to: www.woodlawnmuseum.org. 🍷



A Glimpse into the Archives

In September 1863, Henry Black, son of Alexander Baring Black and Susan Otis Black, traveled to Belfast, ME to enlist in the Union Army. He was 19 years old. The following are excerpts from letters written by Henry to a close family friend, Adelia H. Wilbur. These letters were recently donated to the Woodlawn Museum (*see related story on page 11*).

Belfast, September 29, 1863

...I send you a very appropriate ambrotype of myself...I hope you will appreciate it...

Boston, Oct. 18, 1863

...nothing can pass the pickets with out a pass signed by the Gen. You have to get a pass from the Capt. just to get water. But our food is good now. We have our own cook and he is one of our tent mates and we have all we want. We are all in good health...

Henry spent the winter in central Virginia. In one letter he described the conditions at the encampment.

Brandy Station Dec. 29th '63

...We have delightful weather here and fine walking, the mud only three to six inches...[at] Brandy Station some ten miles West of the Rappahannock ...you will find the encampment of the 3rd Army Corps...The Third Maine occupies the middle of the camp, on the right of the regiment you will find Co. D... in the morning we are turned out by the bugle at five but do not get up till roll call at six, then we eat our breakfast, at nine we drill at twelve we eat dinner at two we drill at four we have dress parade at nine roll call again then turn in for the night. A pleasant life is it not...

Feb. 9th 1864

Dear Deed, I could not make my pen write Dear Madam, as etiquette would demand, so I address you just as I would orally. I was so glad to receive a letter from you last evening you write such nice descriptive letters it is a pleasure to read and reread them...

Feb. 18th 1864

...This is to inform you that I am half frozen and do not expect to thaw again very soon...I am almost a good mind to use an oath to express the full force of my indignation at their moving us this winter it is such horrid traveling and such cold weather however they will not move unless the Johnnies oblige them to...I would like so much to have a good chat with you. I would tell you stories that would make you laugh and cry alternately...

Eventually an “ulcer of the foot” sent Henry to a Washington, D.C. hospital then on to Philadelphia.

May 14th, 1864

...Perhaps you would like to know what I have to eat. For breakfast I have buttered bread (fresh), nice tea and eggs, for dinner, chicken or mutton or beef soup, one large slice of bread, for tea same as breakfast minus eggs. All I have to do is to eat, read and write, and write, eat and read...

June 14th, 1864

...There are many things harder to bear than death. To be crippled for life is to a young man a greater trial than the thought of death, one poor fellow I heard of went home to his friends legless and armless, a mere automaton with speech but as helpless as an infant: would not the peaceful repose of the grave be preferable to that? ...My foot is about the same, health and good spirits 50 degrees above zero as usual. We start for Augusta either tomorrow or the middle of the week, all Maine boys transferred for their own State.

Henry did not get to travel home with the other “Maine boys.” Instead, he was transferred to the U.S. General Hospital, Montpelier, VT where on July 3rd, 1864 his foot was amputated. He wrote the following letter (found in the Woodlawn archives) to his sister.

The operation was performed Sunday at noon, I should have written to you before but did not feel able, although

continued on page 10...



New Reproductions are Highlighted in the Museum Store

Visit the Woodlawn Museum Store this season and find many new items that reflect the museum collections. Now you can own reproductions inspired by antiques seen on the museum tour.

Centrally displayed you will find a choice of classic blue and white china similar to that found in the Museum pantry. Reproductions of 19th century Canton and English transferware on teapots, vases, and platters, as well as jewelry made from actual pieces of antique china are among the stunning items available this season.



A peek into our jewelry case reveals many new items. Rough coral necklaces and bracelets were created exclusively for us by the Deer Isle artist Cathy Hart and are exact reproductions of pieces recently rediscovered at Woodlawn. Earrings and cameos like those worn by Black family women are also for sale.

To coincide with our 2005 season theme of Games and Amusements, a collection of 19th century parlor and card games has been procured. Try your hand at reading your future with our tea leaf reading kit, or unwrap a European surprise ball to reveal the charms within. Test your skill and speed with the card game “Snap” or shuffle the cards found in the “Weekend in the Country” game and hope you don’t end up being the “uninvited guest.”

Silhouettes, theorem pillows, and a variety of new inexpensive offerings for children have been added to the Museum Store selection. Of course, our popular Woodlawn tea blends are always available.

This season the store is filled with new items inspired by the Black family’s ideals, accomplishments, and life at Woodlawn. Pick out a gift for yourself, or someone special, knowing that the proceeds from your purchase advance our dual goals of education and preservation. ♡

Remember the 5th Annual

*Living
History Day*

Saturday, August 13
10 AM - 3 PM

A Glimpse into the Archives... (continued from page 9)

I am doing nicely...I have suffered scarcely any since the operation, the foot was examined after amputation and the bones were found to be diseased nearly to the ancle [sic], those near the sore rotted away & the flesh discoulered...which makes us doubly glad that the foot was taken off about 3 inches above the ancle[sic]...I was, of course, not conscious at the time the operation was performed, but acted like a drunken man after the effect of the chloroform began to subside. I have rested very well since, though I have not much appetite, you must not expect but a few words from me as I am about asleep now...Give my love to Father & Caddies, reserving enough for yourself.

Henry Black died in the hospital four days later. ♡



Collections Corner: Woodlawn Museum Acquires Documents

Thanks to the generosity of several Museum supporters, important documents have recently been added to the Woodlawn Museum archive collections. Among the variety of items are a letter written by John Black, several ship's documents, and a packet of Civil War correspondence. Spanning a period of fifty years, the documents reveal new information about individuals from three generations of the Black family.

The earliest document is a letter written by John Black in 1824 expressing thanks to a group of lawyers in Boston for taking depositions on his behalf in a "Slander and Libel" lawsuit brought against him. About the outcome of the case he writes, "He recovered a Verdict against me of One Dollar and has to pay me a Bill of Cost upwards of two hundred dollars." No further information about this case has been found in the archives.

Using designated funds, the Museum was able to acquire a collection of maritime documents. Included is the

original bill of sale of the Bark GENERAL COBB built in August of 1859 for George N. Black and Elijah Hamlin; and a bill of sale dated April 21, 1873, transferring ownership of ¼ of the Schooner Bangor from John Black, Jr. to his wife, Sally P. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Firlotte of Ellsworth have donated a group of twelve letters written by Henry Black, grandson of John Black, between September 1863 and June 1864. The letters describe Henry's experiences in the Union Army (*see related article on page 9*) giving new insights into the diverse lives of John Black's grandchildren.

It is very exciting to have these additional documents relating to the Black family in our collection. These and other materials are available to researchers for scholarly use at the museum. Please call to make an appointment if you are interested in using any of the Woodlawn material in your research. 🍷

Preserve Maine's Premier Historic Estate - Become a Member Today!

Yearly basic membership benefits include: Free admission per member per year, a subscription to the award-winning Woodlawn newsletter, a 10% discount in the Museum Store for purchases over \$10.00, notification of the annual members reception, a Woodlawn Museum window decal, and notification of special events as designated by the Museum. Additional benefits are specified below:

Basic Membership Levels

Student \$5: All basic membership benefits for a student in grades K-12.

Individual \$35: All basic membership benefits for one person.

Household \$50: Individual membership benefits for two adults and household members under 18, a 25% discount on designated events for which there is a fee, and 4 free tickets for Black House tours during the season.

Supporter \$125: Household level membership benefits plus 8 free tickets for Black House tours during the season.

Sustaining Membership Levels

Sponsor \$250: Supporter level membership benefits plus 10 free tickets for Black House tours during the season and a 20% discount in the Museum Store.

Patron \$500: All Sponsor level membership benefits plus a behind-the-scenes tour with curatorial staff arranged by appointment.

Benefactor \$1,000: Patron level membership benefits plus a special tour and reception with the Executive Director for 4 adults arranged by appointment.

President's Club \$2,500: Benefactor level membership benefits plus an invitation to the President's Dinner with the Executive Director and members of the Board of Trustees. The President's Dinner will occur in the autumn of each year and will be served at the Museum.

I enclose \$ _____ for Membership Dues at the _____ Level

Dr. _____ Mr. _____ Mrs. _____ Ms. _____ Miss _____

Name(s) _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

I would like to charge my membership on _____ Visa _____ Mastercard

Card Number _____ Expiration Date ____/____/____

Card Holder's Signature _____

In addition, I would also like to make donation to the Museum's Annual Fund in the amount of \$25 _____ \$50 _____ \$75 _____ \$100 _____ Other _____

Membership dues and other contributions are tax deductible as provided by law.



Please mail completed form with your dues to:

Membership, Woodlawn Museum
P.O. Box 1478, Ellsworth, Maine 04605

Please make checks payable to Woodlawn Museum



You Are Invited to Woodlawn Museum's
Summer Benefit Gala

*Save
the
Date!*



*Save
the
Date!*

Friday, August 19, 2005

Catered by Richard Malaby, Music by Brian Catell and the Jump City Jazz Quintet.
Contact the Museum at (207) 667-8671 for details.



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