



Craig Pursley's work can be seen in the National Baseball Hall of Fame, the Nolan Ryan Museum, the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, and the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum. His paintings are also in private collections from coast to coast and in Europe. Among the many awards he has received over the last three decades, include two recently chosen from nearly 3000 entries in international competition. He was voted by *New Hampshire Magazine* Best White Mountain Artist for 2011.

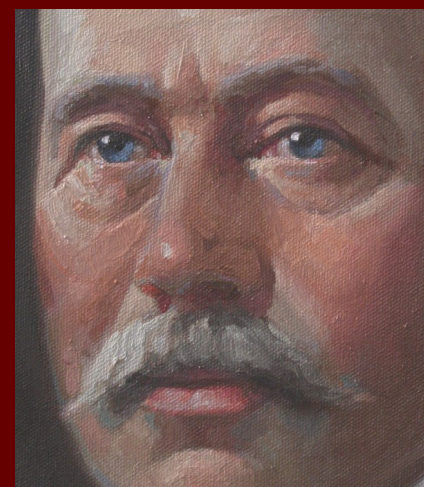
Craig and his wife Julie reside in Bath, New Hampshire, where he paints and operates the American Heritage Gallery of Art. He is a member of Oil Painters of America, California Art Club, and the Portrait Society of America, which chose his portfolio among the top ten in both 2011 and 2012.

Access his website at <http://www.pursleyart.com/>

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**Page 4 Photograph of governors elected to the senate: Arthur Capper of KS, Henry Keyes of NH, Walter Edge of NJ, Augustus Stanley of KY, and David Walsh of MA. **Page 6: Mrs. Keyes was named one of three "Queens of Fiction" in the April 6, 1959 issue of Life Magazine. The other two were Edna Ferber and Taylor Caldwell.*

*The Portrait of
The Honorable Henry Wilder Keyes
Governor of New Hampshire 1917-1919
United States Senator 1919-1937*



*The State House
Concord, New Hampshire*

A brief note about a major slip-up!

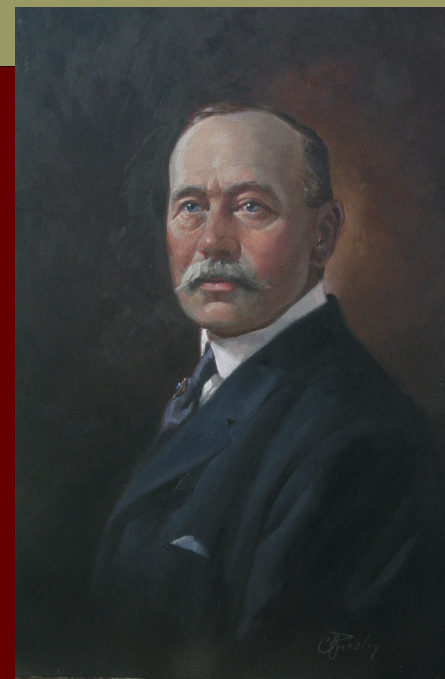


The New Hampshire State House is not only the seat of state government. It is also a museum, holding artifacts dating back to before the nation's founding. As one of the original 13 states, there are many treasures here. Among these are over 200 priceless oil portraits of people important to history, such as colonial and revolutionary war generals, civil war heroes, governors and senators, including modern luminaries like Astronaut Alan B. Shepard of Derry, the first American in space.

Most of these portraits were donated by family members or political supporters. A massive likeness of Abraham Lincoln displayed in Representatives Hall, for instance, was funded in part by donations from school children in a campaign initiated by the late Governor and U.S. Ambassador to England John Gilbert Winant.

Incredibly, a likeness later identified as that of Congressman Jacob Hart Ela (1820-1884) of Rochester was displayed for years on the second floor of the State House as that of Governor and U.S. Senator Henry W. Keyes. The picture was removed on orders from a legislative committee in August, 2012, after family spokesperson Frances Keyes Keidel wrote a letter advising the portrait was not of her grandfather. State House workers are shown above removing the picture in this AP/WBUR-TV photograph.

Portrait of Governor and Senator Henry Wilder Keyes



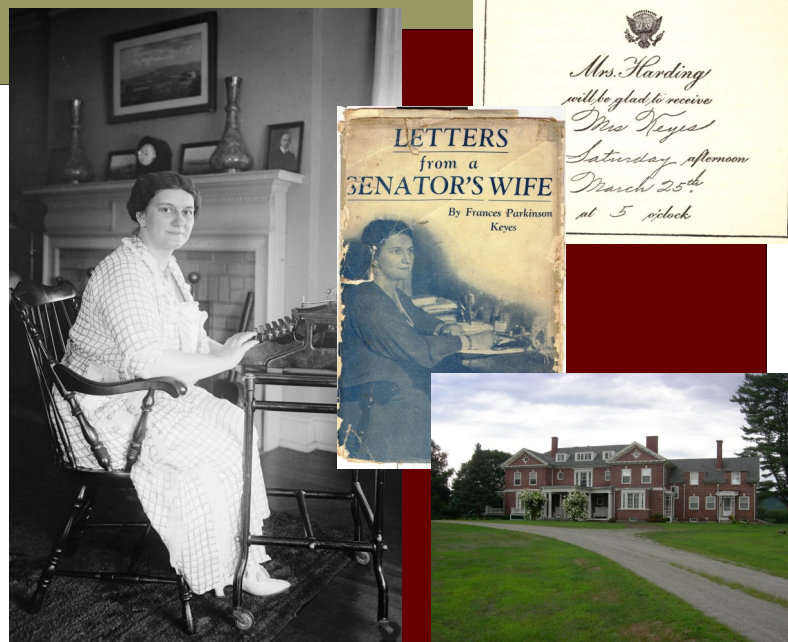
*Presented to the People of the State of New Hampshire
from the family and friends of Henry Wilder Keyes
December 5, 2012*

Portrait Committee
Frances Parkinson Keyes Keidel
Peter Keyes
Carl Nystrom
David L. Gosselin
Dean Dexter

Artist
Craig Pursley
Bath, New Hampshire

With thanks to
His Excellency John H. Lynch, Governor
Hon. William M. Gardner, Secretary of State
Hon. Raymond S. Burton, Executive Councilor, District 1
Rep. John H. Rowe, Chair, Joint House-Senate Historical Committee
Neil Levesque, Director, NH Institute of Politics, Saint Anselm College
Elaine Rapp, Director, Office of Senate Research
Victoria L. Drew, Director, State House Visitor's Center

A first lady and senator's wife famous in her own right



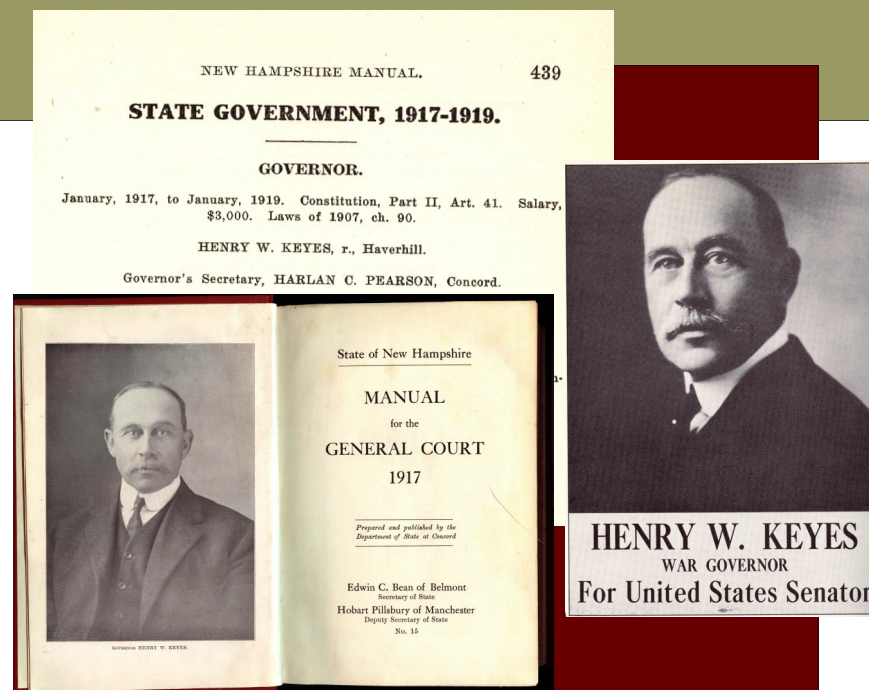
Frances Parkinson Keyes married Henry Keyes in 1904 at the age of 18, when he was a 42 year-old bachelor farmer, businessman, and politician. They had three sons. Born in Virginia, she moved with her family to Newbury, Vermont, as a child just across the Connecticut River, near the Keyes family's Pine Grove Farm in North Haverhill, New Hampshire (pictured).

As a senator's wife, Frances was active in Washington society, authoring several books highlighting life in the nation's capital. *Letters from a Senator's Wife* (1924) became a best seller, and is a compilation of a series of articles published in *Good Housekeeping* magazine and several New Hampshire newspapers.

The author of over 50 books and numerous magazine articles, Mrs. Keyes became nationally famous for her best selling novels and meticulous research. She had five best selling novels between 1950 and 1959, according to *Publisher's Weekly*. Her novel *Joy Street* was number one on the *New York Times* best seller list in 1951. To *Life* magazine she was a "Queen of Fiction."***

Following her husband's death in 1938, Frances traveled throughout the world, writing and researching, spending winters in New Orleans, where she wrote *Dinner at Antoine's* (1948). Here she became a prominent member of society, restoring a raised cottage style home in the French Quarter built in 1826, now the Beauregard-Keyes House Museum. She died there on July 3, 1970. She and her husband were interred in Oxbow Cemetery, Newbury, VT.

New Hampshire's Governor during World War I



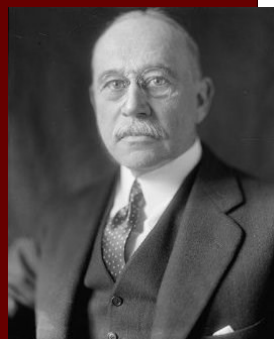
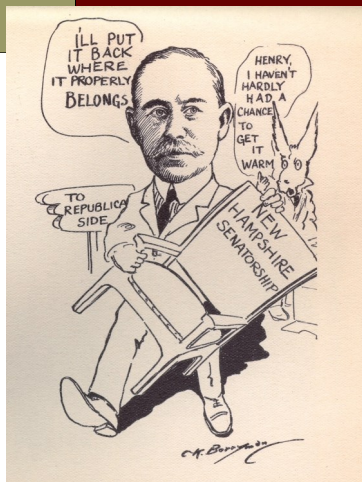
Henry Wilder Keyes (1862-1938) served one term as New Hampshire governor (1917-1919), and three terms in the U.S. Senate (1919-1937). He operated the family farm in North Haverhill, where he raised prize-winning cattle, including Jerseys, Shropshire sheep, and Yorkshire swine. He was among the first to import Friesian Holsteins into this country, traveling to Europe to select the stock himself.

A champion oarsman at Harvard (Class of 1887), He organized the Woodsville National Bank in 1897 (now Bank of New Hampshire), and was its president until his death. He was also a railroad and paper mill executive, but was most proud of his service as his town selectman, holding that office for 25 years, even throughout his term as governor. Keyes was active in the Grange and Masonry, and was a trustee of what became the University of New Hampshire, when the school relocated from Hanover to Durham (1893-1896). He received honorary degrees from Dartmouth and UNH.

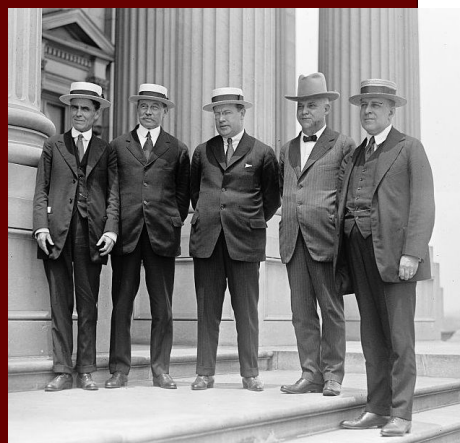
As senator, Keyes (pronounced 'KIZE') chaired the Post Office oversight committee and served on panels overseeing federal buildings and grounds, appropriations and agriculture. He was known for his keen interest in farm legislation, expanding the White Mountain National Forest, and the construction of the Supreme Court Building and Arlington National Cemetery Memorial Bridge.

Keyes died at his home in North Haverhill at age 76, following an illness of five weeks, a year and a half after he left the senate.

18 Years a New Hampshire U.S. Senator



Photos: Library of Congress

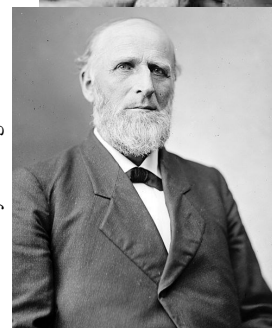
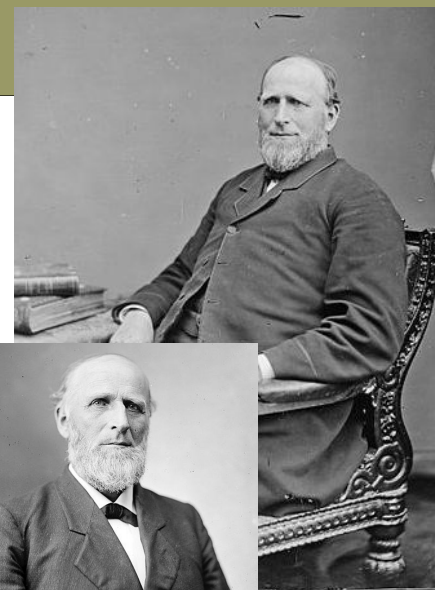


Keyes above circa 1925 and, second from left, with four other state governors elected to the senate in 1919.*

Keyes was elected to the senate in the fall of 1918 while governor. He succeeded Henry F. Hollis of Concord, a Democrat who did not seek re-election. The *Washington Star's* Pulitzer Prize winning political cartoonist Clifford K. Berryman celebrated Keyes' election with the above rendering.

Keyes was also a state representative (1891-1895, 1915-1917) state senator (1902-1905) and chaired the state excise commission (1915-1917). He served three terms in the U. S. Senate, and had announced for a fourth in 1936 at age 74. He later changed his mind, deciding to retire at the end of his term as he faced stiff challenges from sitting Governor H. Styles Bridges and former senate colleague George H. Moses. Bridges won the general election and served in the senate from January 3, 1937 until his death in 1961.

About Congressman Jacob Hart Ela



Photos: Library of Congress



State senate researchers Elaine Rapp, Theresa Neves and Diane Ferguson identified the gentleman in the mislabeled Keyes portrait as Jacob Hart Ela (1820-1884) of Rochester. Ela was state Banking Commissioner (1855), state representative (1857-58) and appointed United States Marshall (1861-1866) by President Lincoln.

As a Congressman (1867-1871) in the new Republican Party, Ela was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior. In 1872, President Grant appointed him Fifth Auditor in the Treasury Department. In 1881, Ela was appointed Treasury Auditor for the Post Office Department, where he served until his death in 1884. He was interred in North Side Cemetery, Rochester.

Congressman Ela rebuked President Andrew Johnson in a rousing floor speech in December 1867, charging Johnson with mistreatment of southern states during reconstruction. Ela was a long-time Abolitionist and outspoken supporter of women's suffrage.

The researchers found that Ela's portrait was presented to the governor and council on May 19, 1891 by his son and widow, and was ordered to be displayed in the state library. Misplaced for years, the picture was found in a legislative office building basement and hanged mislabeled in the statehouse in 2005, until August 2012 when the error was discovered. What apparently led to the mistake was a plaque attached to the frame indicating the picture was a gift of the Keyes family, leading curators to assume the likeness was that of the late governor and senator.